



[From a print in the possession of Frank T. Sabin.]

COLONEL JOLLIFFE'S HOUNDS MEETING AT CHIPSTEAD CHURCH.

From a print by D. Wolstenholme, 1824.

HUNTING IN SURREY.

BY

THE EARL OF ONSLOW, P.C., F.S.A.

President of the Society.

WHEN I was asked to contribute an article upon Hunting in Surrey in early days I did not expect that I should experience great difficulty in obtaining the necessary information and material, but I was surprised to find that although there are many books upon Hunting, dating from very early times, they devote themselves almost exclusively to dealing with how it *should* be done; and very little is said about how and where it actually *was* done. So to get the information to compile a history of the sport one has to dig into all kinds of records, many irrelevant to the subject and only mentioning it incidentally. Curiously enough there is far more historical material dealing with hunting north of the Trent than south of that river, but two circumstances give us an opportunity to find out a certain amount about the ancient hunting history of Surrey. One is its proximity to the Royal residences of Windsor and Westminster and the other is the fact that Surrey and Essex were peculiarly adapted to provide sport for the citizens of London.

To go back to very early times we find that the Anglo-Saxon kings were many of them crowned at Kingston and we may be pretty certain that wherever a Royal Court existed the sport of hunting was actively pursued. When the Court was established at Westminster the Kings must have crossed the river to hunt in Surrey. They were all sportsmen and it is related even of the pious Edward the Confessor that he did not disdain this secular amusement.

It must be remembered that in early days and indeed until fairly modern times hunting served a dual purpose. Firstly

for sport, and secondly to provide fresh meat. It was not until comparatively recent days that it was possible to maintain a large head of cattle in winter owing to the difficulty of feeding, consequently farmers slaughtered their beasts when the grass failed in the early autumn and salted the meat for winter consumption. Hence the value of venison and to a smaller extent of hares in winter. This may perhaps account to a certain extent for the jealousy with which hunting rights were guarded by Kings and Prelates and other persons of high degree, but undoubtedly sport played a large part in the lives of our ancestors.

In Saxon days the game laws and customs were far less oppressive than became the case after the Conquest. For example, King Canute allowed every free man to hunt on his own land. But, as is well known, after the Conquest the game laws became terribly stringent.

In using the term "Hunting" in the days before Edward III's reign we must include practically every method of taking game. Indeed, before the reign I have mentioned the usual practice was to stalk the deer and shoot him with arrows. This custom seems, however, to have obtained much later or perhaps it was regarded as a suitable pastime for elderly gentlemen unfitted for the fatigues of a long run. It is on record that Archbishop Abbot, whilst "hunting" with King James I, shot a keeper with his cross-bow. The poor old gentleman was naturally terribly distressed and, indeed, it seemed possible that being guilty of accidental homicide he might be deprived of his ecclesiastical preferment. This extreme penalty, however, was not inflicted, but as a self-imposed penance, the Archbishop erected the well-known and beautiful building of Abbot's Hospital in Guildford High Street.

But to return to Edward III and his methods of hunting. He introduced for the first time what is described as "hunting at force," that is to say, the modern method of hunting with a pack of hounds and enjoying a good run.

Royal hunting in Surrey is concerned mainly with the Bailiwick of Surrey, that is to say, with the north-west portion adjacent to Windsor Forest. It is unnecessary for me to go into the whole question of afforestation in Surrey. Briefly the object of the Kings was to afforest as much as possible

and the object of other people was to resist them. Henry II declared the whole county of Surrey to be forest, but the forest laws do not seem to have been strictly administered and the Kings contented themselves with the right to hunt in the Bailiwick of Surrey and the maintenance of keepers therein. But the Sheriff of Surrey was under an obligation to contribute to the cost of the Royal Hounds. This obligation only terminated in 1707. The Bailiwick included the country to the west of the Wey, and north of the Guildford Hills except Chertsey, Egham and Thorpe which were held by the Abbey of Chertsey. In 1204, however, the Abbot and Monks of Chertsey granted the King hunting rights over their land in the north-west of Surrey.

