

HERITAGE WALKS ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

PREFACE.

The little work here published lays no claim to originality. It is a plain statement of things that happened in days gone by in our pleasant parishes.

Much of the history never can and never will be written: the records, for instance, of palaeolithic and neolithic man hereabout are very scanty. No doubt the field near the Warren was at one time a settlement of neolithic man, and "Pyrford Stone" was one of his sacred spots: the field opposite the Anchor on the Wisley side has yielded several bone-needle "makers," and a knife of brown-stained flint has occurred on Lady Place Farm; the remains of the older stone age are scantier still.

But still every inch of English soil seems crammed with history, and consequently with interest, and I need not apologize to my parishioners for trying to rescue, however imperfectly, the records of "gentle and simple" who spent their brief day in the same pleasant spot as ourselves.

I have the pleasant task of thanking our learned neighbour, Mr. Arthur J. Munby, M.A., F.S.A., for the interesting views of Wisley and Pyrford Churches and the notes from Cracklow's "Surrey Churches" which accompany them. Besides these valued gifts to our churches he has kindly looked over the proof-sheets for me.

To Mr. A. Bilderbeck, M.A., of Oxford, I am indebted for researches into and translations of the deeds relating to Pyrford at the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and for investigating the histories of Aubrey, Manning and others, and for original work of his own.

To Mr. Thomas Rutt, of Westminster, I owe most of the photographs taken in 1902, and to him and also to Mr. William Shears (for the old volume of churchwardens' accounts in his possession) my sincere thanks are due.

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WISLEY CHURCH, ABOUT 1824 A.D. [Artist not named.]
[From Cracklow's "Surrey Churches"]

HISTORY OF WISLEY.

In the south wall of the chancel is a window placed low down, but now walled up, which was probably a so-called leper-window.

The walls of the church, which it is interesting to note are (unlike those of Pyrford) unbuttressed, are built of iron and flint conglomerate, which was plentiful in the neighbourhood; the dressed stone inside is from the chalk-with-flints, and still shows the axe-marks of the Norman masons.

There is an hour-glass stand in front of the pulpit. The present writer had it recently firmly fixed to the wall from which it had fallen. The hour-glass is no longer existing in the church.

A large block of Sarsen stone covering the tomb of Mr. and Mrs. Hanford, of Hide Farm, was ploughed up by the farmer over whose tomb it is placed.

Many such blocks occur in the parish. There are many used in paving the Church Farm. Another, rather worn by use, forms the threshold of the porch in Wisley Church, and no doubt their numerous occurrence gave the name to "Boldre" or "Boulder Mere," opposite Wisley Hut.

The ancient font has disappeared, it probably serves as a flower vase in some gentleman's garden, or has been broken up. In the "Railway Chronicle Travelling Chart" of the South-Western Railway, published about 1846, the font at Wisley is figured. It consisted of two square stone slabs, the upper with the font and the lower as the base. These were united by five round shafts, a large central main shaft and a smaller one near each corner. It was of Norman date, and its disappearance is much to be regretted. Its venerable appearance would have added dignity to the church.

The picture in Cracklow's "Surrey Churches" shows that the porch was once closed by a wicket-gate.

Wisley Church was restored by Mrs. Buxton in 1872, in memory of her husband, Mr. Charles Buxton, of Foxwarren, M.P.

The consecration crosses, marked on the two walls of the chancel of Wisley Church, are interesting survivals of a superstitious age.

The following note is taken from the *Antiquary*, June, 1905, p. 206:—Mr. T. D. Atkinson (at the meeting of the Cambridge

HISTORY OF WISLEY.

WISLEY CHURCH.

In 1903, in digging within the church for the furnace of a new heating apparatus, which was given by Miss Richenda Buxton, about four feet from the present west wall the foundations of the former Saxon church were cut through. The indications thus are that, small as the present Norman church is, the Saxon church mentioned in the Domesday Survey was even smaller.

Mr. Philip M. Johnston, at the visit of the Surrey Archaeological Society, on July 13th, 1905, described Wisley Church. He considers the date of the present building as about the year 1150, and that the older beams of the roof date from the same period. He mentioned that in Cracklow's illustration the windows are much narrower than at the present day, and that therefore the windows of Norman shape were altered at the restoration in 1872, at which date Mr. T. Bennett, junior, the parish clerk, informs me that the only door into the church was considerably widened to permit the entrance and exit of coffins in a more seemly manner than had been possible formerly at funerals.

The east window is a Jacobean double lancet window inserted into the original Norman window, the upper part of which is left. This window and the two windows in the north and south sides of the nave are all of the same date, and consist of a brick nucleus covered with cement.

The pointed arches on the east wall of the nave, behind the pulpit and on the corresponding side opposite, were the sites of altars.

B 2

WISLEY CHURCH.

Antiquarian Society on May 8th) said that "he believed that all that they positively knew about consecration crosses might be told in a few words. At the consecration of a church the Bishop marked with consecrated oil twelve crosses on the outside of the building, three on each side, and twelve more inside the building. Less than one church in ten had a cross left, and not more than one in fifty had more than one cross still in existence. At Fordham there was one two feet long



[Drawn by Miss Agnes Rajfert Jones.]
FONT, WISLEY CHURCH, FROM "RAILWAY CHRONICLE," 1846.

and seven feet from the ground. Helions Bumpstead and Great Eversden also have the cross still visible. None remain in Ely Cathedral."

NOTES ON THE PARISH OF WISLEY.*

Probably, with the exception of West Clandon, Wisley is the smallest parish in the hundred of Woking. A century

* By Mr. Alured Bilderbeck, M.A., Oxon.

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ago it certainly did not contain more than a dozen habitations. It runs from south to north, cutting asunder the parish of Ockham and having on the east, Walton-on-Thames, Ockham, East and West Horsley; on the west, Byfleet and the other part of Ockham; on the north, Byfleet again; on the south, East Horsley again. Towards the close of the nineteenth century its population was about one hundred and fifty.

In the Domesday Survey, Wisley is thus referred to: "Oswold holds Wiselei; he held it of Earl Harold. It was then rated for 3½ Hides [= 350 acres], but now for 1½ Hides [= 150 acres]. The arable land consists of 2 Carrucates [200 acres]. There is a Church and 2 Villains in Gross, and one Mill worth 10 shillings [= £30], and 6 acres of Meadow, and a Fishery worth fivepence [= £1 5s.]. The Wood yields 6 Hogs. In the time of King Edward it was worth 40 shillings [= £120], now 60 shillings [= £180]."

The early history of "Wiselei," or Wisley, is rather obscure. In the seventh year of the reign of Edward I. [*i.e.*, in 1279] we find a certain John de Brywes up before the justices at Guildford claiming "free-warren" in his manor at Wisley (or "Wyseley," as it was then spelt), granted to his family by the King's father. His claim, however, was not allowed, but it was found that he certainly had the right of "free-warren" in a wood which his father Robert had enclosed round the house; and this seems to show that he had the manor, as his father had had it before him, though not with the extensive privileges he claimed. "Six years after, in 1285, the King granted to his son, Edmund of Woodstock, "free-chace" in this manor, which shows that the manor must have somehow or other reverted to the Crown in the meantime [*i.e.*, between 1279 and 1285], and, perhaps, such reversion may have been due to forfeiture as was usual in those times. This Edmund of Woodstock was created Earl of Kent, and was beheaded in the fourth year of Edward III. (1330), by the intrigues of the Queen Dowager and Mortimer, under pretence of his having attempted the restoration of his brother, the late unfortunate King Edward II., who was said to be still alive. When Mortimer suffered, in a few months, the punishment due to his crimes, Edmund, the infant son of the late Earl of

Kent aforesaid, was restored by Parliament to his title and estates. Edmund, however, died at a very early age, and his younger brother John succeeded to the title." This is the story told by one historian; but another historian says that the Edmund referred to was not Edmund of Woodstock, the youngest son of Edward I. and his second wife, Margaret of France, but Edmund the second son of Henry III. and his Queen, Eleanor of Provence; in which case, of course, it would be the well-known Edmund "the Crouchback," Earl of Lancaster; and according to some of the historians, it was the aforesaid Edmund "Crouchback" who obtained another charter of "free-chace" and other liberties for one Richard Moriashe in the said manor of "Wiseley," the said Richard Moriashe being in all probability his bailiff or one of his other retainers and dependents. These manorial rights, we are told by the same historians, descended to Thomas, the second Earl of Lancaster, who in the eleventh year of Edward II.'s reign obtained a charter of confirmation for the same rights in Wisley; but that nobleman's estates "escheated" to the Crown in 1321, when he was attainted and executed for rebellion, together with many others who opposed the misgovernment of the King and his obnoxious favourites, the Spencers.

However, though the aforesaid Earls of Lancaster, or whoever else it may have been, held the "superiority" of the manor of Wisley, in so far as it related to the privilege of "free-chace" or "free-warren," nevertheless the substantial portion of the estate belonged to the family of Brywes, and John de Brywes, hereinbefore referred to, "presented" to the rectory as patron in the beginning of the second year of Edward II.'s reign. In the next reign, in the year 1337, the advowson, and probably the manor also, belonged to a Sir Robert Fitz-Paine;* but it is not known whether the latter obtained this estate by purchase, by inheritance, or by grant from the Crown. Sir Robert died in 1355, leaving his

* Although Sir Robt. Fitz-Paine, or Fitz-Payne, "presented" to the advowson of Wisley in 1337, it is very certain that, seven years afterwards, on the 17th Feb., 1344, or 1345, the Black Prince, Edward Prince of Wales, "presented," probably as the guardian of John, Earl of Kent, during the latter's minority.

daughter Isabel as his heir. She was thirty years of age at her father's death, and was consequently heiress to all her father's vast possessions in Wilts, Dorset, Devon, Somerset, and other counties. But some of his estates, for some reason or other, appear to have been handed over by law to one Robert de Grey, son of Richard de Grey, of Codnor; and this Robert de Grey appears to have assumed the name of Fitz-Paine or Fitz-Payne, and also to have come into possession of Wisley, for we find him "presenting" to the rectory of Wisley in the year 1388, under the name of Sir Robert Fitz-Payne. On the death of this Sir Robert, an inquisition was held at Guildford into his title and estates, and it was found that Wisley manor was certainly his, and that it fell, therefore, to his only child and daughter, Isabel, who had married Sir Richard Poynings and had been left a widow at the time of her father's death. This Isabel was not to be confused with the other Isabel who has hereinbefore been referred to, who was the daughter of the other Sir Robert Fitz-Payne and his wife Ella, the heiress and daughter of Sir Guy de Brien. Isabel, Lady Poynings, died in 1395, leaving her son Robert, then only fourteen years of age, as her son and heir. This son was summoned to Parliament as a baron in the reigns of Henry IV., V., VI., and died in 1447. He had a son, Sir Richard Poynings, who was killed at the Siege of Orleans in 1429. Consequently the family estates descended to his (the said Sir Richard Poynings') daughter, Alianore, named after her mother, Alianore, daughter of Sir John Berkeley of Beverstone, son of Thomas, Earl of Berkeley, by his second wife; and she, the said Alianore, daughter of Sir Richard Poynings, was married to Sir Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, son of the famous Hotspur, and became the mother of Henry, Earl of Northumberland. This lady survived her husband, who was killed in the first battle of St. Albans, fighting for the king (King Henry VI.). At her death in 1483, upon "inquisition" being taken, it was found that this manor of Wisley was hers, and was held in trust for her by one Thomas Hoo, Esq., and others, according to her father's will; but Hoo appears to have been the sole surviving trustee.

According to one historian (Aubrey), William, Marquis of

Berkeley, in a will dated 1491, gave Wisley to Thomas Stanley, Earl of Derby, who, after the death of the marquis, obtained possession of the estate; but, according to another historian (Manning), this statement is very doubtful. But in 1494, one William Covert is found to have died possessed of the manor, which he left to his son, John Covert, who died in 1502, and was succeeded by his cousin, Richard Covert. The last of this family who held Wisley Manor was a Richard Covert, in 1587. But the next owner appears to have been a Sir John Wolley, of Pyrford, and a Chancellor of the Order of the Garter; at all events, his wife, Elizabeth, appears to have come into possession of it in 1594, and when she died in 1604 her son, Sir Francis Wolley, succeeded to the estate. He died in 1610, and the property went to his cousin, Sir Arthur Manwaring. Sir Arthur Manwaring "presented" to the living of Wisley in 1639. Soon after, the manor of Wisley was transferred to Sir Richard Parkhurst, whose father was Lord Mayor of London in 1635 (Sir Robert Parkhurst). Sir Richard Parkhurst died in 1651; was succeeded by his son of the same name; this son died in the year 1674, and the estate was sold to Denzil Onslow, Esq., of Pyrford. Denzil Onslow was the seventh son of Sir Richard Onslow, of Cranley; he was a member of Parliament for Haslemere in the thirty-second year of King Charles II.'s reign, and in the first and second years of William and Mary. In the seventh year of William III. he was returned as knight of the shire for the county of Surrey. In the twelfth and thirteenth years of William III., and during the six parliaments of Queen Anne, and in the first year of George I., Denzil Onslow sat as M.P. for Guildford, but vacated his seat on being appointed a Commissioner of the Victualling Office, and Out Ranger of Windsor Forest, in the year 1717. But subsequently he was once more returned to Parliament as knight of the shire, and retained his seat until 1721, when he died. He had no issue, but left his property in Wisley to his second wife, Jane, for her life, with reversion to his grand-nephew, Thomas, Lord Onslow, from whom it descended, together with West Clandon and other estates, to George, first Earl of Onslow, who, in 1783, exchanged Wisley for Papworth in Send with Peter, sixth Lord King. Later, in the

nineteenth century, the property came into the possession of the Earl of Lovelace, grandson of the aforesaid Lord King.

The benefice of Wisley is a rectory; it is not mentioned in the "Valor" of Edward I., though, as we have already seen, there was a church here at the time of the Domesday Survey. It is "discharged" in the King's books, discharged in the



[Mr. Thomas Ruff.

