Cobham Lodge, Cobham: 
the house and the early history of the site 

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Cobham Lodge (TQ 1110 5855) was built for Colonel Joseph Hardy in 1803–4 by John Buonarotti Papworth (1775–1847) who is best known for his work in Regency Cheltenham. An extensive search for the original drawings in the large collection of Papworth’s work in the Royal Institute of British Architects’ Collection at the Victoria and Albert Museum failed to produce any results although it does contain a ‘Survey of part of the property of Col. Hardy’ in Waterford, Ireland dating from c. 1800. Cobham Lodge was one of Papworth’s earliest country houses and it was built on land forming the southern part of Cobham Park which then belonged to the Earl of Carhampton who had leased the land to Hardy. It is now the home of Mr Dominic C. H. Combe. The early history of the site prior to the building of the present house has long been something of a puzzle. However, through recent work on the Cobham Park Estate archives, it is now possible to attempt to piece together the history of the site.

Introduction

Cobham Lodge lies south of the river Mole and within the Downside tithing of Cobham manor (fig 1). The estate is roughly triangular in shape with a slice having been taken out in the south-west angle. The boundaries of the estate are Downside Road, formerly Poulters Lane or ‘the road leading from the Little Bridge to Morles Park’ on the west, Cobham Park Road, formerly ‘the road leading from the Little Bridge to Black Hatch’ on the east and, towards the south, Downside Common, formerly Morles Park (fig 2). Within this area John Rocque’s map of Surrey (fig 3; c. 1765) shows two buildings, one on the site now occupied by Cobham Lodge and the other on the site of Cossins Farm. Deeds in the Cobham Park archive, together with surveys of the manor of Cobham by William Goodwyn (1546–9) and Ralph Agas (1598), allow the history of these two properties to be traced back to the 14th century. Cobham Lodge appears to occupy the site of a farm called Botells, and Cossins Farm the site of a property called ‘Denmans also Skerwittes and Sharetts’ (fig 2). The history of these two properties is now examined in detail.

Botells

When Cobham Lodge was sold in 1813 there was some concern that the legal title might still be subject to a mortgage that had been created many years previously. This mortgage was of a type known as a term of 1000 years and it had been created by a deed dated 22 July 1735 made between Samuel and Ann Aldridge and Thomas Juggins. The mortgage was of ‘All that messuage and farm with the appurtenances called Botells and all the Land

1 The missing ‘slice’ appears to have been the result of an attempt to develop the north side of Down Common with small properties of about an acre each. One of these, now the Cricketers public house, is recorded in 1598 as being held by Agnes Ellis who ‘held by copy dated [...] Elizabeth a cottage near the land of the lord the tenement of Botels on the east side and the cottage of John Sutton senior on the west side, the south headland abuts against the said Morles Park also called Downe Common, and the north headland abuts against the land of the lord part of the tenement Botels and contains by estimation 1a 2r 0p.’
2 Cossins Farm is a fairly modern name. An old property called Gossins stands immediately across the Downside Road from the farm. The two properties were in single ownership in the 19th century and it is likely that this is when the farm received its present name.
3 TNA: LR 2/190, ff. 264.
4 SHC: 2610/29/3/1.
5 COBPK: 1/2/16.
Meadows and Pasture Grounds with the appurtenances containing by estimation 40 acres. In 1730 this property had formed part of a marriage settlement between Samuel Aldridge and Ann Spencer. In 1742 the Aldridges sold the property to John Bridges who, in 1728, had purchased Bridge House Farm which he demolished and replaced with the first house on the site of the present Cobham Park mansion.

The name Botells first occurs in 1318/19 when John de Bottele of Chertsey granted a messuage, land and rent in Cobham and Chertsey to the abbot and convent of Chertsey in exchange for other lands in Chertsey. It is uncertain whether this grant relates to the Cobham Lodge land, but the Chertsey cartulary records that on 7 January 1493 the abbot of Chertsey granted James Sutton ‘one messuage and one virgate of land lying in the parish of Coueham, co. Surrey, called Botellys, lately Richard Hilton formerly Woodwardis.’

