

SURREY HISTORY



VOLUME XIV

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SURREY LOCAL HISTORY COMMITTEE SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Chairman: Gerry Moss, 10 Hurstleigh Drive, Redhill, Surrey, RH1 2AA

The Surrey Local History Committee, which is a committee of the Surrey Archaeological Society, exists to foster an interest in the history of Surrey. It does this by encouraging local history societies within the county, by the organisation of meetings, by publication and also by co-operation with other bodies, to discover the past and to maintain the heritage of Surrey, in history, architecture, landscape and archaeology.

The meetings organised by the Committee include a one-day Symposium on a local history theme and a half-day meeting on a more specialised subject. The Committee produces *Surrey History* annually and other booklets from time to time. See below for publications enquires.

Membership of the Surrey Archaeological Society, our parent body, by local history societies, will help the Committee to express with authority the importance of local history in the county. Individuals and groups belonging to member societies may attend the Symposium and other meetings at a reduced fee and obtain publications at a special rate from the Hon. Secretary. Member societies may also exhibit at the Symposium and sell their publications there.

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SURREY HISTORY VOLUME XIV (2015)

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Front cover illustration: Testimonial from female staff to Sir Henry Doulton (see page 5)
Back cover illustration: William Colyear, 3rd earl of Portmore (see page 32)

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THE MARRIAGE OF ART AND INDUSTRY – THE LEGACY OF SIR HENRY DOULTON

Janet Balchin

Henry Doulton rose from relatively humble beginnings to become a distinguished business man, whose factories covered every aspect of pottery manufacture. Interested in new ideas and quick to spot a gap in the market, his business expanded rapidly when, influenced by the work of Edwin Chadwick, he set up a separate company for the production of sewer pipes. In the art world, his co-operation with the Lambeth School of Art was at the forefront of the Art Pottery movement.

Although Henry's business empire spread to factories in other parts of the UK, in the 19th century the headquarters of the company were firmly rooted in Lambeth on the Surrey side of the Thames, where he had grown up. In later life he developed a great love of the Surrey countryside and spent much time at his country house at Ewhurst.



Figure 1 Portrait of Sir Henry Doulton by Ellis Roberts 1898. (Image courtesy of The Potteries Museum & Art Gallery, Stoke-on-Trent)

Early Life in Lambeth

Henry Doulton was born in 1820, the 2nd eldest of 8 children. His father, John Doulton, was a partner in a small pottery at Lambeth, Doulton and Watts, which produced salt glazed domestic items. At this time Lambeth was a centre for small potteries. At first the factory had just one kiln, with perhaps a dozen workers. John was ambitious and around 1830 acquired two more kilns and started producing architectural ceramics and acid resistant stoneware vessels for the newly emerging chemical industries.

Five of John's sons entered the business and, like their father, were hard working and ambitious, but Henry proved to be the one with flair and imagination. By this time, the family was comfortably off, but by no means wealthy or middle class. As a boy Henry developed a great love of literature and at the age of thirteen gained a place at University College School where he studied for two years. His parents hoped that he might become a preacher (the family were non-conformist) or even be the first in his family to enter a profession. However, of his own volition, Henry chose to enter his father's business and in 1835, at the age of 15, started his apprenticeship, which he served in the same way as any other young man, taking no special favours for being the proprietor's son. During his apprenticeship he proved himself to be an expert 'thrower' and this practical background gave him a thorough understanding of the business as the company grew and developed.

Public Health and Sanitation

In the 1830s there was growing concern about public health and sanitation. Cholera was an ever-prevalent threat in the overcrowded conditions and there were major outbreaks of typhoid in 1837 and 1838. Edwin Chadwick conducted an enquiry into the sanitation of the UK's major cities, the report of which, 'The Sanitary Conditions of the Labouring Population' published in 1842, showed an urgent need to improve the living conditions of the urban poor. There was an economic motive as well. If the health of the poor was improved then fewer people would seek poor relief, and Chadwick also argued that, because of their poor health, the labouring classes were not fit to meet the needs of an expanding industrial economy and therefore improved health would benefit the nation as a whole. However, the Conservative Government rejected Chadwick's report on grounds of cost, and it was not until 1848 that the Public Health Act was passed by a new Liberal government.

One of Chadwick's many detailed observations was the importance of glazed stoneware pipes, which, being non-porous, reduced the possibility of contamination. Following the 1842 report, Henry was quick to spot an opportunity and in 1846 set up his own company to manufacture sewer pipes. He was encouraged by his friend, the architect and civil engineer, Edward Cresy, who also saw the advantages of stoneware. At the height of production the company was turning out 1/5th of all the sewer pipes produced in the country and new factories were

opened in St Helens and Rowley Regis near Dudley to serve the northern cities. Following the Public Health Act, Cressy was appointed as one of the four Public Inspectors. Henry also became friends with Chadwick and by the 1880s the two were in regular correspondence with each other.

The Company in the second half of the 19th century

In 1851 the companies of Doulton & Watts and Henry Doulton exhibited at the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park, where both were awarded silver medals. In 1853 John Watts retired and the two companies merged with Henry in control. During the second half of the 19th century, the company produced a wide range of items. Sanitation remained an important part of their output, including water closets, and one magnificent order was for fitting out the Savoy Hotel with 237 specially designed bathrooms. They also produced water filters for domestic use and introduced, what was claimed at the time, the world's first ceramic sink.

The Association with the Lambeth School of Art and the Foundation of the Doulton Lambeth Studio

In 1857 Henry was approached by John Sparkes, Principle of the newly established Lambeth School of Art, with an idea about producing 'Art Pottery'. Initially Henry was sceptical. The company had only produced utilitarian wares



Figure 2 'Mr Doulton in His Studio': Terracotta tympanum relief by George Tinworth, on Southbank House, Lambeth, the former premises of Doulton's Pottery. Henry is seated on the right, with Hannah Barlow seated on the far left and Tinworth standing in the middle holding a pot. (Photograph by *Jacqueline Banerjee*, The Victorian Web)

and, from a technical point of view, he did not think that the saltglaze used for stoneware would be suitable for coloured glazes. However his friend, Edward Cressy, persuaded him to experiment with glazes by challenging him to replicate a 16th century Rhenish stoneware salt cellar, the technique for which had been lost. The experiment was successful and the item was exhibited at the 1862 International Exhibition in London. In 1864, Henry, by now on the management committee of the Art School, commissioned George Tinworth to create a frieze to decorate the company's new extension. Tinworth, the son of a wheelwright, was described by Sir Henry Cole of the South Kensington Museum (now the V&A) as 'an untrained genius'.

In the 1870s the Lambeth Studio grew rapidly. Henry Doulton let his workers have complete artistic freedom and the artist individually signed each piece. The distinctive stoneware products, with their strong designs and rich, but subtle colours became known as 'Doulton Ware'

The Employment of Young Ladies

Many of the students were female. At this time respectable employment for educated, middle class women was difficult to obtain and the Lambeth Studio was at the forefront of opening up opportunities to women, even if Henry's own thoughts seem paternalistic by today's standards:

'For a long while I confess, I was prejudiced against the employment of women. I had witnessed the degrading effect of work on women in the potteries of Staffordshire, where women generally performed such heavy labour as turning the wheel and wedging the clay. I had observed too, especially on the Continent, that where women did what is usually men's work the men grew to be a lazy lot. Still the matter was thoroughly thought out and I at last saw my way to adopt a well organized scheme for the employment of young ladies. The success of the experiment was soon recognized and nothing gave me greater pleasure than to see women working in those arts which tend to beautify and adorn life'.¹

Hannah Barlow was the first woman to be employed, in 1871, and remained with the company for 42 years. She was joined soon after by her two sisters. Ten years later the studio was employing 229 women and by the end of the 19th century nearly 400 were employed.

The Marriage of Art and Industry

The Arts and Crafts philosophy of a return to honest craftsmanship was promoted by writers such as John Ruskin, whom Henry greatly admired. But, whereas many artists and craftsmen sought to turn their backs on organized manufacturing, there was also a school of thought that promoted the idea that Art and Industry could coexist and the partnership of the Lambeth School of Art with the Lambeth Studio embodied this idea.



Figure 3 From the presentation volumes presented to Sir Henry Doulton by the female staff of Doulton Pottery, 1882. Reproduced by kind permission of London Borough of Lambeth Archives Department (ref. Lambeth Landmark 1498)

The Society of Arts (later the Royal Society of Arts, and known today as the RSA) was founded in 1754 as The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufacturers and Commerce. The Society's aims were to 'embolden enterprise, enlarge science, refine art, improve our manufacturers and extend our commerce', and also to alleviate poverty through education, and secure *full employment*. The Society was the principle guarantor for the Great Exhibition in 1851 and, following Doulton's success at the exhibition, Henry had been invited to become a member. The success of the Lambeth Studio was summed up by Cunliffe Owen –

'Following a lecture given by Mr. Sparkes at the Society of Arts in 1880, the chairman of the meeting, Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, director of South Kensington Museum, said he had followed the progress of Doulton ware for many years, and he could truly say that in no other country in Europe was there an instance of such an alliance as that of which they had seen in the results in the Lambeth potteries, between the intelligent, clever master of the Lambeth School of Art and the liberal, generous manufacturer whom they recognised in Mr. Henry Doulton. When you found two such men working together for one great end, you had an example which all the world might follow'.²

Recognition – the Albert Medal and Knighthood

In 1885 Henry Doulton was awarded the Society of Arts' prestigious Albert Medal. Only one medal is awarded each year. Other recipients have included Michael Faraday, Louis Pasteur and Sir Henry Cole. The medal was awarded 'in recognition of the impulse given by him to the production of artistic pottery in this country and also 'the services rendered by Mr. Doulton to the cause of technical education, especially the technical education of women'.

Two years later, in 1887, he was given a knighthood. The company won great acclaim at the various national and international exhibitions held in the late 19th century, such as Philadelphia in 1876. The Paris Exhibition of 1878 was a great success with Henry being awarded the Grand Prix and given title of Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen described the Doulton display at the World Columbian Exhibition in Chicago in 1893 as 'Henry Doulton's Greatest Triumph'.³

Noxious Vapours

However, not all was sweetness and light. The salt glaze process produced hydrochloric acid gases and pollution from the kilns was a major problem, although it was seen more as a nuisance than a public health issue. Lambeth Palace was badly affected. Archbishop of Canterbury complained that no sooner was his silver cleaned than acid from the Doulton pottery tarnished it again.⁴ Henry was called to appear before the Royal Commission on Noxious Vapours in 1877, but argued that he had been advised by an Oxford professor that the gases were

not harmful and furthermore he hinted that the possible closure of the business would be more harmful to the economy of the area 'It would be a serious matter to interfere with a trade which gives employment to a thousand families, and which has existed for centuries'.⁵

Family Life and Ewhurst

Henry married Sarah Kennaby in 1849. After a honeymoon in the Lake District, where Henry was thrilled to meet William Wordsworth, they settled at Stockwell Villas near the Lambeth factory. Later, as the company prospered, they moved further out to a large house in Tooting, then semi-rural.

In addition to their professional co-operation Henry and John Sparkes had become great friends. In 1874 the two men were visiting another friend's house in Tooting where they both admired a watercolour showing the view from Pitch Hill near Ewhurst. Henry was most surprised to find that such wild scenery was within his own county of Surrey. The view also made an impression on John Sparkes, as the following year he bought a piece of land on the slopes of Pitch Hill and built himself a country house, 'Heathside'. The following year, 1876, Henry stayed with him and fell in love with the view. 'He announced, with a conviction which he was to maintain to the last, that there was more beauty of scenery in the parish of Ewhurst than was to be found in any other parish in England. When gently reminded that he had not seen all the English parishes he admitted it and said that after seeing Ewhurst one would not want to see them. Something permanently bewitched him and he determined with all his pertinacity of purpose to gain a foot-hold for life under the shadow of Pitch Hill'.⁶

From 1883 he rented Rapsley and in 1885 was able to buy the Woolpit estate from the Abbots Hospital, Guildford, who were selling off some of the farms that formed part of their endowment. He then commissioned architects George and Peto to build a new house higher up the hill.

Ernest George (later Sir Ernest) had made detailed studies of the late-Gothic and Renaissance architecture of northern Europe, which heavily influenced his designs for English domestic architecture. His preferred choice of terracotta dressings made his style the perfect choice for Henry's country house. Woolpits was designed during the time (1876–1892) of his partnership with Harold Peto. The terracotta for the house was specially made at the Lambeth factory. A contemporary account describes the house as being 'constructed of thin red bricks with rather profuse dressings in creamy coloured terra-cotta, which has a slightly pinkish tinge. The pile is highly effective and has a tower of fitting character. It is all the more picturesque because although on high ground it is backed up by the higher hills and woods from every leading point of view; and this takes away much of its appearance of newness'.⁷ The main entrance is on the north side, but has been moved from its original position. A terracotta panel of *Abraham Receiving the Visit of the Angel* by George Tinworth, one of the company's most talented sculptors, was above the original entrance, but has since been lost (presumably removed when the entrance was moved.)



Figure 4 Woolpits 1885 designed by Ernest George and Harold Peto. (Illustration reproduced by kind permission of the Duke of Kent School, Ewhurst)

The original interior was sumptuously decorated with specially commissioned art works from the Lambeth Studio. There was an impressive billiard room, which was decorated with a series of *impasto* panels by John Eyre showing scenes from Shakespeare. The chimney-piece, dado and cornice were constructed of salt glazed 'Doulton-ware'. Although none of the artistic works are still in-situ, there are many surviving features, including wood paneling, leaded windows and a fine staircase, and many of the fireplaces have their original Doulton tiles and there are two original bathrooms.

After 1892 Harold Peto is best remembered as a garden designer, but Henry turned to Edward Kemp of Birkenhead to lay out the grounds. A small area of formal garden was laid to the west of the house, terminating in a pavilion, but most of the grounds were laid out informally with curved walks to take advantage of the lovely views. 'In laying out the grounds.....throughout the entire scheme one main plan was always recognised – that Nature should not be harshly checked, but simply restrained and be brought into conjunction with Art'.⁸

Sadly, Henry's wife, who had been an invalid for many years, died just before the house was completed in 1888. Sir Henry spent much of the rest of his life at Woolpits, where he delighted in exploring the local countryside on foot and horseback. In 1897 he presented 230 children from Ewhurst and Ellen's Green Schools with Doulton Ware Coronation beakers to celebrate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee.



