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by *Dr. Peter Brandon*

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SURREY HISTORY



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R. O. Chaldes

Payment by Results—Elementary Education in Mid-Victorian Chesham

Stephen Turner

Memories of a Cabinet Maker's Apprentice

E. J. Yates

Surrey Record Office: Accession of Records 1977

D. B. R. PHILLIMORE

VOL. II NO. 1

SURREY HISTORY

Vol. 2

No. 1

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Cover Illustration: The Church of St. Peter, Frimley, a drawing by Charles Cracklow

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PHILLIMORE

ABOUT THIS ISSUE

In *Surrey History* we aim to put on show, each year, a miniature exhibition of some of the work of historical research being done by our 45 member-societies. In this issue, if we have made our choice well, we will also have satisfied our readers in several ways: for instance, Mervyn Blatch in his 'Surrey Churches—Saxon to Georgian' will not only inform you about the development of early church building in Surrey, and why it developed in the way it did; he will almost certainly have put your own parish church in its Surrey context. As he says, 'The fabrics may be modest, the Victorian restoration may be heavy-handed, but one cannot go far without finding something of interest or beauty and sometimes something outstanding'.

Stephen Turner's '“Payment by Results”: Elementary Education in mid-Victorian Cheam' takes you right into another era—and another motive: the care of the mind succeeds the care of the soul. But why Cheam? Why not? . . . if the log-books of Victorian schools are available for Cheam they will very likely be found for Sutton, Cranleigh, Woking, or any other Surrey town or village. Discovering them may lead you into unexpected reaches of family history—as Mr. Turner's article itself demonstrates.

Next in time, and now within living memory for some, comes John Yates' fascinating recollections of life in the 1920s as an apprentice cabinet maker with Williams in Guildford High Street. Here was a very English institution, where benevolence and humour tempered the harshness of economic reality in the slump: 'In my hand were five pound notes, a golden handshake. I left his office stunned and shaken . . .'. Mr. Yates has donated his tools to Guildford Museum, and we hope to publish in a later issue an article by him on the manual renovation of antique furniture.

Local historians with an eye to future research will want to know what fresh historical records have become available at Kingston and Guildford. In his 'Accession of Records' David Robinson, the County Archivist, briefly describes the contents of many documents received in the past year at the Surrey Record Office. The extracts he quotes are indeed meant to whet the appetite.

With a similar purpose, Marguerite Gollancz, in a short note on the work of the Surrey Record Society, promises a publication of special interest for the history of Surrey life and society in the 13th century.

Finally, Victoria Houghton reviews, in 'Exhibits at the 1977 Symposium', the assembled mass of local history societies, with their varied and imaginative displays of the raw materials of local history: the written record, the illustration and the artefact—all of them on that occasion enlivening the theme of 'Brewing and Inns in Surrey'.

This is an opportunity to bring to the notice of *Surrey History* readers a new publication which they might otherwise miss. It is Volume 1 of *A Current Bibliography of Surrey*, edited by L. C. Silverthorne and published by Surrey County Library in 1977. The purpose of this annual publication is to present to the reader interested in local studies, brief descriptions of recently published works which were intended by their authors to contribute to the knowledge and understanding of Surrey. The first volume covers new works reported in 1976, and a second volume is due to appear in 1978 covering 1977. Copies are available for reference in local public libraries.

SURREY CHURCHES—SAXON TO GEORGIAN

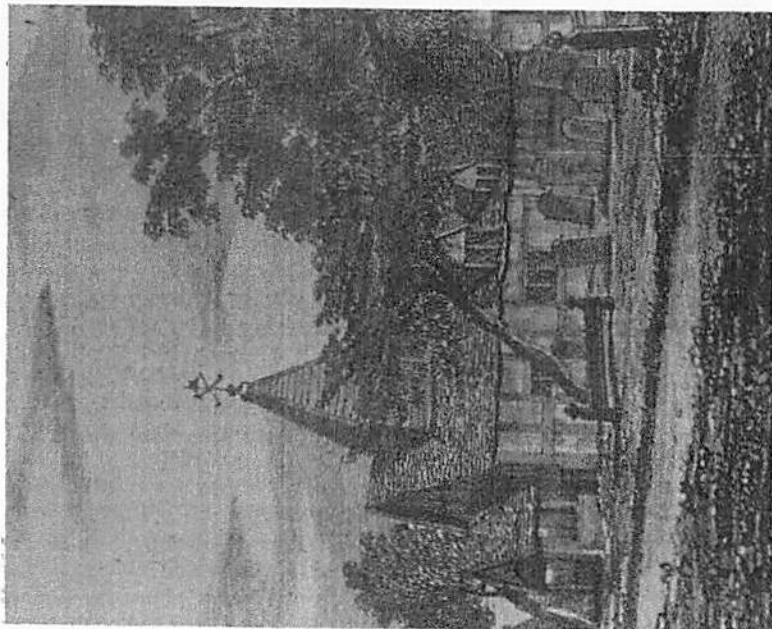
Mervyn Blatch

Introduction

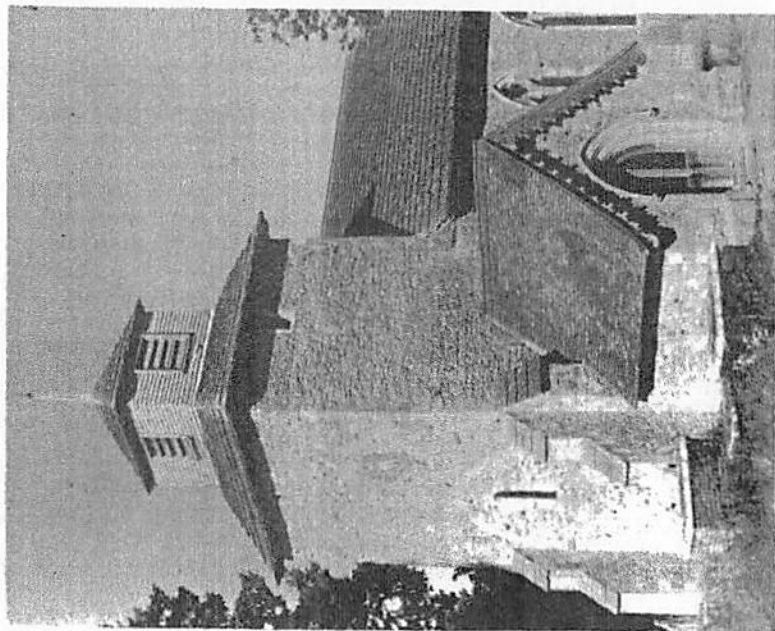
Sir John Betjeman describes the story of Surrey churches as 'mostly one of heavy restoration, of unpretentious fabrics or of new Victorian buildings'. It is difficult, therefore, to disentangle the pre-Victorian picture from what we see today but we are fortunate in having the Cracklow drawings, also the Hassell and Petrie water-colours, to show us what Surrey churches looked like in the early part of the 19th century. These confirm that they were indeed of modest proportions and bear out Betjeman's designation of 'unpretentious fabrics'.

In medieval times there were two main factors which determined the size and appearance of churches in this country: the economic state of the area and the availability of building materials. In neither of these respects was Surrey well favoured although there was plenty of stone, even if not of the first quality, in the southern part of the county. As far back as Roman times, and even earlier, the poor soil and the impenetrable nature of the Weald with all its attendant dangers for travellers deterred settlers, and only in the river valleys did people reside. The sparseness of the population in Saxon times is borne out by the fact that Surrey only had 14 hundreds (a hundred or rather a hundred and twenty free English households banded together for mutual defence) compared with 61 in Sussex and 62 in Kent. A low population density continued until the end of the medieval period when a modest increase of wealth from new industries and the expansion of the London market began to change the picture. An interesting confirmation of the small number of people in the Weald is that many of the place-names refer to natural features (leigh: a clearing; fold: pasture; hurst: a wood) rather than to persons.

With building materials, there was more to offer although none to compare with the oolitic limestones which stretch up from Dorset through and across England to the Humber in a long crescent. The Surrey stones include the calcareous sandstone from the Upper Greensand formation, called Reigate stone or often firestone, used in the old London Bridge, the Abbey and Palace of Westminster, Windsor Castle and St. Mary Overy Priory at Southwark; although suited for indoor work it has weathered badly in a smoky atmosphere. There is also chalkstone and a very hard and rather gritty sandstone called carstone. Together with Bargate stone, Wealden stone, heathstone, flint, brick, not to mention various ironstone and puddingstone rubbles, these materials produce a varied tapestry and give much local texture to Surrey churches. Some, like the churches at Chobham and Shere, are a macedoine of many different materials: at Shere one finds Bargate stone, ironstone, flints, Caen stone,



2. St. Peter, Primley—former timber church of 1606 (Cracklow)



1. St. John, Wotton

re-used Roman tiles, clunch (chalkstone), Horsham slabs on part of the roof, Purbeck and Petworth marbles and brick.

In general, however, local material was used: Wealden stone in the areas bordering on Sussex, flint on the North Downs and brick in the Thames valley. Surrey's most individual stones are the heathstone or sarsens found as isolated boulders in the sandy soil of the Bagshot Beds and elsewhere but in small quantities and difficult to work, and the durable but hard-to-course Bargate sandstone found around Guildford and Godalming—an attractive ferruginous material of warm brown and yellow tints particularly suited to the Surrey scene and the county's best stone. Many church towers are built of heathstone (Ash, Chobham, Lingfield, top part of Old Woking, Pirbright, part of Puttenham and Seal), whilst at Worplesdon not only the tower but the nave, clerestory and aisles are all made of this hard, siliceous sandstone. Bargate stone is seen to advantage at Compton and Godalming (towers), Oxted (tower and porch), St. Martha-on-the-Hill at Chilworth, and especially Wotton (plate 1).

Carstone is used at Bisley, Byfleet and Wisley (the last two adjacent parishes), Cobham and the base of Womersley tower. Horsham slates or slabs employed for roofing are—as the name implies—not a particularly Surrey material, but they are a charming accompaniment to a number of the county's churches, and can be found as far north as Chobham and Esher; unfortunately only part of these roofs are thus covered and the red tiles used to complete the protection often contrast unfavourably with the slates. The Horsham material is also seen on lych-gates (Betchworth is a good example where one can follow how these are laid in graduated fashion—large at the base and becoming smaller towards the ridge).

'Pudding-stone'—a conglomerate consisting of flint pebbles or lumps of sandstone held together by a natural cement of zinc oxide or some siliceous substance—was used *faute de mieux* in various churches (e.g. at Chobham and the chancel at Ripley); at St. Nicholas, Pyrford, despite its imperfections, it has lasted with the help of much buttressing for over 800 years.

Apart from stone there is, as one would expect in such a well-wooded region, an abundance of timber used extensively and attractively in many spires, bellcotes and sometimes entire belfries; also for porches, roofs and furnishings. Until the 19th century, Frimley had a complete timber church (plate 2) and Bisley a timber-framed chancel. Shingles, formerly of cleft oak but now usually of Canadian cedar, are the commonest material for sheathing steeples and add to their charm.

Brick did not come into use for Surrey churches until after the medieval period but there are a number of 17th century brick towers, whilst at Morden the entire fabric is of this material.

Pre-Conquest

How did Christianity develop in Surrey? Before the county was evangelized there were Romano-Celtic temples at Farley Heath; near Albury towards the south-west; and Titsey to the east—which give some idea of the form of worship the early Roman settlers favoured. Surrey, however, became Christian about 393 AD, although there

is no early Christian church to be found in the county. Whatever may have existed was swept away by the Saxon invaders, and it was not until St. Augustine landed in Kent in 597 and the sub-king of Wessex had adopted Christianity in 635 that Surrey started to become Christian again. A milestone was the founding of Chertsey Abbey in 666 by the Benedictine St. Erkenwald, later Bishop of London, who had been granted land by Frithwald, sub-king of the region under King Wulfhere of Mercia.¹ By 688 Surrey, except for the deanery of Croydon which remained a peculiar of Canterbury, had become part of the diocese of Winchester.

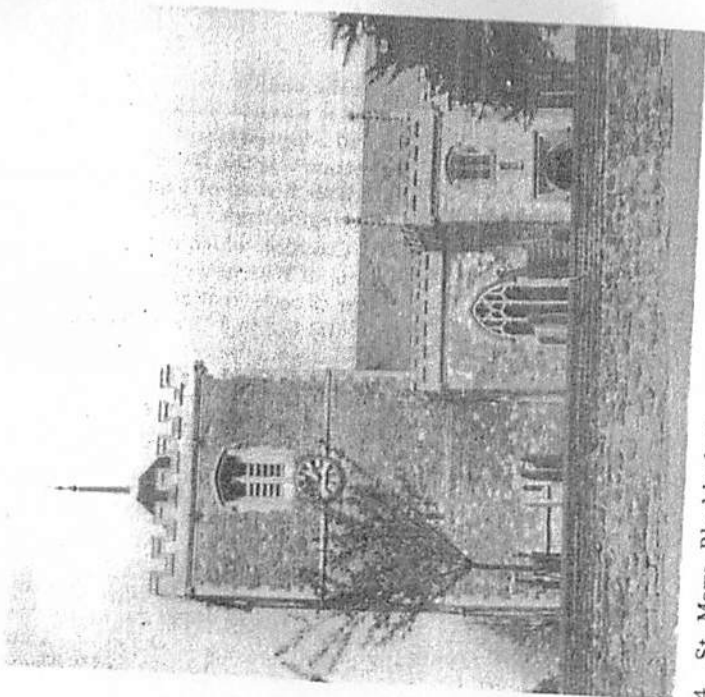
Chertsey, like Southwark, was a minster church (that is one which sent out missionaries to evangelize and serve outlying areas) but in 871 it suffered the fate of many religious houses in the path of the advancing Danes and was sacked, Abbot Beocca and 90 of his monks being put to the sword. A new and confirmatory charter was granted by King Alfred in 889.

Domesday Book records 64 churches—together with some 160 manors—in Surrey but it may not have included all ecclesiastical buildings. Fetcham, Great Bookham and St. Mary's, Guildford which are believed to contain Saxon work are not mentioned. Many of the churches were probably very primitive structures of wood and little has survived from the Anglo-Saxon period in Surrey—nothing by comparison with Worth or Sompting in Sussex. All that remains are sections of walling and parts of towers in one or two churches, a capital at Betchworth, blocked openings at Stoke D'Abernon (one of which gave access to an upper storey for the lord), probably the window in the spandrel of the south arcade at Fetcham, and double-played windows at Thursley (containing Saxon woodwork) and Witley; more substantially, the altered tower at St. Mary's, Guildford. The good Bargate stone masonry of Compton tower may also have been pre-Conquest.

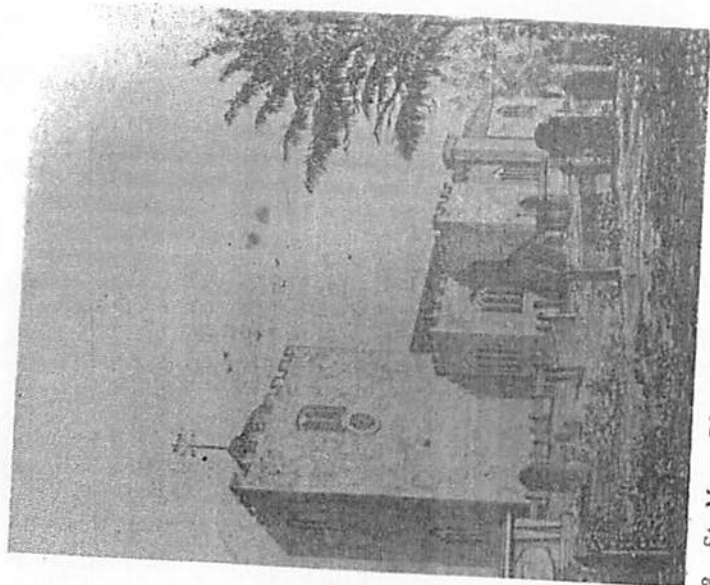
Twelfth Century

The Normans' opinion of Saxon work is shown by the fact that 61 of the Domesday churches were rebuilt soon after they took over—possibly to underline that there was now strong and ordered government which would secure the country from the risk of another invasion. It is probably this sweeping away of the old, and wholesale rebuilding, that led to the erection of the relatively unspoilt 12th century village churches of Farleigh, Pyrford and Wisley. Exceptionally the new rulers left the Saxon abbot—Wulfwold—in charge at Chertsey (his abbacy lasted from 1058 to 1084), although a new abbey of imposing proportions was erected at the beginning of the 12th century (c. 1110). The county, however, remained poor and, apart from Chertsey and the other principal monastic foundations of Bermondsey, Merton, Southwark and Waverley, there were no substantial buildings of the scale of New Shoreham and Steyning in Sussex.