The name Woodward or Wodewarde is first heard of in Cobham in the 1332/3 ‘Taxation of a Fifteenth of the goods of the Villains of the Abbot of Chertsey’ where Robert le

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6 COBPK: 1/2/17(a)&(b).
7 COBPK: 1/2/18(a)&(b).
8 John was the son of Gilbert Bottele who appears to have at one time held the property now known as Church Stile House, Church Street, Cobham.
9 Cartularies, II (1): 1239.
Fig 2 Sketch plan showing Cobham Lodge in relation to Cobham Park and the surrounding area. Lost dwellings and old place and road names are shown in lower case.
Wodewarde is recorded. In 1328/9 this Robert had been made guardian of Peter ate Breche, a minor, when Peter was admitted to two virgates of land held by his late father and, in 1329/30, Robert was one of two pledges when Peter le Pouk and Alice his wife were admitted to a cottage and curtilage of Gilbert Quintyn, 5 perches by 10 feet in extent, surrendered by Laurence le Mullewarde. Agas, in 1598, refers to a property called Quintyns that appears to have stood just to the north-east of Botells on the edge of Down Field and not far from Downside Mill (fig 2). Agas records Griffins as being to the north-east of Botells, and close to Quintyns. In 1339/40 Robert le Woodward and John Gryffin were pledges to another manorial transaction. A link with Gryffin and another member of the Wodeward family is heard of in 1333/4 when Robert son of John Gryffyn, on attaining his majority, was admitted to a tenement lately his father’s. He had been under the wardship of his mother Christina, who was ‘now married to William le Wodeward.’

Bottells was still owned by the Sutton family in 1530, when, by his will made in that year, James Sutton, gentleman left money for a priest to sing masses for one year from the profits of two farms called Bottells and Kenes. James’s wife Maud received a life interest in these two farms and after her death or remarriage Bottells was to go to his son Thomas;

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10 Taxation Returns: p 68.
11 ‘ate Breche’ probably refers to Chatley Heath which lies a short distance to the south-west of Cobham Lodge and which, until the early 19th century, was known as Breach Hill.
12 Court Rolls, (1): 119.
14 Court Rolls, (2): 1035.
15 Court Rolls, (1): 513.
16 LMA: DW/PA/7/3 ff.155v–157r.
Kenes\textsuperscript{17} was to go to his son John. Maud was also to have his ‘new house’ by Cobham church. This was probably the house now known as Pyports which stands opposite St Andrew’s church (fig 2).

In Goodwyn’s survey of c. 1546 Thomas Sutton, as assign of James Sutton, was recorded as holding ‘one messuage and one virgate in the parish of Cobham called Bottelles, late Richard Hilton’s and once Woodwardes’. This Thomas, described as a yeoman, made his will in 1562 leaving his house called Bottells to his wife until his son reached the age of 20 years.\textsuperscript{18}

In 1598 Agas recorded Botells as being held from the lord of the manor ‘at farm’ by Thomas Rogers, a son-in-law of George Bigley who had married Elizabeth, the widow of Richard Sutton.\textsuperscript{19} The property was then described as:

next to the waste of the lord and the road leading from the cottage Stars once at Crouch towards the Little Bridge on the east part and the lord’s road called Homewaie and the land of John Sutton on the west part, the south headland abuts against the road leading from the cottage Stars towards the common called Morles Park and the north headland abuts against the land of the said John Sutton senior and contains 3a 2r 20p.

The land of John Sutton is referred to as late under ‘Denmans also Skerwittes also Sharetts’ and the Homewaie appears to have run between Botells and Denmans.

The ‘cottage Stars’ stood adjoining Downe Field and is shown on a map of Cobham manor surveyed by the local land agent Thomas Crawter in c. 1795.\textsuperscript{20} On this map it is shown as the property of ‘John Woolgar’ (fig 4). Star was a local name and Agas records this property as follows:

\begin{verbatim}
John Sutton senior holds by copy dated […] Elizabeth a cottage called Sterris (4d) near the road leading from Little Bridge towards Blackehatche on the south side and various lands on the north side, the east headland abuts against the lands of the Thomas Adoune and contains by estimation 0a 2r 30p

The same holds as above and in the same place a wood (2d) and pasture near the aforesaid road on the west side, the south headland abuts against the said road and contains by estimation 1a 0r 0p

Rent per annum 6d

Heriot [left blank]
\end{verbatim}

Goodwyn’s survey refers to this property as follows:

\textsuperscript{17} Agas (1598) records John Mershe as holding by copy ‘a cottage called Kenes near the tenement of the lord called Smythes, escheated into the hands of the lord, on the south side and the cottage held in villeinage by Francis Parys on the north side, the east headland abuts against the land held in villeinage by John Chapman and the west headland abuts against the said Morles Park also Doune Common and contains by estimation 0a 3r 0p.’ This would seem to place the property on the east side of the present Downside Common. However, Kenes might also be identified with the property now called Park Farm (fig 2), which Agas recorded as being owned by John Sutton.