WISLEY CHURCH (SOUTH SIDE).

deanery of Stoke. The advowson always went with the manor, except that, as we have seen, Edward the Black Prince "presented" to the living in 1345 and 1370, though he had not the manor. The glebe land is described in the register of the Bishop of Winchester as containing six acres in Upper Wisley and fifty acres in Lower Wisley, without any house or other building except a barn erected by a Mr. Oldys

- (14.) CORNELIUS JEALE; instituted 30th July, 1736; patron, Thomas, Lord Onslow.
 (15.) NATH. BALL; instituted 13th November, 1762; patron, Richard, Lord Onslow.
 (16.) EDWARD BROMHEAD; instituted 30th October, 1766; patron, the same Richard, Lord Onslow.
 (17.) EDWARD BURKITT; instituted 1784; patron, possibly Peter, Lord King.
 (18.) GEORGE WALTON ONSLOW; instituted July, 1806; patron, George, Earl of Onslow.
 (19.) GEORGE HUNTER HUGHES, M.A.; instituted 1844.*
 (20.) THOMAS MARSHALL RIDSDALE, M.A.; instituted 1867.*
 (21.) ROBERT ASHINGTON BULLEN, B.A., F.L.S., F.G.S.; instituted November, 1901.*

There used to be a pond, covering about fifty acres, on the north side of Wisley Heath; the said heath, by the way, was crossed by the main road from Ripley to Cobham. This pond was drained by direction of the late Lord King, and the ground was turned into a farm. His lordship also enlarged some plantations of fir which his father had commenced on Wisley Heath. In 1840 Wisley could boast of 82½ acres of rateable land, of which the Earl of Lovelace held 487 acres and the Hon. P. J. Locke-King, his lordship's brother, held 185 acres. In 1871 Wisley was returned as having a population of about 221 souls.

WISLEY CHURCH.

[From Cracklow's "Surrey Churches," A.D. 1824.]

WISLEY, or as it was formerly called Wisselee, Church is situated within the second division of the hundred of Woking. It is a very small building of rough materials, apparently iron slag and sandstone united with mortar, and plastered over. It consists of a nave and chancel, covered with plain tiles, and has a small octagon wood tower containing one bell.

This church appears to have been for a time united with

* Patron: The Earl of Onslow.

with the bishop's permission. Mr. Oldys was the rector. The "perpetual curacy" of Pyrford was annexed to it in the year 1631.

The Rectors of Wisley, so far as we can get to know for certain, are:—

- (1.) JOHN DE HEYWODE; instituted 28th July, 1308; patron, John de Brywes, or Broose.
 (2.) ROBERT DE FLIXTON; instituted 23rd November, 1337; patrons, Sir John Roos, Sir William Lovel, Sir Walter Pavely, on grants from Sir Robert Fitz-Payne.
 (3.) THOMAS DE WHITCHURCHE; instituted 17th February, 1344—5; patron, Edward, Prince of Wales, the Black Prince.
 (4.) ANDREW BEKENSFIELD; instituted 1348 or 1349; patron, not known, probably Prince of Wales.
 (5.) JOHN VIRLEY; neither patron nor date of institution known; probably Prince of Wales again.
 (6.) JOHN DE HALE; instituted 16th October, 1370; patron, the Black Prince, Prince of Wales.
 (7.) WILLIAM VEGER; instituted 13th October, 1388; patron, Sir Robert Fitz-Payne.

Here the registers of the church appear to have been lost or destroyed, or in some manner or other to have gone astray: we can learn nothing for a period of fifty years at least.

- (8.) THOMAS TAILLOUR; instituted 13th November, 1454; patron, John Penycoke, Esq.

Here again the registers appear to have "gone for a stroll" for another fifty years or so.

- (9.) EDWARD BANYEN; instituted 19th February, 1528; patron, Giles Covert.
 (10.) NATH. ARUNDEL, B.A.; instituted 1st July, 1631; patron, the King, by lapse.
 (11.) GEORGE BRADSHAW; instituted 1st June, 1639; patron, Sir Arthur Manwaring.
 (12.) JOHN OUBYS, B.A.; instituted 25th February, 1688—89; patron, Sir Robert Parkhurst.
 (13.) JOHN ROBINSON; instituted 22nd July, 1703; patron, Denzil Onslow, Esq.

Byfleet, as we have elsewhere stated, in our description of that church.

The parish is small, containing few houses; it separates the adjoining parish of Ockham, and it is surrounded by the parishes of Walton-upon-Thames, East and West Horsley, and Byfleet, and includes part of the beautiful grounds of Pains-hill.

There are no monumental inscriptions in the church, and in the external cemetery there are two only, which belong to the family of Worsfold and Hanford.

The only benefaction received by this parish is one from the devise of Henry Smith, Esq., in 1627, amounting to 18s. per annum. Another is on record from Elizabeth Freeland, of 6s. 8d. per annum, but this has not been received for nearly forty years.

As early as 1337, it is recorded that Sir John Roos and others presented to this church, and in 1344—5 Edward, Prince of Wales, presented as for that turn. In 1370 the Prince again presented. Sir Arthur Manwaring presented in 1639, and it was sold to Denzil Onslow, Esq., of Pirford, in 1677, and by his will Thomas, Lord Onslow, of Clandon, became possessed of it in 1721.

The benefice is a rectory in the deanery of Stoke and diocese of Winchester. It is not mentioned in the "Valor" of Edward I., though there was a church at the time of the survey. It is discharged in the King's books, but stated to be of the clear yearly value of £40 19s. The advowson has always gone with the manor, except in the cases above mentioned of Edward, Prince of Wales. The glebe is described, in the register of the Bishop of Winchester, as containing six acres in Upper Wisley and fifty acres in Lower Wisley, without any house, except a barn erected by a former rector.

The present patron is the Right Hon. George, Earl of Onslow, of West Clandon; and the present incumbent is the Rev. George Walton Onslow, M.A., who was instituted the 26th of August, 1806. The perpetual curacy, called in the ecclesiastical register the vicarage, of Pirford has been annexed since the year 1631.

The return of population in 1801 was 101; in 1811 there were but 97 persons, and in 1821 there were 141.

EXTRACT FROM WISLEY REGISTER, 1669—1798.

"Thomas Palsgrave, Clark of Wisley" (undated), is written in a large hand across a faded register of the baptism of Anne Wright, 1667.

The following information about "tythe" seems to have been copied and sewn into the register:—

"customes At Byflete for y^e parson whiteave of cowes for ye milke 1d a cow at Lammass Day for a calf if weaned a halfpenny if sold to y^e butcher a groat if kild in the court the 1 shoulder if a tith calf he is kept nine dayes* or a fortnight by the owner the fall of a colt 4d Bees if sold 4d a stock or stall 4d for a garden tythe Apples in kinde tythe Eggs gathered one good fryday 2 for a henn 3 for a cocke 1 for a pullett tythe wooll or sheere in kinde tythe hoppes in kinde"

[There are some indecipherable particulars entered here; seemingly memoranda of money due.]

After a few faded entries of baptism, marriage, &c., the Register is inscribed: "A true Register of the Mariages Christmings and Burialls of the parish of Wisley beginning the 25th of March, 1669, in which year John Oldys was inducted into the Rectory of the Parish by Mr Henrie Smith, Rec: of Ockham."

EXTRACTS FROM THE WISLEY MINUTE-BOOK.

"October 21st, 1847. A Meeting at Byfleet Park Barn in the Parish of Wisley to settle a dispute concerning the bounds

* These two words are crossed out.

Form No. 2. Sale of Parish Property, 5 & 6 W. 4, c. 69. * * * Parish of Wisley, Guildford Union, County of Surrey.

Here describe the Premises.

The premises consist of a double tenement that have belonged to the Parish time immemorial, no person can tell how it originated, and also a single Tenement lately erected on a piece of land that was inclosed from the Waste land on or about thirty years ago.

Copy.

Request to the Poor Law Commissioners for consent to sell.

We, the undersigned, majority of the Guardians of the Poor of the said Union, having received the annexed application from the majority of the Parish Officers and from some of the Inhabitants of the above Parish, whereby we are requested to apply to the Poor Law Commissioners for their consent to the sale of the Premises belonging to the said Parish, described in the margin hereof, and for their directions as to the application of the produce thereof, and being fully satisfied that the sale thereof will be of permanent advantage to the said Parish, do hereby request the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, to consent that we make sale of the said Premises, under the provisions of an Act passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of His late Majesty King William IV., intituled "An Act to facilitate the conveyance of Workhouses and other property of Parishes and of Incorporations or Unions of Parishes in England and Wales"; and that they will issue such rules, orders, or regulations, touching

between Wisley and Byfleet Parishes—and it was settled in favor of Wisley."

Persons present were as follows:—

Wisley. Mr. Willm. Kaye Mr. John Garton Mr. James Woolgar Byfleet. J. Sparks, Esqr. J. Back, Esqr. Mr. Henry Howard Mr. George Mears

[As no map or description accompanies the above, what was settled in Wisley's favour is rather vague.]

"May 19th, 1853. At a meeting held this day to consider the matter of repairing the Bridge, &c., over the Bourne leading to Byfleet nothing was said or done, owing to there being only two inhabitants attended the meeting.

Present W. Kayes G. Minter

"At a vestry meeting duly convened and held in and for the parish of Wisley, in the County of Surrey on the 26th day of March, 1885, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of stopping up a certain Highway or Footpath leading from Wisley Bridge towards Ripley, and running along the Eastern side of the River Wey to the point where such Highway or Footpath joins another footpath leading to Ripley aforesaid, and which said Highway or footpath so proposed to be stopped up is situate in this Parish, and to determine thereon.

"It is Resolved that this meeting doth agree to the proposal of George Fergusson Wilson, of Heather bank, Weybridge, in the County of Surrey, Esquire, that the Highway or footpath above referred to and shewn in the plan produced at this meeting, should be stopped up.

"And do direct the Highway Board for the District of Guildford, in the said County in which District this Parish is situate, to apply to two Justices acting in and for the Division of Guildford in the County, to view the same, the said George Fergusson Wilson undertaking to pay all expenses attending such view and the stopping up of the said Highway or footpath."

such sale, and the conveyance of the said Premises and the application of the produce thereof, for the permanent advantage of the Parish, as they may see fit in that behalf.

Dated this Second day of May, 1837.

Witness. Geo. Smallpiece Clerk to the Board of Guardians.

Table with 2 columns: Guardians' Signatures, Parishes. Lists names like King, Artr. Lambert, Jno. Daws, Josh. Haydon, J. Whittington, John Lawrence, John Panell, Willm. Newman, Edwd. Symonds, Fredk. Maryles, W. H. Jimner, Arthur Charman and corresponding parishes like Ockham, Holy Trinity, Guildford, Woking, Wanboro', West Horsley, Compton, Ex-officio, Wisley.

WISLEY CHURCHYARD FENCE, 1786,

beginning at the Gate and going round with the sun.

Table with 2 columns: Pannels, Lord King for Wisley Farm the Gate & d. Peckside, d. Blue Ride, d. Upton, The Parsonage, Lord King, Maybrook, F. Goodchild for Mill lands, Hide Farm, J. Colton, J. Whitburn for Meadow in Wisley Broadmead.

* Now ecclesiastically included in Ockham parish. The tith, however, still belongs to the Rector of Wisley.



		Pannels.
Lord King	Pleasants 2
d.	Daws 1
d.	Pond House 3
d.	Simonds 5
d.	Gavell 1
d.	Sinaway* 1

May 6th, 1821.—G. W. O.

[Evidently extracted by George Walton Onslow, Rector, from some document now lost.]

[N.B.—The more recent farm buildings at Wisley Farm have evidently superseded the churchyard fence mentioned above.]

WISLEY REGISTERS.

P. 104. "N.B.—Mr. Cudden was buried Nov^r 3^r 28th, 1739, in the Parish Church of Wisley."

[A letter was received from the Richmond Herald (Charles H. Athill, Esq.) enquiring of Mr. Ridsdale whether Ebenezer Cudden, a resident at Wisley, who died between 1731 and 1739, was buried at Wisley and whether there was any monumental inscription to his memory in the church or churchyard.]

[The above seems to be all that is known of Ebenezer Cudden from our registers. He evidently was a person of some importance.]

P. 104. "N.B.—John Caldraft, a poor Traveller, killed by the overturning of a waggon on Wisley Common was Buried Feb. 12th, 1739/40."

P. 100. "1705.—No Buriall in y^e parish of Wisley this year. Jo: Robinson, Rector."

P. 100. "An^d Dom: 1706. A souldier kill'd by y^e overturning of a waggon on Wisley Heath, was Buried in Woollen, Nov. 9th."

P. 92. "Elizabeth Freeland dyed y^e 21 Octob. 1657, who bequeathed to the poor of y^e prsh of Wisley for ever

* This is probably Sanway, which is a corruption of Sandway or Sandyway.

06^s 08^d to be distributed by y^e Church Wardens to such painfull people as they should think fit; the money to bee payd to the Churchwardens on St. Thomas's day out of Hide Farm wch was James Deacons of whom Mr. Francis Sturt purchas'd it with the Rent Charge."

The Wisley registers from 1768 to 1775 are abominably written and incorrectly spell; probably the Rector entrusted it to an illiterate parish clerk. Education has fortunately made great advances since that time, and such slovenly care of our priceless parish registers is a thing of the past.

CHURCHWARDENS OF WISLEY, THEIR NAMES AND ACCOUNTS.

1669.	Edward Blundell; William Deacon.
1670.	William Deacon; Georg Man.
1671.	Georg Man; John Daw.
1672.	John Daw.
1673.	Thomas Heath.
1674—77.	Robt: Holden.
1678.	Georg Man (April 5th). John Daw (April 10th).
1679.	Richard Daw.
1680.	Samuel Gyles.
1681.	Wm: Gourd.
1682—4.	Thos. Flodder.
1685.	Joh: Daw.
1686.	Joh: Harm.
1687.	William Harm.
1688—9.	Robt: Harm.
1690.	John Daw.
1691.	John Harm.
1692.	Francis Daw.
1693—4.	Richard Child.
1695—6.	Thomas Flodder.
1697.	Joh: Harm.
1698.	Wm. Harm.
1699—1703.	Hen: Henly.

