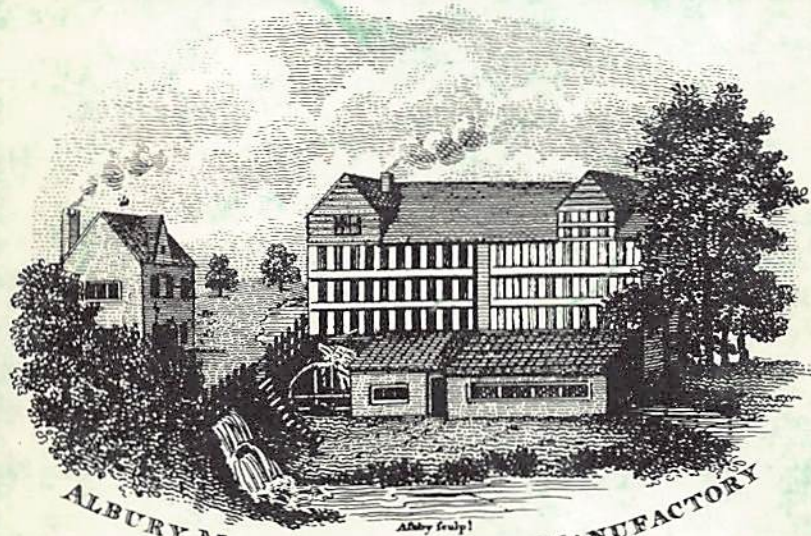


SURREY HISTORY



ALBURY MILL & PAPER-MOULD MANUFACTORY
near GUILDFORD in SURREY.

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VOL. III NO.1

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SURREY HISTORY

Vol. 3

No. 1

Advisory Committee

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Cover illustration: 'Albury Mill and Paper Mould Manufactory'. A print of what is probably Postford Lower Mill engraved by Ashby between 1805 and 1820. (Courtesy of Guildford Museum.)

Editor: R. O. Chalkley

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PHILLIMORE

WATERMARKS IN SURREY HAND-MADE PAPER*

Alan Crocker

Surrey Industrial History Group

Introduction

Hand-made paper is produced as individual sheets on a wire sieve or mould which the paper maker dips into a vat of paper pulp or stuff made from rags.¹ When the mould is lifted from the vat it supports a sheet of very wet paper. The vatman passes the mould to a colleague known as the coucher who places the sheet of paper between layers of felt for drying. In the meantime the vatman uses a second mould to make another sheet of paper. Moulds are therefore always found in pairs and a mill with just one vat might have up to 50 pairs to produce sheets of paper of different sizes and quality. If the wires of the mould are straight and closely spaced a corresponding pattern of parallel lines appears in the paper which is said to be 'laid'. Alternatively if the wires are very fine and woven to form a cloth there is little trace of a pattern in the paper which is called 'wove'.

The mould normally has a characteristic motif embroidered in fine wire on its surface and this is reproduced in the paper as the watermark. Typically watermarks consist of designs based for example on Britannia, the Royal Arms, a Fleur-de-Lis, a Lion or a Horn.² These are often located at the centre of one half of the sheet of paper, with a countermark on the other half which may include the initials or name of the paper maker and occasionally the name of the mill. In addition in 1794 an Act of Parliament made it financially attractive for paper makers to include the date in their watermarks.¹⁻³ In principle therefore a study of watermarks enables the paper maker, the paper mill and the date of manufacture to be established. In practice however the situation is often very different. Thus the small sheets of paper used for letters and many other documents may contain no watermark or only a fragmentary watermark. When they do exist the marks are normally obscured by hand written or printed text. Also the symbols used by different paper makers tend to be similar as they are often copies of watermarks used by makers of the best quality paper elsewhere. Again it is often not possible to identify unambiguously the initials of paper makers or the different generations of paper makers with the same name. The situation is also confused by the fact that some paper makers were active at several mills. Then the watermark may involve the name of the mill owner, the tenant or a sub-tenant, or even a former paper maker being used as a trade mark. Even the date may be misleading as the 1794 Act did not ensure that the moulds were altered each year. Finally available information on paper mills, paper makers and their associated watermarks is far

*The author would welcome information on any aspect of Surrey watermarks, and more generally on Surrey paper mills and paper makers, and invites readers to communicate with him at the Department of Physics, University of Surrey, Guildford GU2 5XH.

from comprehensive. It is therefore not at all easy to recognise watermarks and when one does most of the paper is found to originate on the Continent or in other parts of England, particularly Buckinghamshire and Kent which had far more mills than Surrey. However if local watermarks can be identified the information they provide may add considerably to our knowledge of the history of the paper making industry of Surrey.

Until the late 17th century most of the paper made in England was rather coarse and unlikely to have contained watermarks. Nearly all of the good quality writing paper that was needed was imported. However during the 18th and early 19th centuries the English white paper makers were able to compete successfully with their Continental counterparts and the paper they produced almost invariably contained watermarks.¹ The first satisfactory paper making machine, which eventually led to the decline of the hand-made paper making industry, was introduced by Bryan Donkin, a Surrey engineer based at Bermondsey, in about 1806. It was not, however, until 1839 that a method of introducing patterns resembling watermarks into machine-made paper was patented. Later in the 19th century esparto grass and then wood pulp largely replaced rags as the raw material for paper.¹

The present article summarises the information on watermarks in hand-made paper which the author has collected as part of a study of the history of paper mills in Surrey and neighbouring areas. Most of the marks recognised are in paper used for recording land taxes in the period 1780 to 1832. These are deposited at the Surrey Record Office, Kingston-upon-Thames,⁴ and were examined initially for the information they provide on taxes paid by the paper makers. However in several cases the tax collector was the local paper maker who used his own paper to keep his records. Other collectors also used locally made paper which presumably was readily available. Clearly studies of watermarks can also be made from other classes of local records and the aim of this article is to provide information which should enable and encourage other users to recognise and report locally produced paper. A list of Surrey paper mills, their locations and the periods during which they were active is given. A second list summarises the Surrey watermarks which have already been identified and typical examples of these are illustrated. Finally an alphabetic list of possible Surrey hand-made paper makers is provided.

Surrey Paper Mills

Hand-made paper was produced in Surrey at 22 water mills on the Hogsmill, Mole, Tillingbourne, Wandle and Wey rivers. These mills, together with those on the headwaters of the Wey across the County boundary in Hampshire and Sussex, are listed alphabetically in Table 1.^{3,5} The locations and the approximate periods during which the mills were active are also summarised. In addition an indication is given of which mills continued as machine-made paper mills after they had ceased making paper by hand. Five mills which only produced machine-made paper are named in a footnote. In a few cases it has been convenient to group together

neighbouring mills, and again this is explained in footnotes. Some of the mills were known by different names at different periods but as grid references are provided no confusion should arise. In all, 33 paper mills are named in Table 1, one on the Hogsmill, two on the Mole, five on the Tillingbourne, seven on the Wandle and 18 on the Wey. Aubrey, writing about Godalming in the late 17th century,⁶ reports that paper was made in Surrey in the reign of James I. However the earliest mill for which specific records are available is Stoke which was probably built in 1633. By 1700 there were seven mills, the number increasing to 18 in 1800 but then dropping to three in 1850, following the introduction of the paper-making machine. The last two mills producing hand-made paper in this area were Carshalton Vandalis and Alton Upper which closed in 1905 and 1909 respectively.

One of the earliest descriptions of a paper mill in England is provided by John Evelyn the diarist who visited Byfleet Mill in 1678. He records⁷ that both white and brown paper were being made, gives an account of the processes and refers to watermarks in the following statement: 'The mark we find on the sheets is formed in the wire'. The other Surrey mills for which historic accounts relating to watermarks survive were at Albury. Postford Lower mill, at the boundary between Albury and Chilworth on the Tillingbourne, was built in 1809. It is probably the mill illustrated on the cover which is reproduced from an original only 56 mm. across which was engraved before 1820. It shows the mill with its water wheel, a low building which must have housed the paper making equipment, and lofts behind for drying the paper. On the left is a house, probably Postford Hill, the residence of the owner, which in reality is much farther from the mill. Of particular interest is the fact that the caption states that the mill had an associated paper mould manufactory. During the 18th century paper moulds were made in London, Birmingham, Bristol and Manchester and at only eight other known locations mainly in the South East.¹ Postford Lower was worked by Charles Ball junior to make banknote paper and was criticised by William Cobbett in a celebrated passage in *Rural Rides*⁸ on the evils of paper money. Earlier Charles Ball senior had been at a banknote paper mill 2 km. upstream in Albury Park. It is said that in 1794 a stranger called at the mill and asked Ball to make some paper with a particular watermark. It transpired that the paper was for forged assignats, paper currency issued by the French Revolutionary government. The stranger was the Count of Artois who later became Charles X of France.⁹ It would be interesting to study surviving assignats to see if the Artois-Ball forgeries can be detected.

Surrey Watermarks

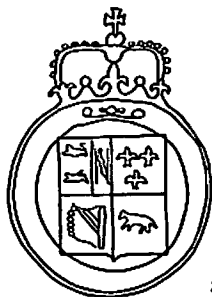
Table 2 lists all the known watermarks which have been associated with Surrey paper mills. It contains seven distinct entries and 16 of the mills given in Table 1 are represented. Each entry gives the lettering of the watermark and an indication of the device, such as Britannia or a Fleur-de-Lis, used by the paper maker. In addition a reference is given to the source of each mark. In many cases several examples are known but only one source is quoted here. A few of the watermarks have been reported previously^{2,3} but most are given here for the first time. They include 65 discovered by the author in the Surrey Land Tax returns.⁴



a



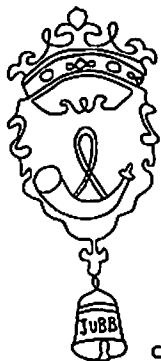
b



a



b

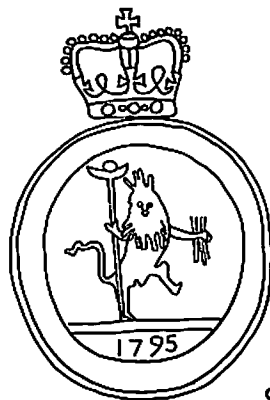


c



d

5 cm



c



d

5 cm

1. Watermarks in paper made at (a) Morden by Richard Glover in 1797 (b) Haslemere by James Simmons in 1814 (c) Ewell by William Jubb and (d) Stoke by Charles Ball. Sources in Table 2.

2. Watermarks in paper made at (a) Catteshall by John Knight, (b) Haslemere by James Simmons in 1813 (c) Chilworth by Edward Hughes in 1795 and (d) Carshalton Vandalis by William Curteis and Sons. Sources in Table 2.



WJ_i



E HUGHES
1796_k

C PATCH
1801_l

T SWEETAPPLE
1817_m

C & S
1813_n

CHILWORTH MILL
1813_o

5 cm

3. Watermarks in paper made at Bowers (a?), Carshalton Lower (j, l), Catteshall (b, f?, g, m, n), Chilworth (c, h, k, o), Eashing (a?, f?), Ewell (c, d, i). Sources in Table 2.

C BALL C BALL JUN^R
1799_a 1812_b

ERB C BALL
1811_c 1819_e
1 B G_d

E BALL & W ASHBY
1816_f

CURTEIS & SONS C ANSELL
1794_g 1810_h

R GLOVER J SIMMONS
1797_i 1812_j

JOHN HOWARD
SURRY_k

5 cm

4. Watermarks in paper made at Albury Park (a), Carshalton Lower (h), Carshalton Vandalis (g), Haslemere (j, k), Morden (i), Postford Lower (b, d, e) and Postford Upper (c, f). Sources in Table 2.

The earliest watermark noted, from a letter of 1721, is TH and a shield and may refer to either Thomas Hall at Eashing or Thomas Hillier at Bowers Mill. A further six attributions are also doubtful. These are AH for Abraham Harding of Barford in a document of 1787, TH, 1795 and TH, 1799 for Thomas Hall of Eashing or Thomas Harrison of Catteshall, W KING in many documents between 1784 and 1789 for William King of Alton or perhaps of Bowers, SMITH, 1818 for John or Richard Smith of Eashing and a document of 1780 which is likely to have been made by William Jubb of Ewell. The remaining attributions are considered to be reliable. The latest watermark is W KING, ALTON MILL in a letter of 1891. This was used as a trade mark by the Spicer family, William King having left Alton in about 1796. Similarly the watermark C ANSELL was used at Carshalton Vandalis until it closed in 1905 although Charles Ansell was not associated with the mill after 1820.

A selection of the watermarks listed in Table 2 is illustrated in Figs. 2 to 5. As far as is known these have not been published previously. In particular watermarks of Carshalton Lower and Vandalis, Ewell and Catteshall, which have appeared elsewhere,^{3,10} have been avoided. Some of the drawings are rather approximate as they had to be traced through a transparent plastic sheet in order to protect the original documents. Also in some cases part of the mark was bound into the centre of a booklet or was obscured by writing. It must also be appreciated that watermarks in paper do not consist of well-defined crisp lines. Indeed the drawings are in many ways closer to the embrodered motifs on the moulds rather than the negative images found in the paper.

A very common watermark is Britannia, usually seated in an oval or circular ring which is surmounted by a crown. Two examples taken from the paper of Richard Glover of Morden dated 1797 and James Simmons of Haslemere dated 1814 are shown as Figs. 2a and 2b. As on coins Britannia may face in either direction but this is not always apparent in paper which can be viewed from either side. Often waves are shown beneath Britannia's feet but in the Glover example these are replaced by a horizontal line. The Simmons mark is unusual in that a section of wire beneath the crown has become partially detached from the mould.

The Horn watermark illustrated in Fig. 2c is on a shield from which hangs a bell with the name Jubb. The whole is surmounted by a crown. William Jubb father and son were paper makers at Ewell from 1732 to 1795 when the latter died and the paper mill closed. This specimen must therefore predate the document of 1801 which is its source. A bell is a common element of watermarks and it is interesting that Aubrey states that Godalming bore the bell for its excellency in the manufacture of paper.⁶ However it seems that this phrase is related to a leading cow or sheep wearing a bell and in any case Aubrey was referring to whited brown wrapping paper which is unlikely to have had a watermark. Perhaps the most attractive design used as a watermark during this period is PRO PATRIA, an example of which is shown in Fig. 2d. This is from paper used at Stoke in 1792 and the initials of Charles Ball the local paper maker are given below. This watermark is a copy of a traditional Netherlands design showing the Maid of Holland accompanied by a lion protecting the boundary of the country which is represented by a fence.³ Here,

however, the Maid is replaced by a man. The use of this device by English paper makers may have been to indicate the size of the paper and not to counterfeit the produce of foreign mills.