Figure 5 The Doulton family mausoleum in West Norwood Cemetery. (Photograph by *Robert Freidus*, The Victorian Web)

Henry died in 1897 and was buried in Upper Norwood Cemetery, with his wife, in a mausoleum designed by George and Peto and decorated with Doulton terracotta. Henry had been an almoner of St Thomas Hospital, Lambeth and after his death a memorial was erected in the hospital chapel. The memorial took the form of an altar reredos and was worked by George Tinworth in three terracotta panels, each panel measuring 3.2m high x 1.24m wide.

The House and Company after Sir Henry's death.

Henry and Sarah had three children Catherine, Lily and Henry Lewis. On Henry's death the house and business passed to his son, Lewis, and when Lewis died in 1930, without children, to Eric Hooper, the son of Lily. During the Second World War the house was occupied by Canadian troops and after the war was sold and became a school in 1956. (It is now the Duke of Kent School.)

The company was granted a Royal Warrant in 1901 and allowed to use the word 'Royal' in its title. Whilst the success of Royal Doulton continued in the 20th century, the studio wares became unfashionable. Problems with pollution had led to the closure of many of the other potteries at Lambeth and by the 1920s Doulton was the only one still operating. The final death knell was the 1956 Clean Air Act. Royal Doulton closed the Lambeth factory and concentrated production at their Burslem factory in Staffordshire, which Henry had acquired



Figure 6 The Sir Henry Doulton Memorial in St. Thomas's Hospital Chapel. The Memorial takes the form of a terracotta reredos modelled by George Tinworth. (Photograph by *Robert Freidus*, The Victorian Web)

in 1870s in order to move into fine china production. Whilst Doulton Ware had become unfashionable in the mid 20th century, it is now highly sought after by collectors.

The Legacy of Sir Henry Doulton.

Hard working and entrepreneurial, Henry Doulton typified the Victorian self made man. After his death, his son Lewis commissioned Edmund Gosse, a personal friend of Henry's, to write his biography. Unfortunately Lewis's sisters objected to references to the family's humble origins and the book was not published. However, Gosse's original manuscript and notes were discovered by Desmond Eyles whilst researching his own book on the history of Royal Doulton and the biography was finally published in 1970.

As a manufacturer, the company's growth was phenomenal. By the end of the 19th century they had factories across the country and were manufacturing sewer pipes, sanitary ware, chemical wares, electrical insulators, architectural terracotta, tiles, and garden statuary, and also fine china and tableware. An American critic commented at the Chicago Exhibition '[They] have completely outstripped their rivals and are today the leaders in English pottery'.⁹

Henry inherited his liberal outlook from his father and had been brought up in a non-conformist household. His experience of working his way up in the business gave him an understanding of the working conditions of the labouring poor and his factory was one of the first to mechanize many of the processes to reduce the physical workload. In his day he was seen as a generous employer. On his 75th birthday, in 1895, his employees presented him with an address, illuminated by one of the studio's artists, Arthur Pierce, together with a silver tea & coffee set and an Elgin bowl. The address was signed by 348 names on behalf of his 4,000 employees in Lambeth, Burslem, Birmingham, Liverpool, Paisley and Paris. The company's employment of women was particularly ahead of its time. By the end of the 19th century other companies were employing women, but they mostly reproduced the designs of male artists. At Doulton the women had freedom of expression and complete equality.

In the art world, the Lambeth Studio was at the height of its fame and a second studio at Burslem was producing fine china to rival the work of established companies such as Minton, Worcester and Coalport. The connoisseur, Sir George Birdwood summed up the importance of the legacy of Sir Henry Doulton –

'Sir Henry Doulton succeeded in creating a most prolific school, or rather several schools, of English pottery, the influence of which has been felt in the revival of the ceramic arts in all the countries of the Old World where they had been demoralized by the use of machinery; and through the influence of his example, working since 1871, the United Kingdom now produces the most artistic commercial pottery of any country in the world'.¹⁰

NOTES

1. Press, 1896.
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3. McKeown, 1997 p.22.
4. Clapp, 2003 p.26.
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A GODALMING FAMILY COOKERY BOOK OF 1796

Alan and Glenys Crocker

Introduction

When the Surrey Industrial History Group was formed in the 1970s we began a recording and research project on Catteshall Mill, an industrial site on the River Wey at Godalming (NGR SU 982 444) which had a long history and was due for redevelopment.¹ Catteshall was probably one of the three Godalming mills listed in the Domesday survey of 1086. However, the first specific reference to the mill is dated 1300 when it was occupied by Robert atte Mulle. At that time it would have been a corn mill but before 1360 this was joined by a fulling mill, where locally-woven woollen cloth was shrunk and thickened by pounding it with water-powered hammers. Corn milling continued until the 1830s and fulling continued alongside until 1656. It was then replaced by papermaking, which at that time also used hammers to macerate rags to produce the pulp from which paper was made by hand. This was the situation when John Sweetapple and Joseph Chandler purchased the mill in 1782. By this time barges could transport paper and flour from the mill to London along the Godalming and Wey Navigations to Weybridge and then down the Thames. Similarly rags for making paper and grain for flour could readily be brought to the mill.²

Both John Sweetapple and Joseph Chandler were Quakers and in 1783 Sweetapple married Chandler's daughter Mary at the Friends' Meeting House in Guildford. Members of the Sweetapple family were active at Catteshall from 1782 to 1865. Papermaking continued until 1928 and a series of industries, in particular foundry work and engineering, occupied the buildings over the next few decades. After our report was published in 1981,³ we turned to investigating the papermaking activities of later generations of the Sweetapple family and interacting with their descendants. On visiting one of these he showed us an archive of family papers which he had inherited, including a hand-written cookery book dated 1796 which had been compiled at the mill house at Catteshall. He generously allowed us to borrow it and a full transcript and discussion of its format and contents has been published by the British Association of Paper Historians.⁴ The present paper outlines the historical background of the mill, the Sweetapple family and the house where they lived and summarises the content of the published edition of the book. A general discussion of the recipes is followed by transcripts of selected examples.

The Sweetapple Family

The unusual surname Sweetapple is said to be of old English pre-7th century origin and is an example of a baptismal name of endearment. Many of these

names fell out of use following the Norman conquest of 1066 but Sweetapple survived and a Ralph Sweetapple has been recorded in Bedfordshire in 1309.⁵ Fifteen Sweetapple wills are held in the National Archives dating from 1596 to 1837. These are for people living in the south and south-east of England. In addition twelve wills in a list of Surrey and South West London Will Abstracts dating from 1470 to 1858 mention the name Sweetapple and eight of these relate to Godalming.⁶ However the name is fairly rare so that it is relatively easy to follow the family history of the Sweetapples at Catteshall.

In 1596 a John Sweetapple was buried in Godalming but this seems to be an isolated record. Later Sweetapples were associated with Alresford in Hampshire and in particular Benjamin Sweetapple was married at a Quaker assembly at neighbouring Alton in 1677. He was a currier or leather dresser and in 1702 his son Benjamin married Anne Constable at the Friends' Meeting House at Guildford. In 1729 Benjamin contributed to the repair of Godalming Market House and in 1726 his son John made a deposition relating to the infamous affair of Mary Toft of Godalming being delivered of several rabbits. John was described as a mealman and was buried in the Friends' burial ground at Godalming in 1778. Then, in 1782, his son John of Catteshall and Joseph Chandler of Guildford, millers, purchased Catteshall Mill from Lord Onslow.⁷ Joseph died in 1794 leaving his half share in Catteshall Mills to his daughter Mary. It is not known whether Lettice Sweetapple, who lived at the end of the 18th century near Marlborough in north-east Wiltshire, was related to the Godalming Sweetapples. However her name has become well-known as it is featured in a book entitled



Figure 1 Drawing made in 1977 of the Blockhouse (Catteshall Grange), where the cookery book was written. The bay window was added in 1873. Drawing by K M Dodson of the Domestic Buildings Research Group (Surrey)

The Land of Lettice Sweetapple which describes an archaeological landscape survey of her village. Lettice kept cows, pigs and hens, had a large kitchen garden and grew barley and wheat in her fields.⁸

The mill house at Catteshall was known as the Blockhouse. Unfortunately no contemporary illustrations of the building are known to survive. However, plans of the house on the inclosure map of 1809, road diversion plans of 1836 and 1870, the tithe map of 1844, and sale particulars of 1910 suggest that it might not have changed significantly during that period. The house, now known as Catteshall Grange, still stands. It is a Grade II listed building and a detailed survey of its structure was carried out in 1977.⁹ This confirmed that it retains many features from the late 18th century, particularly the external appearance from the north-west, which is shown in the drawing reproduced as figure 1. A group of four drawings of the yard at the house, drawn in 1861 by a great-granddaughter of John and Mary Sweetapple and entitled 'Catteshall Zoological Gardens', is probably a good indication of what it was like much earlier. One of these drawings is reproduced in figure 2.¹⁰

The Sweetapples had at least seven children: John Downham, Benjamin, Thomas, Elizabeth, Hannah, Jane and Sarah. Joseph Chandler continued to live in



Figure 2 One of a series of four drawings with the caption 'Catteshall Zoological Gardens, Feeding Time' made in 1861 by a great-granddaughter of John and Mary Sweetapple. It shows the yard of their house, known then as the Blockhouse but renamed Catteshall Grange in the late 19th century. Courtesy of the Sweetapple descendant who gave access to the book

Guildford where in 1780 he was one of the occupiers of Guildford Mill. He died in 1795.¹¹ John Sweetapple ran the corn mill at Catteshall but the paper mill was leased in 1782 for 21 years, first to John Knight who became bankrupt and then to Thomas Harrison until 1803. In that year John Sweetapple died. Mary ran the corn mill until 1811, when her eldest son John Downham took over, and two of her brothers, William and Thomas Chandler, became the master papermakers. Thomas died aged 38 in 1810 and the papermaking business became known as Chandler & Co until 1813, when it was renamed Chandler & Sweetapple. Then in 1817 Mary Sweetapple purchased the papermaking activity from her brothers and her son Thomas became the papermaker, to be joined by his brother Benjamin in 1827. Watermarks discovered in their paper are consistent with this information.¹² However the Sweetapples soon ran into financial difficulties and were declared bankrupt in 1830. The mills and their associated property were sold to Haydons, a firm of Guildford bankers, and Thomas became the tenant papermaker. The new owners provided finance so that the paper mill could be rebuilt to accommodate a papermaking machine and this resulted in the corn mill being closed.¹³

Thomas and his wife Susanna, who were married in 1829, had eleven children born between 1830 and 1848, and three of the boys became papermakers. During the 1830s Thomas seems to have severed his connection with the Society of Friends but his mother Mary remained a member and when she died in 1847, aged over 80, was interred at the Friends' Burial Ground. Thomas, aged 61, and eight of his children were baptised into the Church of England in 1854. This seems to have been the reason why it became appropriate, in the following year, for his name to appear for the first time in the nobility, clergy, gentry etc section of local directories. The 1860s were difficult years for papermakers as there were insufficient rags to meet the demands of the industry. This was particularly true when their mills were far from the ports where alternative raw materials, such as esparto grass and later timber, were imported. As a result Thomas became bankrupt and retired in 1865. The mill was taken over by a branch of the Spicer family of Alton paper mill but they also had problems and eventually, in 1907, Albert E Reed acquired the mill and operated it until 1928. It then lay idle until 1939 when it became a foundry and engineering works. Later some of the buildings were demolished, some became works units, and some have been converted for office and residential use.¹⁴

Meanwhile, in the 1851 census returns, three of Thomas Sweetapple's sons were described as papermakers at Catteshall. William emigrated to Australia and Edward first moved to Hurstbourne Priors Mill near Whitchurch in Hampshire and then to Guns Mill in Gloucestershire, to a mill in Maryland, USA, to Snodland Mill in Kent and finally to Allenwood Mill, Branthwaite Mill and Derwent Mill in Cumbria. Another son, Albert, became a papermaker at Llangenny in Breconshire and Laverstoke Mill in Hampshire. Finally a younger son, Thomas, became the manager of Eashing Mill (NGR SU 945 438) near Godalming but when it closed in 1889 moved to Edward's Allenwood Mill.¹⁵

The Cookery Book

The name of the compiler is not given but it seems likely that it was Mary Sweetapple. The book provides a fascinating account of what presumably were dishes enjoyed by the family in 1796 and sheds light on the cuisine of a Quaker household in the late eighteenth century.

The Notebook

The recipes are written in a single-signature notebook sewn down the spine and measuring 155 x 101 x 3.6mm. Originally it had 24 leaves (48 pages) but the first leaf, which might have borne Mary Sweetapple's name, has been neatly cut out. The cover of the book consists of two sheets of paper glued together, the outer one being marbled unidirectionally with a comb. The colours used were green and pink but these are very faded. The cover is illustrated in figure 3.