[End of Churchwardens' accounts.]

c 2

SPECIMEN ACCOUNTS OF WISLEY CHURCHWARDENS.

[N.B.—Many of them are crowded and unintelligible.]

Joh: Daw's Account for y^e year 1685.

	£	s.	d.
Received from y ^e ffor: Churchwarden	00	10 02
Recd from y ^e prsh on Two Rates	01	17 03
Totall Receivd...	02	07 05
to y ^e house of Correction	00	12 04
ffor Bread and wine & at y ^e Comm	00	07 06
ffor necessarie Repaire of y ^e Chrch	00	15 07
ffor Releiving poor passengers	00	02 06
Payd out	01	17 11

Rests due to y^e prsh 00 09 06

These Accounts were examin'd and Allow'd by us

Joh: Oldys Rob: Harm
William Gourd
Allin Warner

Joh: Harm chosen churchwarden for y^e 1686 on Easter Munday
(Wisley Register: p. 173.)

March y^e 28, 1692.

Francis Daw chosen Church Warden for y^e ensuing year being Easter Munday.

	£	s.	d.
Recd from y ^e former Churchwarden	00	05 10
Recd from y ^e Prsh upon two rates one for the house of Correction and another for the disbursm ^{ts} in y ^e discharge of his office in y ^e year 92	01	16 02½
Totall Rec^d on all Accounts	2	02 00½
Payd to y ^e house of Correction	00	12 04
Payd at the visitation Courts	00	13 00

	£	s.	d.
For bread & wine at Communions	00	01 08
Totall of all Disbursements	01	07 00
Rests due to the Prsh	00	15 00½
April y ^e 17: 93		
Richard Child chosen Churchwarden, then the Accounts allow'd by us.		

Joh: Oldys, Rector.

William Gourd.
Richard Child.

(Wisley Register, p. 181.)

Wisley (p. 209).

April y^e 21, 1701.

Richard Child named overseer for y^e year ensuing by a genll consent.

Richard Child's acc^t for y^e year 1701 made on Easter Monday y^e 6 April 1702 as following:

To Receive from Joseph Finch	00	07 08½
Rests on Richard Child's former Acc ^t	00	18 10
Rec ^d on y ^e Rate from y ^e Parish Anno 1701, made by y ^e overseers and churchwardens for y ^e relief of y ^e poor of y ^e sd Parish of Wisley	04	01 04½

The Sum is 05 07 11

Disbursements of Rich: Child in y^e discharge of his office:

Paid to y ^e widdow Johnson for her releif by y ^e week for 52 weeks at 15 ^s per week	03	05 00
Paid more to y ^e widdow Johnson in her sickness	00	10 00
Paid for a pair of shoes for y ^e s ^d widdow	00	03 00
Paid to Thomas Flodder for releiving poor people	00	03 08
Total	04	01 08

	£	s.	d.
Rest due to the parishioners on this Acc ^t	01	06	03
Men: Y ^e sum charged on Blue Ride being			
Mr. Hallows, was not Rec ^d being	00	07	08½
Men: Allowed out of Rich: Child's Acc ^t to			
Henry Henly for the Hospital, &			
main'd Soldiers for y ^e year 1701	00	12	04
Men: Paid for y ^e badge sewn on y ^e			
widow Johnson's gown	00	01	00
The above Acc ^{ts} were perused by us			
Joh: Oldys, Rec ^t			
Henry Henly			
James Gourd			
Richard Davis			

BRIEFS.

Definition (Lloyd's Dictionary).

Letters Patent authorizing any charitable collection for any public or private purpose.

"A brief was read in all churches for relieving the French Protestants who came here for protection from the unheard-of cruelties of the king."—*Evelyn Memoirs*, ii., 262.

The history of Briefs, their use and abuse, has been investigated by my friend, Mr. J. E. Smith,* late Town Clerk of Westminster, so that it is not necessary to attempt any more than the above definition.

The three briefs recorded in the Wisley Registers are the following:—

Oct. 16, 1678
Given in y^e psh of Wisley towards y^e brief for rebuilding y^e Cathedral Church of St. Paul in London as followeth:

	£	s.	d.
John Oldys, Rector	00	05	00
William Gourd	00	00	06
John Daw	00	00	06
Tho: Fludder	00	00	04
Rich: Daw	00	00	04
Edward float	00	00	06

* "Bygone Briefs" (London: Wightman & Co., 1866).



[Drawn by C. Barton.]
PYRFORD CHURCH, ABOUT 1824 A.D.
[From Cratchlow's "Surrey Churches."]

	£	s.	d.
Will: Charlewood	00	00	06
Widdow Man	00	00	03
John Harm	00	00	04

Sume collected is eight shilling & three pence
Promis'd for y^e future, None

Witness our hand

John Oldys, Rector
the mark of
John x Daw Churchwarden
Richard James

Collected in y^e parish of Wisly towards y^e Redemption Captives out of Algeers and Sally as followeth

	£	s.	d.
Fr. John Oldys	00	02	06
Wm. Gourd	00	00	06
Joh: Daw	00	00	03
Rich: Daw	00	00	02
Joh: Harm	00	00	02
Wid: Man	00	00	02
Wid: Charlewood	00	00	02
Sam: Gyles	00	00	04
Edw: Hinch	00	00	04
Wm: Harm	00	00	02
Rich: Wornham	00	00	02
Mar: Lunn	00	00	01
Dina Lawrence	00	00	01

Sume collected is five shillings and one penny w^s was collected y^e 14 of Octob, 1680

Witness our hands

Joh. Oldys, Rector.
the mark of
Samuell x Gyles,
Churchwarden.

Collected in y^e psh of Wisly in y^e County of Surrey on y^e Brief for y^e French Protstants nine shillings ten pence

May 85
Joh: Oldys, Rector.

PYRFORD CHURCH.

The nave and chancel are Norman in date, and probably the date given for Wisley (1150 A.D.) is equally applicable to Pyrford.

There is a "Norman" clergy door in the south side of the chancel, now walled up, as is also the "squint" or "Hagio-scope" on the east wall of the nave, north side of the chancel arch.

The walls of Pyrford Church are massive, being from thirty inches to three feet in thickness. As the Normans built without any foundation, the enormous weight of the rubble-built walls, being perhaps badly bonded, caused the west end of the church to split on both sides, and there were consequently erected three massive buttresses to prevent further settlement. The interesting point about these buttresses is that they are all of Sarsen stone, whereas the walls of the church are built of a Tertiary iron-and-flint conglomerate, as at Wisley.

The stone used inside the church is dressed chalk (from the chalk-with-flints), and the windows were constructed, where they are of later than Norman date, of firestone.

The axe-marks of the Norman masons have fortunately been preserved when the church was restored about 1868 or 1869.

The oak porch belongs to the Decorated period of church architecture, about two hundred years later than the fabric of the church.

There are consecration crosses on the north and south walls of the chancel and on the west wall of the nave; thus Pyrford has the rare distinction of having three of its twelve internal consecration crosses remaining still.

The bell turret is of wood, shingled; there is no inscription on the bells, which are two in number. The one on the north side has been imperfectly cast, and, as the metal has exfoliated

near the crown, the bell gives an imperfect note: there are a number of bell-founders' marks, reversed and very roughly lettered, so that this bell is probably ancient.

The pulpit and sounding board are Jacobean; the former is inscribed N.B. 1628. An account for painting the pulpit occurs in the churchwardens' accounts in the eighteenth century, a



[Mr. Thomas Ruff.]

PYRFORD JACOBÆAN PULPIT.

proceeding which has somewhat marred its beauty and for which we cannot feel grateful.

The pulpit candlesticks (recently cleaned and re-lacquered and re-tapped at considerable expense) are fine specimens of ancient brass.

In Brayley's "Surrey" (Ed. Walford), p. 337, it is said: "The church seems to have been restored in the fifteenth century, when two light traceried windows were inserted in the east



[Mr. D. A. Blomfield.]

WALL PAINTING: NORTH WALL, PYRFORD CHURCH.

end and side of the nave, replacing, no doubt, small early Norman windows. The present roofs, old oak pews and beautiful north porch belong to this date."

The buttresses (other than the three "Sarsen"-built ones at the west end) are quite modern.

The large Sarsen stone near the churchyard fence on the south side is not (as that at Wisley is) a body stone placed over a grave, but was found some feet beneath the surface in excavating a grave some thirty years ago. It is a natural "dogger" out of the Bagshot sand formation, and explains the origin of the numerous local Sarsen stones and their many peculiar external features; it is simply a siliceous concretion found *in situ* in the matrix in which it became indurated by crystallization of its component sand-grains through infiltration of soluble silica.

The paintings on the south and north walls are interestingly archaic. Later paintings were found above them, but these being on a coat of whitewash could not be preserved. Those that have survived are painted with ruddle or some such substance upon a hard cement. The painting on the south side possibly represents Jezebel (seated near the window) and a procession of Ahab in his chariot, preceded by attendants. This is Mr. H. Horncastle's suggestion, in consultation with archaeological friends. The painting on the north wall is much more easily understood. The round discs evidently represent either the "mannas" or "the cakes of shew bread" (most probably the former), and the split rock indicated by red dots represents the "Rock that followed them, which Rock was Christ"; the angel underneath is evidently the Angel of the Covenant, and the whole is symbolical of the Eucharist. There is also a bird, probably representing the fabled Phoenix rising from its ashes, as symbolic of the Resurrection.

The font at Pyrford is unfortunately modern.

There are few wall monuments: they are to Richard Owen Cambridge, 1804; Lieut. George Walton Onslow (grandson of a former vicar), 1854; Rev. T.M. Ridsdale, M.A., 1902; Sergeant Walter Cole, 7th Hussars, who died at Krugersdorp, 1903.



[Mr. D. A. Blomfield.]

WALL PAINTING: SOUTH WALL, PYRFORD CHURCH.

ANCIENT HISTORY OF THE MANOR OF
PYRFORD.*

The manor of Pyrford was given to the Church of Westminster by William the Conqueror, and the form of the grant was as follows:

"William I, the King of the English, to the sheriff and all his officers in Surrey, greeting. Know that for the health of my soul, I do grant unto God, and to St. Peter of Westminster and to the Abbot G. [Gislebert], viii. Hides of the Manor of Piriford which are in my Demesne in the Forest of Windlesores, quit and exempt now and for evermore from all charges, and free from 'scot' and from all manner of customs and dues and from the levy of money which the English call 'geld.' Witnesses, W., Bishop of Dorchester, and I. Taisleboe, after the Survey of all England" (i.e., "Post descriptionem totius Angliæ").

But the said Survey or "Descriptio" tells us a little more about the said Manor of Piriford. For the Survey tells us: "The Abbey itself holds Peliforde [i.e., Piriford]. Harold held it of the King Edward, and before Harold had it, it was rated for 27 Hides; after he had it, it was rated for 16 Hides with his approbation; the men of the Hundred have never heard of nor seen a Writ on the King's part, which rated it at so much. It is now taxed for 8 Hides; there are 13 Carrucates of Arable Land; one carrucate is in demesne; 37 villeins and 14 bordars have 6 carrucates; there are 3 bondmen, 2 mills at 10 shillings, and 15 acres of meadow, and fourscore swine from the passage and herbage; in King Edward's time it was valued at £12, by and by at £10, and now at £18. King William hath 3 Hides of this land in his Forest." Thus we see that at the time of the Survey, the famous Abbey of Westminster already held Piriford, and that Harold held it in the Confessor's time, and that before Harold's tenancy it had been rated at 2,700 acres, and afterwards at 1,600 acres with Harold's consent. The "Homage" or men of the Hundred who met the Commissioners of Domesday declared that they knew of no authority for even this rating at 1,600 acres, so it was rated

* By Mr. A. Bilderbeck, M.A., Oxon.

£12 of the currency of those days multiplied by 60; subsequently, at £600 per annum, i.e., £10 of those days multiplied by 60, and now at the time of the Survey it was valued at £1,080 per annum, i.e., £18 by 60. By the term "Forest," hereinbefore referred to, in which the King, William I, had reserved to himself the use of 300, we are not to understand the Forest of Windlesores, or Windsor, strictly and legally so called, for until the accession of Henry II., no part of the county of Surrey had been afforested in form; so the word "forest" must simply be taken to mean woodland on the King's demesne, which he had reserved as a nursery for "game," and which, from its contiguity, was naturally included in the general appellation of "Windsor Forest."

It was on the strength of King William I's grant, hereinbefore recited that, in the seventh year of Edward I's reign, the Abbot and the Convent of Westminster claimed the following privileges on their estates in Piriford—

(1) that they and their tenants should be exempt from all amerements, "scot," and "geld," and from all aids payable to the King and his sheriff, and from all manner of contribution to works on bridges and houses of royal residence;

(2) that they should be at liberty to take whatever they liked and whenever they liked out of the woods without let or hindrance on the part of the forest rangers and keepers or any person whatsoever;

(3) that the lands "purprestures" and "assarts" of themselves and their tenants should be quit of all waste, and "regard" or "view" of forests and such like appurtenances;

(4) that they should, moreover, be exempt from all tolls in all markets and fairs, have a prison of their own on their own demesne, attachment, execution of judgment, return of writs, and "free warren" throughout the same.

On the 18th October, 37 Edward III., the Bishop of Winchester granted his license to the Abbot of Westminster to have Mass celebrated by his monks or his chaplains in the chapel of his manor of Piriford during the space of one year.

In the fortieth year of Edward III., on a writ of "ad quod damnum," a certain John Pecche had licence to give and assign to the Abbot and Convent of Westminster one message, 50 acres of arable land, 7 acres of meadow, 60 acres of pasture,

at 800 acres only! Yet the arable land alone is returned at 1,300 acres [13 carrucates]!!! not to mention 15 acres of meadow, and a sufficiently large and fertile number of acres of woodland to supply pasture for 80 romping, roaming and rollicking swine!!!* The demesne appears to have consisted of 700 acres [i.e., 7 carrucates], whereof 100 were occupied by



[Mr. Thomas Rutt.]

