

# SURREY HISTORY



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*Rowland G. M. Baker*

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*Stephen*

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**VOL. I NO. 5**

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The Surrey Local History Council exists to foster an interest in the history of Surrey by encouraging local history societies within the county, by the organisation of a one-day Symposium on Local History at Dorking and an Annual General Meeting, which includes a visit to a place of historical interest and, also by co-operating with other bodies in order to discover the past and to maintain the heritage of Surrey in history, in architecture and in landscape.

Annual Subscription to the Council for local history societies £2.00. Enquiries should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Lt. Colonel G.F. Kup, O.B.E., Jenner House, 2, Jenner Road, Guildford.

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# SURREY HISTORY

Vol. 1

No. 5

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*Cover illustration: Porcelain heraldic souvenirs of Surrey*

Editor: R. O. Chalkley

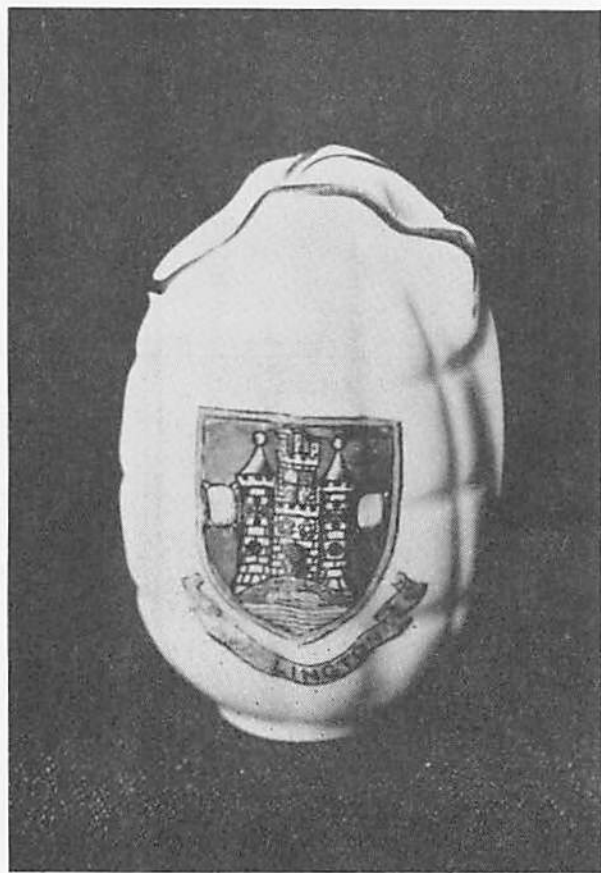
Editorial Assistant: Sheila Burrough



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1. 'A Present from Kingston'



2. A wartime souvenir, Mills bomb, Wallington

## PORCELAIN SOUVENIRS OF SURREY

*Rowland G. M. Baker*

### Esher District Local History Society

Most people when travelling like to bring back souvenirs, either as gifts for friends and relations, or as keepsakes for themselves, little reminders of happy hours spent in other, perhaps more romantic places.

In the middle of the last century, when the custom of taking an annual holiday at the seaside began to extend to more and more families, small inexpensive china mementos—cups, vases and the like—became available in promenade shops and arcades. Ceramic souvenirs had been collected, of course, for many years before this by the wealthy frequenters of the fashionable resorts and watering places. These had been mainly from the larger English and Continental factories, like Spode, Wedgwood, and Meissen, but here for the first time were cheaply produced pieces from a number of smaller manufacturers, aimed at a much wider market. This trade started in the east coast resorts, where a flourishing pottery industry was well established. The articles were usually small plain pieces, simply decorated, and bearing words, generally in gilt script, such as 'A Present from Felixstowe'.

The success of these trifles was immediate, and production was avidly taken up by potters from other places, notably from the Pottery District of Staffordshire. Their sale soon spread to other towns around the coast and eventually to inland places as well. A big stimulus was given to production by the Great Exhibition of 1851, which brought thousands of people to London: people who were perhaps travelling for the very first time, and each demanding to take home some lasting reminder of their visit.

By the 1860s these souvenirs could be purchased in most towns in England. Plate 1, for instance, shows a cup marked 'A Present from Kingston'. It stands 83mm high with a diameter of 78mm. Besides the gilt inscription it is decorated around the rim with delicate hand-painted flowers and foliage. Unfortunately, it bears no maker's mark, so is almost impossible to date accurately. However, the fact that the legend is painted on the opposite face from the handle, which meant that if the cup was put on a narrow shelf or cabinet the words could not be seen properly, would suggest a fairly early date—say before 1880. This shortcoming in design was later corrected, and subsequent pieces usually had the wording or device on the side, so that the article could sit securely in its place and the ornament admired at will. This is how the mugs which were turned out by the thousand for the Jubilees of 1887 and 1897 were mostly made.

The next development was to feature a print of some local scene on the article. These can be seen with or without the 'A Present from . . .' caption. The earliest views were black and white transfers, but soon they were being supplied in colours. Plate 3 shows two little pots both bearing the legend 'A Present from Walton-on-

Thames', one with a view of St. Mary's Church, the other of the Metropolitan Convalescent Home.

It was, however, the firm of W. H. Goss of Stoke-on-Trent, a company with a very high reputation for good class expensive parian ware, who inaugurated an entirely new series of porcelain articles. These were much smaller and cheaper than anything which had previously been offered in this field, and completely revolutionised and revitalised the ceramic souvenir business.

William Henry Goss was a most remarkable man. He served his time with the Copeland factory, before setting up on his own account in 1858. Besides his business commitments, he was the author of several books, a competent chemist, and took a lively interest in antiquities and heraldry. He was a member of the Royal Society of Arts, a fellow of the Geological Society, and of the Royal Microscopical Society. Most of these interests were amalgamated in the production of the now famous series of heraldic (often erroneously called 'crest') china articles, with which his name is inseparably associated.<sup>1</sup>

Copies of classical objects—urns, vases, and the like—had been well-known for a long time (take for example Wedgwood's Jasper ware), but these were expensive and designed for a different clientele. Goss conceived the unique idea of producing, in miniature, facsimiles of the antique treasures to be found in British museums and which had been excavated from British sites. These he decorated with the coats of arms of the towns and cities where the originals could be seen.

The success which the great British holidaying public accorded this undertaking exceeded even Goss's wildest hopes, and with the help of his sons, who had now entered the firm, he pushed the idea with remarkable vigour. They found that, marked up with the appropriate armorial device, the same trinkets could be sold in other places as well; and if the town concerned had no arms of its own, then the souvenir could be decorated with those of the county, the diocese, or some local landowner or historical dignitary. Other models, such as monuments, towers, houses, churches, and so on, soon appeared. Today these, especially if emblazoned with the correct matching arms, fetch a good price.

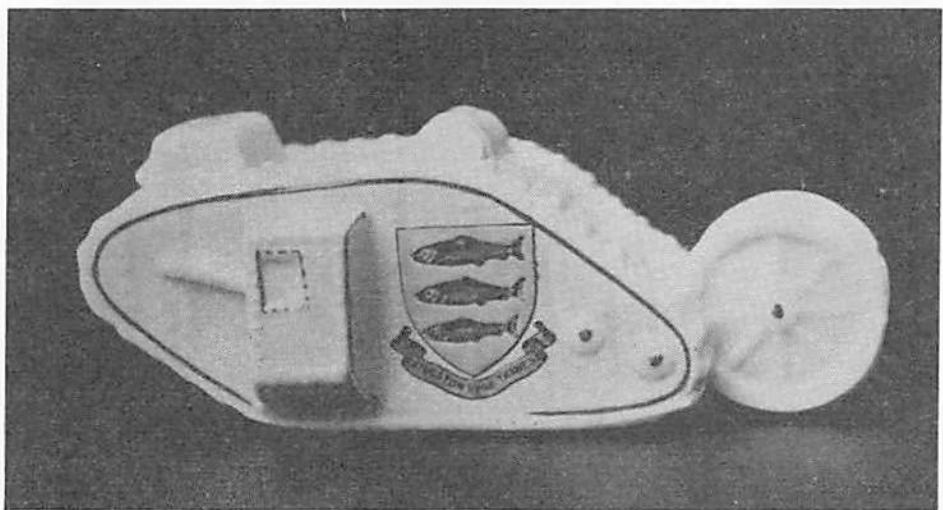
Goss was said to have had a photographic memory and to have ridden around the country on a penny-farthing bicycle with his sketch book, going from town to town and museum to museum, taking back drawings of specimens from which the models were painstakingly reproduced.

Gradually Goss eased up on production of most of his more highly priced lines, and concentrated his energies on the mass manufacture of these inexpensive items, having an appeal to a much wider market, and yielding a much higher profit margin. Collecting 'Goss' became the rage. People started going to places just to buy the 'crest' of that town, and almost every house had a muster of various shapes in their china cabinets, marking the visits which they or their friends had made. A League of Goss Collectors was founded. This enabled the Goss factory to stay solvent, at a time when many other potters were facing financial difficulties and a lot were forced to merge or to close down.

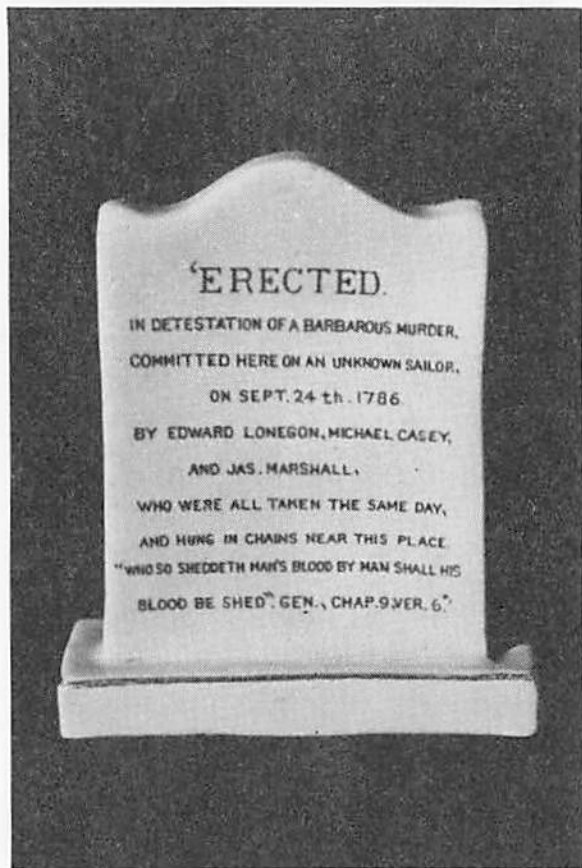
Inevitably other manufacturers, both British and foreign, cashed in on the undoubted prosperity which Goss's ingenuity had brought to this sector of the pottery industry. However, although they flooded the market with numerous imitations,



3. Two presents from Walton-on-Thames



4. Tank, Kingston upon Thames



5. Two views of the Sailor's Stone, Hindhead



none could equal, let alone excel, the very delicate, almost transparent, ivory porcelain from which the Goss pieces were made, and which he himself had invented; nor could they match the fine coloured enamels with which the coats of arms were tintured. In 1912, some years after his death, Goss was described as 'something like a national benefactor in providing a number of acceptable artistic and not too expensive presents'.<sup>2</sup>

True Goss was supplied only through authorized agents, and usually a single agent was appointed for each town, who had sole selling rights in that area. All pieces bearing the arms of a town where an agent existed were reserved for that particular agent and had to be purchased through him, although they could be obtained on any of the hundreds of shapes that Goss manufactured. By 1900 over five hundred agents had been nominated and each year more were added. In that year Goss agents were to be found in the following Surrey towns: Caterham, Croydon, Dorking, Godalming, Guildford, Kingston, Redhill, Reigate, and Richmond. In 1902 East Molesey was added to the list as well as a second agent in Kingston. By the start of the First World War Goss had representatives in 38 places in Surrey. The pieces they sold could be decorated with the arms of the town, the county, the diocese, a school or college, the lord of the manor or local nobleman, or the national emblem.<sup>3</sup>

Most other manufacturers would sell to any shopkeeper. In fact one of them issued a trade catalogue to retailers quoting their wares, stating that any shape or any crest would be reproduced as long as a sufficient quantity was ordered initially; thereafter charges were allowed in any quantity. Seconds could be obtained at a much cheaper rate. The list includes details of over three hundred different shapes.<sup>4</sup>

The list of Surrey places for which 'crest china', both true Goss and otherwise, was issued is a formidable one. It covered not only the larger towns, although obviously places which attracted a regular supply of visitors, like Richmond, Kingston, Guildford, and so on, had a greater sale, but even small villages, such as Shere, Oxshott, and Frimley Green, had their souvenirs, which could be bought marked up with the name of the village. Among Surrey institutions for which porcelain could also be obtained mention can be made of the Whitgift School, Charterhouse, the Royal Military College and the Staff College at Camberley. In the list of archaeological models made by Goss, Surrey is represented by an ancient ewer found on Charterhouse Hill in 1904, and by a Roman Vase preserved in the Surrey Archaeological Society's museum at Guildford. Special shapes with Surrey connections made by other firms include models of the 'Sailor's Stone' on Hindhead Common (Plate 5) and the 'Ludlam' cauldron in Frensham Church.

