

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE SURREY MANORS
HELD BY MERTON COLLEGE AND CORPUS
CHRISTI COLLEGE, OXFORD, IN THE
SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

BY
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I.

WHEN Walter de Merton founded the College which still preserves his name he endowed it among other property with the Surrey manors of Malden and Farley, and shortly after with that of Thorncroft in Leatherhead. These manors the College has continued to hold with the result that the College muniment room contains a priceless series of documents from the thirteenth century to our own time. The following note has been compiled from maps and other documents which, by the courtesy of the College, I have been allowed to examine. Early in the seventeenth century the College, or it may be in the case of Malden their tenant, began to have detailed surveys of their properties compiled with scale maps, and these are of course in many ways more informative than the earlier surveys or extents. All such maps in the possession of the College appear to date from after 1600.

Malden.

There is a map of the College property in Malden of 1623 and another of the parish of 1627, and these maps make it possible to obtain a pretty clear picture of Malden at that time.

The earliest map is called

“ The plott and measurement of parte of the Mannor of Maulden in the County of Surrey viz the Demesnes of the saide Mannor and one

other farme called Furse farme both which are in the possession of — Goude Esquier and his assignes, which Mannor and the said Landes are parte of the landes belonginge to Martin Collidge in Oxford. Taken in June 1623 by Mr. Elias Allen.”

The scale is 20 perches to the inch.

Furse Farm was also called Mott's Furze Farm, a name by which it was still known in the eighteenth century, though it appears on the Tithe map as Motspur, a name which has become familiar since a railway station has been opened there.

The other map is entitled

“ The Description and true plott (by measuer) of all the land in the parish of Maldon in Surrie Distinguysed by a Table of letters (or alphabett) accordinge as now lyeth, all the Inclosuers by measuer and the Common lands by Estimation Whereby hereafter an Equall Censment may be with Just proportion Leavied upon all the land alyike To the great good of all the Landhoulders in the sayd parish This survey beinge taken at the Request of M^r Sebastian Goode of Maldon aforesayd. In Aprill A^o D^o 1627

Nychus Lane Descripsitt.

The scale of perches xvij in the Inch.”

Goude, Esquier, who had the earlier map taken, was John Goude or Goode, who was in a different position from that of other tenants of the College, since he held a long lease which had resulted in litigation ending in a compromise in 1627 by which the College recognized a lease of 80 years.¹ He died in 1627, and was a man of some wealth, who had in 1610 rebuilt the nave and tower of Malden Church,² where his monumental inscription described him as good-looking, pleasant mannered, a ready speaker, and hospitable. He must either have ordered the preparation of the second map, or his successor, Sebastian, must have had it made as almost his first act on coming into his property.

These maps show the demesnes stretching up to the north from the manor house, which lies S.S.W. of the church, while Mott's Furze Farm occupies the eastern side of the Parish. Three common fields with their respective shots or furlongs are in evidence, Downe Field, East Field and Meadow Field. Downe Field is divided into Churchway Shot, Seven Acre Shot, Holland up End Shot, and Upper and Lower high Down Shots, East Field into Shortwhetcroft and Longwhetcroft,

¹ For the circumstances see Manning and Bray, III, 3.

² See *S.A.C.*, XXXVIII, 79.

and Meadow Field is divided into Lower Shot, Wofurlong and Meadow hill. The common fields were evidently only a remnant, as is indicated, *e.g.* by Bunnyfurlong, which seems to show that there had once been a common field on the east side of the Hogsmill River. There was a common meadow on the west side of the river, which in 1627 enclosed most of it (the western arm is now dry). In 1627 this meadow was divided up into many small strips.

Lane's table to find each man's land by a letter shows Mr. Goode's land as the Merton demesnes 204 a. 2 r. 19 p. and Furse Farm 141 a. 0 r. 9 p. No other landowner held as much as 60 acres, but three others are shown as holding over 50, and three more as over 30. There were twenty-one owners of various kinds.