In the Bailiwick red deer were very numerous and the keepers used to drive them back to Windsor Forest, for presumably the Court preferred to have its sport as near at hand as possible. It is probable that the wild boar was also hunted in Surrey, although we have no direct evidence thereof. Boars existed in Windsor Forest and were hunted by Edward III and probably later. As regards wolves we never hear much of wolf-hunting in England, in fact the wolf was viewed as vermin and destroyed accordingly, wolf geld being paid for their heads. It is said that the last English wolf was killed in Yorkshire in the days of Henry VII, and it is probable that in so closely preserved an area as Windsor and Surrey wolves were extinct many centuries before.

The fox,¹ however, in spite of his mischievous propensities, was in early days a favourite beast of the chase. Queen Elizabeth is known to have hunted the fox in Surrey, in fact she hunted a good deal in the county. Not only did she pursue the deer in the Bailiwick, but she hunted fallow-deer in Guildford Park and in the parks of Nonsuch, Cheam and Richmond.

We hear but little good of Queen Elizabeth's successor, James I, but he was a keen sportsman: he certainly knew a good deal about hunting and he imported fallow-deer from Norway. He hunted in the various Royal Parks and Chases all over England, but it is interesting to note that he devoted

¹ The Churchwardens up to the eighteenth century in some parishes paid 3s. 4d. for foxes' and badgers' masks.

himself particularly to hunting wild deer in Surrey. He took a lease of Farnham Castle and its parks, which were then very extensive, from Bishop Bilson, for the lifetime of the Bishop, in order that he might easily hunt the adjacent country, *i.e.* the Bailiwick and Alice Holt Forest. This was in 1608, but in the following year he relinquished the lease to Lord Holderness, then Lord Lieutenant of the County.

Charles I, like his father, was a keen sportsman, and in his reign the deer became such a nuisance in Surrey that in 1630 a petition was brought forward for their destruction. Charles seems to have been interested in acclimatization, for he turned down roe deer at Richmond and Wimbledon, but the roe never seems to prosper in Surrey though it is occasionally seen even now.¹

A great change took place with the civil war. Sport and war do not go well together and after the war small parties of disbanded soldiers did much to exterminate the deer, so that the red deer in the south of England became practically extinct except in the New Forest, and in Windsor, Richmond and some private parks. Charles II, however, took steps to get them up again. He imported deer from France and turned them down at Richmond and elsewhere, so that again in 1664 there were complaints in the Surrey Bailiwick of the damage done by deer.

It was at the end of the seventeenth century that the modern method of keeping packs of hounds seems to have begun. Before that time hounds were the private property of large landowners, or perhaps smaller landowners might get together and each contribute a few couple of hounds to form a trencher-fed pack and hunt over their land. In those days, and, indeed, till a good many years later, hounds hunted impartially deer, foxes or hares, and I should not be surprised if on occasions they did not draw a badger. It does not seem that a modern pack of hounds existed in Surrey in those early days, and our records are still mainly derived from those of the Royal Buck Hounds.

William III hunted regularly at Richmond and in 1701 he broke his collar-bone in a fall he had while hunting near

¹ The last roe deer seen in Surrey was at Seale three or four years ago.



[Reproduced from "The Old Surrey Fox Hounds,"

DRAWING COVERT. WITH A VIEW OF GATTON PARK.

From a painting by D. Wolstenholme.

Kingston. His successor, Queen Anne, was very keen on hunting and rode hard until she was incapacitated by rheumatism. After that she had a special carriage made for a pair of galloping horses which was known as Her Majesty's Calash. She knew the Richmond country thoroughly well and was able, driving her horses herself, to see a good deal of the run.

In the days of George I the Court seems to have hunted in the Richmond country even more than at Windsor, and there is a letter from Lady Mary Wortley Montagu saying that she had started hunting with the Court at Richmond at the age of 64!

All through the early days of the eighteenth century there are plenty of records of hunting with the Royal Buck Hounds in Surrey. Thus, in 1733, they met at Epsom and killed a hind at Godstow after a run of nearly fifty miles. In 1734 there is a record of a run from Sunbury across the Thames through Walton and Ockham, killing at Effingham, and another record of a run where they killed at Banstead.