PYRFORD CHURCH (SOUTH SIDE).

the lord himself, and the other 600 by 51 tenants at will, viz., thirty-seven villeins regardant and fourteen bordars,—in addition to which the lord had 3 personal villeins, or "villeins in gross." In the Confessor's time, the manor of Piriford had been valued at £720 per annum of our present currency, i.e.,

* "Passage" or "pannage" was the term applied to the fat swine, and "herbage" was the term applied to the lean.

6 acres of wood, with 13s. 4d. of assised rent, together with all their appurtenances, in Pyrford, holden of the said Abbot and Convent as of their manor in Pyrford, by the service of 14s. a year suit of court, etc., for the foundation and support of "a chantry for the souls of the father and mother of Nicholas Lytlington, late Prior and now Abbot," at the instance and appointment of the said Nicholas.

By the surrender of the Abbey of Westminster and its estates, 16th January, 1539—40, this manor of Piriford became vested in the Crown. This was, of course, at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries during the reign of Henry VIII. But in 1558, Queen Mary, by letters patent, granted this manor to the restored monastery of Shene, near Richmond, together with all its appurtenances. But this monastery was finally suppressed soon after Queen Elizabeth's succession, and Pyrford reverted to the Crown again. The next possessor of Pyrford was one Edward Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, Lord High Admiral of England, "who in my time," says Camden, the historian, in his "Britannia," "built himself a house at Pyrford." It had been granted to the Earl, but probably for life only, because, shortly after his decease, which occurred on the 16th January, 1584, or 1585, the manor of Pyrford came into the possession of a Mr. John Wolley, afterwards Sir John Wolley, who held his first court here on the 31st August, 1590. This John Wolley was a native of Shropshire, and was elected Fellow of Merton College in 1553, whence he took his M.A. degree on the 1st July, 1557. After the death of the famous Roger Ascham, in 1568, he became Latin Secretary to Queen Elizabeth, and in the year following he was made, though a layman, Prebendary of Compton Dundon in the Cathedral Church of Wells. In 1578 he was made Dean of Carlisle, and, in 1580, Chancellor of the Order of the Garter. In 1592 he was knighted, was sworn a member of the Privy Council, and the following year was elected one of the knights of the shire. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William More, Knt.,*

* This Sir William More was knighted on the 14th May, 1296, by Dudley, Earl of Leicester, in the Earl of Lincoln's garden at Piriford, in the presence of Queen Elizabeth herself, who, on giving him her hand to kiss, told him that he "well deserved the honour which she had then conferred upon him." Queen Elizabeth appears to have visited Sir William

of Losely, and widow of Richard Polsted, Esq., of Aldbury, by whom he had one son, Francis, and no other legitimate child that we know of; he died and was buried at Pirford in the year 1595 or 1596; he was re-buried in the middle of the chancel of St. Paul's, behind the high altar, with the following inscription to his memory—

D. O. M.

Johannes Wolleius, Eques Auratus, Regine Elizabethae à secretariis Consilii, Secretarius Linguae Latinae, Cancellarius Ordinis Perseculidis: doctrinā, pietate, fide, probitate, gravitate clarissimus. Obiit, 1595.

Whilst he resided at Pyrford, Queen Elizabeth frequently visited him there. Many of her letters and other papers are dated from Pyrford manor, and there was said to be a pane of glass in the house inscribed by her own hand. The frequent visits of Queen Elizabeth may easily be accounted for by the fact of her great fondness for Elizabeth,* Lady Wolley, hereinbefore mentioned.

The son, Francis, of Sir John and Elizabeth Lady Wolley, was born in 1582 or 1583, and consequently was only twelve or thirteen years of age at the time of his father's death. But he succeeded to his father's estates, was educated at Merton College, and, in 1601, was chosen M.P. for Haslemere, Surrey, at the age of only nineteen.† He was subsequently knighted, but he died in 1610 at the early age of twenty-seven or twenty-eight. His mother, by the way, had previously married a third husband, Sir Thomas Egerton, afterwards Lord Ellesmere, the Lord High Chancellor of England, and had gone to her rest before the death of her son Francis. The bodies of Sir John Wolley and of Lady Wolley, his wife, and of their son Francis, all were laid in the one and same grave behind

at Losely in the year 1577, and again in 1583 and in 1591. He was an exceedingly staunch supporter of the Protestant faith, and in 1590 the safe keeping of Henry Wriothesley, second Earl of Southampton, was intrusted to him, and the Earl, in consequence, became Sir William More's prisoner-guest at Losely for a period of nearly three years.

* It appears that Elizabeth Lady Wolley had formerly been Queen Elizabeth's favourite lady-in-waiting.

† Sir Francis Wolley, in all probability, never married at all, though there is some story that he married his cousin, Mary More.

german to the said Mrs. Donne), at his seat in Pirford, and there Donne resided for the most part until Sir Francis Wolley's decease, which, as we have already seen, occurred in 1610; but in the interval Sir Francis managed to reconcile Sir George More to his daughter's choice and to procure from him £800 as his daughter's (Mrs. Donne's) portion, with



[Mr. Thomas Rutt.

PYRFORD CHURCH (LOOKING WEST).

interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, to be paid quarterly until the principal should be discharged. On the death of Sir Francis Wolley, Mr. Donne took a house at Mitcham, in Surrey, and lodgings for himself at Whitehall, where he was visited by persons of the highest character and distinction, by whose favour he was gradually advanced to the preferments he afterwards enjoyed. He was made Dean of St. Paul's November 27th, 1621, and died March 31st, 1631.

the high altar of the old cathedral of St. Paul's. But in the year 1614, A.D., their bodies were removed and deposited between the chapels of St. George and Our Lady in the cathedral of St. Paul's, under a beautiful monument of black and white marble which was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666.*

The famous Dr. John Donne, sometime Dean of St. Paul's, spent a considerable part of his time at Pyrford when Sir Francis Wolley was in possession of it. On Donne's return from the expedition to Cadiz [in which he accompanied the Earl of Essex] in 1597, he was appointed Secretary to Sir Thomas Egerton, at that time Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and became enamoured of a niece of Lady Egerton, whom he married secretly in the year 1602. Sir George More of Losely, however, the young lady's father, got to hear of it, and was so furious that he implored and prevailed upon the Lord Keeper to dismiss Mr. Donne from his service; and Sir George More's persecutions did not cease until he had got John Donne, together with Dr. Samuel Brooke, afterwards Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, who had married them, and Mr. Christopher Brooke, who had given the young lady away, to be thrown into prison. Mr. Donne, it is true, was soon afterwards set at liberty and was able to procure the liberty of his friends also, but was not able to recover his wife, because her father still detained her, and he lost a considerable portion of his private fortune in litigation over this matter. It was in these circumstances that he was received by Sir Francis Wolley (who, as we have already seen, was the son of the Lady Egerton by her former husband, and she was a cousin

* In a pedigree of the family of Leigh of Addington, in Surrey, there is a statement that one Sir Francis Legh was married on the 3th June, 1610, to Elizabeth, daughter of a Mr. Wm. Myntern, by Bridget, daughter and heir of Sir Francis Wolley, and that she died on the 1st Dec. 1615, aged 22 years and 1 month. Now, we may admit that he married a descendant of some sort or other of the Wolley family, and he certainly had his eldest son baptised by the name of "Wolley," but the idea of his wife being a granddaughter of Sir Francis Wolley is preposterous; firstly, because we are told in the register that she was 22 years old in the year 1615, when she died; secondly, had Sir Francis Wolley been alive at the time of her death, he would have been 32 or 33 years of age (having been born in 1582 or 1583), a nice age for a *grandfather*!! or even for a *father*, for the matter of that, to a girl of 22 years of age!!!

D 2

The next possessor of the manor was Sir Arthur Manwaring, Knt., cousin german on the mother's side to the late proprietor, Sir Francis Wolley. He was the son of Sir George Manwaring of Ightfield, in Shropshire, and of his wife Ann, another daughter of Sir William More. The manor descended to Sir George Manwaring by virtue of a feoffment made thereof by Sir John Wolley in 1590. Sir Arthur kept his first court here on November 21st, 1610, and his last on October 4th, 1619. After this he "conveyed" the manor to Robert Parkhurst, citizen and alderman of London. This Robert Parkhurst became Lord Mayor of London in the year 1635, and was also knighted. He held his first court for this manor in the year 1629, on October 1st, and died there in 1636, in the 67th year of his age, and was buried in Trinity Church, Guildford, on October 27th. His wife was also interred there (Trinity Church, Guildford), in the 60th year of her age, in 1638, on November 16th. Sir Robert Parkhurst, son of the previously mentioned, inherited the manor on the death of his father. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Baker, Knt. and Bart., of Sissinghurst, in Kent, and was buried at Trinity Church, Guildford, August 21st, 1651, where his wife had been laid to rest thirteen years previously on September 13th, 1638. He had represented Guildford in the first and third years of Charles I., and also in the sixteenth year of that reign. There was yet a third Sir Robert Parkhurst, who succeeded to the estate, the son of the previously named. He married Sarah, the daughter of Sir John Gayer, Knt., and died in 1674, and was buried with his father and grandfather on November 20th of that year, and three years later, in 1677, his wife was buried there also, March 28th. This one, too, represented the borough of Guildford in the last Parliament that sat during the Usurpation, viz., 1658—1659. The last-mentioned Sir Robert, in his will, dated November 14th, 1674, speaks of this manor as the inheritance of his eldest son, Robert, his lawful heir, and in case of the said son's death, and the death of the second son also without issue, he bequeaths the property to his eldest daughter, Elizabeth. But on the death of their father the children appear to have passed on the estate to their mother's brother, Sir Robert Gayer, in trust to dispose

of it for the raising of money, and under this deed of trust it was purchased by a Mr. Denzil Onslow. This Denzil Onslow was the seventh son of Sir Richard Onslow, Knt., and Elizabeth Strangeways, daughter and heir of Sir Arthur Strangeways, who hailed from Durham. Denzil Onslow represented the borough of Haslemere in the three parliaments of the thirty-second year of Charles II.'s reign, and also in the first and second years of William and Mary. In the seventh year of William III. he was chosen one of the Knights of the Shire; and he represented Guildford in the parliaments of 12 & 13 William III., in all the six parliaments of Queen Anne's reign, and in George I.'s first parliament. His appointment as Commissioner of the Victualling Office and Out Ranger of Windsor Forest, December 10th, 1717, compelled him to vacate his seat, but Thomas, Lord Onslow, being removed to the House of Peers on the death of his father, December 5th, 1717, Denzil Onslow was again elected a knight of the shire, and in this post he died June 27th, 1721. He married Sarah Foot, third daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Foot, Bart., widow of Sir John Lewis of Ledston, in the county of York. But as he had no issue by either of his wives (though he married twice), Pyrford Manor descended to Thomas, Lord Onslow, the grandson of Denzil Onslow's elder brother Arthur, and when this Lord Onslow died it passed to his son Richard, Lord Onslow. Richard died without issue on October 8th, 1776, and the estate passed into the hands of George, Lord Onslow.

When Aubrey made his "collections" for this part of Surrey in the reign of Charles II., Pyrford manor was the seat of Sir Robert Parkhurst, Knt., the third of that name, as we have seen already, and Aubrey describes the place as follows: "The park is a very delightful place, is about three miles all round, is well wooded and stored with deer. This was anciently the seat of the earls of Lincoln, but the house, as it now stands, was built for the most part by Sir John Wolley, who read the Greek tongue to Queen Elizabeth. It is a fair house standing near the river Wey; from the Lodge you may overlook the ruins of Newark Abbey, the seven streams running by it and the rich meadows watered by them. Here is a walk of elms and birches, a quarter of a mile long, which leads to

the noble Gate-house, on which is inscribed 'J. W.' (John Wolley), and this walk is now more than doubly lengthened. Adjoining this park is a very pleasant 'decoy pool' with four tunnels. In this parish, by Guildford Road, is a great lake about two miles in circumference, which is called 'Sheer-water.'" [N.B.—This lake is no longer in existence, having



PYRFORD NORTH DOOR.

[Mr. Thomas Rolt.]

been dry ever since the enclosures, clearings, and alterations made by George, Lord Onslow, and Lord King. However, the "decoy pool" mentioned by Aubrey was restored by the said Lord King.]

Evelyn in his "Diary" under the date of August 23rd, 1681, has spoken of this seat as follows: "I went to Wotton, and on the following day was invited to Mr. Denzil Onslow's at his seat at Purford, where was much company and such an extraordinary feast as I had hardly seen at any country gentleman's table.

What made it more remarkable was that there was not anything save what his estate about it did afford; as venison, rabbits, hares, pheasants, partridges, pigeons, quails, poultry, all sorts of fowle in season from his own decoy neere his house. After dinner we went to see sport at the decoy where I never saw so many herons. The seat stands on a flat, the ground pasture, rarely watered, and exceedingly improved since Mr. Onslow bought it of Sir Robert Parkhurst, who spent a faire estate. The house is timber, but commodious, and with one ample dining-room; the hall is adorned with paintings of fowle and huntings, etc., the work of Mr. Barlow, who is excellent in this kind, from the life."

To this manor belonged a Court Leet and a Court Baron, at the former of which used to be appointed a Constable and Ale-taster for each of the four Tythings of Pirford, Horshill, Sythwood, and Woodham.

It appears from the old rentals of these four Tythings of Pirford, Horshill, Sythwood, and Woodham—

(1) That all the "customary" tenants of the same are bound to re-build and sustain by their labour, from materials furnished by their lord, 47 feet of his stabling and 50 feet of his cow-sheds or ox-stalls and two heads of the Grange, being a moiety of the whole Grange in length on the north side. And this work is valued at 2s. per head per annum.

(2) That every acre of arable land in the same is worth 4*d.* a year, and every acre of pasture 5*d.*, while every acre of meadow is worth 5s.