Nevertheless, many churches had to be enlarged after about 50 years: aisles were opened up and we can see Norman arcades at Chobham, Compton, Fetcham and Walton-on-Thames among many; at Walton the north arcade leans alarmingly outwards due to the weight of the brick clerestory superimposed later; perhaps the most notable and the most complete arcades (although much restored) are those



4. St. Mary, Blechingley



3. St. Mary, Blechingley (Cracklow)

at Compton, especially when viewed in conjunction with the chancel arch and the unique double sanctuary.

Chancels tended to be enlarged later. Norman examples are found at Addington, Chaldon, Godalming, Little Bookham and Ripley, the last—although small—appearing to have been designed for a rib-vault with corner shafts and elaborate capitals for the supporting piers; it also has an enriched string-course.

Doorways of the period occur in different parts of the county, the best being at Old Woking (west) with roll mouldings and a door decorated with good iron scrollwork of Saxon design, and at Ewhurst (south) one of simple but elegant design. North doorways are to be seen at Pyrford and Tandridge.

The crop of towers is not outstanding: to name a few, there are Blechingley (plates 3 & 4), Cobham (of carstone and flint), Godalming (of Bargate stone), Limpsfield (of ironstone and sandstone rubble), Mickleham, Oxted (short and rugged, of Bargate stone), Shere and Wotton (the most attractive, unusual in being of the two-stage pyramid type seen mostly in the Welsh Border country).

Among furnishings, there are plenty of fonts, mostly plain, of which Thames Ditton has one in the form of a block capital and Thursley one in the form of a tapered bowl, to which some give a Saxon date.

Wall-paintings of the Norman period are minor but there is an interesting double mural at Pyrford—a rare example of such early wall-painting in Surrey.

It would be presumptuous to rate any of the above as of national importance but there are two features of more than local significance: the double sanctuary at Compton and a rare lead font at Walton-on-the-Hill. The sanctuary consists of a rib-vaulted lower half, above which has been added an upper room at a later date; the reasons are not known but may have been a need for a second chapel which, owing to the impossibility of extending laterally, could only be provided vertically. The wooden guard-rail in the upper chapel of Norman design must be among the earliest church woodwork in the country. The lead font at Walton-on-the-Hill dates from 1160, one of the few in this material to survive melting down for bullets in the Civil War, and a notable specimen. The decoration consists of a frieze at top and bottom enclosing eight (possibly 12 originally) delicately modelled figures in high relief, placed under round-headed arches. They wear haloes and hold books. The lead strip is in one piece. Although the number 12 suggests the Apostles, it is believed that the figures represent the four Latin Doctors of the Church (St. Ambrose, St. Augustine, St. Gregory, St. Jerome) repeated.

Thirteenth Century

The introduction of Gothic architecture into this country was followed during the 13th century by a period when monastic influence was very strong. Although there were relatively few monasteries in Surrey (only 17), the abbeys—more particularly Chertsey Abbey—owned many Surrey manors.

The monastic institutions do not always seem to have carried out their responsibilities properly and we read of Ash being taken away from Chertsey and given to the King 'by reason of voidance of the abbacy of Chertsey' who nevertheless

appeared to have resumed ownership of the living later. The chancel of Effingham was repaired by order of William of Wykeham in 1388 because Merton Priory had neglected the church. Nor do the abbeys/priorities seem to have exercised an influence upon ecclesiastical architecture proportionate to their wealth and power although, apart from St. Mary Overy, Southwark, there is so little left of the Surrey monastic buildings that it is not possible to determine exactly how far the influence went. We do at least see tangible evidence at Egham and Great Bookham of the chancels being rebuilt by the great Chertsey abbot, Rutherwyke.

By the 13th century, the Mass had become—as the interesting Puttenham church guide states—‘more priestly and more mystical and the fashion appeared in many churches of extending the chancel so that the priest, when celebrating, might be further removed from the people’.² This is seen at St. Mary’s, Guildford, and Stoke D’Abernon which have vaulted chancels whilst Coulsdon retains an attractive group of sedilia and piscina, the former with detached piers and richly moulded arches. The best examples of a 13th century chancel in the county is at Chipstead which has an array of narrow lancets on north and south walls, the group of five on the north side being particularly fine; there are stone seats along parts of the walls.

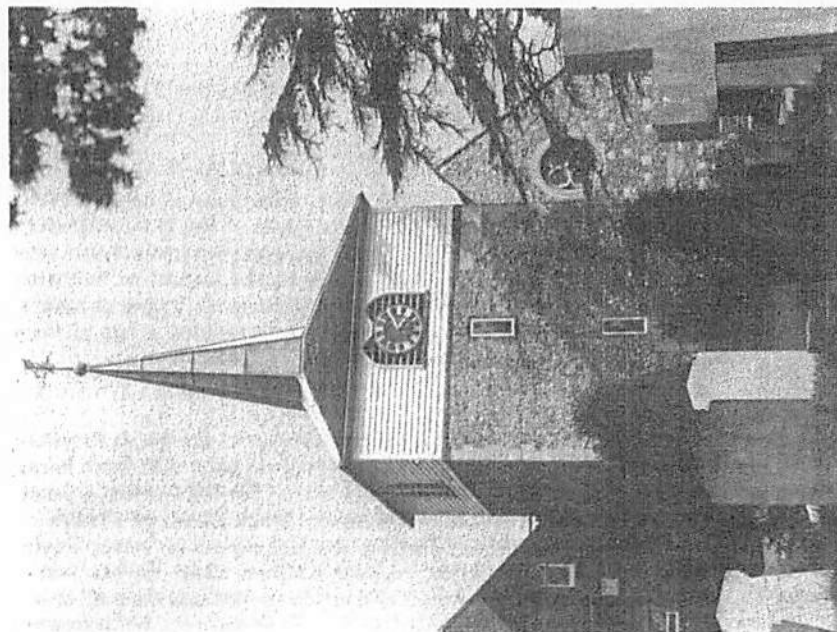
Additional aisles were also thrown out to provide more space; at Reigate the nave piers, although rebuilt by Scott, are of varying forms—octagonal, round and quatrefoil—with an early design of leaf-decorated capitals. Leatherhead has a good arcade with one carved capital.

The seven-light lancet east window at Ockham (plate 5) is unique except for one other at Blakeney, Norfolk although there is a Victorian copy at Holy Trinity, Millbrook, Southampton; the Ockham window was clearly inserted later from a source not definitely known. Less rare is the two-light lancet window at East Clandon.

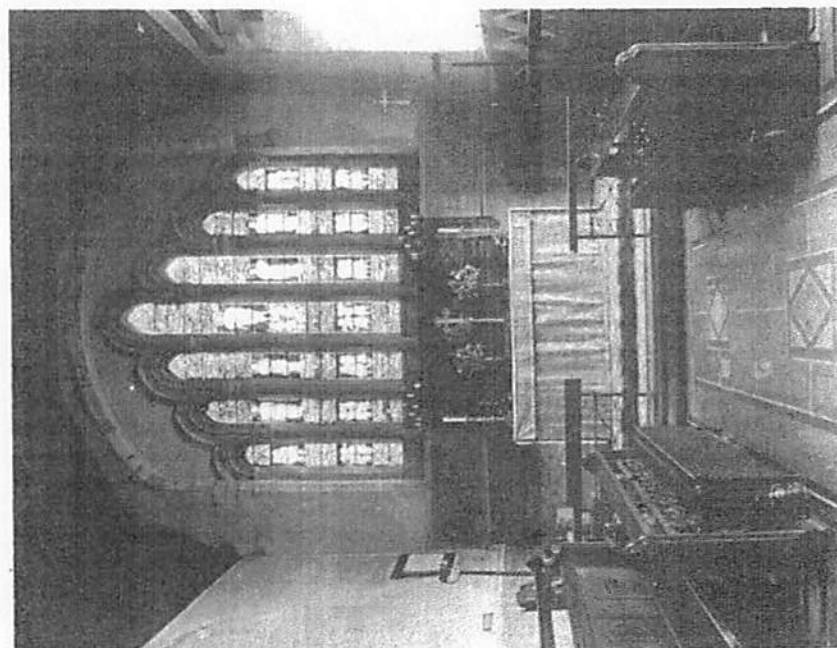
Towers of this period occur at Chiddingfold, Chipstead, Merstham, Thames Ditton (plate 6) and Womersley (base): doorways at Ash and Merstham (both notable), and Wotton: fonts at Chelsham, Crowhurst, Gatton, Limpsfield and elsewhere. But perhaps the most striking feature is the tall lead-sheathed spire at Godalming, a rare phenomenon in the south-east.

Two diminutive buildings, Oakwood (in the heart of the Weald) and Wanborough (near Guildford)—a single-roomed chapel—afford examples of 13th century hamlet churches in Surrey, although the former has been spoilt by the addition of a north aisle in 1879. More substantial buildings are to be seen at Byfleet, Chipstead and Dunsfold, the last two being the leading Early English churches in the county. Chipstead has considerable 19th century work, but Dunsfold is a complete example of a village church of about 1270, when the Early English style was giving way to the Decorated; being at the time under the Crown, it may have benefitted from the skill of royal masons and is certainly a more accomplished work than a run-of-the-mill village church. William Morris called it ‘the most beautiful country church in all England’. The simple contemporary pews must be some of the oldest in the country.

West Horsley has good small 13th century medallions of stained glass in the east end lancets and, at the other end of the church, a notable St. Christopher mural of impressive size dated about 1200 and only fully uncovered in 1972. Fragmentary



6. St. Nicholas, Thames Ditton



5. All Saints, Ockham—the seven-lancet window

paintings at Charlwood include the legend of St. Margaret and the 'Three Living and Three Dead' in which three kings meet three skeletons who warn them that, as they now are, the kings will one day be.

Two features of national interest remain to be mentioned: the D'Abernon brass and the Chaldon wall-painting. The well-known brass to Sir John D'Abernon dating from 1277 is the oldest in the country and a fine specimen of the brass engraver's craft. The wall-painting at Chaldon, although much restored, is a remarkable survival. Covering the whole of the west wall, the theme is akin to the Ladder of Salvation and is of eastern origin, found also in Roumania. It depicts souls trying to scale a ladder towards the heavenly regions with fearsome demons picking many of them off as they strive upwards and thrusting them into boiling cauldrons.

Fourteenth Century

Much of Surrey in the Middle Ages was royal forest subject to the harsh forest laws, but where the land was held by monasteries the inhabitants were safe from harassment by the royal foresters, although liable to serf labour for the monks, a cause of violent resistance when labour became scarce after the Black Death of 1348/9. Before this disaster, however, monastic influence reached a peak in Surrey during the abbacy at Chertsey of Abbot Rutherwyke from 1307 to 1346. He has been described by Eric Parker as 'an ardent and admirable landlord and a prelate of enduring energy and wisdom. No squire of modern days did more to improve his property. He laid out roads and had pathways raised from the level of flooded meadows; he set up mills and threw bridges over streams; he sowed oak plantations and taught forestry; he planned barns and granges for corn and dug stews and ponds for fish, and he was as enthusiastic a churchman as he was energetic as a farmer'.³ He has also been described as an 'abbot of taste, a man of culture and an indefatigable builder'. The rebuilding by him of the chancels at Egham and Great Bookham referred to earlier is recorded by inscribed stones.

Chancels were extended at Ewell (old church), Godalming, Oxted, Sanderstead, Shere, Tatsfield and Walton-on-Thames, and the reverence accorded to the Virgin Mary led to a demand for more altars. Aisles were added and chapels formed (Ham chapel at Blechingley, Cudworth chapel at Newdigate built by the de la Poyles as a chantry or family chapel, St. Margaret chapel at Ockham).

Window tracery, a particular feature of the Decorated style, is not noteworthy in Surrey; Kentish tracery (with downward-pointing cusps) is to be seen at Charlwood and Horley, curvilinear at Old Woking, Shere, Witley and Worplesdon (the last two identical), geometrical at Godalming, intersecting at Dunsfold. Other 14th century windows are at Horne, Merton, Nutfield and Pyrford.

A broach spire was added at Compton whilst the tower-framing at Horley and the lower part of the tower of Frensham date from this period; complete towers remain at Sanderstead and at Lingfield (otherwise a predominantly Perpendicular church). Other features are roofs at Chertsey (chancel) and Tandridge, the south porch at Alfold and north doorway at Horley, sedilia / piscina at Farnham, piscina at Newdigate and lych-gate at Limpsfield plus a quintet of fonts at Banstead,

Chipstead, Effingham, Ewhurst and Reigate. Perhaps the most enjoyable single feature is the north arcade of Fetcham described by Nairn as 'a great surprise, the arch shapes beautifully smooth and subtle, the appearance of having been designed for a church four times the size'.

The church where the Decorated style is most in evidence is Cranleigh where nave, aisles, chancel, clerestory and tower are all of this period although severely handled in 1864/6. The carstone tower is unusual in retaining its putlogs or scaffold holes which are normally filled in (these are often seen in Italy, for example at the Torre del Mangia in Siena).

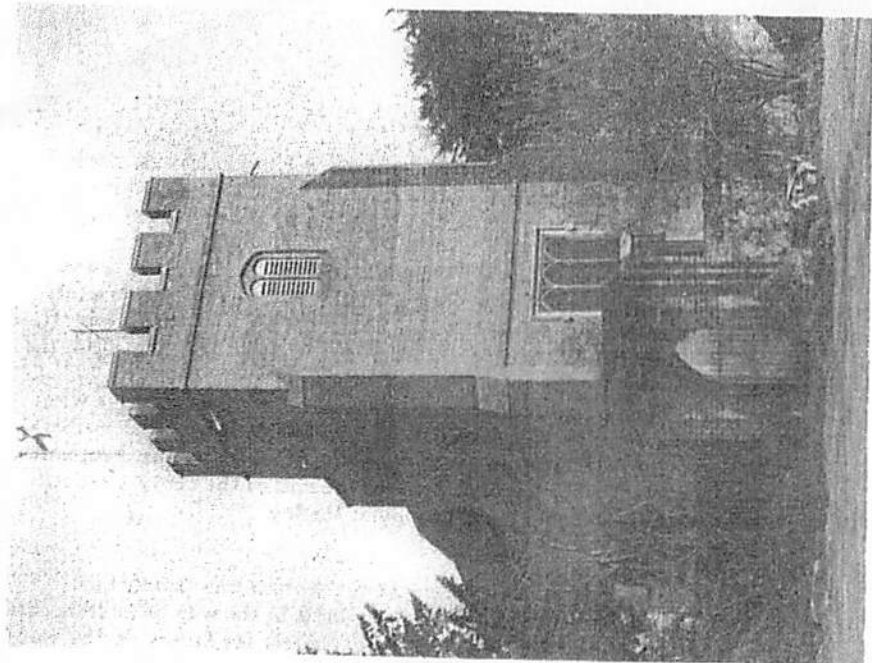
There remain two items of more than local interest: a 14th century nave window in the effectively Victorian village church of Buckland with the best medieval stained glass in Surrey of dark blues and reds depicting St. Peter and St. Paul under elaborate canopies; and a dignified female brass of the end of the century (about 1400) under a 'beautifully detailed ogee' canopy at Horley.