Besides the towns and colleges mentioned the author has seen Surrey china with the armorial bearings of the following local notables, landowners, or lords of the manor: Sir John Denham (Egham), Gresham (Limpsfield), Earl of Portmore (Weybridge), Duke of York (Weybridge), Whitgift (Purley), Piers Gaveston (Byfleet), Cardinal Wolsey (East Molesey), Masters (Oxted), Sir Walpole Greenwell (Godstone), Earl Talbot (Sutton), Lamplugh (Sutton), and de Warrene Earls of Surrey (several places).

Perhaps the peak of heraldic china was reached in the Edwardian era when thousands of pieces were sold each year. The outbreak of the First World War at

once brought a set-back, with the cream of skilled labour going into the forces, fewer people taking holidays, and the loss of exports abroad. Soon, however, it became apparent that the demand was rising. Patriotic fervour and the movement of troops brought a quite unexpected fillip to the flagging trade. Most were young men being sent to places they would never have been able to visit otherwise, and wishing to send home mementos, especially if these carried the arms of the towns in which they were billeted. Neither was the industry itself tardy in grasping the opportunity offered. Special models of a suitably martial character, or having a relation to the happenings of wartime, were manufactured—tanks, bombs, guns, bullets, aeroplanes, ambulances, etc.—and for the sailors, replicas of their own warships. Within months of the declaration of war, production had started on a series of models decorated with the flags of the allies, and soon soldiers were able to obtain souvenirs bearing the badges of their own regiment. These wartime mementos are themselves now objects of particular interest and eagerly sought by collectors. Plate 4 shows a tank with the arms of Kingston upon Thames, and Plate 2 a Mills bomb with the name Wallington and the arms of Guildford.<sup>5</sup>

After the cessation of hostilities the cult of wartime souvenirs rapidly disappeared, and at the same time a decline in the demand for ceramic mementos set in. A number of factors seems to have contributed to the termination of what only a short time before had been a flourishing industry. The economic uncertainties of the 1920s, the prevailing preference for the picture postcard, obviously a much cheaper holiday memento, either to keep or to send to friends, the change in social taste, with the sweeping away of household knick-knacks, all helped to push the trade further down the slippery slope to bankruptcy.

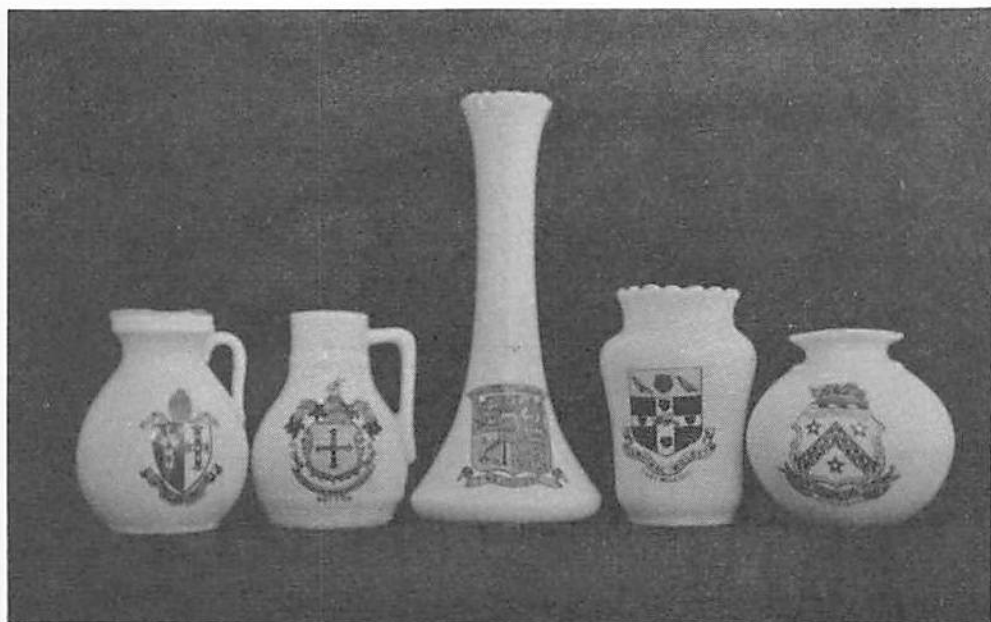
The final nail in the coffin, however, was delivered by the very people with whom we had not long before been locked in military combat. With the reopening of Continental trade the market was flooded by cheap foreign wares, mostly from factories in Saxony. These pieces were usually small, simply-made articles which could be turned out by machinery by the thousand, and were sold to shopkeepers for between 3s. 9d. (19p) and 4s. 3d. (21p) a dozen, and therefore could be bought by the public for less than 6d. (2½p).

'But compared with our beautifully finished products', bewailed one British manufacturer, 'you will agree that in our lines we easily hold our own against the exceedingly poor quality of the imported goods'.<sup>4</sup> The great British public, however much they might agree as to the excellence of the articles, wanted cheapness not quality, and the British potters were forced to slash their prices by as much as thirty per cent, and to introduce new, more economically produced shapes. As the same manufacturer said, 'The course we have adopted, we believe, will enable our clients to purchase British Crest China instead of German, and each piece will bear close inspection'.

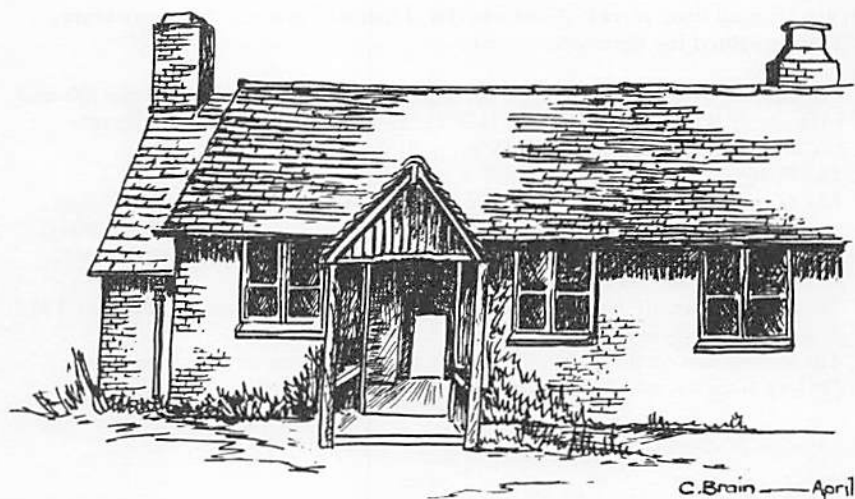
Unfortunately this gallant endeavour only postponed the inevitable. As profit margins fell the smaller firms gradually merged with others in an effort to stave off final collapse. Even the great Goss company was sold in 1929, although it still continued to trade under that name until 1940. Long before the start of the Second World War heraldic porcelain ceased to grace the shelves of Britain's souvenir shops, and what only two decades before had been a national craze was now but a memory. Nowadays a reawakening of interest has stimulated the collecting of these items,

which are after all little pieces of our own local history, and tell their own story, besides being valued for their own beauty.

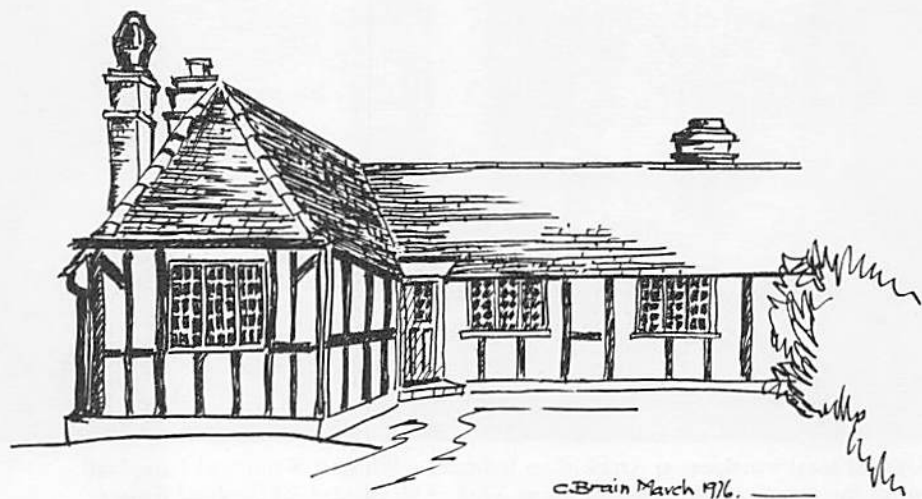
- 1 For the life of W. H. Goss see: Eva Adeline Goss, *Fragments from the life and writings of William Henry Goss*, (1907); obituary in *The Pottery Gazette*, no. 344, vol. xxxi, 1 February 1906, p. 190.
- 2 *The Pottery Gazette*, no. 419, vol. xxxvii, 1 May 1912, p. 524.
- 3 *The Goss Record: being a list of all agents who sell Goss heraldic porcelain*; compiled and published by J. J. Jarvis, Enfield, Middlesex, 1st edn. (1901); 2nd edn. (1902). Microfilm copies in the Horace Barks Reference Library, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.
- 4 Trade catalogues of A. B. Jones & Sons Ltd. (Grafton China), copies for 1912 and 1926, in Horace Barks Reference Library.
- 5 For an account of the pottery industry in wartime see an article in *The Pottery Gazette*, no. 478, vol. xlii, 2 April 1917, p. 395.



6. Arms of local worthies: a) Archbishop Whitgift -- Whitgift School; b) Lamplugh -- Lords of the manor of Sutton; c) Duke of York -- Weybridge; d) Cardinal Wolsey -- East Molesey; e) Gresham -- Limpsfield



1. Lavender Cottage, Bunce Common Road, Leigh taken from a 1923 photograph



2. Lavender Cottage, Bunts Common Road, Leigh

## A DISCOVERY AT LEIGH

### Appearances are Deceptive

*Victoria Houghton*

The Domestic Buildings Research Group (Surrey) is a small society which records the smaller cottages and farmhouses. Invitations are received from many owners in Surrey for members to report on their homes, and in March 1976 three members were invited by Mrs. Weston to have a look at her bungalow, Honeysuckle, at Bunts Common, Leigh (TQ 208469) which she thought might be old. Honeysuckle, she told us, was attached to another bungalow called Lavender.

In appearance Honeysuckle and Lavender would seem to be a pair of semi-detached L-shaped bungalows of the late 1920s. They have much added applied timber work and modern metal framed windows. The front entrances are set in the angle of the 'L'. Upon closer examination the core of these two bungalows is a long six-bay building with four heated rooms (the two end and the two centre) of timber framed construction and probably of the mid-18th century.