(3) That every "customary" tenant holding a quarter of a Virgate of land, or more, shall serve the office of bailiff, if the lord appoint him; and, in that case, shall be quit of his rent, and allege, and other works and customs incident to the "customary" land, and shall receive of the lord one quarter of white wheat in autumn, and shall have one horse at the keeping of the lord in winter while he shall be in the lord's employ, and pasture in the meadow of {Wachelesham} for the same in summer.

(4) That the "customary" tenants there shall mow the lord's meadow and shall receive from him 7s. 8*d.* and five cartloads of firewood.

(5) That every "customary" tenant who owes any arrear of work shall perform one arrearage at Guildford, or Stains, or Ham, or Kingston, with his horse.

[N.B.—By "customary" here is meant a tenant who pays the dues or customs and whose name is "on the roll" of the estate.]

The following services are valued in the aforesaid rentals as under—

	<i>d.</i>
(a) Damming the water to overflow the lord's meadows once a year	½
(b) Mowing the meadows for three half-days	3
(c) Spreading the hay for three half-days	1½
(d) Cocking the hay for two half-days	1
(e) Stacking the hay for one half-day	½
(f) Stacking the corn for one half-day	1
(g) Arrearage of work	½

[N.B.—These services had to be performed, or else compounded for as above.]

(h) Threshing corn for half a day	1
(i) Threshing and winnowing white wheat—for every two bushels somewhere about	¾
(j) Reaping and binding white wheat—for every half acre... ..	2
(k) Reaping and binding oats, per rood	1
(l) Filling dung carts, every two days	2
(m) Carrying and spreading dung, every two days	6
(n) Ploughing and harrowing when sowing white wheat and oats, each half acre	2½
(o) For making every hurdle	½
(p) Cutting wood, each half day	1

[N.B.—These services are compounded for by those tenants who pay 40s. per annum, but must be paid by all tenants who are liable to the same.]

(q) Carriage of hay, for every single day	3
(r) Carriage of grain, for every single day	2
(s) Mending the enclosure of the lord's park, every 26 feet	1½

[N.B.—Tenants had to perform these three

services or compound for them, as per scale above.]

The times of payment were as follows—

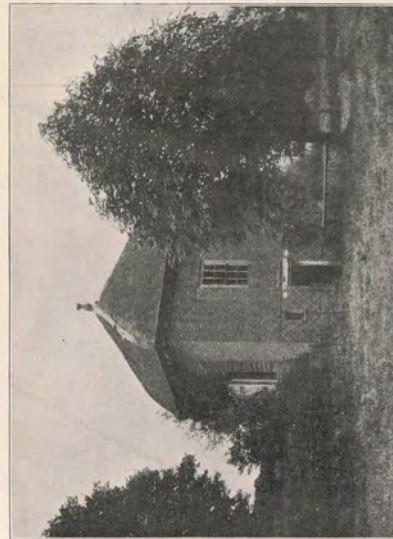
- (1) Rents and compositions for customary services, at St. Thomas, Whitsuntide and Michaelmas.
- (2) Tallage, at Michaelmas.
- (3) Peter's pence, at Lammas.
- (4) Rents in white wheat, at Martinmas.
- (5) Pannage (see ante), at Martinmas.

With regard to the beautiful black and white monument before referred to, which was erected over the Wolleys in old St. Paul's, it may be interesting, perhaps, to know that it had the following inscription on it:—

"Wollei clarum nomen, Natusque Paterque,
Ambo Equites. Natus Franciscus pater Joanne,
Clarus ut heredem virtutis, amoris, honoris,
Præstaret, Monumenta sibi hæc et utriusque Parentis
Constituit; generis qui nominis, unicus hæres.
Tam cito tam clarus est defecisse dolendum.
Ille Pater lumen literarum nobile sydus
Osoniae ex meritis Reginae accitus Elizae
Ut qui a Secretis cum scriberet illa Latine,
Atque a Consiliis quum consultaret in Aula,
Atque Pericolidia qui Cancellarius esset;
Tantum ille ingenio valuit, tantum instar in illo.
Non minus omnimodâ virtute illa inclyta Mater,
Nobilibus Patre et Fratre Illustrissima Moris;
Clara domi per se; sed Elizam assicvit Eliza
Clarior ut feret Wolleio ornata marito;
Quo viduata viro (quo non præclarior alter)
Nubat Egertono; repetat sed, mortua, primum.
Franciscus tandem at nimium cito utrumque secutus,
Hic jacet ante pedes Eques illustrissimus; illis
Hæc poni jussit, seque et tria nomina poni.
Sic voluit; placuit Superis pia grata voluntas.
Discite, mortales, memores sic esse Parentum;
Discite, qui legitis, sic, sic petit æthera Virtus."

N.B.—I have three or four comments to make on the above.

- (1.) They are shockingly bad Latin verses, especially for the son of such a famous Latin scholar as Sir John Wolley was known to be.



[Photo. by Mr. H. E. Almy.]

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S SCHOOLHOUSE.

(2.) We do not actually know whether it was he who wrote them, since the monument appears to have been erected four years after his death. Furthermore, it is hardly to be credited that the youth would have sung his own praises, or surrounded himself with such a halo of glory! Still less is it to be credited that he wrote his own epitaph FOUR YEARS AFTER HIS OWN DEATH FOR THE NEW TOMB AND THE NEW MONUMENT where he WAS NOT ORIGINALLY BURIED!!

(3.) It is interesting to note that the verses point to the fact that it was through Queen Bess's "machinations" that Lady Wolley married Sir John Wolley.

(4.) It is interesting to note that Lady Wolley was Lady Egerton, wife of the Lord High Chancellor, when she died; and that she was buried, NOT by the side of her first husband, Richard Polsted, NOT in the tomb where her third husband was going to be buried, but by the side of her second husband, and yet her third husband was living still at the time of her death.

The "great tithes" of Pyrford made a part of the rectory of Woking, and were appropriated—along with that—to the prior and convent of Newark in the 46th year of Henry III.'s reign, A.D. 1262, by the name of "the chapelry of Pyreford," being valued, together with those of Horshill, at 15 marks per annum, and charged with the payment of 20 shillings for tenths. After the dissolution of the Convent, they remained some time in the Crown's possession, and passed, at length, with those of Woking, to Maximilian Emily, Esq., whose son and heir, George Emily, Esq., sold them in 1715 to Thomas Lee, Esq.; they then passed into the possession of George, Earl Onslow. Before the appropriation of the said tithes in the said year of 1262, the rector of Woking appointed his "curate" here at Pyrford as at the rest of the chapels dependent on his church. From this time, the provision of an officiating minister devolved, of course, on the Convent of Newark. But, owing to some sort of a compromise between the Convent of Newark and the Vicar of Woking this provision was engaged for by the latter; because, in 1381, complaint having been made to the bishop that John Hendes de Dodeford, the then Vicar of Woking, had neglected to provide a chaplain, he was cited to appear before the bishop



[The late Mr. Geo. J. Ward, of Wisley.]

NEWARK ABBEY.

in the Priory of Newark on Oct. 20th, where, having acknowledged that the issues and profits of his vicarage, being worth £20 per annum, were sufficient for his support and maintenance, and for the ordinary charges incumbent on him, he was enjoined by mandate, dated Nov. 22nd, "IN VIRTUE OF THE COMPOSITION MADE ON THAT BEHALF, TO PROVIDE A CHAPLAIN TO PERFORM DIVINE SERVICE IN THE CHAPEL OF PIRFORD, DEPENDENT ON HIS CHURCH OF WOKING, AND TO ADMINISTER THE SACRAMENTS TO THE PARISHIONERS INHABITING THE SAID HAMLET OF PIRFORD, FOR THE FUTURE, ON PAIN OF EXCOMMUNICATION."^{*}

How long the nomination to the "curacy" of Pyrford continued on this footing does not appear. In later years it seems to have been regularly considered as an appendage to the rectory of Wisley; the reason for which may be as follows: In 1530 the church of Wisley, on account of the impoverished state of its revenues, being adjudged insufficient for the maintenance of a separate incumbent, was annexed to and united with that of Byllete, and for 100 years afterwards was never separately "presented" to by its proper patron, the lord of the manor. But in 1631 we find "institution" given to it as before. It was probably about this time, therefore, that some agreement was entered into between the patron of Wisley, who had lost the benefit of his "advowson," and the vicar of Woking, who did not find his account in the bare nomination to a chapelry the profits of which were hardly sufficient to defray the stipend of a curate, the "presentation" to this was given up by the vicar of Woking to the rector of Wisley, whose church of Wisley, with this addition to its revenue, now became worth the acceptance of a clerk in holy orders, and has thenceforth been in the gift of its old and proper patron.

CURATES OF PYRFORD SINCE ITS UNION WITH WISLEY.

(1) NATHANIEL ARUNDEL, B.A., instituted "Rector of Wisley with the Chapelry of Pirford" by the King on 1 July, 1631. This presentation had, of course, devolved on the King by lapse [of the 100 years from 1530—1630 above alluded to].

* These remarks are Mr. A. Bilderbeck's, to whom I am indebted for the historical epitomes of both parishes.—(EDITOR.)

that ancient work, "Rymer's Foedera," vol. i. p. 4. "Record" edition. The grant was made in A.D. 1087.]

Translation.

(A.) "I, William, King, greet Stigand, archbishop, and also Earl Eustace and all my thegns in Surrey with friendly greetings; and I would have you know, all men, by these presents that I have given to Christ and St. Peter and to the church at Westminster all that land at Battersea and Piriford, by flood and by fell exactly as Harold held it in his lifetime and at the time of his death."

(B.) "William, King of the English, to his deputy lieutenant and to all his ministers in Surrey, greeting. This is to let you know that I, for my soul's sake, do give and bequeath unto God and the blessed St. Peter and the church at Westminster and to Abbot G., viii. hides from the manor of Piriford, which is situate in our demesne below Windsor Forest, the said land to be free from all tribute, charges or dues whatsoever [such as "scot" and "lot," and my "customs" and what the English call "geld"]; Witnesses: William Bishop of Durham and I, Taillebois ["Taillebois"? now modernised into "Talboys," after the description of all England—i.e., the Domesday Survey of 1086.] [Here the manuscript abruptly ends without any apparent reason for such abruptness.]

[N.B.—"Abbot G." is Abbot Gislebert.]

(C.) In the Domesday Survey, the manor of Piriford, or, as it is wrongly spelt by the Norman clerk, "Peliforde," is described as held by Westminster Abbey. The D.S. goes on to say, "Harold held it [Piriford] of King Edward. Before Harold had it, it was rated at 27 hides; afterwards, with his approbation, at 16 hides; yet the homagers, or men of the hundred, testify that they never saw or heard of any writ on the King's part which stated it at so much. It is now rated at 8 hides; there are 13 carucates of arable land, one carucate is in demesne; 37 villeins and 14 bordars have 6 carucates; here are 3 bondmen, 2 mills at 10s. value, 15 acres of meadow, and pannage and herbage yielding fourscore swine. In King Edward's time the manor was valued at £12, afterwards at £10, now at £18. King William hath three hides of this district in his forest." [This is not Windsor

(2) GEORGE BRADSHAW, M.A., instituted 1 June, 1639, on the presentation of Sir Arthur Mainwaring.

(3) JOHN OLDYS, B.A., instituted 25 Feb., 1668, on the presentation of Sir Robert Parkhurst.

(4) JOHN ROBINSON, instituted 22 July, 1703, on the presentation of Denzil Onslow, Esq.

(5) CORNELIUS JEAL, M.A., instituted 30 July, 1736, on the presentation of Thomas, Earl Onslow.

(6) NATHANIEL BALL, instituted 13 Nov., 1762, presented by Richard, Earl Onslow.

(7) EDWARD BROMHEAD, instituted 22 Oct., 1766, presented by Richard, Lord Onslow.

(8) EDWARD BIRKETT, instituted 3 April, 1784, on the resignation of Bromhead, presented by George, Lord Onslow.

(9) GEORGE WALTON ONSLOW, instituted July, 1806; patron, George, Earl Onslow.

(10) GEORGE HUNTER HUGHES, M.A., instituted 1844.

(11) THOMAS MARSHALL RIBSDALE, M.A., instituted 1867.

(12) ROBERT ASHINGTON BULLEN, B.A., F.L.S., F.G.S., &c., instituted Nov. 5th, 1901; resigned Michaelmas, 1905.

THE CHARTERS RELATING TO PYRFORD AT THE TIME OF WILLIAM I. AND THE NORMAN CONQUEST.

(A.) Willem, King, gret Stigan arcebiscope and *Fustacies* (? "Eustace") eorll and alle mine thegnes on Surreye freondlice. And ic kith eow that ic hablie se unnen that land at Batricheseye & Piriford Crist & Sainte Petre into Westminstre swa full and swa forde swa Harold is firmest halde on allen thingen thas daege the he was cwicu and dead.

(B.) W., Rex Anglorum, vicecomiti et omnibus ministris suis in Suthreia salutem. Sciatis quia pro salute anime mee concedo Deo et Sancto Petro Westmonasterii et abbati G., viii. hidas de manerio Piriford quae in dominio meo sunt infra forestam de Windlesores quietas a modo semper et liberae a scoto et ab omni mea consuetudine et censu pecuniae quae Geld vocatur Anglice. Testibus, W. Dunelmensi episcopo et I. Taillebois post Descriptionem totius Angliae.

[N.B.—The allusion in (B.) to the grant by the King of viii. "hides" of land at Piriford is to be found corroborated in

Forest; it was customary to describe as "forest" all and sundry acres reserved for the King as "woodland" or a "nursery for game" to provide royal sport.]

N.B.—In the D.S., Piriford is described as being in the Godley hundred. We have to note carefully three things: Firstly, that of English landowners on the eve of the Conquest, Harold was one of the first and foremost. One-tenth of the whole country was in his hands, and Surrey was only one-sixth of the huge county (composed of five or six counties) that was given him for his earldom. Bermondsey, Battersea, Gomshall, Merton, Wotton, Piriford, and Limpfield, all belonged to him, and they made a total of 183 hides in themselves. Secondly, all these manors came into William I.'s possession, but he gave Battersea and Piriford to Westminster Abbey in exchange for Windsor, and bestowed Limpfield on Battle Abbey. Thirdly, the income yielded to Westminster by Piriford amounted to a total of £20 1s. 1½d., derived as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Firma terre	...	6	1 8
Opera Custum	...	0	15 8
Herb: Pascui	...	2	13 4
Perquis: Curiae	...	10	10 5½
Total	...	£20	1 1½

[N.B.—The originals of (A.) and (B.) are to be found in the archives of Westminster Abbey.]

