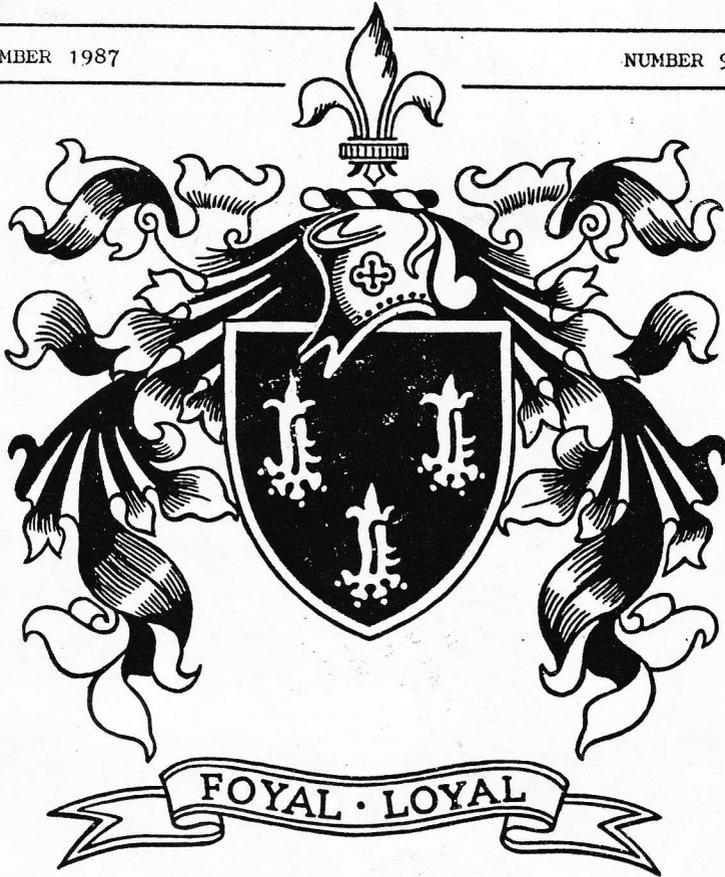


Newdigate Society Magazine

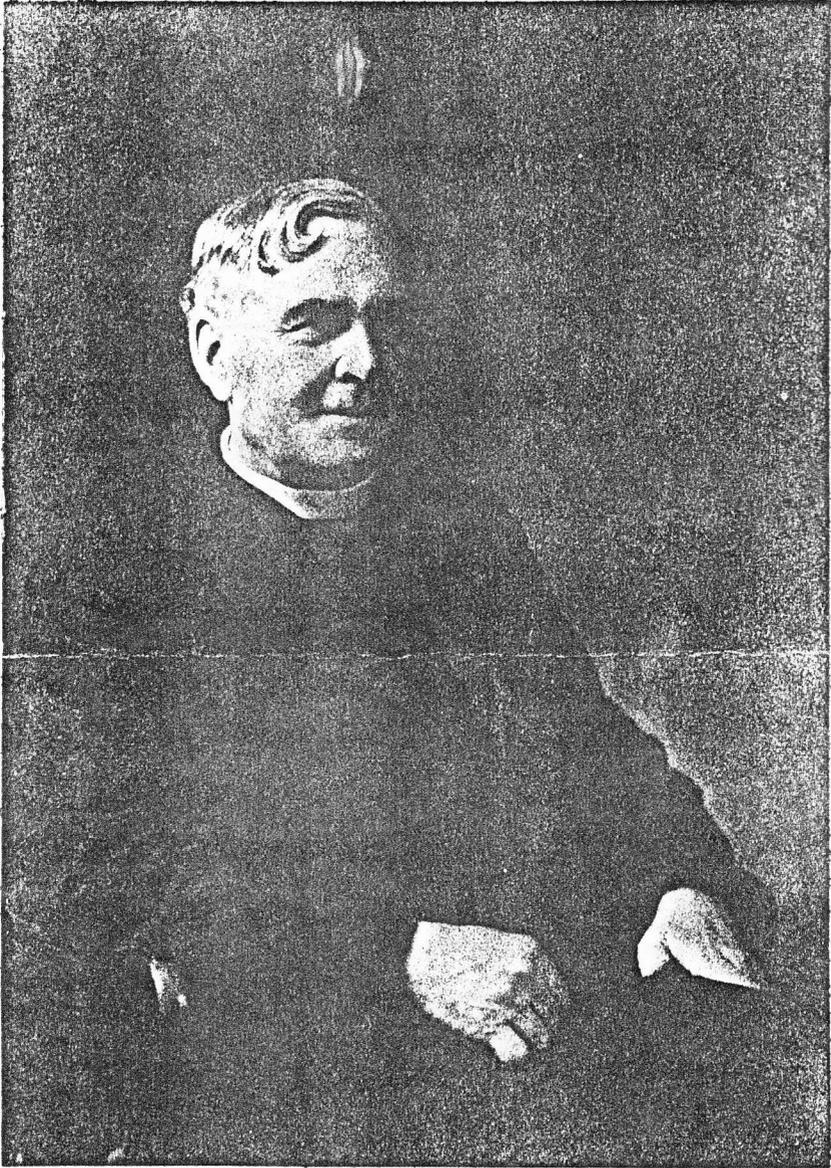
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REV. JOHN W. WARD