From the beginning of the eighteenth century hunting became a much more general amusement than it had been in earlier days when it was reserved for the greater ones of the earth; and to provide sport, recourse was had to the carted deer and the bagged fox. Hunting carted deer seems to have been introduced into Surrey in the days of George II. Sir Robert Walpole hunted the carted deer regularly in Surrey. He was Ranger of Richmond Park. It was due to him that the House of Commons introduced the principle of a Saturday holiday. The Buck Hounds met on Saturdays and Sir Robert meant to have his one day a week—he was a very keen sportsman—so he persuaded the House to adjourn on Saturdays. Walpole rarely got away from London to his place in Norfolk, but he used to take with him his pack of hounds and hunt all the way down to Houghton when he took his holiday and all the way back again when he returned to work in London.

While the Court hunted the northern and western part of Surrey the citizens of London hunted the eastern portion. That Surrey was very early recognized as particularly a London country dates back to the days of Henry I, when in a

Charter of his reign he gives special permission to his citizens of London to hunt in Surrey. Edward IV, who as is well known was largely dependent on the goodwill of the merchants of London, invited them to Richmond to hunt with him there. The Lord Mayor maintained his own hounds but they hunted mainly north of the Thames. There was, however, plenty of hunting on the Surrey side but unfortunately we have very little record of the packs on the southern bank of the Thames. We know that there were a considerable number, probably harriers, and they hunted the country lying between Lambeth and the Kentish border.

The Second Duke of Grafton hunted the present Grafton country and also the Whaddon Chase. It is also on record that the Duke kept a pack of hounds at Croydon and hunted in North Surrey. It is said it was due to his influence that Westminster Bridge was built. The present Duchess of Grafton has been good enough to tell me that certainly this is the family tradition, but unluckily there is no written record as most of the papers were burnt in a fire at Thetford. The story goes that the Duke ran a fox from the Whaddon country to Westminster, where fox and hounds swam the river, but the Duke was delayed by the ferry and so he swore he would have a bridge built against the next time he ran a fox to Westminster. Dukes, hounds and foxes must have been stout-hearted in those days, especially as the Duke in question was said to have ridden twenty stone. Perhaps a more likely reason for the connection between the Duke and Westminster Bridge is the fact that he had a good deal of difficulty in crossing the river when he wanted to hunt in Surrey, as he had to use the ferry or ride round by London Bridge. I have examined the journals of Parliament very carefully and I am afraid I can find no record of the Duke being concerned in promoting the private Bill which legalized Westminster Bridge, and indeed the Bridge itself was not finished until rather after this Duke of Grafton's time.

It was, however, this Duke who introduced the practice of hunting bagmen in Surrey, which he brought from Whittlebury Forest. I dare say they did not show bad sport so long as they were fairly well acquainted with the country. Now-



COLONEL JOLLIFFE'S HOUNDS.

From the key print to a painting by D. Wolstenholme in the possession of Lord Hylton.

adays no one hunts a bag-fox, and rightly—the practice was stoutly condemned by Beckford. Personally, although I blush to confess it, I have hunted a bagman at Pau. There the foxes live in the hills which are unridable and only come down to the vale at night. Consequently they know the country thoroughly and when shaken in the vale make straight for their earths in the mountains and provide quite a good run although it is not unlike a drag.

The Old Surrey, now the Old Surrey and Burstow, are undoubtedly the most ancient pack in Surrey. In 1750 they were well established, the Master then being Mr. Gobsall, who had his kennels at Bermondsey, the residence of Mr. Dudin who succeeded him as Master, and the hounds seem to have remained there until the end of the century, when the kennels went to Godstone. As Master Mr. Dudin was succeeded by Mr. Snow, a citizen of London. Then the hounds were taken over by Colonel Nevill, second son of Lord Abergavenny, who had them until 1812. In those days they did not draw after one o'clock so that the City men might be on 'Change by four. Green coats and beaver hats were the costume of the Hunt. In 1812 Mr. Maberley took over and had his kennels at Shirley, near Croydon.

