

PORTRAIT OF SIR JOHN GLYNNE AND HIS FAMILY AT HENLEY PARK

Pat Ashworth and John Squier

Introduction

The portrait in oils of Sir John Glynne and his family (Figure 1 and front cover) hangs in a chamber at Lincoln's Inn, London, where he was admitted as a member in 1621. It measures 80 inches by 94½ inches and the inscriptions on two plates on its frame which is not contemporary with the painting, read:

Sir John Glynne and family
Chief Justice of the Upper Bench
1655–60

Attributed to Soest

There are four people in the portrait. Glynne, wearing a black skull cap and dressed in the robes of Chief Justice of the Upper Bench, is seated on the left and his wife sits opposite. A young girl stands to the right of her mother and between his parents a younger boy, attired in a dress which was the custom for boys before they were 'breeched', loosely holds the fingers of his mother's right hand. John Glynne married twice and this portrait shows him and his second wife Ann Manning, widow of Sir Thomas Lawley, whom he married about 1647, with their two children Mary and John.

The portrait was purchased by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1962. It had originally formed part of the sale of the contents of Wanstead House in Essex which were auctioned in 1822. Wanstead House, which was demolished in 1823/4, had been the home of the Tylney family who were descended from Dorothy Glynne, the granddaughter of Sir John Glynne and daughter of John, the young boy in the portrait.¹

The family appears to be in a sort of pavilion and in the distance there is a house on raised land. (See Figure 2 for an enlargement of this section of the portrait.) Along the bottom of this raised area there is a buttressed wall with a corner turret on the right as we look at it, topped by a cupola, but the section of the wall in front of the house is not so distinctly defined. On the left, inside the wall amongst some trees but on the outside of another wall running down from the house, the faint outlines of a sort of summer house with a pointed roof can be seen. From what could be a gate in the wall here, but this feature is



Figure 1 Portrait of Sir John Glynne and his family (courtesy of the Treasurer and Benchers of the Honourable Society of Lincolns Inn).



Figure 2 East façade of the Jacobean mansion and outbuildings at Henley Park: enlargement from the Glynne family portrait.

indistinguishable, a path descends diagonally across a grass verge to join another path which runs alongside a stretch of water on which there is a group of people sitting in a rowing boat. There are trees on both sides of the house and those on the left side also screen what would appear to be outbuildings. This is an upland site and beyond the house in the distance the land can be seen sloping gradually downhill to the right.

John Glynne was a judge and politician and played a significant role in the affairs of Parliament during the turbulent years of the mid-17th century.² He was descended from a prominent and long established Welsh family but as a younger son, with no prospect of inheriting the family wealth and estates, he entered the legal profession. He was called to the bar in 1628, assigned his first reported case in 1633, appointed a Westminster JP and Deputy Steward and Recorder (chief legal officer) of Westminster in 1636 and became a Bencher (senior member) of Lincoln's Inn in 1641. His career developed laterally when he entered Parliament in 1640 as a member for Westminster where he resided at this time. This was the Short Parliament summoned by Charles I to raise much needed cash after his attempt to rule without Parliament for 11 years. Its members however were determined that their grievances against the king's rule should be redressed before granting him any subsidies and Glynne immediately took an active part, sitting on many of the numerous committees set up by the Short Parliament and the Long Parliament that followed. His skills as a lawyer proved invaluable; he helped draft proposals, gave advice on legal matters, led investigations and also gained a reputation as a leading Parliamentary speaker and prominent critic of the Court. He also proved to be a skilled negotiator and after the king's attempted coup in 1642 he continued to work for a negotiated settlement while supporting Parliament's war effort should negotiations fail. In 1647 he became involved in an attempt to disband the army and was one of the Members of Parliament impeached by the army and imprisoned in the Tower. He was released and reinstated the following year and was appointed a commissioner to negotiate terms with the king who was being held prisoner on the Isle of Wight. He was also made a serjeant-at-law (English barrister of the highest rank) but the decision to put the king on trial and execute him in 1649 was another personal blow and he withdrew from public life.

During the next few years which he spent in relative obscurity, he acquired several landed estates. Henley Park, near Guildford in Surrey, had belonged to Arthur Squibb, the father of his first wife. Glynne acquired the reversion to it in 1649 and took full possession on the death of Squibb's widow in 1652.³ In 1653 he purchased properties in Flintshire (including the castle and manor of Hawarden from the Agents for Sequestration) and in 1654 he purchased the manor of Bicester in Oxfordshire which had also been a royalist property.⁴ This same year also saw his return to public life when he was appointed serjeant to Oliver Cromwell, now the Lord Protector of England, and he also resumed his political career. He performed his duties of serjeant so ably that he was promoted in 1655 to the office of Chief Justice of the Upper Bench. We believe that the

portrait with a house as a backdrop, was commissioned at about this time to celebrate not only his elevation to this high office but also his new status as a member of the land-owning classes, and that the house is that of Henley Park (the name he took as his title when he was knighted in 1660). The appearance of the children (Mary would have been six years old in 1655 and her brother about five years old⁵) would seem to corroborate a date of about 1655 but the appearance of the house came as a complete surprise.

The house

The façade of the house rises three storeys to a parapet which hides the roof. It is very grand and its style almost wholly Elizabethan or Jacobean of the late 16th or early 17th century. Its central grand entrance porch rises to the full height of the house. It has large rectangular mullioned windows, some of which are in bays two storeys high; elaborate stone carvings over the doors; two imposing towers surmounted by cupolas and groups of tall, possibly ornate, chimneys. At first glance and as seen from a distance as portrayed in the portrait, it appears to be symmetrical but on closer examination with the aid of enlarged photographs, this is actually not so. The left-hand tower as we look at it, if it is indeed a tower, appears narrower than the right-hand one and stands more forward but perhaps this was not intended. Perhaps the artist had not fully mastered the technique of perspective because the string-course above its lowest window gives the impression that the wall is flat but above it looks as if the right side is projected. There is another curious feature on the left-hand side – a yawning aperture which could be a single storey bay window but with no glazing. On either side of it there appear to be open shutters and above it are two smaller windows divided by a thick stone mullion and above these is a very elaborately decorated stone canopy. On the right-hand side of the house there appears to be a gateway or window in an archway which may be set forward from the house. The portrayal of the house was of course subsidiary in importance to the portrayal of the family and although the foreground with the family in a sort of pavilion must have been contrived, the inclusion of the ‘curiosities’ has convinced us that the artist, who was foremost a portrait artist, was nevertheless attempting to portray everything as seen.

Prior to our ‘discovery’ of the portrait at Lincoln’s Inn, the existence of such a house at Henley Park had not been known or even suspected. A closer inspection of an enlargement from John Senex’s map of Surrey, 1729 (Figure 3) shows a house at Henley Park which resembles that in the painting as opposed to the house as it appears on John Rocque’s map of Surrey, 1768 (Figure 4) a fact which had previously escaped attention. The Senex map however gives no indication of its location. As already mentioned, two other smaller buildings or outbuildings can also be seen in the painting to the left of the mansion partly hidden by trees and there is also no reason why the artist would have painted these modest buildings had they not been there. They are two storeys high with steep pitched roofs and are of an earlier style than the main house.

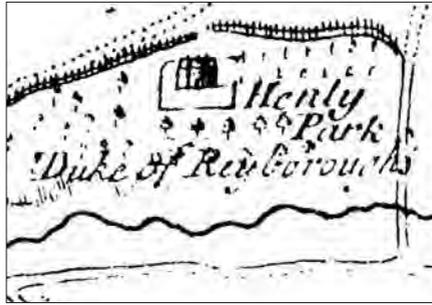


Figure 3 Enlarged section of the Senex map of Surrey, 1729, showing the Jacobean mansion at Henley Park.



Figure 4 Enlarged section of the Rocque map of Surrey, 1768, showing the house of Solomon Dayrolle at Henley Park.

In our article on John Norden's survey of Henley Park 1607 we demonstrated that the house which was remodelled in 1751 for Solomon Dayrolle, was the lodge on Norden's map and probably dated as far back as the late 15th century.⁶ This house in turn was restored in the late 1990s and converted into luxury apartments. The furthestmost building to the left in the portrait has at least one dormer window indicating a third storey and it bears a resemblance to the central portion of the lodge as shown on Norden's map. This gave us a clue as to the likely viewpoint of the painting. By examining the contours of the area around the restored house on a modern Ordnance Survey map and drawing some cross-sections (Figure 5) we discovered that the contours match the physical features of the landscape visible in the painting. It has therefore been possible to confirm that the Jacobean mansion was sited slightly north-west of the present mansion on land occupied by the factory buildings of Vokes Ltd and that we are viewing it in the portrait from the east across a stretch of water that no longer exists. It is not possible to see in the painting how it extends to the rear but its ground plan may have been rectangular and it may have even formed a quadrangle.