NEWS FROM THE SOCIETY

Judging from the favourable reactions to our first edition of this magazine, our members regard this as a welcome addition to the various papers that they receive. Let us hope that we can keep up or improve on the standard we have set.

At the A.G.M. held on the 22nd September all the committee were re-elected and Brenda Daniel was elected as a welcome additional member of the committee. After the formalities George Green gave a talk on his memories of the village since 1934. In spite of the failure of the projector and a hurried hunt for a replacement not too much time was lost and we enjoyed listening to George's varied memories.

Our Open Day, fixed for Saturday, October 17th, turned out to be the day after the hurricane. We had to make a decision whether to carry on or cancel. Despite the pouring rain and the lack of the promised display screens we decided to hold it and the Committee set up a comprehensive exhibition of archives and pictures. As only about 60 came all day cancellation might have been justifiable but many of our visitors had come a long way, so we avoided disappointing them. One of the main attractions was Bob Howard's hourly presentation of picture slides of old Newdigate.

We again presented "A Village at War" this time at Surrey University on November 14th for the Surrey Local History Council. It was a shortened version but in the surroundings of the lecture theatre and backed up with slide illustrations it held the attention of an audience of over 200.

John Callcut and Charles Thompson recently met Arthur Farnell-Watson, a grandson of the William Farnell-Watson, in whose memory the Village Hall was built. We hope that we can develop further the history of his family, which can be the subject of a future article. In this issue we feature two men - Capt. Broadwood and the Rev. John W. Ward who will be remembered by many of you. If you have any stories or information to add to what we have written, please let us know.

FUTURE EVENTS

On Tuesday January 26th next year we have booked the Village Hall for another Open Forum, starting at 8 p.m. when we will invite members to tell us of their reminiscences of past events and people. We would welcome any suggestions for subjects which you would like to raise.

On April 12th Miss Katie Dobson will give us an illustrated talk on Brockham. The venue will again be the Village Hall, at 8 p.m. Please make a note of these two dates in your diary.

NEWDIGATE SPA

By Charles Thompson

In "The History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey" by Manning and Bray, written about 1814, in a chapter headed Newdigate is the following:- "Aubrey speaks of a medicinal spring, in the eastern part of the parish, possessing the same quality as that of Epsom."

I then found that in the Parish Magazine in 1906 the following article appeared, under the heading "Newdigate Spa".