On the western side of the Old Surrey country there was a pack hunted by Colonel Hylton Jolliffe (ancestor of Lord Hylton), who commanded the Coldstream Guards at the battle of Alexandria and was subsequently M.P. for Petersfield. Colonel Jolliffe hunted the country for many years and his doings and the sport he showed are described in the pages of the *Sporting Magazine* in the early days of the last century and also in Nimrod's *Sporting Tours*. The pack seems to have been a semi-private concern. It was known as the Hunting Club and after a day's hunting they used to dine with the Master. They wore blue coats—the Jolliffe family colours—and the Master always wore a "boat" hat and for that reason was known as "Hat Jolliffe."

Surtees hunted in his young days, when he was studying law in London, with the Surrey packs, and he has mercilessly caricatured the city sportsmen in *Handley Cross* and *Jorrocks's Jaunts and Jollities*. It is possible that some of his chaff may have wounded the members of the Surrey fields of those

days, but if hunting in Surrey has achieved nothing else it gave ideas to Surtees which he has handed down for all time. And after all, who would not rather be chaffed by Surtees than praised by any other writer! Surtees was not a creator—all his characters, exaggerated though doubtless they are, were taken from life, and I have often wondered whether Colonel Jolliffe's "boat" hat gave Surtees an idea for Lord Scamperdale's and Mr. Spraggon's flat hats in the "Flat Hat Hunt." Colonel Jolliffe hunted the country from Wimbledon to Box Hill, but it seems that his boundaries were not very accurately defined, for in October, 1815, the Colonel fought a duel with Maberley, whom he accused of having run a fox to ground and dug him in his country. However, though two shots were exchanged no blood was shed.

Maberley was succeeded by Daniel Haigh in 1820. He removed the kennels to Chelsham. During his reign in 1824 occurred the famous run when hounds found at Botley and killed at Titsey after a four hours' run. Only four men were up at the finish—three of them riding their second horses. He retired in 1836 when the country was taken over by Sir Edmund Antrobus and Colonel Cator, who carried on until 1847. These must have been the days when Mr. Jorrocks hunted with the "glorious old Surrey" and the doings of the London sportsmen may be read of in Surtees' novels.

During these days the huntsman was Tom Hills, who was born in 1796 and became huntsman at the age of twenty.

They certainly hunted bag-foxes, for Hills was sent once to Leadenhall Market to get a fox and returned with him in the "hare" pocket of his coat. On the way home on Streat-ham Common he was stopped by a footpad who tried to rob him. Hills told the man to put his hand in the pocket of his coat, which he did and was severely bitten by the fox for his pains.

After the retirement of Antrobus in 1847 the hounds were hunted until 1859 by a Committee. In 1857 they had their record run from Nutfield to a spot near East Grinstead, 22 miles as hounds ran. The Medway, so it is said, was crossed five times. Tom Hills got to the end of his horse near Dry Hill, but he changed horses with his son Sam (afterwards his successor as huntsman) and after a terrific fall killed his fox.

The Hills were a famous family of Hunt servants. Tom was a nephew of Peckham Hills, who was huntsman in the early nineteenth century. Tom's brother, Jem Hills, was huntsman to the Heythrop; and his son Sam succeeded his father in 1860 and was huntsman for thirty-two years.

In 1859 Mr. W. Mortimer and Mr. H. Nicholl became joint masters for twelve seasons and then Mortimer carried on alone until 1877, being succeeded by Mr. Byron.

