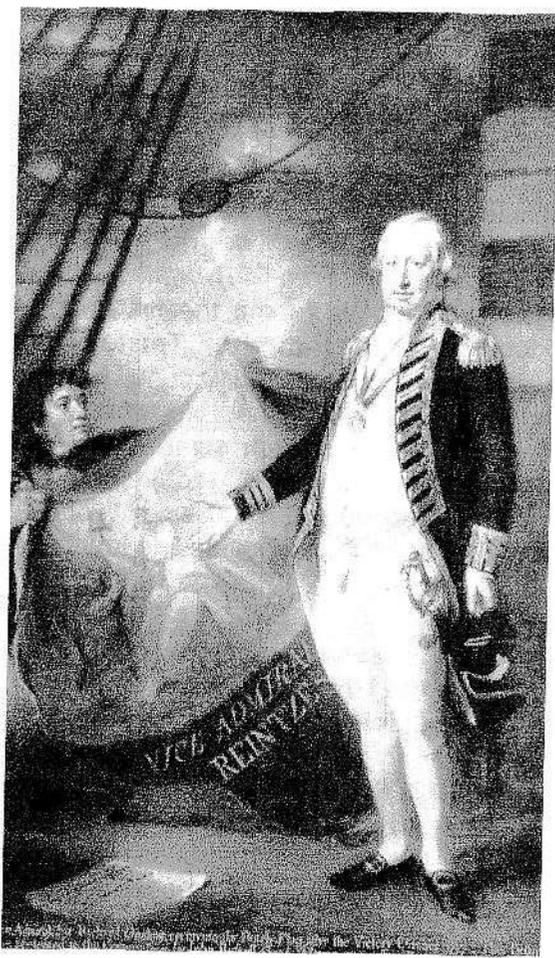


FRIENDS OF GUILDFORD MUSEUM
NEWSLETTER

March 2013



Issue 33



Heritage Manager's report

Staffing

Jude went on maternity leave on 14 December. During her absence Oliver Jones will be covering her post. Oliver is a Cambridge graduate who has performed a number of short term finance and administration roles. He also plays in a ceilidh band.

Approval has been given to refill the vacant Collections Officer and Access Officer posts. Adverts have been prepared and made public. This means that the posts should be filled around March or April.

Jill will start the process to refill the vacant Curatorial Assistant post and add the Hospitality Officer (currently Charles) and Customer Operations and Communications Manager (currently Helen) roles to the permanent staff.

Museum development

The team is now working to submit the first-round application in April 2013 for consideration by the HLF Trustees in July. Using a small budget we have engaged four consultants, an architect, a business planner, activity planner and project mentor, along with a quantity surveyor, to give the team some limited support to help progress the work in line with HLF requirements. Many of the consultants have worked on the successful Watts Gallery project and all have a good track record of achieving lottery funding.

Jill Draper, Heritage Manager, has asked if we can help with the application to the Heritage Lottery Fund by conducting a fresh survey of the visitors to the museum, Some of you may remember that we played a crucial role in gathering information in 2005/6 but of course we now require fresh information. Part of our success was that we talked to visitors, sometime asking them questions and filling in the answers on their behalf. If you can help, please telephone the Museum on 01483 444751

Programme of events at the Museum

The Georgian Guildford exhibition is now in the museum and runs until 27th April 2013. This exhibition is complementary to the John Russell show at Guildford House. It features prints and paintings showing the Town and its buildings in the 18th and early 19th centuries.

A programme of activities has been organised to supplement and extend the exhibition and this is detailed on the website. So please check the website for additions to the programme. The Museum web site has an exhibitions and events logo for you to click on. Also on the right you will find the Heritage programme under downloads.

May 4th to September 3rd 2013

Embroidery of the arts and crafts period by Surrey embroiderer Joan Drew and other embroiderers; featuring embroidery from the collections of the Embroiderers' Guild and Guildford Museum.