Mr. Beetham Wilson, Chemist, Dorking, has kindly sent the Rector the following account of the Newdigate Spa, which he has much pleasure in publishing in the Parish Magazine, as it may interest its readers. Will Newdigate some day become a second Epsom?

"It was by the above title about two years ago that I first heard of the existence of a mineral water spring at Newdigate. I was unable to enquire about it until May last, when I found it was locally known as 'Chilson's Well'. It is situated a little to the east of Beam Brook, about 208 feet above sea level, Lat. 51° 10' W. Long. 0° 15.5', and was described as being a deep and always clear spring, and had been held in repute for the past hundred years as an eye lotion and a cure for sprain and bruises, a reputation which the analysis of the water fails to justify.

When I was first shown the position of the spring on the grass-covered road-side, the only evidence of it was a small shallow hole which did not seem to be the spring at all, but the removal of a few spadefuls of what appeared to be verdant turf exposed the 'well' which was a little nearer the hedge, to a depth of about 2ft. 6in.. The water had a slight smell, which would be expected from the decayed vegetable matter, but settled quite clear.

A preliminary analysis showed it to be a saline aperient spring, not uncommon throughout the country, but certainly unfit for internal use.

Since the well has been digged out I have made repeated analyses of the water and have found its saline constituents - and impurities - of constant strength. Its composition is not unlike that of the Carlsbad waters, which are described as being beneficial for affections of the liver, rheumatism, etc.

The arrangement of the several elements in the water may be variously interpreted, but I think the following will be accepted as approximately correct. Total solid matter in a gallon of the water 220.3 grains, composed as follows:-

Carbonate of Magnesia	9.6 grains
Bicarbonate of Magnesia	3.0
Carbonate of Lime	14.5
Sulphate of Soda	165.6
(similar to Epsom Salts)	
Chloride of Soda	27.5
(common salt)	
Free Carbonic Acid Gas	
Free Ammonia	} Impurities
Alluminoid Ammonia	

The presence of ammonia indicates that the water is totally unfit

for consumption and as I find the yield of the spring is only about four gallons an hour I doubt if it is worth the trouble of properly protecting it.

A record of its properties is interesting local history, especially as the spring seems likely to be deviated and forgotten."

Next I tried to establish who Chilson might have been. The only references that I could find of this name in the various parish records was of three burials; in January 1618 and January 1619 of two infant and unbaptised sons of Henry Chelsame and ten days after the second that of Henry's wife Mary. Henry's connection with Newdigate is therefore somewhat tenuous and we cannot say that it was he who gave his name to the well, but if it was him then the spring must have been in use for a very long time.

CAPTAIN EVELYN BROADWOOD, M.C.

By Alan Banks

In 1974/1975 I was in touch with Captain Broadwood with a view to inviting him to open the Photographic Exhibition "Newdigate Past and Present" which I was organising in connection with the 800th Anniversary celebrations of St. Peter's Church. At this time Captain Broadwood was (according to him) 84 years of age. In the process of persuading him to accept the invitation my wife and I were invited to Lyne, his residence on the Newdigate/Capel boundary. He was only in residence there at weekends and spent the rest of the time in London at his Club. We were asked to tea on two or three occasions on Sunday afternoons, during the winter and spring of 1974/5. It was freezing cold inside the unheated house and he entertained us in the library. He always wore an overcoat, which was not surprising, since the room was heated only by two old model round Valor paraffin heaters which gave off a strong smell. He had an Irish manservant who brought in tea which was put on a large dining table in the room. There was bread and butter and jam and cherry cake. The cake was, it appears, a great favourite with the Broadwood family and he said that some years previously when, as High Sheriff of Surrey, he had entertained the Queen and Prince Philip at Guildford, he had offered them the traditional cake.