The accompanying sketch map is founded on these two maps.

Chessington.

The lordship and parish of Malden were not confined to the modern parish of Malden, but included a great part of what is now Chessington, a place of which it was remarked in 1659 that it "lyeth distant from Mauldon above two miles. And the waies between this and Mauldon extreame foule and not passable in the winter season."¹ Nearly all the land lying to the east of Chessington Church, Green Lane and the Leatherhead road, later comprised in Park Farm, Acrehill Farm and Rushet Farm, was the property of the College.

The earliest map is entitled :

"The Plott of the tenement (at Bayhurst hill)² and the Inclosuers of pasture to it adjoyninge (and of the wood ther called Littill Bayhurst) and of the wood called Great Wood devided into meny parsells for the even fallings of the same wherin is meny parsells of meadow and pasteur Inclosed Also of one Copice called Knowle-oke and one called Woodcock-parke And of one woode (devided into three parsells) called Acar hill and also of the tenement (with medow and pasture to it Belonginge) adjoyninge neare unto the sayd Acarhill: All the which sayd parcells together with the Common of pasture Inclosed contayninge by Estimation L acres and also the parte of the Common not Inclosed

¹ S.A.C., XVII, 101.

² This is at the south end: the enumeration runs from south to north.

leyinge without the Common hedge one the west parte is all called or known by the name of Maldon Common. Hearin is plotted also one wood (devided into four parsells) called Chissington Parke with one plott of meadow in it: All which aforesayde leyeth in the parish of Maldon in the Countye of Surrie: and was measured and plotted at the Request of Good of Maldon aforesayde

In the beginninge of March 1620

By mee Nycholas Lane Supervisor."

The scale is 18 perches to the inch.

There is another map called

" The Plott of the Coppices which are in the occupation of — Goude Esquier lyinge in Malden and Chesenton within the County of Surrey Beinge parte of the possessions which appertaine to Marten Colledge in Oxford Taken and survaied in June 1623 by me Elias Allen."

The scale is 20 perches to the inch.

The striking part about these maps is that nearly the whole of the Merton property was then woodland. Except for a little copyhold between the church and Chessington Park no arable is shown on the map, and little pasture, though the process of grubbing the woods had begun, and a later note " New Grubb 1628 " near Park Farm shows that it continued. Fifty acres of common called Malden Common are shown where Rushet Lane on the Ordnance Map runs eastward from the Leatherhead road, but this was apparently already enclosed. When in 1794 J. Wyburd made for the College a plan of the Parish of Chessington with part of the Parish of Malden adjoining together with the boundaries of the Manor of Malden, woodland, common and meadows had all given way to arable. Wyburd shows the southern part (Acrehill and Rushet Farms) as in Malden, but Park Farm as in Chessington. The explanation is to be found in an agreement of 28 November 1639 between Sebastian Good, gentleman, of Malden, on behalf of himself and all the inhabitants of Malden, and Robert Hatton, of Thames Ditton, Esq., on behalf of himself and all the inhabitants of Chessington, to abide by the award of George Mynours of Nonsuch Park dated 11 December 1637, whereby it was determined that the said Sebastian's wood called Chessington Parke and a tenement held by Widow Whyte or her son do lie in Chessington and are to be rated there, and that all the rest of the wastes, woods, etc. of the said Sebastian, parcel of the manor of Malden, lie in the parish of Malden. The

award, it was agreed, should be confirmed by a decree in Chancery.

This agreement however would not affect the manorial rights. "The wood called Chesenton Parke within the lordship of Maldon" (lease to Richard Mylls of Malden 16 Dec., 29 Henry VIII) and the copyholds remained as they were before, within the lordship of Maldon.

Farley.