May 8th

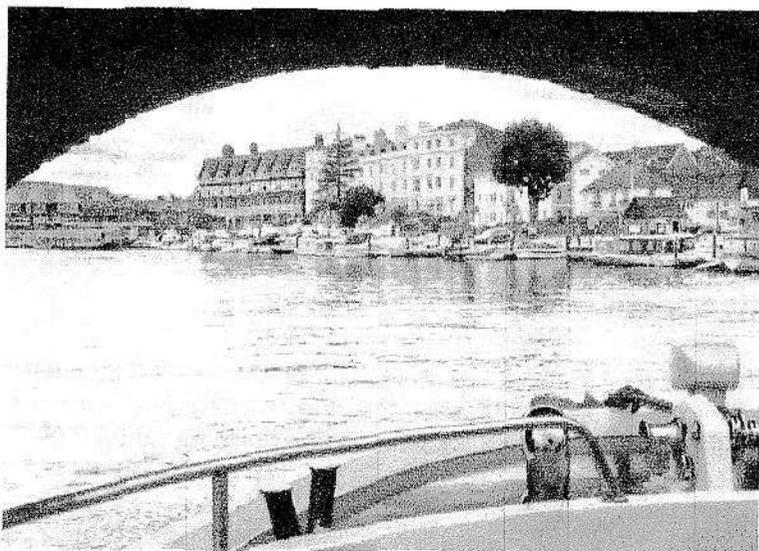
Workshop: Field Flowers, stumpwork embroidery with Kay Dennis at Brew House. Contact Guildford House for details.

September 4th to 9th November 2013

Guildford City Football Club- then and now.

The Editor welcomes items for the Newsletter or comments Please send them to Eric Morgan
21 St Michael's Avenue, Guildford, GU3 3LY.
Telephone Number (01483) 233344.

Visit to Henley-on-Thames and Hughenden Manor



Waterfront from Henley Bridge

We had an interesting and enjoyable day visiting Henley and Hughenden Manor near High Wycombe in September. Our captain Steve and guide Debbie were waiting for us on the quayside at Henley, and we were soon on board the "Hibernian" heading sedately upstream. Debbie recounted tales of the town, its people and its famous rowing clubs. We saw homes ancient and modern, and a few of us were still able to remember past celebrities Vince Hill and Raymond Baxter. A striking three-story modern home on a narrow plot was approved of by some but disparaged by most. Nevertheless, I expect that many of us will be watching the television programme "Grand Designs" when this home is featured later this year.

For lunch, quite a number of the group were seduced by the temptations of the Chocolate Theatre Café for lunch, whereas other more restrained members enjoyed their sandwiches in the riverside park.

At Hughenden after lunch, we were given a scintillating resume of the life of Benjamin Disraeli by the guide Alan. The contents of this stylish house convey at every turn the warmth of the personal relationship between Queen Victoria and her favourite prime minister. By four o'clock, the tea room and shop were well patronized and on the way home, several in the group were seen browsing copies of Janet Hilderley's Mr Disraeli's "Rattle" amongst other books.



Comfortably seated on board the "Hibernian"

Text and photographs by Nick Bale

Guildford Prison

Majorie Williams has kindly drawn my attention to this document. It is entitled "An Inquiry whether Crime or Misery are produced or prevented by our present system of Prison Discipline" by Thomas Fouxton. London 1818. In the section that follows he refers to Guildford Prison. W.H. Smith in Guildford High Street stands on the site of the Prison.

In this jail the prisoners complained much of the cold, and not unreasonably, as I thought, for the dayroom for all of them, at this time amounting to thirty-five, and at one period of the year for a short time amounting to as many as one hundred, is nine feet ten inches by nine feet six inches; eight feet three inches high. It is therefore evidently impossible, in snow, or rain, or frost, for them to obtain shelter or warmth. A prisoner, however, if he requires it, or being shut up all day in his sleeping cell, with unclosed windows and without fire, and these cells are opened in very severe weather,

There is no Infirmary, and no possibility of separating the healthy and the sick. They must sleep together, and the rooms must be crowded. Low fever was very prevalent in the autumn; there were as many as six or seven cases at a time: had the disorder been very contagious, the consequences, in the Governor's opinion, must have been dreadful.

There is no chapel, service in fine weather is performed in the yard, in the winter it is often disposed with.