All of the paper in the book is hand made and the lower edge of each pair of leaves has the partial watermark illustrated in figure 4. Complete watermarks of this general design show the Lion of the Seven Provinces of the Netherlands, symbolically holding seven arrows in its front right paw and a staff in its front left paw supporting the Dutch 'hat of freedom'. The top part of this hat can be



Figure 3 Marbled cover of the Sweetapple family cookery book of 1796

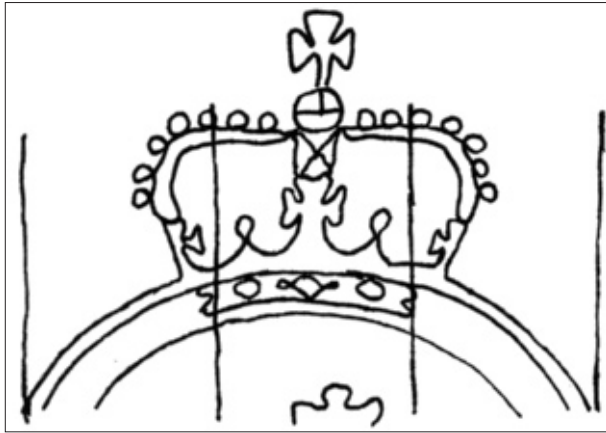


Figure 4 Partial watermark in the paper used in the Sweetapple cookery book. Note the top of a 'hat of freedom' at the bottom edge

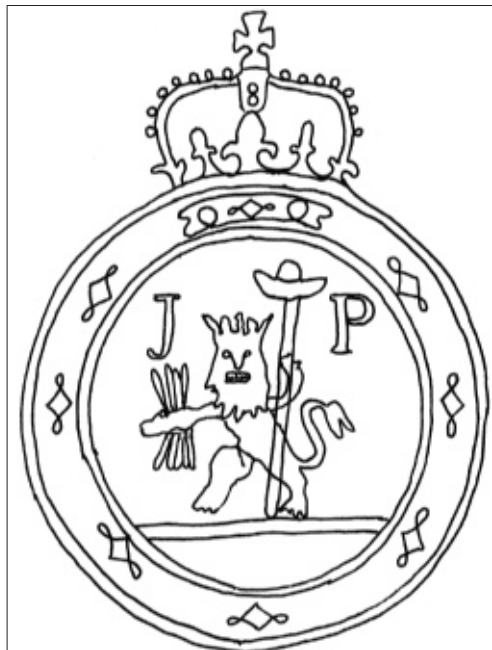


Figure 5 Complete watermark of the lion of the seven provinces of the Netherlands. The letters J P suggest that this paper was made by Joseph Portal of Laverstoke Mill, Hampshire

seen in figure 4 and an example of the complete watermark is shown in figure 5. Unfortunately the name or initials of the papermaker and the date do not appear in the paper used in the cookery book. It would of course have been satisfying to discover that it was made at Catteshall Mill. Incidentally, this watermark was used by English papermakers to suggest that their paper was of equal quality to the excellent paper imported from the Netherlands.

Sources of the Recipes

The sources of the 37 recipes in the book are not given except for the first, which ends with the statement 'Mrs Mannine receipt'. This probably refers to Catherine Manning, wife of Owen Manning, vicar of Godalming and principal author of *The History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey*.¹⁶ When she married in 1755 Catherine was a member of the Society of Friends but at that time her membership would have been withdrawn for 'marrying out'.¹⁷ However it seems that she kept in touch with other Quaker families and was known to the Sweetapples.

The other recipes could have been based on those contained in published recipe books. Five of these are mentioned in a book on Georgian cookery which contains 26 selected recipes.¹⁸ Of these 16 are from *The Art of Cookery made Plain and Easy* by Hannah Glasse (1708–1770).¹⁹ This was published in many editions between 1747 and 1843 and was the dominant reference book for home cooks. Facsimile editions with introductory historical notes continue to be published, including one in the USA in 1997 that contains about 750 recipes. These have been compared with corresponding ones in the Sweetapple book. In only one case did the recipes have identical wording and in a further five they were similar. A modern collection of Surrey recipes that contains 212 items dating from medieval times to the beginning of the twentieth century has also been examined.²⁰ Over half of the recipes are Georgian and of these 106 are from one source dated 1751 at Surbiton. It appears that they are based on the Hannah Glasse book, in some cases the wording being identical. However, none of the recipes are similar to the Sweetapple ones. Indeed the form of the Sweetapple recipes suggests that the compiler had much personal experience of cooking with them and no doubt making modifications.

Contents of the Book

The 37 recipes in the book were written very neatly and clearly in ink with a quill pen. An example of a two-page spread containing two complete recipes is shown in figure 6. Several abbreviations were used, including ampersands for 'and', apostrophes for words ending in 'ed' (e.g. chopp'd, show'd and forc'd) and the Anglo-Saxon thorn, resembling 'y', being used instead of 'th' in 'the'. Spelling, punctuation and capitalisation vary considerably, perhaps because the recipes were taken from several different sources. A list of the recipes is given below. In the book they are not numbered but for convenience they are here allocated numbers in square brackets. They are not in a particularly logical sequence and vary in length from 28 words for 'To make forc'd meat balls' [6], to 276 words

for ‘Mock Turtle Soup’ [17]. The overall average is about 100 words. Three examples are transcribed in this paper. The original spellings have been retained but punctuation and the use of capitals has been modernised. Most abbreviations and contractions have been extended.

List of the Recipes

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| [1] Green Pea Soup | [20] Scalloped Oysters |
| [2] Jaune Moinger | [21] Gravy Soup |
| [3] Calves Feet Jelly | [22] Scotch Collops |
| [4] Snow and Cream | [23] Fry’d Soles |
| [5] To Make Little Cakes Very Good | [24] A Lemon Pudding |
| [6] To Make Forced Meat Balls | [25] To Cure Ham, Westphalia Mode |
| [7] To Make Oyster Sauce | [26] Mock Oysters Sauce |
| [8] To Make Lemon Cheesecakes | [27] To Ragoo a Breast of Veal |
| [9] To Make Common Plumb Cake | [28] Harrico of a Neck of Mutton |
| [10] To Make Curd Cheesecakes | [29] Quaking Pudding |
| [11] To Make Gingerbread | [30] Custard Pudding |
| [12] To Collar Beef | [31] To Make Spunge Cake |
| [13] Mushroom Powder | [32] To make Dutch Curd |
| [14] Mushroom Catchup | [33] Blaue Moinge |
| [15] Pickled Mushrooms | [34] Ginger Wine |
| [16] Browning for Made Dishes | [35] To Make Puff Pudding |
| [17] Mock Turtle Soup | [36] To Pickle Mushrooms White |
| [18] Eels Pitchcocked | [37] To Pickle Mushrooms Brown |
| [19] Stewed Oysters | |

The 37 recipes include 14 savoury dishes and 14 cakes and puddings and the remainder are for sauces, condiments and drinks. In all 131 ingredients are used and not surprisingly the most commonly occurring were butter, eggs, sugar, salt and flour, in that order. Many imported goods were used. There are lemons in eleven of the recipes and almonds in four of the sweet dishes [8, 10, 24, 33]. Other ingredients and flavourings include oranges, Seville oranges, currants, rice, walnuts, truffles, pickled barberries, morels, brandy, Madeira, sack, wine, ale, beer, porter, orange flower water, rose water, ginger wine, wine vinegar and isinglass. Saltpetre, salt prunella and bay salt are used in curing and preserving. The most frequently used exotic spice is mace, followed by nutmeg, cloves, cayenne pepper, ginger, allspice (or Jamaica pepper) and black pepper. Among herbs there are bay leaves, caraway seeds, knotted marjoram, marjoram, mint, parsley, savory and thyme. Vegetables are the substance of Mrs Mannine’s green pea soup [1] but otherwise appear only with meat as ingredients in soups and stews [17, 21, 28]. Those named are onions, peas, lettuce, cucumber, carrots, turnip, celery, beet leaves, cabbage lettuce, asparagus, shallots and mushrooms. Mushrooms are also processed for pickles and condiments [13, 14, 15, 36, 37]; the recipe for mushroom powder [13] is transcribed as follows:

Mushroom Powder

Having procured the largest and thickest buttons you can get, peel them and cut off the root end, but do not wash them. Spread them separately on pewter dishes and set them in a slow oven to dry. Let the liquor up into the mushrooms as that will make the powder much stronger and let them continue in the oven till you find they will powder. Then beat them in a marble mortar and sift them through a fine sieve with a little chyan [cayenne] pepper and pounded mace. Keep it in a dry closet well bottled.

There is also a recipe for browning [16], made from sugar, butter, red wine and flavourings, and two recipes for sauces are for oyster sauce [7] and mock oyster sauce made from anchovies [26]. For major dishes, fish and seafood are represented by oysters [19, 20], eels [18] and sole [23]. There are seven recipes for cooking meat, including instructions for collaring beef [12] and curing ham [25]. Beef is also used in a soup [21], mutton is the main ingredient of one dish [28] and veal of three [17, 22, 27]. A transcript of recipe [27] is given as an example:

To Ragoo a Breast of Veal

Having half roasted a breast of veal, bone it and put it into a tossing pan with a quart of veal gravy, an ounce of morells and the same quantity of truffles. Stew them till they be tender and just before you thicken the gravy put in a few oysters, some pickled mushrooms and pickled cucumbers, all cut in small squares, and the yokes of four eggs boiled hard. Cut your sweetbread in pieces and fry it of a light brown. Dish up your veal and pour the gravy hot upon it. Lay your sweetbread, morells, truffles and eggs round upon it and garnish with pickled barberries. This is a proper dish at dinner for either top or side and at supper for the bottom.

There are two recipes for drinks: calves feet jelly [3] and ginger wine [34]. Six recipes can be classed as cakes and eight as puddings. These are generally rich and creamy, containing large numbers of eggs. Two are set with isinglass [2, 33] and have names – ‘Jaune Moinger’ and ‘Blaue Moinge’ that suggest French influence. This may also be relevant to recipe [4], which is transcribed as follows:

Snow and Cream

Having made a rich boiled custard, put it into a china or glass dish. Then take the whites of 8 eggs beaten with rose water and a spoonful of treble refined sugar till it be of a fine froth. Put some milk and water into a broad stew pan and as soon as it boils take the froth off the eggs. Lay it on the milk and water and let it boil once up. Then take it up carefully and lay it on your custard. This is a very pretty supper dish.

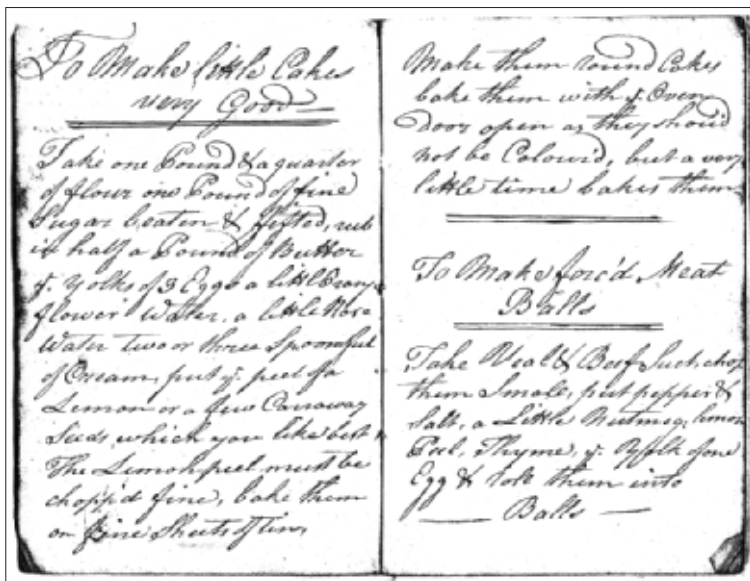


Figure 6 A retouched two-page spread of the cookery book showing recipes [5] and [6]

Intrigued, being familiar with only baked meringue, we made this as an experiment before we learned that it resembles a French dish known as *Îles flottantes*. This is now well-known and published on numerous internet web-sites. However, it bears no resemblance to Hannah Glass's 18th century recipe for 'Floating Island'.²¹ It may be significant that nothing like *Îles flottantes* is mentioned in chapters on sweet dishes in two renowned mid-20th century works, by Elizabeth David and Edouard de Pomiane, which suggests that it may be a more recent revival of an old recipe.²²

We found the poached meringue simple to cook and pleasant to eat. Notwithstanding the drying of mushrooms described above, from a modern perspective the method suggests a problem with ovens at a low temperature, which would also explain the instruction to bake the little cakes ([5] and Figure 6), with the oven door open. This recipe has also been tried with success but in an electric oven with the door closed.

Another practical detail is the use of a plant stem known as 'beggars' tape' to tie the rolled joint of beef in recipe [12]. The Oxford English Dictionary defines this as *Bidens frondosa*, a variant of bur marigold. However several botanists have suggested that goose grass (*Galium aparine*) would be more likely. This has not been attempted.

In conclusion, the material is likely to be of interest to several groups of people besides members of the paper history society which has published it as

a monograph, particularly local historians and those interested in the Society of Friends and the history of cookery. It is hoped that the latter will take up some of the questions it poses.

Acknowledgements

Many thanks are due to the Sweetapple descendant for loaning us the cookery book; the family connection with cooking continues via a catering business run in North London called Sweetapple Catering (www.sweetapplecatering.co.uk). Thanks go also to David Beale and June Hall for discussions on historic Quaker life and practices, Ailsa Dunmur for comments on the recipes and ingredients, Theo Laurentius for advice on Dutch watermarks, Catherine Ferguson for information on wills mentioning the name Sweetapple and Ivan Day, an authority on British and European culinary history, for commenting on the typescript of the full text.

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12. See ref. 1, p. 10.
13. See ref. 1, pp. 8–13.
14. See ref. 1, pp. 13–29 and Crocker, A., *The Quarterly* (BAPH) **26**, April 1998, pp. 5–14.
15. Crocker A., *The Quarterly* (BAPH) **64**, October 2007, pp. 1–11.
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HAM COURT MANOR, CHERTSEY, AND SAINT GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR, 1482–1867

Jeremy Sims

The lands in Ham known as Ham Court, to which the Dean and Canons of Windsor had title, were acquired in 1482, when Sir Thomas Seyntleger, or St Leger, founded a perpetual chantry within Saint George's Chapel to be served by two priests to celebrate daily masses and say the prayers stipulated in the foundation deed. Although there is evidence of chantries existing in England in the twelfth century, it was not until the thirteenth century that they became relatively common. By then the Church had decreed that a priest should not celebrate mass more than once a day, so that chantries began to be established to provide incomes for priests specially nominated to say daily masses for the souls of the founder, his family or others. Many chantries were founded as benefices in their own right, the properties of such a chantry being vested in the chantry priests for the period of their incumbency or in wardens or trustees for the continuing support of the chantry. But the donation of property to a monastery or collegiate church to provide an income for masses to be said for the souls of the founder or others was another method of establishing a chantry. One of the principal reasons for so doing – rather than founding a chantry which was a full benefice in its own right – was that it would be likely to provide greater security for the continued maintenance of the chantry throughout future generations.¹ This chantry, called in the foundation charter 'the Chantry of Anne late Duchesse of Exeter in the Free Chapell royall of Saint George within the Castell royall of Windesore', was to be for the benefit of the soul of Anne, one time Duchess of Exeter, as well as for the soul of the founder after his death. Anne was the sister of Edward IV and had been married to the Duke of Exeter until she had secured a dissolution of the marriage following which she married her lover, Sir Thomas St Leger.² It is apparent from the licence in mortmain permitting the conveyance of properties to maintain the chantry – a copy of which is set out in the foundation charter – that the founder granted to the Dean and Canons of Windsor the manors of Ham Court in Surrey and Hartley Westpall in Hampshire, and lands at Chiddingfold in Surrey and tenements in Watling Street in the city of London,³ of which Ham Court is the subject of this paper.