Later Medieval Period

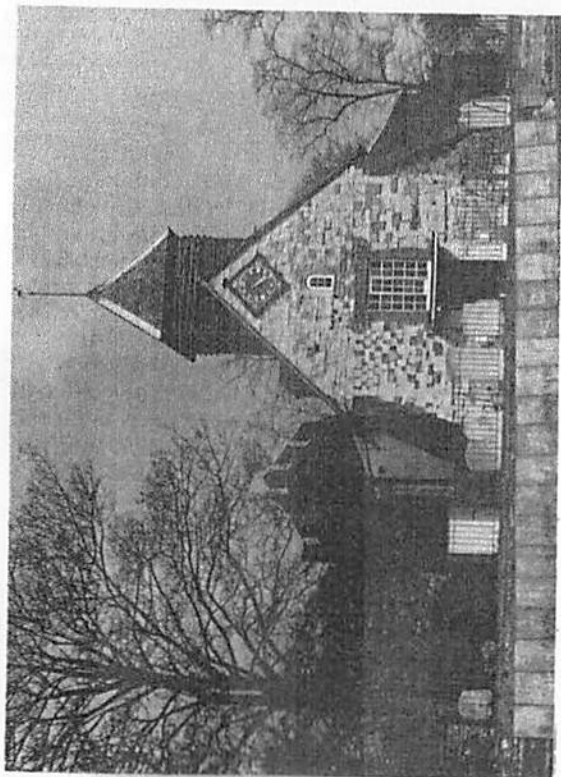
The Black Death of 1348/9 dealt a body-blow to the monasteries from which they never recovered and, for some time, there was little in the way of building. Secular influences increasingly exerted sway but unfortunately for Surrey not by wool merchants of the rising middle class coming forward with their wealth to beautify their local churches, or to build chantry chapels for the repose of their souls which have left such a rich heritage in other parts of the country. A certain amount of trade in cloth was carried out in Guildford and Godalming towards the end of the medieval period, but this did not yield the wool-wealth that left such a beneficent mark in the churches of East Anglia, the West Country and the East Riding of Yorkshire. In fact, there is no major Perpendicular ecclesiastical building in the county, the best being Lingfield which is quite small and does not even have a clerestory.

Surrey can, however, offer a large selection of timber-framed bellcotes and bell-turrets, some with spires (Alfold, Byfleet, Crowhurst, Horley and Thursley) and sometimes complete bellfries rising from the ground in Essex style (Burstow, Great Bookham, Newdigate, Tandridge). Horley is unusual in having the bell-chamber shingled and Thursley, where the nave has been extended to the west, is set curiously on a timber cage over what is now the middle of the nave. Apart from shingles, weatherboarding and tiles are used for sheathing although the smaller examples are mostly shingled. The local vernacular feature of the bellcote was used by the Victorians at Buckland, Busbridge and Hascombe (all shingled with broach spirelet). It would be wrong, however, to assume that in Surrey wood was more often employed than stone for steeples for there are about 50 stone western towers of medieval date compared with about 30 bellcotes, etc., in timber.

Attractive porches can be seen at Bisley, Egham, Merton, Oxted, Pyrford, Reigate and Send, but roofs are generally plain (Merton, however, has a form of hammer-beam roof and Beddington one which is almost unrecognisable after 19th century restoration). The richly-carved screens which are such a feature of Devon and East Anglian churches will not be found in Surrey.



8. St. Mary, Thorpe



7. Esher Old Church

Charlwood is the best with cresting above a line of angels and dragons holding initials and a vine trail below, whilst at Chelsham, half the former nave parclose screen is used as a chancel screen; much renovated ones remain at Nutfield and (mutilated) at Send.

Among private chapels, there are the Slyfield chapel at Great Bookham, a chantry chapel at Merstham, the Norbury chapel at Stoke D'Abernon and late examples at Holy Trinity, Guildford (Weston chapel) and St. Mary's, Wimbledon (Cecil chapel).

The two best towers are at Farnham and Worplesdon, the former with Victorian upper windows and crown, the latter enlivened with a cupola from the rectory stables. Others are at Ash and Chobham, both of heathstone, the former completed with a 19th century shingled spire and the latter with a lead-sheathed spirelet, Kingston, Lambeth, Leatherhead, Putney and Reigate. There is also the tower of c. 1420 at Ewell, with a stair-turret at the south-west corner; it is all that remains from the earlier church.

A local speciality is the decoration of interior arches with crimped plaster as at Albury, Compton and Worplesdon.

Of furnishings, the fonts are generally without decoration: they include octagonal examples with simple quatrefoil panels at Ashted, Blechingley, Burstow, Epsom, Leatherhead and West Molesey. Crowhurst and Nutfield have pre-Reformation pulpits. St. John the Baptist Church at Croydon has a fine medieval brass lectern, and the wooden double-sided one at Lingfield may be of this period. But no account of Surrey late medieval furnishings would be complete without mention of the collection of Continental specimens at Gatton assembled by Lord Monson on a Grand Tour of Europe: nave panelling of 1515 from Aarschot Cathedral, altar-rails from Tongres (both places in Belgium), etc.

The medieval age cannot be left, however, without mentioning a rare example of a church built in the latter part of Henry VIII's reign. The old church of St. George at Esher which Pevsner describes as 'a delightful, most endearing little church' was constructed of chalk and flint blocks about 1540 (plate 7). The tower of Mortlake apart from the top storey and the lantern is also of this time and was built on Henry VIII's order.

Post Reformation

The Reformation was followed, as in other parts of England, by a lull in church building, and the main structural contributions were the brick towers of Barnes and Thorpe (plate 8) and the complete brick churches—except for flintwork of Malden chancel—of Malden and Morden. In furnishings, the chief items of interest are the numerous pulpits installed in accordance with an edict of 1603 that every church should be equipped with 'a comely and decent pulpit'; St. Nicholas, Pyrford has a typical example of 1628 decorated with simple geometrical patterns; more elaborate ones occur at Stoke D'Abernon and West Molesey. At Chaldon is a rare Cromwellian example dating from 1657 and at Mickleham a Belgian one dating from about 1600. West galleries were installed in some churches (e.g. at Newdigate,

Old Woking, Send) presumably to enable more people to hear the sermon which had grown in importance, and altar-rails were often provided, no doubt to keep the sanctuary inviolate from dogs, etc., after removal of screens.

Brasses/Monuments

At Cheam, the chancel of the medieval church was converted into a chapel with a most attractive roof to house the Lumley memorials and it is pertinent here to say something about Surrey memorials.

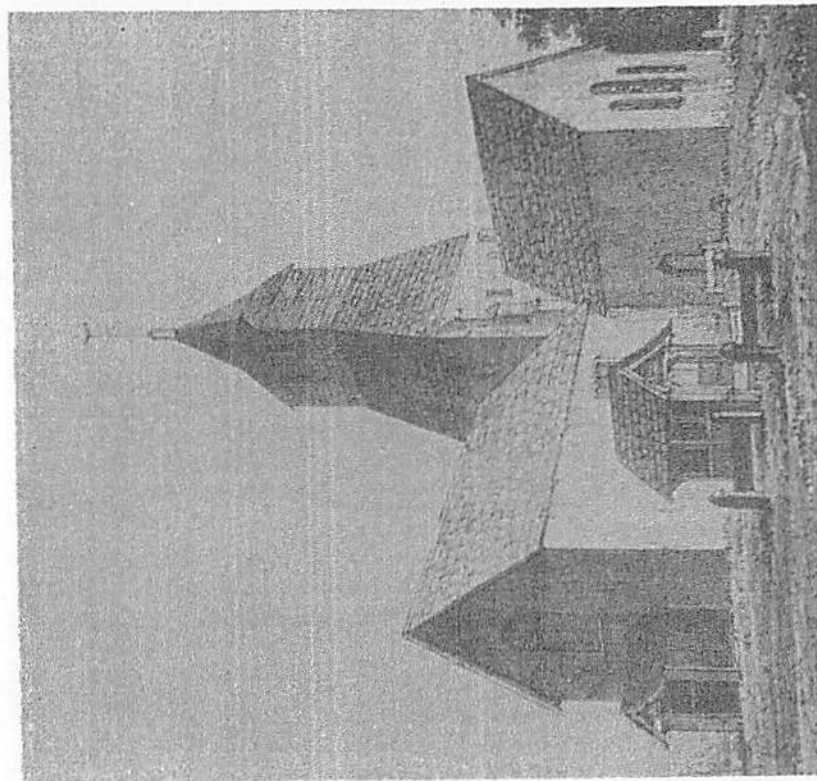
Mention has already been made of the D'Abernon and Horley brasses, to which should be added the fine early 15th century set at Lingfield. There are small ones at Byfleet to a former rector (dating from about 1480) and at Shere to John, Lord Audley (d. 1491), but only the top half and inscription of the latter are original.

The best of the medieval stone monuments are those to members of the Cobham family at Lingfield, dating from 1361 and 1446 with engaging figures of angels and animals, and—in one case—a Saracen's head under the feet. The Lumley monuments at Cheam date from the end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th centuries and provide an interesting contrast in style with the plain tomb-chest of 1559 to Sir Thomas Cawarden at Blechingley. Immediately succeeding monuments are not outstanding and those at Holy Trinity, Guildford rather old-fashioned. A small memorial, however, with kneeling figures to John Goodwine (d. 1618) and his wife at Horne retains much of its original colouring.

By the time of Charles I things had improved, and at Egham there is a notable but macabre wall monument to Sir John Denham (d. 1638) showing him with reconstituted body rising above the charnel house with his unfortunate wife left behind. It is a work of great skill. Subsequent monuments, many of which at the turn of the 17th/18th century are of good quality, cannot for lack of space be recorded separately except for four of outstanding merit: the memorial by Rysbrack to Lord King at Ockham (d. 1734) (plate 9); the highly individual one by Roubiliac at Walton-on-Thames to Richard Boyle (d. 1740) showing this famous soldier against background of tent, gun and flags, and the very large monument to Sir Robert Clayton (d. 1707) at Blechingley described by Nairn as 'one of the grandest monuments in England'. He is carved in a standing posture with his wife but the swagger is offset by the pathetic figure at the foot in embroidered clothes of their still-born child. It is stated that the statue was completed before Sir Robert's death so that he could admire it. The fourth, which came from an earlier church, is at St. Paul's, Clapham, to Sir Robert Atkins (d. 1689), his wife Lady Rebecca (d. 1711) and their three children all of whom died before their parents. The craftsmanship is of a high order—particularly charming is the standing figure of Rebecca, the youngest child, who died in 1661 at the age of eight and who holds a skull in her hand.

Georgian Period

There was activity along the river Thames where the old churches had become dilapidated and obsolete. St. Mary's, Rotherhithe and St. Mary's, Battersea were rebuilt, the latter to accommodate what was said to be the 'second best carriage



10. St. Paul and St. Peter, Ewhurst (Cracklow)



9. All Saints, Ockham

congregation in London'. All Saints, Wandsworth, was largely rebuilt whilst new churches were added at Kew and Richmond, and Petersham received a north transept. St. George the Martyr, Southwark, was also reconstructed. Further back from the river, Holy Trinity, Clapham was erected on an open site on the Common. Away from the metropolis, however, Holy Trinity, Guildford is the only large Georgian church to have been erected in Surrey, the tower of the previous church having collapsed. The sole other major structural work was the rebuilding in 1784 of the village church at Pirbright.

Petersham has an 18th century two-decker pulpit of pleasing design but, apart from this, a reredos at Carshalton gilded and painted by Sir Ninian Comper, and another pulpit at Morden, the county is singularly bare of furnishings of the Georgian period.

Conclusions

The Georgian period brings us to the churches as portrayed by Cracklow. Charles Thomas Cracklow was an architect and surveyor who set himself the task of making drawings of Surrey's 155 churches, including 10 chapels, as they appeared in the early 1820s; the complete set was first produced in 1824.⁴ Unfortunately he omitted Wanborough, then a farm building.

The general impression these delightful drawings give, apart from the London places of worship and one or two outside like Mitcham, is one of quaint rusticity with many churches a patchwork of different styles and additions—'atmospherick' perhaps sometimes but certainly not urbane. They have a delightful texture, and the churchyards—not yet disfigured with alien marble or, worse, polished granite—are uniformly attractive if often rather shaggy in appearance. One cannot discern the gentle decay into which many of them had slid, although only too obvious is the unsightly creeper which had wreathed itself round the towers of Great Bookham and West Horsley and must have been causing considerable deterioration. Ewhurst has a most remarkable steeple (plate 10) looking like an Essex belfry set centrally, whilst Farleigh has no bellcote at all and Oxted a little cupola above the tower. St. Martha's chapel is in a ruinous state. A large shire-type horse at the door of Limpsfield church seems to set the scene and the age perfectly.

There is tremendous variety and one cannot pick out what might be called a Surrey style. As the *Victoria County History* points out, there is a lack of individuality due to the absence of natural boundaries plus proximity to London and, as we have seen, the monastic bodies do not appear to have exercised an influence upon ecclesiastical architecture proportionate to their wealth and power. Moreover, the lack of important quarries meant that there were no local schools of masons, the absence of which meant a relative lack of local traditions and individual styles. The main influence appears to have come from Winchester, whose bishop resided at Farnham and had his London residence near St. Mary Overy, Southwark, although Godalming had links with Salisbury.

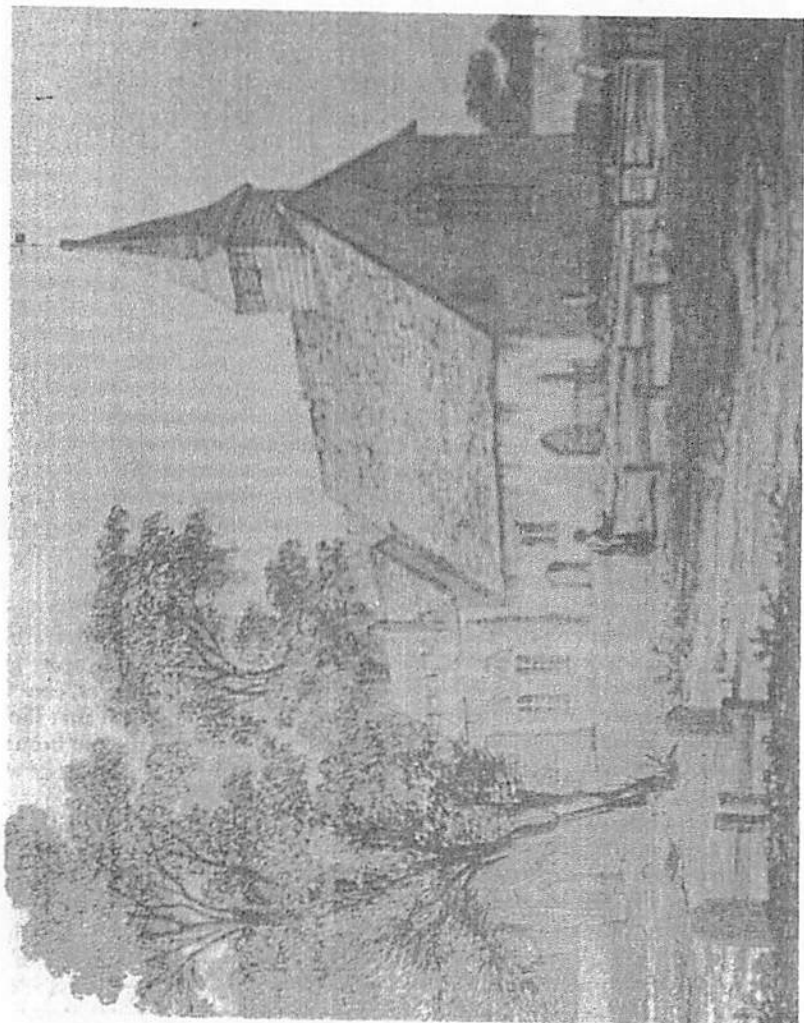
Surrey churches were added to and altered as circumstances demanded but basically were designed for yeoman farmers rather than for large landlords, and for

small populations without grandiose ideas. Occasionally, as at Dunsfold, the workmanship is sophisticated but most is the handiwork of local masons working with a large variety of materials not of the first class and sparing in their use of decoration. They were suited to local needs and it would be unrealistic to expect major architectural buildings in a county which, up to the time of the Reformation, was so poor and little regarded except near the river Thames. Surrey medieval churches were, as elsewhere, a faithful reflection of the geological and economic conditions of the age.