\textsuperscript{18} LMA: DW/PA/5/1563/49.

\textsuperscript{19} Thomas Rogers was the son-in-law of George Bigley who owned the manor of Cobham in the mid-16th century. Bigley had married Elizabeth, widow of Richard Sutton who was probably the last bailiff of the manor under Chertsey Abbey. In 1534 the abbot of Chertsey granted a forty year lease of the manor to Sutton and later he and his wife purchased it outright from the Crown. A deed of 1544 (TNA: E 41/146) concerning manorial property in Cobham was made between ‘George Bygley of Cobham and Thomas Roger of East Clandon, yeoman and Ann Bygley, one of the daughters of the said George Bygley’.

\textsuperscript{20} SHC: 2610/1/38/21. Although this map is dated 1807 it was clearly drawn earlier as it fails to show properties which are known to have been built in the first decade of the 19th century, including Cobham Lodge. In addition, a number of the people shown as property owners on the plan were either dead by 1807 or had sold their estates to other owners not shown on the plan.
Margaret Stere, widow, holds by copy dated 21 April 33 Henry VIII (1542), a cottage (2d) once Robert at Croche’s, a toft and yard (4d) once Otto at Croche’s, late John Sterre’s.

Heriot nothing because she has no beasts, fine 12d, annual rent 6d.

The name ‘at Croche’ could imply that the property was by a road junction and Agas records it as being bounded by a road on the south. This appears to confirm evidence elsewhere that what is now Cobham Park Road originally ran a little further to the north-east and that Bottells extended up to that road.
The eastern boundary of the Cobham Lodge estate is formed by the junction of the present Cobham Park Road and the road leading to Downside Common (figs 2 and 5). Before parliamentary enclosure in 1793, Downside Common was a much larger area stretching south to the boundary of the parishes of the Bookhams, Effingham and East Horsley and it is likely that intercommoning occurred between these parishes. What is now left of the common had once formed its north-eastern corner and here is a typical funnel shape leading off the common. It is through this funnel that stock would have been driven off from the common. There was almost certainly a gate or hatch here and the Agas survey seems to point to this having been Blackhatche. Another property which stood close to Blackhatche was Haythornes or Heathornes (fig 2), which was owned by the Adoune family of Down Place and later purchased and brought into the Cobham Park estate.\(^{21}\) The house itself seems to have stood in the garden of Laundry Cottage, built by Charles Combe in 1883.

The Agas survey lists the other lands forming part of Botells. There was 7a 0r 25p of pasture and 14a 3r 3p of arable. These parcels of land were all contiguous and within the triangle of the Cobham Lodge estate. In addition there were strips close by in the various furlongs of the common field called Dounefield that now forms the southern part of Cobham Park. From the Agas survey it is therefore clear that Botells formed the eastern and southern part of the Cobham Lodge triangle.

A deed dated April 1619 listing properties in the ownership of Sir Francis Vincent includes the ‘Tenement called Botells now or late in the tenure of Henry Locksmith’. Henry Locksmith, gentleman, made his will in 1637, but the document does not specifically mention Botells.\(^{22}\) It seems likely that Vincent had acquired the property in the early 17th century from the Gavell family, descendants of the Suttons, who owned the manor in the 16th and 17th centuries.

When Francis Gavell died in 1633 he left the manor to his eldest son Vincent, aged 15. This boy was placed in the charge of his relative Sir Francis Vincent of Stoke D’Abernon. In 1638 Sir Francis was reproved by the Courts of Wards and Liveries for helping himself to young Gavell’s fish and timber.\(^{23}\)

In 1675 Margaret Carpenter of Cobham, widow of William Carpenter, who had lived at Bridge House Farm (see below) made a will leaving ‘to my granddaughter Margaret Covert\(^{24}\) at marriage or 21 all my message […] Bottles, Cobham late bought of Francis Vincent, knight.’\(^{25}\)