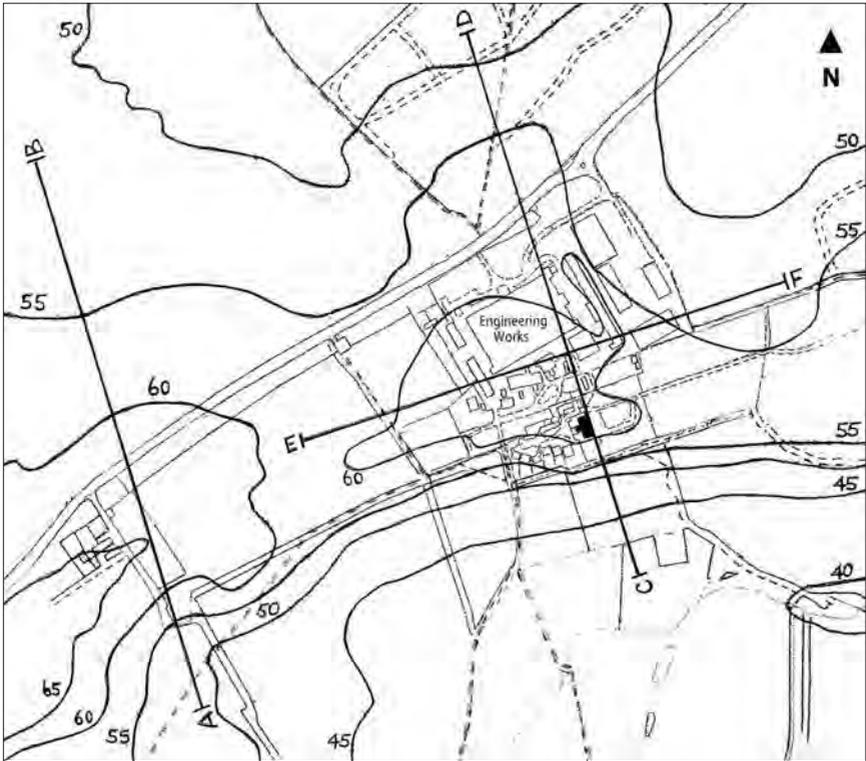


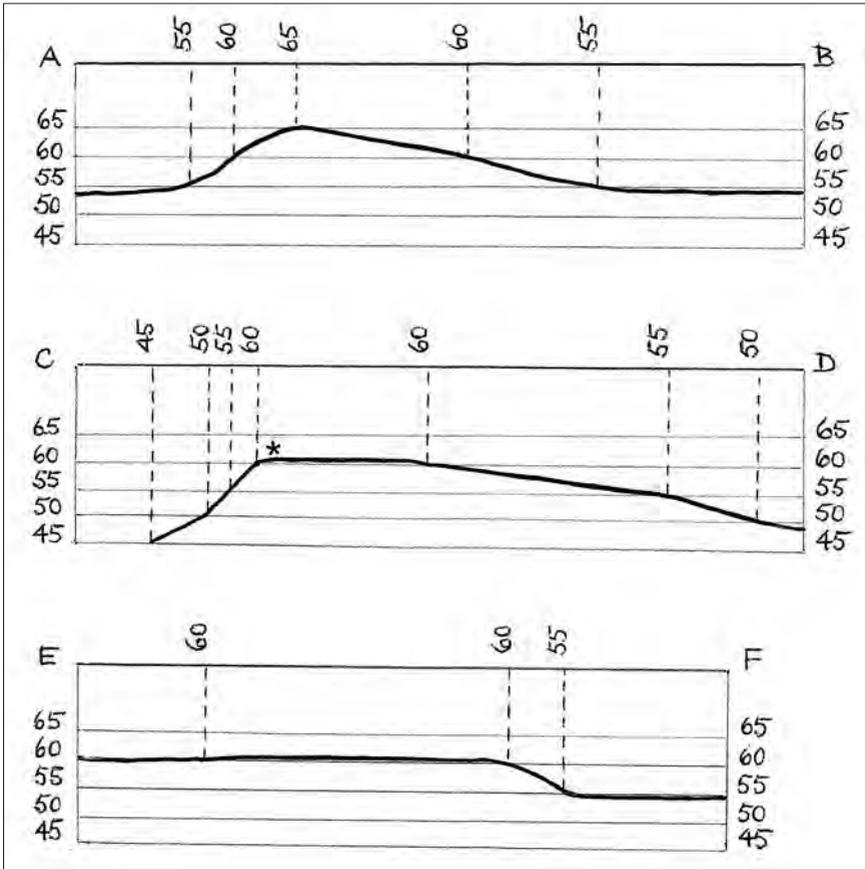
Figure 5 Above and opposite:

A–B Cross-section looking SW beyond the buildings in the portrait showing the higher land in the distance which slopes towards the north as seen in the portrait centre right

C–D Cross-section looking SW as viewed in the portrait. The asterisk marks the position of the present-day mansion. The escarpment to its south is hidden by trees in the portrait

E–F Cross-section of the upland ridge from the SE to the north of the present-day mansion showing the slope of the land in the front of the Jacobean mansion as seen in the portrait. The area around the intersection of C-D and E-F on the map marks the approximate site of the Jacobean mansion.

The evidence of the painting was a total revelation and required a major reappraisal of our understanding of the history of Henley Park in the 17th and 18th centuries in order to determine when this mansion could have been built and by whom.



Henley Park in the 17th and 18th centuries

By the time John Glynne took full possession of Henley Park in 1652 and made it his country home he had probably already amassed quite a considerable fortune and would have had the financial resources to build a new house. However the style of the house in the painting had gone out of fashion long before this date and, although it is not unknown for a new house to be built in an outdated style, it is unlikely that Glynne would have embarked on such an ambitious project when his prospects were so uncertain. Such an ostentatious building would have also never been built in the early part of the 17th century when Henley Park still belonged to the Crown. So this leaves only Arthur Squibb, owner of Henley Park from 1633 until his death in 1650, who could have built it.

Most of what we know about Squibb is derived from an article written by one of his descendants.⁷ This does not refer specifically to his character but there are several indications that he was a man with a sense of his own importance. Born about 1578, his background was that of a minor landed gentleman but his family owned a coat of arms and by his death he held several other smaller properties besides Henley Park. He spent most of his working life in the Exchequer, eventually securing by purchase the very important position of Teller in 1626. He seems to have owed his various advancements to the help of others and perhaps he had hoped to rise even further. He was about 68 years old when in 1646 he obtained his last position, that of Clarenceux King of Arms, as a result of the influence of his son-in-law John Glynne. This is said to have brought him in an income of £400 a year and yet, as his will shows, he died impoverished.⁸

The manner in which he acquired Henley Park shows a similar desire for self-aggrandisement. In the early 17th century there had been a curious series of transactions whereby the rights and privileges associated with the keepership of Henley Park had been granted in reversion to a succession of noblemen and other courtiers.⁹ In 1621 these were assigned to Robert Tyrwhit, several members of whose family had in the past held influential positions at court. In 1623 he appointed Arthur Squibb and his brother Stephen Squibb to act for him as joint keepers for 12 years. Charles I however needed to raise money and was selling off royal forests and parks and in 1630 the neighbouring Guildford Park was sold to the Earl of Annandale. Arthur Squibb probably saw this as a golden opportunity to acquire Henley Park and he persuaded Tyrwhit to enter into an agreement whereby Tyrwhit was to use his influence to procure a royal grant of Henley Park in their joint names and then convey it outright to Squibb. In 1633 Squibb paid Tyrwhit £2,500 and became the first private owner of Henley Park.

He does not appear to have been slow in claiming special privileges because almost immediately, as reported by the Lieutenants of Surrey, he 'contemptuously refused' to provide armed men for the musters, claiming exemption because he was an Exchequer man.¹⁰ He also became involved in a dispute with the lord of the neighbouring manor of Cleygate regarding peat cutting and non-payment of rent¹¹ and, as it now transpires, he also built himself a grand new mansion alongside the former lodge (which was left standing) to reflect his social aspirations. Although his income must have been boosted by felling trees in the park and selling them for timber, we do not understand how he could have afforded such a grandiose house. By 1649 he was in extreme financial difficulties having, the article informs us, lost his Tellership, his main source of income, in 'circumstances which are unknown', but we now wonder whether the house had also become a drain on his resources. John Glynne came to his aid and according to the reply Glynne made to the Court of Chancery when Squibb's eldest surviving son made an unsuccessful claim to Henley Park after his father's death, he first lent Squibb the sum of £2,000 but then, instead of having to repay this loan, Squibb agreed in 1649 to sell Glynne the reversion of Henley Park for an additional payment of £1,000.¹²

When John Glynné died in 1666, his landed estates were divided between his three sons.¹³ John, the young boy in the portrait, was his youngest son and still a minor at the time of his father's death and he inherited Henley Park on the death of his mother in 1668. He died in 1682 leaving two infant daughters, the surviving one of whom, Dorothy, married Richard Child in 1703. Richard Child became a very wealthy man the following year when he inherited the baronetcy and estate of Wanstead in Essex. He and Dorothy chose to live at Wanstead where he built a palatial mansion which rivalled that of Blenheim in size and splendour.¹⁴ Henley Park was let to a succession of prestigious tenants, one of whom was the Duke of Roxburghe whose name appears as Reyborough on the Senex map. In 1739 they sold Henley Park to Solomon Dayrolle, a diplomat and courtier of Huguenot descent who had recently inherited a fortune and wanted to establish himself as an English landed gentleman.

Prior to his marriage in 1751, Dayrolle undertook extensive work on the house in Henley Park but, as already mentioned, this was not on the Jacobean mansion but on the older house, the lodge on Norden's map of 1607. Perhaps the Jacobean mansion had started to fall into disrepair or had been damaged by fire, or perhaps its grandiose and rather 'debased' style lacking in symmetry, was not to his taste. Therefore he turned to the older house which, although it would have been nearly 400 years old by this time, could have survived as a tenant dwelling or farmhouse and it was this house which was refaced and remodelled in the more restrained country-house style of the Georgian period as a home for his young bride. It must have also been Dayrolle who had the Jacobean mansion pulled down because there is no sign of it on the Rocque map. It seems that it not only vanished without trace but any knowledge of it was effectively lost until the 'discovery' of the portrait at Lincoln's Inn.