There is no work, several prisoners from the country complained of this, and said they were so tired of doing nothing, that they should be happy to work, if they received no part of the earnings: in this opinion however the prisoners sent from London did not seem to concur.

There is no classification: a man charged with murder, several convicted of housebreaking, one for bastardy, and some deserters, had lately occupied one cell. Amongst the commitments, we

observed vagrants, poachers, persons charged with assaults, a man for getting drunk in a workhouse, refractory farming servants; and these must herd during the day and night with the most hardened criminals.

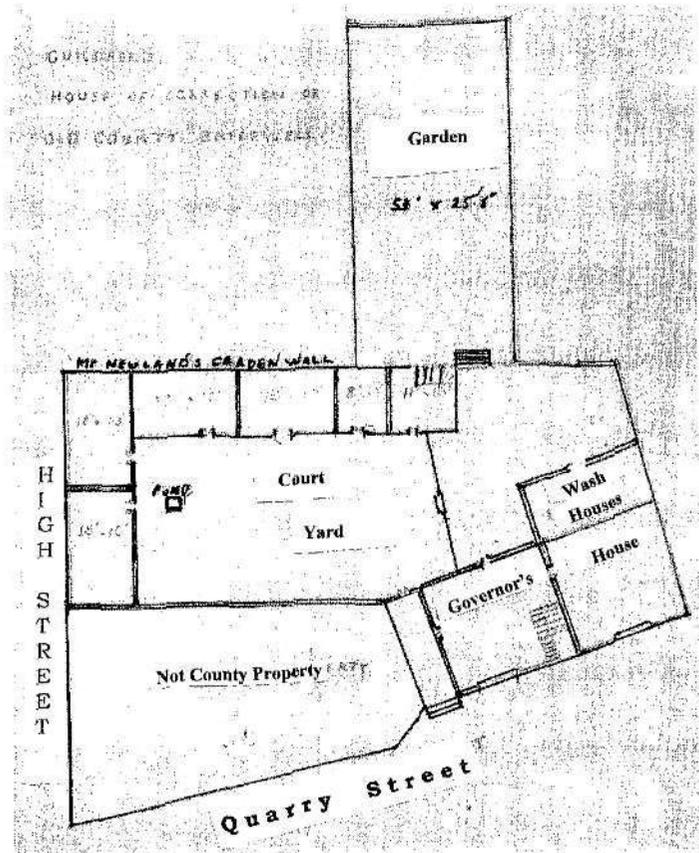
There is no privy; The consequence of all this is, that the prisoners are dirty to an extreme, are very abject and sallow in their appearance, have generally had severe colds and rheumatism; and, if the Governor is to be credited, leave prison worse in every respect than they entered it. Forty-five years experience has not furnished him with an instance of an individual reformed by imprisonment; but innumerable instances of petty offenders converted into proficients in crime, several of this kind he detailed to me. Many years ago, a lad of the name of John Haines, was sent from the country, charged with an assault; in prison he formed a connection with a female, with whom he afterwards lived: he became one of the most noted highwaymen that ever infested the neighbourhood of London, and was executed.

Two boys were lately committed for poaching; they appeared at first quite strangers to crime, and kept themselves at a distance from the other prisoners. Their reserve, however, soon left them; they listened with eagerness to the adventures and escapes of their associates; they determined to go to London, and the day after their term of imprisonment was expired, they called at the jail to receive the promised letters of introduction from the thieves in prison, to their companions and receivers in town. Happily the Governor had observed the progress of their depravation, had received an intimation that they were to be furnished with these credentials, and very properly refused them admittance. The bedding is straw, with a blanket and a rug between two persons.

No prison dress is allowed, and nearly half were without shirts, or shoes or stockings. The moment a prisoner arrives. He is turned in among the rest, however filthy or diseased he may be.

The irons are remarkably heavy – and all who are confined for felony, whether for re-examination. For trial, or convicted, are loaded with them; and those who are double ironed cannot take off their smallclothes. The food is one pound and a half of the best

bread and nothing else, the jailer said that many of them had friends, who sent them provisions – and these did very well; but many who had been apprehended at a distance, never received any thing beyond the Prison allowance, and in such cases he observed a gradual decay in health.