\(^{21}\) COBPK: 1/8/20.
\(^{22}\) TNA: PROB 11/175.
\(^{23}\) SHC: 4398/2/1 ‘A true breviatt of all the passages and deeds concerning the Gavells' lands’ drawn up for the case before the Court of Wards and Liveries brought by Vincent Gavell, gent, the King’s ward, against Sir Francis Vincent, bart, his son Sir Anthony Vincent, administrator of the ward’s father, both committees of the ward to the ward’s use, and Joan Gavell, widow and second wife of the ward’s father. This recites that the ward’s grandfather Francis Gavell (I) and Mary his wife were seised of Cobham manor including Cobham Court and other lands which included Bottells. Francis (I) died in 1610 when his heir Francis (II) was 12 years old. Francis (I)’s widow Mary later married Sir Francis Vincent. Vincent then married Francis (II), his ward, to his daughter Margaret, and secured during the minority of his son-in-law, and, after he reached the age of 21 in 1619, grants of many of Francis (II)’s Cobham estates. Licence from the Court of Wards was not obtained for many of Francis and Margaret’s machinations.

\(^{24}\) The Coverts were an old Surrey/Sussex family of some standing. They are heard of in Witley in 1394 (Will of John Covert. SHC: G5/1/131) and then in Hascombe in 1572 (Richard Hascombe. SHC: 212/24/10). Margaret Carpenter’s husband, William, in his will made in 1672, referred to ‘John Covert son of John Covert of Hascombe’ and ‘my Daughter in law Elizabeth wife of John Covert’ (TNA: PROB11/339). Margaret Carpenter’s will refers to her Covert grandchildren, Margaret, Elizabeth, Nathaniel, Anthony and Richard (LMA: DW/PC/5/1676/11). This seems to indicate that Margaret Carpenter had been previously married, possibly to a member of the Covert family. In 1690 John Covert of Ockham made his will which refers to his ‘loving wife Jone’, and his sons Nathaniel of Cobham, a wheelwright, and Anthony of Guildford, a tallow chandler. This is probably the same Anthony who, in 1696, lived in a house near Holy Trinity church, Guildford.

\(^{25}\) LMA: DW/PC/5/1676.
The Agas survey of 1598 states that ‘Denmans also Skerwittes also Sharetts’ was then held freely by John Sutton senior. The property is described as:

a messuage [...] with various other lands part of the manor of Cobham with a yard and a garden belonging to it near the arable land of the said messuage on the south side and land in the tenure of Thomas Adoune on the north side the west headland abuts the High Street leading from Little Bridge towards Morles Park.

Held with this property were four separate but contiguous pieces of pasture and arable land some of which abutted on Botells. This description seems to place Denmans on the site of the present Cossins Farm within what is now the north-western part of the Cobham Lodge triangle. John Sutton also held other lands and property including that now called Park Farm, a timber-framed, central chimney-stack, house dating from c 1600 (fig 2).
The name Denmans may be associated with John Denman who, in 1346/7, was admitted to a property held by Peter Bernard. In 1341/2 William Bernard, aged 8, had been admitted to a messuage and two virgates of serf land held by his late father, Peter. The wardship of William was given to his mother Dionysia. In 1342/3 John Denman was granted licence both to enter the serf land which Dionysia, widow of Peter Bernhard, held in bondage, and to marry her. Robert le Wodeward of Bottells was one of the two pledges to this transaction.

In 1346/7 the Chertsey cartulary recorded that the messuage and two virgates late of Peter Bernhard had been taken into the lord’s hands after the death of William his son and heir. A claim to the property had then been made by Alice, daughter of Peter, but she subsequently confessed that she was not William’s sister but a child by Peter’s first wife and as ‘none of half-blood can inherit of right’ a proclamation was then made that John Denman, having married William’s mother, should be admitted in bondage. The four pledges on this occasion were John atte Marshe, Laurence Cosyn, John Gryffyn and Robert le Wodeword of Bottells.

In 1479 the abbot of Chertsey granted to John Sterre of Cobham ‘two messuages and three virgates of land’ called ‘Denmannys and Sharettys’ which had previously been held by Margaret Sterr and Richard Roo. The 1490 taxation records Thomas Sterre as owning a property that was formerly William Denman’s. Sterre also held a property formerly Laurence Cosyn’s and this stood on the site of the present Cossins, immediately across the road from Cossins Farm. This Sterre seems likely to have been a forebear of the Margaret Sterre referred to above and described as a widow in 1542.