It was inevitable that the incursion of vast numbers of Londoners with very decided ideas on worship would have a powerful effect on simple village churches, which in any case were badly in need of attention. One must also ask whether the box-pews so frequently seen in the Hassell water-colours were really appropriate for 19th century needs and whether the other fittings were not a little too homespun. The question is what should have been done to them to meet 19th century needs? One hundred of the 145 parish churches and chapels-of-ease of pre-Reformation foundation still stand but the Victorians, in their insensitivity to the spirit of the medieval builders, have often licked surfaces clean of texture and used instead mechanically-made materials, nowhere more evident than in many horrid red roofs with Victorian cresting; often they thought they could improve upon what they found by restoring an early form at the cost of removing a later one. As Ruskin put it—'what copying can there be of surfaces that have been worn half an inch down?' To him, restoration 'meant the most total destruction which a building can suffer'. This is arguable and where the Victorians rebuilt or erected completely new churches they contributed much fine work, but the Victorian impact on Surrey is too big a subject to treat in this article and must be left for a later one.

Surrey is no longer a poor county and the affluence that has come to this part of England, and the comparatively large proportion of churchgoers, is now operating to the benefit of the county's ecclesiastical heritage. There is now probably more loving care bestowed on Surrey churches than at any time since the Middle Ages, care that is a great deal more sensitive to the medieval mason and craftsman than that shown by our Victorian forebears. The Jubilee Exhibition in Guildford Cathedral brought this out clearly: a loving pride in the local churches was everywhere evident as well as a desire to maintain them in good order.

The fabrics may be modest, the Victorian restoration may be heavy-handed but one cannot go far without finding something of interest or beauty and sometimes something outstanding. Perhaps as good an example as any of long history, medieval changes and Victorian insensitivity is to be found at St. Mary's church at Stoke D'Abernon (plate 11) where, with the aid of the scholarly account by C. A. Raleigh Radford, one can trace its history right back to the 8th or even 7th century and see how a slow-growth medieval place of worship—in this case closely linked and almost embraced by the manor—developed. Despite a particularly thorough-going Victorian restoration, it can offer the oldest brass in the country, some of the best stained glass in the county (English, French, German and Dutch, dating from the end of the 15th and beginning of the 16th century, and Flemish from c. 1610), an



11. St. Mary, Stoke D'Abernon (Cracklow)

elaborate Jacobean pulpit, the Vincent effigies, a notable 13th century oak chest and a noble vaulted chancel. This surely is a rich heritage.

1. *Chertsey Abbey Cartularies*, Surrey Record Society, XII, (1915-33, 1959, 1963).
2. Ruth Dugmore, '800 Years of Worship', in *A Study of the Church of St. John the Baptist, Puttenham*, (1969).
3. Eric Parker, *Highways and Byways in Surrey* (1921).
4. C. T. Cracklow, *Surrey Churches* (1827).

Acknowledgement is made to the Surrey Archaeological Society for permission to reproduce four of Cracklow's drawings (Plates 2, 3, 10 and 11, and on the cover).

FURTHER READING

- Sir John Betjeman, *Guide to English Parish Churches* (1958).
Ian Nairn, Nikolaus Pevsner and Bridget Cherry, *The Buildings of England. Surrey*, 2nd. ed. (1971).
Victoria County History of Surrey (1902-14).
Mervyn Blatch, *Parish Churches of England in Colour* (1974).

'PAYMENT BY RESULTS' ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN MID-VICTORIAN CHEAM

Stephen Turner

The Cheam and Cuddington National Schools were opened in 1826 in new buildings erected in Malden Road. The National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church was an Anglican society which had been founded in 1811. Schools operating under its banner, and under that of its Nonconformist rival, the British and Foreign Schools Society, provided the bulk of the education available for the labouring classes in the period up to 1870, when the government introduced its Board Schools. Both National and British Schools became eligible for a government grant in 1833, and six years later receipt of the grant carried with it the governmental right of inspection.

National Schools operated an educational scheme first devised by Dr. Andrew Bell, one-time superintendent of the Military Male Orphan Asylum in Madras, an institution set up to care for the destitute children of English soldiers—usually by native mothers. Bell's scheme used monitors to teach what they had already learned to the younger children, thereby making possible the great economy of running a school of large numbers by a single person. Obviously such a system had its drawbacks, and usually nothing more than a rudimentary coverage of the 'three Rs' could be attempted; however, in the absence of anything better it performed a vital service, and in 1833 it was reckoned that nearly half a million children were under instruction in over 3,600 National Schools.

The application for the grant for 'a day and Sunday School for boys and girls at Cheam and Cuddington' had been made to the National Society in 1824. Apparently the new School was to replace one started in 1814, united to the National Society, and burnt down in the summer of 1823. The population of the two parishes according to the census of 1821 was 792 persons for Cheam and 189 for Cuddington, and it was stated that the school was intended for not less than 21 boys and 41 girls. The instruction in the schools was 'to be afforded according to the National Plan at 2d. a week', the teaching was to take place in one room, 30 ft. by 20 ft., and the school was to be supported by private subscription. The National Society must have felt satisfied with these arrangements, for it duly obliged with a grant of £50. Its records, in 1846, noted that 49 boys and 51 girls were being educated at the National School in Cheam, and Brayley's *Topographical History of Surrey*, compiled at approximately the same time, mentioned that the schoolmaster and mistress enjoyed 'a liberal salary with an excellent house and garden'.

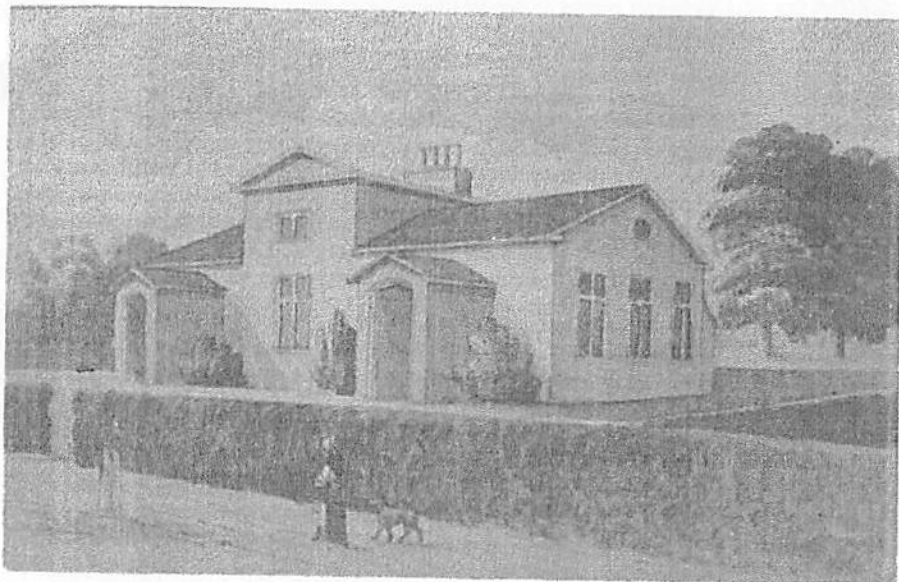
In 1846 the government introduced the pupil-teacher system in schools in receipt of its grant. This meant that certain young persons could be appointed at the age of 13 as pupil-teachers with a small stipend during a five years apprenticeship. At the

end of this period they could compete for the Queen's Scholarship, which would enable them to complete their training at one of the very few training colleges available. Those who failed to gain admission to a college ranked as trained but uncertificated. Sixteen years later the notorious Revised Code of Regulations introduced the system of 'payment by results'. Grants to school managers were made dependent on attendance figures and examination results. The Code resulted in increased attendance in the schools, and ensured that pupils received a thorough grounding in the 'three Rs', but has been criticised for laying the whole educational emphasis on mechanical learning rather than on a wider civilising process. Nevertheless, with all its drawbacks, it was a system which was to last for the next 40 years.

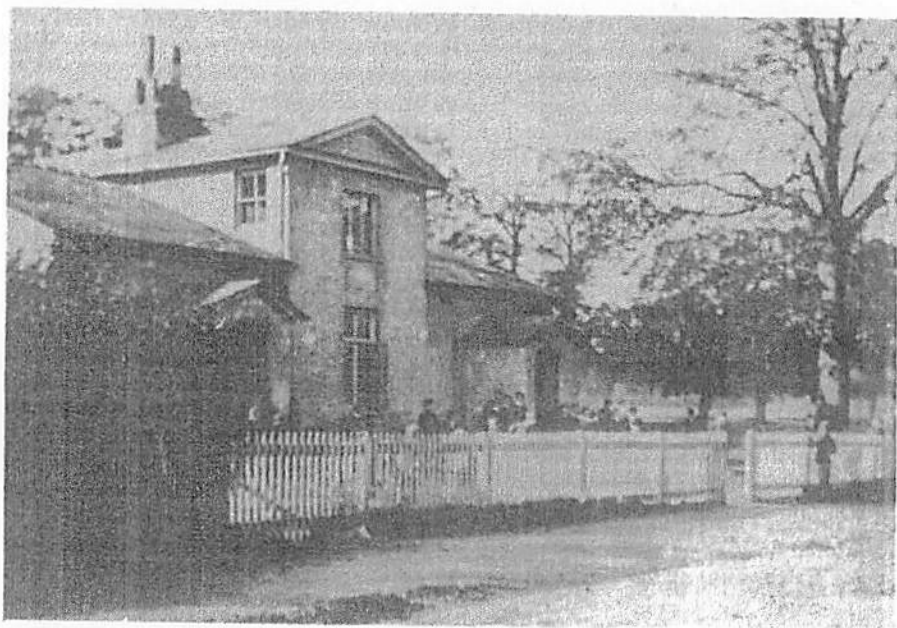
One of the regulations of the Revised Code was that 'the Principal Teacher must daily make in the Log Book the briefest entry which will suffice to specify either ordinary progress, or whatever other fact concerning the School or its Teachers, such as . . . may require to be referred to at future time, or may otherwise deserve to be recorded'. The survival of both log books for the Cheam National Schools¹ provides a fascinating and illuminating look at elementary education in the 1860s, and emphasises the close links which existed between the schools and the villagers of mid-Victorian Cheam.

The log book for the 'Cheam and Cuddington Upper School Mixed' commenced at the end of 1862, and the fact that there were separate logs for the Upper School and Infants' School emphasises that the physical lay-out of the schools did not accord with the original plan submitted to the National Society. The building was constructed on traditional lines, with the headmaster's house in the centre flanked by the two 'schools' on either side (plates 1 & 2). The Upper School log noted that the master was George William Tingley, assisted by his sister Eliza, who taught needlework; that an assistant master named Thomas Kent left at Christmas; but that there was a 2nd-year pupil-teacher, Harriet Gatton, who 'assists in the Upper School in the morning, and in the Infant School in the afternoon'. The log book for the Infants' School started on 5 January 1863 when 'Miss Brooks entered upon her duties as mistress of the school'. Her regime seems to have got off to a rather poor start. The entry for 6 January simply reads 'A wet day—the school small', and the following two days occasioned 'The children are very backward' and 'Much school apparatus is wanting'. On 9 January Miss Brooks noted 'The children throughout the week have shown great want of discipline'. However, things seem to have improved by the end of the month. 'Fresh apparatus arrived for school use' on the 26th and the only untoward occurrence was a 'stag-hunt in the neighbourhood' which led to 'many children late for afternoon school' on the 27th.

There were holidays in 1863 at Easter, when the schools closed from 6 to 10 April; for the Harvest Holidays from 7 August to 7 September; and for the Christmas Holidays from 18 December to 4 January. Apart from these major breaks there were whole holidays on May Day, Derby Day, Whit Monday and Whit Tuesday, and Half Holidays on Shrove Tuesday—'for football'—and Oaks Day. There was an additional holiday on 10 March: 'A holiday today' recorded the Upper School log book. 'Celebration of the marriage of HRH the Prince of Wales—The children



1. National Schools, Cheam, 1825. From a water-colour by St. Yates. [Photographic reproduction by Frank Burgess.]



2. National Schools, Cheam, c. 1875. [Photographic reproduction by Frank Burgess.]

assembled at 12 o'clock, sang Rule Britannia and the National Anthem, then had two buns and a favor distributed to each. Cheers were given for the Prince, and the affair closed by a distribution of pence by Mrs. Sim of Nonsuch'. Another holiday was granted on 2 July, when teachers and singers visited the Crystal Palace, and a half holiday was given on 25 March as the pupil-teacher was being confirmed. Finally, on 11 September, the schools were dismissed 'at 11 o'clock in the morning to enable the teachers to be present at the funeral of George Wilde Esq. late Treasurer to the Schools'.

The late Treasurer, a solicitor, was a partner in the firm of Markby, Wilde and Burra of Lincoln's Inn. He lived in Cheam House, a mansion straddling what is now Parkside and bought by him in 1845. He was a perfect example of the up-and-coming professional class, created by the Victorian age, which moved into Cheam and similar villages once the arrival of the railway facilitated travel to and from London: this happened for Cheam in 1847 with the arrival of the Croydon and Epsom Railway. George Wilde, and men like him, played an active role in the community life of the villages they invaded, and he and his family were regular visitors at the schools. His daughter married Mr. W. P. Lindsay of Cheam Cottage on 29 June 1865—an occasion marked by a whole holiday for the infants—and the newly married Mrs. Lindsay took a regular needlework class in the Infants' school, while first her brother then her husband acted in Mr. Wilde's old capacity as treasurer.

National Schools were subject to the superintendance of the local priest, so not unnaturally the most regular visitor to the schools during the year 1863 was the rector of the parish, the Rev. T. Carteret Maule, who was also the secretary to the manager. His wife and members of the Wilde family were other callers, as were Mrs. Wanklyn, the wife of one of the churchwardens, Miss Killick, the daughter of William Killick of nearby Whitehall, and Miss Beck, daughter of S. Adams Beck, the other churchwarden and one of the managers. A useful contact was with Sir Edmund Antrobus of Lower Cheam Park. Sir Edmund provided soup for the children during the winter months and, on 5 March, sent a 'gift of clothing e.g. blankets, sheets and calico'. As a keen huntsman and former Master of the Old Surrey Hunt he was possibly also responsible for the stag hunts which provided a popular diversion for the pupils, and he appears to have left money in his will for the institution of the Antrobus Scholarships. These were available for senior children who had 'been through the school with credit' and who were prepared to give 'some assistance in teaching the younger children during half the school hours'.

Mr. Tingley made up his annual returns for the managers on 10 December. These covered the year commencing 1 December 1862, during which time the average attendance at the Upper School was 47. 'The very bad attendance during the past quarter, from illness and potato picking, and also during the Race Week of the Summer quarter, has reduced the average for the year', he wrote. Certainly, in fairness to Mr. Tingley, who left Cheam for an appointment in Northamptonshire at the end of the year after four years in office, it would seem that illness had decimated the schools. The Upper School log for 12 March noted the fact that 'Diphtheria is very bad in the village, ringworm also', the latter causing William and John Harris to

be sent home from the Infants' School four days later. Edward Stroud was sent home on 3 February, his sister having scarlet fever; there were instances of small-pox at the end of July; and measles swept through Lower Cheam and Cheam common at the end of November to the extent that by mid-December half the boys from the Upper School and one third of the girls were absent. Finally, on 18 May 'the families of North Cheam have asked leave for the week, in consequence of the number of vagabonds on the road'.

However, on a more optimistic note for the future, the log of the Infants' School recorded the inspection of the infants 'by Mr. Hutchinson for compulsory vaccination', an event which took place on 10 July and resulted, a week later, in some of the pupils being vaccinated.