SECOND HOUSE OF CORRECTION

Let it never be forgotten, that of these poor creatures, some are vagrants; often Irish Labourers, who have fled from starvation at home, and wandered into England in search of employment, guilty of begging to sustain life; some are convicted of the most trifling offences, and many are untried; that is, after having spent a night wedged in with this mass of uncleanness, they may be proved on

the morrow, as innocent of the imputed crime as the Judge who tries them.

Is this justice, - is it humanity? We live in a free country, and we boast that the rights of the meanest man amongst us, are as inviolable as those of the greatest; we are followers of Christianity, which teaches us that we should do unto other as we would that others should do unto us; but we must renounce our pretensions to the one, and abdicate the principles of the other, or we must correct these high and grievous abuses.

I asked the Governor his opinion of the jail; he said it had only one good point; the two largest cells were so strong, no prisoner could break out of them.

There is however, another excellent circumstance; the windows or his rooms look directly into yard, consequently he can observe all that passes: he frankly confessed that this was his only real security, "for the eye of the jailer would do more than locks, or walls." His observation upon the moral influence of the prison, is that old thieves from London, corrupt boys from the country; and that they make it a system to teach each other all the wickedness they know. After they have once been in, they soon return, or he hears of them from London; and if all the prisoners were released that day, he should expect two-thirds of them back again in six months. We then asked him what would be his plan if he could build a jail, and appoint regulations at his own discretion. He said,

First, They should all have separate cells of a night; two should never sleep together.

Secondly, They should be much separated by day, and classed according to their degrees of crime.

Thirdly, They should all be employed, and hard at work; regular thieves would hate this, and labouring men would be more likely to take to work when they got out.

It is easy enough to repeat the observation of the jailer, and to state the accommodations of the prison, but I feel that I have much failed in doing justice to the appearance of the prisoners, Misery was displayed more evidently in their dress, and written in more legible characters on their countenances than in any jail I ever entered.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to me, to be able to state, that the magistrates of Surrey are not insensible of the condition of this and their other prisons; and have come to a determination to erect establishments, suitable for the confinement, separation, employment, and reformation of their prisoners.

Appointment of the Archbishop of Canterbury

The uncertainty and delay that surrounded the appointment of the new Archbishop of Canterbury can be contrasted with the speed our own Archbishop of Canterbury, George Abbot was appointed. He was appointed in the weirdest fashion as the Daily Telegraph pointed out last autumn. It was 1611, the year that the Authorised Version of the Bible was printed. A publication with which Abbot had been involved. King James explained to the Privy Council. that in appointing George Abbot he was merely honouring the last request of the Earl of Dunbar who had died the previous month. It is said that Dunbar had directed that "his hart should be pull into a cuppe of gold and presented to the king's majestie in sign of his loyall service, in recompence wherof he desired nothing but his majestie would prefer Mr Abbot to the sea of Canterbury. So for the next 22 years Abbot spent his time in the see of Canterbury.

BAFM Journal

The Black Cherry Fair procession in the summer and a beautiful picture showed the old cab following a lovely old wagon pulled by two huge Shire horses. That brought back a lot of memories of my working life in the City of London 1940's and 50's seeing the beer barrels being trundled around to old Public Houses.

The Musical Museum in London sadly announced the death of their President Emeritus, Bob Holden, who was a great support to the Museum in organising trips and meetings and events, in addition to being very well known on the TV "Blockbusters" and Radio 1.

Tom Brown's School Museum in Uffington, one of the smaller museums in Oxfordshire hold a collection of John Betjeman letters and were delighted to receive another collection of his personal letters which were found underneath the bed of an elderly lady after her recent death.

The Friends of Lyme Regis Philpot Museum have over the last two years donated £38,000 to the Museum. Most of the money has gone to refurbishing the exterior masonry and the stonework as this is a Grade 2 listed building. Also improved is the lighting in the galleries.