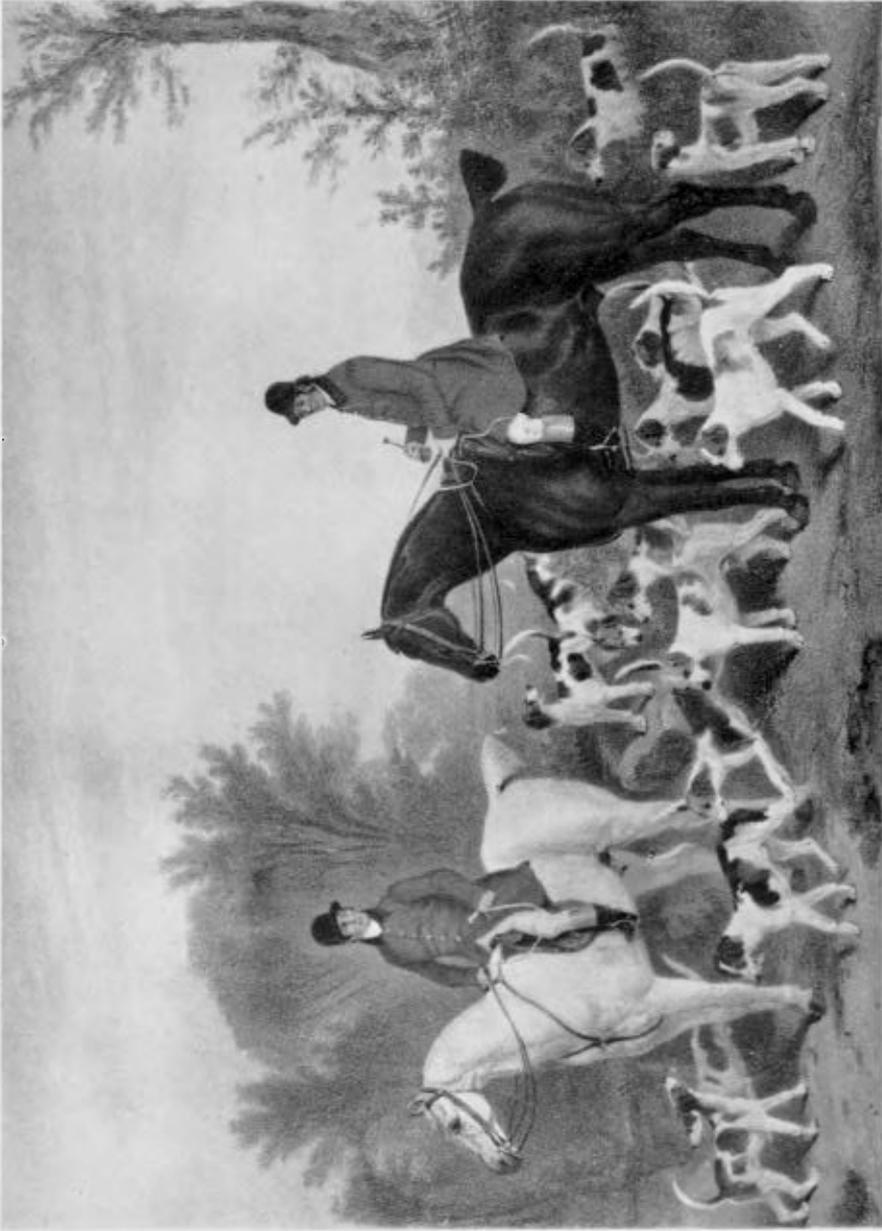
The Burstow, now amalgamated (1911) with the Old Surrey, originally hunted hares, though like so many harrier packs in those days they occasionally hunted a fox. By arrangement with the Old Surrey they took over a part of their country in 1866 with Mr. H. Kelsey as Master. Mr. Hooper was his amateur huntsman and he was succeeded by Mr. Henry Hoare, who became Master after Kelsey's retirement and remained in office till his death in 1896.

For the history of the adjoining pack we must return to the spacious days of the Duke of Grafton in the early eighteenth century. Though the Duke kept his hounds at Croydon, he seems to have hunted mainly in what is now the Surrey Union Country, where he pursued his bag-foxes imported from Whittlebury Forest. The Duke was succeeded by the first Lord Southampton, who continued to hunt Whittlebury bagmen. He was a friend of the third Lord Onslow, who had a pack of harriers kennelled at Level's Grove—now Levelsdene—and Lord Southampton used to bring his hounds to Level's Grove and have a day with Lord Onslow. After Lord Southampton, it seems part of the country was hunted by Lord Onslow, whose pack was a private one, and—from pictures I have at Clandon—it is clear that he hunted hares as well as foxes, since on Merrow Downs there is a wood surrounded by a stone wall called the "Hare Warren," which seems to have been in existence in this Lord Onslow's time and was perhaps built by him. The "meuses" giving entrance and egress to the hares are still to be seen.