The schools were inspected on 13 May 1864 by Mr. W. H. Brookfield, and on 30 June the Rev. T. C. Maule wrote out the relevant extracts in the two logs. 'The infant school appears to be making satisfactory progress,' was Mr. Brookfield's verdict, and 'The mixed school seems to be conducted with intelligence and industry and presents very fair rural attainment. A grant of £23 8s. 11d. was paid to the Infants' School, and one of £22 1s. 4d. to the Upper School; sums based on both attendance figures and examination results. Eleven pupils were examined in the Infants' School, the subjects being the 'three Rs', and the school scored 31 passes out of 33. In the Upper School arithmetic appears to have been the problem for, out of the 44 candidates, 38 passed in both reading and writing, but only 28 in arithmetic. With 104 passes out of a possible 132, at 2s. 8d. each, the attainment grant was thus £13 17s. 4d.

The next few years saw several changes in the personnel of both schools. George Tingley was replaced by Charles Spence, who took up his duties in January 1864 and was still there at the end of the decade when, according to the report of the then inspector, the Rev. T. W. Sharpe, 'The Upper part of the School is in thoroughly satisfactory state of attainments and shows signs of intelligence above the average of the same class of schools'. Mr. Spence seems to have been more of a disciplinarian than his predecessor—'cane Harriet Sloper, a 2nd Class Girl, for direct insubordination', he wrote early in 1864—and he also seems to have tackled a wider range of subjects; both geography and history lessons being now regularly recorded in the log book. 'After a lengthened discussion' at the Managers' meeting on 9 October 1865, Mr. Spence's salary was raised from £60 to £70 per annum, despite a feeling among some managers that 'it is desirable to have a married couple as Master and Mistress of the School and therefore do not think it advisable to raise Mr. Spence's salary'. Miss Brooks left the Infants' School in January 1866; there followed two mistresses who only stayed a short time; then, at the end of August 1868, the School was placed in the charge of Miss Harriette Phillips, who was to stay for fifteen years as a very popular and successful teacher. A year after Miss Phillips' arrival the Infants' School moved out of the Malden Road building and occupied the newly built Parochial Rooms, and they were followed on 26 August 1872 by the girls. From the mid-60s onwards both schools seem to have made more use of amateur teaching talent in the village, the wives of Cheam's professional gentlemen doing

regular stints as teachers of sewing and needlework, and it is pleasant to record that Harriet Gotton, the pupil-teacher of 1862, successfully completed her training at the end of 1866. The rector, the Rev. T. Carteret Maule, died on 29 March 1867 'after an illness of five days', but his successor, the Rev. C. H. Rice, was, if anything, an even more conscientious schools' visitor than the late incumbent.

The Minute Book of the 'Cheam and Cuddington School Committee'² begins in February 1865; if there were earlier records they have since disappeared. The officials for that year were the Rev. T. C. Maule, S. A. Beck, E. R. Northey and Otho Travers. All were trustees, and Mr. Northey, who lived in Epsom, was the lord of the manor. To these were joined six of the most influential subscribers, namely Isaac Carr, W. R. G. Farmer of Nonsuch Park, the young owner of one of the largest estates in the County, W. P. Lindsay, the Rev. R. S. Tabor, headmaster of nearby Cheam School, J. B. Wanklyn and Spencer Wilde—the latter being appointed treasurer for the year. These six were known as assistant managers. The following year Mr. Carr was replaced by a Mr. Morewood, and Mr. Lindsay took over from Mr. Wilde as treasurer. These Managers, that is to say the four trustees and the six assistant managers, remained in office for the rest of the decade—except that the Rev. T. C. Maule was replaced by the Rev. C. H. Rice—but membership was increased in 1870 with the addition of all 'officiating clergy of the parishes of Cheam and Cuddington', a move which resulted in three more clergymen joining the Committee. Meetings were usually routine, were seldom well attended, and averaged approximately one every two months. They were usually held at the Rectory, occasionally at the Schools themselves and, during the period immediately following the death of Mr. Maule, at Whitehall.

In Cheam the year 1870 was marked by the death of Sir Edmund Antrobus in May. Noted as a contributor 'to useful and charitable works', according to the parish magazine, the former owner of the Lower Cheam estate had not quite 'completed his 78th year at the time of his death'. The same year death was to claim another man associated with the National Schools. As the Parish Magazine pointed out in October: 'Many of our readers will feel a melancholy interest in the following account of the death of one who held for some time the post of National Schoolmaster in this Parish. It is extracted from a Newspaper of September 3rd.

'On Saturday Mr. Tingley parish schoolmaster of Eydon Northants, who was returning from a holiday and had left the train at Cröpreddy, was crossing the metals, had lost his ticket and began to look for it; a special cattle train came by, and he was cut to pieces in the presence of his wife and his children.'

-In 1870 Gladstone's government passed the Education Act which set up the Board Schools, the intention being to 'fill up gaps' in the existing voluntary system. In areas where existing educational facilities were deficient, school boards elected by the ratepayers came into existence, and new schools were built and staffed. Cheam, however, passed muster in a satisfactory fashion—the nearest Board School was that set up by the Banstead and Kingswood School Board in 1874—for not only were there the schools at Malden Road and in the Parochial Rooms, but a third, the

Cheam Common Girls' and Infants' School' was set up in the north of the parish. The managers resolved on 2 March 1868 that there was an 'urgent need for an Infant School at Cheam Common' in order to establish 'a centre of church influence and church education in that locality'. The following May a circular was sent out to 'the Landowners, Inhabitants and Employers of Labour of the northern part of the Parishes of Cheam and Cuddington, soliciting contributions and subscriptions', and the Infants' log book for November 1869 recorded the fact that 'thirty one children living on Cheam Common were drafted out' of the main Infants School on the day upon which it moved into its new premises. Ten years later all three schools—now under Mr. Elkington, Miss Phillips and Miss Brissenden—still flourished. There had been no need to set up new schools financed by the rates, for as far as the village of Cheam was concerned elementary education sponsored by private subscription was still the order of the day.

- 1 The log books are for the 'Cheam and Cuddington Upper School Mixed' and the 'Cheam and Cuddington Infants' School'. They are at present in the possession of the headmasters of the Cheam Church of England Junior Boys School, Malden Road, Cheam, and of the St. Dunstan's Church of England Primary School, Jubilee Road, Cheam, respectively.
- 2 It is at present in the archives of St. Dunstan's Church, Cheam.

MEMORIES OF A CABINET MAKER'S APPRENTICE

E. J. Yates

The following story is based upon my own work and experience with one particular firm in Guildford, W. Williamson and Sons, from 1920 to 1931. To quote a recent history of the town (E. R. Chamberlin's) 'This was a prosperous merchant family'.

I was born in Guildford in the Edwardian era, and by the time I reached the age of 13½ years had sat and passed the Labour Exam, which in 1920 was the requirement for leaving school before the allotted time. My family was poor, and I was anxious to help my mother. The First World War had come to an end a year or so before I commenced my employment, and all rationing ceased in 1920. Why I had applied for a situation at Williamsons is difficult to answer. I can only assume that my mother, through a secondary source, had heard that they needed apprentices to be trained for a trade. It would be a secure form of employment for her eldest son.

The Williamsons founded their business in the early 19th century in Chapel Street, where David Williamson was born, the father of George, William and Martin Williamson. It was later transferred to the corner of Castle Street and Quarry Street, and eventually moved in 1847 to 45 High Street. The firm's chief enterprise was the restoring and selling of old English furniture and, it was claimed, they had the largest collection of its kind in the South of England—spread over 39 galleries, with a floor area of 58,000 square feet. They were upholsterers and decorators to Queen Victoria, and silk mercers by special warrant to Queen Alexandra. Queen Mary paid a visit to these galleries when passing through Guildford.

The firm controlled many other interests: house and estate agents, funeral directors, and insurance brokers. Goods were delivered free in London by weekly van, and furniture was moved and warehoused. These details give a clear indication of how wide a field was covered in order to increase and expand the business.

When I applied to the firm for a situation Mr. William Williamson was the senior partner, giving all the instructions in the workshops, overseeing what that involved. He travelled the length and breadth of the country on buying expeditions, finding replacements to fill any empty spaces in the galleries. A Quaker, a disciplinarian but fair minded, a perfectionist with a keen seeing eye at all times. His Christian beliefs coloured his whole existence: he was a man to respect.

Mr. Martin Williamson was quite different, big in stature, the opposite of his older brother who was small and slight. He had a mane of iron grey hair, large moustache, and twinkling eyes, with a bluff or bland manner used as the occasion demanded. A Congregationalist possessing an innate integrity, he was trusted by his fellow citizens. Enjoying the company of young people, he continually used his influence and wide

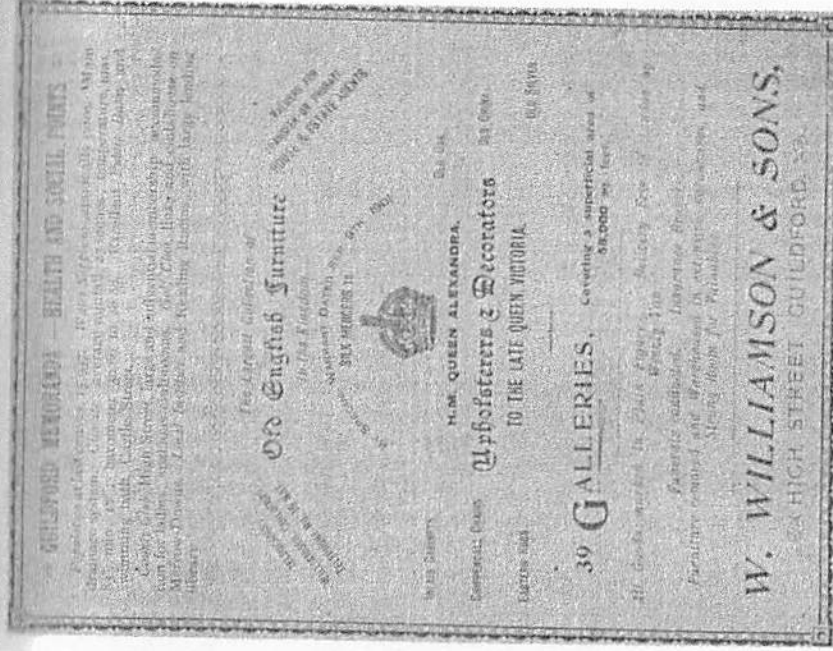
experience to help them. Leading a busy life with no expense spared in its fulfilment, he was gifted as an administrator and a salesman. Generally he could be found in his comfortable office in the front of the shop, where he had a preview of all prospective customers as they entered. His grand manner was a great asset when he conducted them around the galleries. I am sure that no visitor could fail to be impressed after his tour, both by the man and the furniture displayed. The manager, Mr. F. Boys, urbane, well dressed, always at ease, was an excellent foil to Mr. Martin when they shared these duties. There were many others in this coterie, who had their allotted positions on the clerical side of the administration, sharing all the onerous tasks of this exclusive luxury trade.

I shall never forget the occasion when, on entering the holy of holies, I was first confronted by Mr. William. He put my mother at ease, listened to the reasons for the interview, then told us what was entailed in being an apprentice. The normal indentures covered a period of seven years, which could be spread over the three trades involved: cabinet making, upholstering and polishing. The indentures, once signed, could not be broken, whether you continued to like your trade or otherwise, as the contract to serve was compulsory. He went on to say that in these enlightened times, seven years could seem to drag for a restless spirit. He concluded the conversation by suggesting that I serve an apprenticeship of three years at cabinet making, and that the document I was to sign would be in the form of an agreement.

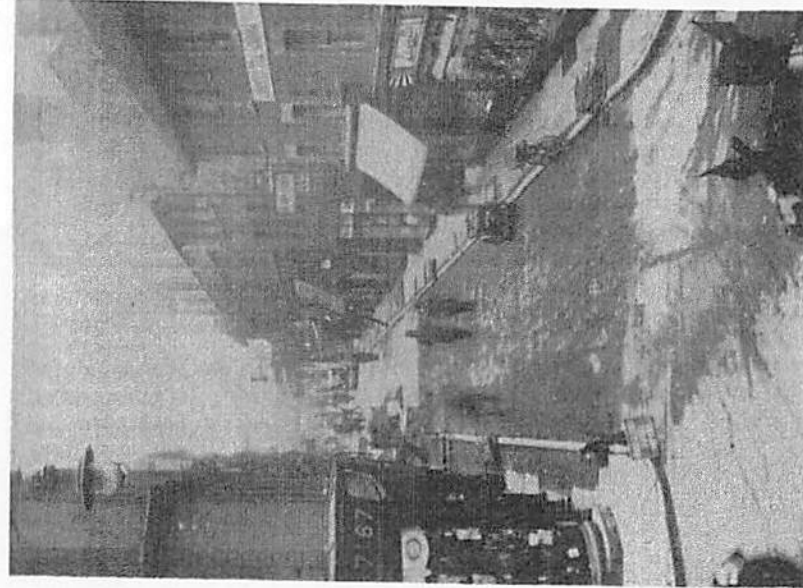
Financially, the terms of employment were harsh when compared with modern standards. I was informed that my commencing wage would be the princely sum of 7s. 6d. per week. Because at this stage I did not possess any tools, I had to pay for the use of them to the man who would be training me. At this low rate of remuneration, my parents were bearing the cost of keeping me the first year of my training. This was a bitter blow at that time, a lowering of my expectation and hopes.

I was soon to realise that the status of a professional antique restorer and cabinet maker could only be achieved by diligent application in the beginning to all the trivial and menial tasks. These included washing the red ochre off beech bed rails, turning the grindstone in a cold and draughty yard while all and sundry ground their plane irons, chisels etc. I was taught how to sharpen these on an India stone with the application of oil, holding them at the correct angle while they were being sharpened. I learnt how to cut wood with a hand saw, by a good measured stroke that uses all the teeth, not the short laboured effort of the amateur.

There were many errands to Tily & Brown's the locksmiths and to the ironmonger. On one of these an amusing incident comes to mind. I was asked to shop at Vincents the ironmongers (whose business in those days was close to Jefferys the gunsmith) to buy some sky hooks and glass plates. There seemed to be a catch in this request, but they assured me it was quite in order. On hearing my enquiry the assistant burst out laughing, but to my astonishment he produced the glass plates. I had not realised that all apprentices are the butt of jokes and leg pulls, and here was a greenhorn in the first class. For the uninitiated I should explain that these are brass plates of a particular design, for fixing mirrors or light bric-à-brac to walls or partitions. This was a lesson well taken!



2. This advertisement appeared on the back of a town guide published by the Surrey Times. [Reproduced from an original copy in possession of the author.]



1. Market Street, Guildford, 16 February 1934. The workshops of W. Williamson & Sons were in the tall building on the right, over the Home and Colonial Stores. The upholsterers were on the first floor, the cabinet and repair shop on the second, and the polishing shop on the top floor. [Reproduced by courtesy of Guildford Museum.]

My first introduction to the workshop where I would commence learning my trade was both interesting and informal. The 'Guv'nor', Mr. William, introduced me to the man under whose instruction I was to be taught antique renovation. Then we moved on to a cabinet maker responsible for the wood turning. Although his work varied in application, he specialised in the making of twist legs for stands which supported Queen Anne cabinets. These legs, chiefly made of walnut, were needed when the stand was missing, or if they had been damaged or worm riddled. Recalling Heath Robinson, whose mechanised drawings portrayed parts joined together by wierd and wonderful gadgetry, the ancient foot treadle lathe used deserved to be so described. Moreover, the work that was turned out with it proved that craft and skill were necessary to achieve such ends. We spoke to another workman who repaired oak pieces, nearly all Elizabethan. Finally we moved on to the men who plied their skill on furniture of the Chippendale, Hepplewhite, Sheraton and Adam periods. They also dealt with Dutch marquetric, Louis and Boulle French furniture. This imposing list covered the periods from the 15th to the 19th centuries.