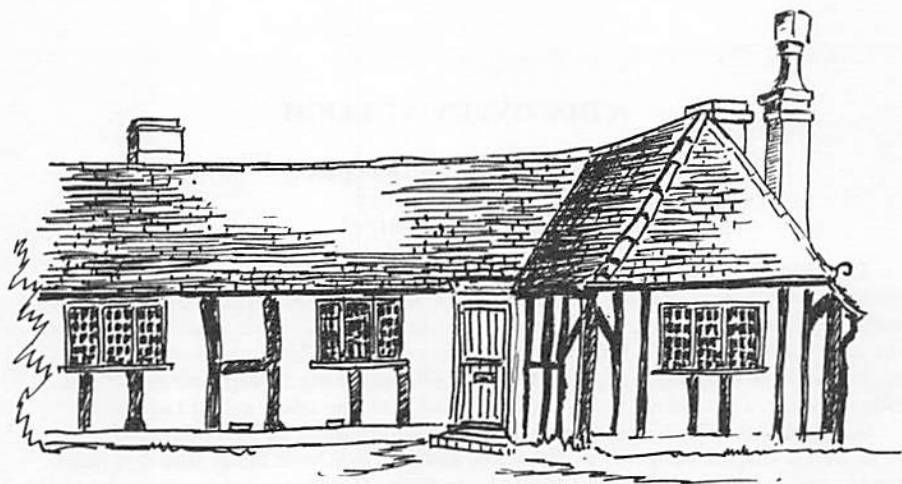
The two houses are situated some distance from the present road on the edge of Bunts (or Bunce) Common, one of the many small greens or common wastes in this area which include Dawes Green, Leigh Green, Farnells Common and Westwood Common. The houses face south, and immediately to the east the ground slopes away to end in a large pond. The ground here is brick earth.

A building is marked here on Rocque's map, c1770, and the position of the back boundary fence of the property is still the same as it was then. The present road is possibly an enclosure road.

The building is framed with timbers of slight scantling. Only the eastern half was seen, but the western half of the building is a mirror copy. The ceilings have chamfered spine beams with slight joists, and in each case the centre joists are pegged with two pegs. On all four walls there are straight studs pegged into the wall plate, and this construction is also used in the partitions. The roof is queen strut clasped purlin with intermediary collars, and the roof tiles are pegged with wooden pegs. All evidence for the former entrances has gone, but the present openings in the back wall could show the positions of the originals. The whole building was modernised in the late 1920s with additions then and later. Scarfing joints on the wall plate are well constructed. There are slight carpenter's marks on the wall tie under the queen struts, and there are some lightly scratched initials, Y and B.

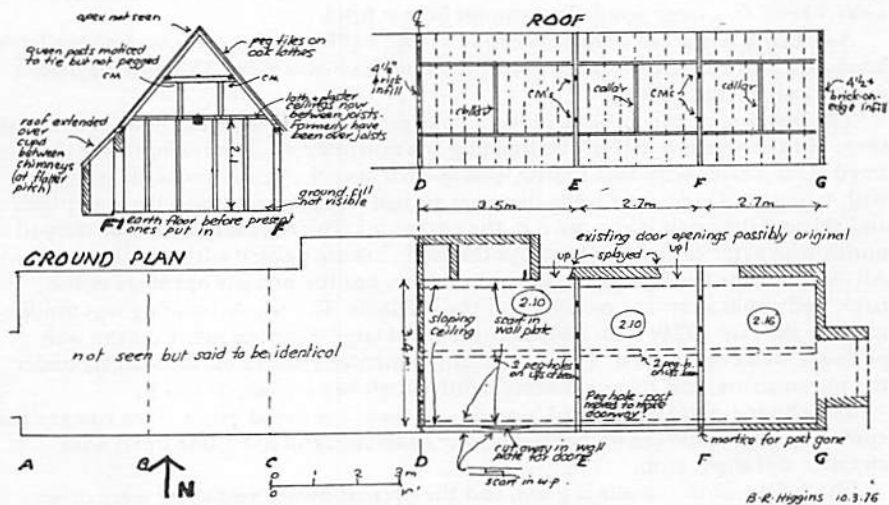
The chimneys are sturdy and have or had space for bread ovens. Two rise at each end and a pair at the centre back. The one examined still has a fine lintel with chamfer and slight stop.

The height of the rooms is good, and the present owner said there were originally earth floors. Nail holes on the underside of the joists show there was at one time an inner lining to the ceiling.



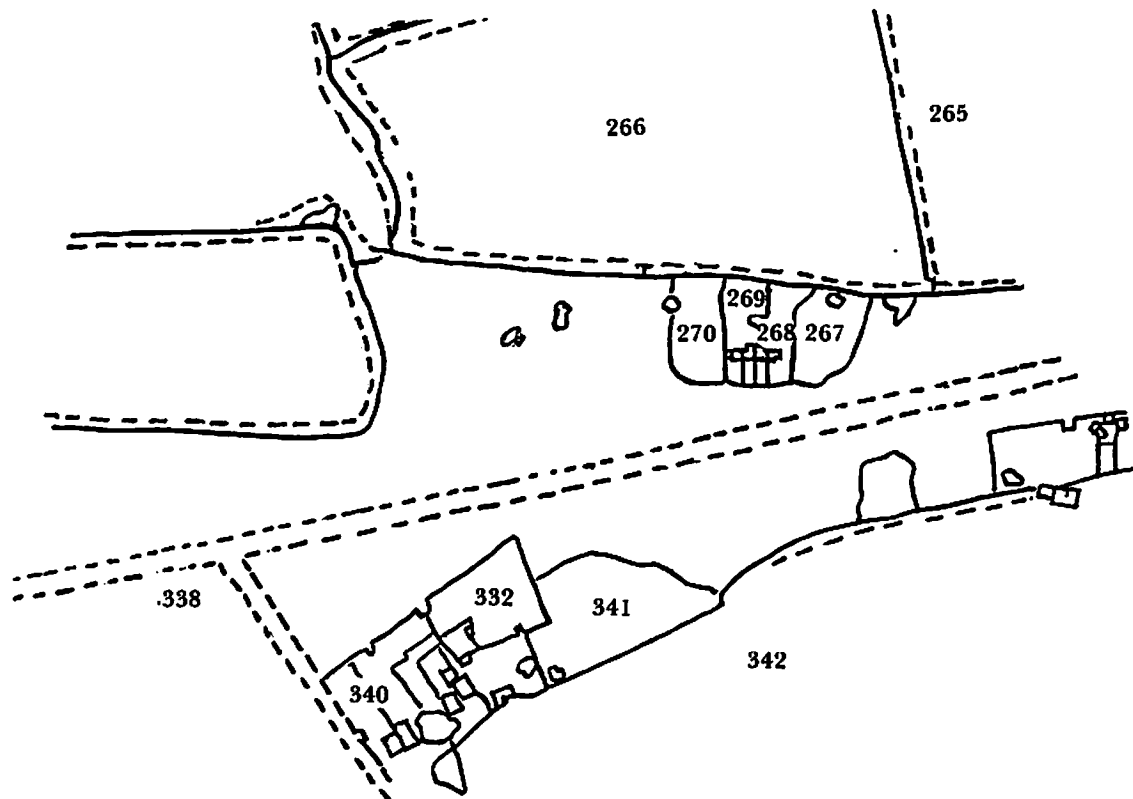
C. Brain March 1976 —

### 3. Honeysuckle, Bunts Common Road, Leigh



### 4. Honeysuckle, Bunts Common Road, Leigh





**5. Tithe Map 1853, Parish of Leigh**

267, Garden, 31 perches

268, Almshouses, 23 perches

269, and gardens, 21 perches

270, garden, 30 perches



Mr. Richd Dendy 10th Aug. 1823

A letter from Ucfield	10½d.
Sturges Wm a bricklayers bill for work done at Bunts Common Almshouse	2s. 6d.

1831

John Sturges a bricklayers Bill done at the Almshouses	8s. 8d.
Wm Bowering a bill for tiles for the Almshouse	16s. 0d.
Faggots for the Almshouse	£2. 0s. 0d.

**Tithe Award, 1853**

Owner	Occupier		
Parish of Leigh	Lucas and others	267 Gardens	31 perches
		268 Almshouses)	21 perches
		and	
		269 Garden )	
		270 Garden	30 perches

Had a search been undertaken to find the Almshouses at Bunts Common, the present buildings on the site would have been dismissed as a 20th-century replacement. The recorders were delighted to find, in reverse, that this interesting little building once played an important part in the social history of the village of Leigh.

*Recorded by: Caryl Brain, Beryl Higgins, Victoria Houghton: members of the Domestic Buildings Research Group (Surrey).*



— C. BRAIN MARCH 1976.

**6. Entrance Gateway Lavender Cottage, Bunts  
Common Road, Leigh**

## PREHISTORIC MAN AND THE SURREY LANDSCAPE

*Dennis Turner*

Man has been fashioning the landscape of southern Britain for the past 15,000 years. Although the result is principally the work of medieval and modern man, the small surviving contribution of prehistoric man is distinct and worth searching out. Its effects on the landscape may vary in impressiveness, but everywhere it is interesting and educative when studied in detail.

In Surrey, the surviving traces of prehistoric man in the landscape are modest, comparing unfavourably with, for example, Wessex where the visible remains of banks, ditches, mounds and pits spread over great areas of the landscape represent the successive activities of man from about 3,000 B.C. onwards. In Surrey the intensity of post-Roman development--particularly of post-Medieval development--has largely obliterated the traces of earlier inhabitants, but we must not forget that obliterative destruction has always taken place, even before the Romano-British period. What we can see in the landscape and on aerial photographs represents superimposed patterns and excludes many elements only distinguishable by excavation. No more than a minute proportion of these can actually be excavated, and it is therefore helpful if major elements in the pattern can be recognised and related to sites whose form is clear; hence the importance in the search for type sites. Complete identity between sites will never be found, but analogy of character and repetition of traits in different circumstances can provide a useful basis for considering function and date range.

Palaeolithic man (Old Stone Age, to c10,000 B.C.) has left no trace on the landscape but his footprints are contained within the soil itself. Implements from this period have turned up in great numbers in the river gravels of the Wey and the Thames, often carried to their find spots by melt waters of the ice sheet around which early man hunted his food. These implements, mainly found in the days when gravel was dug by hand, tell us something of early man's technology and way of life, a little of where he lived and hunted, but nothing of the landscape of the time. Occasionally, undisturbed working floors from the warm interglacial periods are found and bones from these tell us about the animals that early man hunted, while fossil pollen or mollusc shells give some indication of the vegetation and climate. Finds of Palaeolithic implements from Walton Heath (TQ 2253) and Kingswood (TQ 2454) were not derived from river gravel terraces and indicate hunting grounds or, possibly, even working floors of the time.

More than ten thousand years elapsed between the end of the Ice Age and the introduction of agriculture into south-east England. In this long period the Arctic tundra of late glacial times was slowly replaced by pine forest and, later, by deciduous woodland. Families of hunters at a stage of technology only very

slightly advanced from their Palaeolithic predecessors camped on the sandy heaths and along the river terraces and spring lines.

The impact of Mesolithic man on the landscape was little greater than that of his forbears, but some Mesolithic communities may have initiated forest clearance. Their ecological impact would have been small but their relationship with red deer as an important food source may have provided them with a motive for clearing the lighter soils.

It was not until the succeeding Neolithic period (or New Stone Age, c4000-2000 B.C.) that man introduced agriculture into south-east England and began to clear the lighter woodlands and scrub in earnest.

In prehistoric times, the most powerful tools available to man in his fashioning of the landscape were fire and agricultural practice. The second of these, of course, retained pride of place until the industrial revolution and urban explosion of the last two centuries.

Traces of Neolithic man have been found over much of Surrey but there is little evidence that occupation was anywhere intensive or that the activities of Neolithic man had a lasting effect on the Surrey landscape. Land was cleared by the 'slash-and-burn' method: the lighter undergrowth and smaller trees were slashed away using stone axes and adzes with ground and polished cutting edges; the heavier trees were removed, when necessary, by burning, which fortuitously provided a boost to soil fertility. Cereal growing was probably subsidiary to herding, and life was more or less nomadic. The effect of Neolithic clearances can often be seen on pollen diagrams, for the percentage of tree pollens declines while weeds of cultivation appear on the record.