The manor of Ham Court consisted of demesne land and both freehold and copyhold land for which services and rents were due. The non-demesne lands of the manor were situated in Chertsey⁴ and in Cobham.⁵ They comprised freehold lands, for which merely nominal rents amounting to no more than eighteen shillings a year were due, and a fairly considerable acreage⁶ of land and a few houses which were of copyhold tenure.⁷ These latter also returned a small amount of



Figure 1 Location map

rent, £2 7s. 6d. a year, but the fines – usually two and half years’ agricultural value on death and two years’ on an *inter vivos* alienation – and court fees which became payable on the surrenders and admissions of copyhold tenants, together with the heriot payable on the death of a copyholder, all brought in additional income, both to the lords of the manor and to the steward.⁸

The demesne was doubtless very soon leased to bring in an income to the Chapel, although the first known demise was a lease made in 1504 to the Bishop of Winchester for a term of twenty-five years at an annual rent of sixteen pounds.⁹ This lease was, it seems, surrendered at some stage since a new lease for a term of thirty years was granted in 1519 to one John Gyle of Chertsey, and upon its surrender in turn, the property was leased in 1538 to Thomas Stodolfe, although the document is no longer extant and is known only from a reference to it in a

later demise of 10 December 1549.¹⁰ Although the Chantries Act 1547 had then been passed, whereby ‘all manner of colleges, free chapels and chantries’ which then were, or had within the past five years been, in existence were transferred with their properties into the King’s hands,¹¹ the Act nevertheless specifically exempted Saint George’s Chapel.¹² So the endowments made by St Leger, including Ham Court, were retained by the Dean and Canons as part of their general property holding and the family of Stodolfe, or Stydolphe, continued to enjoy the property as lessees. In 1567 George Stydolphe was granted a new lease for the longer term of fifty-one years, at an increased rent of eighteen pounds a year, but with the inclusion of woods and underwoods which had been excepted from the earlier demises, although the timber trees were reserved to the Dean and Canons.¹³ But the tenure of the estate was not quite straightforward. In June 1567, soon after the lease granted to George Stydolphe, the Dean and Canons granted a concurrent lease of the property for a term of ninety-nine years from Michaelmas 1567 to Peter Carew and George Carew,¹⁴ sons of the then Dean of Windsor, George Carew senior.¹⁵

But Parliament was about to make changes which would prohibit ecclesiastical corporations granting such long leases. By a statute of 1571,¹⁶ the preamble to which bemoaned the fact that many ‘Ecclesiastical Persons’ had let their estates run to ruin, ‘converting the Timber, Lead and Stones to their



Figure 2 George Carew, Earl of Totnes (1555–1629), line engraving by Robert van Voerst, published 1633 (reproduced by courtesy of the National Portrait Gallery)

own Benefit and Commodity,' and had made 'colourable Alienations' to 'defeat their Successors,' only leases for no more than twenty-one years – forty years for houses in towns¹⁷ – or for three lives were to be permitted. Some relief was available, however, by virtue of a proviso to the Act which permitted the renewal of leases containing a covenant by the lessors to grant a new lease for the residue of the term of an existing lease which had been surrendered. Such was the situation with Ham Court. The lease to the Carew brothers contained just such a covenant:¹⁸ that there should be no alienation of the premises without the prior consent of the Dean and Canons, and that any assignee should within one year of the assignment surrender the lease to the Dean and Canons who covenanted to grant a new lease to that assignee for the then unexpired term of the surrendered lease. Thus, when George Carew – Peter having been killed in battle in Ireland in 1580¹⁹ – assigned the lease to Thomas Holt in 1584, the latter surrendered the lease to the Dean and Canons who, in pursuance of their covenant, granted a new lease to Thomas for the then unexpired term of the original lease. So far all was in accordance with the proviso of the Act.²⁰ Then in 1591 Thomas Holt died. The beneficiary under his will, William Holt, similarly surrendered this lease and the Dean and Canons again granted a new lease to William for seventy-four years, the residue then remaining of the term. Later, by an assignment dated 3 June 1606, Sir Stephen Riddlesden, the Clerk of the Ordnance, acquired William Holt's lease of 'the manor of Ham Court, the wharfe called Ham Hawe and divers lands ... in the parish of Chertsey' from Holt's widow; he in turn assigned it to one Anthony Lewis, who was merely a trustee for Sir John Trevor²¹ as the latter had paid Riddlesden the four hundred pounds consideration on the assignment.²² However, it was then realized that such a lease was likely to be in breach of the Act. What William had surrendered was not the lease of 1567, which was no longer *in esse* after its surrender in 1584, but it was a surrender of the lease which had been granted in that year, well after the passing of the Act, and to which the proviso to the Act did not apply.

It was later claimed by Sir John Trevor that the Dean and Canons had agreed with him in May 1607, 'in consideration of divers favours' done by him for the Dean and Canons and of a sum of fifty pounds which he would pay them, that they would grant him a lease of the manor of Ham Court for twenty-one years. The Dean and Canons were then said to have denied that such an agreement had been made and claimed the lease to William Holt was voidable by them as in breach of the Act. The question became of such importance that it was referred to the King for his opinion. He in turn passed the matter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, George Abbot, and the Lord Chancellor, Lord Ellesmere for their opinion. The Dean and Canons were understood to have agreed in a letter to Sir Thomas Lake that they would forebear granting a lease to anyone other than Sir John Trevor before the King 'signified his pleasure in that behalf.'²³ It was, however, alleged by Sir John that, notwithstanding having given such an undertaking, they decided to grant a lease to William Ayscue. The Dean and Canons disputed the nature of the correspondence with Sir Thomas Lake and maintained

that he had written to them on 22 October 1614 notifying them of the King's referral of the matter to the Archbishop and Lord Chancellor and of the opinion they had given that neither Sir John Trevor nor the other contenders had an exclusive right to a lease of the manor. After this the Dean, Dr Maxey, gave Sir John notice that the Chapter intended to grant a lease to Ayscue on payment of a fine of £234, at a rent which was twice the previous rent. Not having received any response from Sir John the lease was granted to William Ayscue on 9 November 1616.²⁴ The dispute between Sir John Trevor on the one part and William Ayscue and the Dean and Canons on the other was eventually compromised – the long lease of 1574 was surrendered and a new lease for twenty-one years from Lady Day 1627 was granted to Ayscue.²⁵ William Ayscue having died in or around 1632, a further lease was granted to his son George Ayscue in 1634²⁶ and this was renewed in 1640.²⁷ At that time the estate comprised some 232 acres and it was reported, on the renewal of the lease in that year, an abatement was being made of the fine payable because of damage done to the land by deer, as a result of the presence of the king's court at the royal palace of Oatlands which was only a mile or so away.²⁸



Figure 3 Sir George Ayscue (circa 1615–1672), engraving by an unknown artist (reproduced by courtesy of the National portrait Gallery)

In 1649 an ordinance was passed by Parliament which abolished the offices of deans and canons of cathedral chapters and collegiate churches and further provided that all their properties should be vested in trustees, named in the ordinance, who were to hold the properties, subject to all existing leases, until the properties could be sold. The trustees, or 'contractors', were

'required and authorized to Contract, Bargain, Sell, Alien and Convey all [such properties], Provided, that they shall not treat or contract with any person or Persons, Body politique or Corporate, other than the immediate Tenant or Tenants of the premises hereby appointed to be sold....'²⁹

If the tenants did not contract for the purchase of the property within the time stipulated, the properties might be sold on the open market. The tenant of the manor, Sir George Ayscue,³⁰ availed himself of the benefit of this proviso and, on 13 November 1649, agreed with the contractors for the purchase of the manor and all the other property which had been demised in the lease, for a sum of £1195 3s. 4d. But the decision by Parliament a couple of years later, in 1651, to create a 'passage for Barges, Boats and Liters by the River Wye [*sic*], running through the Town of Guildford ... into the River Thames at a Town called Weybridge [which] will be advantageous to the Commonwealth', would, he contended, have a detrimental effect on his property, as income from the wharf at Ham Haw, included within the premises he had acquired, would be lost because of a new wharf which was to be constructed on the navigation. According to evidence adduced to Parliament, Ham Haw wharf had been let by William Ayscue for £150 *per annum*, but as a result of improvements which had been carried out by Sir George, was then worth about two hundred pounds a year. He petitioned Parliament for compensation and, on Christmas Day 1652, was awarded five hundred pounds to be paid 'out of the Prize-Ship lately come from Barbadoes.'³¹ An idea of the value of the lands at around this time is revealed by the survey which was carried out by Parliament during the Interregnum, when the estate considered to be worth £206 18s. 7d. *per annum*.³²

At the Restoration of Charles II in 1660 the properties of St George's Chapel which had been appropriated by Parliament reverted to the Dean and Canons and, when a new lease was granted by them in that year, the fine, or premium, paid by the lessee was the very considerable sum of £1300, as the lease had not been renewed for twenty years.³³ Throughout the remainder of the seventeenth century and into the early years of the eighteenth century there was a succession of leases to a number of different individuals, but in 1729 the first Earl of Portmore became the lessee under the first of many leases granted to him and his successors. Each of these leases of the estate were surrendered and re-granted at intervals of between two and 11½ years, the amount of the fine payable on each renewal depending partly upon prevailing land values and partly upon the number of years which had elapsed since the previous lease had been





Figure 4 A mid-eighteenth century map showing the demesne lands of the manor of Ham Court (Surrey History Centre K176/22/5 and reproduced by courtesy of the Surrey History Centre)

granted – generally, the shorter the time between renewals the lower the fine. However, during the period from the Restoration to the later eighteenth century the amounts paid by way of fines showed a marked increase: in 1668 £170 was paid on a renewal where seven and a half years of the old lease had elapsed, but in 1764, on the renewal where a similar time had elapsed, £450 was paid. These increases in the fines or premiums paid occurred even though the prices of agricultural produce did not rise for any sustained period during these years. A subsequent rise in the amount of fine to £790 occurred in 1780 when nine years of the old lease had expired. It could perhaps more readily be explained by the increase in prices that had then taken place.³⁴

The Dean and Canons appear not to have had any comprehensive survey and valuation of the estate made for a long time after the Parliamentary survey in the mid-seventeenth century, when it was stated to have been worth just over two hundred pounds a year. In 1778 the Chapter seems to have adopted a more business-like approach to the management of the land than had been the case in the immediately preceding decades. In that year the Dean and Canons employed a Mr Chapman to survey the estate that was the subject of these leases, which he found to comprise just over 233 acres. Of this, a little over 168½ acres was meadow or pasture with 46½ acres of arable. The remainder consisted of coppices or woodland, together with an iron mill and a corn mill with their curtilages. These mills were the successors of the paper mill established there in



Figure 5 William Colyear, Viscount Milsington, later 3rd Earl of Portmore (1745–1823) by Allan Ramsay (1713–84) (reproduced by courtesy of the National Trust)

1691.³⁵ It was estimated by the Chapter's surveyor that the annual value of the estate to the lessee was £444. 14s. 2d., although the steward of Lord Milsington, the heir of the Earl of Portmore, thought it to be worth only £364. 6s. Ham Court had by this date deteriorated to a deplorable condition, from which it was clear that little interest had been shown for some years by the Chapter or its steward in ensuring that the estate had been properly managed and maintained. The buildings had been not merely neglected but, at least partially, destroyed; three barns had been demolished, one of which was reputed to have been as good as new, and wainscoting and some flooring had been removed from Ham Court House. The timber from the barns which had been pulled down and some of the wood from the house had been carried away to repair buildings on Lord Portmore's estate at Weybridge.³⁶ As a result the Dean and Canons resolved to bring action in the courts against Lord Portmore. Either proceedings were not commenced or, if they were, they were stayed, when Lord Portmore agreed to pay a sum of £105 by way of compensation. It is recorded, though, that 'Mr Stubbs [Lord Portmore's steward] appeared at the Chapter several times as his Lordship's agent and tried every art to avoid paying the hundred guineas', and the money was not paid until 1785, the year of the earl's death.³⁷

A further lease was granted to the trustees of the third Earl of Portmore's marriage settlement in 1802 and, at this time, a new survey was carried out, this time by Messrs Robinson of Reigate, and the respective areas of arable and meadow were shown to have varied slightly in the intervening period, inasmuch as there were stated to be 59 acres of arable and 167½ acres of meadow.³⁸ Two more acres are said to be 'within canal', presumably the Wey Navigation. As mentioned above, the manor also included just over 64½ acres of copyhold land in the parishes of Chertsey and Cobham. There is every indication that the Earl of Portmore, who was beneficially entitled to the lease under the terms of the settlement, was far from being the model lessee. It happened that an error was made in calculating the fine payable on renewal of the lease in this year and fifty guineas more was charged than had been intended. But it is an indication of the Chapter's exasperation with their lessee that, on the grounds that he had delayed paying his rent and that no interest had ever been paid on the hundred guineas compensation for dilapidations that had remained so long outstanding, no refund was allowed to him when the mistake was later discovered.³⁹