More than two centuries earlier the buildings of the royal medieval manor had also vanished without trace except for the lodge on the upland ridge. Another very significant feature of the portrait is the stretch of water in the dip in front of the mansion and this proved to be a major breakthrough in establishing where the medieval manor complex had been located.

The royal medieval manor

It is not known when a manor house was first built at Henley but a position somewhere on the wooded high ridge had always been considered a strong possibility. The name of the manor, Henley or Henlea a Saxon word meaning 'high clearing', suggests the strategic importance of this site and there were other practical considerations which would have also made it a prime choice for building a manor house here. The first was that there would have been no risk of flooding which might have been the case had it been built on the lower land to the south. The second was the existence nearby of land suitable for cultivation, shown as 'plowed land' on Norden's map in 1607 and still farmed today. A third consideration might have been the proximity of a road running along the ridge from Pirbright to Ash. This is believed to be an ancient route

and would have given direct access to the western reaches of the manor and the church at Ash.

There are no records relating to a manor house at Henley until the manor was taken over directly by Edward II in 1324 when he must have also 'inherited' an existing house. The official records of the alterations, additions and repairs which he and his successor Edward III carried out, are described in the *History of the King's Works*¹⁵ and these show how it was gradually improved and enlarged so creating a complex of buildings of some considerable size worthy of a royal residence.

Soon after it was first acquired by the king a new timber-framed chapel on stone foundations was built and work was done on the ditches. In 1343 the chambers of the king and queen are specifically mentioned by name, and a new oratory was constructed for them which stood at first floor level over a chamber. Also mentioned are a hall, kitchen, larder, a great cellar, and a garetta or watch tower. There were two courtyards and another timber-framed chapel was built in the outer court. There was a fish-pond and garden, and a drawbridge between the hall and the garden. At the end of the 14th century further references include the king's great chamber, two chambers at the north end of the hall, nine chambers on the east side of the manor, the king's wardrobe, cellar, chambers of the chief butler and treasurer, kitchen, buttery, the great chapel, and the inner gate. References to ditches and a drawbridge have been taken as evidence that it had a moat, a common but not an essential feature of manor houses of this period especially when sited on high ground.¹⁶

The only site that could have accommodated a complex of this size is the upland ridge but there has been much speculation and debate as to where it might have been situated and a tendency to dismiss the area in the vicinity of the house which had been remodelled for Solomon Dayrolle in a Georgian style in the 18th century. This house underwent further modifications in the 19th century but it seems that the existence of its surviving medieval features remained hidden and unsuspected until the mid 1980s when the architects, working for one of the developers who bought it after it was sold by Vokes Ltd, carried out a comprehensive survey.¹⁷ Their findings however did not become public knowledge and it was little more than an empty shell when an archaeological investigation of the area around the house was carried out in 1997 prior to its restoration and redevelopment. Nothing of significance was found apart from some 'chalk blocks of well moulded door and window openings mortared together' discovered in the footings of the south end wall of the house that had to be demolished for safety reasons.¹⁸ It was surmised that these could have been derived from an earlier building but it seems that the main reason for rejecting this area as the site of the medieval manor was that no evidence was found of a moat or ditch.

The stretch of water shown in the portrait in front of the Jacobean mansion is deep enough on which to row a boat. Such a conspicuous feature as this must have also existed and not been invented by the artist. The cross-section E-F in

Figure 5 shows the land sloping down to where the water feature is depicted in the portrait and the presence of ditches here was revealed by an archaeological investigation in 2004 prior to more development in this area.¹⁹ No conclusions were reached as to the date of these ditches but it was noted that groundwater seeped into one of the trenches. No pond or moat is shown on Norden's map but the existence of a water feature in the portrait allows us to believe that a similar feature could have existed on the upland ridge in medieval times. If so, then the medieval manor could have also been situated here with the lodge to its south.

Conclusion

The portrait of Sir John Glynn and his family at Henley Park has not only revealed the existence of the Jacobean mansion which once stood on this upland site but can also be used as evidence for the site of the royal medieval manor, the buildings of which were extensive and impressive.



Figure 6 Aerial photograph c 1986, viewed from the SE (courtesy of FM Modern Design, Godalming). Henley Park Mansion (formerly the medieval lodge) is left centre. To its north can be seen the factory buildings of Vokes where the medieval manor complex was located. The site of the Jacobean mansion lay somewhere between the water tower (in the open area) and the square white building. In the right foreground beside the long building the land slopes down steeply to the location of the water feature in the portrait.

It seems no coincidence that the medieval manor, the 17th-century Jacobean mansion and the factory buildings of Vokes Ltd in the 20th century were established in turn on the highest point of this ridge which has probably been continuously occupied for over a thousand years (see Figure 6). It may never be possible to prove this beyond all reasonable doubt because any remains of the royal medieval manor complex, like those of the Jacobean mansion, would have been heavily disturbed by the various buildings constructed by Vokes in the 20th century. The only tangible remains that we may ever have of its existence are two tantalising finds. The first are the chalk blocks of well moulded door and window openings mortared together already mentioned as having been discovered in the footings of the south end wall of the present house. The second is a privately owned decorative medieval floor tile which was uncovered in a field nearby. According to the Guildford Museum report (TRB 4117) this tile dates from the 14th century and is a well known design from the Penn Floor Tile Works in Buckinghamshire. It is described as being a well made example in keeping with the possibility that it was once part of a royal commission for the king's medieval manor house at Henley Park.

Since this article was written the complex that formed the Vokes' factory and its ancillary buildings including the water tower, has been demolished and it is planned to replace the buildings with modern industrial units.

Acknowledgements

Elizabeth and the late Robin Atkins; The late Sir Howard Colvin; Professor Alan Crocker; Wendy Easterling; Guy Holborn, Librarian, Lincoln's Inn; Rob Poulton of Surrey County Archaeological Unit; Dennis Turner; Meg Weissmann; Normandy Historians; The late Mark Ashworth.

NOTES

1. Ashworth, Pat. *Portraits of Sir John Glynne*. In preparation. Gerald Soest (c1600–1681) is one of several artists who have been associated with the portrait of Sir John Glynne and his family. He was of Dutch origin and worked in England from the late 1640s. He painted many members of the English gentry.
2. *Dictionary of National Biography*. Oxford UP. 2004–5, on which this account of his life is mostly based.
3. The answer of John Glynne to the complaint of William Squibb. The National Archives (TNA) ref: C7/397/78, f5.
4. *Victoria County History; Oxfordshire*. Vol 6, Manor of Bicester, 1959. p. 23.
5. Mary was baptised at St Giles in the Fields in 1649. We have not been able to trace the date of birth of John but according to an entry in *Alumni Oxoniensis* he was admitted to Hart Hall, University of Oxford, November 1666 aged 16.
6. See this issue of *Surrey History*, Vol XI, 2012, previous article.
7. London, H S and G D Squibb. A Dorset King of Arms: Arthur Squibb, Clarenceux, 1646–1650, in *Proc Dorset Nat Hist and Arch Soc*, Vol 68, 1946, pp. 54–63.
8. Will of Arthur Squibb. Original copy. TNA ref: PROB 10/778.
9. Records at the Surrey History Centre (SCH) refs: 212/4/10, 212/4/11(a) and (b).
10. *Calendar State Papers Domestic, 1634*, p. 434.
11. Interrogations concerning Cleygate Manor, nd but about 1640. TNA ref: TS19.

12. The answer of John Glynnne to the complaint of William Squibb. *Op cit.*
13. Will of Sir John Glynnne. TNA ref: PROB 11/323 Q5, LH 38-LH40.
14. He was subsequently created Viscount Castlemaine (1718) and Earl Tylney (1731).
15. Colvin, H M, *History of the King's Works*, Vol 2. HMSO. 1963. pp. 960–962.
16. Aberg, F A, Ed. *Medieval moated sites*. Council for British Archaeology. 1978. p. 23.
17. See this issue of *Surrey History*, Vol XI, 2012, previous article, p. 25.
18. *An archaeological watching brief and evaluation at Henley Park, Normandy, Surrey*. Surrey County Archaeological Unit (SCAU). 1997. Copy deposited at the Surrey Archaeological Society Library.
19. *Archaeological Assessment of land at Henley Business Park*, SCAU. 2004. Copy deposited at the Historic Environment Record, Surrey History Centre, Woking.

THE THORP SCRAPBOOKS: DRAWINGS, PAINTINGS AND EPHEMERA RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF GUILDFORD 1738–1897

THEIR ACQUISITION FOR THE SURREY HISTORY CENTRE
IN JULY 2011

David Calow

At 10.57 am on Tuesday 24th May 2011 Mary Alexander, Collections Officer at Guildford Museum, sent an email to Mike Page, Head of Acquisitions at Surrey History Centre, to say she had just learnt that the Thorp scrapbooks would be auctioned in London in 48 hours and that she thought everything should be done to try to save them for the public. A few minutes earlier, I had met Mary on the steps outside Guildford Museum and she had given me the same message.

For many Guildford people Thorp's Bookshop meant a hidden hall of books and prints, old and new. Thomas Thorp founded Thorp Booksellers in Reading in 1883, before moving to the Constitutional Hall, 170 High Street, Guildford and Albemarle Street, London. His son and grandsons went into the business and in 1983 a further shop was opened in St Albans. The Guildford shop remained in the ownership of the Thorp family until it closed in 2003.