(D.) In virtue of the King's writ, hereinbefore referred to, the Abbots of Westminster held the manor of Pyrford in frank-almoigne. Hence we find them in the reign of Edward I. claiming the following liberties and privileges, with regard to their estates at Pyrford:—"That they and their tenants should be exempted from all amerancements, scot and 'geld,' and from all aids payable to the king and his sheriff, and also from all manner of contribution to works on bridges and houses of royal residence; that they should be at liberty to take at pleasure out of the woods without let or hindrance from the foresters or any other person; that the lands, purprestures, and assarts of them and their tenants should be quit of all

waste, regard and view of forests and of all things to them pertaining; moreover, that they should be exempt from tolls in all markets and fairs, and have a prison on their own demesne with 'attachment,' 'execution of judgment,' 'return of writs,' and 'free warren' throughout the same."

[N.B.—This will be found in the Statute of Quo Warranto, 7 Edward I.]

GRANT BY KING EADWIG TO EADRIC OF LAND AT PYRIANFORD, PYRFORD, OR PERFORD ON THE RIVER WY in the COUNTY OF SURREY. A.D. 956.

Carta Regis Eadwii de Pirianford.

In nomine Domini Nostri Ihesu Xⁱ, Summo almæ et individue trinitatis fatimine egregius agonista sancte predicationis hortatur talem protulit sententiam dicens omnia nuda sunt et aperta coram oculis Domini et a luce prima usque continium uniuscujusque actus prospicit. Ideo ego, Eadwig, uni meorum carorum quem cordetenus diligo, nomine Eadrico, aliquam terræ portionem secundum estimationem xvi. cassatorum illic quo anglico vocabulo profertur "æt Pyrianforda" quamdiu hic corpus animatum habere videbitur nostri doni privilegium sibi vendicet et postero denique suo quemcunque elegerit peremitter impertiat cum omnibus quæ sibi jure pertinent, campis, pascuis, pratis, silvis; sit vero hæc [hæc] terra ab omni seculari negotio libera, excepta expeditione et pontis ac arcis constructione. Siquis vere tyrannicâ potestate infringere temptaverit hujus nostri decreti cirographum, sciat se coram Christo et angelis ejus tremendo examine rationem redditurum nisi hic prius emendare satagerit. Istitis terminis hæc [hæc] tellus ambita videtur.

This sind tha land ge mearo to Pyrianforda. Aerest, of Pyrianforda & lang wegag on fises burman, & lang burman on thone meare hagan, up be hagan oth tha gedela west on gerlitha to snawes mere westewardan, thonne on thone ho forewardne thonne on gerlitha ofer ufandune, thonne on thone gyrd weg, & lang wegag on thone meare hagan, up be hagan on weorthe hege, forþ be than hege on weorþ aspelre, thonne on þer leage, thonne saþh to eþe on thone ealdan hruman [or "hruman" in some of the MSS.] thaet to hagan op be hagan

Trinity, which ever striveth within us to exhort us to follow the teachings of the Holy Scriptures and has told us that all things are naked and open in the eyes of God, and that He beholds the acts of all men from sunrise to midnight. Wherefore I, Eadwig, do give and bequeath unto one of my friends whom I love most dearly a certain portion of my landed property, to wit 16 'hides' in that locality, according to the English tongue, 'Pyrianford,' for him to have and to hold during the days of his life and to bequeath to whomsoever he may choose to succeed him after his death, as a perpetual inheritance, together with all its appertences, i.e., fields, pasture lands, meadows, woods, &c.; and this land shall be free of all rates, taxes, and charges, save the (usual) three excepted, viz., 'expeditio,' 'pons' and 'arx.' If anybody shall hereafter exercise tyrannical powers to infringe or set aside this our decree and sign manual, let him know that he will have to render account for it to Christ and His angels in the great Day of Judgment, unless he shall have first made amends for his conduct. These boundaries of the aforesaid estate are as follows:—

"These are the boundaries of Pyrianford: First, from Pyrian's ford and along the water to fishes' burn [or "fish-brook"], then along the said brook to the boundary hedge, up along the said hedge [or "fencing-in," or possibly a hawthorn hedge] to the partitions [or "the dividing lines"], and due west to snawes-merc westward, thence to the spit (or tongue) of land, and thence right across ufandune ["hill from above?"] thence on to the gird-way ["fenced-in road"] and along the said gird-way to the boundary 'haw' [or "hawthorn hedge"], up along the said hedge to Worthy [or "Worth-Hay" or "Worthy" or "Worthy-hedge"] and so along till you come to the big apple tree, thence to Purley [or Per-Lea or Pir-Lea], thence south to the spot near the old watercourse and back to the boundary 'haw,' then up by the said haw to Ecclesham [or Eccles' home], and thence along the haw to Mylenfields [or the "mill-fields"], and thence along the haw to Mint-fields, thence on the right to mint-byrge [or "mint-hills"], thence to the brook and along the brook to the flax-lands near the haw, thence out on to the fields, thence on to the mile measure [or "mile-stone"], thence

to eccles hamme, thonne a be hagan to mylen felda, thonne a be hagan to mint felda, thonne on gerlitha on mint byrge, thaer to burman, & lang burman on tha flæx waran on thone hagan, thonne ut on thone felde, thonne ut to mil gemete thonne tha ferh the forwarde, thonne to thære twicene & lang twicene on weahles fen, thonne ut on wegag & lang wegag on Pyrianford & si th wuda hyrthsum into pyrianforda.

[N.B.—Other MSS. have "Sith wuda hyrth sum," and "sithwuda hyrth sum."] "

Acta est hæc [hæc] prefata donatio anno ab incarnatione Domini DCCCCLVI, indictione XIII.

TESTES Ego Eadwii Rex Anglorum indeclinabiliter concessi.

Ego Odo archiepiscopus cum signo sancte crucis roboravi.

Ego Cenwald episcopus concessi.

Ego Ocytel episcopus consignavi.

Ego Osnif episcopus confirmavi.

Ego Byrhtelm episcopus subscripsi.

Ego Athulf episcopus concludi.

†Ego Æthelstan dux.

†Ego Eadmund dux.

†Ego Ethelstan dux.

†Ego Hyrthferth dux.

†Ego Eadgar ejusdem regis frater concessi.

[N.B.—This signature is out of its proper place in this charter. In other royal charters, of which we have lots of samples, this signature would have been written second in order, as it ought to be here.]

†Ego Aelfsinus presul signum agiæ crucis impressi.

[N.B.—This signature, too, is out of its proper place, and ought to have been written fourth, next the archbishop's.]

Here follow the signatures of nine ministers, or "ministri" of the diocese; their names are—

Ælfsige, Wulfric, Æthelgeard, Æltheah, Ælfsige, Byrhtferth, Ælfgar, Æthelwold, Wulfgar.

Translation.

"In the name of Our Lord Jesus Christ. By the grace of the Holy Spirit proceeding from the glorious and indivisible

on and on till you get to a place where two roads meet, and along this said place to marshes-fen, thence on to the high road, and along the-high-road-[towards-or]-to-Pyrian's-ford and so through the wood until you come once more to Pyrian's ford."

EADWIN OF CHADLINGTON, OXFORD, MAKES A BEQUEST OF PROPERTY AT PYRIANFORD AND OTHER PLACES, TO HIS SON LEOFWINE.

In nomine Domini Nostri Ihesu Christi. Hic demonstratur quomodo Eadwinus de Cadendune suam hæreditatem divisit. Hoc est, Eadwinus imprimis de terram que vocatur Watford pro animâ meâ deo et sancto Albano; et filio meo Leofwino Sunnandune et Cadandune et Straetlea et Haetlea et Pirian et Puttanho et Beranlea. Et post obitum filii mei Leofwini habeat sanctus Albanus Beranlea et possideat in perpetuum; et volo ut de pecoribus meis melioribus eligantur xx. boves et xx. oves ad sanctum locum ubi ego jacere cupio, id est apud sanctum Albanum.

Translation.

"In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ. Herein is it set forth how Eadwin of Chadlington has disposed of his possessions and estates; to wit, in the first place all that land which is called Watford, I, Eadwin, do give and bequeath it for the repose of my soul to the Church [literally "to God"] and the holy St. Alban; then to my son Leofwine I give and bequeath Sunnydene (or Sonningdene) and Chadlington and Straetley and Hatley and Pyrian and Puttenhoe and Beranley; and after my son Leofwine's death, Beranley [or Beranley, or Beranlea] is to go to the blessed St. Alban as a perpetual heritage; furthermore, I desire that out of the best of my flocks and herds shall be chosen 20 oxen and 20 sheep for the holy place where I wish to be buried, namely at St. Alban's."

GRANT BY KING ETHELRED TO THE MONASTERY OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY AT ABINGDON, OF LAND AT PYRIANFORD ALONG WITH OTHER LANDS IN HAMPSHIRE. A.D. 1015.

[N.B.—This is a tremendously long charter, but the particular passage relating to Pyrianford reads as follows:—]

“Tellurem vero ad Pyrian quam etiam ad idem prefatum concedo monasterium unam illarum constat esse terrarum quas Ethelward, Ceolfledae filius, mihi aeternaliter possidendas pro meâ amicitia donavit. Omni vulgo longe lateque satis est cognitum qualiter ipse et frater ejus contra me rei extiterint qualiterque ambo meam inimicitiam exigentibus suis reatibus incurrerint.”

[N.B.—The lands are, as usual, bequeathed free of all rates, taxes, charges, and dues whatsoever, save the customary “ex-peditio,” “pons,” and “arx.”]

Translation.

“And the land at Pyrian which I give and bequeath to the aforesaid monastery is recognized to be one of those which Ethelward, Ceolfleda's son, gave to me for a perpetual heritage in order to gain my friendship. All the world knows how badly both he and his brother behaved towards me and how matters stood between us and how deservedly they both of them incurred my hostility by their detestable conduct.”

PIRFORD CHAPELRY

(FROM CRACKLOW'S “SURREY CHURCHES,” 1824 A.D.)

Was formerly a part of the parish of Woking, with Pirbright and Horshill; and, like the latter, is situated within the Hundred of Godley. It stands upon a small knoll, near the river Wey, and contiguous to the ruins of Newark Abbey. The chapel is built of very ordinary materials, and has only a nave and chancel, with a low tower and a steeple. There are two bells in the tower. Over the arch of the chancel, inside,

those of Horshill) were valued at 15 marks per annum, and charged with the payment of £1 for tenths; but it is not in charge upon the King's books: after the dissolution of the Convent, the Crown disposed of those tithes, which are now impropriated in the Earl of Onslow.

Before the appropriation of the tithes in 1262 the rector of Woking appointed his curate to this as well as to the rest of the chapels dependent on his church; and afterwards the advowson was in the Prior and Convent of Newark.

Pirford is at present a curacy; it was originally dependent (as were Pirbright and Horshill) on the rector of Woking; afterwards on the vicar, by agreement between him and the convent, but is now perpetual, the stipend being paid by the lay impropriator. The appointment of the curate, under license from the Ordinary, has been included in the presentation to the adjoining rectory of Wisley ever since 1631, although no act of union is upon record. The present patron, both of the curacy and the rectory, is the Right Honourable George, Earl of Onslow, and the present incumbent is the Rev. George Walton Onslow, M.A., who was instituted on the 12th of August, 1806.

The census of 1821 returned 294 persons.

PIRFORD.

A true Register of the names and surnames of such Persons as have been married christened and buried in the Par^{ch} of Pyrford beginning the 25 of March Ann: Domi: 1665

JOHN OLDYS Minister.
JOHN VINCENT; } Church
JOHN SLIFIELD; } Wardens.

January 1st, 1784.

Rev^d W. Beauchamp, M.A: Curate of Pyrford and Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

Register from 1666 to 1798.

Marriages from 1666 to 1753.

N.B.—The above is the oldest register now known at Pyrford.

June 27, 1694.

The Testimony of George Page and Robert Royden concerning the Paym^t of small tithes to y^e Curate of Pyrford and

are the arms of Lord Onslow,* sculptured in stone; and in the east window of the chancel is a painting on glass of the Virgin, holding a crucifix.

The register of marriages commences in the year 1666; of births, in 1670; and of burials, in 1665. No monumental inscriptions are here of a date anterior to 1684; and very



[Mr. Thomas Rutt.
WEY NAVIGATION CANAL, NEAR PYRFORD LOCK.

few that are in any way remarkable since that period. This chapel possesses neither gallery nor organ, and very few monumental memorials.

The living was a rectory; the great tithes formerly made a part of the income of the rectory of Woking; and were, with it, appropriated to the Prior and Convent of Newark, anno 1262. The tithes of this chapelry (in conjunction with

* Now (1905) on the west wall, behind the organ.

of y^e fence in Randall's Lane agst the Woore how it hath been usually made.

These are to certify all whom it doth or may concern y^e wee George Page of y^e Prsh of Pyrford in y^e County of Surrey Husbandman, being of y^e age of Eighty yeares and Robt: Roydon of y^e Prsh and County aforesd Husbandman aged 73



[Mr. Thomas Rutt.
CANAL ABOVE PYRFORD LOCK (LOOKING SOUTH).

yeares doe each of us by these pnts under our hands and seales freely and voluntarily testifie and declare for y^e good of Posterity y^e small Tithes or Vicaridge tythes doe and ever did for ought wee know or have heard belong and appertain as a just right & due to y^e Curates of y^e Prsh of Pyrford aforesaid and y^e wee y^e sd George Page & Rob: Royden do very well know and remember that M^r W^m Bray who was for three score yeares now past Curate of y^e sd Prsh of Pyrford

wth he served to our knowledge for many yeares did by himself or some other appointed by his order yearly and for many years successively without any hindrance or contradiction gather collect & receive as his owne proper right and due as Curate y^e Tythes of Lambs Calves Wool Piggs Bees Geese Hopps Apples & for gardens and fruits whatsoever and all other small Tythes growing due from y^e Parishioners of y^e sd Prsh of Pyrford to y^e said Curates who was sent for to receive his dues by y^e pshners & y^e Curates since have always Rec^d y^e sd Tythes in kind or a consideration in money from all y^e Pshners in tue of y^e sd tythes.