The College possesses no seventeenth-century map of Farley. In 1583 the College had let for 21 years their capital messuage and farm of Farleigh with lands etc. belonging together with the rents of freehold and copyholds, excepting woods and underwood and the advowson of the rectory and rent of certain coppices demised by copy of Court Roll to William Basset and Nicholas Ounsted,¹ to Stephen Heath of Farley, who on 1 October 1599 set "his marke" to the indenture. In 1614 Stephen Heath (or perhaps a son of the same name) had a further lease. The following is a translation of one of Stephen Heath's accounts (it was rendered in Latin).

"Farleigh 1603 1 August

Account (Computus) of Stephen Heath Farmer and bailiff there from the feast of S^t Peter ad Vincula [1 August] in the first year of King James to the same feast in the second year, and so for one year

Arrears, None, as appears from the foot of the previous account. He answers for the farm and rents of assize in money £6 13s. 4d., for four quarters of wheat at the feast of S^t John the Baptist [24 June] at 30s. each £6, and for eight quarters of malt at the same feast at 14s. each £5 12s., and for the woods Ownsted and Basset 23s. 4d., And for half of the woods of Farleigh £5.

Total £23 18. 8 of which sum he paid to Master Brizenden, the Third Bursar, £21 10s., and he is in arrear 48s. 8d.

(Signed) SAMUEL SLADE
Vice-Warden."

The earliest map of Farley possessed by Merton is "A plan of the Manor of Farleigh in the County of Surry 1768." A

¹ Basset and Ounsted (Ownstyd, Hownsted, Unsted, etc.) were names with a long connection with Farley. John Unsted had a lease from the College in 1528, and the same or another John had a lease in 1484.

Particular and Valuation of the Manor was taken by William Chapman in 1767, and these documents were no doubt due to the activity of the Rev. Joseph Kilner, who had been Bursar of Merton, and was instituted Rector of Farley in 1767. He was a man of great learning, devoted to the history of the College, on which he left copious notes still in the possession of the College, besides reprinting in his *Account of Pythagoras School in Cambridge* (a rare book, never published, but used by Manning and Bray) a number of early charters relating to Malden and Farley.¹

It appears from an endorsement on the map dated 9 January, 1841, that except for making one new road and some very small alterations such as subdividing or throwing together a few fields, no changes had then taken place, and though it would be rash to assume that no greater alteration had taken place since 1620, the changes must have been very small. The demesne lands were the same, and most of the names on the Ordnance Map of 1914 are to be found both on the map of 1768 and in far earlier documents. This is notably so with the woods. Thus in both maps we get in the demesnes Park Wood, Frith Wood and Puplet Wood (with which compare the lease, by the College in 1554, of the woods called Farleighe Parke, Farleighe Frithe and Poplett Wood—and indeed, the Frith in 1485 and Popelet Wode in 1487 and Puppelotegrove in 1377) and outside the demesne Freeland's Wood and Crab Wood (with which compare Freelond Wood 1586 and Crabwood 1680). Hagglers dean appears in 1768 as two arable fields, Upper and Lower Hagglers dean. They were part of the demesne land. (Does the name preserve that of Robert Agelun, who held land at Farley in the fourteenth century?) It should, however, be noted that the map of 1768 shows no sign of common fields, and they, as the example of Malden has just shown, may have still existed in 1620.

Although not strictly relevant to the subject of these notes, a digression to give Kilner's picture of the parish as he knew it may perhaps be allowed. It was, he observes, a very small

¹ See Manning and Bray, III, 1. There is some confusion between Joseph and his brother Samuel, who was also Bursar, and to whom the authorship of *Pythagoras* is attributed in Brodrick's *Memorials of Merton College* (pp. 301 and 386). Nevertheless, despite this high authority, it appears that this attribution to Joseph is correct.

and retired parish, containing but about 20 families, "the number of souls at the time of my Institution being exactly 94," of whom 18 were in the manor house, which was a good farmhouse having the name of Farleigh Court, and 7 were in the parsonage. There were 8 copyholds and 4 freeholds outside the College lands and Rectory. He adds that there was a "surmon" in the church every Sunday and on Christmas Day, and the sacrament was administered in it at Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide and Michaelmas. One Philips who lived in Warlingham Parish at this time taught the children to read and write "and is very well qualified to teach them."