The 1802 survey valued the 'iron mills' – no mention is made of a corn mill – at £150 a year, nearly twice the eighty pounds which was given as the value of the two mills in 1778. The building in which the mills were housed was about one hundred and twenty feet in length and, at its widest point, about eighty feet in width. There were two water wheels, each of sixteen feet diameter, one being eight feet wide, the other four feet wide.⁴⁰ What purported to be a representation of the 'Weybridge Iron Mill' appeared on a tradesman's token issued in 1812 by J. Bunn & Company, who had taken over the mill in 1808. This showed a two gabled building with four chimneys and, at the side, a water wheel.⁴¹ Whether this was an accurate portrayal of the mill is unknown, but it

has been suggested that it is a mirror image of the actual mill.⁴² But these mills soon fell into decay. For a number of years they had been sublet by the Earl of Portmore to John Bunn, but he had quit the premises when the Earl increased the rent by more than Bunn was willing to pay. The building then stood empty and, according to a survey of 1820, the doors and the glass of the windows were missing and parts of the walls and roof had been taken away – indeed, it was in such a dilapidated state that it was claimed ‘it would take a man a Week to make a Drawing and Estimate of the Dilapidations.’⁴³ By 1828 little of the walls remained standing and it was described as resembling ‘an open Shed supporting a miserable Roof, the Tiling of which is nearly half destroyed.’ It was thought the remains of the building, which was being used as a quarry for building materials, would not long remain in existence. It was being used merely as a store by the Wey Navigation.⁴⁴ Nevertheless, by a lease of 23 June 1841, the Dean and Canons demised the mill, or what remained of it, and some adjoining land to Webster Flockton and Thomas Metcalf Flockton, tar distillers and ‘seed crushers’ of London, for a term of twenty-one years. Two years later they had erected a new mill on the site, four storeys high, built partly of brick and slate and partly of weatherboard and slate.⁴⁵ The sighting of the new structure became, however, the subject of some contention with the Proprietors of the Wey Navigation, which was finally settled by a deed entered into by all the interested parties on 12 November 1849.⁴⁶ By the 1870s though the mill was reported to be once again in a neglected condition.⁴⁷

After the renewal of the lease in 1802, no further renewal occurred for many years and this was the cause of litigation in the Court of Chancery. On 25 May 1793 the settlement already alluded to had been made, under the terms of which the lease to the Earl of Portmore was settled upon him for his life, then to his son and heir Viscount Milsington for his life, and then to the latter’s son, Brownlow Charles Colyear absolutely. The trust deed provided that it should be lawful for the trustees of the settlement to apply for a renewal of the lease ‘as occasion should require, and as they should think proper,’ the funds to do so being paid either directly from the rents and profits of the estate or raised by way of a mortgage of the lease. By 1817 the beneficiaries under the settlement were becoming increasingly concerned that no renewal of the lease had been sought from the Dean and Canons, as continuing delay inevitably meant that the fine payable on the eventual renewal would have increased enormously. As a result, Viscount Milsington brought proceedings in Chancery requiring the trustees to renew the lease and to pay the fine on renewal and the costs of so doing. A preliminary issue was heard before the Vice-Chancellor, Sir John Leach, in December 1818, but the final judgment was not delivered until 27 January 1821, when it was held that the Earl of Portmore and the trustees of the settlement were to procure an immediate renewal of the leases ‘to make up such term as would have been subsisting if the renewals had been regularly made according to the habits of the Dean and Chapter,’ and the fine and costs were to be at the expense of the party in possession, that is they were to be a charge upon the then current rents

and profits. It was held that the power to mortgage the leases to raise the funds was to be used only in a case where the cost of renewal could not be otherwise found.⁴⁸ Such a renewal of the lease was granted on 4 July 1821. The fourth Earl of Portmore died in 1835 and his only son, Brownlow Charles Colyear, having predeceased him in 1819, when he died following an encounter with brigands on a visit to Rome, in 1839 the property was leased to the Earl of Brownlow.⁴⁹ He held the property for just a couple of years, because in 1841 the first of several leases was to be granted to the radical liberal Member of Parliament, the Honourable Peter John Locke King. He was to remain the lessee of the bulk of the demesne lands until after the manor had passed from the ownership of the Dean and Canons of St George's Chapel. However, part of the demesne was not included in this demise. About 27¼ acres in Chertsey and just over ten acres in Shepperton were leased by the Dean and Canons under separate leases. One of these, to William Houghton Hinton, William Hinton and Robert Hinton, oil merchants, included the mill and appurtenant workshop and other buildings as well as thirteen acres of pasture and gardens.⁵⁰

In 1836 it had been recommended by a commission appointed 'to consider ... the state of the several cathedral and collegiate churches in England and Wales, with a view to the suggestion of such measures as may render them conducive to the efficiency of the Established Church.,' Commissioners were appointed by



Figure 6 Peter John Locke King (1811–85) engraved by D.J. Pound from a photograph (reproduced by courtesy of Bridgeman Images)

Parliament to prepare and lay before the Privy Council such schemes as should appear to them to be best adapted for carrying the policy into effect; and that ‘his Majesty in council be empowered to make orders ratifying such schemes, and having the full force of law.’⁵¹ As a result, by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners Act 1840,⁵² the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England were under a duty to prepare schemes concerning the revenues of the bishoprics and collegiate churches in England and Wales, and, on 26 June 1867, in pursuance of the Act, a scheme was presented to and confirmed by the Queen in Council ‘for substituting a money payment for certain property belonging to the dean and canons of your Majesty’s free chapel of Saint George, within your Majesty’s Castle of Windsor.’⁵³ One of the scheme’s principal provisions was that

All the manors, lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments which now belong either in possession or reversion to the said dean and canons (excepting any right of Ecclesiastical patronage [and certain properties in and around Windsor Castle]) ... shall upon and from the day on which any Order of your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, shall be duly published in the London Gazette, ... become and be transferred to and vested in [the Ecclesiastical Commissioners].

It had been enacted that the schemes made under the Act would take effect as soon as they had been published in the *London Gazette*, which in this case was on 28 June 1867, the transfer of the ownership of the various properties being effected without any further deed having to be executed and the Commissioners becoming entitled to all the income from the properties with effect from 29 September in that year. Thus ended, after almost four centuries, the interest of the Dean and Canons of Saint George’s Chapel in Ham Court Manor.

NOTES

- 1 K. L. Wood-Legh, *Perpetual Chantries in Britain*, Cambridge, 1965, p. 11.
- 2 Charles Ross, *Edward VI*, London, 1974, p. 336.
- 3 St George’s Chapel Archives (hereafter SGC): SGC XV.58.C.7.
- 4 ‘Tuckers Field’; the White Hart in Guildford Street; ‘White Hart mead’; and ‘Grovers in a place called Woodham’: Terrier of Property within the parish of Cobham ... which is Copyhold,’ 12 June 1828 : SGC CC 120066.
- 5 The ‘White Lyon’ and twenty five acres; a barn and seven acres; a tenement called ‘The Cock’; and a messuage and three acres near The Cock: *ibid*.
- 6 64 acres 1 rood and 28 perches, according to a terrier of the copyhold lands dated 12 June 1828: SGC.CC 120066.
- 7 ‘A messuage and five acres’; seven acres and a further three acres in ‘Appleton Field’; ‘Tyrrells Croft near the Gravell Pitt in Cobham’; two acres in Leehil’; and ‘a tenement in Cobham’: *ibid*.
- 8 In 1870 it was reported that the manorial court was usually held at the Antelope in Cobham, at which a dinner was provided at the expense of the Lords of the Manor.
- 9 SGC XV.21.6.
- 10 SGC XV.21.111.
- 11 1 Edw. VI, c. 14, s. 2.
- 12 *Ibid.*, s.19.

- 13 SGC XV.21.112. ‘Timber’ trees were oak, ash and elm.
- 14 Later Baron Carew (1605) and Earl of Totnes (1626).
- 15 The effect of this concurrent lease, which was a lease of the freehold reversion, was that the rents reserved by the first lease, became payable to, and the lessee’s covenants in the first lease became enforceable by, the lessee of the second lease or his assigns during the period that both leases were current.
- 16 13 Eliz. I, c. 10, s. 3.
- 17 So permitted by a later statute, 14 Eliz. I, c. 11, s. 17.
- 18 Such a clause was regularly inserted in leases of the Chapter lands.
- 19 *Dictionary of National Biography*, s.n. George Carew (1497/8–1583).
- 20 The details that follow of the dispute over the 1584 lease are set forth in a copy of a bill in Chancery in the muniments of St George’s Chapel, SGC.XV.21.94.
- 21 It is likely, but not absolutely certain, that this was one and the same John Trevor (1596–1673) who was later a Member of Parliament, first for Debigshire, then for Flintshire and finally for Great Bedwyn in Wiltshire, who was knighted in 1619 and held a number of offices under both Charles I and Parliament: *Dictionary of National Biography*, s.n. ‘Trevor, Sir John’.
- 22 SGC.XV.21.118.
- 23 It is not clear why the correspondence was addressed at this time to Sir Thomas Lake. Although the date of the letter is unknown, it was clearly prior to 1616 when he was appointed Secretary of State.
- 24 SGC.21.119.
- 25 SGC. CC.120349, p. 167.
- 26 SGC.XV.21.121.
- 27 This lease of 1640 is not extant but reference is made to the renewal in this year in ‘Mr Wilson’s Book’, SGC.CC.120349, p. 166.
- 28 *Ibid.*
- 29 ‘An Act for abolishing of Deans, Deans and Chapters, Canons, Prebends and other offices and titles of or belonging to any Cathedral or Collegiate Church or Chappel within England and Wales.’, in Acts and Ordinances of the Interregnum, 1642–1660, ed. C H Firth and R S Rait (London, 1911), pp. 81–104.
- 30 He was knighted on 9 August 1641, *Dictionary of National Biography*, s.n. Ayscue, Sir George.
- 31 *House of Commons Journal*, vol. vii, p. 236. Parliament was no doubt sympathetic to the claim as Ayscue had sailed to Barbados in August 1651 and had gained possession of the island for Parliament on 11 January 1652, *DNB*, s.n. Sir George Ayscue..
- 32 SGC IV.B.7, p. 214. This and subsequent surveys and valuations included, in addition to those demesne lands of the manor which had once formed the chantry lands of the St Leger Chantry, about four and a half acres of land which had been given or sold to the Dean and Canons by Doctor James Denton, a Canon of St George’s. Chapel, 1509 to 1533, ‘towards the maintenance of the publick Table of the Chantry Priests and Choristers:’ ‘Mr Wilson’s Book’, SGC CC 120349, p. 171.
- 33 SGC IV.B.7, p. 213.
- 34 ‘Dr Dereham’s Book’, SGC IV.B.7, p. 213. In 1700 wheat in Winchester was being sold for around £1. 12s. 7d. a quarter and in 1760 at the slightly lower price of £1. 8s. 6d., whereas by 1780 it had reached a price of £2. 9s. 9d: Martin Daunton, *Progress and Poverty: An Economic and Social History of Britain, 1700–1850*, Oxford, 1995, p. 577.
- 35 Alan Crocker, ‘The Paper Mills of Surrey, Part III’, *Surrey History*, 5 (1994), pp. 4ff, where a helpful plan of the site of the mills is shown.
- 36 SGC CC.120352.
- 37 SGC CC.120349, p. 167.
- 38 *Ibid.* The figures quoted in this book have to be treated with some caution as both the acreages and the values of the respective lands do not add up to the totals which are there given.
- 39 *Ibid.*
- 40 ‘Particular and Valuation of Ham Court’, 23 March 1821; ‘Valuation of Ham Court estate’, 14 April 1828: SGC CC 120123.

- 41 J. Hillier, *Old Surrey Water Mills*, London, 1951, p. 126.
- 42 Alan Crocker, *Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, Mills Section, 1995, Newsletter*, Number 63, p. 19.
- 43 'Rough Statement of Dilapidation at the Iron Mills at Weybridge', by William Lane, 16 August 1820, SGC CC. 120123.
- 44 ''Valuation' 14 April 1828: SGC CC 120123.
- 45 Church of England Record Office (CERC) ECE/6/1/124, p. 65.
- 46 SGC CC 117919.
- 47 CERC ECE/6/1/124, p. 85.
- 48 *Lord Viscount Milsington and others v. Earl Mulgrave and others* (1818–21) 3 Madd. 491; 5 Madd. 471.
- 49 SGC CC 117909.
- 50 CERC ECE/6/1/124.
- 51 Ecclesiastical Commissioners Act 1836 (6 and 7 Wm. IV, c. 77), preamble.
- 52 3 & 4 Vict., c 113.
- 53 *London Gazette*, 28 June 1867.

ACCESSIONS RECEIVED BY SURREY HISTORY CENTRE, 2014

edited by Michael Page, County Archivist

During the course of 2014 we took in 296 accessions of records from external depositors and donors and County Council departments. Some accessions comprised no more than a single document or photograph, others had to be measured in crates; increasing numbers consisted of digital files. Sadly only a handful can be mentioned, but we are extremely grateful to all those who have helped to secure Surrey's documentary heritage for future generations.

Old Surrey

Although newly arrived at the History Centre, documents may yet have a considerable past, as records from the medieval and early modern periods continue to appear. Our most ancient recent arrival dates from Michaelmas of 1300, the post harvest year end of the agricultural calendar (SHC ref 9311). An account roll for the Surrey estates of John de Warenne, 6th Earl of Surrey (c.1231–1304), this document with its brown, abbreviated script of almost cuneiform inscrutability, can in fact attest the past in vivid and astonishing depth. Medieval estate bureaucracy exacted highly detailed accounting at local level, with reeves appointed to each manor recording on notched tally sticks every outgoing and farm yields down to the last cheese. Reigate Castle, capital of the manor of Reigate and one of the Earl's homes, is revealed to us at the turn of the 13th century, suffering damage to the stables in a great storm, enjoying its own vineyard, and fringed by a crop of barley grown up to the castle walls. Wilfred Hooper obtained sight of the Reigate account in the 1940s and published a summary, but the full record is now available to researchers. Similar accounts of the manors of Dorking, Newdigate, East Betchworth and Harrowsley include details of crops, livestock, some named tenants, and evidence of early industries: in Dorking management of the large forested area of Holmwood is recorded with expenses of charcoal burning and the wages of a swineherd, while East Betchworth bore the expense of a new millstone brought from London by river to Kingston and across the county by cart.