And y^e sd Robert Roydon doth hereby further testifie y^e I did for severall yeares after my flathers decease pay to Mr Will: Bray aforesd all y^e sd Tythes as aforesd wth became due upon y^e flarne left me by my flather whilse I was possessed of it and wee doe also further testifie y^e sd Mr W^m Bray Curate did receive from time to time the offerings perquisites for christnings buryings and marriages happening in y^e Prsh of Pyrford aforesd and all other dues wsoever belonging and appertaining to y^e Curates of y^e sd Prsh.

Also wee y^e sd George Page & Rob: Roydon doe certifie y^e y^e fence hedge and Bank y^e is in y^e comon feild called Woore against Randall's Lane wth Leads from Pyrford Stone to Chertsey was never to our knowledge or Remembrance made nor repaired at any time by John Slyfeild of y^e Stone* nor his heirs on the account of y^e Peice of Land lying under y^e Hedge of y^e sd Randall's Lane containing two acres but y^e sd fence was always made good and repaired by those persons whose lands did abutt up to y^e sd two acres of Land aforesd from y^e horseway going through y^e comon feild or woore. In witness y^e truth of all y^e particulars above mentioned wee have therunto set our hands and seales y^e day and year first above in y^e pence of y^e severall persons hereunder named Land holders and inhabitants of y^e sd Prsh of Pyrford.

Signed & sealed the mark of
in y^e pence of Georg L Page
Robt: Roydon

Henry Vincent

* Evidently Farm omitted.

Henry Steevens
Relf Dodd waywarden
Tho: Bourne
The mark of
John O Bowers
the mark of
William + Cobbett overseer for the poor
John Gad churchwarden
John Paige mstabot
John + Cobbett
his mark
the mark of

Joanna V Sayle vid.*

This testimony agrees with the original which is in Mr Oldys custody present curate of y^e sd prsh.

EXTRACTS FROM PYRFORD REGISTERS.

May 27, 1811. The Population of the Parish of Pyrford, in the County of Surrey by John Whitburn, overseer.

Males 125
Females 140
Total 265

GEORGE WALTON ONSLOW
Vicar.

CHURCHWARDENS.

John Slifeild snr.	1668	Jo ^e Verry † 1705.
Joh Sayle	"	
Hen. Vincent	1675	
John Sayle	"	
John Slifeild snr.	1679—80.	
Henry Stevens	1683—4	
Henerie Bonsy	1685—6.	
John Cobbett	1689.	
Joh: Gad	1692	
Hen: Stevens	1696	

Mr John Oldys, minister of Pyrford was buried May the 10th, 1703.

* *Id.*, vidua = widow.

† After this date the churchwardens' names are not appended to the registers.

PYRFORD.

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.

Corresponding to the list of those who repaired the fence of Wisley Church is an almost illegible document as under:—

April 14th, 1788.

Posts and Pales about the Churchyard of Purford, to whom Belonging as set out in the Aforesaid year by Henry Vincent and George Page, this being a true copy.

Taken out of the Oridgenall this 13th day of October, 1918 (11). Imprimis Beginning at the Hach gate Going round a Gainst the sun.

One Panel to Lord Onslow on the west side of the Gate
Two Next to Mr Oldist now Mr John Stevens
One Next Panel to the house Roberd Wisdom & now John Cooper

Two Next Panels to the house Skeet lives in called Toss & now Mr Tice

Two Next Panels to Mr Merett & now Mr Griffin
Three Next Panels John Soley of Mr Onslow house on the green now Lord Onslow

Two Next Panels Mr Lee for Dogwells & now Lord Onslow
(?) Next Panels Mr Allen Lyney Rollins house & now Mr Tice

(?) Next Panels Thomas Grover for his house late Baylies & now Mr Dawe

(?) Next Panel to Lord Onslow house in the Park
Three next Panels to Lord Onslow for the Dearey House

Four next Panels John Whitburn for Richard Colers House now Phillip Beauchamp

Two next Panels Mr Atfield for Henry Vincent on the Green now John Vincent

Two next Panels Henry Smith vidd White house & now Mr Britest

One next Panel to Wm Groves now B. Cooper
Two next Panels to Mr Oldis for the house Mr Childs & now Mr Birkett

Fower next Panels Mr Lee for Brushets & now Lord Onslow
Two next Panels Mr Street for Emots & now Mr Street



PYRFORD STONE. [Photo. by Mr. H. E. Allenby.]

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three end of the house to John Howard & now Steven Gavill
Two next Panel from the — corner of the house to Lord Onslow
Two next Panels to Owing Porter for the Remnets Living now John Bolton
One next Panel to Mr Danell Mildred
All the Pust with the Hach Gate to Lord Onslow for the *Great
This is a True List of the Oridgevall Taken out by us Churchwardens

GEORG BURELL *overseer of the Poor.*

The Population of the Inhabitants of Pyrford in the County of Surry was taken by John Whitburn—overseer—this 27th day of May 1811

Males	124†
Females	140
	264

The Population of the Parish of Pyrford in the County of Surrey was taken by F. Drewitt and Robert Eatwell this 28th day of May 1821

Males	144
Females	150
Total	294

The Population of the Parish of Purford in the county of Surrey was taken by Thomas Daws and Francis Drewitt this — day of May 1831

Males	155
Females	152
	307

The Population of the Parish of Pyrford in the County of Surrey was taken by Willm. Garton Numerator in the year 1841 and in the Reign of Victoria first

* A smudge here renders the faded ink unreadable.

† This second entry differs from the one of the same date on page 59.

Pyrford Church, and no doubt irreparable damage was done to much we should like to have kept.

The bill amounted to ... £64 8 10
This was paid out of a Church Rate at two shillings in the pound, of which a detailed statement is given.]

1791.	Thomas Palsgrave Three Quarters of a Day at the Church	1 2
	Paid for 72 Doz. of Sparrows at 3 pence a Doz.	18 0
	for Bread and Wine at Wisitide	1 4
1792.	To Pare Shoes for Marey Falkner	4 6
	To Shift 16d Ell for marey Falkner	2 8
	Two Pare Stockens 16 ^d D ^r	1 4
	To Hancherchef 14 ^d D ^r	1 2
	Paid for maken Shift 2 hankerchefs	6
	Paid for menden Claper of Bell	1 0
	For Cup of marey Falkner 9 weeks	13 6
1793.	For menden Marey Falkners Shoes... ..	1 6
	For Bread Wine at Witentide	1 4
	Paid for Repairing the Surpluss	2 6
1794.	The Disbustment of John Vincent jun.	
1796.	for a Letter concerning the hair powder list	6
1798.	Redings Bill painting the Steple	1 11 6
	feching and carrng Woking Church Larder a journey to Chetsey on account of Benges child	4 0
1799.	gave Benges for the childs Bord ½ week	2 6
	paid Dame Bamlet	1 6
1800.	Relived Nickless Gayling	1 0
	paide for Cloath & mending surplus	2 6
1803.	paide for Bread & Wine for Good Friday... ..	4 1
1804.	paide for parchments for the Christingens Marriage & Deaths	2 3
	paide for a prayer Book for the Clark	5 0
	prayer for the kings Escape &c	5 0
	proclamation for the General fast	2 0
1804.	D ^r for the kings recovery	2 0
	D ^r the General fast on 25th March 1804	2 0

There was 62 Inhabited houses and 2 uninhabited houses

Number	of Males 171
	Females 162
	333

ITEMS FROM THE CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.

1786.	Bread and Wine for the Sacrament	1 4
	[This item occurs yearly, though for increasing amounts.]	
	Paid for a Warrant and the Constables expens	3 6
	[The constable until the "Peel" Act was of course appointed by the Parish at the Easter Vestry.]	
	For a Loaf and cheese	11
	paide for 24 dozen sparrows... ..	6 0 0
	paide for the Cort fees	7 0 0
1788.	paid Mr Chuter for pews and Bells and Steple	7 9 4½
	paid for a pair of shoes for Bridgewater Girl	4 0
	[This & the item for loaf, &c., was of course poor relief: the Parish at this time possessed its own Poor House, the old Workhouse.]	
	paide Wm Peters for painting the pulpit and Desk	11 0
	[This act of vandalism had to be undone at the restoration of the church, about 1868, when the beautiful inlaid Jacobean pulpit was cleaned.]	
1789.	For sining the Breifs	2 6
1790.	for Bringing home widow New expenses	2 6
	Paid for 66 Dozen of Sparrows	16 6
	[The price for sparrow killing has here fallen from its former extravagant level.]	
	[In this year there were extensive repairs at	

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[Photo. by Mr. H. E. Atwell.]

PYRFORD OLD PARSONAGE.

1805.	Dame Crane for Nursing John Hone ...	2	6
1808.	Paid Dame Hollice for Nursing Snellings wife	8	0
	for going to Guildford Bench to examine H. Howard	4	6
	for Hors and Cart to take her thare & self	6	0
1814.	A Lock to the chroch wicket	2	0
1813.	one Hedgehog	4	
	[This is the first entry of the foolish per- secution of these useful and perfectly harmless <i>insectivorous</i> animals. The foolish superstition backed up by in- numerable false statements about the injury done to milch cows is even yet not quite extinct.]		
1815.	Paid for a Hat for Richard Helsey	4	0
	Paid for a Polcat	1	0
	Paid for a Stote	6	
	[This item occurs several times in subse- quent years.]		
1818.	A mat for the Cumion for the minister Relieved a porper	1	0
	one Hedgehog	2	0
	one Hedgehog	4	
	A round frock of Laankford T. Roase for 2 duzn of Sparrows old ones... ..	1	6
	[This phonetic way of spelling dozen antedates Sir Isaac Pitman.]		
1823.	Going to Godalming to get Mrs Woodham examind	5	0
	Gave Mrs Woodham	1	0
	P ^d for a Warrant to Apprehend David Woodham	4	0
	J. Collyer Four Polecats	2	0
	[Ninety-four hedgehogs were killed and paid for in 1823. Also six polecats and ten stoats.]		
1824.	[70 hedgehogs & 19 stoats are recorded. The slaughter of innumerable sparrows occur year after year. Polecats seem to have been comparatively rare.]		

lane leading to Pyrford Stone; on the south by uninclosed land, in the parish of Woking; and on all other parts by certain ancient Inclosures, belonging to the said Thomas Earl of Onslow, and marked respectively numbers 39, 7, 6, and 5 on the said Plan; which said Allotment, we the said Commissioners do hereby declare and adjudge to be adequate to produce a reasonable supply of fuel, for the consumption of the poor inhabitants of the said Parish of Pyrford, who shall be settled therein and shall not respectively occupy Lands or Tenements of more than the yearly value of five pounds, as in and by the first mentioned Act* is directed."

From this it will be seen that the ownership of the Fuel Allotment is not vested in the Poor of Pyrford, as appears to be the prevailing idea, but in certain persons who hold it in trust for the Poor for a specified object, and for the due execution of their trust they are responsible, not to the Poor, but to the Charity Commissioners, and ultimately to the Lord Chancellor. Any encroachment therefore on the property, whether in the way of wilful damage or of trespass, as by the inclosing any part of it, or by entering upon it for spade or any other cultivation, or by trapping or interfering with the game, without the direct authority of the Trustees, would be clearly illegal, and subject the offender to prosecution. But the Poor, that is according to the definition in the Award those "inhabitants of Pyrford who shall be settled therein, and shall not respectively occupy Lands or tenements of more than the yearly value of five pounds," have the right to cut fuel, and to receive the value, after the payment of taxes, rates, and other expenses, of the rents as derivable from the property in the shape of coal or other fuel, in accordance with the Act of 45 George III., which, though it is in common with other private Acts unprinted by authority, is very accessible to any one who wishes to consult it at the House of Lords for a fee of five shillings. These rents, however, for the last two winters the Trustees have been obliged to retain to pay for the necessary repairs of the cottages, and for the addition of two rooms to each of them, an improvement which has already

* 45 George III. "An Act for Inclosing Lands in the Manor of Pyrford, in the parishes of Pyrford and Chertsey, or one of them in the County of Surrey."

[N.B.—The Churchwardens' accounts for Pyrford, from which the above brief extracts are taken, have been kindly lent by Mr. William Shears, of Thorley, Pyrford.]

PYRFORD FUEL ALLOTMENT.

(The date of this circular to the parishioners of Pyrford seems to have been about the year 1880.)

Statement of the Trustees.

The Trustees of the Pyrford Fuel Allotment, having learnt that considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed by some of the cottagers of Pyrford, at the management of the Fuel Allotment, desire, by the following Statement, to remove some misapprehensions, which appear to have gained ground, in reference not only to the rights of the Poor, but also to the powers of the Trustees as created and limited by certain Acts of Parliament.

1.—The claims of the Poor on the Allotment in question are founded on the following passage, extracted from the Pyrford Inclosure Award: "And in further execution of the powers aforesaid we the said Commissioners have set out and allotted, and by these presents do award and confirm unto and for the Vicar and Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the said Parish of Pyrford, and the Vicars of the Parishes of Send and Ripley and Woking, both in the said County of Surrey, and their respective successors for ever, in trust for such Poor Inhabitants of the said Parish of Pyrford, as are hereinafter mentioned, one piece or parcel of Land, marked number 750 on the said Plan, situate on Pyrford Heath aforesaid, containing fifty-one acres, two roods, and twenty-six perches (including the hereinbefore described public Carriage Road or Highway marked number 11 on the said Plan passing over the same), bounded on the north-west by the hereinbefore described public Carriage Road or Highway, marked number 10 on the said Plan; on the north-east by the Allotments herein awarded to the Reverend George Walton Onslow, and marked respectively numbers 749 and 748 on the said Plan; on the east by an ancient Inclosure, marked number 40 on the said Plan; on part of the south-east by the end of an ancient

F 2



[From a Drawing by Miss Agnes Repert Jones, after Photo. by R. Adlington Bullen.]
GIFTS TEXT.