The geography of Neolithic Surrey is known mainly through innumerable finds of flint implements. Their distribution reveals the attraction of the gravel terraces along the Wey and Wandle and of the dry sandy heaths of the Lower Greensand hills. In the west, near Farnham, where the Lower Greensand country and the narrow Chalk ridge come close together, we find a district of great importance in the Neolithic period, with the only certain long barrow in the county at Badshot (SU 8647). But the long belt of high Chalk country between the Wey and the Medway was practically neglected by the Neolithic peoples, and there are no signs of direct contact between the megalith builders of the Medway valley and their contemporaries in Surrey.

The Bronze Age (c2000-500 B.C.) was a period of considerable importance in Britain. Visible relics of the Bronze Age do occur in the Surrey landscape, but they are not common and consist mainly of small clusters of barrows on patches of common or heathland. Some of the best preserved burial mounds occur on Frensham Common (SU 8540) on the high ground between the Great and Little Ponds. Over the centuries many Bronze Age burial mounds have been ploughed out of existence, or plundered for gravel or in the hope of finding precious objects. For instance, two hundred years ago there was a cluster of 23 barrows on Wimbledon Common, but they have been obliterated by quarrying for road metal. To-day even their site is uncertain (TQ 2271?).

Bronze Age settlement in Surrey, as shown by finds of metalwork and the survival of barrows, follows that of earlier times. The river terraces, the lower part of

the Chalk dip slope with its Tertiary gravels, sands and pebble beds, and the hills of the Lower Greensand outcrop continued to attract settlers. On the high parts of the North Downs, masked with clay-with-flints, there is only occasional trace of Bronze Age man. A similar blank in the distribution is found on the wide plain of the Weald Clay. The tributaries of the Thames seem to have formed corridors of settlement, and man moved through Surrey by following the larger rivers upstream from the Thames, but there is little evidence that he penetrated far into the hinterland. An overland route from Wessex to the Wey Valley via the Hog's Back may have grown up—it was certainly important later—but eastwards into Kent the clay-with-flints capping of the Downs would have supported dense woodland, so that movement along the summit plateau would have been difficult.

Some writers have taken the location of the chief Bronze Age barrow clusters as suggesting the antiquity of the heathlands as features of the Surrey landscape. The commons, of which only fragments now survive, could have been communal grazing grounds. Ever since they were first raised, the barrows of the Bronze Age have probably stood out on them as important landmarks, a conclusion that is reinforced by the frequency with which parish boundaries cut through burial clusters.

A string of commons follows the outcrop of the Lower Greensand from Ightham in Kent, across Surrey, and round the western rim of the Weald into Sussex. At Limpsfield we find the Chart (TQ 4251) and Limpsfield Commons (TQ 4152). The place-name 'Chart' occurs over twenty times in Surrey and Kent and describes rough and uncultivated land overgrown with gorse, broom and bracken. Nowhere else in the British Isles do we find this Old English term, and even in Kent and Surrey it is limited to the Lower Greensand outcrop. Some of the charts are first recorded in the Anglo-Saxon charters of the 7th and 8th centuries: for example, Churt (SU 8538) is first recorded in a charter of the year 688 under the spelling *Cert*. The fact that some charts can be traced back as place-names to the 7th century suggests that the open heaths of the Greensand belt were already in existence at the time of the Saxon settlements.

If the Greensand heaths and commons really are man-made features, the difficult question arises of when they came into existence. The slender evidence of place-names suggests that they were already extensive by the 7th century A.D. It is possible that the origin of some of them lies in the middle Bronze Age, more than three thousand years ago, when communities of pastoral farmers had a profound effect on the environment of western Europe. To-day, heaths and commons still occupy more than 10% of Surrey and form one of the most striking features of the landscape of the county, despite domination by expanding London.

The closing centuries of the Bronze Age saw the introduction into Britain of a settled form of arable agriculture based on small rectangular fields prepared with the aid of a light plough. They are usually referred to as 'Celtic fields'. Celtic fields appear grouped in two types of field patterns, the regular and the irregular. The former often suggests a layout planned as a whole, the latter a haphazard growth of the arable area. There is, as yet, no certain indication that the different patterns have much chronological significance.

The upper parts of the fields are usually slightly below the normal ground level, hollowed out by the gradual creep of ploughed soil down hill: such hollows are known as negative lynchets. The soil which accumulated at the foot of each field formed positive lynchets, the most conspicuous feature of all fields ploughed on slopes. The unploughed baulks at the sides of fields were often used for dumping stones from the fields so that these boundaries, too, are sometimes visible.

Fields of this type, surviving as visible lynchets and field banks, together with their accompanying farms, were to be found until recently on much of the Chalk downlands of south and south-eastern England and sporadically elsewhere. They had survived clearly because they were covered by the smooth turf of the Chalk country mainly on rendzina soils abandoned at an early date when cultivation and settlement moved down into the heavier and more rewarding soils of the valleys.

This downhill movement was not universal and there are several places, particularly on the thinner red and black Chalk soils, where Celtic fields may have existed but where Medieval and post-Medieval ploughing has removed all trace of the earlier systems. To-day, as farmers move back into the marginal soils of the downlands with the aid of government grants, the remains of the fields of our prehistoric farming ancestors are rapidly disappearing.

The field type, and the agricultural system it represents, continued through the succeeding Iron Age into the Romano-British period. The fields are usually more or less rectangular--often nearly square--and vary in size from 0.1 ha. to 1 ha. They are seldom more than 120m long (usually much less) and seldom more than 30m wide (often less). Their breadth distinguishes them from the arable strips of the 'open field' systems of the Middle Ages. They are normally defined only by lynchets or banks, but are usually more obvious than the settlements from which they were farmed. The settlements themselves may be marked by ditched enclosures, though in all periods there are settlements without such enclosures that are difficult to identify. Track marks between the fields may be flanked by ditches or lynchets and are usually about 6m across.

In Surrey, fields of this type can still be seen at Farthing Down, near Coulsdon (TQ 3057), at Mickleham (TQ 1753) and on the north-west spur of Box Hill (TQ 1751). Inspection of aerial photographs has shown traces of ploughed-out examples at Fetcham Downs (TQ 1554) and Leatherhead Downs (TQ 1854).

The field system at Farthing Down is the best preserved group of Celtic fields in Surrey. It comprises a regular group of fields and a contemporary track, running between the fields, that is double lynchet in form at the south end of the system--i.e. a trackway running between a line of positive lynchets on one side and negative on the other. At the north end of the Down the fieldway is a slightly sunken track with raised banks on each side. A particularly well preserved group of twelve small fields remains near the south end of the Down's west slope, where the lynchets are impressively large--up to two metres high--and sharper than elsewhere. It is possible that these fields were cultivated longer and later than their fellows.

A surprising number of field bottoms run close to the modern hedge boundaries, especially on the eastern side of the Down, and it has been suggested that the present boundaries of the Down virtually follow the outer limits of the ancient arable.

The Farthing Down field system is more likely to have been used in Iron Age and Romano-British times than during the Bronze Age. No relevant material earlier than the 1st century B.C. has been found on the Down. On the other hand, no pre-Saxon object later than the first half of the 2nd century A.D. has been found there, suggesting that the fields may have been abandoned by then. The fields have not been ploughed since, and most of the finds that indicate their age were recovered from anti-aircraft trenches cut across the crest of the Down at the start of the Second World War.

It is particularly difficult to date other surviving Celtic fields in Surrey as associated farms or villages have so far eluded discovery. Pottery of early Iron Age and Romano-British date has been found on the fields at Mickleham (TQ 1753). A farmstead excavated at Hawks Hill near Fetcham (TQ 1555), about a mile from a field system identified from aerial photographs, produced pottery spanning most of the Iron Age but nothing from the Bronze Age or the Romano-British period.

In some areas, Celtic fields are accompanied by small circular enclosures with long-necked entrances, like short sections of track. These are now usually called 'banjos' or 'banjo enclosures'. There are also, quite frequently, traces of ditches springing from the outer ends of the entrances. Forty of these enclosures are now known in Wessex, mainly between the Rivers Stour and Meon, where they appear singly or in pairs. The form of their entrances suggests that they were used in connection with processing stock. 'Banjos' are the most clearly recognised elements in the complex traces of the landscape of their time. They remain fairly constant in shape, although occasionally there are internal pits which suggest a use at some stage that is unconnected with the segregation of stock. Associated earthworks may vary in form but always include ditches bounding relatively large spaces sometimes overlying Celtic fields.

A banjo enclosure has recently been identified at Tadworth (TQ 2257), on the edge of what used to be Preston Downs and is now arable farmland. It was recognised from the air during the dry summer of 1975 when conditions were favourable for such observation. The downs between Tadworth (TQ 2356) and Tattenham Corner (TQ 2258) have long been known to betray faint traces of ancient fields and several barrows and a linear earthwork were visible here in the 17th century, but this area has not, as yet, been the subject of any detailed examination. Another 'banjo' may have once existed near Effingham (TQ 1150), as an ambiguously recorded earthwork known to have once existed there had characteristics that are thought to support such an identification.

A tentative view of 'banjos' is that they represent a new element in the organisation of stock farming on a large scale: on a scale that invites thought of organised trade. Strabo tells us that hides were one of the commodities exported from Britain before the Roman conquest and most 'banjos' seem to have belonged to the 1st century A.D.

Comparison of the visible remains of Celtic fields with soil maps suggests that Iron Age man may well have farmed all those parts of the Surrey North Downs where the soil above the Chalk was thin and the vegetation cover light. Supporting evidence is found from our knowledge of a small Iron Age hillfort (or large defended farmstead) at Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton (TQ 2762), in an area where

the soil cover would suggest Celtic fields but where modern agriculture and building has left no chance of the survival of field banks.

In the Thames valley, recent excavation has shown that Bronze and Iron Age farms settled the gravel of the flood plain. Farms found at Weybridge (TQ 0663), Wisley (TQ 0659), Cobham (TQ 1160) and Beddington (TQ 3064) suggest that similar exploitation of the valleys of the Wey, Mole and Wandle probably also took place, and the excavation of a late Bronze Age or early Iron Age farm at Weston Wood, Albury (TQ 0548) shows that occupation of the Greensand belt continued. Late Bronze Age and Iron Age farms had begun the domestication of the Surrey landscape.

Occasionally a hint is obtained that some of the farmsteads first settled in the Iron Age may have continued and developed down to the present day. There is nowhere in Surrey the depth of evidence that can be produced from certain sites in Cornwall and Devon, but hints do arise even in our much reworked landscape. At Walton-on-the-Hill, close to the centre of the village whose name suggests British survival into Saxon times, a 'Roman villa' (i.e. a stone-founded farm house) has been excavated and beneath it traces of a late Iron Age farmstead were found (TQ 2255). Here we may have a hill-top settlement that can be traced back for two thousand years.

The most impressive feature that the pre-Roman Iron Age has left on the landscape of Surrey and West Kent is the succession of hill forts that follows the outcrop of the Lower Greensand westwards from the Medway. West of Dorking, a fault thrusts the Greensand southwards into the Weald and the presence of a bed of hard chert has ensured that a substantial but dissected feature has survived erosion. At Leith Hill (TQ 1343) the feature rises to the highest point in south-east England. Three impressive hillforts stand in commanding positions on this Greensand feature at Anstiebury (TQ 1544), Holmbury (TQ 1043) and Hascombe (TQ 0038). Each is placed around 200-250m above sea level on the brink of the Lower Greensand escarpment where it forms one of the grandest pieces of scenery in southern England. Anstiebury, the largest of the three, covers 4½ ha. and is defended in part by a triple rampart.

Recent excavations at Anstiebury, Holmbury and Hascombe have shown that Anstiebury was never completed and that the defences of Anstiebury and Holmbury were deliberately slighted. Conflicting Carbon-14 dates from the excavations have failed to resolve the intriguing problems concerning their role and the political circumstances of their construction but, important though these problems are, the social implications of their existence is of greater importance as far as the landscape of Surrey is concerned. A four-hectare hillfort with a double ditch and reveted bank takes a considerable amount of labour to construct. The presence of three such hillforts implies considerable resources and a substantial population in the locality. What was their economic base?

Further south, pre-Roman iron workings have been found close to the Sussex hillfort at Kirdford, near Midhurst. Little pre-Roman iron working has yet been evidenced in the Dorking-Cranleigh-Hambledon area. In this part of Surrey there is, in fact, little direct evidence of the presence of Iron Age man, apart from the hillforts and the one farmstead excavated at Albury which we have already noted and

which seems to have been earlier in date than the hillforts.