In the course of a rambling conversation he told us all sorts of odd things. In the First World War he had been wounded in France and spent a long period in hospital. During this time he had taken the opportunity to trace his family history and had filled a thick bound book with his researches and family trees, alleging descent from a Royal line. How authentic his evidence was will never be known. The house was in a most dilapidated condition, full of dry rot. The library shelves were stacked from floor to ceiling with books, which he said prevented the woodwork from collapsing. He took us on a tour of the house up the main staircase where there were portraits of his ancestors. He pointed out one old master portrait by Sir Peter Lely which he said he had bought at Christies in the 1920s for £27 and the auctioneer had apologised to him that he had had to pay so much. Old master portraits at that time were apparently not very popular collectors' items.

In the course of our tour round the house Captain Broadwood stopped in front of a door, which was his bedroom. He said he wanted

to show me something and I made to follow in when he unlocked the door, but he went in on his own and closed the door after him. He emerged with a small leather bound book which he said was his grandfather's journal. In this were entered all his daily transactions as regards the estate and his other affairs. He was a magistrate at Dorking and had been called out in the late 19th Century to read the Riot Act to rioting farm labourers.

During the 19th Century there was still a fair amount of smuggling of spirits from Sussex ports and the smugglers were pursued by the Excise officers. Once the smugglers had crossed the county boundary into Surrey the chase had to stop, as it would then be out of bounds to the Sussex Excisemen. With a view to keeping on good terms with the magistrates it happened occasionally that a small cask of brandy would be left on the Broadwood doorstep at Lyne.

James Shudi Broadwood, grandfather of Capt. Evelyn Broadwood, built a new school at Newdigate in 1838 and also provided an additional endowment. The family always retained a close interest in the School and the late Captain Broadwood was a Governor for many years. He was opposed to the move of the school to its present site on the grounds that to place it adjacent to the main road represented a danger to the children who would have to cross a road with much motor traffic. After the decision was made, contrary to his advice, he refrained from attending any further meetings of the Governors.

On March 19th 1924 Captain Broadwood attended the Annual Parish meeting at Newdigate; it was proposed by Mr. Brackley (the schoolmaster), seconded by Mr. Dynes, that the Rural District Council be asked to receive a deputation from Newdigate in order to place before them the condition of the sanitary arrangements of the Council houses in the parish.

Captain Broadwood alleged that he was not well-off as the farms he owned in the area were let at very low rentals (tenants being responsible for repairs) and as the property was entailed he could not raise money by selling them. He used to go round collecting rents on a white bicycle. He never drove a car. One of the advantages of his not spending money on some of the old cottages was that antique features which might otherwise have been swept away by modernisation have been preserved. This can be seen in Kingsland Cottages where mullioned windows are in situ (from the inside) but some blocked on the outside. In the East cottage there is a very large hook in the ceiling from which Miss Evie Hopkin's father used to hang the freshly killed pig to drain before it was sent to Mr. Voice for smoking. There is a spit rack with carved brackets. Unfortunately Captain Broadwood's reluctance to spend money on repairs led to the dereliction of Lodge Farm, a medieval timber framed building.

An unfortunate sequel, rather disappointing, was that Captain Broadwood, who had consented to open the photographic exhibition of the 800th Anniversary, died two weeks before the event took place.

CRIME IN NEWDIGATE

By Charles Thompson

In recent years the parish has been subjected to a seemingly increasing number of burglaries. But is crime in the village any different from that of centuries ago. To give some answer to this let us look at cases dealt with at the Assizes and at the Quarter Sessions of the Peace up to four hundred years ago.

At the Croydon Assizes on March 10th 1580 Christopher Scriven of Newdigate, a labourer, together with two other men, Thomas Wicker of Horley and Christopher Burstowe of Charlwood, a husbandman, were indicted for petty larceny, having stolen 6 geese valued at eleven pence (old currency) from William Finche of Leigh. Scriven had previously stolen a purse valued at one penny and containing nine pence in money from a house in Brockham Green.