There may also be a connection between Denmans and a messuage and one virgate held by Gilbert Shadet, as it seems likely that Sharett is a corruption or misspelling of this surname. Gilbert’s son John, a minor, had been admitted to the property in 1469/70 and Christina, his mother, was given wardship. The pledges to this transaction were Laurence Cosyn and Peter Bernhard. The link between Shadet and Sterre is further confirmed by the 1490 taxation which records ‘From William Natural now Thomas Sterre formerly Gilbert Shadet 12½d.’ In 1347/8 William and Johanna Wrench were admitted to a messuage and curtilage at ‘Dounyggewod’ surrendered by Gilbert Shadet ‘which he had bought from William atte Hacche’. One acre of land called Skirwittes in Dounefield is recorded in the Chertsey cartulary in a grant of land to Robert Bardesey of Kingston upon Thames from Abbot John in 1467.

It is not known when Denmans came into the Sutton family, but the property passed down through John Sutton’s daughter Cicely who married first William Crosley and then Daniel Darnelly. By the early 17th century the staunchly protestant Suttons were established as one of Cobham’s leading ‘godly’ families. Both of Cicely’s husbands were members of the Grocers Company and Daniel Darnelly was one of a group that broke away and formed the Apothecaries Company. His name appears on the Royal Charter granted by James I. From Cicely, Denmans, together with other Sutton properties, passed to her son-in-law Edward Vaughan of Romford, Essex and his family, and remained with them until 1758 when it was sold by Elizabeth Martin, a descendant of the Suttons, to Sir John Ligonier (see below). The property in Poulter’s Lane (now called Downside Road) included some 23½ acres of land as well as other lands in and around Down Field.

26 Court Rolls, (2): 1233.
27 Court Rolls, (2): 1347.
28 Court Rolls, (2): 1702.
29 Cartularies, II (1): 1237.
30 Cartularies, II (1): 1243 (p.341).
32 Cartularies, II (1): 1243 (p.341).
33 Court Rolls, (2): 1807.
34 Cartularies, II (1): 1235.
Cobham Park

In 1728 John Bridges purchased a property called Bridge House Farm which stood to the north of ‘Bottles’. Bridges demolished the old farmhouse which was ‘much out of repair’ and replaced it with a classical mansion whose architect was probably Roger Morris. In order to create a suitable parkland setting for his new house, Bridges began purchasing adjoining properties. In 1742 he purchased Bottells, described then as ‘late in the tenure or occupation of John Covert and now of Edward Biggs’.

In 1748 Bridges sold his estate to Field Marshall Sir John Ligonier (later Lord Ligonier) who continued the policy of acquiring neighbouring properties to enlarge and improve what by then had become Cobham Park. In 1758 Ligonier purchased from Elizabeth Martin ‘the Capital Messuage or Mansion House situate and being in Poulters Lane’ which corresponds with the property formerly known as ‘Denmans etc.’ After this date Bottells and the former ‘Denmans etc.’ were run together with the estate created by John Bridges and with other neighbouring lands which were being purchased by Ligonier, including the former Downe Hall or Place which lay to the south-east.

Ligonier died in 1770 leaving a life interest in the estate to his nephew Edward. After Edward’s death the executors sold the estate in 1801 to Henry Lawes Luttrell, 2nd Earl Carhampton. In January 1805 Carhampton then leased the southern part of the estate, which consisted primarily of the former Bottells and ‘Denmans etc.’, to Colonel Joseph Hardy who built the present house. The land leased to Hardy comprised two parts: first there were ‘All those two Messuages and five fields’ with a total acreage of 45a 2r 14p, and second ‘All that cottage and barn near Poulter’s Lane’ (figs 2 and 5). The first-mentioned lands were described in 1813 as being the site of the Cobham Lodge and the second clearly describe the site of Cossins Farm.

A claim for a right of common was submitted by William Fletcher on behalf of the trustees of the Ligonier estate in 1793. This lists the various properties which then made up the estate. Most of these can be identified by their descriptions, and their location was within the retained estate. However, there are two properties which may correspond with the land that had been taken out of the estate to form Cobham Lodge. These are ‘An Old Farm House which has been detached from the land for more than Thirty years & let in two tenements – Wm Lewis & Geo Keel tenants’ and ‘An Old House formerly belonging to a little Farm but let as a Cottage for more than Twenty years to John Goddard tenant.’ Given that the site of the house at Cobham Lodge was referred to in 1805 as having two messuages on it, it seems probable that the farmhouse in two tenements was ‘Bottles’ and that Goddard’s cottage was on the Cossins Farm site.