Kilner reckoned that the parish was roughly 1,000 acres, of which 700 were arable, and 300 woodland. There was no meadow or old pasture. He explains that of the 700 acres of arable not half was annually in corn, the greater part in general being reckoned to be grass, as sown with seeds and not with grain. With this kind of mowing and feeding the whole that is not woodland is, he observes, subject to the plough.

Thorncroft (in Leatherhead).

The property of the College in Leatherhead was fully and carefully surveyed in 1629, and the result is contained in a quarto volume entitled

"An exact and perfectt survaie of the Mannor of Thorncrofte in the countie of Surry Being parcell of the possessions of the Warden and Schollers of Marten Colledge in Oxford whoe houldeth the same of [blank] in free and common soccage and by the yearlie Rent [blank] Had made and taken there As well by Inquisition and Oathes of a sufficient Jurye in that behalfe as by the Viewe and perticular mensuration of all and everye the Messuages Landes and tenements of within and Belonginge to the same Anno Domini Annoque Regni Caroli Anglie etc quinto

By Elias Allen
Supervisor."

The volume contains several maps, the first that of the demesne lands west of the river, 115 acres, of which 58 were in arrable, 15 in mead, 39 in pasture and 2 in coppes. The next map is that of "the demesne lands which are enclosed and lie together A mile Remote from the Scite of the Mannor North-

ward" (the town of Leatherhead lying between). Of these latter, there were 263 acres, made up of 78 in arable, 15 in meadowe, 112 in pasture, 54 in coppices, and 2 in lanes in severall. Next follows a map of Thorncroft Common, which the tenant maketh use of (51 acres). The tenant of the College at this time was Richard Gardner Esqre., a local land-owner, the son of that Robert Gardner, Chief Sergeant of the Cellar to Queen Elizabeth, whose merry mood and pleasant speech were celebrated in verse on his monument in Leatherhead Church when he died in 1571. The family appear to have leased the manor for a long time, for Margaret, widow of Richard Gardiner, late of Lethered, had a lease in 37 Eliz. and Robert Gardiner in 37 Henry VIII.

The scale of the first of these maps is 12 perches to the inch, and that of the others 16 perches.

But at this point the surveyor encountered an obstacle which he failed to surmount. After enumerating four miscellaneous fields: Shephouse Close, Readfeild, Fursey Close and Axencrofte, amounting to 27 acres, he has to admit that he has failed to make a detailed survey of the land in the common fields of Leatherhead belonging to the manor, for Mr. Gardner the tenant declared that he could not distinguish the demesne lands lying in the common fields from his own freehold land belonging to the Bridghouse. So Allen merely puts down, "There is in arable lande in the Common Feildes of Leatherheade which most parte is the Lords of the Mannor as the jurye saie c acres at the least."

The survey then enumerates the freehold lands within the manor, of which there were 224 acres altogether. Of these Colecroftes, Blake land, Paines Grove and Redfields lay on Pebble Lane near the Ashtead boundary. Apperley Hill, held with other property by Sir Francis Stidolfe (who will be referred to again presently), is described as 20 acres "adjoyning and within a gronde so called conteyning Fifty acres at the least the which land is bound with a lane that leadeth to Mickelham on the West Letherhed and Mickelham downs East and Sir Francis Stidolfes ingroundes North." (Does Apperley represent the family name Aperdele?) The map of these miscellaneous pieces is on the scale of 20 perches to the inch.

Then follows a list of the tenants per copiam, including a few in Mickelham and a tenement 8 miles from Leatherhead, a small house on the east side of Newdigatt Streete. All these amounted only to 88 acres.