This Lord Onslow's father in the early eighteenth century hunted on the western side of Guildford, and here he had a nasty experience. Returning via Guildford to Clandon one day after hunting he was shot at and severely wounded by a man, who was probably mad. The third Lord Onslow died in 1776.

In 1790 we hear of two packs, one hunting the western part (now the Chiddingfold country) and the other the eastern. The eastern part was ruled over by John Leach of Lea, near Godalming, and the western by Samuel Godschell of Albury. This went on till 1798 when the two packs were amalgamated and the Surrey Union date their continuous history from 1799. In 1802 a meeting was held at Hatchlands, East Clandon, the house of Colonel Holme Sumner, M.P., at which Godschell retired and offered the hounds to anyone who would take them. The Rev. Arthur Onslow, an energetic sportsman who combined the duties of more than one living with those of an active J.P., added those of M.F.H. thereto. He it was who christened the Hunt the Surrey Union Foxhounds and established it firmly on a modern basis. He got together a good pack of hounds, adding to Godschell's drafts from the Berkeley, Goodwood and Petworth, and hunted the country for several years. He was an autocrat, for he stipulated that the members of the hunt should "abstain from every interference either in the purchase of hounds or horses, in the management of the kennel, in the field or in the distribution of days or events for hunting." Captain Boulton of Gavin Grove, Leatherhead, succeeded Arthur Onslow in 1812, and he was followed for a couple of seasons by Mr. J. Barnard Hankey, who seems to have been a stern Master, but he showed first-rate sport and would never accept a subscription from residents of less than £100. He retained the same huntsman and whip as Arthur Onslow, namely, Mat Archer and John Hyde, but the former was succeeded by George Hennessey in 1817.

Boulton again became Master in 1822 and kept the hounds till 1831, when he retired and Barnard Hankey took over the hounds again until 1841, when he was succeeded by his son G. Barnard Hankey and his son-in-law Colonel Holme Sumner as joint Masters. In 1858 they were followed by Captain F. Hankey. When he resigned there came a time of stress. No one would take the hounds, and if it had not been for the energy of Mr. W. H. Currie of West Horsley the pack might have become extinct. At last Mr. Francis Scott, who had a pack of harriers, was persuaded to take the hounds and kennelled them at West Clandon. In 1876 another member of



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THOMAS HILLS, HUNTSMAN, AND PECKHAM HILLS, WHIPPER-IN.

After the painting by R. B. Davis, 1837.

the Hankey family became Master (J. Barnard Hankey), who continued as M.F.H. till 1892.

The third Surrey pack is of later formation. As the Surrey Union in its early days was connected with the Onslows and in its later history with the Hankeys, so the Chiddingfold is connected throughout its history with the Sadlers of Pockford and Cherfold.

Mr. William Sadler in the early days of the nineteenth century kept a pack of harriers at Cherfold. He died in 1824 and his son James carried them on. This pack hunted foxes on occasions and killed $10\frac{1}{2}$ brace in one season as there were no regular foxhounds. But Mr. Napper, who had a pack of foxhounds with kennels at Ifold, occasionally hunted in what is now the Chiddingfold country. It was in 1849 that he had what is said to be the best run that has ever been known in England. This claim has been made by many a pack, but Mr. Napper's run was certainly a remarkable one and deserves more than a passing record in a history of Surrey Hunting.