The gift of a deed of September 1552, long separated from closely related documents among the Bray family and estate archives (SHC ref G85), adds further to our picture of the land dealings of Sir Edward Bray of Shere, and provides enough detail for us to trace clearly the boundaries of the 2 acres conveyed near Ewhurst Green more than 450 years later. Sir Edward Bray (d.1558) acquired most of the extensive Bray estates in Shere, Cranleigh and Ewhurst, between

1528 and 1553, his uncle Sir Reginald Bray originally having received the manor of Shere Vachery in the area from King Henry VII. Sir Edward's expenditure must have been notable, and by the time he purchased the manor of Coneyhurst, several deeds including our new one (SHC ref 9283) show him creating and selling new freeholds out of this and other of his manors in order to generate some ready money (for the cash in hand, his future income from the land would be only 1d per annum). The deed is a feoffment (absolute sale) confirming a conveyance to Richard Watford, a local yeoman farmer, of 2 acres at Gadbridge. Bray's authority is shown by his personal seal, the Bray family badge of a hemp-bray (a device used in rope making), and also his sign manual or signature, an early example of a hand-written name used as validation.

Two Surrey Families

The Loseley Manuscripts, the records of the More, later More-Molyneux family, are our most extensive and important family estate archive. Most often celebrated for the Tudor and Stuart series of correspondence and papers, which is a rich source for both national and local affairs of the period, the archive is also remarkable for the breadth of evidence it offers for the lives of the family at Loseley and at large, from the early 16th century onwards. Recent years have seen great progress in the cataloguing of family letters written during the 18th and early 19th century, and we were also fortunate to receive a new deposit of records which relate to this later period of the More-Molyneux story. A beautiful bound set of maps and a written survey of the manor of Godalming and the related manor of Catteshall in 1819–1820, dating between the Inclosure and tithe surveys, is given added significance because it was made by Lieutenant Henry More Molyneux of the Royal Navy, eldest son of the family (SHC ref 9315/1/2). The volume exhibits Henry's joy in fine detail, with each compass star individually styled, some with nautical flags, and is both a showpiece of his skill in an essential naval art, and a celebration of the family's estate, held since 1601. Sadly, Henry died in 1822, aged about 29.

Further records of the much longer naval career of his nephew Admiral Robert Henry Molyneux (1838–1904) are included in this new deposit (SHC ref 9315/2/-), including letterbooks describing turbulent times in Egypt (in this case in 1883). The social and cultural lives of the family are illuminated by an additional recipe book and travel diaries. The diary of a lady gives a plentifully illustrated account of several years' tour of Europe, 1838–1842, including a cartoon narrative of the activities of a pair of gentlemen in Italy (see illustration) and an amused account of the treatment offered her by a German doctor for 'a very slight sore throat': 'he immediately sent me to bed & to be covered and recovered with blankets ... no meat was to pass my lips for fourteen days, I was to lose no time in taking an emetic, then came a medicinal tea ... & worse than all an immense bottle of black mixture..' (SHC ref 9315/3/2). A later diary, of 1872, probably kept by William More Molyneux, includes somewhat aloof comments on his fellow British tourists, and Americans, some in outlandish



Figure 1 Map of Godalming town centre, oriented east: the written survey records property ownership in 1820 (SHC ref 9315/1/2)

'headgear', whom he thought better off in their own countries than in Italy (SHC ref 9315/3/3).

Although the papers of the Lushington family of Ockham Park and Pyports in Cobham (SHC ref 7854) have been in our care for some years, it is only



Figure 2 Untitled cartoon from travel diary by a lady and probably set in Italy, depicting gentlemen paying a lady attentions, their duel, in which one loses his hat, their games of billiards and cards, and finally a dance (SHC ref 9315/3/2)

recently that their richness as a source for local, cultural and intellectual history has become apparent. This is because a detailed catalogue of the archive has now been completed thanks to an award in 2013 from the National Cataloguing Grants Programme. The papers, chiefly correspondence, relate to three generations of the Lushington family and span 150 years, and the catalogue runs to over 8000 individual item descriptions.

The founder of the Surrey branch of the family was Dr Stephen Lushington (1782–1873), who rented Ockham Park as his country seat. An eminent lawyer who represented Queen Caroline, wife of King George IV, and Lady Byron in their famous divorce cases and known as the man who ‘knew the Byron secret’, he was also a reformer who campaigned for the ending of capital punishment

and the slave trade. Thanks to the Surrey History Trust we acquired in 2014 a brief verse which Stephen Lushington wrote in 1823 on slavery (SHC ref 9378) to supplement the correspondence relating to his career in 1785.

His children included Vernon Lushington (1832–1912), also a lawyer and a County Court judge in Surrey from 1877. Vernon was a disciple of the philosophical movement of Positivism and also drawn to Christian Socialism, going on to serve on the Council of the Working Men’s College alongside John Ruskin and Dante Gabriel Rossetti. It was through the College that Lushington came to introduce Edward Burne-Jones to Rossetti. Burne-Jones later wrote to Lushington, ‘My first introduction to Gabriel was your doing – and big results it brought into my life.’ In 1865, Vernon married Jane Mowatt, daughter of Francis Mowatt, Liberal MP for Penryn, Cornwall, and afterwards for Cambridge. They lived at Wheelers Farm, Pyrford, and then at Pypports, Cobham, while maintaining a London home at 36 Kensington Square. Jane died in 1884 and the archive includes both sides of a remarkable husband and wife correspondence for the near 20 years of their married life. Vernon’s friends included the artists William Holman Hunt and William Morris and he visited the latter at Kelmscott: ‘I caught sight of him first in his punt on the river fishing: he hailed and came on shore. During my stay I plied him, you may be sure, with many questions. He answered them as best he could, marching up and down rather fiercely, and expressing himself pretty strongly as he evidently loves to do’. They walked together towards Lechlade and ‘on the way he showed me Kelmscott church, and there I saw a bit of his choleric nature. We found a man there replastering the wall of the east end. WM asked him a few angry questions and then said to me ‘This will cost the parson £5. I shall withdraw my subscription and charge him with perfidy!’ (SHC ref 7854/5/1/87a–c).

Vernon and Jane’s three daughters, Katherine, Margaret and Susan, were all talented musicians and were tutored in their musical studies by the composer Sir Hubert Parry, a family friend, and neighbour in Kensington Square. The artist Arthur Hughes, another family friend, captured them music-making in his portrait of Jane and the three girls at their Cobham home, entitled ‘The Home Quartet’. The eldest daughter Kitty (1867–1922), married Leopold Maxse the journalist and political writer and editor of the ‘National Review’ whose family then lived at Dunley Hill near Effingham. Her friendship with Virginia Woolf (née Stephen) resulted in Kitty being used as the model for ‘Mrs Dalloway’ in the novel of that name. Kitty and Leo were engaged at Talland House in Cornwall, the summer residence of the Stephen family and Woolf later used events at the summer house parties at Talland as the basis of her novel ‘To The Lighthouse’. The second daughter Margaret (1869–1906), married Stephen Massingberd of Gunby Hall, Lincolnshire, and continued the family’s musical traditions by organising music festivals in Lincolnshire.

The youngest daughter, Susan (1870–1953), who never married, moved after her father’s death to Kingsley just over the Surrey border in Hampshire where she established herself as a rather eccentric, somewhat formidable, but



Figure 3 Vernon Lushington, 1858 and later (SHC ref 7854/4/47/3/5)

much loved personality. She lived an extremely active and varied life, taking part in musical pursuits of all types and was awarded the MBE in 1943. Susan's diaries provide a fascinating and detailed record of her activities and impressions during the 1880s and 1890s and her correspondence includes letters from many



Figure 4 Ockham School, c.1870 (SHC ref 7854/4/47/3/1)

people involved in the development and performance of music in the early 20th century and letters and concert programmes relating to her own musical performances at Kingsley and elsewhere. During the two World Wars she provided musical entertainments for a large number of servicemen based at the army camp at Bordon near her Kingsley home and many later wrote back to her from the front line. One such writer was Susan's relation Franklin Lushington who later wrote books on his wartime experiences and served alongside the poet Edward Thomas.

Other families with whom the Lushingtons were associated and whose correspondence appears in the archive includes the Montgomeries of Blessingbourne, Fivemiletown, Northern Ireland, and the Massingberds of Gunby Hall. Archibald Montgomery (1871–1947), who married Diana Massingberd and later became Field Marshal Sir Archibald Montgomery-Massingberd, wrote a fine series of letters to Susan from the front line of the Boer War. There are also letters from 'the artist Earl' George James Howard, 9th Earl of Carlisle (1843–1911), and members of his family.

The correspondence is complemented by a splendid series of photograph albums, mainly from the 1870s to 1890s, depicting many of the Lushingtons' relations and friends who feature in the correspondence, which have also been deposited as part of the archive (SHC ref 7854/4/47/3/1–11). Susan Lushington was a keen photographer and some of the photographs are almost certainly by her. Images of Surrey interest include interior and exterior views of the Lushington residences at Ockham Park and Pyports, Cobham, and social occasions with the Vaughan Williams family at High Ashes Farm, Holmbury St Mary.

Some Surrey Notables

In June we were twice successful in our bids at auction for significant Surrey records which had been put up for sale. The first item purchased, an account book of the Eliot family (SHC ref 9341), provides a record of expenses of several family members but principally the Rev Laurence William Eliot (1777–1862), rector of Peper Harow and Alfold. The account is of its nature unsparing, and provides a grounded picture of the cycle of daily life of the wealthier man of the Church in the early years of the 19th century (1801–1817), with details of expenses for keeping horses and dogs and shooting and travel in southern England. Payments include a subscription towards Owen Manning and William Bray’s ‘History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey’, servants’ wages and tips to servants while out visiting, support for a servant’s child’s schooling and a visit to the oculist.

Our second purchase, backed by grants from The Friends of the National Libraries and the Surrey History Trust, were three notebooks or ‘Occurrence Books’ of Superintendent William Donaldson (1807–1855), who commanded

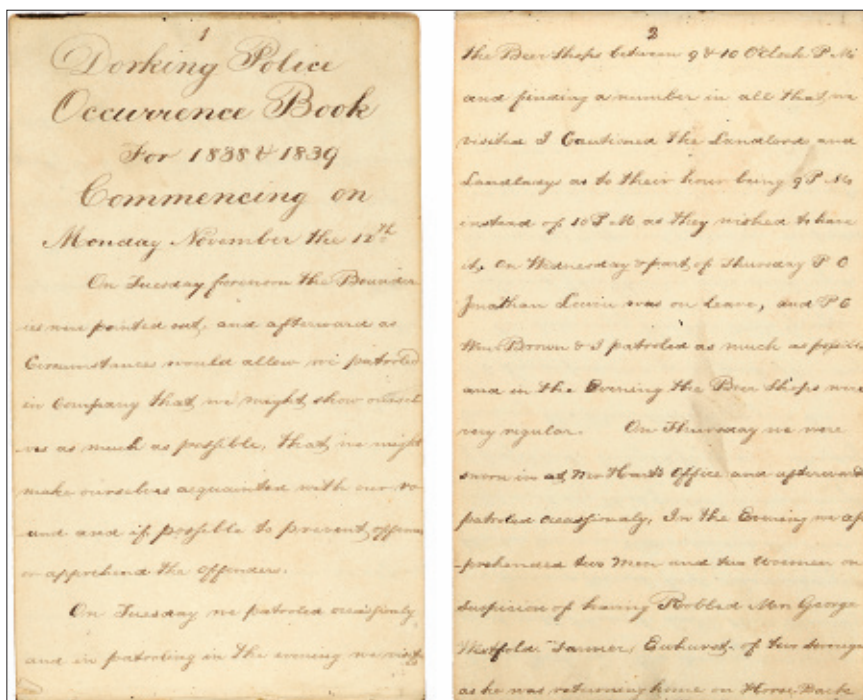


Figure 5 ‘Occurrence book’ of Superintendent William Donaldson, Dorking Police, 1838 (SHC ref 9350/1)

the Dorking Police Force from its foundation in 1838 to its amalgamation into the newly formed Surrey County Constabulary in 1851 (SHC ref 9350). These notebooks appear to be the only surviving record of the force and they provide a very interesting and unusual picture of crime and deviancy in Dorking before the creation of a countywide police service, and stand as a unique record of a small Surrey town's initiative in tackling disorder in an era of considerable social and political change and economic dislocation.

William Donaldson was born in Alloa, Scotland, in 1807, marrying Jane Clement in 1835 and serving with the recently formed Metropolitan Police before assuming command of the Dorking force. In 1851 he transferred to the new Surrey Constabulary, becoming the first member of the force to die on active service when he was killed in 1855 following a brawl in the King's Arms, Haslemere.

The Dorking force was a small one, only two police constables being mentioned in addition to Donaldson at any one time. The superintendent was occasionally less than impressed with the attitude of his constables, recording on 27 December 1838 that "I patrolled during the day and was very sorry, nay enraged to find that PC No 2 Jonathan Lewin had conducted himself very improperly by calling at a number of places for his Christmas Box. I was told by a lady not however as a complaint as she said that they had always been accustomed to give to the watch, but merely that she thought that I would like to know what he got."

The notebooks span over ten years and in total 850 persons are referred to as being involved in crime to some extent, although most of the offences are relatively minor, with only one murder and one manslaughter being recorded. The tribulations of a local policeman and the on the spot, rudimentary justice dispensed are well captured. For example on 16 November 1840, Donaldson "apprehended Edward Randall for having a black fir tree in his possession but he was rescued by his mother who followed us as soon as she heard that I had taken him. I was forced to let him go to defend myself as she struck at me and tore my face. In the forenoon I had one of my ribs split assisting the constable of Capel with a man that he had up for assaulting Mr Anderson. I had my staff broken through the middle while using it against him." On 10 June 1842, he reported that "In the evening between 7 and 8 o'clock I found David Cooper and a number of other boys in Mr Young's field at the side of the brook. All the others ran away as soon as they saw me coming, but Cooper supposing that he had a right to be there stood still naked as he was. I then gave him a caning and threatened to put him in the cage all night, but for fear of that as soon as he got his shirt on he ran off."