The Survey sums up as follows (substituting arabic figures, but the arithmetic is hard to follow) :

“ And soe there is

	A.	R.	P.	
of Demeanes in Severall	263	3	5	
In Feild land	100			
In other Severall questionable	26			
Thorncrofte Common	51			
	<hr/>			
Summa	400	1	5	
	A.	R.	P.	
In Freehould	239	1	5	Rent 42s. 6½d.
In Coppiehould	88	1	2	Rent 44s.
	A.	R.	P.	
Summa	769	1	2	
Rent besides the Demeanes	£4	6s.	6½d.	
	A.			
Letherhead Downe	220			
Letherhead Common Feild	500			
		R.	P.	
Summ totall	1489	1	2	

Memorandum. The tennants of the aforesaid Mannor have depasturing in the said Downes and Common feild of Letherhead.

The Tennante to the Demeanes hath the use and profit of the woode groweing in Thorncroft Common

Surveyd By me Elias Allen
Anno Domini 1629.”

There seems to have been acute controversy in Leatherhead regarding common rights about this time, for there exists among the Merton documents a paper (No. 738) from which the top has unfortunately been torn off, showing that Sir Francis Stidolfe was attempting, or was believed to intend to attempt, to enclose Leatherhead Downs. The date has disappeared, but the document, which is calendared as *c.* 1600, must be later than 1604, when Sir Francis succeeded his father Thomas (he died himself in 1655 at the age of 75), and earlier than the year 1613, when Sir Thomas Vincent died. It is a statement of the case against Stidolf, probably drawn up for the use of Counsel. The earlier part is worth quoting in full.

“ Within Lethered there are 5 manors. The manor of

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| { | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thornecroft belongeth unto the Warden and Scholers of Merton Colledge in Oxforde. 2. Fectham extendinge into Lethered, which is Sir Thomas Vincent's.¹ 3. Pachevesham 4. Minchin² | } which are Sir Francis Stidolphe's. |
| { | <p>The parsonage belongeth unto the Deane and Chapter of Rochester which hath formerly had a Courte Leete and a Courte Baron by grante from the Kinge but not used of late.³</p> | |

2. The whole towne hath towe greate Commons, a lower Common for greate cattell in which every lord's soyle is bounded and knowen and they and there tenants have and doe entercommon.

An Upper Common called Lethered Downes alias Kings Downe which containeth neare 1,000 acres, and this is only for sheepe.

3. In this Upper Common all the aforesaid Lords and there freeholders, farmers and customary tenants have had and used common for sheepe without stinte or number time out of minde, and the soyle hath ever bin accounted a common soyle unto all the said Lords and not the demeanes or freehoulede of anyone.”

The Memorandum then relates that Stidolfe at his Court at Pachevesham “ made a bylawe ” that his tenants should have common on the Downs at the rate of 3 sheep for every 2 acres of “ feildeground ” (*i.e.* land in the common field) which they held in his manor, and 1 sheep for 2 acres of inclosed ground, under pain of forfeiture. He then claimed to be lord of all the soil or waste of the Downs as belonging to his manor of Pachevesham, and impounded the sheep of the farmers and tenants of other lords, saying that he would suffer none to common there but his own tenants or such as will acknowledge him as lord of the soil. And so it is conjectured that having imposed a limit on his own tenants and excluded others he intends to enclose a great part of the Downs.