Last year the Friends of the Rural Life Centre at Farnham hosted the second South East Area day in early July. The theme for the day was "Thinking outside the box". Set up in 1947 by Henry Jackson and his wife who had a keen interest in rural artefacts, the centre houses an amazing collection including an old school room, a chapel, a working forge and many other buildings. Having visited several times with our grandchildren I can recommend this interesting museum.

Sharing New Ideas

Bafm Conference Weekend 2013

Every individual member of any Friends Group which is part of the British Friends of Museums (BafM) is entitled to attend the Annual General Meeting which takes place during the Conference Weekend. The Conference for 2013 will take place in Aberdeen on 27, 28 & 29th September. It is being organised by the Friends of Aberdeen Art Gallery and Museums and promises to include an interesting mixture of visits, talks plus a Civic Reception and Gala dinner in Aberdeen Town and County Hall. The theme of the conference is "**Innovative ways of sharing our Heritage**" and the keynote speeches and discussion sessions will concentrate on various issues around this theme. There will also be plenty of opportunities for informal discussion with Friends from other groups around the country.

Although Aberdeen may seem a long way from your home town, thanks to its booming oil industry the town enjoys excellent transport links, a mild climate and is also a vibrant and fascinating region to explore. What more encouragement can you wish!

Full details can be found on the BafM website www.bafm.org.uk including a booking form so we look forward to meeting you in Aberdeen this coming September.

Fiona Turnbull BafM Conference Facilitator.

Cost of food 1908

5 large loaves of bread	1s	
Half lb of tea		10p
Lb of sugar		2p
Lb of cheese		8p
7lb of potatoes		3p
2lb of meat	1s	1p
7pints of milk	1s	

Battle of Camperdown

On the wall of old council chamber on the first floor of the Guildhall, hangs a picture by Guildford artist John Russell of Admiral Sir Richard Onslow. (reproduced in black and white on our cover) On the floor in the picture lies a plan of the battle formation used by the British Fleet. This victory seems to have slipped into the shadows of history but many regard it as equal to other great battles such as Trafalgar. Indeed a similar plan was used by Nelson at Trafalgar eight years later.

In 1794 the French Republic overran the neighbouring Dutch Republic. The Dutch Navy being captured in its frozen harbour in the Texel. The French had already made one abortive attempt to invade Ireland and were planning another. However they were short of ships and needed the Dutch Fleet, loaded with 13,500 Dutch troops, to join up with them at Brest. It fell to Admiral Duncan and Vice-Admiral Onslow to blockade the Dutch.

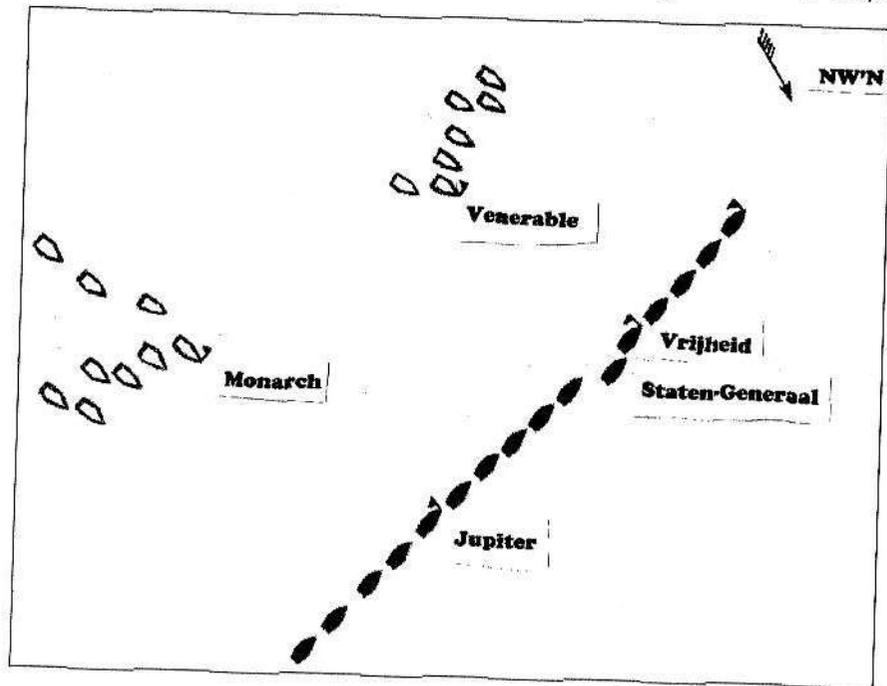
Duncan had a problem, the sailors had mutinied. They had had no pay rise in the past 144 years, pay was paid late and conditions were appalling. Duncan finally set to sea in late May with just two ships which by disguising ^{his} to make look as different ships, each day, and sending nonsensical signals to a fictitious fleet persuaded the Dutch he had a large fleet. By now more ships were joining Duncan as the mutiny was over.