Within the stock was a personal collection selected from the millions of items that passed through their hands. Perhaps none was more interesting than two large and beautifully bound volumes entitled *History of Guildford Vol. II Plates* and *History of Guildford Vol. III Plates*. For those lucky enough to be invited to open the volumes the pages revealed 712 well preserved original drawings, watercolours, prints, press cuttings (figure 1) and ephemera relating to Guildford and surrounding villages dating from 1738 to 1897. Here were over 70 original watercolours by John and Edward Hassell with unpublished views of Albury, Bramley, Compton, Guildford, Merrow (figure 2), St Catherine's, St Martha's, Shalford, Shere, Stoke and Wonersh. Here were more than 60 drawings by Henry Prosser with many architectural details of early 19th-century Guildford (figure 3) and coloured sketches of the monuments in the Weston Chapel in Holy Trinity Church. Here were the announcements of lectures at the Guildford Institute in 1858 and 1859, including E Jekyll Esq speaking on Electricity; rare prints with unfamiliar views of Guildford before the railway (figure 4); drawings of church interiors before Victorian modernizations; an original pencil sketch of St Catherine's Fair by J Russell RA dated October 1792 and even a drawing of Castle Arch dated 1782 (figure 5). It was these two volumes that were about to be auctioned in London. If they fell into the hands of a dealer they would almost



Figure 1 Cutting from 'The Graphic', 18 December 1897 (reproduced courtesy of Surrey History Centre, 8877/1/70)



Figure 2 Watercolour of houses at Merrow, looking east, E Hassell 1820 (reproduced courtesy of Surrey History Centre, 8877/2/224)



Figure 3 Pencil and wash drawing of the Post Office, Guildford. Henry Prosser 1840 (reproduced courtesy of Surrey History Centre, 8877/1/122)



Figure 4 Detail from 'The South-West prospect of Guildford' by Samuel and Nathaniel Buck, 1738 (reproduced courtesy of Surrey History Centre, 8877/1/65)

certainly be split up and resold to collectors as prints and papers and the collection would never be seen again.

The value of the collection to those interested in researching the history of Guildford was incalculable but the price estimated by the auctioneers, Bloomsbury London Auctions, was £6000 to £8000 plus the buyer's premium – a total of up to £10,000 – and the auction would take place in London in two days on Thursday 26th May. Heritage grants are often available for such a purchase but not in two days. No one local group could raise the money in time so it would have to be a team effort from the heritage sector in Surrey if these volumes were not to be lost from the county. A rapid response was needed.

Mike Page immediately contacted Pat Reynolds, Surrey Heritage Manager, who agreed to give her support for the acquisition of the books for Surrey History Centre where they could be preserved in state of the art archive storage and made available to researchers to consult. She approached Heather Hawker, former Chairman of Surrey County Council and Chairman of the Surrey History Trust and colleagues in Surrey County Council. Peter Milton, Head of Culture in Surrey County Council, approved the project and after numerous telephone calls and emails by Heather Hawker the Trust agreed to contribute £4000 and Surrey History Centre £1450.

Emma Corke, President of Surrey Archaeological Society, took up the challenge. By chance the Society had just been told that Sir Martin Wedgwood, a long time supporter of local history in Surrey, had made a bequest to the Society. What better way could there be to use his generous legacy than to offer £2000 to the fund? With Emma's support and more emails and telephone calls the Society's management committee agreed.

Mary Alexander spoke to Jill Draper, Heritage Manager at Guildford Borough Council, who also quickly gave her support and found £1200. With these offers of funding in place, topped up by money from the Surrey Heritage budget, it was possible to place a bid.

On Wednesday 25th May Mike Page went to the auction rooms and studied the volumes for about two hours to check the quality of the material. He was impressed and with the authority of Surrey County Council he placed a maximum bid of £8500. Later that day an anonymous benefactor offered a further sum of up to £1000 and Julian Pooley, Manager of the History Centre, telephoned the auctioneers with a revised maximum bid of £9500, excluding the buyer's premium.

The auction was held on Thursday 26th May and the two volumes were sold at about 1.30pm. Later that day a phone call to Bloomsbury Auctions confirmed that Surrey Heritage with the aid of grants from partners had been successful. The final price was £7500 which, plus the buyer's premium, made a total of £9150. The two volumes had been saved from a sale to a dealer and the probable break-up of the collection. Surrey Heritage had made their biggest purchase



Figure 5 Pencil and watercolour drawing of 'East Aspect Castle Gate', Guildford showing the building now occupied by Surrey Archaeological Society as it looked in 1782 (reproduced courtesy of Surrey History Centre, 8877/1/261).

for many years and the collection would be protected in their specialist storage facilities and freely available to the public for ever.

The auctioneers would not release the volumes until payment had been made and it took some time to organise this and collect the contributions. However, finally, on Tuesday 19th July 2011 Mike Page and Julian Pooley went to Maddox Street in London, and brought the two volumes back to Woking carrying one heavy bag each on the underground and train. The volumes were the centre of attention at the Surrey History Trust AGM and are now freely available to the public without restrictions under references 8877/1 and 8877/2.

Marion Edwards, a former archivist at the National Archives, kindly volunteered to prepare an initial catalogue of every item in the volumes. This work has been completed and will be available on the online Surrey History Centre archive catalogue (<http://www.surreyarchives.org.uk/Calmview>). The Hassell images will be included in a Hassell Gallery which is being created on the *Exploring Surrey's Past* website and it is hoped that some will be included in a proposed volume of the artists' work to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the Surrey Record Society in 2013 and so will be freely available for study throughout the world.

This is a collection that adds a great deal to the research material available for the Guildford area for this period. There are new insights into the development of the town and its political and intellectual life and forgotten colours are brought back to life in a way that black and white photography omits. Family history researchers can find images of the houses where their ancestors lived, the churches in which they worshipped, the fields and buildings where they worked, the streets they walked and the shops, hotels and post office that they used. However, despite the new information that these volumes make available new mysteries emerge. We can say the volumes were bound after 1897 because that is the date of the latest item but by whom, when, how and why were they compiled? Who collected the Hassells and how did such a large collection of original drawings by Henry Prosser come to be in one place? What was in Volume I? Was there a volume IV? Was there a plan to write a History of Guildford for which these volumes would provide the illustrations and might the hand-written text yet be found unrecognized in an archive?

There is much for researchers to find in this new acquisition and *Surrey History* looks forward to new articles making use of the material.

ACCESSIONS OF RECORDS IN SURREY HISTORY CENTRE, 2011

Edited by Michael Page

In 2011 Surrey History Centre received 298 accessions of original and copy records (excluding transfers from County Council departments). These records came from a great variety of organisations and individuals and we are, as ever, most grateful to all our depositors for making sure that the records are preserved and made available for research. A brief list of all 2011 accessions can be found on our website <http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/surreyhistorycentre>, under 'Search for Archives or Books'. What follows is a selection of some of the highlights and most prominent themes.

Surrey at Play

In this notable year for British sport, it was gratifying to take in a number of significant deposits which throw light on the county's sporting heritage.

We already held a collection of records for the Surrey County Football Association Ltd, deposited by the Secretary in 2003. However, in 2011 we received additional records for the Association, found amongst the papers of a former secretary (ref 7446). These included notices of annual general meetings with annual reports and balance sheets, 1896–1914 and again after the Great War 1919–1928. These give a useful overview of the year, such as the 'somewhat unsuccessful season' of 1895/96 when out of eight county matches two were won, five were lost and one drawn. It is also interesting to see how much money was raised in the charity competitions, mostly going to local hospitals such as the Royal Surrey and Dorking Cottage Hospital. In 1899/1900 almost £100 was raised for the hospitals and an additional £178 on behalf of the Transvaal War Fund. Two years later £154 was raised for the hospitals and a further £45 for the Ibrox Park Disaster fund.

We also received records from the cycling organisation CTC West Surrey Local Group, formerly West Surrey District Association of the Cyclists Touring Club. The Bicycle Touring Club, later renamed the Cyclists' Touring Club (CTC), was founded in Harrogate in 1878 and its growth led to the establishment of local District Associations. In 1921, three members of Woodham Athletic football team decided to arrange Sunday cycling expeditions. These trips grew in popularity with more people joining the group, leading to the establishment of a Woking and Guildford Section of the CTC Metropolitan District Association in September 1922. In 1928, an increase in CTC membership in the area led to the establishment of a West Surrey District Association. The collection includes a complete run of West Surrey District Association minute books, 1928–2000

and a number of minute books for the Woking section. There is also a good set of annual reports, first for the Metropolitan District Association 1924–1927 and then the West Surrey District Association from 1931 to 2004, many containing accounts, AGM attendance lists and minutes, and Woking and Kingston Section reports. There are also 6 volumes of press cuttings relating to club activities for 1925–1988.

We were delighted, in addition, to take in the records of an unusual walking group, The Centurions (ref 8923). To be a member you originally had to ‘be an amateur and have walked not less than 100 miles in 24 hours’. In 1971, the definition was refined to ‘one who, as an amateur, has walked in competition, in Great Britain, 100 miles within 24 hours’. The decision to form the group was made at a meeting of long-distance walking enthusiasts held on 11 May 1911. Several people had managed the feat before but the idea of timed long-distance walking had been popularised by the Surrey Walking Club who, in 1902, promoted the London to Brighton and Back time trial. James Edwin Fowler-Dixon, deemed the senior and longest qualified person present, having walked his first 100 miles in 1877, was elected the first president of the new society and was therefore made Centurion number ‘1’. Each centurion received a number in the order they completed their qualifying walk and they refer to each other in the minute books as ‘brothers’ and the ‘brotherhood’. Races were infrequent between 1912 and the Second World War, the major event being the London to Brighton and Back, only held once every 4 years. By 1939, 120 people had qualified as Centurions but after 1946 100 mile races and 24 hour walks became more frequent, at least one a year, so the number of those qualifying as Centurions has therefore increased. Teams from other countries have also taken part in the races, especially from Holland, and in 1971 there were 47 Dutch Centurions and others from what was then Czechoslovakia and West Germany, and also Belgium and Canada. Women were allowed to become members in 1977 and by 2011 there were 1082 Centurions. A Dutch Centurion Club was established in 1966 and a British Centurion who emigrated to Australia has set up the Australian Centurion Club.