It is added that “ it appeareth by former leases of the

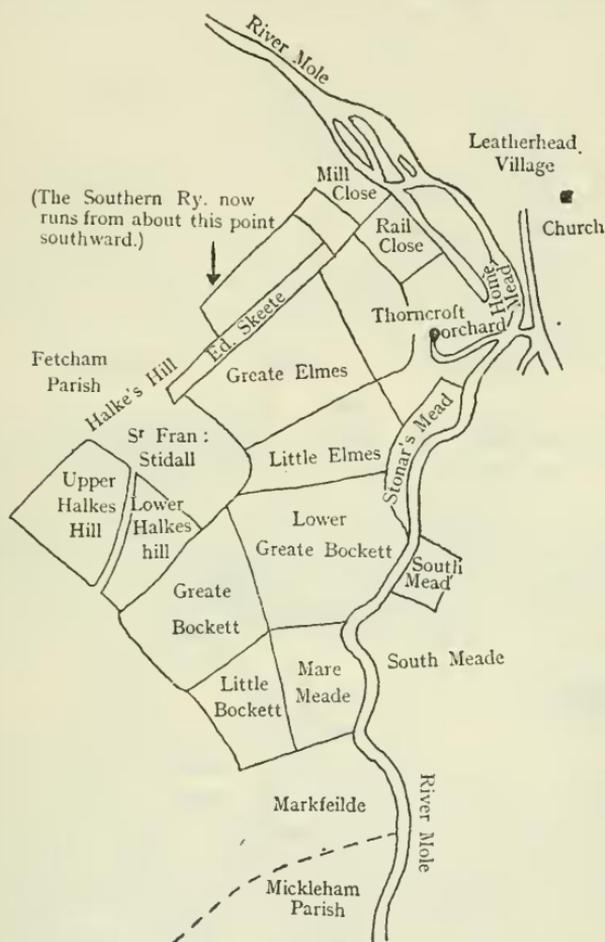
¹ Pachevesham Parva or Randalls, which was held with Fectham, had come to Sir Thomas Vincent through his wife Jane, daughter of Thomas Lyfield. See *V.H.*, *Surrey*.

² Minchin seems to have been called a manor in Tudor times (see *V.H.S.*) but Manning and Bray are contemptuous of its claim to be a manor. The question was in any case not important, as it was held as Stidolf property with Pachevesham.

³ No evidence of this seems to exist. A survey of the Rectory and its appurtenances in 1649 printed in *S.A.C.*, XVII, gives a full list of the land, but makes no mention of manorial rights. The Rectory house was subsequently called Vale Lodge. See *S.A.C.*, XXXVIII, 209.

Mannor of Thorncroft that a sheepwalk was allways lett which can be intended to be in no other place than Lethered Downes."

Sketch maps of the demesne lands in 1629 are annexed, founded on Allen's survey. The sketches give an exaggerated