Another interesting watermark is the Royal Arms which may indicate that the mill was officially recognised as a supplier of paper to Government departments. Two examples taken from paper of John Knight of Catteshall used in a document of 1785 and of James Simmons of Haslemere, dated 1813 from the watermark, are shown in Figs. 3a and 3b. These portray versions of the royal arms used from 1714 to 1801 and from 1801 to 1816 respectively but have been simplified because the complexity of the originals must have defeated the embroiderers of the moulds. The first quarter of Knight's shield should be the arms of England and Scotland side by side but one of the three English lions is omitted and the Scottish lion is indicated in a very rudimentary form. The second and third quarters are correct, showing the Fleur-de-Lis of France and the harp of Ireland. The fourth quarter should be divided into three parts containing the two lions of Brunswick, the lion and hearts of Luneburg and the leaping white horse of Hanover. Also there should be a small shield at the centre with a representation of the crown of Charlemagne. Only a rather docile horse actually appears. Again in Simmons's shield only two of the three English lions are given in the first quarter. However the second and third quarters showing the Scottish lion and Irish harp are correct although the double tressure or frame of the former is omitted. Also the English arms of the fourth quarter has been replaced by a rather agile Hanoverian horse. This is because the German arms, now surmounted by the bonnet of the Elector of Hanover, should have appeared at the centre. Note that Knight's shield is square and enclosed in a ring whereas Simmons's shield is pointed and has no ring. In both cases they are surmounted by crowns.

A lion often features as the principal character of a watermark. The example shown in Fig. 3c is from the paper of Edward Hughes of Chilworth and is interesting because it contains the date 1795, a year after the Act of Parliament referred to above. This appears to be a little crowded and is likely to have been added to an existing device on the mould. The lion and date are surrounded by an oval ring with a crown. The Fleur-de-Lis of Fig. 3d, again on a shield surmounted by a crown, has the monogram WC below. This is for William Curteis of Carshalton Vandalis. His sons John and Thomas had just joined him at the mill and indeed the name of the firm CURTEIS & SONS appears elsewhere in the paper, which was used in 1789.

The coat of arms of the City of London shown as Fig. 4a is the earliest watermark discovered which may be associated with a Surrey papermaker. It occurs in a letter of 1721 accompanying deeds of the Cyder House in Shalford which was occupied by several paper makers at various times during the 18th century.¹¹ It is accompanied by the initials TH and may be attributed to either Thomas Hillier of Bowers or Thomas Hall of Eashing. There were of course no paper mills in the City itself due to the lack of the necessary abundant supplies of clear water, and it is not therefore surprising if Surrey paper makers used this device. During much of the 18th century one of the most common watermarks was the royal cypher GR surmounted by a crown or a bell and often enclosed in a circle. These are usually

difficult to link with a particular paper maker or mill. The example shown in Fig. 4c, from a document dated 1780 is probably associated with William Jubb at Ewell.

The remaining watermarks illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5 provide examples of names, initials and dates which appear in Surrey paper. Of special interest are the elegant but almost indecipherable monograms adopted by John Knight of Catteshall which are superimposed on their own mirror images. In principle these can be read from both sides of the paper, an example being given as Fig. 4b. A simpler Knight monogram contained within a circle is shown as 4g. William Jubb of Ewell used a similar design (4d) but sometimes preferred block capitals (4i). Edward Hughes of Chilworth used his initials in 1794 (4e) and 1795 (4h) but E HUGHES in 1796 (4k). Note that the rather crude graphical quality of the earlier two dates improved dramatically in 1796. Like Hughes, Christopher Patch of Carshalton Vandalis developed from CP (4j) to C PATCH (4l). Bolder lettering was used by Chandler and Sweetapple (4n) and Thomas Sweetapple (4m) at Catteshall Mill in 1813 and 1817 respectively. CHILWORTH MILL (4o) is the only certain example of the name of a Surrey paper mill found for this period, Hugh Rowland being the paper maker.

Examples of the names and initials of paper makers at Albury Park and Postford Mills are given in Fig. 5a-f. These include Charles Ball senior (5a), Charles Ball junior (5b, 5d, 5e), Edmund Ball (5c, 5f) and William May Ashby (5f). It is interesting that the print of Postford Mill shown in Fig. 1 was drawn by Ashby. William Curteis and Sons (5g), Charles Augustus Ansell (5h), Richard Glover (5i) and James Simmons (5j) were at Carshalton Vandalis, Carshalton Lower, Morden and the Haslemere group of mills respectively. Finally the only known occurrence of the County name in a watermark (5k) is in the paper produced by John Howard of Haslemere and used in 1805.

Surrey Paper Makers

All of the known names which might appear as watermarks in hand-made Surrey paper are listed alphabetically in Table 3, together with the mills with which they were associated and the dates when they are thought to have been active. The list has been compiled from standard reference works^{3,5} and a wide range of local records but is not intended to be definitive. In particular owners, tenants, master paper makers, journeymen and apprentices have all been included. Also some of the names may refer to corn millers or others occupying adjacent sites to paper mills. If it seems possible, although most unlikely, that a name could appear as a watermark it has still been included. In this way it is intended to provide the maximum assistance to those searching for watermarks.

In some cases it is not certain at which mill a paper maker was working. For example in the early 18th century the Hillier family were active at Bowers and Down Mills, but the name of Thomas Hillier appears frequently in the Shalford Parish Registers which suggests that they may also have had links with Chilworth Mills.¹ Again in many cases it is assumed that a paper maker was at a mill for an extended period although records have only been located for a few isolated dates.

In some cases several generations of paper makers with the same name were associated with a mill. Thus the entries of James Simmons at Haslemere from 1736 to 1851 and Thomas Hall at Eashing from 1696 to 1799 refer to four and three generations respectively. Similarly there was more than one William Jubb at Ewell, Hugh Rowland at Chilworth, and Christopher Patch at Carshalton Lower. Charles Ball, father and son were at four mills, Stoke, Chilworth, Albury Park and Postford, during the period 1790-1820 before returning briefly to Stoke. At this time many paper makers, including the Balls, became bankrupt. Others were Charles and James Ansell at Carshalton Lower and Vandalis, Thomas and Benjamin Sweetapple at Catteshall, Hugh Rowland at Chilworth, Richard Smith at Eashing, John and Charles Francis Hayes at Postford, Charles Roffe and William Franklin at Stoke and William Henry Sparkes at Westbrook.⁵ In each case the mill re-opened within a few years to produce machine-made paper. Some bankrupt paper makers emigrated. For example Hugh Rowland junior was at Heidelberg in 1842-3¹² and Charles Ball junior reappeared in Dieppe in 1829.¹³ His son Charles Ashby Ball, whose middle name is presumably linked with William May Ashby of Postford Upper Mill, became a prominent French paper maker. Perhaps his grandfather's transactions with the Count of Artois helped him in his career.

Concluding Remarks

In the introduction to this article it is stated that its aim is to enable others to record information about watermarks and to recognise paper made at Surrey mills. It therefore seems appropriate to mention a few projects which are considered to be suitable. For example although the present study has been based largely on Surrey land tax records the corresponding returns for Hampshire and Sussex have not been examined. These would no doubt provide further examples for the mills on the headwaters of the River Wey across the Surrey border. Clearly many other local records could also be examined for watermarks and it would be particularly interesting to find paper from the mills which are missing from Table 2. These include Bentley, Byfleet, Down, Ham Haw, Merton, New, Standford and Westbrook, and the watermarks quoted for Barford, Bowers and Eashing are all uncertain.

Any information about the discovery of additional watermarks would be welcomed by the author. Two examples which have been reported already, but are not given in Table 2, are of interest. Firstly a letter written by Robert Douglas of Ham Haw in 1693 is on paper with a Horn watermark¹⁴ and could well have been made at his mill. Secondly a set of receipts associated with a bankruptcy at Reigate has the fragmentary watermarks STOKES MILL, G PAINE, W BROOKMAN, 1826, 1827 with Britannia and a Lion¹⁵ but unfortunately there is no other known record of these paper makers being at Stoke near Guildford. It would also be interesting to obtain further information about the manufacture of paper moulds. For example William Smith, a mould maker, insured his house at Stoke in 1807¹⁶ but is not otherwise known.

Further research also needs to be carried out on the comparison of watermarks of different years at a given mill to see whether only the date was altered and on the location of the watermark and countermark on sheets of paper. The quality,

texture, thickness and colour of the paper also needs to be recorded. For example the watermark ERB, 1811 for Postford Upper mill is from blue paper used for the cover of a booklet. Again whether the paper is laid or wove is of interest and when laid the spacing of the chain-lines of the mould should be measured. Fortunately a technique which uses gamma rays has now been developed which makes it much easier to record watermarks obscured by ink. It is hoped that this facility can in future be made available to dedicated Surrey filigranologists.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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TABLE 1 HAND-MADE PAPER MILLS OF SURREY(1)

NAME OF MILL		LOCATION		PERIOD ACTIVE (2)
AP	Albury Park	Tb	TQ062479	1794-1810
Al	Alton Upper	Wy	SU723395	1759-1909
Ba	Barford (3)	Wy	SU854380	1757-1837 ^m
Be	Bentley	Wy	SU802442	1675-1775
Bo	Bowers (Worplesdon)	Wy	TQ012529	1716-1798
Br	Bramshott	Wy	SU819345	1698-1837 ^m
By	Byfleet	Wy	TQ072606	1673-1703
CL	Carshalton Lower	Wl	TQ282651	1770-1821
CV	Carshalton Vandalis	Wl	TQ281648	1744-1905
Ct	Catteshall (Godalming)	Wy	SU982443	1661-1836 ^m
Ch	Chilworth (4)	Tb	TQ024475	1704-1836 ^m
Do	Down (Cobham)	Ml	TQ118583	1687-1772
Ea	Eashing	Wy	SU946437	1658-1832 ^m
Ew	Ewell	Hl	TQ218631	1732-1794
HH	Ham Haw (Chertsey)	Wy	TQ073655	1691-1693
Ha	Haslemere (5)	Wy	SU888324	1736-1851 ^m
Me	Merton	Wl	TQ264698	1774-1848 ^m
Mo	Morden	Wl	TQ273678	1782-1828
Ne	New (Linchmere)	Wy	SU881324	1823-1839 ^m
Po	Postford (Albury) (6)	Tb	TQ039480	1809-1826 ^m
Sf	Standford	Wy	SU813350	1739-1842 ^m
Sk	Stoke (Guildford)	Wy	SU998510	1633-1837 ^m
We	Westbrook (Godalming)	Wy	SU967442	1751-1830 ^m

1. Strictly all known mills on the Hogsmill (Hl), Mole (Ml), Tillingbourne (Tb), Wandle (Wl) and Wey (Wy), including some in Greater London, Hampshire and Sussex. Other mills at Esher, Garrett, Wallington, Wandsworth and Woking produced only machine-made paper.
2. Many of these dates are approximate.
3. Barford: Lower and Upper (SU854376).
4. Chilworth: Great and Little (TQ024475).
5. Haslemere: Sickle, Shotter (SU888324) and Pitfold (SU881327).
6. Postford: Lower and Upper (TQ041480).
- m. Continued as machine-made paper mills.

WATERMARKS OF SURREY PAPER MILLS (cont)

TABLE 2 WATERMARKS OF SURREY PAPER MILLS

The three columns give the watermark, the source* and, when illustrated, the figure number.† See footnotes for details.

ALBURY PARK		
C BALL, 1799, B	Albury (1800)	5a
ALTON UPPER		
W KING, FL, GR ² W KING, B ² W KING, ALTON MILL	Worplesdon (1784) Woking (1786) Unwins (1891) ^a	S95
BARFORD		
AH (A Harding?), B	Godalming Town (1787)	
BOWERS		
TH (T Hillier?), CL W KING, FL, GR? W KING, B ?	GMR 111/45 (1721) ^b Worplesdon (1784) Woking (1786)	4a S95
BRAMSHOTT		
W WARREN, 1827	Woods Hundred, 6, 607 ^c	
CARSHALTON LOWER		
CP ¹ (C Patch), B C PATCH, B C PATCH, CP, FL C PATCH, 1794, B ² C PATCH, 1797, H C PATCH, 1801, B ² C PATCH, 1802, B C PATCH, 1803, B C ANSELL, 1806, B C ANSELL, 1810, B C ANSELL, 1811, B	Carshalton (1780) Merton (1783) Carshalton (1789) Carshalton (1795, 1796) Wallington (1798) Carshalton (1801, 1802) Carshalton (1803) Abinger (1804) St Nicholas (1807) Stoke d'Abernon (1811) Stoke d'Abernon (1812)	4j S124 S125 41 5h

EWELL		
(Wm JUBB?), PP, GR JUBB, ⁴ WJ, ¹ PP WJ, ¹ (Wm Jubb), PP JUBB, ⁴ WJ (Wm Jubb), PH JUBB, ⁴ LVG S JUBB, ⁴ LVG JUBB, ⁴ ET MON (RA) JUBB, ⁴ FL JUBB, ⁴ GR	Ewell (1780) Ewell (1781) Ewell (1786) Ewell (1801) Shorter, p. 316 ^d Shorter, p. 316 ^d Shorter, p. 316 ^d Shorter, p. 317 ^d Shorter, p. 317 ^d	4c S92 4d 2c,4i S87 S88 S89 S91 S90
HASLEMERE		
JOHN HOWARD, SURRY, B JOHN HOWARD, 1804, B J SIMMONS, 1812, B J SIMMONS, 1813, RA JAMES SIMMONS, 1814, B J SIMMONS, 1818 J SIMMONS, 1820, B SIMMONS, 1821 J SIMMONS, 1833	Chiddingfold (1805) Chiddingfold (1808-9) Chiddingfold (1813-14) Haslemere (1823) Chiddingfold (1817-18) St Martha (1819) Haslemere (1820) Morrow (1824) GI, Book 26 ^o	5k 5j 3b 2b
MORDEN		
R GLOVER, 1795, B R GLOVER, 1797, B	Wotton (1798) Mitcham (1798)	2a,5i
POSTFORD LOWER		
C BALL JUNR, 1812, B C BALL, 1815, B B (Ball?), 1816, B C BALL, 1819, B	Albury (1813) Albury (1816) Shere (1816) Albury (1821)	5b 5d 5c
POSTFORD UPPER		
E B (E Ball), 1809, B ERB (E R Ball) ERB (E R Ball), 1811 E Ball & W ASHBY, 1816	St Nicholas (1815) Shalford (1813) Stoke (1814) Abinger (1819)	 5c 5f

WATERMARKS OF SURREY PAPER MILLS (cont.)