The meet was at Stovold's Hill, and George Summers, who was Napper's huntsman and later became huntsman to the Surrey Union with Francis Scott, drew High Loxley Furze. Hounds got on heel at first and the fox got well away across Dunsfold Common to Hascomb Hill. Here the scent failed, though hounds had pressed their fox hard. There was a slight check in the gorse, but they got their fox away again and followed him through Goose Green and Shamley to the canal, which they crossed to Loxwood. The fox crossed the canal again and then recrossed it, thereby gaining on hounds, but Summers made a fine cast forward and got on to the line again near Songhurst's Coverts. The fox led them through Bull Hamms, Tisman's and Rudgwick through Baynard's Park to Ewhurst, where he jumped into the rectory garden and probably would have been killed there had not the gardener opened the gate for him. He went on past Rapsley across Hurtwood Common, through Pitlands, Parkhurst and Cloudhurst to a covert near Dorking called Dorking Glory, where the hounds killed their fox. The distance was forty-five miles and the time four hours and fifty minutes. Nine men saw the finish, three of them being relatives or members of the Barlow family, Colonel Barlow, Mr. Barlow the Rector

of Ewhurst and father of Mr. Francis Barlow who succeeded Lord Winterton as Master in 1922, and Mr. Thurlow, a cousin of Colonel Barlow. The Rector did not see the whole run. He saw Summers find his fox but later had to return to his clerical duties. However, when the fox jumped into his garden at Ewhurst he got on his horse again and saw hounds run in to him at Dorking Glory.

Mr. James Sadler continued his harriers till his death in 1860 when a movement arose to start a regular pack of fox-hounds. It was a thoroughly sporting pack. Mr. James Sadler, the son of the late Master, became M.F.H., his brother Thomas became amateur huntsman and his two other brothers, William and Edwin, whipped in to him. Harry Stevens, a very well-known Surrey character, was kennel huntsman.

The family carried on until 1872, when they resigned and Thomas (who was said to be the finest woodland huntsman in England) was presented with a service of plate and a portrait of himself mounted on his favourite horse, Plantain, surrounded by his best hounds, Ajax, Pontifex, Dewdrop and Bosphorus.

The Surrey Union hunted the country for four years ; then Mr. Godman got together a pack from the Tyne-dale and Lord Eglinton's and hunted it for six seasons, and at the same time a part of the county was hunted by Mr. R. H. Combe. He was succeeded by Mr. Ellis Gosling from 1883 to 1886, who was again Master in 1893 and was followed by Sir F. Marshall, who had been Master from 1886 to 1892. But the connection with the Sadler family was not severed. Mr. Alfred Sadler, who in the 'eighties and 'nineties had hunted a pack of harriers and an occasional outlying deer, became amateur huntsman in 1896, as his father had been before him, and continued for fourteen seasons.

But we must now hark back to the Stag, whom we last mentioned as being hunted by Sir Robert Walpole at Richmond.

When George II died in 1860 the young Prince of Wales heard of his accession while hunting his harriers in the New Park at Richmond accompanied by Lord Bute. George's father "Fred, who was alive and is dead" was a keen sportsman and George III inherited his tastes. During his reign and that of George IV the Royal Hounds flourished exceed-



[Reproduced from "The Old Surrey Fox Hounds."

FULL CRY. CROSSING THE BRIGHTON ROAD AT MERSTHAM.

From a print by D. Wolstenholme, 1824.

ingly and hunting with them became less a privileged sport and far more patronized by all classes of His Majesty's subjects than had been the case previously. The King moved his harriers to Windsor and Richmond Park was thrown open to the public.

During the reign of Queen Victoria the Buck-hounds maintained their popularity, but hunting in Richmond Park came to an end. The hounds continued to hunt in the old Bailiwick of Surrey and they met regularly at Sunningdale, Broomhill Hut, Woking and Chobham.

As a boy, fifty years ago, I remember hunting with them. My father used to do so regularly. He was a friend of Lord Cork, M.B.H., in 1881. One day after hunting they got into the train at Woking. In the carriage was an American. Lord Cork was of course in all his glory, my father in sober black. Lord Cork got out at Vauxhall. "Who was that?" said the American. My father explained. "Gee," said the American, "and does the Queen keep an Earll to look after her dawgs."