The apprentices had nick-names for some of these men. The lathe worker we called 'The Gay One' or 'Banger', because of the noise he made with his foot on the wooden treadle of his lathe. My instructor we called 'The Demon' or 'Demonstrator', because he waved his arms to emphasise a point. One of the upholsterers we called 'Tacky' as he always had a mouthful of tacks when working.

Our workshop was lined with benches, an aisle down the centre giving access to each one. Between these were antiques in various stages of repair. An inquest was held on each piece that came in and after thorough investigation it was restored as near as possible to its original condition. In the middle of the shop stood the glue tank, filled with water kept at boiling point. There were circular holes along its length in which sat large flanged glue pots, always at the ready. The apprentices were instructed in the preparation of glue: on the previous evening sheets of Scotch glue were cracked into small pieces, covered with water and left to soak overnight.

The glue tank had a secondary purpose when the men were veneering furniture. Its surface, hot enough to burn your fingers, was used to heat lead and zinc cauls. These were applied with the added pressure of wooden hand-screws to squeeze out the surplus glue, and were left in position until the glue was set—but first having made sure that the veneers were flush with each other at the seam.

A large rack, close to the door of the workshop, contained pieces of wood of all kinds and sizes, showing many types of grain. Most of them were polished, having been removed from antiques beyond repair and so were invaluable for matching when restoring old furniture.

The workshop was lit by gaslight, and on one occasion a lamp was broken. Unfortunately for the men concerned, Mr. William's uncle arrived unexpectedly on one of his tours of inspection, before they had time to disguise or replace it. Seeing the damage at once, in his usual direct manner he accosted each man: 'Was it you? Was it you? Was it you?' until he had challenged them all. Having repeated this question round the shop, and meeting with no response, he exploded 'Must have been the cat,

must have been the cat'. On this sour note he departed in a foul temper!

On the floor above ours was the polishing shop, inhabited by a character named Gussy Dray, a venerable old man with a white beard, who put the sheen on the old oak furniture. A door in a partition brought us to Mr. Simmonds and Mr. Blake, who were responsible for restoring the surfaces of mahogany and walnut furniture. The whole complex of buildings—with space for galleries, clerical staff, workshops and store rooms—ran from High Street to North Street, with a passageway through the middle. Off this passage toward the High Street end was a doorway leading to the quarters where the upholsteresses worked. Here were three ladies making curtains and loose covers, and repairing torn fabrics.

Our warehouse was a short distance away in Woodbridge Road. It was called Dominion Buildings, and now houses the Post Office Telephones administration staff. It had several floors, giving adequate space for our furniture storage. The ground floor area was taken up by our pantehnicon, lorry, cart and the stable, for the car age was still in its infancy. This building carried a staff of four or five men, and a regular run to London was made each week. There were many removals with much crating of antiques for transportation, nearly always to the United States, the Americans being our most wealthy customers.

Apprentices were expected to sweep all the workshops daily, usually after putting down wet sawdust, and during our short breaks to fetch tea and coffee for the men from Young's Coffee House. If I remember rightly, his establishment was on the corner of Commercial Road and North Street, opposite Newells the outfitters. The tea was almost black with a stewed taste, from long association with the hot stove. I was told, but cannot vouch for the truth of it, that the apprentices of a previous generation were encouraged by their older colleagues to go out for half pints of porter, ale, beer and other beverages of a similar nature. Their rambling took them from one public house to another (or inns, as they were termed in the 1850s), according to which landlord the man supported. At that time there were nearly 20 in the High Street, from the 'Ram' where Barclays Bank now stands, to the town bridge at the bottom of the street. The apprentice carried containers stowed around the body inside his apron, in every conceivable spot. This must have been a very hazardous way to carry these drinks, quite apart from the risk of being caught, for if discovered there would be serious trouble. Some of the men were often far from sober, especially at Christmas time, and it was said that the only way in which their colleagues could keep them upright was by screwing their apron strings tightly in the vice attached to every bench!

The Williamsons' high reputation, built up over a long period of time, was based on the meticulous attention to detail accorded to all pieces which came in for repair. First the furniture was sketched by our own artist, Mr. W. J. Harris, and every part needing repair noted before it was photographed. When it was brought to the workshop, Mr. William or Mr. F. Boys, sometimes the two together, decided which wood should be used; they cross-matched it for colour and grain, according to the age of the antique. As a result of this very careful process, only the professional could

detect where restoration had taken place. The old jokes about wood lying outside to be weathered, or woodworm holes bored for appearance of age, are too absurd to be true.

It is a matter for regret that such high standards of honesty and integrity are not always found today. Buying from our firm was a guarantee in itself: you paid the price and received a genuine antique in return. Our patrons were spread all around the district: Colonel Younger at Braboeuf Manor, the Countess of Lovelace at Horsley Towers, the Earl of Onslow at Clandon Park, the Duke of Northumberland at Albury Park, and the Rev. Elphinstone at Worplesdon Rectory—to name a few. I have worked at Clandon Park, whose windows number the days of the year, and at Braboeuf Manor, which possessed some beautiful oak linenfold panelling which we had to restore when woodworm had taken its toll.

The firm's horse and cart were used for local work, such as a delivery to Loseley House, and it was considered a small perk for an apprentice to accompany Mr. Burdock on these missions. It took a whole afternoon to make the journey along the Portsmouth Road and return to the stable. Once we had left the town our horse made his own pace, nibbling at the hedgerows while the driver dozed, horse and master in perfect tune. I was left to my own thoughts, enjoying this pleasant ride in high summer. What a contrast to the traffic on that road 50 years later!

During the first year of my apprenticeship three other apprentices were working close to me, all under the eagle eye of our instructor. By the time a year had passed, some cohesion showed between my hands and brain in the proper use of tools. I had begun learning how to profit from my mistakes, and the rudiments of my craft were taking shape. I could cut a simple housing joint with fair accuracy, and fit a tenon to a mortice. I now understood what a strong joint the dovetail was for general use, when making drawers for main carcasses of furniture. The intricacies of the secret dovetail were still to follow.

I had trips out on removals both to London and the provinces. On one occasion I was asked to accompany my instructor to the home of the Earl of Iveagh at St. James' Square, London. We were converting an old mahogany wardrobe, a period piece, into a cabinet to enclose a bath in the Earl's bedroom. This to me was the height of luxury. My reaction was not envy, but realisation of the power of wealth. I enjoyed that rail trip two days running with all expenses paid, but our task was accomplished only after much hard work.

At Christmas time the generous spirit of our employers was amply shown, for on more than one occasion I made the trip to Cadby Hall, London, to collect the Christmas cakes and puddings for the staff. Each employee, from the senior married man to the most junior apprentice, was presented with a gift: a large iced Christmas cake and pudding if he was married, or a Christmas cake and 10s. if he was an improver or apprentice. Believe me, these were riches indeed to us.

As the years passed and my experience increased, the work I produced did not show so many signs of the novice. It also showed that I did not possess much natural ability, and there were times when I regretted my choice, wishing for a more open-air occupation instead of being penned up between four walls. The sawdust life fretted me.

It will be readily understood that the increments to our wages year by year were modest by today's standards: at the end of my apprenticeship I was only earning about £1 per week. Such rises that came my way were the result of my own efforts. I had to choose my moment, when I thought Mr. William was in a good mood. I usually slipped out of the workshop down the stairs into the yard, pretending to be busy looking for timber, or under some other pretext enabling me to make a casual approach. My nervousness was nearly always in danger of queering my pitch. I never got a straight answer: 'I will consider it' he said, with an admonition added to weaken my confidence in the rights of my request. Occasionally I had to ask a second time. Our income was small, and we had to watch our pennies, but our pleasures were simple. Mr. William would give us a shilling with the afternoon off to attend the Surrey show. We could take a boat on the River Wey, join a ramble, attend a Scout camp or go on a trek.

An event that I remember with special affection was the annual garden party at Warwicks Bench, where the Williamson house was situated. Each year, on a Sunday afternoon in the summer, Mr. W. Williamson's employees were invited to congregate, take a stroll in his garden, and then partake of tea. This normally consisted of sandwiches, bread and butter, jam, honey, cake and strawberries and cream. Mr. and Mrs. William stood at the gate greeting us in turn, extending an open invitation to wander round the garden, inspect the beehives, chatting with one another as we circulated. When everyone had arrived, we were asked to sit down at long trestle tables for tea. It was the simplest form of garden party, in an ideal setting which we all enjoyed. From the garden you could look into the Great Quarry, and see in the distance the River Wey and St. Catherine's Hill with the Priory ruins on its crest. During the working week we were employees, but here were identified as friends. Before we did justice to this marvellous spread, Mr. William recited grace, a blessing on the food. It was a delightful day!

After serving my three years I became an improver, as we termed it in the trade. My work was not subject to such close scrutiny, my mentor now seeking to advise rather than instruct, unless I had a rush of blood to the head and committed a cardinal error in my anxiety to show my capability; then I was suitably reprov'd for my rashness, being told that this just would not do. As the years passed my understanding increased. The progress in my work was steady but not conspicuous; patience and reliability, although they could not be claimed as virtues, gave foundation for my retention. However, by now signs of a general slump in world trade were becoming more evident; the men were uneasy about our prospects for the future, knowing that antiques were classed as a luxury. There had been a slackening off in our sales to the Americans, who as I mentioned before were the firm's best customers.

Like all young men where love is involved, for me the future held no fears. I was rash enough, in a burst of confidence, to inform my employers that I was engaged to be married, and hoped to take the final step shortly. I was dismayed at the reaction that my statement evoked. Mr. Martin said 'Do you think, my laddie, this is wise? We may be obliged to dispense with your services shortly, if our sales do



HOUSES 9 A.M. TO 6 P.M. INCLUDING SATURDAY.
WEDNESDAY 9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.
TELE. NO. 19.

W. WILLIAMSON & SONS.

OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE
GALLERIES:
PROPERTY & EXPERT VALUERS,
UPHOLSTERS,
ESTATE AGENTS.

44 & 45, HIGH STREET,
GUILDFORD.

10 August 1931

Dear Sir,

We can thoroughly recommend
the applicant Mr Ernest John Gates of
5, How Dant, Oxtow Village for the
post for which he is applying and
we know him to be industrious,
trustworthy and conscientious in the
performance of all duties.
We have known him for some ten
years. We are yours faithfully,
W. Williamson & Sons

not improve'. I was flummoxed—at a loss to know what to do in the face of this dilemma. I debated the problem with my fiancée, and what it would involve if we were to marry. Her conclusion demonstrated the unpredictability of her sex: 'If we do not marry now, we never shall'. It was put to me as a *fait accompli*, for which I had no answer, and I capitulated. I did not share the confidence of my wife-to-be, but hoped for the best. My wages in that year were approximately £2 5s. a week.

After we had been married six weeks, the blow fell. Mr. Martin sent for me, and when I entered his office he said 'My laddie, I am very sorry, I did warn you, but I cannot any longer retain your services. My brother and I are not unmindful of your loyal service to the firm, so we very much regret having to take this step, but it is imperative that we reduce our expenses. Not only you, but all the younger employees of the firm, will be the first to go. In recognition of your services we have decided to present you with this parting gift. We sincerely hope that you may very soon gain fresh employment. Our best wishes to you and your wife; God speed, my boy'. In my hand were five pound notes, a golden handshake. I left his office stunned and shaken by the turn of events, wondering how I could soften the blow when I broke this news to my wife. I had been too optimistic in hoping that this would not come to pass; thus in 1931 I left the world of the cabinet maker and antique restorer. In this year a world-wide slump of catastrophic proportions began, resulting in widespread unemployment, and bringing misery combined with a sense of hopelessness to millions of people.

A few years ago, as I viewed the havoc wrought by the building contractors when demolishing what remained of Harvey's arcade, the last significant part of the Williamson galleries, I could not help recalling them as they looked in former days—the galleries through which Mr. Martin had taken so many would-be buyers in the past. For me, the imprint of Mr. William's personality still lingered over the austerity of their confines. I could imagine the living beauty of the antiques that graced them, both in fabric and line, the depth of richness in colour, combined with the sheen on their surface. But it was now a mirage, in the desert of modern commercialism.

When I look back, I feel privileged to have been an employee of this firm, treated as a human being rather than part of a machine, identified in an entity that would live for ever (or so I thought at the time), and sad that my participation should have been ended by the slump. It was, perhaps, one of the last firms in Guildford to give such a high priority to the welfare of its employees. We are unlikely to find one today guided by these principles and this outlook.

3. The reference given to the author when he parted company with Williamsons during the Great Depression.

SURREY RECORD OFFICE
ACCESSIONS OF RECORDS, 1977

D. B. Robinson

- 'Jan 14th 1652 for fower severall bills for repairs of the old Stoves in the Orange house and the repairs of the fountain house as may appear by their bills. £7.0 0'
from A Booke of Repairs and Buildings done at Beddington House by the Earle of Warwick.
Mr. Chopin 48 Dover St.
- '1848 June 23 Hire of Grand Pianoforte to and Carriage to and from Madame Sartoris 99 Eaton Place [No charge].'
from John Broadwood and Sons' Wholesale Ledger R.
- '16 Feb 1846 On arriving at Sunbury find a man about to ride down the river in a Tub drawn by 4 ducks; remain and witness it, sorry affair.'
from Diary of Edward Ryde of Woking.
- '20 Sept 1514 They present that a certain bridge called Weston brigge is ruinous, to the common hurt, and that the whole tithing of Aldebury is bound to repair that bridge. And it is ordered to repair the said bridge by the feast of the Nativity of our Lord under penalty of 40d.'
from View of Frankpledge and Court of the Manor of Albury.

These are all extracts from documents deposited with Surrey Record Office during 1977. In all there were 202 deposits of records: 122 at County Hall, Kingston (indicated by K in this selection), and 80 at Guildford Muniment Room, Castle Arch, Guildford (indicated by G). They vary in size from smaller than the 16-page booklet from which the Beddington extract is taken to the three or four tons of Broadwood volumes and papers.

The range of records deposited is immense: the County Council, District and Parish Councils, business firms, ecclesiastical parishes, estates, families, societies and private individuals have all deposited records of importance for Surrey history. If I were to choose one kind of record as having been particularly important in the past year it would certainly be business records. These have perhaps the poorest survival of any of the main classes of source-material for modern history: rebuildings, clear-outs and changes of site and ownership have resulted, in the great majority of firms, in the destruction and loss of records once their immediate commercial, administrative or legal purpose is past. It is therefore of particular importance that in 1977 we

List N^o 37, January 1849.
John Broadwood & Sons,
Wholesale and Retail Piano Manufacturers, 45, Pall Mall, St. James's Square, London.

Upright Pianofortes,
Cottage,
Single Action.

		Length	Width	Price
1	French Front	5.0	2.7	100
2	Cylinder D ^o	5.0	2.7	100
3	D ^o	5.0	2.7	100

Double Action.

		Length	Width	Price
4	Cylinder Front	5.0	2.7	100
5	D ^o	5.0	2.7	100
6	Double	5.0	2.7	100
7	Improved Extra Size	5.0	2.7	100

Most useful Pianofortes,
Square,
Single Action.

		Length	Width	Price
8	Round Corners, full Feet	5.0	2.7	100
9	D ^o	5.0	2.7	100

Double Action.

		Length	Width	Price
10	French Corners	5.0	2.7	100
11	D ^o	5.0	2.7	100
12	D ^o Extra size	5.0	2.7	100
13	D ^o Extra size	5.0	2.7	100

Grand,
With all modern Improvements.

		Length	Width	Price
14	Semi two Strings	7.0	4.0	150
15	Richenda D ^o	7.0	4.0	150

Full Grand.

		Length	Width	Price
16	Concert, Elliptical Case, 4 Strings	5.0	2.7	100
17	D ^o	5.0	2.7	100
18	D ^o	5.0	2.7	100

Solid Pianofortes made for Warm Climates.