The club’s records include signed minutes for 1911–1946 and 1959–1991, 100-mile race reports and results for 1908–1987 and a scrapbook containing programmes and results for walking club walks/races, photographs (see figure 1), newscuttings and circulars to Centurions, 1910–2011. There is also a book ‘The Centurions, A History’, published by the group in May 2011.

Surrey at Prayer

Church of England parish records dating from before the mid 19th century come into us increasingly rarely now, so we were very pleased to receive a vestry minute book for the parish of St Mary’s, Long Ditton, covering the years 1818–1849, which was discovered in an attic (ref 7585). Mostly taken up with the election of church officers, it also includes some interesting memoranda, in particular a list of vestry resolutions drawn up in 1818 relating to the upkeep



Figure 1 W F Baker, winner of the 1928 London to Brighton 100 mile walk (ref 8923/3/1).

of the poor, following complaints made by some of the indigent to the magistrates that they were being given no opportunity to work by the parish. The vestry agreed to endeavour to supply opportunities for labour, ‘being convinced that affording [the poor] the means of maintaining themselves and their families by industry, is far preferable to administering to their wants by indiscriminate bounty, which however well intended, and no doubt well applied to some, is too apt to encourage others in habits of idleness and irregular indulgence’. There follows a list of the poor who have a right of settlement in the parish and are in receipt of out-relief. It is interesting to note that many are not residing in Long Ditton or Tolworth (which was a detached portion of the parish) but live as far afield as Windsor, Hampton Wick and Ham.

As part of an ongoing commitment to community engagement we continue to encourage deposits from organisations which reflect the county’s diversity. Throughout 2011, we worked with the Woking Ahmadiyya Muslim Association to secure their archives for posterity and develop community links. In May, members of Surrey Heritage visited the Baitul Futuh Mosque in Morden to learn

more about the Ahmadiyya. Built in 2003, the mosque is the largest purpose-built mosque in Western Europe and occupies the former site of the Express Dairies bottling plant. Following the visit, the Woking branch deposited their records with Surrey History Centre (ref 8859). This has since been followed by the deposit of an outstanding collection of sound recordings of local Friday prayers and sermons and video footage of community events, the first of its kind for Surrey History Centre.

The Ahmadiyya Movement was established by Hadhrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad (1835–1908) in 1889, in the village of Qadia in the Punjab, India. Ahmad claimed that he was the promised Messiah and Mahdi, contrary to mainstream Islam. Following his death, the institution of Khilafat (the system of spiritual leadership in Islam as set out in the Qur'an), was re-established. Worldwide, the community has branches in more than 190 countries, with an estimated membership of 160 million.

The Movement is one of the oldest and most established Muslim organisations in Britain, with over 90 branches across the country. In 1913, the first overseas mission was established at the Shah Jahan Mosque in Woking, the oldest purpose-built mosque in Western Europe, constructed in 1889. In 1914, Ahmad's first successor, Hakeem Noor-ud-Din, died and a split in the Community occurred upon the election of his successor. This gradually led to doctrinal differences between those who accepted a Kalipha as their leader and those who adhered to the central Ahmadiyya council. The split resulted in the formation of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community, following which the Fazl (or London Mosque), in Southfields, Wimbledon, was constructed in 1924. Entirely funded by the ladies section of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community, it was the first of its kind in London.

The nature of records in the collection very much reflects the activities of the Community and their motto 'Love for all, hatred for none', including information leaflets promoting peace, respect, loyalty, freedom and equality. There are publicity papers relating to the annual Peace Symposium in Woking each year and the 'Jalsa Salana', an annual convention, held at Oaklands Farm, Alton, Hampshire, every July. The latter event attracts over 30,000 participants from 50 countries. Also included in the collection is Surrey History Centre's first copy of the Qur'an, translated and published by the Surrey Ahmadiyya publishing house, Islam International Publications Ltd, who are based at Tilford, on the former Sheephatch School site. Several volumes of Qur'anic teachings appear in the collection, along with the Ahmadiyya Bulletin and newsletters, all published in Surrey (see figure 2).

Last November, the Gospel Standard Baptist Library deposited a wonderful collection of records dating from the late eighteenth century of several Strict Baptist communities in Surrey (ref 8922). The records include meeting minutes (dating back to 1792), account books and registers of baptisms and burials of chapels at Brockham Green, Holmwood, Horsell Common, Lingfield and Smallfield Common. It appears that record-keeping was of considerable importance to these small,

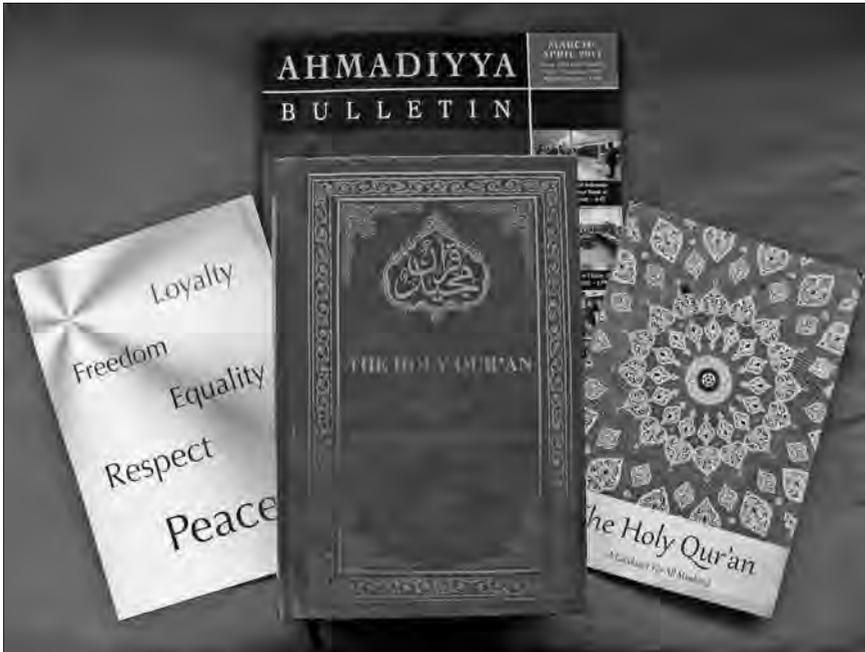


Figure 2 Records of the Woking Branch of the Ahmadiyya Muslim community (ref 8859).

intense, rather inward-looking communities: the minutes contain chapel histories, lists of members (including some obituaries) and, in the Smallfield Common records, a detailed account of the funeral of its pastor, Joseph Hatton, in 1884.

The Strict Baptists, or Strict and Particular Baptists, emerged as a distinct body early in the 19th century, because of their opposition to the idea that it is the duty of every person to repent and believe the gospel. They rejected ecumenical developments, generally confining communion to those who had received adult baptism and also adhering to the view that salvation was limited to those on whom God's grace was bestowed rather than granted to all who sought it. Some of the correspondence clearly reveals the seriousness and piety of the church's members. Surprising then that the Brockham Green ordinances fund book, 1794–1856, contains repeat purchases of bottles of gin, with the odd gallon of wine thrown in for good measure. The wine was presumably for communion but it would be interesting to know what the gin was used for.

The Changing Face of the County

Estate maps are among the most attractive records in our collections and we were very pleased to take in a fine map of the property of Edward Budgen, including

Hamme Farm and Ridghaw Farm, in Bletchingley, Nutfield and Horley, surveyed by John Harding in 1723 (ref 8827). The map had been presented to the Nutfield History Group by Mrs Pam Wilderspin of Nutfield and had apparently hung in Hamme House until the 1930s (see figure 3). Hamme Farm (once manor) with its 280 acres of land near South Nutfield was a detached portion of the