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greatly increased the value of the property, and the benefit of which the Poor will in a few years' time be able to enjoy.*

2nd.—As to the powers of the Trustees, they are strictly defined by the original Act of 45 George III., under which the common lands of Pyrford and of the tithing or Manor of Woodham were inclosed, and the various awards in compensation were made to those who then possessed rights of common. Amongst these awards is that of the Fuel Allotment for the Poor of Pyrford. But these powers have from time to time been modified by various general Acts of Parliament. Among them is Act 2 William IV., c. 42, entitled "An Act to authorise (in Parishes inclosed under any Act of Parliament) the letting of the Poor Allotments in small portions to industrious cottagers." By this Act power is given to a Vestry (and of course by a Vestry is meant one summoned in the usual way, and attended only by ratepayers, and, under a special provision of this Act, by such also of the Trustees who, though not ratepayers, may think fit to attend) to be held in the first week of September, to let to any industrious cottager of good character, who may apply for it, a portion, not less than a quarter of an acre, and not more than an acre of the Poor Allotment, at a rent to be estimated by the letting value of similar land in the Parish. Relying upon this Act some of the parishioners, according to newspaper reports of certain meetings that have been held, have thought that the Parish Authorities should have summoned a Vestry, and proceeded to consider applications for portions of the Poor Allotment; and certain persons not in any way connected with the Parish have endeavoured to induce the Parish Authorities to summon such a Vestry. But as these Parish Authorities are ex-officio Trustees of the Poor Allotment, and therefore bound to act under the guidance of the Charity Commissioners, they thought right, before committing themselves to such a course, to put themselves in communication with the Charity Commissioners on the subject, the more so as they had been advised

* The Trustees would here mention that section 10 of Act 2 William IV., c. 42, can have no bearing on the lawfulness of the original erection of these cottages, as they were built at least five years before the passing of the Act, and have not been erected "on portions of Land demised under this Act," no such land having been thus "demised" at all in this Parish.

they have not acted illegally, they hope that if careful consideration be given to the above Statement, it will be felt by at least the more unprejudiced that they have acted in the matter neither unfairly nor unkindly, nor without a sincere desire to benefit the Poor, for whom they hold the thankless and most unprofitable post of Trustees.

by a competent authority that the provisions of the above-mentioned Act of William IV., as far as regards the letting of fuel Allotments for cultivation, were annulled by the Commons Act of 39 and 40 Vict., c. 56, sect. 10. This section directs that "after the passing of this Act, notwithstanding anything in any other Act contained, it shall not be lawful (save as in hereafter mentioned) to authorise the use of, or to use any such allotment or any part thereof, for any other purpose than those declared concerning the same by the Act of Parliament and award, or either of them, under which the same has been set out. Provided that it shall be lawful for the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales in the exercise of their ordinary jurisdiction under the Charitable Trusts Acts, upon the application of the Trustees of any Fuel Allotment to authorise the use of such Fuel Allotment as a recreation ground and field gardens, or for either of those purposes, and to make an order under the provisions of 'The Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, for the establishment of a scheme for the administration of such Fuel Allotment accordingly.'" In answer to our enquiries the Secretary to the Charity Commission writes, "I am directed to state in reply that the Board are of opinion that the 19th section of the Commons Act (39 and 40 Vict., c. 56), has the effect of prohibiting the adoption of the procedure prescribed by the Act 2 William IV., c. 42, for letting Fuel Allotment Lands for purposes of cultivation, and that consequently the Vestry would appear to have no power to deal with the above-mentioned Allotment in the manner proposed."*

And so the matter now stands. In the opinion not only of the Trustees, but also of the Charity Commissioners, those cottagers who have taken part in this movement have been misled. They appear to have taken the very unsafe course of accepting that view of their legal position with regard to the property in question, which is more in accordance with their wishes, than with the facts of the case. But notwithstanding the very strong language which has been used, with regard to the action of some of the Trustees, simply because

* It will be seen that the case of Walton is not to the point, as the above Act of 39 and 40 Vict., c. 56 had not been passed when the change was made in the management of the Fuel Allotment in that Parish.

APPENDIX I.

FROM THE CATALOGUE OF CHURCH PLATE OF THE
SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

WISLEY.

Silver Cup.—Weight, 7½ oz. Height, 6½ in. Diam. of bowl, 3½ in.; of foot, 3½ in. Depth of bowl, 3½ in.
London hall-marks of 1713:—1. Britannia. 2. L. O. linked letters, in an oval stamp; the mark of Matthew E. Lothouse.*
3. Court-hand S. 4. Lion's head erased.
The bowl, which is slightly bell-shaped, with "Wisley 1714" engraved on it, rests on a thick, evenly-balanced stem, divided by a small round moulding in place of a knop, the foot being rounded off into a flat edge.

Silver Paten.—Weight, 4 oz. Height, 1 in. Diam., 5 in.
London hall-marks of 1711. 1, 2, and 4, as above. 3. Court-hand T.
The centre is depressed, and the evenly-balanced, rather thick stem terminates in a flat disc.
Electro-plated Flagon.

PYRFORD. S. NICHOLAS.

Silver Cup.—Weight, 4½ oz. Height, 5 in. Diam. of bowl, 2½ in.; of foot, 2½ in. Depth of bowl, 2½ in.
London hall-marks of 1570:—1. Leopard's head crowned in outline. 2. Indistinct. 3. Small black letter a in plain shield.
4. Lion passant in outline.
The bowl of this well-proportioned little cup is straight-sided in its lower part, and widens out above into a bell-shaped lip. The mouldings above and below the evenly-balanced stem, and those between which the knop is set, are worked up into a sharp edge, giving that appearance of lightness which is a peculiar feature of the vessel. A little below the lip is the usual strap-work band between plain filets, which, interlacing, divide it three times.
Silver Paten Cover.—Weight, 1½ oz. Height, 1½ in. Diam., 3½ in.

London hall-marks of 1570:—1, 3, and 4, as above. 2. I P in a shaped stamp.*

This paten with a foot is of the usual Elizabethan shape, and has on the shoulder a band of hyphens. Both cup and cover are of excellent workmanship and finish.

Paten Paten.—Height, 2½ in. Diam., 9 in. Marks underneath:—The letter X; J F above a pellet; lion passant; cross in circle; and another, illegible. On the rim T G.

Paten tankard-shaped Flagon.—There is one mark in the centre of the base, which appears to be a cross between M C in a round stamp.

These two pieces are no longer in use. They date probably from the latter part of the seventeenth century.

The following letter relative to the Church Plate was written to Rev. T. M. Ridsdale, M.A., by Rev. T. S. Cooper, M.A., of Chiddingfold, on December 14th, 1890:—

"Dear Sir,—I am extremely obliged to you for the particulars you have kindly sent me of the Church Plate of Pyrford and Wisley. The cup and cover at Pyrford are amongst the oldest pieces I have yet found, having the London hall-marks of 1570. If you will allow me to do so, I should like one day to inspect them, and arrange for their being photographed, as, with your permission, we should like these pieces to form one of the illustrations of the catalogue with other Elizabethan plate.

"The Wisley plate too is interesting, the cup being of the year 1713, and the paten three years earlier. Plate of this period, as perhaps you know, is . . . of the highest standard of silver."

N.B.—The tradition is that Queen Elizabeth gave the Pyrford cup and cover. There is nothing unlikely in the story, as for some reason or other the "Great Gloriana" used to frequent Pyrford Park both in the time of its ownership by the Earl of Lincoln and later by the Wolleys.

It would be most interesting to know also the source of the silver from which the cup was made (i.) as the great capture of silver from the Spanish galleons which flooded England with America's wealth had scarcely begun, and (ii.) our native silver mines in Devonshire would probably have supplied the metal.

For instance one silver mine at Combe Martin was worked during the reigns of the Plantagenets, and a cup of the native metal was presented by Sir Richard Bulmer to Queen Elizabeth. This mine was worked in 1813, 1835 and 1845, and finally closed in 1848.

Native silver has also been procured from Yorkshire, Cardigan and Cornwall and elsewhere in Great Britain.

* Old English Plate, p. 337.

APPENDIX III.

GUILDFORD,
June 4th, 1891.

REV. SIR,

Herewith I beg to return photograph. With regard to "N.B., 1628," I have searched Manning and Bray and other histories, but without success. It is not the initial of the incumbent at that period.

The Henry Slyfield, who in 1619 carved his name on the Chancel wall is clearly indicated in the Slyfield pedigree (Surr. Arch. Coll., Vol. V., pp. 47, 52). His father, George, was "of Pirford, yeoman"; George's will speaks of a house at Pirford and directs burial there. The will of Henry was proved, 1648, by Elizabeth his widow, and mentions two children, Elizabeth and John.

I thought these scanty particulars might be of interest to you.

I am, &c., &c.,

PHILIP G. PALMER.

The Rev. T. M. Ridsdale.

GLOSSARY.

- Assarts.*—1. Forest lands reclaimed, or cleared of wood.
2. Rents paid for such lands.
3. Offences, against the forest laws, of plucking up by the roots trees requisite to furnish thickets or coverts.

Assised Rent.—Assessed rent.

Amercements.—A fine, not fixed by statute, but inflicted on an offender at the discretion of the court and determined by assessors.

Afforor.—One appointed in courts leet to act with others in deciding what amount of penalty should be paid for an offence to which no precise punishment was attached.

Bordar.—Cottager.

Carrucate.—As much land as could be ploughed with a team in a year. Twelve carrucates make one hide.

Cousin german.—A first cousin.

Doman.—An estate in land.

Dischargod.—Exempted.

APPENDIX II.

SOME INTERESTING SURNAMES (PYRFORD).*

Avenell, Baram, Alden, Bamblet, Bamlet, Ailing, Cutt, Lewcock, Slaves, Palsgrave, Pierpoint, Jenaway, Roak, Toft, Purdam, Davice, Dennier, Bratton, Scotcher, Cottenham, Eaglemann, Biley, Benbrick, Fulke, Mongar, Mabbanck, Martyr, Dalman, Shortman, Mesh, Aylwin, Goodchild, Attryde, Spratley, Ffox, Pennyood, Pellet, Remnant, Ottaway, Heward, Wisdom, Ffoodgate, Joley, Goster, Wastell, Tallman, Secar, Farnham.

Dame Fraeet was buried March 7th, 1783.

WISLEY.—Flodder, Hethorn, Ocksbott, Riehboll, Capelyn, Wattleton, Jaqness, Ffagotter, Christmas, Monger, Goodspring, Mabbanck, Garworth, Aldwin, Braikley, Coston, Clowser, Lickfold, Borville, Willison, Flutter, Neighbour, Wortham, Harm, Ffuller, Deer J, Fairbrother, Caruthass, Bushiner.

Of names at present or recently existing in Pyrford or Wisley, the earliest date of their occurrence in the registers, is as follows:—

PYRFORD.—Skeet, 1680; Smeother, 1687; Chitty, 1705; Crowther, 1729; Bolton, 1736; White, 1666; Loughurst, 1696; Bridger, 1690; Collier, 1748; Potter, 1697; Dibble, 1712.

WISLEY.—Gyles, 1680; Dawe, 1673; Pantling, 1736.

INTERESTING CHRISTIAN NAMES.

WISLEY.—Judith, Damaris, Abigail, Allin.

PYRFORD.—Damaris, Johanna, Sylvey (*hoc est*, Sylvanus, a Black, was publicly baptised at church on Whit-Sunday, May 10th, 1714), Winifrid, Jasper, Nanny, Edman, Bethier, Henerie, Jean, (9 times); Joan, Jeane, Humphry, Barbera, Censea, Tomson, Elenor, Syrdona, Denzil.

N.B.—A child left at Mr. Rawlin's door was baptised by the name of Mary, May ye 11th, 1740.

* Commencing 1666.

† Commencing 1669.

‡ 1777: probably the man from whom Deer's Farm is named.

§ And several times in the Marriage Register.

Foffment.—1. The act of granting a feud or fee.

2. The conveyance of a hereditament to another by handing over a turf or twig. This was called livery of seisin.

3. The deed or instrument by which such hereditaments were conveyed.

Frei warren.—A royal grant of exclusive right of killing beasts and fowls of warren within certain limits.

Geld.—Money, tribute, compensation, or ransom.

Hide.—A measure of land, variously estimated at 60, 80, 100, and 120 acres.

Inquisition.—Inquiry, investigation.

Parpresture (Poupresture).—A wrongful enclosure of, or encroachment upon, the property of another.

Scot.—A payment or contribution. Parish payments were called "scot and lot" when persons were taxed according to their ability.

Tallage.—Taxes to which under the Anglo-Norman Kings the demesne lands of the Crown and all the royal towns were subject.

Villeins.—A feudal serf, who had all the rights and privileges of a freeman in respect to other persons, but in respect of his lord he had few rights (*sc.*, protection from personal injury and the protection of his women-folk from insult). Villeins were (i) "regardant," attached to the soil: they could only be bought or sold with the land; (ii) "en gros": belonged not to the manor, but to the lord, and he could sell or transfer them as he pleased.

Virgate.—A measure of land varying from 15 to 40 acres in different countries. Generally stated as 30 acres in England.

THE WEY NAVIGATION.

This canal, the first of modern times in England, was commenced by Sir Richard Weston in 1646 and nearly finished in nine months. It cost £60,000 and gave work to 200 men.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE.

Mr. George Fergusson Wilson, F.R.S., F.C.S., born 1822, died 1902. He discovered the method of obtaining pure glycerine, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal and Chemical Societies 1855, and Fellow of the Linnean, 1875. He received the Victoria medal for horticulture of the Royal Horticultural Society. About 1886 he bought the Rectorial glebe at Wisley and formed a garden there, which has since his death become the garden of the Royal Horticultural Society.

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