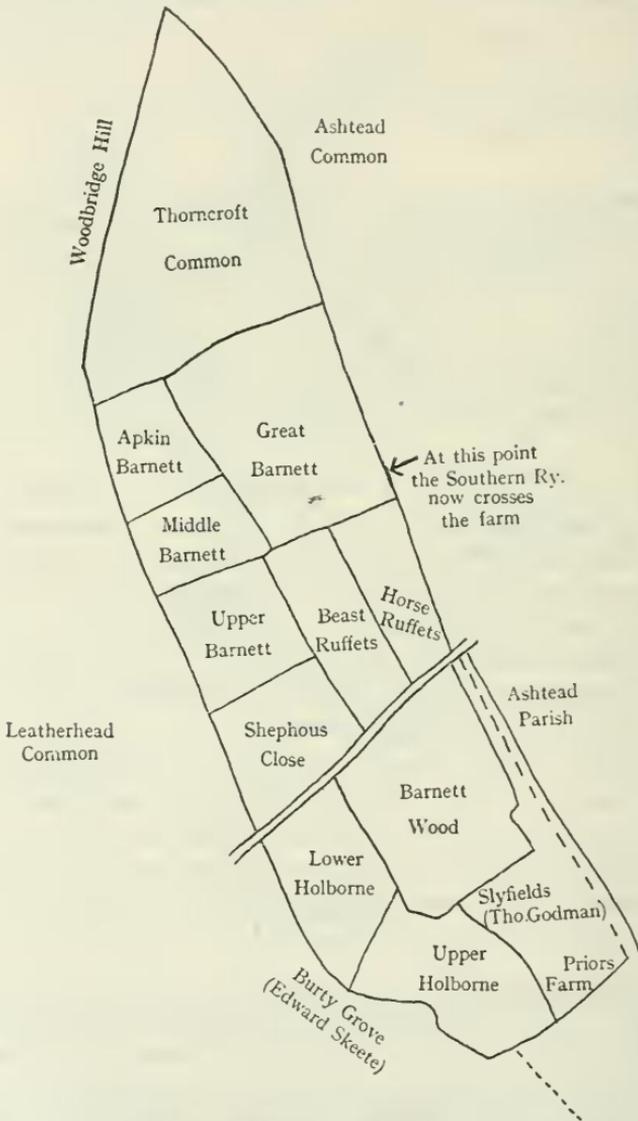


SKETCH MAP OF THE DEMESNE LANDS OF THE MANOR OF THORNCROFT WEST OF THE RIVER IN 1629.

(Based upon the Ordnance Survey Map, with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.)

idea of the size of the fields, since many of them were divided from each other by very broad hedges or strips of coppice, most of which more economical systems of farming have since abolished. Of the names which appear perhaps the most interesting is Barnett Wood, which is still on the ordnance map.

When the College in 1303 let the manor of Thorncroft for three years to Simon Borforde of Ledderede, he was forbidden to fell trees in the Bernett.



SKETCH MAP OF THE DEMESNE LANDS OF THE MANOR OF THORNCROFT (NORTHERN PART) IN 1629.

(Based upon the Ordnance Survey Map, with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.)

II.

Milton in Egham.

In 1518 Bishop Fox endowed his new foundation, Corpus Christi College, with the manor of Milton, together with certain lands and a water mill called Trump's Mill in Egham and Thorpe.¹ The manor had been held during the middle ages by a family of the name of Middleton or Milton, and it is commonly referred to in the College documents as Milton alias Middleton, though the latter form seems to have gone out of use by the time of Fox's purchase. The manor had been held by the Middletons as of Chertsey, but subsequently it seems to have held as of Egham.² The last manor Court was held in 1869.³ The college has now parted with most of its land, but I have been allowed the privilege of examining the College records.

The earliest maps are later than the Merton maps, and consist of a set of three maps of 1659. The first is entitled

"The Mannor of Milton lying in the Parishes of Egham and Thorpe in the County of Surrey belonging to the President and Fellowes of Corpus Christi Colledg in Oxford Lords thereof: described in three Mapps in May 1659: Edmund Staunton Doctor of Divinity being President; drawne according to the Statute pole, of sixtene foot and a halfe

per Rob^t Chelsham."

The scale is $13\frac{1}{3}$ perches to the inch.

Like the others, it is on vellum and highly ornamented, and it and No. II apparently served the purposes of the College till 1829, when a new survey was made. A sketch of it with a schedule of field names will be found at page 112 of Mr. Frederic Turner's *Egham*.⁴ This map covers Milton Place and the land

¹ Manning and Bray, III, 254, give the date wrongly as 1519. See Turner, *Egham*, p. 92. The *V.H., Surrey*, III, 423, wrongly impugns the accuracy of a Corpus Rental of 1622 because it puts Trumps Mill in Thorpe. But the mill and all other land in Thorpe south of the lane marked on the ordnance map Sandhills Lane and west of the Bourne were in the manor of Milton. This rental is referred to in Turner's *Thorpe*, p. 69.

² Turner, *Egham*, pp. 92, 97.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 121.

⁴ The very small scale on which the sketch is made renders it difficult to decipher, and by a misprint it is dated 1650 instead of 1659. On p. 113 is "the names and contents of all the grounds belonging to the

round it (which was the best land), with a number of outlying pieces at Stroud, Harehills, Hurst Field and elsewhere. Some of the land, *e.g.* Gorings Brooks and Kimbridge Closes, lay in Thorpe. A great many of the field names, Manycrofts (Man-croft), Pimmens (le pymene), Harehills (Harhulle), Spitts (le Spitt or Spich), Chinsall (Chyncheshall), Hogster (Hoggesturne) are to be found in a survey which appears to date from the time of Edward III,¹ and all, or nearly all, could probably be carried back to the Middle Ages.