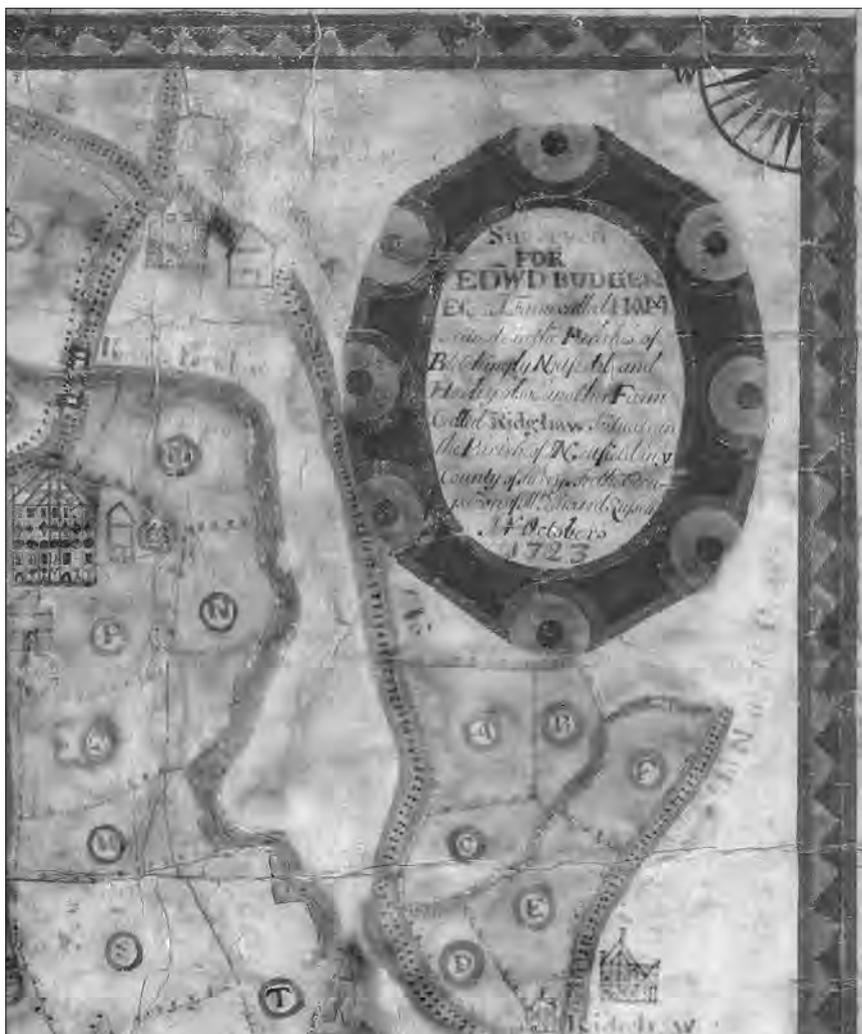


Figure 3 Part of a map of Hamme Farm and Ridghaw Farm, Bletchingley, Nutfield and Horley, by John Harding, 1723 (ref 8827/1).

manor of Bletchingley. The estate straddled the boundaries of the parishes of Nutfield, Bletchingley and Horley, with the greatest portion, 178 acres, lying in Bletchingley. The 19 acre tenement of Ridghaw, now Ridge Green House, was part of Hamme manor and lay to the east, and was entirely in the parish of Nutfield. Edward Budgen, for whom the map was drawn, had apparently inherited the estate from his father, Edward Budgen, in 1719. At the time the map was produced, Edward Russell was Budgen's tenant.

'1809 Apr 18 ... gave Dame Grist of Shackleford Heath bringing some very small asparagus – 1s...1809 Aug 25 ... gave Ann Punter of Lower Eashing who was bit by a viper when haying for George Green of Burrough and unable to earn anything all through the Harvest and continues in a distressed state - 10s 6d...' Thus proceeds the fascinating expenditure account of Eashing Place, Godalming, in a cash book personally kept by William Gill until a few months before his death in August 1815, aged nearly 83. The book records all aspects of the estate and household income and expenditure, from receipts of rents, payments to named labourers and craftsmen, payments of servants' wages, and payments for the killing of vermin (foxes, cats, rats, hawks, an owl) to personal expenditure on Gill's hairdresser (1s), subscriptions to the coffee house (or 'towards the discovery of the person or persons discovered in the murder of Hollist of Compton – £1 1s', 2 June 1809) or purchases (3 gallons of French brandy, a telescope at £4 4s). The major landowner of Eashing and its locality, Gill's ready philanthropy is evident in the many regular and extraordinary donations made among his tenants and poor neighbours. The volume of his detailed accounts also contains a small, appealingly eclectic collection of memoranda of local news and quotations, including a lively mixed-metaphorical diatribe against the new Toryism of the recently deceased William Pitt, 'There is dignity in the warm passions of a Whig, which is never to be found in the cold malice of the Tory: in the one Nature is only heated: in the other she is poisoned: The instant the former has in his power to punish, he feels a Disposition to forgive, but the canine venom of the latter knows no Relief but in Revenge'.

We received Gill's account book, 1809–1815, and that of his niece's household, 1818–1825, along with a further accession of family and estate deeds and papers, 1699–1809 (ref 8910). These complement a large existing holding of deeds relating to the Gill estate (ref 1739), which we are also currently making more accessible by updating the original schedule onto our online Collections Catalogue. The Gill family gradually built up their estate from small landholdings in Godalming, Witley and elsewhere, originally belonging to small farmers and craftspeople such as framework knitters and linen weavers: the title deeds to these plots include 17th century marriage settlements (relatively rare) as well as probate inventories and wills which provide a useful insight into the lives of these families, and the tiny plan of Priest Hall shown in figure 4.

At the very end of the year, we had the opportunity to purchase two beautiful late 18th-century surveys of the estates of the Clayton family of Marden Park, Woldingham (ref 8948). We received substantial grants from the Friends of the



Figure 4 Plan of Priest Hall from records of the Gill family of Eashing, 1753 (ref 1739/Box 3/bundle 29).

National Libraries and from the Surrey History Trust to assist us in the purchase and were delighted to be successful as the surveys complement the archives of the Clayton family which were already in our custody.

The family's fortunes were established by Sir Robert Clayton (1630–1707), the son of a joiner of Bulwick, Northants, who entered into an apprenticeship with his uncle, Robert Abbott (c.1610–1658), a scrivener, of Cornhill, London, at some point in the 1640s. After Abbott's death in 1658, Clayton and a fellow apprentice, John Morris, set up in a partnership which flourished. According to

the entry for Clayton in *The History of Parliament: The House of Commons, 1660–1690*, the scriveners' firm combined 'the functions of modern land agents, conveyancers, brokers and bankers ... Clayton and Morris lent money on the security of deeds, which did not always find their way back to their original possessors'. In 1671, Clayton became Sheriff of the City of London and received a knighthood. He was elected Lord Mayor of London in 1679 and was returned as MP for London five times.

In 1672, Clayton and Morris purchased the manors of Marden and Flower (alias Flore), in the parishes of Woldingham and Godstone, from Mary Gittings, who had purchased the estate from Sir John Evelyn of Godstone, a cousin of the diarist. The estate was extended over subsequent years and Morris later conveyed his share of it to Clayton who, in order to build a suitable mansion, demolished a 'despicable farme house' and rebuilt it, in John Evelyn's words, as a 'seate with extraordinary expence'. In 1677, Clayton and Morris purchased the manor, advowson and pocket parliamentary borough of Bletchingley, from Mary, the daughter of the Earl of Peterborough. Upon his death in 1707, all of Sir Robert Clayton's estates passed to his nephew, William Clayton (created baronet in 1732, d.1744), who further extended them. He was succeeded by his second son, also William, who, by Act of 1766, sold them to his elder brother, Sir Kenrick Clayton (c.1713–1769), 2nd Bart, who made further acquisitions. Following Sir Kenrick's death in 1769, his son, Sir Robert (c.1740–1799), inherited the Marden estate. It was not until 1907, that the family sold the remaining Clayton estates in Surrey to Sir Walpole Lloyd Greenwell, and that their connection with the county came to an end.

The two surveys, that of 1761 by the surveyor William Chapman, and that of 1781, by Yeakell and Gardner, show the estate at its height, stretching from the valleys and heights of the North Downs to the area around what is now the A25. They complement the deeds, manorial records and papers relating to parliamentary elections in the borough of Bletchingley, which are already in the care of Surrey History Centre. Chapman's survey contains 27 hand-drawn maps, with tables of reference giving field and plot names and acreages and includes a vignette of Flower House in Godstone (figure 5). At this time the Claytons owned 10,675 acres in Surrey. In 1781 the estate had shrunk to 8185 acres, as portions had been sold, but the second survey contains 40 smaller maps, allowing one to track changes over 20 years, and also includes a later, inserted map of Marden Park itself of 1795.

Sale particulars are a fundamental source for charting the transformation of the countryside and also shed light on industrial and commercial sites. Two such particulars, deposited during the year, are of particular interest from this perspective (ref 8937). The first date from 1820 and relate to the Upper Mill, Albury, 1820, a 'capital and substantial three vat paper mill used and expressly arranged with all necessary offices for the purpose of making bank note paper'. The property was sold with a patent for 'manufacturing paper of superior strength for bills or notes'. The second date from 1845 and relate to The Chilworth Estate,