In August the Dutch Admiral De Winter, decided an attempt to join the French Fleet was impractical. On learning this news Duncan's fleet was recalled, on October 1st, to Yarmouth for a refit. However Duncan insisted a few boats should return to the Dutch coast under the command of Captain Trollop. They arrived on October 6th when De Winter was planning to take his fleet out to sea. They needed the experience as they had spent a long time in harbour and also had instructions to look for weak British forces in the North Sea. As soon as they looked like sailing a dispatch vessel flying the signal for enemy was sent back to Yarmouth and arrived early on the 9th. By the time it docked Duncan had 11 ships on their way and the fleet was at full strength by evening and anchored off the Dutch port

in the Texel. Trollop was still shadowing the Dutch fleet and deterring it from breaking out to the south.

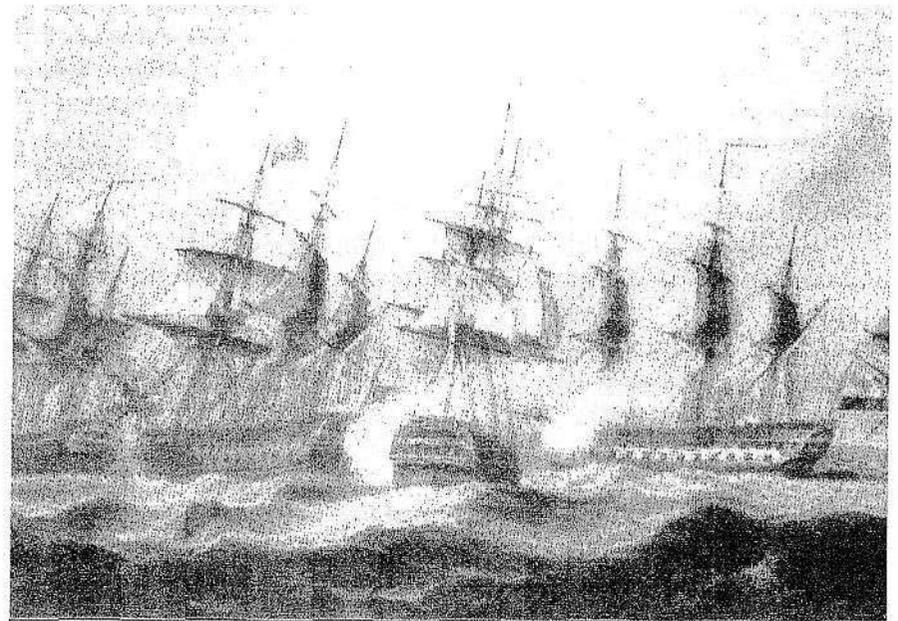
At 7am on October 11th Trollop signalled that the Dutch Fleet was three miles away and Duncan sighted it at 8.30. The weather was poor with heavy seas and strong wind broken by frequent rain squalls.

De Winter organised his 16 ships into a battle line drawing closer to the coast as they did. Duncan intended to bring each of his ships



between two Dutch ships but with the tight formation of the Dutch and with them edging towards the shore changed his plan. The result of Duncan's flurry of orders to his ships seemed to cause chaos. Trollops squadron was still using obsolete code books so this did not help. The effect of the orders was to split the fleet into two uneven divisions, each sailing towards the unified Dutch line. The southern division consisting of eight ships led by Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Onslow on HMS Monarch and was heading for the gap between Jupiter and Haarlem, next to the fourth ship from the end

of the Dutch line. Captain O; Bryen told Onslow that he could not see how his ship could pass between the closely packed Dutch ships to which the Admiral replied "the Monarch will make passage". Monarch had to suffer the Dutch fire power but once in the gap it fired broadsides at both ships and then turned its attention to two small boats that were trying to fill the gap. Meanwhile other ships were coming through the gap and attacking the Dutch from the rear. By 1.45pm this Dutch group had surrendered to Onslow who now went to the assistance of Duncan.