Three years later, on 22nd July 1583, at the same court a butcher named Robert Oswyn and a yeoman Henry Goodman were indicted for grand larceny for stealing a bay gelding worth 50 shillings and a grey mare valued at £5 from Walter Newdigate. Larceny was described as 'grand' when the value of the goods stolen was a shilling or more and the penalty on conviction was hanging. Oswyn was found guilty and was accordingly sentenced to hang but Goodman had not been caught and was still at large.

A similar fate might have befallen Thomas Briggs of Great Bookham, another butcher, who on 22nd June 1594 broke into the close of John Marryot and Richard Wright at Newdigate and stole two oxen worth £8. He was found guilty and was to hang. The notes on this case state that Briggs 'had the book before' i.e. he had previously claimed 'benefit of clergy'. This meant that he had proved to be of an educational standard akin to that of the clergy so that he would not have to pay the full penalty demanded by the law.

In the same year Mary Willsonne of Newdigate, a spinster, broke into the close of Richard Weller of Headley and stole two sheep worth 8 pence only. Although her case was heard she was not in court, being still at large.

Soon after that Robert Sypas of Newdigate (or Ockley) was indicted for grand larceny and burglary. At Ockley he stole £3 in money, a doublet, a cloak, a smock, several pieces of linen, a pair of hose and a purse, for a total value of over £3. Thomas Bax, a sawyer, and Richard Pricklove, a tailor of Ockley, (the receiver of the stolen goods?) were indicted as accessories. Earlier Sypas and Bax had burgled the house of Oliver Gardiner at Newdigate to steal three bushels of barley and three bushels of wheat meal with a total value of 26 shillings. Sypas cheated the hangman for he died in gaol and Bax and Pricklove were acquitted.

Oliver Gardiner's house was again burgled two years later by a spinster, Faith Lee of Newdigate, who stole a loaf of bread (2d) and a cheese (4d). One can only speculate why she did this - was she out of work and starving? She was found guilty and received a whipping. In 1601 another spinster named Blanche Weller of Newdigate was indicted for petty larceny for stealing 3 table napkins from Edward Willett of Newdigate. Her confession did not save her from a whipping too. She was thirteen years old.

In 1609 Thomas Jackman of Newdigate was hanged for grand larceny after being found guilty of stealing on two occasions - a bay mare (£5) from Matthew Stanton of Newdigate and a pair of breeches, a jerkin and £1 in money from Richard Fiste at Charlwood.

Two Newdigate labourers - Richard Fyfeild and Matthew Frinshurst were indicted in 1616 for grand larceny for stealing a sheep worth five shillings from Richard Francis. (Compare this with the 2 sheep worth 8 pence only that Mary Willsonne had stolen. Was the value of these latter put below one shilling to avoid having to hang a woman? We can only speculate.) These two labourers were at large and so may have avoided the ultimate penalty - at least on this occasion.

The last case of this type we shall mention was in 1623 when Thomas Graysborough (or Westbrook), a labourer, Sarah his wife and Helen Burnett, a spinster, all of Newdigate, were indicted for burgling the house of William Deane at Newdigate. They must have been sufficiently hungry to risk death by hanging for they stole 2 cheeses, a crock of lard and a piece of beef worth in total only one shilling and twopence. Although Thomas Graysborough and Helen Burnett were found guilty and sentenced to be hanged, Graysborough was remanded in gaol because he was ill (waiting for him to be well enough to be hanged?) and the spinster Burnett remanded on a plea of pregnancy. Was she ultimately hanged after the birth of her child?

Other more serious crimes took place. In 1609 John Terry jun. and Thomas Dunnyng, both husbandmen of Charlwood, John Terry sen. of Newdigate, also a husbandman, and Grace Myttens, a widow of Charlwood, were indicted for the murder of Eleanor Fyste. They were accused of attacking Fyste at Charlwood on February 18th that year and John Terry jun., aided and abetted by the others, of strangling her. Only John Terry jun. was found guilty and was to hang.