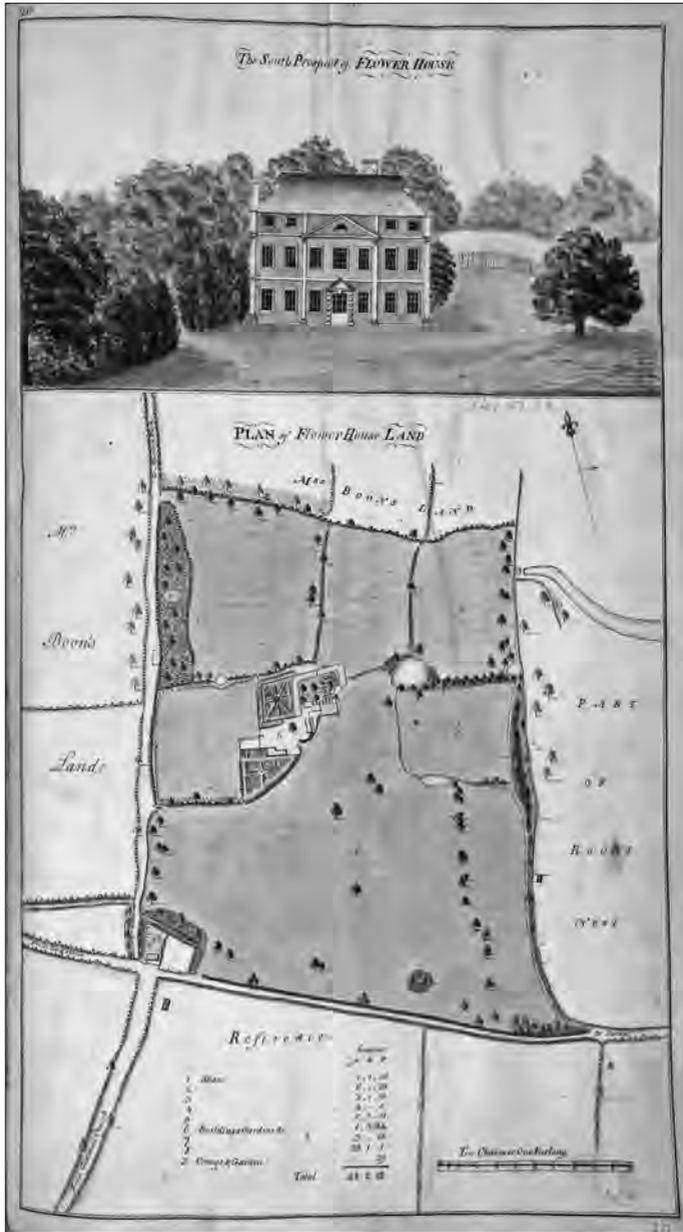


Figure 5 Flower House, Godstone, from survey of Clayton estates, 1761 (ref 8948/1).

comprising a ‘moderate-sized’ mansion, manors, extensive fisheries ‘embracing a rich and romantic valley between Guildford, Dorking and Godalming the church and advowson of St Martha, the whole about 955 acres’, together with the gunpowder mills, long established in the area, consisting of ‘a long range of detached buildings’ including the Magazine (in Barking, Essex), corning-houses, the charge-houses, five mills worked by breast-shot wheels, the glazing-house, the composition-house and various sheds and stores for charcoal and dust. The powder mills were let to Messrs J & T Sharp subject to 3 months notice.

The second half of the 20th century, of course, transformed the face of Surrey, as post-war housing estates were constructed, suburbia expanded, and the road network overhauled to cope with ever-increasing traffic. Reflective of this are a set of papers relating to the two public inquiries in 1986–1987 into the proposed Clacket Lane Motorway Service Area (MSA) on the M25 (ref 8860), a controversial project which aroused much local opposition. The papers, deposited by one of the affected parish councils, Tatsfield, include reports of inquiries, statements and submissions from all parties involved, proofs of evidence, plans, photographs, pre-enquiry material and research papers.

Unusually, 2011 also saw the deposit of two parish tithe maps, most of which have long found their way into the Surrey History Centre. That for Chobham (ref 8790) had been housed in a metal tube hanging on the wall of the Village Hall. The tube had been thought to be empty, but was discovered to contain the original map of 1845. We were also delighted to take in the map for the parish of Betchworth, surveyed by John Hosmer, London, 1841 (ref 8897), in much better condition than the diocesan copy of the map which we already held. Deposit of both maps helped us bring to completion our project to digitise all the tithe maps relating to the modern county and, through the hard work and dedication of a tremendous set of volunteers working at the Centre and at home, to transcribe the tithe apportionments. Parish CDs, containing a high quality digital image of the map, software to facilitate navigation, and the transcribed and searchable apportionment are now available to purchase and have revolutionised access to one of the most fundamental sources for the study of the landscape and patterns of land use and ownership.

Crime in the County

One of our most significant, and certainly the largest, additions to our holdings in 2011 was the deposit by Mr Alastair Logan, solicitor, of his papers relating to the trial and appeals of the Guildford Four and Maguire Seven (ref 8823). The enormous body of material (some 76 large boxes) collected by Mr Logan in the course of his work throws a fascinating, sometimes distressing, light on the events surrounding the infamous IRA bombings of the Horse and Groom and the Seven Stars public houses in Guildford and subsequent events (figure 6).

The Guildford bombings took place on the evening of 5 October 1974. Some 46 people were arrested and four were found guilty of the bombings in October 1975: Gerald Conlon, Paul Hill, Patrick Armstrong and Carole Richardson. All



Figure 6 The Horse and Groom public house, Guildford, October 1974 (ref 8823/7/23).

four eventually had their convictions quashed in 1989 and a Public Inquiry into police conduct was held 1989–1994.

Mr Logan represented Patrick Armstrong at the original trial in 1974 and then Armstrong and Carole Richardson at various stages of appeal and the subsequent Inquiry. The papers comprise extensive transcripts of interviews with Armstrong and Richardson, witness statements, witness interviews, reports, correspondence and trial depositions from the original trial and appeals together with similar papers concerning the related case of the Maguire Seven. The Seven were convicted of supplying the explosives used at Guildford, the case against them resting heavily on the results of scientific tests which revealed traces of nitroglycerine on their hands. Mr Logan represented the Maguires at appeal and his papers contain many scientific reports and transcripts of interviews with scientific officers at the Royal Armament Research and Development Establishment, together with transcripts of their contemporary notebooks. The convictions of the Maguire Seven were overturned by the Court of Appeal in 1991.

Mr Logan's papers necessarily include material relating to other IRA activity on mainland Britain, particularly the Woolwich pub bombing and the activities of the Balcombe Street Four, who admitted to carrying out the Guildford bombings. The deposit also includes an extensive collection of pamphlets and booklets, many produced locally in Northern Ireland, highlighting various incidents in

Northern Ireland in the 1970s and the Hunger Strike in the H Blocks in 1981. The publications include some 43 pamphlets, booklets and articles written by Fathers Faul, Brady and Murray (priests prominent in drawing attention to collusion, torture, and shoot-to-kill actions by British forces in Northern Ireland). The collection is an extremely significant body of material reflecting the Troubles and their impact in the 1970s, 1980s and beyond. Mr Logan's papers contain the only complete set of papers relating to the case of the Guildford Four and were the core material that the Inquiry used and are thus of considerable national importance.

A rather intriguing letter concerning a less spectacular crime in Ripley in 1827 was purchased in September (ref 8924). It was written by one George Nutt alias Thompson, 'an Unfortunate Prisoner ... in the transport yard', Newgate Prison, London, to a Mr Spicer of Ripley. Nutt says he has been 'Respited from the sells' and wishes to see Spicer to 'make A confession to you about a few things that you may assatain the truth and know the wole curcomstance about hwo and what caused mee to come Down 26 miles to Try and rob your house'. He implores Spicer to come as soon as he can as he expects 'every day to go off'. Investigations in Quarter Sessions records at Surrey History Centre and in the Assize records at The National Archives have so far failed to reveal any references to Nutt's supposed crime or, indeed, to Nutt himself. If anyone knows more about villain or, indeed, victim, we would be pleased to hear from you.

We also received a fascinating relic of the judicial system before the era of professional police forces. This was an example of a 'Tyburn Ticket' (ref 8791), a certificate dated 11 August 1800 issued by the Justices of the General Session of gaol delivery at Guildford to John Norman of Southwark, labourer. The certificate discharged Norman from all parish or ward offices on account of his part in the apprehension and conviction of John Armstrong who had been convicted of stealing lead worth 6s 8d from Norman's house in St George's, Southwark. The certificate was awarded to Norman in accordance with an Act of 1699 ('for the better apprehending, prosecuting and punishing of felons that commit burglary, housebreaking or robbery'), which offered exemption from the burden of holding local offices as a reward for the successful prosecution of a felon. Perhaps the act was successful in its aims for it appears that such a certificate had a considerable sell-on value. From an endorsement it seems that Norman almost immediately (on 23 August 1800) assigned it to one Benjamin Bond of Southwark, rag merchant, for the sum of £16 16s. A note in the margin indicates that Bond successfully used the certificate to be excused from serving as a juror in the court leet of Southwark Manor in 1802.

Surrey at War

In a year of profound economic gloom, some accessions recalled earlier periods of crisis, when the very survival of the nation appeared to be in question.

Troops of yeomanry cavalry were formed in the years from 1794, to counter invasion by the armies of revolutionary France and to suppress internal disorder.

They were established and officered by the nobility and gentry and generally comprised substantial farmers, often tenants of their commanding officer. The Godley Hundred Yeomanry was one such troop and we were able to purchase an orderly book and account book for the troop from its formation to its disbandment (ref 8883). The troop was established at a meeting held by the authority of the Lord Lieutenant on 15th July 1803 convened by Edgell Wyatt esq, one of the Deputy Lieutenants of the county, where 'it was unanimously recommended by the gentlemen and yeomen, who are desirous of uniting for their own defence, and not to depend on the casual support of other associations, at a time when the exertions of every individual may be required for the actual preservation of themselves, their King, their constitution and their families, that a volunteer corps of cavalry, within the Hundred of Godley should be immediately raised, to be placed under the command of Edgell Wyatt esq.' It was hoped that every gentleman, yeoman and tradesman would enroll at a time when, as Edgell Wyatt stated when the troop's standard was presented in December 1803, 'everything which is dear to us is threatened with annihilation by the implacable enemy of mankind'.