Monarch (centre) breaking through the Dutch Line

De Winter had initially planned to pass between Vrijheid and Staaten Generaal but as Vice Admiral Storey moved his ship to ensure that there was no usable gap, Duncan cut through behind the Staaten Generaal damaging it considerably. The fighting was intense with all the British ships suffering considerable damage and occasionally being isolated, A lucky shot on the powder keg set a Dutch ship alight and there was a temporary lull in the fight while ships moved to avoid the burning vessel. Even when Duncan arrived with his least damaged ships, the battle raged for another

X
hour. De Winter refused to surrender even though all the masts on his ship had been brought down and he was the only officer who remained uninjured. He was brought to Duncan who refused to accept De Winters sword saying "I would much rather take a brave man's hand than his sword". Many of the Dutch Ships escaped inshore to shallower waters and in the heavy seas it was decided not to pursue them. On the journey back to England gale force winds sprang up. The large number of casualties meant there insufficient British crew to man the Dutch boats captured. Two of the these with a prize crew of 35 became separated from the fleet. As these boats were likely to founder it was decided to make for the nearer Dutch waters where the British members were taken prisoners. Another one of the Dutch boats was close to breaking up so it was decided to evacuate it with all its casualties. Nevertheless all sixteen British ships returned to port with at X five Dutch Ships. All of these were eventually commissioned into the Navy,

Leag?
The battle was fought by mainly firing at each others hulls and this caused high casualties. British losses were 228 killed and 812 wounded. Dutch Losses are reported as 540 killed and 620 wounded. Duncan's ship, Monarch suffered one of the largest losses of life on the British side with 136 dead. Duncan's ship was so badly damaged that although it returned home it had to be entirely rebuilt.

By the time the Duncan arrived back with his fleet at Yarmouth on October 17th all England was aware of the victory. Three days later Duncan was created Viscount Duncan of Camperdown and Baron Duncan of Lundie, Onslow was made a baronet. King George III rewarded the whole fleet by pardoning 180 men condemned for their role in the Nore Mutiny. Gold medals were presented to the Admirals and captains and both Houses of Parliament voted their thanks for their victory. Duncan and Onslow received the freedom of the City of London together with a presentation sword. A thanksgiving service was held in St Paul's Cathedral at which Duncan carried De Winters flag captured from *Vrijheid* and Onslow carried Admiral *Reijntjes*' flag from Jupiter.

Duncan succeeded in eliminating the threat posed by the Dutch Fleet and further frustrated French ambitions for an invasion of Ireland. The victory at Camperdown marked the Royal Navy's greatest triumph to date over any enemy force of equal size. In the

years that followed, the battle would be eclipsed in memory by Nelson's victories. The eventual tactics used by Duncan have been compared to those used by Nelson at Trafalgar. Indeed Nelson was recovering in England from the loss of his arm when the Battle of Camperdown took place. He, no doubt, studied the battle in detail. It is very fitting that we should honour Admiral Sir Richard Onslow, who played such a major part in the battle, by displaying his portrait in the Guildhall.

The illustration on the front page is reproduced by permission of Guildford Museum
Copyright of Guildford Museum

Scott and Lewis Carroll

Two books by Lewis Carroll came up for auction recently. They were 'Alice in Wonderland' and 'Through the Looking Glass'. They were part of the library on board 'The Discovery' which took Robert Falcon Scott on his first expedition to the Antarctic in 1901-4. Other books in the collection were *Jane Eyre*, *A Christmas Carol*, *The Three Musketeers*, *The Jungle Book* and *War of the Worlds*

Cost of food in 2008

5 Large loaves of bread	£5.00
250g of tea	£1.28
500g of sugar	£0.48
500g of cheddar cheese	£3.38
2.5kg of potatoes	£1.98
1kg of stewing steak	£4.49
7 pints of milk	£2.54

Exhibitions at the Museum

Aldershot and District Buses

This exhibition, held last Autumn, brought all the memories back of our first days in Guildford when I was working in London and dashed out of the Station to catch the bus on Bridge Street. Always on time and cheerful bus conductors to give you a ticket.