We were delighted to be approached during the year by a descendant of Robert Barr, with a view to the deposit of his papers with us. Robert Barr (1849–1912) was a Scottish Canadian short story writer and novelist, publishing more than 30 books, who lived in Woldingham from the 1890s until his death in 1912. In 1881 he had moved to London to set up a London office of the Detroit Free Press, a newspaper for whom he had worked for a number of years, and in 1883

he published his first book, a collection of short stories. His first full length novels, *The Face and the Mask* and *In The Midst of Alarms*, were published in 1892 and that same year he co-founded *The Idler*, an illustrated monthly magazine, initially co-edited with Jerome K Jerome. He appears to have bought the magazine outright in 1902 and continued as the driving force behind the magazine which ceased publication in 1911, shortly before Barr's death. Many of Barr's short stories were published in *The Idler* and the magazine featured stories by writers such as Arthur Conan Doyle, Mark Twain, Rudyard Kipling, Israel Zangwill, Robert Louis Stevenson, Anthony Hope, Washington Irving and O. Henry. Surrey History Centre has now taken in copies of most of Barr's published novels, a large number of manuscript short stories and a full set of *The Idler* magazine, together with a number of personal papers (SHC ref 9412). It is anticipated that the bulk of his correspondence and family papers will be deposited in due course.

Surrey in Wartime

Surrey's response to times of conflict and national peril has featured quite prominently in these surveys over the years and accessions received in 2014 also reflect this aspect of the county's history.

The centenary of World War I, of course, dominated the media, but a solitary, but rather moving document we took in reflects an earlier but similarly transformative conflict. It is a memorandum by Thomas Ford recording words spoken by an anonymous soldier at a Quaker meeting in Guildford in July 1799 (SHC ref 9349). The soldier, looking (in a somewhat unlikely place, given the Quakers' rejection of violence) for spiritual reassurance before his departure for war against Revolutionary France, declared that 'it is well for me that I was here, for I believe the Lord is in this place, for precious has he been to my soul this day'. He begs the meeting not to 'think that a wolf is come into the fold amongst the sheep' and assures them that though he had never attended a Quaker meeting before yet 'I have been comforted among you'.

The even greater war that erupted in 1914 has also left its mark among our new accessions, even before the inauguration of our Heritage Lottery Fund supported project, 'Surrey in the Great War: a County Remembers'. Over the course of the project, to 2018, we are looking to mobilise communities across the county to explore the impact of the conflict on Surrey and its people and hope, too, records and papers relating to the war years and hidden away in attics and cupboards will come to light. In part this has already been occurring as former members of the Surrey regiments or their descendants have passed to us papers and memoirs to add to our regimental collections.

Sergeant Albert Edwin Rice's memoirs, 'All for a shilling a day', written from memory in 1970 (SHC ref QRWS/30/RICE), capture vividly the experiences of an apprentice bookbinder in the Guildford area who joined the Territorials in 1913, lured by the prospect of a paid fortnight on the coast each year at the annual training camp. He never got to enjoy his anticipated seaside jaunt, but

was sent with the 1/5th Battalion of the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment to India to take the place of regular troops who were returning to Europe. From India the battalion was sent to Mesopotamia to try and break the siege by the Turks of Kut-al-Amara, where a British army was trapped. His memoirs provide memorable descriptions of the food, heat and gruesome sanitary conditions, with much earthy humour about the variety of latrine provision, but also some lyrical accounts of the exotic clamour and colour of India, the beauty of the Taj Mahal and the astonishing sight of dawn colouring the Himalayas. After recovering from sand fly fever, Rice served in Kermanshah in north west Persia [Iran] as a member of Dunsterforce, an Allied military mission of under 1,000 Australian, New Zealand, British and Canadian troops named after its commander General Lionel Dunsterville, and tasked with gathering information and training local forces against German infiltration. Later on, Dunsterville was ordered to take the Baku oil fields but was forced back to Baghdad. The diary of Private Percy Walter Eden of Regent Dairy, 100 Garland Road, Redhill (QRWS/30/EDENPW), who also served with the 1/5th Battalion, provides a complementary account to that of Rice.

Frederick Moore, on the other hand, served in Europe, first with a Territorial cavalry unit, the Surrey Yeomanry, and later with the 10th (Service) Battalion of the Queen's Royal (West Surrey) Regiment (QRWS/30/MOORF), or as he put it 'we lost our cavalry kit and became foot sloggers'. The war took him to the Western and Italian fronts and he recorded brief details in a German notebook (with printed details at the back relating to sending mail to soldiers) which he presumably picked up on his adventures. Many years later he wrote a more detailed account of his war, which was retyped by his grandson in 2014, with photographs and maps added as illustrations. The original diary has a stark immediacy about it: 'Poor old B. was blown to pieces Oct 10th had to help put pieces in blanket' and 'So it as [sic] come 11th Nov 10.0 am and we are ordered to cease fire 11.0 am. Pouring with rain no sign of grub or drink so Armistice day passes dismally but it is Over'. The account of service in Italy, shoring up the front on the Piave River through a savage winter, before being transferred back to the Western Front to face the terrible German onslaught of March 1918 is also vividly rendered and the memoirs also tell of his post war struggles to find employment before ending up as a lampman at Brixton Station.

What emerges clearly from these and other similar accounts is that, terrible as the war was, it could also be an exhilarating, horizon-broadening experience for those who took part, who forged friendships and were exposed to places and cultures they would otherwise never have encountered: as Ted Rice put it, they were 'my most bitter and yet at times most pleasurable times of my life ... During those four and a half years I found companionship, and the trust of my fellow men, their devotion to duty, in spite of being ill paid, ill fed, ill housed I made no enemies, but friends one and all'.

Perhaps surprisingly, the records of the local bodies that were set up to mobilise the population and resources of the country in support of the war

effort have often survived poorly. For example, of the fourteen District War Agricultural Committees that had been set up across Surrey by the end of 1916 (later reduced by amalgamation to nine), the minutes and working papers of only two have survived to our knowledge. We were therefore pleased to take in a map which relates to the campaign of the County War Agricultural Committee, in conjunction with the joint District War Agricultural Committee for Chertsey Rural and Chertsey, Woking and Windlesham Urban Districts to implement the Land Drainage Order 1917 through clearing the course of the Addlestone Bourne River of encumbrances to reduce flooding and thus maximise agricultural production (SHC ref 9319). The map, a 25 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey sheet (XVII.1), is heavily annotated in pencil along the course of the river with detailed notes of landowners, the state of the river banks and the river bed, the propensity of adjacent land to flood and measures taken to improve the condition of the Bourne. The cleansing of the Bourne was part of a larger initiative to clear the Wey and Mole and their major tributaries. According to the report of the County War Agricultural Committee's Executive Committee of October 1918 36 notices had been served on riparian occupiers along the Wey to cleanse channels and remove obstructions and in cases of non-compliance 25 Prisoners of War had been used at the expense of frontagers, based at a camp at Foxhill, Pyrford, on land provided by Captain the Hon Rupert Guinness, MP.

During World War I, Surrey provided a haven for many refugees from German-occupied Belgium. As war overshadowed the county again, Surrey schools and homes offered refuge to Jewish children escaping Nazi oppression in Europe. Records at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM), Washington, include the papers of John (Hans) Goldmeier, a former pupil of Stootley Rough School, Haslemere, and Alice Goldberger, director of Weir Courtney, Lingfield. In 2014, the USHMM presented us with digital copies of these records which offer a fascinating insight into how these children coped with an uncertain future in a foreign country.

In April 1939, Hans Goldmeier was sent from Germany to England, and although his parents followed later that year, he lived apart from his family for most of the war. After the death of his father, his mother secured work in Guildford and successfully applied for a place for Hans at Stootley Rough School, founded by Dr Hilde Lion in 1934 for refugee Jewish children. Hans formed strong bonds with his teachers and fellow pupils before emigrating to the USA. The collection (SHC ref Z/635) includes correspondence with Dr Lion, Hans's schoolwork at Stootley Rough, and reminiscences of 'Stootley Roughians' at the many post-war reunions.

Alice Goldberger also came to England from Germany in 1939. She established a nursery school for children of 'enemy aliens' on the Isle of Man, before becoming superintendent of Anna Freud's Hampstead War Nurseries. In 1945, Goldberger was appointed director of a home for the very youngest of 700 child Holocaust survivors flown to Britain. Weir Courtney was offered by its owners,



Figure 6 Child Holocaust survivors housed at Weir Courtney, Lingfield, from the Alice Goldberger Collection (SHC ref Z/634/1). Reproduced courtesy of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

Sir Benjamin and Lady Drage, until a more permanent home could be found, and here Goldberger and her staff cared for 24 children before relocating to Isleworth in 1948. The collection (Z/634) includes progress reports, photograph albums, and a delightful selection of drawings and poems by the children.

Surrey also played host during the war to a number of evacuated London organisations, including the Central Electricity Board, which purchased Horsley Towers in 1939 and adapted it as its headquarters when air raids drove it from London. A Social Council was established to coordinate the staff's social life and the Council produced a regular magazine, the 'Horsley Boarder'. We were delighted to take in the first 12 issues of the magazine which contain articles on a variety of subjects, many of a humorous nature. There are, however, also more serious articles, for example, a brief history of Horsley Towers, reminiscences of experiences during World War I, accounts by former staff members of their current war service and an article on 'The Best of Surrey'; issue no. 9 contains an article on keeping the electricity supply going. Also included is news of social and athletic events run by the CEB, including art classes, a choral society, a film society, folk dancing, football, German study groups, a tennis section and lectures and debates on contemporary issues. Members of the staff also contributed to the formation of the Surrey Social Council which represented the communities of thirteen evacuated firms totalling more than 2000 people. It indicates that, whilst initially developing sporting and social activities, the Surrey Social Council also encouraged community work, liaising with local hospitals to provide film shows and gramophone concerts for wounded servicemen and organising sewing parties to provide 'quantities of swabs and dressings when convoys arrive'.

Records with a truly contemporary resonance are a significant set of papers relating to the Guildford, later Surrey Stop the War Coalition, and of the Guildford and District Peace and Justice Network (SHC ref 9408). The Coalition was originally formed following the attacks on the United States on 11 September 2001 and the ensuing allied campaign directed against the Taliban in Afghanistan. Bringing together peace activists from across the county, it was particularly active in opposing the British and American war on Iraq in 2003, as part of the national Stop the War Coalition. When the Surrey Stop the War Coalition changed from being a local Guildford group to becoming a Surrey-wide network of individuals and representatives from local groups this led ultimately to the formation of a new Guildford based peace group called the Guildford and District Peace and Justice Network. The minutes, campaigning literature, newsletters and correspondence provide a compelling record of the variety and passionate conviction of peace campaigners across and beyond the county and shed light on one dimension of the response to one of the most polarising political decisions of the modern era.

Surrey's Health and Welfare

Over the year we have taken in a number of significant accessions from organisations involved in social welfare or health care preceding or supplementing that provided by the state and the National Health Service.

The original purpose of Oddfellows societies, whose history extends back many centuries, was to provide care and financial support for subscribing members

and their families in times of hardship. The Mitcham District of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, Manchester Unity Friendly Society whose activities now extend as far south as Crawley and Haywards Heath, was established in 1841 and was affiliated to the Manchester Unity which originally broke away from the United Grand Order in 1810 to bring together a number of local societies in the Manchester area. Printed papers and other records relating to the District and its constituent lodges, which by 1905 numbered 31, with 3880 members in total, have been deposited with us, dating back to 1867, the earliest records of Surrey-based Oddfellows in our care (SHC ref 9287). The collection includes rules, printed reports and financial papers relating to the District and a number of local lodges including for example, the 'Loyal "Clara Davis" Female Lodge' in Reigate, the 'Loyal Southborough Lodge' in Surbiton and the 'Loyal Temple of Friendship Lodge' in Epsom. The first set of District rules, 1867, reveal that the objectives of the organisation were to defray members' funeral expenses, give financial assistance in times of sickness, help members who were travelling to seek employment and provide temporary relief in times of 'pecuniary distress'. At that time a monthly contribution of 1s 8d by an eighteen year old and 3s 7d by a forty-four year old would secure 12s per week in the first 6 months of sickness (falling to 6s after the first year) and £12 on death (£6 on death of a member's wife). A report of 1887 on the affairs of The Victory Lodge, Temple of Friendship Lodge and Orphans' Protector Lodge criticises those lodges for over generous benefits and inadequate contributions which had created a financial crisis. A collection of papers of E J Sadleir, Treasurer of the Mitcham District, includes notebooks in which he accumulated information relating to the history of the Lodges within the District, including date of foundation, place of meeting, and membership and capital in 1905.

Last summer Whiteley Village Homes Trust deposited with us a very fine collection of plans covering the original construction of and subsequent alterations to the cottages and other buildings at Whiteley Village, Walton-on-Thames (SHC ref 9371). William Whiteley, founder of Whiteley's department store in Bayswater, died in 1907, shot by a man claiming to be his illegitimate son. In his will he left some £1 million for the purchase 'of buildings to be used and occupied by aged poor persons of either sex as homes in their old age'. In 1911 the trustees of his estate purchased 225 acres in Walton-on-Thames to establish a village in fulfilment of Whiteley's wishes. After a competition limited to six architects, the formal and symmetrical plan of Frank Atkinson was selected and the Village was built between 1914 and 1921. The first resident moved in in 1917.