Perhaps a pointer to Holmbury's real function lies in the discovery there of parts of several querns as well as quantities of the bones of sheep and oxen. Holmbury may have housed a community of Iron Age farmers whose animals grazed the rolling heaths and commons of the Greensand country around the ramparted settlement. However, a geophysical survey and trial excavation of the interior failed to produce any evidence of significant permanent occupation of this hillfort or of Anstiebury.

To-day, it is hard to appreciate the location of the Greensand hillforts because they are lost in tracts of woodland. But most of the woods are plantations that scarcely date back beyond the middle years of the 18th century. For example, trees were not planted at Anstiebury until 1763. At the time of their construction the hillforts probably stood out clearly in the tracts of far-reaching heathland. The search for elusive evidence of supporting farmsteads in the neighbourhood of the hillforts is one that should be intensified. The spacing of the hillforts could imply some degree of 'tribal' organisation, but it is of considerable importance that evidence from related habitation sites be procured.

Outside the Lower Greensand belt further hillforts appear in the Thames Valley and on the Chalk dip slope where it meets the sands, gravels and brickearths of the London basin. One survives on the edge of Wimbledon Common (TQ 2271) looking down from the Black Park gravel terrace into Kingston Vale. Like several Iron Age earthworks in south-east England it is wrongly named Caesar's Camp, for the site certainly predates the Roman conquest. The long-forgotten names of Bensbury and the Rounds would still be more suitable descriptions for this earthwork which has just managed to survive the pressures of suburban London. The single rampart is much flattened and all around the land was haphazardly quarried for gravel in the 19th century. Similar earthworks may have existed at St. Anne's Hill, Chertsey (TQ 0267) and at Wallington by the Wandle (TQ 2865), while we have already noted the related Iron Age enclosure at Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton. A larger, more complex fortification at St. George's Hill, Weybridge (TQ 0861), in a strategic position between the Wey and the Mole, probably belonged to a later phase of the Iron Age and may be related to the hillforts on the Greensand.

Whatever the true function of the hillforts, the distribution pattern of those that have survived until the present day emphasizes the important zones of settlement during the centuries preceding the Roman invasion. The outcrop of Lower Greensand continued the role in settlement history that it seems to have played at every prehistoric period. Likewise the Thames Valley, with its terraces and spreads of Tertiary gravels formed a second belt of Iron Age settlement and the Chalk dip slope a third. Between the settled tracts of country the summit plateau of the North Downs remained uninhabited—a forested region that continued shunned and neglected—apart from the single hillfort at Caterham (TQ 3353) that may be an outlier of the Lower Greensand group. At the far south-east corner of the county the isolated, but apparently never-occupied, bi-vallate hillfort at Dry Hill (TQ 3341) relates to the Iron Age occupation of the High Weald, an occupation that is more relevant to the landscape of Sussex and Kent than to that of Surrey.

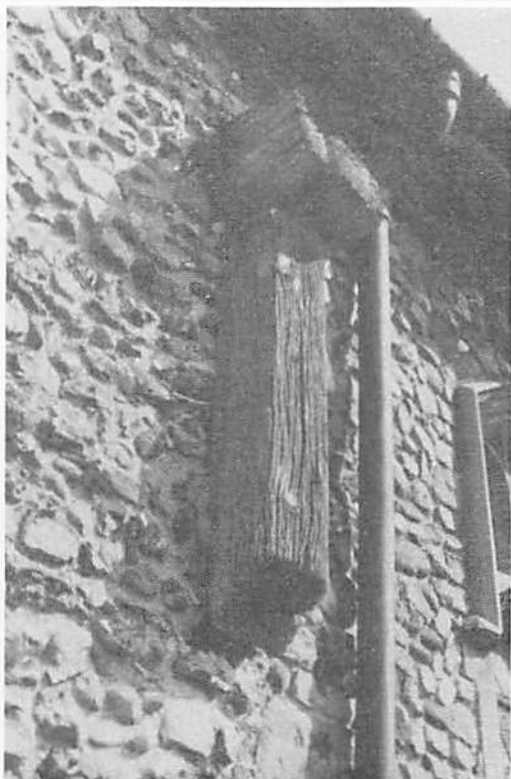
Towards the end of the pre-Roman Iron Age, southern Britain received waves of migrants of Belgic farmers and warriors, driven out of Europe by the imperialist



expansion of Rome. There is some evidence that the Belgae were equipped with the coulter plough, with which heavier soils could be cultivated, and their advent in Essex, Hertfordshire and Sussex marked a definite stage in the settlement of heavier wooded country. However, Belgic influence in Surrey appears to have been slight and confined to the very last few years before the Roman conquest.

It has been estimated that the total population of Britain was around a quarter of a million at the time of the arrival of the Belgae. The spread of the Belgae over much of south-eastern England and into the Midlands, with their cultivation of the loams, opened up new lands hitherto thought intractable and no doubt resulted in an increase in population. The highest estimate of the population of Britain at the eve of the Claudian invasion is, however, only half a million people.

Throughout man's history his activities at any one place have tended to destroy the evidence of his predecessor's at the same place. Contemporary man's activities are, however, more completely and more rapidly destructive of such evidence than has ever been the case in the past. Motorways, pipelines, hospitals, housing estates and office blocks present obvious threats but modern farming techniques are no less destructive. Deep ploughing flattens and obliterates the traces of ancient earthworks and field systems and scatters for ever the finely balanced stratification that may alone provide the detailed answer to questions about our prehistoric past. It is important that these flimsy pieces of evidence that have survived so far should be examined and recorded before they, too, disappear.



1. External 'needle' and end of inserted tie-beam, Ringshall Church, Suffolk



2. Timbers on the South wall of the Chancel at Witley Church

## UNUSUAL ROOF CONSTRUCTION IN WITLEY CHURCH

*Kenneth Gravett*

The discovery of a Saxon window, high up under the gable at the west end, proved that the church at Witley has a pre-conquest nave.<sup>1</sup> At the end of the 12th century the Saxon chancel was rebuilt as the present tower, and transitional-Norman transepts and chancel added. Later, perhaps in the third quarter of the 13th century, the chancel windows were altered and a chapel added to the north. There was never, however, a chapel on the south side.

Still remaining in the outer face of the south wall of the chancel are a pair of vertical timbers apparently morticed into the ends of two tiebeams. In Cracklow's view of 1823,<sup>2</sup> there are three of these visible, the westernmost one being lost when a turret was added to the tower. The church was restored in 1844 and 1890, and on one of these occasions the large buttress was provided. Unfortunately the chancel roof was also rebuilt and there is now no clue inside to the purpose of these timbers.

A parallel exists at Ringshall in Suffolk,<sup>3</sup> where the Norman nave had a roof consisting only of coupled rafters, collars and braces, and without any form of purlin. The rigidity of such a roof depends entirely on the fit of the mortices and tenons. By the early 15th century it had started to collapse, forcing the tops of the walls outwards. To counteract this a collar purlin was put in and supported by crown posts on inserted tiebeams. Such an insertion is found occasionally, but at Ringshall the tiebeams were taken right through the flint walls and beyond their outer faces. They were held in place and the walls prevented from moving further by huge oak needles inserted into mortices near their ends.

It is probable that a similar problem existed at Witley since what appear to be the ends of the tiebeams are inserted below the wall-plates, rather than the normal practice of placing them above and using dovetail joints to tie the wall-plates together. Also a large buttress was needed here later.

- 1 P. M. Johnston, 'An Early Window and Wall Paintings in Witley Church', in *S.A.C.*, 31 (1918), 28 (plan on p. 29).
- 2 Reproduced in *S.A.C.*, 18 (1903), opp. p. 80.
- 3 H. Munro Cauley, *Suffolk Churches and their Treasures* (Ipswich, 1954), 103 and 289.



1. William Francis Gamul Farmer, 1812-1860. Portrait by an unknown artist. [Photographic reproduction by Frank Burgess]

## 'THREE GENERATIONS MAKE A GENTLEMAN'

### The Story of the Farmer Family of Nonsuch Park

*Stephen Turner*

The old 19th-century adage that it took three generations to make a gentleman—in this case a landed gentleman, with all the social and political nuances which the terms implies—is particularly appropriate when applied to the Farmer family, which owned and lived at Nonsuch Park. The first generation, in the person of Samuel Farmer, acquired the estate and built the existing park house; his son, William Meeke Farmer, never lived to inherit the property; whereas it was Gamul Farmer, of the third generation, who was born and brought up at Nonsuch and who lived the life of an English landed gentleman. It was a life style to be continued by the head of the family in the fourth generation, Captain W. R. G. Farmer, and to end with the death of his daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Francis Colborne, born Alice Farmer, who represented the fifth generation of the family to occupy Nonsuch Park. (See family tree, p. 211.)

Samuel Farmer bought the estate of Nonsuch, once the Little Park of Henry VIII's palace of the same name, in 1799. Prior to this he appears to have been living at Somersham Park, Huntingdon, a property owned by the Duke of Manchester, and the story goes that he made the bulk of his fortune under an army contract for supplying uniform cloth during the Napoleonic Wars. Mr. Farmer, whose family came from Crabwell in Cheshire, already had links with Surrey in that his wife Elizabeth was the sister of William Meeke of Beddington. Moreover, two years later, he went on to buy the estate of Latham Park near Godstone. However, he decided to make Nonsuch his residence and, during the years 1802-1806, he commissioned the architect Jeffrey Wyatt to build the present mansion house. Wyatt, who was later to gain fame as the restorer of Windsor Castle, and subsequently to change his name to Wyatville, built Nonsuch Park House in the revived gothic style of architecture which had been introduced to polite society by Horace Walpole at Strawberry Hill, and which Wyatt himself was to do so much to popularise. The house, which was a two-storeyed stuccoed building, was designed on the picturesque principle and was complete with a three-storeyed central tower with angle buttresses, battlements and pinnacles. It obviously created quite a stir in the district, and the style was copied four years later by Thomas Calverley, a close neighbour of Samuel Farmer, when he commissioned the architect Henry Kitchen to build Ewell Castle.

Mr. Farmer was 59 by the time Nonsuch Park House was completed, and for the next thirty years and more he lived there surrounded by the extensive family of his only son, William Meeke Farmer. The latter had been MP for the borough of Huntingdon from 1807 until 1809, when he had received the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, and had, somewhat surprisingly, been succeeded as MP

for Huntingdon by his father. Samuel Farmer himself retained the position until 1818, when he resigned on the grounds of age. In many ways it was an ironical comment for, by the time of his death, he had outlived his own son, William, who had died in 1836 'after many years of painful illness borne with true Christian fortitude and resignation', and an adult grandson, George, who had died in India in 1837 whilst serving with the East India Company. Samuel Farmer himself died on the 18th May 1838, at the great age of 91, leaving as his heir his eldest grandson, William Francis Gamul Farmer, a young man aged 26.

Gamul Farmer--the name was inherited from Samuel Farmer's mother--had married Matilda Wilkinson, eldest daughter of Robert Wilkinson, the senior clerk in the War Office, the year before he inherited Nonsuch. Two months after his grandfather's death, their first child, William, was born. He was the first of many, for, over the next 16 years, Matilda gave birth to no less than six more sons and four daughters. They replaced Gamul Farmer's brothers and sisters, who left Nonsuch, in the main, for foreign parts. Two brothers emigrated to Canada, two joined the Army, one--already mentioned--died in India, and the youngest died in infancy. Of the sisters, one remained in England as the wife of a prominent Hertfordshire landowner, whilst two married officers of the Bavarian Guards, and the fourth married a one-time officer in the Russian Hussars.

Gamul Farmer in his thirties was very much the model English gentleman. Unlike his father and grandfather, he did not aspire to national politics, but he did play the traditional and expected role of the country gentleman at a local level. He hunted with the Old Surrey Foxhounds and was a deputy lieutenant for Surrey as well as being a justice of the peace for the Epsom division.<sup>1</sup> Moreover, in 1849 he was made high sheriff of the county. He enlarged Nonsuch in 1845, possibly to match his increased local importance, and earlier presented three plates, two of the house itself and one of the Redgate lodge on the Ewell Road, to Brayley's *Topographical History of Surrey*, which was published in 1841. Finally, two years before his early death at the age of 48 in March 1860, the family was included in the third edition of Burke's *Landed Gentry*. It was the final stamp of approval for a county gentleman.