A hundred years later in 1709 Thomas Patching, described as of the Manor of Greens with land in Newdigate and Capel, was found guilty of murdering a widow named Sarah Hurst. He was also declared bankrupt owing more than £6,000 - a very large sum for that time.

This was a time of religious dissent - with a strong following of Quakers based at Capel and of the more general Protestant antagonism to Roman Catholicism. The law at that time required that everyone attend the Church of England services at their own parish church every Sunday. (John Butcher, who farmed at Halesbridge, being uncertain whether this was in Charlwood or Newdigate obtained permission from the Newdigate Rector at Easter each year from 1634 to worship 'for this one time' at St. Peter's and was buried in the churchyard in 1643.) Those who did not attend as required were accused of recusancy. In 1581 a return had shown that there were only 105 recusants in Surrey. These were the men who regularly paid fines in place of going to church. In 1603 the fines were remitted but next year they were reimposed on the wealthier Catholics and after the Gunpowder Plot of 1605 were rigorously exacted. Thus in 1605 Henry Darrell jun. a gentleman of Newdigate and a member of the family that had run the Ewood iron mill was indicted. Later in 1620 Oliver David, the servant to Mr. Darrell was also accused, although he took the oath of allegiance.

In 1624 a yeoman John Kellam of Newdigate was indicted for harbouring his servants, Catherine Eaton and John Lee, as recusants

for 11 months. Later John Lee, described as a labourer, was separately proclaimed a recusant and fined.

Later it was the Quakers who had difficulty with the law. Thus in 1662, after the restoration of the monarchy, several yeomen of Newdigate - Allen Wallis, Henry Sturges and John Dymocke - and widow Wonham together with Richard Bax of Capel (the Bax family were leading Quakers) were all accused with others of assembling at Charlwood other as set out by the law "to the great terror of the people and disturbance of the peace, in contempt of the King and his laws, in evil example and against the peace."

Nathaniel Ward of Newdigate, who was a victualler, offended the Church in another way. In 1668 he was found guilty of keeping a disorderly house by suffering company to continue drinking and tipping on the Lord's Day and otherwise and it was ordered that he be suppressed from keeping his victualling or tipping house and from selling beer and ale there. On the same date he had to face another charge - that although he had not in his own right or that of his wife, nor in that of any other to his uses, lands etc. of the annual value of £100, nevertheless he had a hand gun, using it to kill hares and pheasants and other types of the King's game.

Lastly - there was the strange case of the abduction in 1635 of Joan Acton from Heathfield to Newdigate by John Butcher, a relative of the John Butcher mentioned above. Joan Acton, a domestic servant at the Heathfield rectory, attracted the attention - unwelcome - of John Butcher who was working in her stepfather's tannery nearby. With the help of a few friends he plotted to abduct her. In a journey lasting several days she was taken via Handcross and Rusper to Capel where the curate John Allen was known to be ready to effect irregular marriages. However he was not at Capel but was eventually found in Newdigate. Why John Allen was there is not explained for George Steere had been Rector of Newdigate since 1610 and there was no reason to believe he would have been absent at that time. The party entered St. Peter's Church and Allen began to read the marriage service between Butcher and Joan, who was still resolutely opposed to this. Eventually Allen became uneasy about this and tried to end the proceedings but was prevailed upon by Butcher to continue. Later at Butcher's trial the curate was to assure the court that "the said pretended marriage is not nor was registered in the Church Booke of Nudigate." He must have known that the marriage was invalid since no banns had been called nor a licence issued. (A full account of this was published by the Sussex Archaeological Collections 122 (1984) a copy of which your Society holds.)

Sources: A History of Surrey, by H.E.Malden, Assize Records, Quarter Sessions Records, Sussex Archaeological Collections.