CARSHALTON VANDALIS		
J TAYLOR CURTEIS & SONS, B CURTEIS & SONS, WC, FL CURTEIS & SON CURTEIS & SONS, 1794, B C&S (Curteis & Sons), H CURTEIS & SONS, 1800	Wallington (1780) Shorter, p. 286 ^a Epsom (1789) Guildford, HT (1795) Shorter, p. 287 ^b Shorter, p. 288 ^a (1796) Guildford, StM (1802)	S32 3d 5g S37 S39
CATTESHALL		
K&S ^{1,3} (J Knight & Son), B JK ¹ (J Knight) JK ³ (J Knight), B JK ³ (J Knight), RA JK ^{1,3} (J Knight), B TH ¹ (T Harrison?), 1795, B TH ¹ (T Harrison?), 1799 W&T CHANDLER, 1804 C&S (Ch & Swtapple), B C&S (Ch & Sw), 1813, B C&S (Ch & Sw), 1814, B T SWEETAPPLE, 1817, B T SWEETAPPLE, 1821, B B&T SWEETAPPLE, 1827 T SWEETAPPLE, 1835	Bramley (1780) St Martha (1782) Eashing (1785) Worplesdon (1785) Farncombe (1786) Shalford (1796) Shere (1801) Stoke d'Abernon (1808) St Nicholas (1817) Farncombe (1816) Farncombe (1821) Farncombe (1819) Farncombe (1821) GMR 52/7/9 ^b GI, Minute Book 1 ^o	4g 3a, 4b Ca,a* Cb,4f Cc,b* 4n Cd 4m Cc,c* Cf
CHILWORTH		
EH ¹ (E Hughes), 1794, L EH ¹ (E Hughes), 1795, L E HUGHES, 1796, B CHILWORTH MILL, 1813, B	Shalford (1795) St Martha (1796) Merrow (1797) Eashing (1816-17)	4c 3c, 4h 4k 4o
EASHING		
TH (T Hall?), CL TH ¹ (T Hall?), 1795, B TH ¹ (T Hall?), 1799 SMITH (J or R?), 1818, B	GMR 111/45 (1721) ^b Shalford (1796) Shere (1801) Albury (1820)	4a 4f

WATERMARKS OF SURREY PAPER MILLS (cont.)

STOKE		
C BALL, B C BALL, PP	Stoke (1790) Stoke (1792)	2d

NOTES TO TABLE 2

*Most of the sources are Surrey land tax returns and take the form of a parish followed by a date. Note that Guildford HT and StM refer to Holy Trinity and St Mary respectively. Footnotes (a)-(e) explain the other sources.

†Numbers 2-5 followed by a letter refer to Figs. 2-5 of the present article, those preceded by S are figure numbers from Shorter (3) and those preceded by C refer to Fig. 4 of Crocker and Crocker (10).

1. Initials contained in a ring (e.g. Fig. 4d-h, j).
 2. Two distinct variants.
 3. Initials superimposed on their mirror image (e.g. Fig. 4b).
 4. Name contained in a bell (e.g. Fig. 2c).
 5. Initials of Lubertus van Gerrevink, a Continental paper maker.
 - a. Letterhead used by Unwin Bros, printers of Chilworth.
 - b. Guildford Muniment Room (Surrey Record Office).
 - c. Collection of volumes at Surrey County Library (Godalming).
 - d. Shorter, A. H., 1957. See reference (3).
 - e. Guildford Institute.
- B Britannia (e.g. Figs. 2a, b).
 CL City of London Arms (e.g. Fig. 4a).
 FL Fleur-de-Lis (e.g. Fig. 3d).
 GR Royal Cypher (e.g. Fig. 4c).
 L Lion (e.g. Fig. 3c).
 H Horn (e.g. Fig. 2c).
 PP Pro Patria (e.g. Fig. 2d).
 RA Royal Arms (e.g. Figs. 3a,b).

TABLE 3 MAKERS OF SURREY HAND-MADE PAPER

The notation used for the mills at which these paper makers were active is defined in Table 1.

Adams, John. Ch (1721)	Cawood, Abraham. Be (1712-21)	Funtor. Mr. Be (1768-9)	Ilstone, Thomas. Ha (1782)
Aldersey, William. Sk (1782-1800)	Cawood, Thomas. Sk (1679)	Gadd, James. Ch (1777)	Inglad, Robert. Ct (1661-3)
Alexander, Richard. By? (1711)	Chalcroft, George. Ch (1777)	Garton, John. Do (1720)	Jubb, Sarah. Ew (1739)
Alexander, William. Ea (1674-84), Sk? (1744)	Chalcroft, ? Ea (1799)	Gay, Mr. Ch (1728)	Jubb, William. Ew (1732-95)
Ansell, Charles. CL (1806-16), CV (1817-20)	Chandler, Thomas. H (1736, 1782) Ct (1804-10)	Glasher, John. Ha (1736)	King, William. Al (1784-96) Bo (1784-90)
Ansell, George. CL (1776-97), CV (1782-97)	Chandler, William. Ct (1804-17)	Glover, Richard. Mo (1782-1814)	Knight, John. Ct (1745-91) We (1794-1802)
Ansell, James. CL (1817-21), CV (1809-17)	Cheesmore, Edward. Ch (1743-4)	Godwin, Benjamin. Al (1763)	Lambert, Allen. CV (1782, 1790)
Ansell, Robert. CL (1817-21)	Clark, John. Ea (1820-31)	Gosling, John. Sf (1763)	Lamport, Ann. Al (1763-91)
Ashby, William May. Po (1816-20)	Crafts, G. Al (1855)	Graling, Roger. Ct (1663)	Lightfoot, John. Ha (1850-1)
Aveling, William. We (1807-10)	Crowder, John. Ch (1797-1819) We (1803-10)	Graveat, John. Br (1725)	Lingham, William. CL (1770)
Ayres, Simon. Sk (1721), Ch (1724)	Curteis, John. CV (1787-1809)	Grove(r), John. Sk (1793-1803)	Long, Robert. Sf (1836)
Bagshaw, James. Me (1832-3)	Curteis, Thomas. CV (1787-1809)	Hager, George. By (1682-94)	Lyon, Robert. CV (1782)
Baker, Edward. Sf (1814-19)	Curteis, William. CL (1786) CV (1776- 1803)	Hale, Samuel. Ba (1814-16)	Maidman, John. Bo (1716-22, 1737) Ch (1716-22)
Ball, Charles. Sk (1790-1), Ch (1793), AP (1794-1810), Po (1809-20), Sk (1822)	Curtis, Richard. Sf (1817-31)	Hall, Thomas. Ea (1696-1799), Ch (1764)	Maidman, Thomas. Ch (1722)
Ball, Edmund Richard. Po (1809-20)	Delaney, Peter. By (1690)	Harding, Abraham. Ba (1781-90)	Maidman, William. Ch (1739-45)
Barnard, Abraham. Sk (1652-80)	Demeza, Mr. We (1788)	Harman, James. Ba (1829)	M'Callum, Charles. Po (1826)
Barrett, William. Al (1768-77)	Demeza, Mrs. We (1790)	Harrison, Thomas. Ct (1791-1803) Ea (1799-1812) We (1811-21)	Meers, John. Do (1694)
Beck, Richard. Sf (1761)	Douglas, Robert. HH (1691-3)	Harrison, William. We (1821-5) Ha (1821)	Miller, Andrew. CV (1894-1905)
Berrey, William. Do (1687)	Drury, William. Bo (1759-64)	Hayes, Charles. Po (1824-6)	Mills, Andrew. Ba (1771-7)
Blackwell, William. Ch (1739), Bo (1740)	Dudman, Robert. Be (1746)	Hayes, John. Po (1824-6)	Mills, Sarah. Sf (1762)
Boxall, Richard. Ea (1732), Ch (1732-64)	Dunstan, John. By (1694)	Herbert, Robert. CV (1763-75)	Morris, Thomas. Do (1720)
Boyd, William. Po (1826)	Dusautoy, John Abbot. Ba (1803)	Herbert, Susan. CV (1755)	Muggeridge, James. CV (1878-94)
Brookman, W. Sk (1826-7)	Eade, William. Sf (1739)	Herbert, William. (1746-55)	Muggeridge, John. CV (1837-74)
Bryant, Francis. Ba (1801-16)	Easton, Thomas. Al (1802-16)	Higgins, Mr. Me (1774)	Muggeridge, Nathaniel. CV (1817-31)
Bryant, Timothy. Ba (1814-32)	Eaton, Daniel. Bo (1773-81)	Hillyer, Abraham. Bo (1755)	Muggeridge, Rose. CV (1831-7)
Buckworth, John. By (1691)	Eaton, James. Sf (1816-19)	Hillyer, John. Bo (1738) Do (1741-69)	Myears, Robert. Al (1778-80)
Burnett, Robert. CV (1839)	Eede, Thomas. Ha (1789)	Hillyer, Mary. Bo (1733) Do (1733)	Nichols, Charles. Me (1840)
Burvell, William. Bo (1737)	Eedes, Thomas. Ch (1708-26)	Hillyer, Nathaniel. Sk (1798-1823)	Paine, G. Sk (1826-7)
Brydges, Edmond. By (1694)	Elstone, John. Br (1816)	Hillyer, Thomas. Bo (1716-33) Ch (1716-33)	Parkinson, Matthew. CV (1817)
Burrough, Joseph. Al (1799), Ba (1801)	Everett, J. Ne (1829) Ha (1829)	Hinton, Richard. Do (1728-33)	Patch, Ann. CL (1792-1804)
Byrch, Daniel. Ch (1741)	Everett, Samuel. Ha (1835)	Howard, John. Ha (1802-11)	Patch, Christopher. CL (1775-1805)
Callow, Joseph. Ch (1781-91), Sk (1785-91)	Faulkner, James. Ch (1761)	Howard, Thomas. Ha (1741)	Peck, Kendrick. Al (1759)
Cate, Thomas. Sk (1679)	Ffish, William. Ea (1678-85)	Hughes, Edward. Ch (1794-9)	Pim, Henry. Ba (1785) Br (1760-90)
	Fishlake, Jonathon. Bo (1745)	Hunt, Elizabeth. Do (1752)	Pim, John. Bo (1791-8)
	Flood, John. Sk (1672-81)	Hunt, Joseph. Do (1770-2)	Pim, Richard. Br (1747-1801) Ba (1757-60)
	Flood, Widow. Sk (1708, 1741, 1776)	Hunt, William. Ct (1662-4)	Porter, John. Br (1709)
	Flower, ? We (1785)		Poulton, Cornelius. Al (1842-7)
	Franklin, William. Sk (1825-37)		

Puttick, Robert. Sf (1830)
Ralfs, John. Al (1802-9)
Reade, Savill. Sk (1776)
Roberts, William. Po (1821)
Roffe, Charles. Po (1821-5) Sk (1822-5)
Rose, Richard. Ch (1740) Sk (1741)
Ct (1755)
Rowe, Miles. Ha (1755)
Rowland, Hugh. Ch (1797-1836)
We (1803-6) Po (1821)
Salter, John. Br (1711)
Salter, ? , Ch (1724)
Sanders, Thomas. Ew (1788)
Shepherd, William. We (1829-30)
Simmons, James. Ha (1736-1851)
Simmons, William. Ha (1780-1801)

Smith, George. We (1794-1803)
Smith, John. Br (1714) Ea (1799-1818)
Smith, Richard. Sf (1813) Ea (1818-26)
Ha (1822-4)
Smith, William. Sk (1807)
Smither, Ann. Ct (1739-45)
Sparkes, William. We (1829)
Spicer, Henry. Al (1867-1889)
Spicer, John Edward. Al (1796-1853)
Spicer, William Revell. Al (1867-1885)
Spicer, Family. (1796-1909)
Stanaway, William. Ha (1741)
Streater, Mary. Br (1725)
Stubble, James. St (1832)
Sutton, Robert. Bo (1745)

Sutton, William. By (1675-94)
Sweetapple, Benjamin. Ct (1826-30)
Sweetapple, John Downham. Ct (1825-6)
Sweetapple, Thomas. Ct (1814-37)
Taylor, John. CV (1744, 1776-7)
Be (1770-3)
Tickner, Richard. We (1751-75)
Tilbury, James. Sf (1828)
Tilbury, John. Ha (1789-1803)
Tilbury, Thomas. Ha (1800) Sf (1832-6)
Tribe, John. Ha (1780)
Tuckey, John. Ha (1782)
Twycross, William. We (1810-21)
Valler, William. Ha (1800)
Varnham, Joyce. Br (1747)

Wadking, Mr. Ch (1728)
Warren, William. Br (1823-37)
Wells, William. Ew (1739-85)
West, Edward. Ch (1713)
West, George. Br (1698-9)
West, James. Sf (1832-41)
West, John. Ea (1674)
West, William. Ea (1658-73)
Ct (1706-7)
Whitbourne, Richard. Ea (1826-32)
Wilcox, William. Ch (1792-3)
Wilde, John. Ct (1699)
Wilson, Robert. Ch (1744)
Withall, Richard. Ha (1760-71)
Woods, John. Br (1818-26)

CHARLES LENNOX TRECROFT AND THE EARL OF LOVELACE¹

Stephen Turner

Ockham Local History Society

Charles Lennox Tredcroft was born on 24 October 1832. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Robert Tredcroft of Tangmere in Sussex, in which county the family had been established for several centuries. Educated at Woolwich, where he was a school-fellow of Charles Gordon, later General Charles Gordon of Khartoum fame, Tredcroft entered the Royal Artillery in 1852. He served in Ireland, the Crimea, where he obtained two medals and the order of the Medjidie, and India, but resigned his regular commission in 1866 on his appointment by his relative, the Earl of Lovelace, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Surrey, to the adjutancy of the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia.

The artilleryman and the Earl of Lovelace were in fact second cousins, Tredcroft's great-aunt Charlotte having married Lovelace's grandfather, the 6th Lord King, in 1774, and the younger man had first made the acquaintance of his aristocratic relative on the 23 August 1860. On that occasion, as a 27-year-old Royal Artillery captain, he had driven over from Aldershot, where he was stationed, to visit the Earl at his seat of Horsley Towers, between Guildford and Leatherhead. The young officer travelled in a phaeton and noted approvingly in his memoirs that 'the party at Horsley included General Sir John Pennefather (Commanding the troops at Aldershot), and Lady Pennefather, and his ADC, Bayley, also Colonel Calvert ... We dined in the big hall, and, next day, Lord Lovelace took us all over the towers and cloisters'.²

Tredcroft had already heard about Horsley Towers from his cousin Caroline, daughter of his aunt Charlotte. This lady was the second Charlotte Tredcroft to marry into the King family, for she had married Lord Lovelace's uncle George, and she lived with her husband at Fryern, near Storrington, in Sussex. Caroline King had written to her Tredcroft cousins at Tangmere on the 10 December 1845, and had given her impressions of the Earl's new home at East Horsley. Lord Lovelace had bought the estate having taken a dislike to the existing family seat of Ockham Park, which had been in the hands of his family since the early 18th century and was, 100 years later, in a poor state of repair. The Kings, George, Charlotte and Caroline, had driven to Horsley from Sussex via Ewhurst and Newlands Corner and, wrote Caroline, 'it was quite late when we were ushered into a handsome drawing room, with all its rich red curtains drawn, and lighted up. Lady Lovelace and Lady Byron, who was staying there, had just come in from a drive to Esher', she went on. 'I like the place a hundred times better than Ockham, the house was built by the great Mr. Barry, and the furniture of the handsomest, with the exception of the grates and chimney pieces, which I could not bear, but the high carved stone chimney piece,' she observed, 'without a shelf, and also without any fender, but merely a continuation of the same white stone with a raised rim, gives the



1. Portrait of Lord Lovelace in the uniform of Lord Lieutenant of the County of Surrey.

impression of a hall to the drawing room, until I discovered that my bed and dressing room was just the same. All very well for an old Abbey, but not for a comfortable modern house,' she noted gloomily. 'The next morning,' she continued on a more cheerful note, 'we all sallied forth to inspect the gardens, and the two tunnels Ld L is making to get a carriage-way to the stables without cutting through the garden.'³

In 1860 the Earl of Lovelace was a 55-year-old widower. His first wife, the only daughter of the poet Lord Byron, had died tragically eight years earlier, and of the couple's three children, Byron Viscount Ockham, the eldest, had fallen out with his father and had long since left the family home for a succession of mundane occupations which were to end with his death in 1862. Annabella (Anne Isabella), Lovelace's only daughter, then aged 23, was still living at Horsley Towers, but Ralph, the youngest child, had been brought up by his maternal grandmother since his mother's death, and had lived in a succession of hired homes mainly in the London area. In 1860 he was up at Oxford, but his visits to Horsley were rare and his relationship with his father, soured by a bitter quarrel between Lord Lovelace and his mother-in-law, was both distant and cool.