		Length	Width	Price
19	Semi Grand, two Strings, Mahogany Case	5.0	2.7	100
20	Richenda D ^o	5.0	2.7	100
21	Square	5.0	2.7	100
22	D ^o	5.0	2.7	100

John Broadwood & Sons reserve every one
instrument purchased of them at their Manufactory, with
the exception only of those which in particular orders
returned five or six years of warranty, & if received at their
Warehouses within Six Months of the day of delivery.

As to present mistakes, the number of
the Instrument ordered, and the date of
the List from which it is taken should
be appended to the order.

John Broadwood & Sons, 45, Pall Mall, London.

1. Piano price list: John Broadwood and Sons, 1849. It has been annotated with the costs of wages and materials for each instrument.

received deposits of records from, among others, Attlees of Dorking, millers (K), Swaynes of Guildford, builders (G), and, together with estate and personal records, Broadwoods, the piano manufacturers (K).

The records of J. and W. Attlee date back to the early 19th century. There are long series of financial and sales records, ledgers from 1805, day books from 1803, market books for Dorking, Horsham and London, clients' account books, cash, order and wages books and other records documenting farming and the corn trade in a wide area of south Surrey and north Sussex. The range of items supplied by the firm in the mid-19th century, for example, included hops, ground peas, malt, oats and oil cake, and their customers came from at least as far as Horsham and Rusper. Attlees also acted as local agent for the Brewery and also for the Phoenix Fire Office; receipts and delivery notes for beer sales survive from the 1860s and 1870s and Fire Office agents' books cover 1859-71 and 1882-93.

The Guildford firm of Thomas Swayne and Sons, formerly William Swayne and Sons, was founded by William Swayne in 1841. In the 19th century the firm built a large number of churches including St. Mark's, Wyke (which cost £1,759 17s. 4½d. to build in 1847), Christ Church, Guildford, and St. Luke's Burpham, as well as rebuilding St. Martha's, Chilworth. They were associated in particular with the architect Henry Woodyer of Graffham, and were also responsible for building schools in the Guildford area including village schools at Stoke, Worplesdon, Shalford, West Horsley and Send, public houses and housing developments, in particular the estate which developed around London Road Station, Guildford. The contract books are a detailed record of their business from 1869 to 1903 and 1921 to 1966. Ledgers, wages books, plans and photographs were also deposited, including a photograph of the laying of the foundation stone of Christ Church, Guildford in 1867. These records are already being used by the Guildford group of Surrey Archaeological Society, who are engaged in a systematic study of 19th century development in the town.

The firm of John Broadwood and Sons, which celebrates its 250th anniversary this year, stands pre-eminent in piano manufacture (plate 1). James Shudi Broadwood purchased Lyne Farm, Capel, in the late 18th century and during the following half-century the family added to their estate property in Capel and Newdigate, and in Rusper and Warnham (Sussex). Successive heads of the family ran the company from Lyne and the deposit includes estate, personal and company records. The estate records are comparatively scanty, although 19th century estate accounts survive together with a small number of leases from the 16th century onwards and plans from the 18th century onwards. There is an attractive book of maps of farms purchased by J. S. Broadwood from James Henry Frankland in 1833. The personal records include a great deal of 19th century correspondence which still awaits detailed examination. It is clear that the correspondence of Bertha Marion Broadwood is of particular interest. She was treasurer and effectively the founder of the local cottage nursing association, founded in 1883, which was widely imitated (the 'Holt-Ockley system') and was also Superintendent of a Registry and Information Office for Cottage Nurses. She was also active in politics as a Liberal Unionist. There

are some papers of Lucy Broadwood, but few which relate to her collecting of folk songs.

The Company records include an unbroken series of ledgers from 1805 to 1926, day books from the mid-19th century into the present century, partnership documents and financial statements, correspondence, records of production and publicity material. There is an interesting breakdown of the cost of pianofortes in 1805: a small piano cost £21 4s. 6d; a grand cost £33 8s. 4d. The ledgers are a roll-call of the aristocracy and the musical world. By request of the depositor, no part of the Broadwood records is open to public access until it has been listed.

The South Eastern Gas Board deposited the minute books of the pre-nationalisation Surrey gas companies (K). These are a mine of information on the development of a public service which revolutionised life in towns and later in villages. The earliest books are for Epsom and Ewell, beginning in 1840; other companies represented are Carshalton, Caterham and District, Cobham, Croydon, East Surrey, Epsom and Ewell, Godalming, Guildford, Horley, Kingston upon Thames, Leatherhead, Mitcham, Merton and Tooting (including three predecessor bodies; Mitcham, Wimbledon and Mitcham and Wimbledon), Oxted and Limpsfield, Redhill, Sutton, Walton-on-Thames, and Woking. Minute books for Haslemere and Yorktown (Camberley) and District were deposited by Southern Gas in 1965 and for Chertsey and Richmond by North Thames Gas in the same year.

Three smaller deposits of business records also deserve mention. Records of Holdsworth and Knight of Reigate, surveyors and valuers, land and estate agents, include valuation notebooks and sales particulars and an important series of policy books, 1853-1954, for the Westminster Fire Office, of which the firm were local agents. Certain of their records are not at present accessible for reasons of confidentiality. The ledgers and wages books of Keen's Brick Works, Worplesdon, 1910-60 (G), are records of a small brickworks of the kind which was once common in Surrey. Our large holdings of records of stone and lime workings in the Dorking area (K) have been supplemented by a small bundle of letters, 1864-65, some of which relate to the grant of a licence to operate a continuous lime kiln (the Hoffman patent) at Betchworth. This was apparently the first continuous lime kiln in England.

One other deposit might perhaps also be regarded as primarily of business interest. The diaries of Edward Ryde, (G) a surveyor who lived at Woking and for a time in London, extend from 1844 when as his first significant professional engagement he assisted in the tithe commutation survey of Chobham, to his death in 1892. The Chobham survey was completed despite bad weather, the opposition of at least one farmer and a degree of local apathy, as the following extracts for 1844 show:

- 4 March . . . snows all the way to Hartford Bridge . . . get into very deep water at Windlesham Mill, fill the chaise with water and wet all our spare wardrobe, this is a sad disaster but couldn't have been helped. All Chobham is flooded, it still rains as fast as it has done all the way home.
- 25 April Very hot day. Surveying at West End. Threatened by one Mason to have my chain cut in two by a Broad Axe etc. if he catches me in his

wheat. Do not happen to have occasion to go thereon. Witness a large plantation fire at Frimley.

8 July . . . Go to the Swan at Chertsey hold there a Tithe Meeting, no one attends, bring away the Enclosure Award . . .

In 1845 Ryde was also engaged on the Reading to Reigate railway and on a London to Reading line via Staines (20 Nov. . . . at Bedfont. Meet with great opposition from Mr. Sherborne'). In 1855 he drew up specifications and estimates for the drainage of Guildford (at a total cost of £3,380), and in 1866 surveyed a proposed railway from Esher to Cobham. Apart from his activities in Surrey, Ryde was surveyor to the South Eastern Railway Company from 1855 and acted as surveyor, assessor or valuer for public works throughout the country. In his diary for 1868 he records attending a meeting to form an 'Institution of Surveyors', which was in fact the inaugural meeting of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. The diaries also contain information on social and personal matters: boating on the Thames (Shepperton Regatta in 1844 and Sunbury Regatta in 1845, at which Ryde was an umpire). On 10 April 1848 he found 'London in a state of complete and perfect military siege; this being the day fixed on by the Chartists for their great monster meeting . . . the shops were all closed and most of the peaceable inhabitants to the extent of 15,000 were sworn in special constables and on duty in the streets . . .' Ryde's diaries are an impressively complete record of the work of a leading professional man.

Another set of diaries was received during 1977: the diaries of Edgell Wyatt Edgell (1767-1853) of Milton Place, Egham, and his eldest daughter Maria Frances (K). Although much briefer than Ryde's, Wyatt Edgell's diaries, which survive for 23 years between 1807 and 1849, show him to have been active in local administration. The entries for 1835, for example, include his attendance at Quarter Sessions, at Turnpike Commissioners' meetings at Staines and Virginia Water and at meetings of the Commissioners of Staines Bridge, of the Board of Guardians of Windsor Poor Law Union, which covered Egham, and of the Egham parish vestry. He also attended a ploughing match at Chertsey. His notes of personal expenditure include a meeting of Staines Dinner Club on 16 November 1818, which cost him 18s.; and, on 9 February 1840, luncheon at the King's Head, Egham, which cost only 2s. 6d. His daughter's diaries contain a greater amount of social and personal information, including the following entries for 1817: '2 Dec, All day preparing for dance; 3 Dec, Had our dance, a delightful evening; 4 Dec, our servants had a dance - myself very tired; 5 Dec, returned the lamp, glasses etc let us for the Ball'.

Mr. R. H. G. Leveson Gower has placed in our care records of his family estates: a most important deposit of Surrey family records (K). These include manorial records of Titsey and Broadham (parish of Oxted), mainly for the 16th and 17th centuries, title deeds to farms on the estate and a number of 19th century architects' drawings of farm buildings. There are also a number of deeds collected by the depositor's grandfather, Granville Leveson Gower, an active local historian and archaeologist who was for more than 30 years a vice-president of Surrey Archaeological Society.

In addition to these family records Mr. Leveson Gower deposited a minute book, 1807-70, and financial records, 1770-1870, of Limsfield Turnpike Trust. The minute book includes detailed specifications for the rebuilding of Waringham Toll house in 1842. When the Trust was wound up in 1870 it was resolved that the records be delivered into the custody of Granville Leveson Gower, the last Chairman. Since that time they have remained in the safe keeping of successive members of the family at Titsey Place for over a century. The depositor of these records, is, of course, a founder-member of Surrey Local History Council and a vice-president of Surrey Archaeological Society and Surrey Record Society. Other records of his family were already on deposit at Kingston and Guildford and at his request the records held at Guildford have been transferred to Kingston so that his family records can be held together in one place.

Our holdings for the Carew family of Beddington were increased twice during the year: first by our purchasing at Sotheby's a small account book for Beddington House between 1649 and 1652 (K) and later by the deposit of deeds, manor court rolls and other records dating from the 13th century to the 17th (K). The account book is for the letting of Beddington House to the Earl of Warwick by the guardians of Nicholas Carew, who succeeded to the estate in 1649 at the age of fourteen. Warwick had, as Lord High Admiral, held command of the seas for Parliament throughout the Civil War but retired from public life after the execution of the King and, shortly afterwards, his own brother, Earl Holland. Beddington House is famous for having had the first orangery in England, and perhaps the most important entries in the accounts are those which show Warwick building 'a new Orange House at a cost of £60 in 1652-53' and purchasing for £15 two new iron stoves 'for the said Orange House being made so much bigger than it was before that the old Stoves would not serve the turn'. The accounts show work carried out on the 'Billiard House' ('for a Carpenter for six days worke . . . 10s.'). the mill ('for a Millwright to mende the force mill: two dayes at three shillings per diem . . . 6s.'). the road and drawbridge ('for a Rope to tye, and blocks, to the end of the Draw Bridge . . . 1s.'). laundry chimney, stables and kennel. Payments were also made 'for mending the Clock, and making a Turret over it, and painting it . . . £9', 'for mending the Chimneys from smoking . . . £12', and 'for a free Mason to make a Chimney peece in his Lordships Closett . . . 15s.'. Some of this work was carried out 'for his Lordships conveniency for which he demands nothing from his Landlord': the remainder, together with taxes and other assessments, was claimed against the rent. We were fortunate in receiving grants from the Government's Purchase Grant Fund and from the Friends of the National Libraries towards this purchase.

The other Carew records, which came to us from a firm of solicitors through the good offices of the British Records Association, include manorial records, deeds and accounts of Bandon, Beddington, Forsters, Norbury, Walton on the Hill and Ramsbury. They also include a number of deeds, rent rolls and accounts for the estates of St. Thomas' Hospital, Southwark. The medieval records among them supplement the Carew records already in the Record Office, most of which date from the late 16th and 17th centuries, but they do not form continuous series and are

in very poor physical condition. Nearly all of them need repairing before they can be made accessible or, indeed listed (plate 2).

A particularly interesting volume, the tontine minute book for the White Hart Inn, Guildford, has been deposited by Surrey Archaeological Society (G). The White Hart, one of the largest inns in Guildford High Street, was a centre of Guildford social and political life, being used for balls and assemblies and as the Tory party headquarters during elections. It was bankrupted by the billeting of soldiers at the time of the American War of Independence (1775-83) and was rescued by a syndicate of prominent Guildford citizens headed by Francis Skurray, the brewer, and William Haydon, founder of the first Guildford bank. Money for repairs and alterations was raised through a tontine (a gamble on life expectancy, the last survivor obtaining sole possession of the inn) and the inn briefly bore the name of the Tontine Inn. The minute book extends from 1805 to 1838.

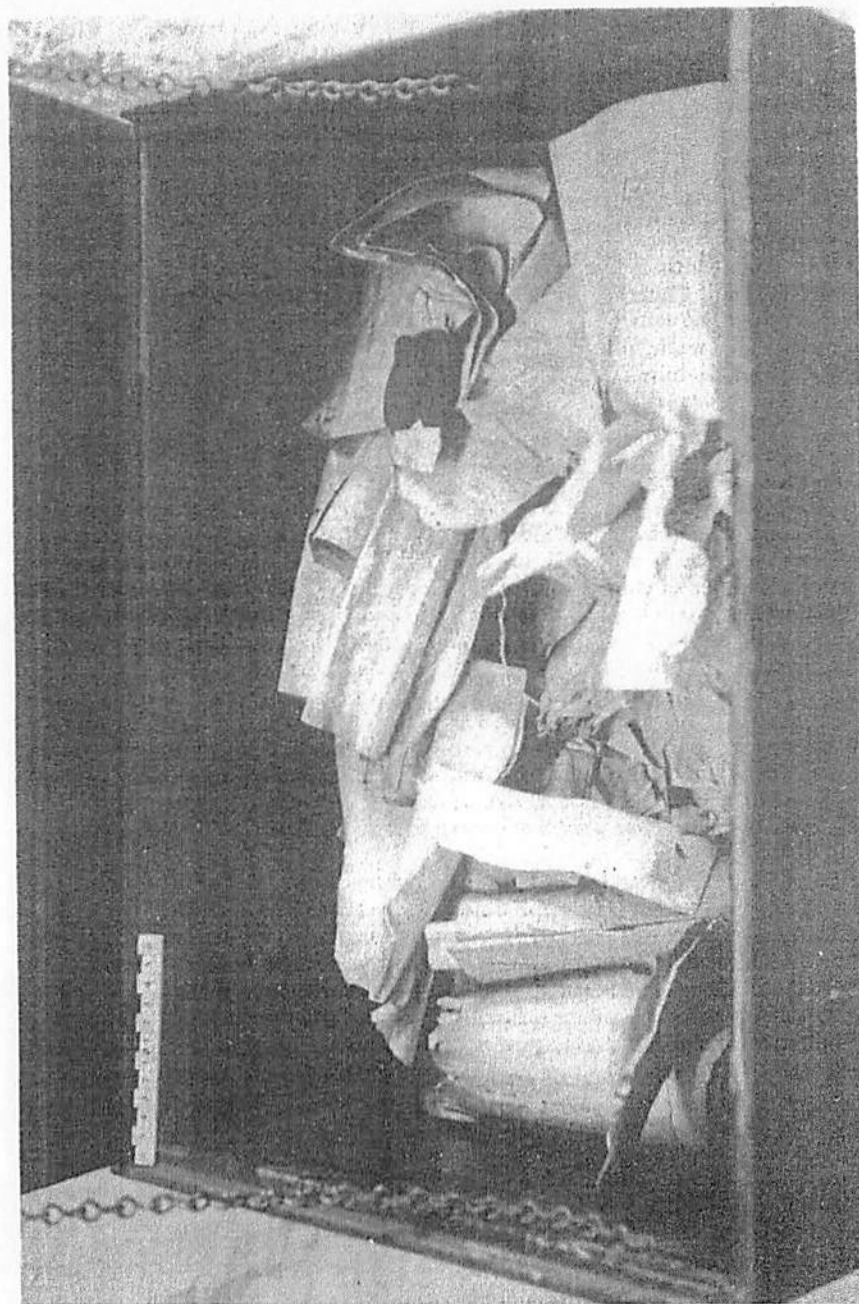
Through the kind co-operation of the Bourne Society we have received an attractive plan of Joseph Hodgkin's Kenley Farm estate, drawn by Isaac Messeder in 1762 (K). The farmhouse seems to have been remodelled in the 19th century and renamed Kenley House. [The Society has produced a facsimile of the map for sale.]