Many of the buildings in the Village, which include cottages, entrance lodges, shop, village hall, club house, church and chapel, are splendid examples of the Arts and Crafts style and were the work of such notable architects as Sir Reginal Blomfield, Sir Mervyn Macartney, Frank Atkinson, Ernest Newton, Sir Aston Webb, Walter Cave, Sir Ernest George and Sir Walter Tapper. Later buildings (1925–1937) were by Maurice Webb, son of Sir Aston. Apparently

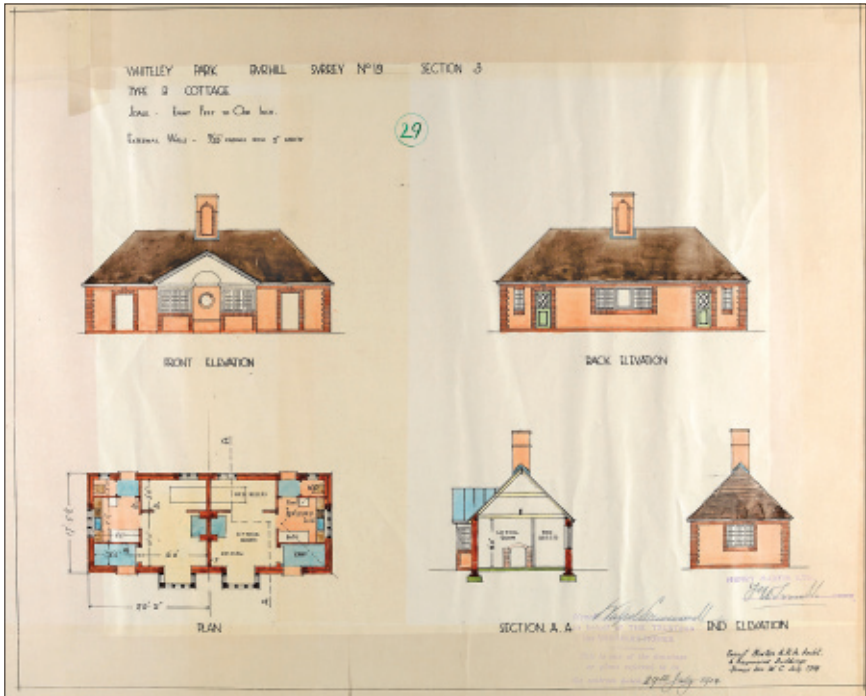


Figure 7 Design for cottage for Whiteley Village by Ernest Newton, 1914 (SHC ref 9371/1/9/20)

the design of the cottages had to be modified after the first two were built as they were considered too grand for the intended inhabitants! We were delighted to receive on deposit some 400 plans of the Village, dating from 1911 to 1984, contained in 19 A0-size volumes.

We were also pleased to receive the records of Hospice Home Support (HHS) (SHC ref 9318). The charity was set up in 1993 to provide volunteer support to terminally ill patients and their families in their own home. The volunteers were trained by HHS, whose catchment area included Aldershot, Camberley, Farnborough, Farnham, Fleet, Frimley, Godalming, Guildford, Lightwater and Yateley. The records deposited include correspondence and papers concerning the setting up, launch and organisation of the charity, AGM and committee minutes and publicity material. The charity merged with the Phyllis Tuckwell Hospice in 2014.

We also received some records of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing for the Redhill and Reigate area, 1920–1941 (SHC ref 9413). A register of cases and a day book of visits, 1938–1939, record information about patients and the

nature of cases; the day book additionally provides information on the number of visits per patient per month and the financial terms on which the nursing was given. An account book, covering 1920 to 1941, gives further information about the nurses themselves, providing their names and salaries and includes details of their expenses on bicycle, laundry, uniform, board, National Health Insurance, household sundries, drugs and appliances, fares, stationery and stamps. For data protection reasons, some of these records are currently closed to public inspection.

Additional records of the South West Surrey Mobile Physiotherapy Service, 1948–2000, have also been deposited (SHC ref 9308). This charitable organisation supports vans carrying physiotherapy equipment, to provide a home service for patients unable to travel to hospital. The new deposit, which includes minutes of annual general meetings and management committee meetings, 1990–2000, financial papers relating to the running of the 3 vans in the Tillingbourne, Wey Valley North and Wey Valley South areas and fund-raising committee and supporters club minute books, augments previous deposits of minutes, record books of visits and annual reports (SHC ref 1600 and 5194).

Surrey at Prayer

Over the last few decades and particularly since the General Synod's Parochial Registers and Records Measure of 1978 the records of Surrey's Anglican churches have been deposited in the History Centre as the place of deposit for the diocese of Guildford and a large part of the diocese of Southwark as appointed by the respective bishops. Despite this, older parochial records still occasionally find their way to us and we were pleased to receive a large and notable deposit of records from Banstead All Saints among our accessions of parish records this year (SHC ref 9309). The parish archive includes several records of the church's income and estates before the 19th century: a copy of the valuation of the living (income of the vicar) of 1544, a survey of lands liable to pay tithe and other assets of 1616, and a further tithe survey of c.1783, which give us an insight into the business of the church, and early records of local land ownership well before the more comprehensive tithe surveys of the early 1840s. In addition we are given a startlingly personal, indeed comical, insight into parish life, in a letter addressed to the curate of Banstead, the young Reverend Mr Brodrick in 1825: 'Reverend Sir, Through means of this Letter, I beg to inform you that in regard to your Reading the Prayers, Preaching the Sermons &c. you do in a very high degree meet the approbation of the people of Banstead... I shall now point out the reason why, I have thus troubl'd you, well than Sir, it is to let you know that there are two of your performances of which the people rather complain now in regard to burying of a Corpse, they say you are longer drawling over it than anybody. I mean at the Grave, but you should consider Sir, that by your being so very long, you incur the displeasure of the people, you exhaust the patience of them, and induce them to take Cold ... by standing longer than their is any occasion for, without their Hatts'. Mr Brodrick is warned he should not think of

curtailing the service as some London clergymen are known to do, but he really should speed things up (SHC ref 9309/3/1/1).

Christ Church, Brockham Green, was one of the few Surrey parishes which had not deposited any records with us so we were delighted to take in a significant collection in 2014, including registers from 1848, minute books of the pew renters and vestry from 1847 and early annual reports (SHC ref 9370). The church was built by voluntary subscription as a memorial to the late Henry Goulburn who died of consumption in 1845. Goulburn was the beloved eldest son of the Tory politician and devout Anglican Henry Goulburn of Betchworth House, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer in Sir Robert Peel's Tory government when his son died and whose papers are one of the most significant collections in our care. It was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester, Charles Sumner, in 1847, as a daughter church of St Michael's Betchworth but by 1868, a separate district for ecclesiastical purposes had been assigned to it. Its site was donated by Henry Hope Thomas of Deepdene and the architect appointed for the design was Benjamin Ferrey, a prolific disciple of the Gothic Revival led by the great Roman Catholic architect Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin. The local stone for building the church was donated by Sir Benjamin Brodie of Broome Park a gift which proved something of a poisoned chalice as it was wholly unsuitable and in 1883 necessitated a major restoration. The church derived much of its income from pew rents, though free seats also had to be provided. The first minute book provides a fascinating record of the first decades of the church's existence and reveals how quickly it became the centre of local life and the provision of amenities, particularly after the arrival of the Rev Alan Cheales in 1859. It includes minutes and inserted papers of meetings of the pew renters and of subscribers to the infants school and also of the Coal Club, the Cottage Allotment Fund, the Brockham Reading Room and Library, the committee to look after Brockham Green and the Brockham Penny Savings' Bank. The Reading Room provided access to newspapers and periodicals and a small lending library, along with coffee and board games, and operated during winter evenings. The school was open to children of the 'labouring class' for 1d a week and those 'above this class' for 2d 'at the least'. It taught religious knowledge, spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and plain needlework and its regime was strict: the rules stipulated 'no talking allowed during school hours' and 'no curlpapers, flowers or necklaces' to be worn.

Located in the pleasant countryside of Dormansland is the College of St Barnabas, a residential community of retired Anglican clergy. It was established in 1895, long before the creation of the Church of England Pensions Board, as the Homes of St Barnabas for destitute, incurable and convalescent clergymen. The founder was Canon William Henry Cooper, a Church of Ireland clergyman and former missionary. Having established St Luke's Hostel and Nursing Home in London in the early 1890s, Canon Cooper and his wife concentrated their efforts on founding a home in the country for indigent and ailing clergy from home and abroad, particularly former missionaries with no benefice. At a meeting



Figure 8 College of St Barnabas, Dormansland (SHC ref 9358/10/2)

on 19 October 1895, Cooper was appointed Hon Secretary of the Society and Warden of a newly rented temporary home in Dormans Park. A further house was subsequently rented nearby to accommodate the increasing number of residents, eager to benefit from the Lingfield air: 'A more beautiful country or a more invigorating and restorative climate it would be impossible to find'. The Homes were officially opened by the Bishop of Rochester in March 1896 and constituted according to the first annual report, 'the first practical attempt to provide, permanently or temporarily, as required, for a class that deserves our warmest sympathy – the aged, disabled, incurable and convalescent Home and Missionary Clergy'. The Homes soon outgrew their first accommodation in Dormans Park, so six and a half acres were purchased from the Lingfield Park Estate to build a permanent site, its current home. The foundation stone was laid in July 1900.

The College was keen to find a suitable home for its extensive archive which contains a wealth of information about Canon Cooper and those who helped establish the Homes, its organisation and buildings, and, of course, those who resided and worked there. The records (SHC ref 9358) include annual reports, resident files and photographs, and publicity material. An early case book, 1895–1910, paints a stark picture of the circumstances of some who passed through St Barnabas's doors. Andrew Lyons Joynt was one of the earliest admissions in 1896: 'His circumstances are known to me to be such that there seems to be nothing before him but the Work House'. Not all were hopeless cases and some stayed only temporarily – 'After 3 months Canon G was able to return to his

work abroad' – but others remained at the home for the rest of their lives. One who didn't last long was the Rev Albert Tansey from Manitoba, Canada, who begged for assistance, his wife needing a 'complete change and rest' in a warmer climate. When Mr and Mrs Tansey turned up at the door, they were accompanied by their 16 month old child and Mrs Tansey was expecting their second child imminently. After a fortnight they were asked to leave which they did 'in high dudgeon' according to the 1897 annual report, refusing to pay their cab fare to the station.

The records also depict a spiritual community with a strong interest in study, debate and creative activities. Today the College is furnished with modern amenities and offers sheltered, residential and nursing accommodation for Anglican clergy, lay people and their spouses.

We have also taken in the signed minute books of Churches Together in Dorking, formerly Dorking Council of Churches, between 1943 and 1981, which reveal the burgeoning ecumenical movement and the quest for a stronger, united Christian voice in the country's affairs (SHC ref 9334). The British Council of Churches was established in 1942 to provide a meeting place and framework of co-operation between the Church of England, the major Free Churches and some smaller churches. In Dorking, the two Anglican churches and the Congregationalists, Baptists and Methodists, came together to promote the Religion and Life campaign and out of this, the Dorking Council of Churches was formed in 1947. Originally the council comprised five lay people from each Anglican and Nonconformist church and the ministers, and the Friends and Brethren were to supply two members. An army chaplain and a member of Dorking Christian Youth were also included.

Surrey on Stage

2014 was also a notable year for the deposit of records relating to the theatre. Perhaps of greatest significance from a national perspective was the transfer to our care of further papers of the Surrey playwright, novelist, screenwriter and Esher resident Robert Cedric Sherriff (1896–1975). Sherriff, of course, achieved enduring fame for his play 'Journey's End', a claustrophobic and intense masterpiece set in a dugout on the Western Front, on the eve of the great German offensive of March 1918, which was first performed in late 1928. The bulk of the additional papers came to us from Kingston Grammar School and Elmbridge Museum, as part of our Heritage Lottery Fund backed project, 'To Journey's End and Beyond: The Life and Legacy of R C Sherriff', in order that they might be catalogued and stored alongside our existing holdings of his copious papers (SHC refs 2332, 3813 and 9314). All Sherriff's papers have now been fully catalogued and their full richness can be explored by researchers for the first time. They cover every stage of his life, from childhood and early career as an insurance clerk, through the trenches of World War I, in which Sherriff served with the 9th Battalion of the East Surrey Regiment, to global success as a feted author after 'Journey's End' took the world by storm. Although nothing Sherriff



Figure 9 Scarlet pimpernel plucked by R C Sherriff in trenches near Arras and sent to his mother Constance in 1917 (SHC ref 2332/3/9/3/2)

subsequently wrote had the same impact as that play, he forged a lucrative career as a screenwriter (Oscar-nominated for ‘Goodbye Mr Chips’) and continued to write well-received novels and plays.

The additional papers taken in this year include such notable items as Sherriff’s unpublished memoirs of his service with the East Surreys, which he compiled after the war. The memoirs include Sherriff’s own maps and drawings and, pressed between the pages, a scarlet pimpernel which he plucked in the trenches and sent to his mother Constance. Also now in our care is a diary his father wrote describing a visit to the battlefields of the Western Front with his son in 1921. Illustrated with photographs, it provides a vivid record of the destruction wrought by the war. The project has also provided us with the opportunity to record interviews with a number of people who knew the author including his godson, doctor and secretary, all of whom shed light on his retiring, reclusive character, and also to obtain copies of other broadcast interviews with Sherriff.

We were also delighted to take in a number of production and other records from three of the leading repertory theatres in Surrey. The largest deposit related to The Castle and Redgrave Theatres, Farnham (SHC ref 9363). The newly deposited records complement the theatre’s administrative records already held by us as SHC ref 6894. Amongst the collection are minutes and papers of the Farnham Repertory Theatre Trust, set up in 1969 to further the proposal to erect a theatre at Brightwell House. The theatre was to be the successor to The Castle Theatre, which, from 1941, had hosted weekly or fortnightly repertory theatre in a converted 16th century barn on Castle Street, Farnham. After the successful campaign to raise funds to build what became known as the Redgrave Theatre (opened in 1973), the Trust was tasked with owning and maintaining it on lease

from the local authority. The bulk of the deposit comprises selected production files and photographs; a near complete run of programmes for both theatres; an extensive collection of news cuttings relating to performances and to the theatres themselves; and minutes of support groups, including the Playgoers Circle, Castle Club and Redgrave Theatre Club. The Redgrave Theatre continued to produce all its own plays and events until 1991 when financial shortages meant that, for half the year, the theatre hosted touring productions, films and events. After long-running financial struggles, the theatre closed in 1998.

The other two theatres represented among the year's accessions were the Yvonne Arnaud Theatre in Guildford and the Thorndike Theatre in Leatherhead. For the first we took in minutes of the Theatre Trust, the Board of Directors and finance committee, dating from the 1980s to the early 2000s. Though currently subject to access restrictions for 30 years, the records augment the comprehensive administrative and performance archive of the theatre held at Surrey History Centre under SHC refs 7432 and 7018. For the Thorndike we took in some papers of Joan Macalpine who was artistic director of the theatre in the 1970s and 1980s and who died during the course of the year (SHC ref 9410). The deposit includes scripts for plays by Joan, programmes for productions at the Thorndike and some production photographs. These are a welcome addition to the records of the Thorndike Theatre held as SHC ref 6368.

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by David Robinson
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Old Surrey Receipts and Food for Thought

compiled by Daphne Grimm
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by David Burns
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(Published jointly with the Under Sheriff of Surrey)

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