Unlike his younger brothers, the eldest of Gamul Farmer's sons was not educated at the local Cheam School. Possibly a private tutor filled this gap. However, like his brothers after him, William Farmer went to Eton, and, following this, it was not surprising, given a staunch military tradition on both sides of his family, that he was commissioned into the Grenadier Guards on the 30th June 1857. He attained the rank of Captain on the 18th January 1861, but this was nearly a year after the death of his father, and it was obvious that his military career would have to be curtailed. Accordingly, sometime between March 1861 and March 1862 he bought himself out of his regiment and returned to Nonsuch to succeed to his inheritance.

At the time of Gamul Farmer's death, two more of his sons were old enough to take care of themselves. One was about to carve out a career for himself as a clerk in the Inland Revenue Department of the civil service, and another was commissioned into the 60th Foot on the 16th April 1861. However, this left Matilda Farmer with three teenage daughters, two young sons over the age of



2. Nonsuch Park in the days of Capt. W. R. G. Farmer from an old photograph.  
[Photographic reproduction by Frank Burgess]



3. The rabbit shoot at Nonsuch, 29 November 1889, from the Nonsuch visitors' book. Captain Farmer 2nd left, back row; Alice Farmer end right, back row; Charlotte Farmer 2nd left, middle row.

10, and three children below that age. Accordingly, it was still with a large family that she left Nonsuch for her late husband's town house, No. 20 Hertford Street in Mayfair, a large and attractive Georgian brick building which was to be her home for the next twenty years. Nonsuch, for the widow and younger children of Gamul Farmer, was still the family home, but it was now the residence of his eldest son and heir.

The new Mr. Farmer of Nonsuch Park, or Captain Farmer as he was often known, married on 20th July 1861 Charlotte Maria Williams, the second of five daughters of Captain Robert Williams, the one-time comptroller of the household of the lord lieutenant of Ireland. On the 28th June of the following year, the name of W. R. G. Farmer was added to the commission of the peace for the county of Surrey, and the year after that the new justice was presented with his first and only child, a daughter. She was named Alice Matilda Mary, the last two names after her grandmothers Matilda Wilkinson and Mary Williams, and she was ultimately to become the owner of Nonsuch Park. Finally, by 1864 Mr. Farmer was sufficiently established at Nonsuch to commence entertaining on a regular scale. It was the start of a regime which was to last fifty years.

The high point of entertainment at Nonsuch Park under Captain Farmer was the Derby Party, an annual houseparty held during Derby week; the first, as has been implied above, taking place in 1864, the year Blair Athol won the all-important race. Guests at this first party included Charlotte Farmer's parents, her eldest sister Laura, together with the latter's husband, Sir Thomas Gresley and her younger sister, Fanny. Like Captain Farmer's own sister, Margaret, Fanny Williams was in her twenties and unmarried. Accordingly, over the next few years the two were being continually invited to Nonsuch, and every effort was made to marry them off. They were both present in 1867 and Miss Williams was there the following year in a party which contained seven unattached males. There was no party in 1869, owing to mourning, but Miss Farmer was back again in 1871, when the party included the very eligible Mr. Arthur Wellesley, the 22-year-old nephew of the Duke of Wellington. Mr. Wellesley, however, elected to marry Kathleen, the youngest of the Williams sisters in 1872, a year when the Nonsuch party was limited to the immediate family owing to building. Miss Farmer returned again in 1873, Miss Williams in 1875, and so the story continued until Margaret Farmer triumphantly made her entry in the visitors' book as Mrs. W. P. Crawley in August 1888—her first appearance at Nonsuch since marrying an Anglican clergyman in the winter of 1886. Unfortunately there was no similar ending for Fanny Williams, and it was as a spinster that she was left an annuity of £50 a year in Captain Farmer's will, over twenty years later.

The 1870s saw Captain Farmer managing his estates at Nonsuch, whilst those at Latham, as well as those which he held outside the county, were let out to tenants. The latter included land inherited from Samuel Farmer and, in 1873, comprised 2,148 acres in Suffolk and 833 acres in Cambridge and Huntingdon. When these were added to his Surrey holdings of 2,160 acres, the grand total came to 5,141 acres, and the value of these estates per year, in terms of rent, was reckoned at £6,310.<sup>2</sup> Apart from estate management, Mr. Farmer's position as a justice of the peace involved him in local government at a county level. Like his father before



him he hunted regularly with the Old Surrey; was made a deputy lieutenant for the county; and in 1877 became high sheriff, which gave him the responsibility for presiding over the quarter sessions, where most of the important judicial and administrative work of the county was enacted.<sup>3</sup> Politically, Mr. Farmer was a staunch Conservative, and his membership of two London clubs, the Carlton and the Guards, was a clear indication of the directions in which his interests lay. Many years later, in Edwardian days, he was also to serve on the committee which was responsible for building the local Unionist club in Sutton.

At parish level Mr. Farmer played an important part in the life of the village of Cheam. He was a regular contributor to the parish Coal Club and the Adults' and Children's Clothes Clubs; he was a manager of the Cheam and Cuddington National and Infants Schools, and he was also a trustee of the Cheam Penny Bank. Added to this, as a regular worshipper at St. Dunstan's Church, he contributed £50 towards the building of the parochial rooms and a further £25 towards the estimated £850 required for the church tower and spire. Nevertheless, Mr. Farmer's charity towards the village was not simply in terms of money, although his obituary in the parish magazine referred to 'his generous gifts to the schools in times of need' and 'his generous support and warm interest in all that could promote the welfare of the place'. A typical example of this involvement is to be found recorded in the parish magazine for September 1869, which spoke of the School Feast which had been held on Thursday, 26th August. Mr. and Mrs. Farmer entertained more than ninety children from the local Sunday School at Nonsuch Park where 'a climbing pole, swings, etc. had been prepared for their amusement'. The magazine went on to point out that 'the evening was far advanced before either hosts or guests would consent to bid one another farewell', and described how 'the band of the Surrey Militia which had enlivened the proceedings throughout, then marched at the head of the procession through the beautiful flower garden, the visit to which is by no means the smallest privilege of this annual summer holiday'.

Guests at the Nonsuch houseparties during the 1870s had tended to be either members of the family or contemporaries of Captain and Mrs. Farmer. Lord and Lady Rosslyn were old and favoured friends as were Lord and Lady Drogheda. Then there were officers whose names constantly recur, like Colonel Gosling, Captain Laing, and Mildmay Willson. The latter first visited Nonsuch as a plain 'Mr.' in 1870; he made his debut as a captain in 1875 and as a colonel in 1878, and went on to serve in the camel corps on the Nile in 1884-5, rising ultimately to the rank of major-general. Added to this he was a landholder of some significance, and lived at Rauceby Hall near Grantham in Lincolnshire. However, in 1881 Alice Farmer celebrated her eighteenth birthday, and from then on the houseparties took on a rather different complexion. Middle-aged officers continued to arrive in droves but they were competing with younger men. In 1883 the 29-year-old Lord Manners arrived for the Derby Party and the following year he was there again, on this second occasion in the company of Lord William Cecil, a younger son of the Conservative leader, the Marquess of Salisbury. Alice Farmer was following in the footsteps of her aunts Margaret and Fanny, and, over the next five years such eligible bachelors as the Hon. Dennis Lawless (brother of Lord Cloncurry), Lord Apsley and the Hon. Lionel King-Noel, younger son of the lord lieutenant of

Surrey, the aged Earl of Lovelace, were entertained at Nonsuch. A rabbit shoot, on the 29th November 1889, was the occasion for just such a gathering. It included Henry Cubitt, the son of Lord Ashcombe, and L. R. F. Rowe, the son of a wealthy landowner who lived near Guildford. Cubitt later inherited Denbies, near Dorking, and became lord lieutenant of Surrey in the first decade of the present century. A faded photograph (illustrated) of the gathering still survives, and shows a party seated round a garden table on the lawn at Nonsuch. Captain Farmer, bearded and upright, stands behind his wife who is elegantly furred, whilst Alice Farmer with a look of disdain on her face is positioned on the left of the group, dressed in a smart dark costume with an incredibly trim waistline. Besides the Farmers there were a married couple, four young gentlemen, and Miss Adelaide Villiers, a young lady in an outfit and a hat which must have rivalled Miss Farmer's. However, Alice Farmer, like her aunt, had to wait before the right man came along; and it was to be 17 years after the rabbit shoot before he graced the corridors of Nonsuch.

Until 1888, responsibility for local government lay to a very great extent in the hands of the justices of the peace, who were inevitably men of social standing within the county and, almost invariably, the county's most influential landowners. The death blow for the justices in their administrative capacity came with the Local Government Act of that year. This transferred their former powers from the quarter sessions to the new and elective county councils. However, for Mr. Farmer, a magistrate of some twenty-six years standing, the change was not a drastic one. He was elected, unopposed, for the Cheam district as a county councillor and, on 28th January 1889, he took his seat for the first meeting at the Sessions House in Newington. There he was proposed as a county alderman, but failed to be elected, although he was placed on two of the council's nine standing committees; namely the all-important county rate committee, and the executive committee set up under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act. Mr. Farmer, then an alderman and 'a popular public man, not only locally but throughout the county', was re-elected in March 1895. It was later maintained that he 'had done such good work for the county . . . that he had made himself a great favourite with the electors, and although through illness at home, Mr. Farmer was unable to attend his meetings, he was returned by a large majority as a mark of the esteem in which he was held by those whom he had represented since the formation of the county council'.

Nonsuch, during the 1890s, was the scene of much gracious living in the late Victorian and Edwardian style, an existence clearly recalled by Mr. F. R. Fielder, a footman at Nonsuch at the turn of the century, who lived at Epsom until his death in 1974. According to Mr. Fielder, the inside staff in the days of Captain Farmer included a butler, two footmen, a housekeeper, a lady's maid and seven other maids. Outside there was a coachman and two grooms, a head gardener with a staff of eight, a head cowman, a poultry farmer and several labourers at work in the park itself. Added to this, the private laundry employed three further maids. Mr. Fielder remembered how the butler valeted for the family, whereas a footman valeted for the guests; how white gloves were always worn for the serving of food; and how the dining room was always out of bounds for the guests until the magic words 'Dinner is served' had been uttered. As second footman he was paid one golden half sovereign a week, a coin religiously handed over by the butler, and his duties

included cleaning the silver and the ladies' shoes. Promotion to first footman resulted in his forsaking the ladies and moving on to the shoes worn by the gentlemen. Dress for footmen was black trousers, a red and white horizontally striped waistcoat and a black coat; but after 3 pm this was changed to a clean white shirt with, in Mr. Fielder's case, his father's gold cuff-links, red plush breeches, white stockings, patent leather shoes, a red waistcoat and a cut-away coat. It was in this latter garb that he would officiate at tea on the lawn, when Mrs. Farmer would serve tea from a silver tea service, when the cake-stand would be shaded to keep off the flies, and when Alice Farmer would feed the peacocks.

Outside the house, street lighting ended at the Cheam crossroads and only began again on the Epsom parish boundary—an anomaly caused by the several influential residents of Ewell who successfully prevented the installation of lamp posts within their parish. The nearest electricity was at Sutton and, inside, the house was lit by gas or candle light. Mr. Fielder could still visualise the tables and sideboard in the dining room being illuminated by several four-branched candlesticks with red shades, and described how, at the end of a winter's day, the butler stood in the hall, handing out other candlesticks to light the way to bed. The main staircase was covered with a thick red plush carpet—in contrast with the spotlessly scrubbed stairway to the servants' quarters—and once in the upper regions of the house, the guests at least were carefully segregated. Unmarried males found their bedrooms on the north side of the house, unmarried ladies on the south, whilst there were three double rooms for married guests situated on the Ewell side—which, of course, limited the number of married couples invited to the Nonsuch houseparties.