UNUSUAL PARISH REGISTER ENTRY

Burial. November 8th 1861. Charles Couldry, aged 83. Served in the 9th Rgt. under the Duke of York in Holland in 1799 and subsequently under Marshal Beresford in Spain and was wounded at Albuera. Also served under the Duke of Wellington. Was in action a great many times.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

CHRISTMAS 1887

By John Callcut

The population of Newdigate one hundred years ago was about 670 people and the village was split between Newdigate itself and the hamlet of Parkgate.

The majority of the people worked on the land or in one of the newly established estates such as Henfold or Newdigate Place. They lived in overcrowded conditions in the old timber framed cottages built in the seventeenth century which had been allowed slowly to deteriorate. These cottages were not the neat, well decorated, places of today, but were dark, damp and insanitary. The owners were noted for allowing their properties to decay and the tenants had no money to effect any repairs.

As an illustration of the general poverty in Newdigate, Smith's Charity was distributed in December to 265 persons - about 40% of the population. Gifts were made of essentials such as flour, bread, coals and blankets, and as an incentive, school fees were returned to poor children who had made good attendances throughout the year. (Parents paid twopence for the first child and a penny for the others. One can imagine the school being filled with sick children, sent there by parents anxious to qualify for the refund.)

Another event eagerly awaited was the distribution of clothing and coal from the respective Clothing and Coal Clubs. Money was paid by members to the Rectory every second Monday of the month between 10 and 11 o'clock throughout the year. Clothing to the amount of £48 16 5d was given out to 36 members and coal to the amount of £17 14 8d was given to 28 members. A calculation shows that the average contribution per member per month was just two shillings.

People thus relied on the generosity of the wealthy for their meagre Christmas pleasures, and the formal activities were few.

On December 28th, eighty-seven people sat down to the Annual Social Tea at the school. They had a substantial meal, the Rector gave a couple of readings and the choir and the Rector's wife, Mrs. Kennedy, sang a couple of songs.

On December 30th the adult members of the choir had supper with the Rector and his wife, and listened to instrumental and vocal music.

On the 6th January a tea was given to the children attending the Sunday School - this was a special treat as Sunday school was not compulsory and it was felt that the children should be rewarded.

In the church on Christmas Day there was Holy Communion at 8.30, Choral Service and Sermon at 11 o'clock and Choral Evensong at 3.30. The church was well attended and tastefully decorated. After the afternoon service six members of the Winchester Diocesan Guild of Church Ringers rang '720 London Surprise' - it was the first time that this had been rung in Newdigate.

So spare a thought for our Newdigate forebears as they left the church in the late afternoon. Their voices would have echoed in the silence as their said their goodbyes at the lych gate before taking the long walk home in darkness and on wet and rutted roads and paths.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

THE RETIREMENT OF REV. J.W.WARD

In November 1937 the Rev. John William Ward, who had been Rector of St. Peter's since 1927 retired and went to live in South Petherton in Somerset. The following reports appeared in local papers.

Not only residents of Newdigate, but people from a considerably wider area from which he drew his congregation, will learn with regret, although, perhaps, not with surprise, that the Rector, the Rev. John W.Ward, is resigning because of ill-health, at the end of this year. Mr. Ward's health has prevented him from taking a very active part in parish affairs for some considerable time, and the Rev. A.Stone has been deputising for him. To a man of Mr. Ward's boundless energy, this enforced idleness must have been a severe trial. An eloquent, forceful preacher, and a man with a charmingly friendly manner, yet at the same time one who never hesitates to speak his mind on any matter concerning the parish, or his wider activities, Mr. Ward has made many friends during the ten years he has been Rector of Newdigate. Probably few men in the Diocese of Guildford have preached to consistently larger congregations than has he at St. Peter's, and some of those who were among the most regular attendants at his Church came from as far as Dorking, Horsham and Reigate. He has done much for the social welfare of the village people, and to his leadership and foresight Newdigate owes its excellently equipped Village Club.