But the Royal Pack were not the only staghounds in Surrey in the nineteenth century. In the early years thereof the twelfth Earl of Derby, who then lived at Oaks, near Epsom, had a pack of staghounds. He hunted the Old Surrey country and showed very good sport. His stags were brought from Knowsley and the pack had a high reputation, especially with those hunting from London. Nimrod tells of an old gentleman named Cochran, a rich City man, who began to hunt after he was fifty and more than twenty years later was still known as the hardest rider with Lord Derby's hounds. When Lord Derby ceased to keep these hounds they became a subscription pack under the name of the Surrey Stag-hounds and the kennels were moved to Horley. Two other packs of staghounds existed in Surrey in the nineteenth century—the Surrey Farmer's Stag-hounds, who became the West Surrey in 1896, and the Warnham. All these packs are now extinct.

I have mentioned how in early days hounds were wont to hunt fox or hare impartially and how gradually foxhound packs became established—but regular harriers were not wanting.

In Surrey there were two packs which were well known :

the Ripley and Knaphill and the Milford, Godalming and District Harriers. The former pack seems to have grown out of the private pack kept by Richard, third Lord Onslow, who is recorded as having hunted hares at Clandon in 1738. Thomas, second Earl of Onslow, had also a private pack of harriers in the late eighteenth century, and he was followed as Master by his son, Arthur George, Lord Cranley. His huntsman lived for many years at Merrow, his name was Imms. I have his crop at Clandon—a most formidable affair, more like a life preserver than a hunting crop.

This Lord Onslow was rather a peculiar character—when Imms found his hare and killed her properly he would make a codicil to his will leaving him £5. If he was dissatisfied he revoked the codicil. In the end poor Imms got nothing!

But the regular pack known as the Ripley and Knaphill Harriers was founded by Mr. Anthony Waterer and Mr. Greenfield. They were trencher fed at first. Kennels were built in 1881 by Mr. C. P. Shrubbs at Merrist Wood.

In 1884 my father became Master, taking the hounds over from Captain Joynes, and he established kennels at Clandon. In those days there were a number of Deer Parks in the county or adjacent to it. The bucks often got out and there was great sport to be had hunting the outlying deer home again or killing him if he declined to return.

Mr. Shrubbs again took the hounds when my father gave them up. The last Master was Mr. J. C. H. Driver.

Now there are a number of beagle packs—three of which are of ancient establishment—the Horsell, Surbiton and the Worcester Park. Before taking over the Mastership of the Ripley and Knaphill my father hunted a pack of basset hounds on foot. He had been educated largely in France, where he had hunted with bassets and he imported a pack to England. I literally grew up with the hounds, for from my earliest recollection I remember rolling about on the floor with the bassets, for quite a large proportion of the young entry lived in the nursery.

But little more remains to be said of Surrey hunting. There must have been a pack of draghounds occasionally hunting in Surrey from Camberley or Aldershot—but in those days, although drag-hunting had been for years established at



[Reproduced from "The Old Surrey Fox Hounds,"

RUN TO EARTH. VIEW OF POPE'S PIT, NEAR WALTON HEATH.

From a print by D. Wolstenholme, 1824.

Oxford and Cambridge, it was not thought much of. In the Badminton Library volume on hunting issued in 1885 the word is not even mentioned.

I fear there is nothing to be said of otter-hunting in Surrey in earlier days, for the Crowhurst Otter-hounds which now hunt the county were not established until after the close of the nineteenth century.

One cannot leave the subject of hunting in Surrey without mentioning the fact that both the Garth and the Crawley and Horsham occasionally cross our border, the latter at Ockley and the former at Camberley and Bagshot. It was between the latter place and the Berkshire border that they killed two roe deer in 1894.

I must close my observations with the same remark as I opened them and regret that the records of hunting in Surrey are so meagre. For such information as I have been able to obtain I have to thank the Secretaries of the packs of hounds hunting in Surrey—Lord Hylton, the Duchess of Grafton, Mr. Hutchinson Driver and Mr. William Fawcett of the *Field*, and Mr. Alfred Sadler of Chiddingfold, together with the Authors of numerous books from *Stubbs's Select Charters* to Mr. Scarth Dixon's works. I must also thank Mrs. H. R. Taylor for permission to reproduce some of the illustrations which appeared in her husband's book *The Old Surrey Fox-Hounds*.