Perhaps in order to compensate for his loss of a family, the Earl had thrown himself wholeheartedly into the activities associated with his twin roles as Lord Lieutenant of his county of Surrey and also as its greatest landowner. As owner of Horsley Towers he had set about with enthusiasm embellishing the house itself until it reached the necessary size and magnificence to qualify as the seat of the county's leading resident. With equal panache he then commenced a building or re-building programme which was to transform the appearance of the little village of East Horsley itself, not to mention the neighbouring parishes in which the Earl possessed property. As Lord Lieutenant his most absorbing field of activity seems to have been his responsibility for the county militia—in effect the citizen reserve which in times of national crisis could be called upon to augment the country's small professional army. Not only was Lord Lovelace in overall charge of all three of the county's militia regiments but he was the active commander of the 2nd Royal Surrey Regiment. It was a position he filled with both zeal and energy, and as a military man he must have viewed his young soldier cousin with a professional as well as an avuncular eye.

Over the course of the next two years Captain Tredcroft served for a time in Ireland, married his first wife Harriette, and was received into the Roman Catholic Church. Then, in July 1863, he was appointed to a troop of Horse Artillery based at Dorchester. The following August he noted in his memoirs that, en route to the troop's new base at Woolwich, 'we marched through Guildford to Epsom ... On passing by East Horsley Towers, Lord Lovelace rode out to meet us and asked me to stay for luncheon'. Four months later Tredcroft was invited to Horsley Towers once again and this time he and his wife were asked to spend Christmas with the Earl. Having only just lost their first-born child, a son who had not survived his birth in early November, the Tredcrofts were only too pleased to accept their relative's offer. They arrived on 23 December, having travelled from their home in Woolwich via Guildford. The party consisted of Lady Annabella, Mr. and

Mrs. Greig, old friends of Lord Lovelace, a Mr. Fergusson and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Noel, Mr. Noel being a cousin of the Earl's first wife.⁴

On the 24th, noted Tredcroft, 'Lord L, Lady Annabella and I rode along the Downs to Guildford, and then on to Ockham, where we lunched with Dr. Lushington who is the present tenant of Ockham Park.' On Christmas Day the Tredcrofts accompanied Mrs. Noel to Mass at Guildford and then on the following morning Captain Tredcroft and Lady Annabella rode to Leatherhead to meet a Mrs. Jenkins, another guest albeit a rather important one as far as the Earl himself was concerned. Jane Jenkins had presumably been travelling on the London and South Western Railway line from Wimbledon, for the company had maintained a terminus at Leatherhead since 1859, and her escort met her as she rode from Leatherhead to Horsley. She was the widow of Edward Jenkins, an official in the Bengal Civil Service, and had made Lovelace's acquaintance, so the story goes, on board the ship which was carrying her home to England. She had obviously impressed the Earl and, as events turned out, was to become the second Lady Lovelace within three months of the Christmas gathering at Horsley Towers.⁵

On Boxing Day afternoon Captain Tredcroft visited Ockham once again, this time with his wife for company. They were shown the fine portrait of Charlotte Lady King, Tredcroft's great-aunt and Lord Lovelace's grandmother, which hung on the wall there. Dr. Lushington, the Earl's tenant at Ockham, was a noted barrister and former Whig Member of Parliament. He had acted as counsel of Queen Caroline during her notorious trial in 1820, but had come into close contact with Lord Lovelace as a result of his being for many years legal adviser to the Earl's mother-in-law, Lady Byron. He was to reside at Ockham until his death in 1873 and is commemorated in Ockham church by a fine brass plaque.

From January to March 1865 the Tredcrofts were in Bruges for Captain Tredcroft's long leave. They returned to Woolwich in time for a levée of the Prince of Wales and hear the news of Lord Lovelace's marriage, the Earl writing to say 'that he hoped that his friends and relations would be as cordially received and welcomed at his house in the future, as they had been in the past'. At the same time the couple prepared for service in India, Tredcroft's troop of Horse Artillery being scheduled to sail for Calcutta that August.⁶

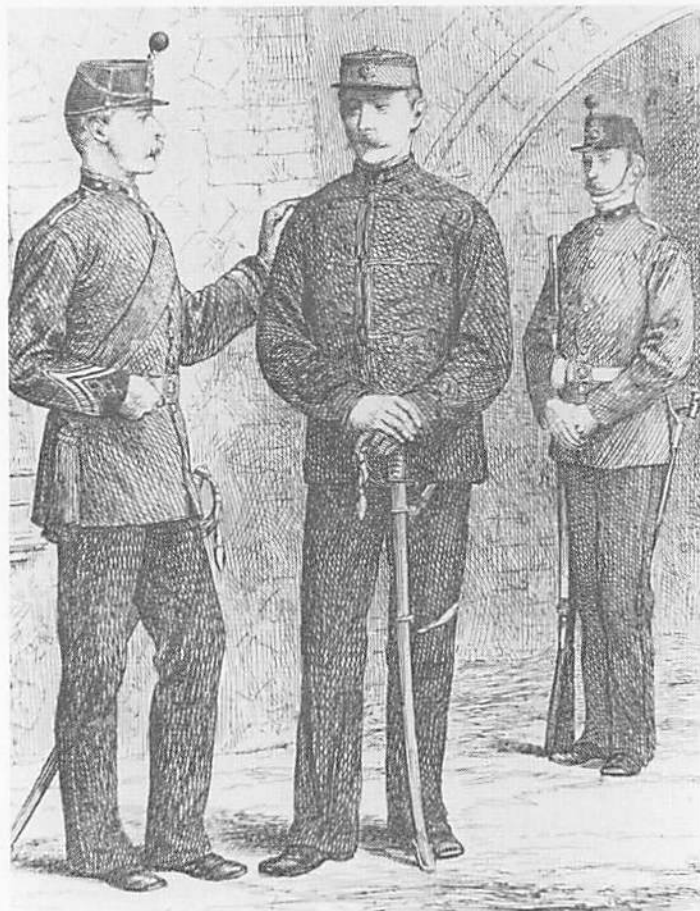
In fact their time in the great sub-continent was to be unexpectedly brief. They arrived in December, saw their little girl Mary born and baptised in May, and then in June received the message which was to cause their return. 'On June 26th,' wrote Charles Lennox Tredcroft, many years later, 'I got a telegram from Lord Lovelace, asking me if I would accept the appointment of Adjutant to the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia, whose Head Quarters were at Guildford. It was the Regiment he commanded, and as Lord Lieutenant of Surrey, the appointment was in his gift'. The Tredcrofts thought long and hard about the offer 'but the chance of getting home and living in the charming district round Guildford, finally decided us to send Lord Lovelace a telegram of acceptance, for which, by the bye,' Tredcroft remarked, 'I had to pay £10; he, I believe, having to pay the same amount for his.' For a landowner who lived off the income from nearly ten thousand acres of land in Surrey, not to mention over eight thousand acres in the

Midlands and the West Country, £10 meant considerably less than it did to a young married officer in the Horse Artillery, but Tredcroft noted gratefully that 'I had a pleasant surprise one day when the English Mail came in, Lord Lovelace writing me a most kind letter, saying that as I should be put to great expense in coming home and settling down in England, would I accept the loan of £300, which I need not be in any hurry to repay him? ... I gratefully accepted his kind offer,' Tredcroft continued, 'and found the £300 most useful.'⁷

The Victorian militia had come into being with the passing of the Militia Act of 1852 in the face of Louis Napoleon's re-creation of his uncle's French Empire across the Channel and the potential threat that this posed to Great Britain. Men were to be raised by voluntary enlistment in the counties, and this voluntary enlistment was to be backed up by a ballot where the quotas could not be reached. The period of training was fixed at 21 days. Lord Lovelace, as Lord Lieutenant of the County, supervised the reconstitution of three Royal Surrey Regiments of Militia, assumed the command of the 2nd Royal himself, and designed a superb neo-Norman depot for his regiment in Guildford. The 2nd Royal Surrey Regiment was engaged in full time service during the period of the Crimean War in 1855-56 and, although it was not called out in 1857, trained regularly during the summer from then on.

According to the regimental history, the quota for the 2nd Royal Surrey Regiment was 990 men. 'Companies were to be, as a general rule, about 80 strong, the Permanent Staff to consist of 1 Adjutant; 1 Sergeant-Major (in corps of not less than 2 Companies); 1 Sergeant to each Company; 1 Drummer to every 2 Companies, with an extra Drummer to each flank Company of Regiments.' By the end of the year 1852 it was recorded that the Regiment had completed its establishment and that the Permanent Staff comprised the Adjutant, a Sergeant-Major, ten Sergeants and seven Drummers. The adjutant was the lynch-pin of the whole system, being specifically responsible for enrolment and pay and also for the total organisation of the regiment once it had been assembled. He was in effect his Colonel's chief of staff and his efficiency or lack of efficiency inevitably made or broke his regiment. 'I found the Adjutant had to do almost everybody's work,' wrote Tredcroft, 'and was expected to know everything, and have an answer to every conundrum. The command and the administration of the Regiment was virtually in the hands of the Adjutant, but it required immense tact to prevent this being seen.'⁸

Captain Tredcroft was officially appointed adjutant on 27 December 1866, and he and Harriette were established at Wanborough Manor, a seven-gabled Tudor house just outside Guildford, by the end of February 1867. They had stayed at Horsley Towers on 26 January. 'There was no party, only Mr. Marshall staying there. Next day Lady Lovelace drove Harriette to Ockham, whilst Lord Lovelace, Mr. Marshall, and I walked up to the Sheep Leas,' noted Tredcroft, who was invited to lunch with the Earl and Countess again on 23 February. On 15 April the militia recruits, some 250 strong, were called up for a fortnight's preliminary drill, and their new adjutant rode regularly into Guildford to supervise them, and on 29 April the whole regiment assembled for what by 1867 was 27 days training. 'Next day we marched to Aldershot and took over the East Block



2. Men of the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia outside their depot at Guildford.



3. The Guildford Lodge to Horsley Towers. This was the main entrance to the Towers.

of the Permanent Barracks. Lord and Lady Lovelace occupied the Commanding Officer's Quarters, whilst Harriette, May and I had the next house B, all to ourselves.⁹

The strength of the regiment during training in 1867 was 22 officers, 37 sergeants, 35 corporals and 513 men; the ratio between non-commissioned officers and men having changed since 1852, and the permanent staff having been increased as well by the addition of a paymaster-sergeant and a quartermaster-sergeant. The highlight of the month at Aldershot was the Divisional Field Day, held on 23 May under the eagle eye of the Commander-in-Chief, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. 'The 2nd Royal Surrey Militia ... acquitted itself exceedingly well during the movements,' commented their adjutant, 'and the men vied in soldierly bearing with their brethren of the line.' The august Commander-in-Chief was also impressed, feeling 'convinced, notwithstanding the short time during which the force had been in training, and in spite of wind and dust, which rendered it difficult to see or to hear, that from their appearance and behaviour in the Field that day, the Militia Force present in it were quite fit to take their place side by side with the Line in defence of their Country should such a necessity arise'. It was an exhausting period for Captain Tredcroft who 'was heartily glad when the Training was over (for) besides orderly-room work, I was acting Paymaster as well, so that I was obliged to have four clerks in constant work'.¹⁰

A welcome break from training occurred when Lord Lovelace and the officers of the 2nd Royal Surrey Regiment of Militia gave a grand ball in the Officers' Club House. Guests included 'the principal officers of the Division and the country gentry of the adjoining and even distant portions of the counties of Surrey and Hants. A brilliant company assembled in answer to the invitations of his Lordship and the officers,' commented a local paper, 'Lord and Lady Lovelace received the guests at the grand entrance. Dancing was kept up until four o'clock. We need scarcely say that everything passed off most successfully, a result mainly due to the untiring energy, tact, and experience of Captain Tredcroft and Captain Chaplin.'¹¹

At the conclusion of training the regiment marched back to Guildford but, before it broke up, the officers dined at Horsley Towers, Captain and Mrs. Tredcroft staying the night there to assist in the organisation of the occasion. They were back again on 10 August when 'we drove to Horsley to-day to spend a few days with the Lovelaces. On the Monday they gave a great garden fete, where we met amongst others the Pat. Pagets, the Locke-Kings, the Ramsdens, and the Somervilles.' The Tredcrofts were entertainers themselves, guests that summer including Charles Mangles of Poyle Park, the chairman of the South-Western Railway, Captain Salvin of nearby Sutton Place, the Lord and Lady Middleton of Peperharow. That same year they returned to Horsley Towers, 'meeting amongst others the Granville Ryders. One day I rode with Lord Lovelace to Ockham, and another day Lady L, Harriette and I drove to West Horsley for the meet of the Surrey Union Hounds. We afterwards walked up to old Mr. Henry Curries' pretty cottage in the woods and he insisted on giving us some cherry brandy.'¹²

The year 1868 commenced for Captain Tredcroft with the annual dinner of the Mayor and Corporation of Guildford. It was the first occasion that Tredcroft had

been called upon to speak at a public dinner, and his brief was to return thanks for the toast to Army, Navy and Militia. His speech appears to have gone down well, and its enthusiastic reception was chronicled by the local newspaper. 'Captain Tredcroft said he was much obliged to them for drinking his health in connection with this toast, and was very glad to accept their invitation to be present,' the paper noted. 'With regard to the Militia,' the Captain continued, 'they had many opportunities in that Borough of seeing what they were like, for when the month of April came round their streets were filled with men with long hair and a solemn gait (laughter). These men were taken to Aldershot, and when they next appeared in the streets of Guildford they had been so trimmed up that they were difficult to recognise (laughter). The next training would however be wholly in Guildford, and he trusted that the magisterial business of their worthy Mayor, would not in consequence be greatly increased (laughter). He had no fear that such would be the case, for their excellent Lord Lieutenant, who commanded the Regiment was unceasing in his efforts to keep up its discipline and efficiency (loud cheers).'