The printed regulations (figure 7) state that members were to find their own horse, dress and accoutrements, the uniform to be a dark blue jacket and pantaloons, with silver lace, silver plated buttons, a helmet and half-boots. Those who failed to attend exercises were to be fined. A general committee was to be chosen from the parishes of the hundred, 'in proportion to the number of volunteers from each', to regulate 'the whole internal business of the corps'. On 21st August, the King formally accepted the offer of service from the corps, transmitted to the Lord Lieutenant by Lord Hobart. John Lyford was appointed instructor and it was decreed that exercises were to be held three days a week, soon reduced to two. 47 sabres and 47 pistols were provided by the government, which also provided an annual allowance. Regular inspections by senior army officers took place and in June 1805 all the county's volunteer troops were reviewed by the King on Epsom Downs. In February 1804 it was recorded that in the event of invasion Surrey's yeomanry and volunteer forces were to assemble at Kingston. Following the Act of 44 Geo 3, cap 54, it was announced that those who failed to attend exercises regularly would have their names entered in the ballot to serve with the militia. In 1806 the annual allowance of £120pa, was replaced by a grant of £2 per man, paid to the commanding officer. After the end of the crisis, exercises came to be concentrated in a single block of 5 days in a year, the last taking place in 1823. In a printed letter of E Wyatt Edgell, 25 May 1824, he reported that the troop was not at half the strength of its original establishment and as a result 'no future inspection or exercise should take place' and members were to return swords, pistols, sword belts and sword knots. The orderly book includes the names of those who enrolled between 1803 and 1823 and also lists all the volunteer cavalry and infantry troops in Surrey, with the commanding officers' date of acceptance by the King.

In 1914, when Britain was again faced with global war, many of its larger houses were taken over as temporary war hospitals. Clandon Park Military Hospital opened on 14 October 1914 and was equipped by Lord and Lady

carriage. Their faces were dirty, unshaved, and drawn with fatigue. Others, fast asleep, were sprawling on the seats in an abandonment of weariness I had quite a long talk with a corporal, an oldish man who had fought in the last war. He told me how the destroyers couldn't put into the quay, how when the men lined up on shore they were bombed and then shelled, had to take cover, and could get away at night. They had to wade out breast deep, get into small boats and then transfer to the destroyers. There were tears in the man's eyes as he spoke. All I could say as I passed down the carriages was 'We are so glad to have you back'. Miss Lloyd, on 3rd August 1940, reflected on the experience of living through such intense and extraordinary times, under the shadow of an unknown and potentially terrifying future: 'The most remarkable feature of this wartime life is our composure of mind. Though horrors, dangers and anxieties lie closely round the corner, yet one can still laugh and be happy ... Time passes no longer in smooth continuity but each day is a separate existence divorced from those before and ahead The making of a plan for even a day or two ahead is to court a nagging fear that such plans will not be fulfilled. Maybe it is good to live in the moment and to look neither forward nor back'. Extracts from Helen Lloyd's diary for the years 1940–1942 have now been published by Surrey Record Society, along with the wartime diaries of two other Surrey residents, Viola Bawtree of Sutton and Leonard Adamson of Belmont.

Private Derek Rowles of the 2/6th Battalion of the East Surrey Regiment experienced the fall of France from the other side of the Channel. In a short but



Figure 8 Helen Lloyd of Albury (front row, centre) and Canadian troops (ref 5380/5/12/1).

evocative account, based on his diary kept at the time (ref ESR/25/ROWL), he describes his chaotic journey across northern France, in gym shoes and with a water bottle filled with cointreau, on roads crammed with refugees heading in the opposite direction. In the absence of any orders, he and other East Surreys made for St Valery only to find it surrounded and cut off. On the 12th June, discovering a convoy of ships off Veules, he descended the cliffs into the town on a rope made out of rifle slings and clambered aboard the 'Princess Maud' which was normally employed on the Stranraer-Larne crossing. Under heavy shelling the convoy zig-zagged away until entering the safety of a fog bank.

Mental Health in Surrey

Surrey History Centre's collection of records of the mental hospitals within the county is of international significance and we were pleased to augment and complement this collection in 2011.

Three case books and one visitors' book for Holloway Sanatorium were deposited in June (ref 8855). They had been rescued by an actress, Olwen Griffiths (1926–1995), who was working on the Holloway site as a set location for the film 'Scrubbers' (1983), following the closure of the Sanatorium in 1981. She had stumbled across the case books near a bonfire and thought it a pity such documents were being destroyed. The volumes, which include case notes and photographs of male patients admitted to the Sanatorium between 1889 and 1907, and a supplementary female case book for 1918–1926, are signed and inspected by the Commissioners of Lunacy on the inside front covers. It is marvellous to have these books, as they fill gaps in the sequence of case books that are divided between Surrey History Centre and the Wellcome Library. The hospital was founded by Thomas Holloway in 1885 to provide mental health care for the 'middle classes' who were unprovided for by the great county mental institutions such as Brookwood, Cane Hill and Netherne Hospitals.

More recent developments in the care of those suffering from mental illness are illustrated by a collection of items which had been drawn together or created for 'Reflection', a multimedia exhibition and activities project reflecting on 50 years of better mental health in Richmond, which was created by Richmond Borough Mind (ref 8817). The project, which ran from October 2010 to March 2011, aimed to demonstrate the evolution and development of voluntary and statutory mental health services in Richmond and the resulting impact on individuals and communities over the past 50 years.

The collection comprises various archival items relating to the history of mental health provision in Richmond, an extensive collection of oral histories, publicity for and evaluation of the project and a DVD featuring a documentary of the project followed by 4 vignettes following service users to different locations in Richmond discussing their relationship with places in the borough and their mental health. A major part of the Reflection project, the 62 oral histories, were gathered from people involved with Richmond Borough Mind. Contributors include staff, trustees and service users. In their very personal

accounts participants describe their experience of the service, the stigma attached to mental health and often their mental condition at various times.

Musical Surrey

Records with a musical theme have featured significantly in our 2011 accessions. We were fortunate to receive two more collections relating to the Leith Hill Musical Festival, these being the records of two treasurers, Sir Edwin Herbert and John Bradshaw, 1939–1986 (ref 8908), and the papers of Evangeline Farrer and Frances Farrer, 1889–1974 (ref 8853).

The treasurers' papers include correspondence with other principal officers, visiting performers and members of the Festival orchestra, as well as papers relating to Ralph Vaughan Williams' 80th birthday celebrations and the recording in 1958 and subsequent broadcast of a performance of Bach's St Matthew Passion. In 1954, Vaughan Williams supported the Festival fund raising efforts by setting up an annual £120 standing order and wrote to the treasurer 'I say until further notice advisedly because a composer's income is so variable. At present it is very large, but it may at any time dwindle to nothing'.

The Farrer papers include correspondence of the general committee, headed by Evangeline Farrer and Margaret Vaughan Williams, notebooks listing performances, and letters from musicians and performers, including Gustav Holst, Hungarian violinist, Jelly d'Aranyi, and pianist Harold Samuel. Opposition by Rowland Lubbock, rector of East Horsley, to the inclusion of 'Swansea Town' as a choral piece because of its 'heavy drinking' lyrics, receives contempt from Ralph Vaughan Williams who judges his objection 'frivolous and without true understanding'. An alternative item is selected; Malcolm Sargent comments, 'I am quite agreeable to 'Oberon in Fairyland' although I believe his behaviour was not always beyond reproach.'

From the Farrer family, we have also received records of the 1934 Abinger Pageant (ref 8852). The Pageant's narrative was written by the novelist E M Forster; its music was composed and arranged by Ralph Vaughan Williams who also conducted the choir. A letter from the committee states that there were three classes of people the Pageant was likely to interest: visitors from abroad; 'those interested in preserving the beauty and native occupations of our countryside'; and 'those who believe that history depends on the cultural development of the people and the colour and drama in their daily lives'. The records include programmes, photographs, and handwritten musical scores.

A collection of records of the Woking Choral Society, formerly part of Woking Musical Society, includes minutes, programmes, scrapbooks, membership lists and accounts, 1928–2011 (ref 8890). The Society was formed in 1896, its express aim being 'to meet for the practice of sacred and secular works, inspired by love of music alone and not by motives of a commercial kind'. Among its patrons from the 1920s was composer Dame Ethel Smythe who remained a supporter until her death in 1944.

PUBLICATIONS

The former Surrey Local History Council produced *Surrey History* for many years and the majority of the back numbers are still available. In addition the following extra publications are in print:

Views of Surrey Churches

by C.T. Cracklow
(reprint of 1826 views)
1979 £7.50 (hardback)

Pastors, Parishes and People in Surrey

by David Robinson
1989 £2.95

Old Surrey Receipts and Food for Thought

compiled by Daphne Grimm
1991 £3.95

The Sheriffs of Surrey

by David Burns
1992 £4.95

(Published jointly with the Under Sheriff of Surrey)

Two Hundred Years of Aeronautics & Aviation in Surrey 1785–1985

by Sir Peter Masefield
1993 £3.95

The Churches of Surrey

by Mervyn Blatch
1997 £30.00 (hardback)

These books were published for the Surrey Local History Council by Phillimore & Co. Ltd. They are available from the Surrey History Centre, 130 Goldsworth Road, Woking, GU21 1ND. Tel: 01483 518740. Members of the Society are invited to obtain their copies from the Hon. Secretary, Surrey Archaeological Society, Castle Arch, Guildford, GU1 3SX. Tel/fax: 01483 532454. A Registered Charity No. 272098.

CONTENTS

Sir Frederick Evelyn's Proposed Gunpowder Mill
at Abinger Hammer

John Norden's Survey of Henley Park, 1607

Portrait of Sir John Glynne and his Family at Henley Park

The Thorp Scrapbooks: Drawings, Paintings and Ephemera
relating to the History of Guildford, 1738–1897: their acquisition
for the Surrey History Centre in July 2011

Accessions of Records in Surrey History Centre, 2011