Mr. Ward succeeded the Rev. J.M.La F. McNally as Rector of Newdigate in 1927, in which year he resigned the Archdeaconry of Goulburn, N.S.W. He was ordained in North Queensland in 1896, and filled curacies in Hughenden and Townsville from 1898 to 1902, with a year as curate at Christ Church, Crouch End, London. In 1902 he became domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Goulburn, a minor Canon at the Cathedral in 1904, and a Precentor in 1911. From 1908 to 1913 he was Registrar of the Diocese and in the latter year became Rector of Cooma and Archdeacon of Monaro. He was on active service with the Australian Imperial Forces in 1916 and 1917. In 1921 he was appointed Vicar-General of the Diocese of Goulburn, and was Vice-Dean of St. Saviour's Cathedral, Goulburn, and Archdeacon of Goulburn until 1927.

Parishioners and members of the congregation of St. Peter's combined to make a farewell gift to the Rector. The result of this widespread effort was made known when at a parish gathering in the Village Hall, Bishop C.R.Golding-Bird presented Mr. Ward with a cheque for £1,040 and an album containing the names of all who subscribed towards this gift - a remarkable tribute to the affection and esteem in which the Rector is held by his parishioners. It is understood that the cheque will be devoted to the purchase of a farmhouse at South Petherton where Mr. Ward will live for a period and where he hopes to gain a restoration to complete health and strength.

It was a representative village gathering, arranged under the direction of Mr. H.B.Caporn, who had the assistance of many people, including a committee of women which was responsible for providing and serving tea.

Mr. White said he did not think it would be inappropriate if he told how he first came to know there was a place called Newdigate. He recalled that he was listening one night on the wireless to a harvest

festival service - a service which pleased him very much - and he said; "Where is Newdigate and who is Ward?" He determined to find out, and he came down one Sunday morning to a service in their little church where he found a great work going on.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Ward accompanied by Mrs. Ward visited the Newdigate Village Club, where he was presented with a framed illuminated address from the members of the Village Club and the Newdigate British Legion branch.

Footnote: The Harvest Thanksgiving service was broadcast on the 29th September 1935 at 7.55 p.m. on the B.B.C. Regional Programme. Are there any still in the village who took part in this and can tell us more about it.

THE TYLER FAMILY

By John Callcut

Our article about the Tyler family of High Trees has brought forth a response from Mrs. Edie Munn of George Horley Place. She recalled that there used to be two wooden bungalows opposite Grove House in Parkgate Road. One was occupied by Mr. Green who worked on the High Trees farm and the other was occupied by Mr. Ross, who was the gardener at High Trees and had come down from Highgate with his wife. Both bungalows were owned by the Misses Tyler.

Mr. Green vacated the one bungalow, which was called Ridsdale, so Mrs. Munn's future husband Jim asked if he could become the tenant. Three times he went to see the Misses Tyler and eventually they asked to see his young lady. Edie was duly interviewed and, armed with references from her employer, Mrs. Janson, the Munns were permitted to move in after their marriage in October 1932. Jim worked as a gardener at Baringsfield and earned 35/- (£1.75) per week. The rent for Ridsdale was 7/6d (37½p) per week.

She described the Tylers as "typically severe upper class of the time".

Jim Crutcher remembers that when he was at University before the war, Miss Tyler offered to sell High Trees to his father. It was considered too remote from New House Farm. Jim recalls the incident ruefully when he reflects on the price at the time.

Molly Wendon, now living in Wallingford, has kindly written to us. She and her husband, an operatic tenor, knew Margaret Tyler, who had taken an interest in her husband's musical career. After Miss Tyler decided to leave High Trees she sold the Old Brewery Cottage to Mr. and Mrs. Wendon. Mrs. Wendon believes that a portrait of Sir Henry Tyler can still be seen at the entrance to the Homoeopathic Hospital. Perhaps anyone passing by could take a look and let us know.