¹³

Charles Lennox Tredcroft remained the Adjutant of the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia until his retirement in 1888 when he was appointed Major and Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion of the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment. His old chief, however, had long since given up the strain of an active command and, in the regimental orders of 21 April 1870, Lord Lovelace wrote that 'finding himself no longer equal to the command of the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia, he feels it is his duty to forward his resignation, which has been accepted ... It is not without regret that Lord Lovelace retires from the active command, in which, for 17 years, he has earnestly laboured to promote the efficiency and discipline of the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia ... In taking leave of the Regiment, Lord Lovelace begs to apprise his old companions in Arms that he will never cease to take a warm interest in their prosperity and success.'

¹⁴

The Earl and his relative remained, however, in close contact, despite the fact that they were no longer working together on militia matters. 'It was in 1877,' wrote Tredcroft, 'that I was offered by the Lord Lieutenant to have my name placed on the Commission of the Peace for the County, and was sworn in as a Justice at the next Court of Quarter Sessions. I was thus brought in touch with county business, not only on the Bench at Guildford, but as ex-officio Member of the Board of Guardians. I now devoted myself to this work and took an active part in the administration of the Poor Law, and of the sanitary business of the district. I was also for many years a Member of the Assessment Committee of the Union, and of the District Highway Board, of which I was chairman. Besides these matters, I took part in the administrative affairs of the county, which until the establishment of County Councils, were entirely managed by the Court of Quarter Sessions and its Committees.' Tredcroft remembered how the Earl 'personally impressed on me the duty of not being an idle magistrate, but to do the utmost I personally could in taking part in the public business of the county,' and acknowledged that 'whatever interest and pleasure it has given me in doing so, I derived therefore from his inspiration.' It is therefore pleasant to relate that in 1889, at the inaugural meeting of the first Surrey County

Council, Tredcroft, like the 84-year old Lord Lieutenant, was elected one of the 18 Aldermen for the county.¹⁵

Socially the two men remained extremely close. In his memoirs Colonel Tredcroft recalled another stay at Horsley Towers in March 1868, an afternoon garden party that July, and another visit in January 1869. 'We next went to stay at East Horsley,' he wrote, 'arriving in time for luncheon to meet Lord and Lady Percy ... afterwards Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, both deceased,' he added. 'There was a large party staying in the house, who all arrived that evening ... The Lovelaces gave a ball in the evening, which went off most successfully. We did not get to bed till 4 in the morning.' In March 1869 Lord Lovelace wrote to the Tredcrofts to inform them of the engagement of his daughter Annabella to the poet Wilfrid Scawen Blunt, but the saddest event of that year was the death in December of Harriette Tredcroft. 'Both Lady Lovelace and I, are deeply shocked by the receipt of your sad letter,' wrote the Earl from Horsley Towers on 9 December. 'We had hoped from the accounts we had heard, that there might have been a preservation of life, and a restoration to health. It has pleased Providence to order that it should be otherwise, and earnestly hope that you may receive from above, the strength and comfort, so requisite in such a calamitous event.'¹⁶

The Lovelaces were both guests when Tredcroft married his second wife, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir William and Lady Scott of Ancrum, in April 1871, and the two families became closer neighbours when the Tredcrofts moved to a new house, Glen Ancrum, which they had built for themselves in Merrow only five miles from Horsley Towers, in 1876. Despite the close proximity of their two homes Tredcroft still stayed with his aristocratic cousin. He wrote of one such visit in the early 1880s when he renewed his acquaintance with Sir Bartle Frere, former governor of Cape Colony, and met the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk. Like Tredcroft, the Norfolks were Roman Catholic and 'on Sunday the Duke and I drove to church at Guildford, and I showed him the site of the new church. He very kindly gave me £25 towards its erection, for I slyly remarked to him that he was Earl of Surrey, and Guildford was the capital town of the county.'¹⁷

'Whilst staying at Horsley Towers,' Tredcroft wrote of this visit, 'Lord Lovelace and I luckily escaped a serious carriage accident, which was thus described in the Guildford paper. "On Sunday afternoon the Earl of Lovelace and Major Tredcroft, J.P., were driving in the Horsley woods in his lordship's carriage. When near home they got out to look at some new buildings his lordship is erecting. Whilst waiting, his coachman got off his box to make some alterations in the harness, but before remounting, the horses started off. He held on to the reins for some time until he was thrown down, the carriage going over one of his feet. The horses galloped on until they reached the park gate, which the lodge keeper shut in the hope of arresting them, but they dashed through it. The shock caused one of the horses to fall, but the other one managed to drag its companion and the carriage into the park, until further progress was stopped by a high wire fence, where both horses got entangled in the wires and received serious injuries. Meanwhile the Earl of Lovelace and Major Tredcroft knew nothing of the accident until they saw the smashed gate and the broken carriage lying against the railings. The horses, which

are an exceedingly valuable pair of young roans, it is hoped will eventually recover.'¹⁸

Following the death of his wife Elizabeth in 1886 Charles Tredcroft married his third wife, Mary Fitzalan Howard, the daughter of Lord Howard of Glossop, in 1889. The Earl and Countess of Lovelace were invited to the wedding breakfast at Chiswick House, the residence of the Marquess of Bute, and that same nobleman placed his country seat, Cardiff Castle, at the Tredcrofts' disposal for their honeymoon.

Four years later the Earl of Lovelace died at the advanced age of 88, and his cousin 'having had the opportunity of frequent personal intercourse with Lord Lovelace,' was able to support a vote of condolence passed by the Guildford Board of Guardians. 'Fortunate county, I say it is,' he informed his colleagues, 'when a man in his position takes such an interest in the welfare of his fellow-creatures. He would have been to the last an active member of this Board, and of others in this county, if he had not suffered so much from the infirmity of deafness, and therefore the public at large have not had much opportunity of knowing him in recent years. But when he came out, on some rare occasion, no one more impressed the public with his ability, courtesy and dignity, and the happy flow of language which fell from his lips. Often when walking with him in his woods and plantations,' concluded Colonel Tredcroft, 'I have wished that a reporter could have been present to take down all he said, for it might have appeared as a magazine essay, without the alteration of a single word.'¹⁹

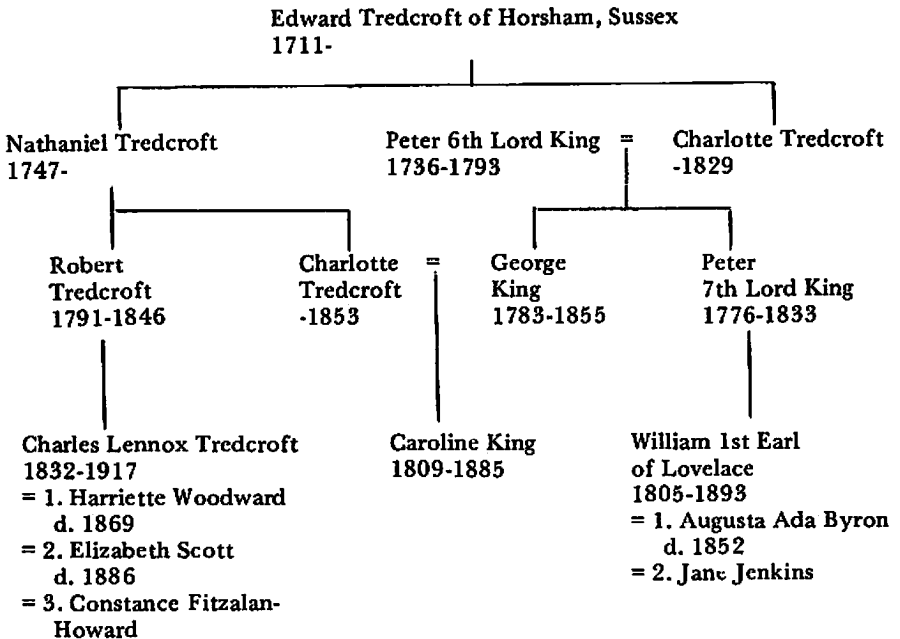
Charles Lennox Tredcroft survived his distinguished cousin by 24 years, dying at the age of 86 in 1917. 'The death of Colonel Tredcroft brings to a close a long and honourable career spent in the service of his Sovereign and his country, and in public work in the county of his adoption,' noted one particular obituary. He died exactly half a century after leaving the regular army at the invitation of his cousin and 57 years after paying his 'first visit to Horsley Towers, which was the beginning of my long and intimate acquaintance with Lord Lovelace.'²⁰

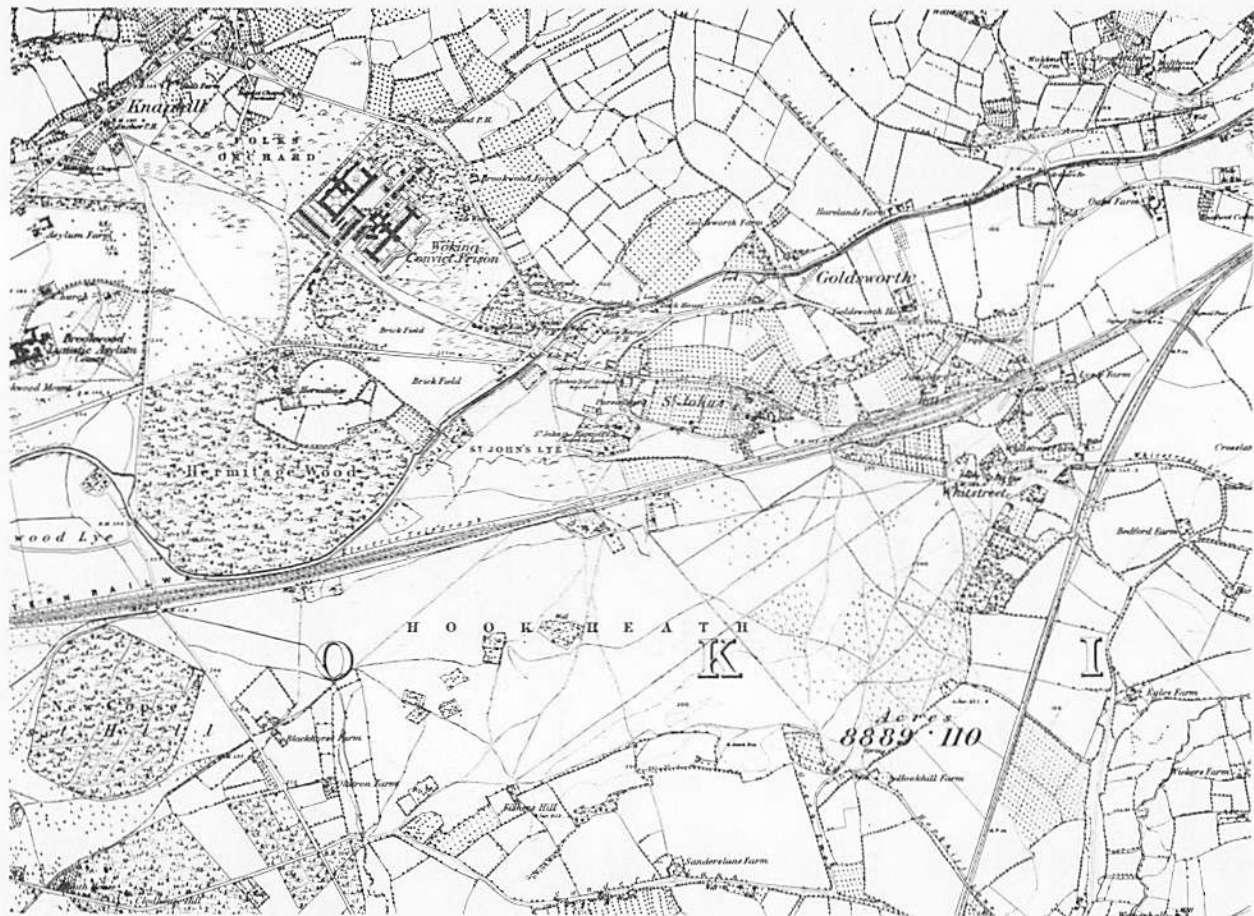
NOTES

1. This article is based on Tredcroft, C. L. *Recollections of Seventy Years* 1904 (henceforth *Tredcroft*). Reference is also made to Davis, John *Historical Record of the Second Royal Surrey Militia*, 1877 (henceforth *Davis*). The only published work specifically dealing with the Earl of Lovelace is Turner, Stephen 'William, Earl of Lovelace, 1805-1893' *Surrey Archaeological Collections* 1974.
2. Tredcroft, 165-166.
3. Tredcroft, 11-12.
4. Tredcroft, 221.
5. Tredcroft, 223.
6. Tredcroft, 224-225.
7. Tredcroft, 234-235.
8. Davis, 221; Tredcroft, 242.
9. Tredcroft, 239, 241.

10. Tredcroft, 242; Davis, 277.
11. Tredcroft, 241-242.
12. Tredcroft, 245, 246.
13. Tredcroft, 248.
14. Davis, 285-286.
15. Tredcroft, 285-286, 342.
16. Tredcroft, 253, 262.
17. Tredcroft, 291.
18. Tredcroft, 290-291.
19. Tredcroft, 342-343.
20. Tredcroft, 165.

**FAMILY TREE SHOWING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN
WILLIAM EARL OF LOVELACE AND CHARLES LENNOX TREDCROFT**





1. St John's, Woking, showing land under cultivation by Jackmans Nurseries in the early 1870s. Taken from the Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1873.

THE JACKMANS AND THEIR PLANTS

A History of the Woking Nursery 1810-1972

Diana Grenfell

Surrey Group of the National Council for the Conservation of Plants and Gardens

Although the firm of George Jackman & Son is primarily associated with its world-famous clematis introductions, the nursery has always been deeply rooted in almost all aspects of plant production. At different stages in their history, according to current fashion, Jackmans grew and sold trees, shrubs, conifers, alpiners and herbaceous stock and, in their earlier days, offered a comprehensive range of fruit, most of which was supplied to the gentry and aspiring gentry for their greenhouses and stove houses which were then considered to be the height of horticultural social ambition. Their reputation for peaches in particular brought Jackmans a great deal of money. They were renowned for their ability to supply sizeable specimens of many types of forest tree and in the early 1900s were experts in the field of moving huge trees from one site to another. During the 1950s they branched out into chrysanthemums, dahlias and aquatics but this venture was not entirely successful. In both wars, in common with other large nurseries, most of their ornamental stock was disposed of and the land ploughed up for corn and other food production.

The Jackmans played a prominent part in local affairs and the nursery has been a significant influence on the town of Woking, often employing several generations of the same family; the Collyers, Reeds and Stevens forming long stretches of continuous family service. However, there was surprisingly a great deal of mobility of employees between the various local nurseries. The majority of these small nurseries gradually disappeared, though some continued in business by growing stock for Jackmans who were expanding and prospering. Jackmans' good reputation brought them the sons of other well-known nurserymen to do their apprenticeships in Woking. The Goatchers, Nottcutts and Wheatcrofts are names best remembered in this connection.

William Jackman (1763-1840), a local man whose forebears were already gardeners, realised the potential of the Woking area as a suitable place for nursery work. In common with Anthony Waterer, with whom he had family connections, he found that the light, acid, sandy soil could readily be cultivated although it was poor in nutriment and had never been used for agricultural purposes. In fact, much of this land was known as 'The Waste'. If well fed, it provided an excellent rooting medium for cuttings. With the addition of peat or lime, plants of every type could be raised.