Letters and papers of Sir Robert Hunter (1844-1913), co-founder of the National Trust, and his daughter, Miss Dorothy Hunter (1881-1977), (G) include letters from Octavia Hill and Canon Rawnsley, his co-founders, relating to the origins of the Trust. Miss Hunter was herself a leading member of the Trust and of the Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society. Between 1904 and 1910 she was a highly successful 'girl orator' on behalf of Women's Suffrage ('against the aristocracy of sex' to quote one of her correspondents) and Free Trade. Her correspondents include leading Liberals in the period before the First World War.

Papers of Hatches Trower (1777-1833) of Unstead Manor Farm, Shalford (K), a political economist and friend of Ricardo and Malthus, include notes on reading and drafts of speeches and of letters. Most of them are on economics; a few are on religion and ethics. Trower was High Sheriff of Surrey in 1820 but the present papers do not relate to local matters.

Earl Percy has deposited court rolls, rentals and other records of the manors of Albury and Weston Gomshall in the parish of Albury and Haldersh manor in Wonersh (G). They range in date from 1390 to 1932 and include evidence for local government in the 16th century—the maintenance of roads, for example. They also include reference to booths set up on Meroo Down during race meetings in the 18th century.

This is a selection of the more obviously interesting records received in 1977. Of course, the great majority of records we hold are of less immediate interest to describe but are still the necessary raw material of the historian. Large accumulations of deeds, for example, for the Ottershaw estates of the Woodford and Sewell families (K), the Nutfield Priory estate of Joshua Feilden (K) and the Ashtead estate of the Howards (K), together with accumulations for smaller estates and individual properties, all help to build up our resources for the detailed study of local areas.



2. Carew family of Beddington: court rolls, deeds and other records of the 13th to 17th centuries, as received in Surrey Record Office.

One small bundle of deeds deposited by Waverley District Council (K) was of particular importance. They relate to two cottages on Trunley Heath and reveal that a house formerly on the site was leased in 1762 by the mayor of Guildford and other trustees to be used 'for the reception of poor people in the parish of Holy Trinity and St. Mary's who were taken ill with the smallpox'—a primitive isolation hospital. The documents include a memorandum of meetings to discuss the terms of letting and the division of expenditure.

Parish records continue to be received in large numbers: from Frensham, Horsell, East Horsley, Christ Church, Holy Trinity and St. Mary, Guildford, Westcott and Windlesham, together with the Hampshire parish of Fleet (all G); and additional deposits have been made by Albury, Chiddingfold, Claygate, Cranleigh, St. Martin, Dorking, Elstead, Ewhurst, Pyrford, Walton-on-Thames, and Worplesdon, and also Bentley in Hampshire (all G); and by Warlingham, Chelsham and Farleigh (K). A brief recital of parishes does not do justice to the importance of these records. Following a survey of United Reformed Churches a number have deposited their records with us. Of particular importance are those for Godalming (G), which date back to 1812, Caterham (K) and Grove Crescent, Kingston (K). Deposits were also made of records of Woking and Walton Methodist circuit (K) and of Surrey and North Hants Wesleyan Mission (G); in addition we received duplicate marriage registers of a number of churches from the Methodist Archives Centre on its closure.

To ensure the preservation of present day records for future researchers we secured the deposit of records of Silver Jubilee celebrations and their organisers and of a selection of manifestos of County Council election candidates.

The records described here have come to us in a variety of ways: through organised surveys, through local historians and local history groups in Surrey, through a direct approach by the owners of the records themselves, through outside bodies such as the British Records Association, and through information obtained by chance. Some of the records were at risk of destruction. By their deposit in Surrey Record Office they have not only been saved but are available for consultation in our Search Rooms.

Not all of the records can be made available immediately. Records often require fumigation or repair and conservation before they can be handled safely. In some cases, usually with records of recent date, restrictions on access are imposed by the depositor. In addition, it is necessary for us to list the records before they can be made available. In some cases a temporary list is prepared when there is no likelihood of our being able to produce a final list quickly: in other cases, the parts of an accumulation likely to be in greatest demand can be given priority. We, and our searchers who benefit from the availability of the records, must express our gratitude to those who, without loss of ownership, make their records publicly accessible in this way and to those who let us know of the existence of records of historical interest. Without their assistance we should be seriously handicapped in our work of preserving Surrey records and making them available to Surrey—and worldwide—researchers, and it is quite certain that some unique records of records of historical value would have suffered loss, damage or destruction.

Accession of Records, 1977, a booklet which provides a more detailed guide to the records received in Surrey Record Office, will be published during 1978.

Accessions of Records, 1975, and *Accessions of Records, 1976*, are available from Surrey Record Office, County Hall, Penrhyn Road, Kingston upon Thames, (01-546-1050, Ext. 3561), for 25p. (plus 20p. p + p) and 35p. (plus 20p. p + p) respectively.

THE SURREY RECORD SOCIETY

Marguerite Gollancz, Honorary Editor

The growing interest in Surrey history is shown by the increase in the number of local societies and groups. Some of their members are undertaking research into aspects of the history of the locality in which they dwell and are publishing the results as articles or monographs. Their searches soon take them beyond the county histories and other volumes to the original sources on which these studies are based. They turn to editions of records of county interest and lament that the range is not greater.

It was to assist those interested in history that in 1913 the Surrey Record Society was founded, and it continues to publish records relating to the historic county, which stretches south of the Thames as far east as Rotherhithe. Some of our volumes contain important introductions prepared by scholars of international reputation. All are designed to assist our understanding of the meaning and significance of documents written and shaped under conditions very different from our own. Records which are difficult to read in the original may be translated or abstracted in English, and notes are provided to lead the searcher to other documents which may help to solve his particular problem.

Our programme of publication includes the issue in 1979 of the first of two volumes devoted to the *Surrey Eyre of 1235*. This work was prepared by the late C. A. F. Meekings whose knowledge of Surrey records from the 12th to the 17th century was unrivalled and whose editions published by the Society are constantly consulted. Eyre rolls are the most important single source for 13th century local history. They contain much about persons, places and various aspects of society but the Surrey rolls have yet been little used. Mr. Meekings has also consulted many other records in order to compile biographies of 120 Surrey gentry and their families and has shown how the matter contained in the rolls may be used to extend our knowledge of people and the conditions in which they lived.

No one doing research into the history of Surrey can get far without consulting the Society's publications, but few support us through membership. The Council hopes that more readers of *Surrey History* will join the Society and thereby help us to provide them with more editions of records which they might otherwise be unable to use. Further information about the Society, and membership application forms (annual membership costs £5), are available from the Honorary Secretary, Mrs. E. A. Stazicker, 23 Homersham Road, Kingston upon Thames, or at Surrey Record Office, County Hall, Kingston upon Thames.

EXHIBITS AT THE 1977 SYMPOSIUM

Victoria Houghton

BREWING AND INNS IN SURREY was the theme for the 1977 Symposium held by the Surrey Local History Council at Dorking Halls on Saturday, 26 November.

In the morning Mr. R. J. Webber spoke on 'The History of Brewing, with a reference to Surrey'. In the afternoon Mr. A. Booth gave a talk on 'The Farnham Hop Industry', which was followed by Mr. M. Sturley on 'Guildford's Lost Pubs'. A recording of reminiscences of Farnham Inns concluded the proceedings.

Around the hall were ranged the stands of 28 member societies and guest organisations—the latter including the Brewery History Society—virtually all taking up the theme of the day through their exhibits: from a mock-up of an old public house bar to selections of unusual non-alcoholic activities associated with Surrey pubs.

The local societies' bookstall and that of Messrs. Phillimore again attracted a good deal of business from the 300 visitors present.

All societies were asked for a brief description of their displays, and in alphabetical order these were as follows:

The **Bourne Society** exhibited a collection of photographs, ancient and modern, monochrome and colour, of public houses in their area (Caterham & Warlingham, Coulsdon & Purley). The Society has been connected with the redecoration and remodelling of some of the pubs in the area, and is always ready to give historical advice.

The **Brewery History Society** offered a display with the theme 'Breweries in Surrey', comprising a stove-enamel sign about 3 ft. 6 ins. wide by about 5 ft. high, eight or so large photographs, and a standing showcase displaying a selection of bottles from various Surrey breweries. In addition there was a selection of post-card-sized prints of breweries rounding off the display.

Memories and bygones from the records of the **Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society Ltd.** showed some of the pubs and breweries in the area which are now memories and bygones themselves: The George, The Globe, The Coach and Horses, The Volunteer, The Spread Eagle, The Cannon and many more.

From their records the **Domestic Buildings Research Group (Surrey)** showed a selection in date order of the many inns which have been measured by its members. Of special interest was a late 16th century smoke-hood house in Nutfield Marsh—The Leather Bottle—which retains a circular hole over the cross-passage through which hops were fed down into a 'pocket'.

The object of the display mounted by the Historical Group of the **Dorking & Leith Hill District Preservation Society** was to illustrate, with the aid of posters, advertising materials, etc., a few of the 'non-alcoholic' activities that went on in

many local inns. Also incorporated in the display was an early large-scale plan of Dorking with photographs of some inns around the turn of the century.

The Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society exhibited photographs of inns in Egham and made a special feature of one former inn, the Pipe House, the building of which is still extant. Some equipment from an 18th century inn, The Coach and Horses, the site of which is now unfortunately under the M25, was also on show. Also shown was some information about breweries in Egham, together with photographs of a remaining Oast House now used as a furniture store.

On the back panel of the display of the Esher District Local History Society were nine water colours painted by local artists showing eight inns and one brewery, and in the centre a map of the Society's district. On the two side panels were The Marquis of Granby at the Scilly Isles roundabout, with a table setting of the 20th century, and The Angel on the Portsmouth Road, with a table setting of the 19th century. Also on display were some representative brewery items.

The Waverley District Council's Farnham Museum, in conjunction with the Surrey Archaeological Society's Industrial Archaeology section, put on a splendid exhibit of a mock-up old public house bar, complete with pictures, whiphangers, bottles, jugs and jars, shepherd's smock and crook—all associated with Farnham's brewing industry and inns. The fine old settle and the model of the Maltings took up the space to one side. Some lucky passers-by were encouraged to linger at the stand by free gifts of bread and cheese.

Frensham & Docketfield Local History Group, whom we welcomed as a newcomer, had a commemorative Jubilee booklet on sale at the bookstall.

The 'Cooper's Craft' was the title of Guildford Museum's exhibition of coopers' tools from the Friary Brewery in Guildford, deposited by Mr. Jansen, the last cooper when the Brewery closed down in 1968. It is rare for a complete collection of one craftsman's tools to survive, and the Museum is fortunate to possess such a treasure.

The Holmesdale Natural History Club, Reigate, had on display: samples of bottles of the Reigate Brewery of Mellersh & Neale which finally closed in 1962 and ended its days by manufacturing soft drinks only; a plan showing old public houses still existing today; a special display of items connected with the old White Hart, Bell Street, coaching inn; and illuminated slides of inns old and new in the Reigate and Redhill area.

The John Evelyn Society demonstrated how The Rose and Crown Inn, voted Pub of the Year in 1970, had been part of the Wimbledon scene for more than 300 years. A bowling alley was on the site in 1617 and it was first mentioned by name as early as 1659. The Society has traced its history, including literary connections, through the ages.

Kingston Museum combined with the Kingston Archaeological Society to display photographs of old inns and breweries in Kingston in the 19th century, including the Sun Hotel, Row Barns and Hodgson's Brewery. There was a display case containing some original labels from the Brewery which were acquired when it went out of business, and a pewter tankard from the old Red Lion. There were also

three pewter tankards dug out by the Society on their Eden Walk site during the preceding summer. They were also showing a reprint of an old map with all the inn sites marked.

The display of the Leatherhead and District Local History Society consisted of a survey of Leatherhead's inns and alehouses from 1798 to 1871, culled from various directories and census returns, and a graph showing the changing ratio of population to pubs. Plans and photographs of Leatherhead's future Museum completed the stand.

The Mayford History Society displayed a map of Woking showing pubs and inns of 1892 and 1977—those still in use, those lost, and new arrivals; also Woking's four lost breweries. Stories recorded and illustrated about individual pubs included: Murder at The Blue Anchor, wife-swapping at The Bird-in-Hand, and bargemen's dormitories at The Bold Robin Hood.

Although not exhibiting this year, the Merton Historical Society had another of its excellent publications on the bookstall: *Morden Park, Morden* (price 30p).

According to the Licensing Calendar for the year 1784 there were over one hundred pubs in Lambeth, excluding Streatham and Clapham. The exhibit of the Minet Library aimed to reflect this long-standing alcoholic interest, both in commercial brewing and private drinking, in their display of source material held by them. There were sections covering large breweries, the older public houses, and their 'Uses and Abuses'.

A joint display on behalf of the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society and the Ewell Tower Preservation Trust featured illustrations of the pubs in Epsom and Ewell and of the old church tower in Ewell, which is all that remains of the old St. Mary's, demolished in 1848. This is the c.1420 tower mentioned in the Surrey Archaeological Society's *Bulletin* No. 141 (October 1977) and for which it was claimed in 1925 that it was of a kind 'unique in Surrey and rarely met with South of the Thames'.

A welcome newcomer to the Symposium, the Ockley Society showed the development of a group of country inns during the past three centuries in and around the Ockley district. The work had been carried out by members of the Society and it formed a small part of a publication in preparation: 'The Origins of Ockley'.

Once again Phillimore enticed the money from our pockets with their delectable display. This year they had on sale No. 5 of our own publication *Surrey History*, and Dr. Peter Brandon's new *History of Surrey*—a landmark in the county's publications and the first comprehensive book on this subject this century.

In tracing the histories of the village pubs, sometimes with their associated breweries, the Shere and Gomshall Local History Society had not forgotten those pubs that are no more, and, alas, some that never were. The Society had also recalled some of the interesting events connected with the 'locals'.

The exhibit of the Sunbury and Shepperton Local History Society consisted primarily of photographs of the existing pubs in Sunbury together with a few that no longer exist. These were linked to a map showing their locations.

Surrey County Council's Conservation and Historic Buildings Section showed photographs from their collection which now exceeds 15,000. On the display boards

were shown some of the pubs and hotels that have been demolished, together with three examples of 40 years ago and as they are now. On the table there was some information about Charles Henry Howell, who was the County surveyor for Surrey from 1860 to 1893.

The exhibit by Surrey Libraries demonstrated the range of materials available in any local library to help local historians, and included a specially compiled booklist on Inns, Beer and Brewing.

Surrey Record Office mounted a display illustrating brewing and public houses from the 16th to the 19th century, using documents held at Kingston and Guildford. The material also included examples of licensing and other aspects of official control of pubs, and their role in the community.

The exhibit by Sutton Libraries and Arts Services illustrated two local breweries: the ancient Cheam Brewery which stood in the village centre until 1922, and Boorne's Brewery of Wallington, the subject of an unpublished monograph, by a member of the Libraries' staff, to be seen on the stand. Additionally there was a display of photographs and illustrations of present and former inns of the London Borough of Sutton area.

The exhibit of Walton and Weybridge Local History Society included 16 photographs of the older inns of Walton and Weybridge, some no longer in existence, and a map showing their location. There was also a photograph and plan of the old Star Brewery at Walton, and modern paintings of three surviving inns in Weybridge. The Society's booklet 'Inns and Taverns of Walton and Weybridge' was on sale at the Society's stall.