Map No. II is entitled

“ Trumps Mill and farme with the lands thereunto belonging being Parcell of the Mannor of Milton in the parishes of Egham and Thorpe in the County of Surrey belonging to the President and Fellowes of Corpus Christi Colledge in Oxford Lords thereof: described in May 1659 ” etc. (as in No. I).

This map shows 263 a. 2 r. 27 p. of land, including Trumps² Mill, running south and west along the Chertsey boundary, and it is interesting to see, as in the case of Chessington, how much is woodland. It includes Mill Grove (27 a.) to the north-east of the mill, and Trumps Wood (75 a.) to the south-west. Except for some furze fields all Trumps Wood in 1829 was arable, and no doubt had long been so, for Rocque's map indicates that the woodland had disappeared. The 1659 map does not extend quite so far west as the road running north from Chertsey Common, merely marking ‘ Taylor's Wood ’ and ‘ Kitsmead Corner ’ beyond the boundary, but the 1829 survey shows some 60 acres of Common to the West.

whole Manor.” But this is in fact only a version of the schedule to Map No. I, and does not show those parts which appear on Maps Nos. II and III. “ Buckhurst ” is a misprint for Brickhurst.

¹ The top of the document has been torn away and it is therefore undated, but it is endorsed in a later hand as an old Survey of Middleton and a tenement called Trompeshurst made at the beginning of King Edward III his reign sometime belonging to Chertsey Abbey.

² The name Trumps seems to have been used since at least some time in the fifteenth century, for it appears in a rental undated but apparently of the time of Henry VI. Mr. Turner quotes no medieval forms, but in the survey in the College records which has lost the top and so is undated, but is apparently of the time of Edward III, we get “ Summa valoris de Teromeshurst p. ann. cum molendino ” 42s. 2d., and in a survey also undated, but described in a later hand as “ initio Reg. Henr. 8¹ ”, there is “ tenement of Tromeshurst ” and “ the lands in Tromeshurst.” This survey, like that ascribed to the time of Henry VI, refers to the Abbot of Chertsey.

Map No. III is headed,

“Severall parcellls of land lying in divers farre distant places within the Parishes of Egham and Thorpe being parcell of the Mannor of Milton, belonging to the President and Fellowes of Corpus Christi Colledg in Oxford. Described in May 1659” etc. (as in No. I).

The “names and contents of the severall grounds contained in this Mappe” show some thirty small pieces totalling 41 a. 3 r. 33 p., some in Norlands, others in Thorp Field, Thorp Meadow, Hobroke Meadow, Runney Mead and Yard Mead.

The total of the College holding in 1659 was 549 a. 2 r. 36 p.

In 1750 a plan surveyed by John House and Richard Busby shows a number of strips in Upton Field, Milton West Field, Milton Middle Field and Milton South Field, totalling 49 a. 3 r. 28 p. On it is the note “A scale of 100 links in one chain.”

In 1829 a Plan of an estate situated in the Parishes of Egham and Thorpe belonging to Corpus was made by W. T. Warren, Isleworth. This corresponds generally but not in all details to Map No. I, and a similar plan of an estate in Egham, Thorpe and Chertsey¹ was made by the same surveyor, corresponding to Map No. II. The great difference in the latter, as already remarked, is the extension of arable, and the field names, as is common where woodland or pasture has been converted to arable in recent times, seem to be of no special interest.

¹ This must be where Chertsey runs to a corner south of the Bourne between Thorpe and Egham and north of the road running west from Lyne Farm, which is called Line Lane in 1659. This corner, which is called Rough Brooks in 1829, is shown as three closes in 1659. But the 1659 map ignores the parish boundary.