William was thought to have started the nursery in order to build up a thriving business which he could pass on to his two sons. The original 'Home Portion' of the nursery of over 50 acres was situated at St John's (near Woking) on land which was bought by the London Necropolis Company. It was assiduously added to by William's son George (1801-69), a wise nurseryman, who invested his profits in

land which he acquired for future development. Many large ornamental trees and shrubs still grow on the land between Hollybank Bridge and the vicarage on the Jackman's Lane side of St John's Hill Road, and several of the early Victorian villas and cottages still flank the road down to what is now Phipps' garage. Ivy House, The Birch, Beech Villa and Clematis Cottage were all owned by Jackmans and let to tenants, one of whom was their well-liked nursery manager Joseph Martyr. They also owned virtually all the land on both sides of Goldsworth Road up to the Waterers' property at Goldsworth nursery. Waterers took over most of this land in the lower lying area when it was sold in 1889. Behind Goldsworth Road and stretching up to the new Convict Prison (later the Inkerman Barracks) and almost up to the Queen's Head in Knaphill was the area known as Inwoods Farm which Jackmans used for breeding the colts required in those days for carting the plants in wagons. This area included a farm, a dwelling house known as The Hyde and an osier bed. There were also parcels of land on either side of the Basingstoke canal.

The heart of the operation, however, was centred on Jackman's Lane and St John's Hill Road. The family lived, until this part of the nursery was sold, in a substantial property then known as 'The Hollies'. It was later owned for many years by the Aspinall family but it has since been re-named 'Deerstead House' and divided into six flats. It is, however, likely that William and his sons lived in one of the many smaller buildings near the railway line. This complex is now known as 'Kelwood' but it used to be offices. Many of these original outbuildings such as the bellsheds and potting sheds are now occupied as private dwellings. The glass-houses were also in this area. From contemporary photographs it can be seen that the walls of 'The Hollies' were closely planted with shrubs and climbing plants, some of which are still growing there today. When the clematis became an important feature of the business a striking display of the most colourful hybrids was planted in what was known as 'The Square', an area which was intended to be seen from the road in order to impress passers-by. In those days the clematis were usually grown in the open ground.

For reasons unknown at present the partnership between George Jackman I and his brother Henry was dissolved by mutual consent on 29 September 1832 and the public was respectfully informed that the business would be carried on in future by George Jackman 'who solicits the continuance of their orders'. George very successfully ran the business which was by that time known as the Woking Nursery. He died in 1869.

During the next period of development, after his son George Jackman II (1837-89) had inherited the nursery, there was widespread interest in hybridising the Clematis species which were being brought to Britain and Europe from the Far East by plant collectors. Although Jackmans were not quite the first or even the second to produce a satisfactory cross, they ran a close third. The Clematis, or Virgin's Bower, according to the famous landscaper, John Claudius Loudon, friend and mentor of Anthony Waterer, is a member of the Ranunculaceae family and was first brought to England (*C. vitalba*) in 1569 during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I. The name of Virgin's Bower might be intended to convey a compliment to that sovereign who, as is well known, liked to be called 'The Virgin Queen'. The



2. George Jackman I, 1801-69, who raised *Clematis Jackmanii*.



3. George Jackman II, 1837-89.



4. Deerstead House, St John's Hill Road, Woking, in the early 1940s. Formerly 'The Hollies', it was the Jackman's family home and the nursery offices.

earliest successful attempt at hybridising clematis was made by Mr. Henderson of Pine-Apple Nursery, St John's Wood, in 1835 who raised *C. Hendersonii*, the parents supposedly being *C. vitalba* x *C. integrifolia*. *C. Hendersonii* has itself since been used extensively as a parent. Other species came from Japan and China at this time, and in 1855 Mr. Isaac Anderson Henry of Edinburgh crossed *C. patens* with *C. lanuginosa*, the result being *C. reginae*. However, this was quickly succeeded in 1858 by the most famous Jackman cross of all.

In fact, according to Christopher Lloyd, it was a (double) cross using *C. lanuginosa* as the seed parent and the pollen of both *C. x eriostemon Hendersonii* and of *C. vitalba atrorubens*. It was considered the best of a batch of 300 seedling raised. It first bloomed in 1862 and was shown at Kensington in August 1863 and received a Certificate of Merit of the First Class (FCC). It has been immortalised by Tennyson in his poem 'The Spinster's Sweet-Arts'. *C. Jackmanii* has flowers 13 cm. across, and is bluish-purple in colour with stamens of greenish-beige. It is the type plant of a race of hybrids designated the 'Jackmanii Group'. There are *alba* and *rubra* forms found much later and a sport which turned up at the nursery with broader sepals and a slightly deeper colour which is known as *C. Jackmanii Superba*. They all flower in late August and September on new wood and can be pruned hard in February. The clematis were grown under number and not by name—a practice which was used by many nurseries.

Simon-Louis of Metz did try to claim that their *C. Splendida*, which they considered the equivalent of *C. Jackmanii*, was put on to the market a year or so earlier, but this is disputed by the horticultural press.

Other crosses made from 1858 onwards such as *C. rubella*, *C. rubro-violaceae*, *C. Prince of Wales*, *C. magnifica*, *C. Alexandra* and *C. Velutina-purpurea*, all dark flowering varieties, were the result of crossing *C. lanuginosa* with *C. Hendersonii* and *C. viticella atrorubens*. Subsequent crosses, also made by Jackmans, in which *C. lanuginosa* was fertilised with some of the dark-toned seedling hybrids from the first cross were *C. Mrs. James Bateman*, *C. Beauty of Surrey*, *C. Lady Bovill*, *C. Sir Thomas Napier* and *C. Sir Thomas Moore*. *C. rubro-violaceae* was one of the earliest Woking hybrids to be marketed and *C. rubella* made a fine companion for *C. Jackmanii*. None of these crosses is now commercially available, excepting, of course, *C. Jackmanii*.

Another batch of crosses was made in the 1860s and 1870s, but according to Moore & Jackman the seedlings were not kept separate. The results can therefore only be referred to in general terms, but as they came from several different parents which flowered over a long period during the summer, the seedlings provided a useful bridge between the early and late flowering types. Best remembered of these are *C. Edith Jackman*, *C. Fair Rosamond*, *C. Maiden's Blush*, *C. Unique*, *C. Marquis of Salisbury* and the double flowered *C. Countess of Lovelace* and *C. Belle of Woking*, both of which are still with us today. Several of these were fragrant, the scent being intermediate between violets and primroses, and most pronounced in *C. Fair Rosamond*. Side by side with George Jackman II both Mr. C. Noble of Sunningdale Nursery and Cripps & Son of Tunbridge Wells were crossing the species and using each other's hybrids to produce improved forms. In common with most

aspiring nurserymen of the period, Jackmans named their clematis after their distinguished patrons of royal and noble birth. They also honoured national and local notabilities of the time. The Onslows and Lovelaces are examples of this practice.

Clematis hybridising was virtually at a standstill for about the next 12 years due, so Jackmans believed, to the prevalence of 'dying-off' or clematis wilt caused by too much interbreeding and lack of fresh blood.

During this era George Jackman II did much to consolidate his position as a successful local businessman. He employed a coachman and a gardener and kept two cows who were looked after by one of the nursery employees. At that time there were two men and an office boy working inside. He was also the entrepreneur of the Goldsworth Brickfield from 1877 to 1888. The Brickfields were situated below the Row Barge public house; account books show that bricks were supplied to Horsell church, the Anchor and Garibaldi public houses in Knaphill and to Westfield board school. However, much more relevant to his work as a nurseryman he, with the support of Anthony Waterer, enlisted the backing of prominent local figures, including the incumbent of St John's church, the Rev. Mr. Oliphant, in a scheme to persuade the L. & S. W. Railway Company to build a station on 3½ acres of land at St John's Lye. Both nurserymen thought that such a station would facilitate the transportation of both plants and manure to and from their respective premises. Although the Earl of Onslow, owner of St John's Lye, agreed to donate this land for a station, the railway company was not of the opinion that the size of the population warranted a further station between Woking and Brookwood. Although unsuccessful in his bid, George Jackman II did very well out of the railways by obtaining bulk orders for quickthorn, an ideal plant for covering embankments and railway verges. Much of his business was at that time to the wholesale trade.

He was also instrumental in establishing the production of a manure specially formulated for the culture of clematis. He collaborated with the firm of John Newton & Co. of Rotherhithe who published a catalogue of chemical manures. This manure was tested on several occasions by the Agricultural College at Cirencester until exactly the right mixture was achieved. This manure was given a prominent advertisement in Jackmans' catalogues.

During the 1860s and 1870s, according to Robert Jackson writing in the Horticultural Advertiser, Jackmans had a very large acreage under cultivation—more than 300 acres. The type of business was changing too. Instead of raising the more utilitarian trees and shrubs, ornamentals were becoming popular and the export of clematis to America was all the rage. Working hours were, however, still very long, with breakfast before a 6 a.m. start. A full day was worked on Saturday. It was not until the strike of horticultural workers, masterminded locally by Slococks men after the Great War, that the hours were improved. The majority of employees were hardworking and at that time a knifesman would receive 18s a week. This was counted out to the men from a pile of coins in the office.

In those days they had no carts following them in order to pick up the plants for packing. They had to be carried or taken by wheelbarrow to the packing yard. Mr. Daysh, one time head salesman who joined the firm in 1881 and put in 65 years'

service, remembered carrying 12 standard fruit trees at a time from Knaphill and taking many barrow-loads of rhododendrons from the ground at Star Hill where he was living.

At this time roses were grown extensively on a site known as Hook Hill fields which Jackmans had on lease. This was before the arrival of hybrid teas when Boursaults, Sempervirens, Ayrshires and Chinas were most popular and names such as Lauretta Messimy, Comtesse de Cayla, Mme. Eugenie Deyal were very well known; just after this came the crimson rambler followed by the Wichurianas. The men used to cut 1,000 blooms each morning, about 500 for the flower stall at Woking Station and 500 for a man named Bevin who was a King's (sic) Messenger, who used to take them with him each morning. All the spare blooms were bought by a firm in Byfleet for Rose Water each week at 2½d a pound. There was a contract for a ton each season. For many years Jackmans ran the flower tent at Bisley camp at two meetings each July and they planted the beds round the tents. In 1877 George Jackman II published with Thomas Moore, FLS, Curator of the Chelsea Physic Garden, the first book on clematis called 'The Clematis as a Garden Flower'. It was published by the Woking Nursery with a 2nd edition in 1877. On the fly leaf it states that 'This volume treating on one of her favourite flowers is, by permission, respectfully dedicated as a slight acknowledgement of the considerate support which Her Royal Highness (Princess Mary of Teck) has constantly given to whatever might tend to the improvement of the public taste in horticulture'. This book was being revised by Arthur George but not finished at the time of his death and his pencilled copy was presented to the Royal Horticultural Society at Wisley by Rowland Jackman in June 1976. It is familiarly known as Moore & Jackman and today is still considered one of the most important works on the clematis.

Arthur George had returned from doing his apprenticeship to work at the nursery by the time that George Jackman II caught a chill at the Temple Show and died on Whit Sunday of 1889. Due to instructions left in his will, which caused arguments with the Trustees, the nursery at St John's had to be sold up and the business transferred to Bedfords Farm at Egley Road. This new site was considered more convenient for Woking station. George Jackman II had bought Bedfords Farm from his brother-in-law Mr. Lee some years previously but the move was not totally completed until some years after his death.

Arthur George, considered one of the foremost horticulturalists of his day and a skilled landscape gardener, had only been in control for two years when the final move took place. His life's work was building up the business on the new sites. In 1893 he used a pictorial trade card calling himself a landscape gardener and garden architect. His younger brother Percy joined him as a partner in 1898. The new site for the main nursery occupied nearly 60 acres, stretching between Saunders Lane in Mayford and Wych Street in Woking, together with 70 acres in Smarts Heath Road. Other fields on the slopes of Hook Hill were still also leased at that time. Joseph Martyr the manager remained at St John's with a skeleton staff but used to visit Bedfords most days. Henry Chaplin the clematis propagator was transferred straight away to Bedfords as was Frank Reed who took over as Rose Foreman from his father, Peter. Some of the greenhouses were pulled down and rebuilt on the new

site which was then still farmland. Before the final transfer from St John's, the large barn was already used for many different purposes but probably the most important use was for the sorting, sizing and trimming of larch seedlings since in those days the forest trees were an important side of the business. Horse and Spanish chestnut, beech and hazel were also grown. Thousands of larch were grown up till 1914 but after the war the seedlings in the drift fields in Saunders Lane were grubbed and burned.

In the summer of 1890 another break in the development of the clematis took place at the Woking nursery by the crossing of *C. Star of India* with pollen from the much improved American species *C. coccinea*, later known as *C. texensis*. This resulted in the introduction of the pretty semi-shrubby, campanulate hybrids, *C. Countess of Onslow*, *Duchess of Albany*, *Duchess of York*, *Grace Darling*, *Sir Trevor Lawrence* and *Admiration*. The blooms came in shades of colour never previously found in clematis, particularly bright pinks and salmons. These *texensis* hybrids became known as the *Wokingensis* hybrids. Only *Duchess of Albany* and *Sir Trevor Lawrence* remain in cultivation as far as is known and they were last listed in the catalogues in the 1930s. *Countess of Onslow* is thought to have disappeared in the 1960s although it is probable that it may still be growing in a local garden.

Jackmans, like all the big nurseries, were very keen on showing their new plants, but this was hard work for the employees who had to travel all night with the horse and van. For the first Chelsea Show they dug up shrubs a year in advance and grew them in wine barrels, pruning them into shape just before the event, in time to receive many gold medals and other accolades. Arthur George served on the Woking Local Board for St John's and Goldsworth, known as Ward 5, from 1893 until 1894 when it became the Urban District Council. He was Chairman of the Highways Committee.

Shortly before the Great War the Horticultural Trades Association was invited to the nursery for the Centenary celebrations. Both Arthur and Percy and the Reeds, senior and junior, acted as guides, showing visitors round the nursery which was at its peak in those days. Lunch was served in the packing sheds and after the obligatory speeches the visitors left for a tour of Wisley.

The Great War saw many changes and the nursery was in a state of severe neglect which took many years afterwards to put right. Photographs show cornfields covering a large portion of it, and of course clematis hybridising ceased. Arthur still continued his landscape work and is well remembered for the very fine rose beds planted in the Garden of Remembrance at Wembley where Jackmans installed a salesman who took orders for them.