Cobham Lodge

The Hardys were living in the city of Waterford in the 1790s where Papworth, the architect of Cobham Lodge, was surveying property for the colonel during the early years of the 19th century. In 1803 Hardy was appointed Inspecting Field Officer of Yeomanry, Cavalry, Drums & Privates in the South Elmbridge Volunteers. The Volunteers were one of the

35 COBPK: 1/2/8(a)&(b).
36 For more on this see Taylor 2006.
37 COBPK: 1/2/11(a)&(b).
38 COBPK: 1/6/2(a)&(b).
40 SHC: 181/20/57.
41 Information from the Waterford Heritage Society. The survey drawing of Hardy’s property in Waterford is in the RIBA collection (V&A: PB1329/PAP(222). The drawings for Cobham Lodge cannot be traced, but Papworth was also employed by Lord Carhampton at Cobham Park in the closing years of the 18th century.
42 Information from the National Army Museum.
many local defence forces formed during the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars. In 1810 the property was advertised for sale and described as:

A SMALL but compact FREEHOLD and Tithe Free estate, near Cobham, Surrey
Called Cobham Lodge; consisting of 45 acres of excellent Land, in a ring fence, on which stands a well built Dwelling house, containing three Reception-rooms, nine Bed-chambers, and two Dressing-rooms, with suitable attached Offices of every description; an excellent walled Garden, with detached Offices. The whole well sheltered, watered and clothed with handsome Timber-trees and thriving Shruberries; commanding most delightful views. Immediate possession may be had, and the growing crops taken at valuation.

May be viewed, by tickets only, between the hours of eleven and four, and particulars known, by applying to Messrs Crawter’s, at Cobham; tickets may also be obtained, and plans of the premises seen, at No. 4, Thanet Place, Temple-Bar, at Mr. Hatchard’s, Bookseller, Piccadilly; and at Messrs. Knight and Shrubsole’s, Kingston.

In 1813 the property was sold to General Felix Buckley, Governor of Pendennis Castle in Cornwall. Buckley died in 1823 leaving the property to Lady Caroline Molesworth, widow of his old friend Sir William Molesworth of Pencarrow, Cornwall. Lady Molesworth lived

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43 Transcription from The Star, Monday 9 July 1810.
44 TNA: PROB 11/1675.
at the property until her death in 1842, after which the property passed to her daughter, Caroline, a noted meteorologist. Caroline kept a record of the weather and the local flora and fauna which was published in 1880 as The Cobham Journals: Abstracts and Summaries of Metrological and Phenological Observations made by Miss Caroline Molesworth at Cobham, Surrey in the years 1825 to 1850.

When Caroline Molesworth died in 1872 the property passed to her executor Ralph Colley Smith who let it to Herbert Helme, an East India Merchant. In July 1896, when the Cobham Flower Show was held in the grounds of Cobham Lodge, the Cobham Parish Magazine reported that ‘Mrs Helme is offering prizes to the three most tastefully florally decorated bicycles. This will be quite a novelty in the proceedings, and should prove a pretty sight’. The Cobham Band was engaged to ‘discourse sweet music in the course of the afternoon.’ In 1905 Cobham Lodge was purchased and brought back into the estate by Charles Combe whose great grandfather, the brewer Alderman Harvey Combe, had purchased Cobham Park from Lord Carhampton in 1806. In 1953 Papworth’s Doric portico, recorded in an old photograph (fig 6), was removed after partial collapse and replaced by an Adam style porch. This was in its turn removed a few years ago by Dominic Combe and a copy of the original constructed in its place, thereby restoring the main front of the house to its original appearance. Several later additions to the property have also been removed and the roof has been returned to its original form.

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I am extremely grateful to Judie English for her work in translating the Agas survey, which is now proving an invaluable tool for the study of Cobham in the late medieval period and without which this article could not have been written. Judie is also leading a team who are undertaking a landscape survey of part of the Cobham Park estate at the time this article is being written and this is revealing evidence of early field systems that existed prior to the emparkment which took place in the early 18th century. I am also grateful to Duncan Mirylees of the Surrey History Centre for drawing my attention to the 1810 advertisement for the sale of Cobham Lodge. Finally, my thanks to David Williams for redrawing my sketch-map of the Cobham Park area (fig 2) and to Surrey Archaeological Society for paying for the cost of this work.

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