Old Mrs. Farmer left Hertford Street in 1881 and died eight years later, her children having left the family's London home long since. This being the case, Captain Farmer must have felt the need for a town establishment of his own. In 1889 he appears to have rented a house in Park Street, off Grosvenor Square, but some time between 1896 and 1900 he acquired 45 Wilton Crescent, a stately house in the heart of Belgravia, London's most aristocratic quarter.<sup>4</sup> Wilton Crescent became the centre for the family during the months of June and July, when the London season was at its height, and Mr. Fielder clearly remembered the annual drive by carriage and pair to the Buckingham Palace Ball: the Captain in his dress uniform and Mrs. Farmer in a long dress and train. It was an evening which would end at 10 pm with a drive back to Wilton Crescent for a sandwich snack and bed.

In April 1906 Alice Farmer at last found the man for whom she was waiting. 'One line to tell you I am engaged to be married to Col. Francis Colborne, Lord Seaton's brother, and Equerry to Princess Henry of Battenburg; also a member of the King's Body Guard', she wrote to a friend. "He is plain! but very tall, 6ft-2½, with a beautiful figure and courtier manners and, best of all, he is everything that is sterling, useful and good . . . We are to make our home here, which Father and Mother are delighted at, so they only gain a son." Colonel Colborne had certainly led a distinguished and active life before meeting Alice Farmer. He had served on the Scinde frontier in 1878; in the Afghan campaign which resulted in the relief of Kandahar in 1880; he had been with the Natal field force in the South African War of 1881, and he had been a member of the aforementioned Nile expedition which relieved Khartoum in 1884-5, on which occasion he was mentioned in

dispatches. In 1886 he was serving in the Sudan; the following year he was in Ireland, and he had fought in the recent Boer War in 1900. Added to this, he was the commander of the Post Office Rifle Volunteer Corps, and it was a detachment of sergeants from this Corps which lined the 'alleys of the church' when he married Alice Farmer at St. Dunstan's Church on the 30th April 1906; the service being conducted by the Rector of Cheam and the Rev. Gamul Farmer, uncle of the bride.

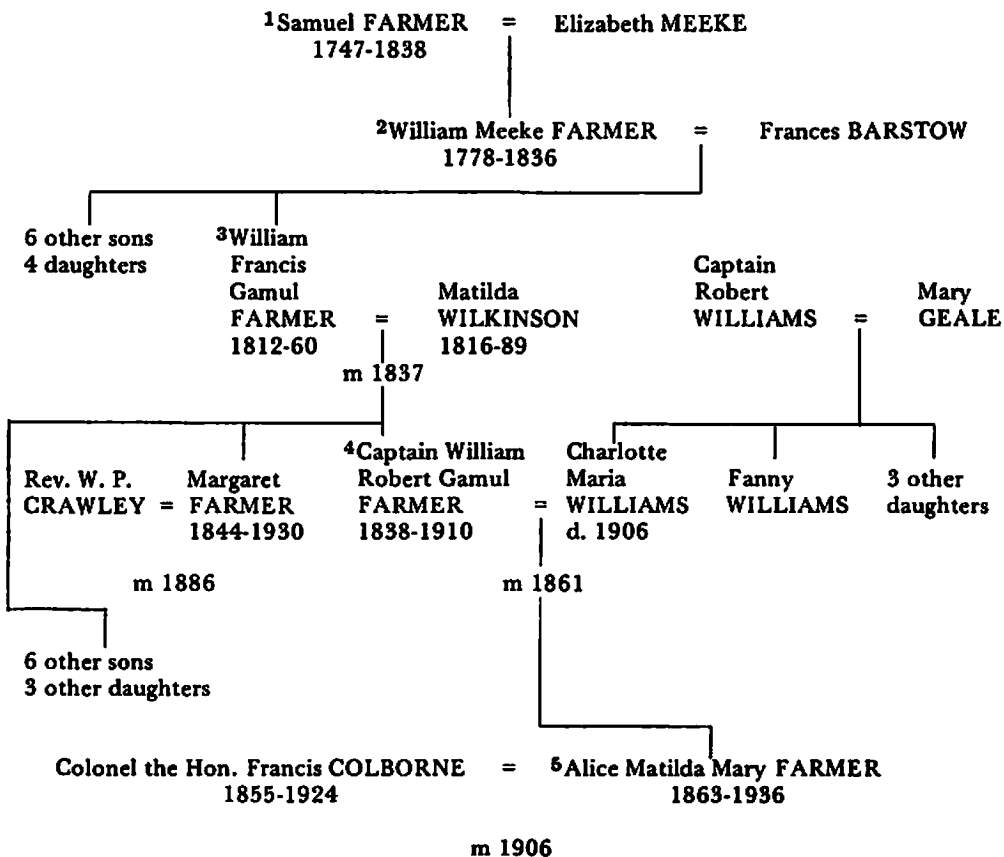
Charlotte Farmer died on the 18th December of the same year that her daughter was married. The parish magazine, in an obituary, pointed out that 'to the various works with which she identified herself she brought the help of a strong personality and more than ordinary capacity'. It went on to speak of her 'warmth of heart and unfailing kindness' and, in particular, 'her zealous work in the cause of temperance and in the protection of children from neglect and cruelty'. The temperance movement was of course a favourite cause in late Victorian England, and the Cheam Temperance Society, with Mr. Farmer one of its future vice-presidents, had come into being in March 1875. Mrs. Farmer was probably a pillar of the organisation, and, although wines and spirits were always available for their guests at Nonsuch, neither she nor her husband drank alcohol at all. This was unusual, even for members of the Temperance Society for, out of the 46 members of the society in 1875, only 11 were total abstainers. At the time of Charlotte Farmer's death the society was still a flourishing concern, and her own contribution to the cause was commemorated by a fountain, erected by the Redgate Lodge at the Ewell gates to the park. It was placed there 'by those who loved her dearly as a lasting memorial of her unfailing kindness to all who wanted help or needed sympathy'.

Two years after his wife's death Captain Farmer himself was taken fatally ill. 'A fortnight before Christmas, Mr. Farmer left Nonsuch for his house in Wilton Place (sic), intending to spend a few days in town. He was there taken ill with a heart attack', reported the parish magazine of St. Dunstan's. It went on to state that, despite a slight improvement, 'his strength and vitality were clearly at a very low ebb, and he had never been well enough to allow of his return to Nonsuch'. Hence his death, on the evening of Thursday 19th May 1910, 'brought no surprise but much sorrow to the many friends among us who anxiously followed the course of his illness'.

William Robert Gamul Farmer was buried in the family vault at St. Dunstan's Church, Cheam, on 25th May 1910. His estates passed to his daughter Alice Colborne, who continued to live at Nonsuch until her own death in May 1936. Three of her cousins were killed during the First World War, and, as she herself died childless, 12 years after her husband, her heir was the young grand-daughter of Charles Farmer, her father's brother. During the Colborne occupancy the house still saw signs of its former glory; indeed, with the visit in 1918 of Queen Mary and Princess Mary, and the constant visits of Queen Victoria's youngest daughter, Princess Beatrice, Nonsuch was seeing its most exalted guests. However, it was an Indian Summer which was not to last and in 1937, the year after Alice Colborne's death, the estate was sold.

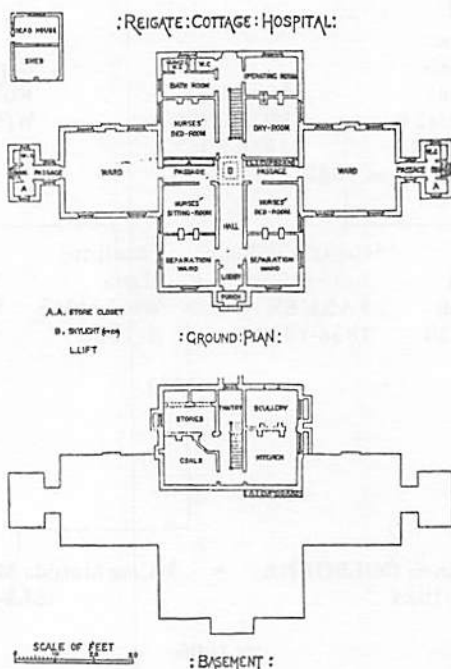
- 1 H. R. Taylor, *The Old Surrey Foxhounds* (1906).
- 2 *Return of Owners of Land 1872-3 (England and Wales)*, Parliamentary Papers LXII.
- 3 Taylor, *op cit.*
- 4 Boyle's *Court Guides* (1880-1914).

### The Farmer Family of Nonsuch Park





View of Reigate and Redhill Cottage Hospital 1871-5 from Redhill Common, before the addition of the west wing. Illustration from the brochure 'East Surrey Hospital, History of the Institution 1866-1925', compiled by Dr. John Walters and others.



Plan of Reigate and Redhill Cottage Hospital 1875 from H. C. Burdett, *Cottage Hospitals*, 1st edition 1877, 2nd edition 1880, 3rd edition 1896.

## MEDICAL LOCAL HISTORY

### An Essay Book Review

G. P. Moss

In the past, local history has largely meant manorial history. Often a chapter would deal with the parish church and list successive incumbents. In recent years many local histories have appeared, and these often have concentrated more on the common people, houses, and events of the last hundred years. It is a curious fact that in the transition between these two approaches historians have neglected the local history of the other professions—doctors, dentists, pharmacists, veterinary surgeons, lawyers, etc. Yet all of these groups have their professional bodies with extensive records, largely untouched by the local historian.

Dr. Dulake has written a practically unique book, *The Doctor's Tale, 1662-1975, Reigate and Redhill*, which deals with the medical history of a single area.<sup>1</sup> Starting from a parcel of notes given to him by his partner, Dr. Sheldon, in 1966, Dr. Dulake has expanded and refined these notes over the last ten years into a most readable account of the doctors and medical institutions of the Borough.

In the first part of the book he outlines the evolution of the medical practices in the town of Reigate; and from the mid-19th century that of its growing neighbours Redhill, Earlswood and Merstham. After a number of isolated records from the 17th and 18th century the main story begins with two long dynasties of doctors, starting with Dr. Thomas Steele in 1793 (and ending in 1960), and Dr. Thomas Martin in 1800 (still active). Dr. Martin features not only for his many medical contributions—founder of the Surrey Benevolent Medical Society, active in the formation of the British Medical Association, and one of the first fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons—but also as high bailiff of Reigate, and active in obtaining borough status; he founded the local Mechanics Institute, from which emerged a Literary Society and the Holmesdale Natural History Club (still active); opened a savings bank, and established church schools and at least two churches.<sup>1,2</sup> Brief biographies of about seventy of the practitioners enliven the text and show how useful professional records can be.

Two main sources for medical biographies are the records of the Royal College of Physicians (dating from 1518) and the Royal College of Surgeons (dating from 1800). Both Colleges have published extensive series of obituaries<sup>3</sup> and catalogues of their collections of portraits.<sup>4</sup> Although most doctors are now members of one of these Colleges, in the earlier period many doctors were Licenciates of the Society of Apothecaries. Since 1845 the 'Medical Directory' has been published annually and will give qualifications; these may point the way to University records.

The second half of Dr. Dulake's book deals with the hospitals and medical institutions of the locality. It brings out the Surrey origin of the Cottage

Hospital system devised by Dr. Albert Napper, who founded the first one at Cranleigh in 1859.<sup>5</sup> In 1866 the second Cottage Hospital in Surrey was opened in Albert Road North, Reigate. Within a year it was clear that these converted cottages were too small, so that in 1871 a new, purpose-built, structure was opened by Redhill Common—the core of East Surrey Hospital.

The origin of the Borough's other hospital, the General, is a very different story. It has evolved into the major accident unit for the M23, the M25 and Gatwick Airport from the Union workhouse of 1794, which superseded the earlier parish ones. Dr. Dulake also brings in the other related services in the area: Reigate and Meadvale self-supporting dispensary started in 1861; the pest house (forerunner of the isolation hospital), and the Royal Earlswood Hospital, opened in 1864 as an asylum for idiots.

Dr. Dulake's book will long remain the definitive work on the medical history of the Reigate area, but it also constitutes a useful guide to others who may wish to study their own area. Its value is greater by reason of the almost total absence of reference to this type of research in standard Surrey sources for local historians.