At that time most of the Jackman family lived in the vicinity of Wych Hill: Arthur and Percy in Wych Hill Lane, respectively at Alverstoke House (where Rowland was born) and Island House. Rowland later built Dalveen on nursery land higher up the hill. Many of the employees lived in cottages on nursery land; the horses were stabled near the bottom of Blackbridge Road close to the saw pit which the Council much later compulsorily closed down. Land was leased at Unwins, Old Woking for hay making; this was used both for the horses and for

5. Mr. Frank Burchett, Fruit Foreman at Jackmans. Photo taken in the 1930s.



6. Thatched Cottage, Smarts Heath Road, Mayford, Woking, about 1928.



nursery work. The best known of the cottages was 'Thatched Cottage' in Smarts Heath Road, formerly known as 'Little Housen'. 'Thatched Cottage' was thought to have been built for a forester when the land was part of Windsor Forest and has already been the subject of many articles. The Burchett family lived there in the 1920s and 1930s.

Jackmans' neighbours opposite were also nurserymen by the name of Wermig who came to England sometime during the 19th century. They owned a large acreage at Egley Farm but there was no competition between them as the Wermigs grew for the cut flower trade. They started in business by selling 'yelloby's' a wild flower indigenous to the area. Mr. G. F. Wermig (1850-1927) was the first chairman of Woking U.D.C. in 1895, and the Council compulsorily purchased his land and buildings in the early 1950s when the Barnsbury estate was built. Buddleia 'Mayford Purple' was discovered growing against the wall of an outbuilding at Wermigs. Stretches of Prunus Path, a track going from Jackmans land at Blackbridge Road through Wermigs at Hawthorn Road and Laburnum Road to the Cricketers public house at Westfield, still exist in places. This path was lined on both sides with prunus trees. Further along on Wermig's side of the road near Griffins Farm, Jackmans owned an acre and a half of land on which they grew rhododendrons until the 1950s. They never grew their own azaleas. Another nurseryman named Hubert Jackman, not thought to be related, had premises near their Aldershot Road land. He specialised in conifers, shrubs and trees but was not large enough to be a competitor.

In the 1930s herbaceous plants became very fashionable, and as Percy did not consider that any of his own employees was sufficiently expert at handling this new type of business he engaged a newcomer who was soon winning gold medals for the company. The death of Arthur George in 1926 was a real blow both for the business and for the employees. There is a plaque dedicated to his memory in Old Woking church. Percy took control and Rowland was recalled to the firm. He had originally decided on a forestry career and joined a company in Slough. In March 1922 he went off to Orleans and joined Barbier & Co. leaving them at Christmas to work for J. R. Pearson of Nottingham. It was felt that towards the end of his life Percy did not take a great deal of interest in the business. He was a grower and not a businessman and had not been able to supply enough of the right stock. He had problems getting good staff so standards had deteriorated by the time that Rowland took over on Percy's death in 1934.

From the outset Rowland revitalised the business, first by concentrating on the retail side and by continually introducing good new plants. His Planters Handbook made its debut in 1936, an innovation which has been copied by many other nurseries. Old nursery practices still lingered on and it was not until the second world war that the horses were finally dispensed with. The old crafts, customs and idioms were still being handed down from father to son. Many gypsies were employed on a casual basis for labouring work. Slate labels had, however, been superseded in the 1920s.

Rowland did not approve of the current trend of buying plants from the continent for re-sale rather than growing his own stocks, but economic necessity forced

this unwelcome change on him. By the 1930s even the clematis were being imported from Holland, although new varieties were still being hybridised and introduced to the trade. Regrettably many of the good old varieties had long since disappeared but it is fortunate that their short span of life is so well recorded in numerous editions of the 'Gardener's Chronicle'. The best known of those introduced at this time are Barbara Jackman and Pamela Jackman, named for his wife and daughter. Another, Barbara Dibley was named after Rowland's long-serving secretary, who married Albert Voneshen who joined the firm as a boy of 14 in 1937 and worked as a clematis propagator for 37 years. This clematis was originally known as 'Hookfield seedling'.

Rowland used to go to Newlands Corner to collect the wild *Clematis vitalba* to use as stock for grafting his new seedlings. He did of course obtain permission from the warden. He also collected Portugal laurel seeds from a garden in Golf Club Road, Hook Heath, and birch seedlings from Poor Jacks Wood at Worplesdon. Viburnum lantana also from Newlands Corner was used for budding *Carlesii* and *Judii*.

Rowland welcomed the sons of other nurserymen who wished to do their apprenticeships at Jackmans. The Goatchers, Nottcutts and Wheatcrofts are still remembered by the staff who worked with them.

The nursery was run down again as the second world war commenced and most of the staff were dispensed with. Seventy acres were turned over for food production, including the growing of rye, sunflowers for oil and sage for the flavouring of sausages. Carters Seeds also had some of the land for vegetable trials. Rowland took cuttings of all the best stock, planting this in a drift field and destroying the remainder. This drift field was considered to be the finest nursery stock field in the country. There are vestiges of the original plants left but the land has changed hands and been allowed to become naturalised although there are thought to be some very good plants amongst the brambles.

In 1943 Mr. T. Sargeant of Carters Seeds joined the company in partnership with Rowland and this was really the end of Jackmans as a family business although Rowland did bring a new kind of fame to the nursery. He was not a hybridiser, he was not even particularly interested in clematis, although he thought a great deal of Huldine. He did not even bother to take them to London for awards although pressed to do so by the staff, but he had an eye for a good plant. During his travels both in this locality and in other parts of the country, working on the principle of variation in nature, he introduced many new forms which were suitable for both private gardens and municipal planting. His best known introduction is the blue rue, *Ruta graveolens* Jackman's Blue, although running this close must be *Potentilla fruticosa grandiflora* Jackman's variety. The rue he found growing beside a cottage door at Ottershaw, at the home of one of his many growers of nursery stock. The potentilla was found on the nursery during the war whilst the stocks were being disposed of. It was in flower at the time and stood out from the rest by its brilliance of bloom. Whilst his wife and children were in Canada for the duration of the war, he took a holiday on the Isle of Wight where he thought he might come across some neglected or forgotten Victorian plants. He struck lucky at a village called Chiller-ton where he saw a fuchsia growing at the foot of a farmhouse wall. It was later

identified by the President of the Fuchsia Society who claimed it as a variety thought to have been lost sometime ago; it was re-named 'Chillerton Beauty'. *Cupressus macrocarpa* 'Aurea' was another wartime find at a Southampton nursery who were scrapping their specimen borders for food production. Rowland was given a 7-foot specimen which was exceptionally golden in colour. He turned it into cutting material as he knew it would never survive transportation. One single cutting lived but this was enough to produce the new cultivar.

A distinct form of privet known as *Ligustrum delavayanum* was nursed through a winter of zero fahrenheit temperatures and is particularly valuable as it is deep rooting and does not rob the soil. Whilst motoring through Horsell he noticed a mountain ash in a small front garden which he thought worthy of closer examination. The owners of the house told him that they had found this sapling growing beside the Basingstoke Canal at Sheerwater. *Sorbus* 'Sheerwater Seedling' as it became has stood the test of time and is now offered by many nurseries. This unfortunately was not the case with another selected *sorbus* seedling which never actually reached the trade. This was known as 'Sheerwater Spire' and was considered a valuable plant for a garden with restricted space as it was trident-shaped in habit. 'Sheerwater Spire' would now appear to be lost to cultivation. Also now thought to be lost to cultivation are *Ribes sanguineum* 'China Rose' and *Clematis* 'Henry Chaplin' named after Jackmans' propagator. The latter had a short burst of fame at a Chelsea Flower Show but quickly disappeared. *Ampelopsis veitchii* 'Beverley Brook' and *Liquidamber styraciflua* 'Worplesdon' immediately became best sellers and now feature on many nursery lists. Rowland noticed the *Ampelopsis* growing on a terraced house on the Kingston By-pass, asked for cuttings and later named it after the brook running nearby into Richmond Park. This was a particularly appropriate introduction as Jackmans at the end of the last century had been selling 4,000 to 5,000 virginia creeper plants a year at the St John's nursery and it is still growing on the walls of Deerstead House today.

The *Liquidamber* he saw in a garden at Worplesdon near Havering Farm, so the sapling was probably raised from trees growing on Jackmans land. It has magnificent autumn colouring. Rowland used to take the train from Guildford to Woking in order to be able to see the Havering Farm nursery from a different vantage point; he was just as punctilious about the state of his nursery as he was about the quality of his plants.

Other well-known introductions include *Helianthemum* 'Bengal Rose', *Origanum vulgare* 'Bury Hill' from a colony of wild marjorum growing near Arundel, *chamaecyparis lawsoniana* 'Green Hedger' and 'Pembury Blue', *Berberis gagnepainii* 'Fernspray', *Betula pendula* 'Silver Fountain' found in the nursery hedgerow but now in short supply. Rowland's best known herbaceous introduction was *Agapanthus* 'Lilliput', found in a cottage garden in Woking. This received an Award of Merit and although is not now available in the trade it is still probably grown in many gardens.

Over forty plants were introduced during Rowland's time and in recognition of his outstanding services to horticulture he received in 1973 the Victoria Medal of Honour, an award of the highest distinction. Rowland donated many trees and

shrubs to Woking Parks Department; he gave the green open space adjacent to the Egley Road roundabout to the town at the time of the move from Woking to Mayford. The golden leaved catalpa on this green was planted in 1942 by a former employee and many other fine Jackman plants, now mature specimens, can be seen in this part of Woking.

In 1968 the premises at the Woking end of Egley Road were sold for development and new offices and a modern garden centre were opened at Mayford. This ushered in a new and very different era although for some years the glasshouse area in Smarts Heath Road did continue to produce shrub and herbaceous stock. Everything is now bought in although there are still contacts with several local growers and one or two employees who have spent a lifetime with the nursery still remain, but the concept of total family involvement spanning the generations has ended and, with it, a valuable piece of horticultural history.

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The author also thanks the following individuals for much personal help given: Miss Rita Baroux, Chapel Nurseries, Kemishford, Woking; Miss E. M. Burchett, former employee of Jackmans; Mr. Geoffrey Coombs, former employee of Jackmans and the R.H.S.; Mr. Raymond Evison, Managing Director, Treasures of Tenbury (holders of the National Clematis Reference Collection); Mrs. Pamela Gauntlett (*née* Jackman); Mr. John H. Harrison, the present owner of Jackmans Garden Centre; Dr. John Harvey, President of the Garden History Society; Mrs. Jane Pearce, Woking News & Mail; Mr. Michael Shawcross, O.B.E., former Chief Executive, Woking Borough Council; and Mr. Albert Voneshen, former clematis propagator with Jackmans.

'Reminiscences of Reigate in the Early Years of this Century'

The article under this heading in *Surrey History*, Vol. 2, No. 5, recounted the reminiscences of Miss Marjorie Cordell of Reigate, but without her previous permission to reproduce them in this publication; in addition there were several biographical errors concerning Miss Cordell herself. We offer our apologies to Miss Cordell for the distress caused her in this way. (*Hon. Editor*)

NEW MATERIAL FOR SURREY HISTORIANS, 1983

D. B. Robinson

County Archivist, Surrey Record Office

John Mathiu, of middle stature, blacke-browne haired and beard lighte, aged about 56 yeeres, his last dwelling being Shere in this county, was taken begging in this parish, on the 14th day of June 1653 and was then and there lawfully whipped therefore and was appointed to goe to Shere aforesaid. Subscribed and sealed the day and yeere aforesaid

By us Ralphe Cooke minister
John Paine Headborough
Abraham Hugget Parishioner

Burstow parish register, 1547-1685

Profit Sharing

This question was carefully discussed and it was decided that after paying 5¼% to the Shareholders for every additional 1% paid to them 1% be paid to all employes on their total wages for the year, one full year's employment to be required before being entitled to partake.

Billing and Son of Guildford: minute book, 1913

The great want of sittings in the Parish Church of Walton-upon-Thames for an increased population (now consisting of above two thousand souls) has long been felt and acknowledged—and the only practicable means of providing more sittings would be by repewing the Church. This plan, however, would not only interfere with certain rights and privileges but would be attended with considerable expense, without affording a sufficient remedy for all the evils complained of—inasmuch as the Church being situated in an extreme corner of the Parish, and therefore totally inaccessible to the aged and infirm, affords also to a large portion of the inhabitants of Hersham but too ready excuse for absenting themselves from divine worship in their own Parish Church on the Lord's Day.

The population of the hamlet of Hersham, and its immediate neighbourhood consists of *at least* one thousand souls—most of whom are of the humbler classes of society—are scattered over an area of from 5 to 6 miles in extent—and are distant from the Parish Church between two and three miles.

It is therefore proposed to build a Chapel of Ease at Hersham, thus offering to this large portion of the inhabitants, the means and opportunity of attending the public worship of Almighty God.

Hersham parish records: draft Appeal, c. 1837



St Peter's, Hershham, consecrated
in 1887.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS,

COBHAM.

ENTERTAINMENT

WILL BE GIVEN BY THE

RED ROSE MINSTREL TROUPE

On Thursday January 4th, 1883.

Under the auspices of the Rev. G. Baker.

THE PROGRAMME WILL CONSIST OF

SENTIMENTAL AND COMIC SONGS

(in character) Latest Jokes, BANJO

Eccentricities, and Stump Orations.

Langhale Farm Limited

'Barney's Mistake'

in two acts

For Further Particulars see Programme.

DOORS OPEN AT 7-15 pm. COMMENCING AT 7-45 pm.

Reserved Seats 2- Front Seats 1- Back Seats 6d.

Tickets to be obtained of Mr. BENDON, Paper, Church Cottages, No. 117 AS, Street, Cobham.

ADMISSION BY TICKET ONLY.

R. Cocks, Printer, High Street, Weybridge.

Case 11. J. G. Son of a labourer of the parish of Ewhurst.

Recommended by James Braby Esq.

Admitted 5th May, with necrosis of the large bone of the leg; on admission was suffering from great emaciation and hectic fever.

10th Sept. was looking well, his general health being quite restored. Several pieces of bone had exfoliated.

14th. Being placed under chloroform, the diseased portion of the bone was excised, with the assistance of Mr W. Parson, of Godalming, and Mr. Thos. Butler of Guildford.

28th. The wound is looking well, and healing fast.

Still in hospital.

Cranleigh Village Hospital: Trustees' Report, 1860

These quotations are taken from records received in the Surrey Record Office, at County Hall, Kingston and Guildford Muniment Room in 1983.

From the Parish Chest

The Burstow parish records show that parish registers, often regarded simply as lists of names, both by those who use them heavily and those who do not, may be of considerable interest. The entry quoted above, with its physical description of a vagrant and its matter of fact account of his treatment by the parish officers brings us face to face with an aspect of 17th-century life which continued regardless of the successes and failures of King and Parliament, established Church and independent sects. Another vagrant, John Taylour of 'Wivenall' (Wivenhoe) in Essex, 'of stature tall, blacke haired, changing to grey, about 44 yeeres of age' suffered the same fate in 1659, as did two Chichester men in 1662. The Burstow registers are of interest also because the original paper register kept from 1547 survives together with the parchment transcript 'trewlye ingrossed by the oulde book, by William Smythe and Roberte Hunte Church Wardenes of the same Parrishe in the year of our Lorde God 1599'. Usually, once the 16th-century parchment transcripts, which the Convocation of Canterbury ordered to be made because of the danger of loss or destruction of the paper registers, had been completed, the old registers were destroyed. In fact the Burstow paper register had lost its first two years, 1547 to 1549, which now survive only through the transcript. A later register includes the burial of John Flamsteed, first Astronomer Royal, who was rector of the parish.* It also includes 'a daughter of Edward Dennis half baptised on September 22, 1761, and finished on May 9, 1762' (presumably a reference to private baptism in an emergency). Other records include a volume containing overseers' and church warden's accounts and charity distribution accounts, 1835 to 1894, the tithe map and apportionment, 1841, and the architect Benjamin Ferrey's drawings for the restoration of the church in 1884.