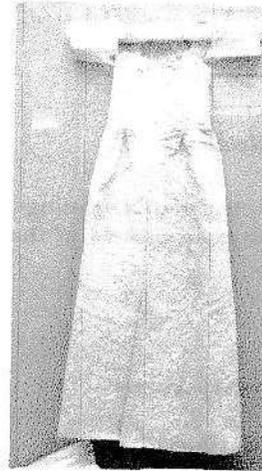
The book available at the exhibition showed all the different types and many pictures of the various buses. There was a lovely picture on the leaflet showing a double decker emerging from Tunsgate before the flower stall and steps were added. Coming to Guildford on the 20 one always turned right past the Bus Station, (now Magnet) known affectionately as the Morris Depot because of the Haselmere Motor business opposite. Altogether a most interesting display.



Georgian Guildford

This exhibition started the year at the Museum with some lovely maps and pictures showing how Guildford was in the period 1714-1837 with George I, II, III, IV, and finishing with William IV. The maps or rather ichnography's are very interesting. Did you know that Quarry Street used to be Middlemarch Street?

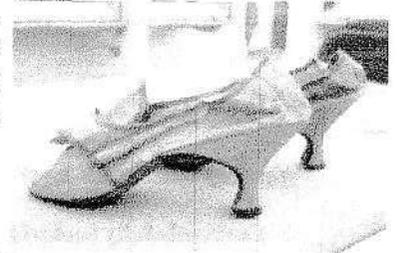
Tunsgate Arch is shown as it was originally with all the pillars spaced symmetrically apart. The painting of Allen House reminded us of another building lost to the Town when the royal Grammar School was extended. One of our most prominent citizens, John Russell 1745-1806, was a pupil at the school before his career blossomed and he moved to London to work as a portrait painter. There is a fine portrait of him on display. Some of his work is hanging in Buckingham Palace. Did you know his Father was Mayor of Guildford?



To my mind the most beautiful display is the Georgian Christening Gown in cream satin with a *X* and a carefully decorated babies eiderdown form one of the *X* families we were told.

The ladies blue shoes looked almost too small to fit anyone.

These were displayed with a gentlemen's waistcoat made professionally between 1775.



f - 85. A delicate lace edging for a *X* completed the display. Two little books printed by John Russell Senior called the Guildford Jackdaw and a programme of the seventh Hussens New Theatre showed leisure pursuits and the corn growing and sheep farming showed what a busy town Guildford has always been. The exhibition continues until April 27th so there is still time to see it.

FRIENDS OUTINGS

Friday 19th April

Quiz evening Tickets £6

7.30pm St Catherines Village Hall, Chestnut Avenue, GU2 4HF.
Refreshments will be provided by ~~X~~ please bring your own drinks
and glasses.

Wednesday 15th May

Annual General Meeting

10.30am Guildhall- Tea and biscuits available from 10 am
This will be followed by an illustrated talk by Janet Hilderley about
her new book "Mrs Catherine Gladstone - A Woman Not Quite of
Her Time".

Sunday 19th May

Normy Grange

List closed for this event but it is hoped to run a similar visit later

Tuesday 4th June

Surrey Villages - Hascombe Tickets £10

Visiting Hascombe Church and its amazing Victorian wall paintings.
In afternoon visit to Winkworth Arboretum (charge for non-members of the
National Trust).

Thursday 11th July

Surrey Villages - Peperharrow and Waverley Abbey

Currently fully booked but it is intended to repeat the visit later in
the year.

Wednesday 14th August

Surrey Villages - Albury Tickets £10

Tickets available from Hugh Anscombe c/o Friends of Guildford Museum,
Guildford Museum, Castle Arch, Guildford, Surrey, GU1 3SX.