- 1 Dr. L. Dulake, *The Doctor's Tale, 1662-1975, Reigate and Redhill*, published 1976, 153 pp., 47 illustrations, 3 maps, £3.50 from local bookshops.
- 2 L. Dulake, *Annals Roy. Coll. Surgeons*, 55(1974) 39-42.
- 3 *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London*, Vol. 1, 1518-1700, Vol. 2, 1700-1800, Vol. 3, 1801-1825 (by W. Munk), Vol. 4, 1825-1925 (by G. H. Brown), Vol. 5, 1926-1965 (by R. R. Trail); *Lives of the Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons*, Vol. 1, 1843-1929 (by V. G. Plarr), Vol. 2, 1930-1951 (by Sir D'Arcy Power and W. R. Le Fanu), Vol. 3, 1952-1964 (by R. H. O. B. Robinson and W. R. Le Fanu); many obituaries also published in *Brit. Med. J.* (first published 1840 as *Provincial Med. and Surgical Ass. J.*).
- 4 A. H. Driver, *Catalogue of engraved portraits in the Royal College of Physicians* (1952); G. Wolstenholme, *The Royal College of Physicians of London—Portraits* (1964); W. R. Le Fanu, *Catalogue of the portraits . . . in the Royal College of Surgeons* (1960).
- 5 R. M. S. McConaghey, *Medical Hist.*, 11(1967) 128-140.



## EXHIBITS AT THE 1976 SYMPOSIUM

*Victoria Houghton*

SURREY GARDENS was the subject for the 1976 Symposium held on Saturday, 16 October, in the largest of the Dorking Halls.

As befitted the subject, the hall was a riot of colour, some societies including fresh flowers on their stands. The Royal Horticultural Society and the National Trust were our guests and added their display stands to those of the 22 Member Societies who exhibited.

In the morning Mrs. Mavis Batey of The Garden History Society spoke on 'The History of English Gardening with Special Reference to Surrey'. In the afternoon Mr. David Jacques gave a talk on 'John Evelyn and Surrey Gardens', and Mrs. Betty Massingham concluded with 'Gertrude Jekyll and Her Surrey Gardens'.

Some three hundred seats were filled, and the local societies' bookstall and that of Messrs. Phillimore once again did a brisk trade.

All societies exhibiting were asked for a short description of their displays, and proceeding around the hall these were as follows:

The Surrey County Library exhibit had as its centrepiece a fine copy of John Evelyn's *Silva*. Around this was displayed a range of books of special interest to the student of local history and the enthusiastic gardener, including several books by and about Miss Jekyll.

On a special stand the Surrey County Library displayed a pen and ink drawing of Moor Park, Farnham, c1690. This late 17th century drawing has been donated anonymously through the good offices of Miss M. M. Biggart, County Councillor for Epsom and Ewell. The picture shows the house and gardens as they were in their heyday. Sir William Temple (1628-1699), the statesman and essayist, bought Moor Park about 1680 and laid out the gardens in the Dutch style, with a canal. Moor Park has associations also with Dean Swift, author of *Gulliver's Travels*, who lived in the house as Sir William's secretary and here met Esther Johnson, later the subject of his *Letters to Stella*. The drawing is reputed to be in Swift's own hand.

Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society showed some of their work on the history of Egham High Street. This project was started in 1975 with the long-term objective of writing a definitive history, some 12 members being involved. The display included some archaeological 'finds' from excavations carried out on sites in the High Street following demolition.

Farnham Museum Society's display of photographs focussed on the work of the architect Harold Falkner—godson to Gertrude Jekyll—who as a young man used to cycle over to see her once a week.

As a relief from official commissions, Falkner's delight was to re-erect age-old barns, throwing three or four together, and to turn them into large, rambling,

incredibly romantic dwellings, looking for all the world like the genuine homesteads of very substantial Tudor yeomen. These he enveloped with moats, pools, bridges, revetments and winding flights of steps leading down into gardens of the most informal sort, and merging imperceptibly into the surrounding cornfields and woodlands.

The Domestic Buildings Research Group (Surrey)'s theme was 'Bees in the Garden'. The medieval skep was found by Gertrude Jekyll in the Surrey Cottager's garden. Original plans for a garden design, inspired by her, were discovered in Cranleigh, when the Group was recording The Causey. The garden remains. Pictures showed how the Tudors managed in a drought 'with a pumpe in a tubbe', and how Abbott's Hospital kept its bees in 1621.

The Historical Group of the Dorking and Leith Hill District Preservation Society divided their display into two parts. Much research has been done into the Dorking Nursery Gardens of the town in the 18th and mostly the 19th century. The only Nursery Garden remaining today is Chalcrafts. Included in the display were catalogues and photographs of some of the nurserymen and their families and the houses in which they lived. The second part showed the gardens of the prominent houses as they were. These included Wotton, The Rookery, Bury Hill, Milton Court, Deepdene, Betchworth Castle, Juniper Hall, Norbury Park and Denbies, with maps.

The Bourne Society showed Surrey Gardens represented by photographs of Marden Park, Bradmore Green, Iron Pear Tree, Rabbets Heath, Lagham Manor and Smallfield, and their gardens associated with 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th-century houses with characteristic if not strictly historical layouts. Ernest Christie paintings of Brewer Street and Pollingfold record Edwardian Gardens. Maps of Marden Park show 18th, 19th and 20th-century layouts.

The Leatherhead and District Local History Society's theme centred on 'Trees'. Trees are all that remain of most of the large parks and gardens of the area. Photographs of the finer specimens were accompanied by notes concerning the trees and the properties they once surrounded. Bookham, Fetcham and District Garden Society celebrated its centenary in 1976 and put on a small display.

Mayford History Society showed some plans and drawings of Woking Palace site. A building here was first recorded in 1272. Now only ruins remain.

The National Trust reported on the progress of the restoration of the important 18th-century landscape garden at Claremont, made possible by the gift of £69,000 from the Slater Foundation in 1975. Claremont is the earliest surviving example of its type and contains the work of four major contributors to the development of landscape gardening—Vanbrugh, Bridgeman, Kent and 'Capability' Brown. The restoration of the pleasure grounds of the mansion was expected to be finished by mid-1977, though it would take longer before the effect is complete.

The Archives and Local History Department of the Minet Library selected items which gave some idea of the variety of sources from which information on gardens can be obtained, and also indicated the coverage of its collections. The display was arranged to deal with three aspects of the subject—pleasure gardens, e.g. Vauxhall; private gardens both grand and simple, e.g. New Park and Grove Hill, Camberwell; and horticulture generally, illustrated by such items as Tradescant's catalogue of plants and the nursery records.

The local history group of The Holmesdale Natural History Club mounted a display of old and new photographs of Reigate's Old Houses—some that have gone, e.g. Little Doods; others converted to new uses, e.g. The Priory; some still in private occupation, e.g. Browne's Lodge; some threatened, e.g. Churchfelle.

In conjunction with the Beddington, Carshalton and Wallington Archaeological Society, the Sutton Libraries and Arts Services highlighted five gardens and their architectural landscape features which are prominent in the history of the London Borough of Sutton:

- 1 The Renaissance Gardens of Nonsuch Palace, which stood between Cheam and Ewell.
- 2 Beddington Park and the famous Elizabethan Orangery of Sir Francis Carew.
- 3 The gardens of Carshalton House, and 4 of Carshalton Place, with their 18th-century grotto follies.
- 5 The remarkable 19th-century botanical garden of Alfred Smee at The Grange, Wallington.

Ockham Local History Society decorated their stand with flowers, and showed a collection of photographs illustrating the development of Ockham Park and its gardens from its building in 1620 until its destruction by fire in 1948.

Walton and Weybridge Local History Society dealt with the formal and landscape gardens at Oatlands laid down by the 7th and 9th Earls of Lincoln respectively, and the famous early landscape garden created by Charles Hamilton at Painshill. Chertsey Society added to this stand material on the *Ferme Ornée* at Woburn, Addlestone.

Esher and District Local History Society chose to display Esher Place: the formal 17th-century garden and the natural garden laid out by William Kent for Henry Pelham in the 1730s. Lady Helen Vincent created a new garden for a new Esher Place, where society came to see the famous perform in the amphitheatre. To show that old skills survive, photographs showed a modern garden created recently by Mr. and Mrs. Sinfield.

A highlight of the Symposium was the pair of gardening boots worn by Miss Gertrude Jekyll displayed on the stand of Guildford Museum. These were the boots painted by Sir William Nicholson. Also included was a display of a few of the domestic items which Miss Jekyll gave to the Surrey Archaeological Society in 1907 from cottages and farmhouses in south-west Surrey.

The Albury History Society set out leaves and flowers and fruits from some of the rare trees still surviving in the John Evelyn gardens of Albury Park, together with a tree plan, some aerial photographs and a map.

The Royal Horticultural Society, our guests at the Symposium, entitled their display 'Some Historical Aspects of Wisley Garden', and showed some 85 photographs, printed books and manuscript records illustrating some of the changes and incidents which have taken place.

The Surrey Record Office put on a comprehensive display of documents relating to the history of gardens and gardening, covering not only gardens created by the landed gentry: the design of ornamental gardens, the cultivation of fruit and vegetables in orchards and kitchen gardens, and the resources in finance and manpower required for them; but also commercial gardening: market gardens and nurseries.

Francis Haveron on behalf of the Surrey Archaeological Society prepared a short film on Painshill Park, called 'Neglected Paradise'. A completed version of the film would be ready early in 1977.

The John Evelyn Society concentrated on two important Wimbledon houses: the Manor House and Wimbledon House, and their gardens.

The Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society used their stand to illustrate Crystal Palace and Addington Palace and their parks.

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#### **ERRATA**

Vol. 1 No. 4, 'A Surrey Man Looks at his Ancestors': p. 170, line 2, for 'sixteenth' read 'seventeenth'; p. 173, line 5, for 'eighteen' read 'eleven'

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NOTE 2    Material printed on the covers is indicated by the word 'cover', followed by the number of the Issue, and by either 'a', 'b', 'c' or 'd' to represent respectively the outside front, inside front, inside back and outside back covers, for example:

'Surrey L. H. Council, cover 3b'.

#### ABBREVIATIONS USED

A.    )	Archaeological	)	
H.    )	History/Historical	)	
L.H. )	S. Local History/Historical	)	Society
N.H. )	Natural History	)	
P.    )	Preservation	)	
c	century (after a number)		
c.	circa (before a number)		
<i>ill.</i>	<i>illustrated</i>		
n	(foot)note		

- |   |   |
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| <p>'Account Book of William Gadcum',<br/>Miss L. Grosset, 158-69</p> <p>Albury: H.S., 73, 217; map, (1825-28), 80</p> <p>'Albury Workhouse—now Heath Lodge,<br/>Albury Heath', A. Williams, 72-80<br/>built, 73; closed, 79; construction<br/>accounts, 73, <i>ill.</i>, 74; Governor,<br/>Governess, 75; <i>ill.</i>, 72; inmates, 75,<br/>79; inventories, 75, <i>ill.</i>, 76-78</p> <p>Alfold<br/>House, <i>ill.</i>, covers 1a, 2a, 3d<br/>Stocks and Whipping Post, <i>ill.</i>, covers<br/>1d, 2d, 3d</p> <p>Anstiebury, hillfort, 197, 198</p> <p>Astronomer Royal <i>see</i> 'Flamsteed . . .'</p> | <p>Baker, John, 73, 175; illustration by, 72</p> <p>Baker, Rowland G.M., articles by, 32,<br/>178</p> <p>Batey, Mrs. Mavis, 215</p> <p>Batley, James, 120, cover 4c; article by,<br/>118</p> <p>Beddington, Carshalton &amp; Wallington<br/>A.S., 175, 217</p> <p>Blechingley <i>see also</i> 'Reformation in . . .'<br/>church, <i>ill.</i>, 122<br/>churchwardens' accounts, (1546-52),<br/>123, 124-5</p> <p>Congregational Chapel, 130</p> <p>cottage, Nicholas Woolmer's, <i>ill.</i>,<br/>covers 1d, 2d, 3d</p> |
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