We have received from the ancient parish church of Croydon, St John the Baptist, a large quantity of records, including parish registers from 1538, preachers' books, 1778-1839, and the Restoration Committee Minute Book, 1867 to 1874.

**Surrey History* Vol. 1, No. 3, contains a biographical article.

The records of 19th-century parishes also possess considerable interest. The chapel of Holy Trinity, Hershaw, was built in 1838-39 in response to the conditions outlined in the letter quoted at the beginning of this article. The records include correspondence, estimates and architects' drawings for the building of the chapel. These are of particular interest in showing not only the external appearance of the chapel, but also the internal layout, with an overlay to show a revised layout taking into account the stipulation of the Diocesan Society for Promoting the Increase of Church Accommodation 'that the Pulpit and Reading Desk should be placed as shewn by the Original Design for the Chapel (vizt. on each side of the Altar)' (the architect had placed them directly in front of the altar in a manner common in the 18th and early 19th centuries, but increasingly disapproved of) and the suggestion of the Bishop of Winchester that the Pulpit should be higher than the Reading Desk. The builder's account for the whole work of constructing the Chapel came to £2,120 0s 10½d. The Chapel was created a District Chapelry with defined boundaries in 1851 and an independent parish in 1865. A new church, St Peter's, was consecrated in 1887, replacing Holy Trinity as the parish church, and many records, including some relating to its furnishing and consecration and others relating to its later history, including the vestry and parochial church council minute books, were also deposited.

Additional material of great interest continues to be deposited by those parishes which have already deposited most of their records. When a stable in Cobham was being converted for use as a church room, a box of parish records was found which included the foundation deed and other deeds of the Darnellie Cox Charity. In 1639, Cecily Darnellie of Cobham bought an estate of about 3 acres on the south side of the main London to Portsmouth Road in Ripley for £80. The purchase price consisted of £50 bequeathed by Sarah Cox, of whose will Cecily was executrix, and £30 of Cecily's own money and the estate was bought as the endowment of the Darnellie Cox Charity. The aims of the charity were to pay the vicar of Cobham 20s a year to preach an annual sermon in Cobham Parish Church on Good Friday, and to distribute the residue of the income to the poor of the parish after the Good Friday service. If the vicar failed to preach the sermon, the whole income, including his 20s, would be given to the poor on Good Friday. When she bought the estate, Cecily Darnellie also received earlier deeds, including a lease of 1409 of a tenement and croft at Ripley from the Prior and Convent of Newark Priory to William and Joan Tur of Ripley for a rent of 6s 8d payable on Christmas Day. These records, together with records of other charities and of the village school, including the conveyance of land for the school site in 1859, were deposited in Guildford Muni-ment Room.

Parish records have also been deposited by Bagshot, Camberley St George, Camberley St Michael, Croydon St Peter, Broad Green (Croydon) Christ Church, Farncombe, Milford, Ranmore, Selhurst Holy Trinity, Westborough (Guildford) St Francis, West Wimbledon Christ Church and Windlesham. Additional deposits have been received from Alfold, Barnes St Mary, Capel (including three overseers' account books, 1702-1832, previously believed lost), Chiddingfold, Claygate, Compton, Dunsfold, Epsom Christ Church, Ewell St Mary, Farnham (including accounts for the restoration of the church, 1854-56), Frensham, Gatton, Godalming,

Guildford Holy Trinity and St Mary, Guildford St Nicholas, Hambledon, Hascombe, Leigh, Merstham, Newdigate, Ockley with Okewood and Forest Green, Ottershaw, Purley Christ Church, Stoke D'Abernon, Walton on the Hill, Wimbledon St Mary, Witley and Woking St Peter.

We have also received deposits of records, in some cases additional to previous deposits, from Kingston upon Thames, Wimbledon, and Richmond and Hounslow Methodist circuits, Epsom and Godalming United Reformed Churches, Merstham Baptist Church, and Godalming Meadow and Guildford Unitarian Churches. We now hold a considerable body of records of Surrey nonconformist churches, partly as a result of systematic survey work and partly because of the ever-increasing concern of the churches for the preservation of their historical records. We have also been able to purchase a drawing of about 1899 showing the new Wesleyan Methodist church and hall proposed to be built in South Street, Dorking. The church, designed by a London architect, Frederick Borcham, was built in 1900, replacing an earlier one in Church Street, but was demolished about 10 years ago.

Smith's Charity

From its foundation in the 17th century by Henry Smith, a London merchant, Smith's Charity was an important element in alleviating poverty throughout the whole of the ancient county. The Charity's income was derived from estates in many parts of the country, and devoted mainly to the relief of poverty in Surrey parishes. The main body of records of the Charity's own property and administration were deposited in Surrey Record Office by the solicitors to the Charity in 1969, and records of the use of the Charity's annual apportionments appear in many Parish and Borough records. A large quantity of title deeds and surveys of the Charity's estates has recently been passed to us by the estate's solicitors. These cover property in many counties, including Reigate and Newdigate in Surrey. The Newdigate records include two 14th-century deeds and the Reigate records include a plan for a proposed building development at Clay Hall Farm, Reigate. This development was not in fact carried out.

The diaries of an Oxshott man who died last year show the interest of a well-kept series of diaries. Leslie Todd, who became accountant to the Society of Friends, was born in London in 1905 and his diaries begin in 1922. Those for the early years—the 1920s and the 1930s—include many comments about weekend walks and cycle rides in the Surrey, Sussex and Kent countryside. In 1931 he expressed his disapproval of the new enthusiasm for 'hiking' amongst large groups of noisy young people with portable gramophones and jazz instruments 'turning the quiet lanes and fields into replicas of dance halls'. His war time diaries include descriptions of life during the Second World War and photographs of AFS Fire Squad activities, although these relate to London and not to Surrey.

We have received a quantity of papers relating to Chobham Common in the 19th century. These are concerned with the various disputes over compensation for enclosing West End Common, the use of the Common and damage done to it by the Army during manoeuvres. These papers relate closely to ones which we hold

among Lord Onslow's records. They also include minutes of some meetings of the Commoners Committee.

The Guildford 'St Mary' Lodge of the Independent Order of Oddfellows (Manchester Unity Friendly Society) have deposited all their earlier surviving records, which begin in 1872. The Guildford Lodge started in 1844 in The Star Public House in Quarry Street, and already by 1854 a large room had been built specifically for their meetings.

Title deeds received in the last half year have included the deposit, from a firm of Newcastle solicitors, of several bundles of deeds relating to property at the southern end of Quarry Street, Guildford. These filled a notable gap, and include an interesting agreement and apprenticeship indenture relating to pipe making in Guildford. The Guildford group of the Surrey Archaeological Society have already worked on these deeds in the course of their researches into the buildings and development of the town. A Croydon resident who came across a 17th-century deed relating to Banstead and Ewell in a Devon antique shop kindly bought it on the chance that we might be interested and offered it to us for the very reasonable price he had paid. We were very pleased to take up his offer.

Surrey Businesses

Records of Surrey businesses continue to be deposited in the Record Office. I mentioned last year a deposit of records by Billing & Son, the Guildford printing firm. The firm's first two Minute Books, covering 1900 to 1924, have now been discovered in an attic. They include the pioneering profit sharing scheme referred to at the head of this article, as well as references to short time working during the First World War ('in view of the shortage of work, various suggestions were made to deal with the matter and it was eventually decided to close on Saturday mornings as necessary') and an employees' shares scheme in 1919.

The extraction of fullers earth is an industry based on very few sites in the world, of which a major one is near Redhill. Fullers earth itself has a long history, being used in the Middle Ages in the English cloth industry and having nowadays a variety of specialist uses in manufacturing industry. We have received from Laporte Industries a considerable body of records of the Fullers Earth Union from its formation in the 1890s onwards, including Minutes and records. Regrettably the records, which were stored at Redhill, were seriously damaged by fire and survive only in very incomplete fragmentary form. Nevertheless, with the great co-operation of the firm, we have been able to save a considerable body of material relating to the industry. Regrettably these will remain unfit for production to researchers for a considerable time.

Urban Growth

The building boom caused by the growth of Surrey's towns and villages in the past century is illustrated in the fine series of building by-law plans for Weybridge deposited by Elmbridge Borough Council. The plans so far deposited, those submitted to Weybridge U.D.C. between 1895 and 1933, include, for example, a 'Villa, Portmore Park' (1895), 16 semi-detached villas at Curson Road (1902) and a billiard room, an

addition to Sandy Bank, Mayfield Road (1902), as well as elevations and plans (which give details of the use of the rooms) for the Technical Institute in Church Street, Weybridge, designed by Jarvis and Richards in 1910 and completed in 1912. The growth of Woking in the same years is reflected in plans of Council housing and drainage and sewage schemes of the 1930s and the 1940s. Plans for the proposed redevelopment of the Town Centre in 1939 were presumably rendered abortive by the war; they show an interesting contrast to the redevelopment which in fact took place in the 1970s.

Not only the living have needed increased accommodation in Surrey. The same causes—the growth of London and the growth of the railways—which increased Surrey's population and housing stock resulted in the use of Surrey land to relieve pressure on the congested and disease-ridden London cemeteries. Brookwood Necropolis Company was founded in 1850 and incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1852 to establish a cemetery serving London. Woking, with a good railway connection, seemed an ideal place to establish an extensive, attractive and financially rewarding private cemetery. The Company bought much of the common land of the Parish and in addition to establishing a cemetery, controlled and benefited from the late development of the town. We have now received Minute books, Grave Registers and financial ledgers of the Company, which shed considerable light on the workings of the Company and are also significant for the development of the town.

Cranleigh Village Hospital

The last of the quotations at the head of this article is taken from the first annual report of Cranleigh Village Hospital. The Trustees, in publishing their first annual report in 1860 had 'the satisfaction of stating, that through the liberal support accorded to this experimental institution, twenty-two cases of accident and disease, for the most part of a severe and dangerous nature, have been admitted during the past year, and as will be seen by the subjoined report, with the most satisfactory results.' In addition to the case quoted they reported on two cases of injuries caused to farm labourers by steam threshing machines, and a 21-year old maid servant with housemaid's knee. Some of the rules give an insight into the working of the hospital.

- I The Hospital is designed for the accommodation of the Poor when suffering from sickness or from accident.
- II The establishment shall consist of a regular nurse and another woman for the necessary work of the house. A lady has also kindly promised the benefit of her assistance in all special cases.
- III The nurse shall, at such times as her services are not required in the Hospital, attend poor women at their own homes during their confinements or other illnesses, on the payment of the usual fee.
- VI The Medical Department shall be under the control and superintendence of A Napper Esq.
- VII The Domestic arrangements shall be under the management and supervision of some of the ladies of the Parish.

VIII Every requisite shall be provided in the Hospital, and patients may not receive food or drink from any other source, without the sanction of the Medical Officer.

The Trustees reported that 'The Hospital is now provided with every convenience that the due treatment and comfort of the patients may require and it is gratifying to know that the benefits conferred, and the kind treatment received have been gratefully acknowledged by all. The advantages of the institution are not confined to any particular parish, the Trustees being desirous of extending its sphere of usefulness to any reasonable distance, provided the support, afforded by the locality, will justify them in incurring the expense. In soliciting your support, by annual subscription or otherwise, they also beg to suggest that donations of port wine, brandy and *linen* rags even in small quantities, will be most acceptable; as these are the most costly of requisites. The institution of the CRANLEY VILLAGE HOSPITAL resulted from the absolute necessity of providing better accommodation for the poor in cases of sickness or accident, than that afforded by their own cottages. The distance of the London hospitals preventing them from being of much use to the poor in country districts, and the change also to the atmosphere of London, being oftentimes in itself prejudicial to the health of country patients.' We have also received a considerable body of records of the Charlwood (later Horley) and District Hospital. The Hospital was founded in 1873 in Charlwood and moved to Horley in 1909. It was supported by voluntary contributions until 1948 when it was transferred to the National Health Service. The records include Trustees' Minutes, Annual Reports, Visitors, Report Books and Patients' Registers.

School Life on film

Finally, a very different kind of record has been deposited by a former Head Teacher of Claygate Junior School. Mrs. Thompson (whose husband was Surrey's first County Archivist) has placed in our care films she made of school events in the 1960s and 1970s. They include films of the school's May Festival, school journeys to Belgium, France and the Netherlands, a film of the school and village during a year, the opening of the school swimming pool and the new school built at 'The Firs'. As an informal record of school life they are well worthy of preservation, but they take the Record Office a little further (we already have some records on tape and film) into the problems of preservation of records in the newer media, which have their own requirements in storage conditions. They also raise the question of the means of consultation by researchers and remind us that, although we can justify holding such records in trust for future historians without at present possessing facilities for consultation, a modern Record Office needs more than the traditional search room facilities for consulting paper and parchment documents if it is to carry out its task of preserving and making available the historical records of the County.

I must conclude by thanking all those who so kindly place records in our care or draw them to our attention. I am sure that our researchers would join with me in acknowledging the benefit they receive from the survival and public accessibility of the records.

OTHER BOOKS OF RELATED INTEREST FROM
PHILLIMORE

- A HISTORY OF SURREY by *Peter Brandon*
DOMESDAY BOOK: SURREY Gen. ed. *John Morris*
VIEWS OF SURREY CHURCHES by *C. T. Cracklow*
SURREY INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY: A Field Guide
by *Gordon Payne*
A HISTORY OF WOKING by *Alan Crosby*
BYGONE WOKING by *Iain Wakeford*
RICHMOND PARK: Portrait of a Royal Playground
by *Pamela Fletcher-Jones*
GUILDFORD by *E. R. Chamberlin*
FARNHAM BUILDINGS AND PEOPLE by *Nigel Temple*
FARNHAM IN WAR AND PEACE by *W. Ewbank-Smith*
SAXON FARNHAM by *Elfrida Manning*
PUTTENHAM UNDER THE HOG'S BACK by *Ruth Dugmore*
HASLEMERE by *G. R. Rolston*
A HISTORY OF BAGSHOT AND WINDLESHAM
by *Marie de G. Eedle*
BYGONE CRANLEIGH by *B. Seymour and M. Warrington*
ADDINGTON: A History by *Frank Warren*
VILLAGE RECORDS by *John West*
TOWN RECORDS by *John West*
THE PARISH CHEST by *W. E. Tate*
LOCAL HISTORY FOR BEGINNERS by *Robert Dunning*
Still in Stock . . .
Back issues of Surrey History (except Vol. 1, Nos. 1 and 2).
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