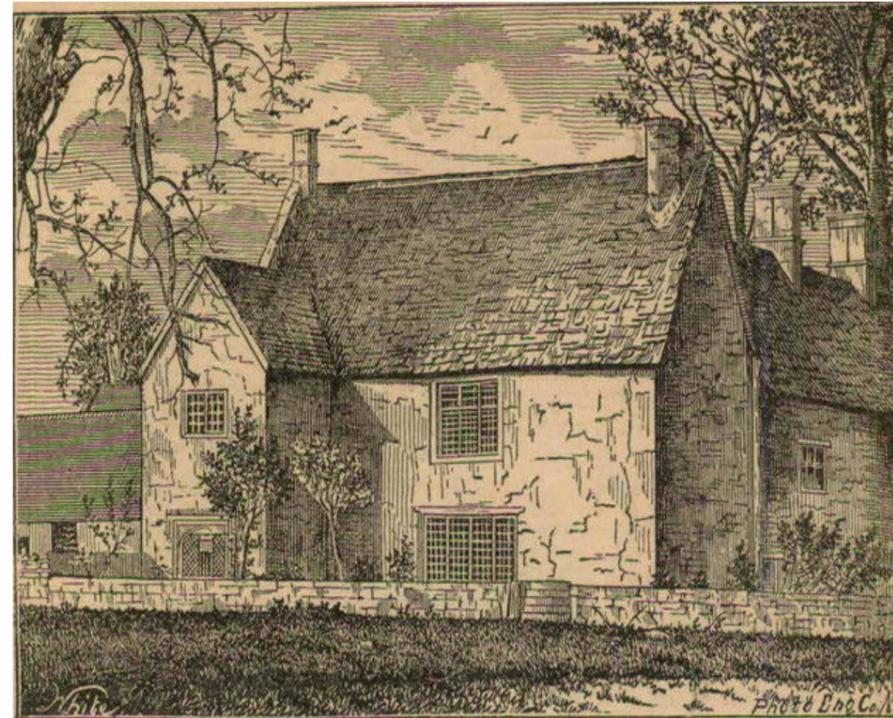


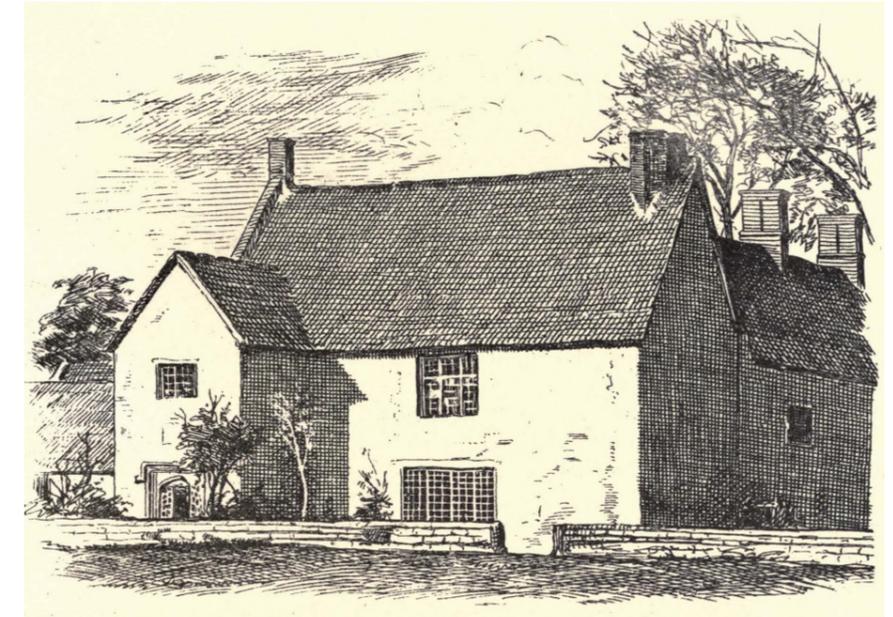
Before 1890



Earliest known image of Sulgrave Manor, c1844. Depicts the south elevation and shows the porch doorway partially bricked up with windows above. It was in use as a dairy window, a function described by Albert Welles in 1879. The caption references “Sulgrave Font,” but the meaning of “font” at Sulgrave is unknown. (Northants Record Office)



Engraving made from an unknown photograph for the American Centennial Exhibition, c1876. The inclusion of Sulgrave in this American celebration indicates that the site was already important on both sides of the Atlantic. The lines covering the building’s surface represent the render that previously coated the house. (Centennial Exhibition)



South elevation, printed 1879. Note the large bedchamber window: this was changed to the current smaller one around 1920 in Sir Reginald Blomfield’s first phase of restoration and garden work at Sulgrave. Blomfield also changed the lower window to one with a thick horizontal transom all the way across. (Welles)



Earliest known view of north side of Manor and Brewhouse, around 1880. Note presence of only two dormers on north wing, the awning over the door to the main stairwell (in corner of courtyard), the render covering the Manor walls, and the large stall-style door and the chimney on the Brewhouse. These elements will all change or disappear in later images. (SM)



Southeast view of Manor around 1880. The east wall is particularly interesting. The remains of a Tudor fireplace are visible on the first floor (as they still are today). There is also an indication of a wall that originally extended further to the east, visible in the small projection of stone at the junction between the Tudor and later wing. (SM)

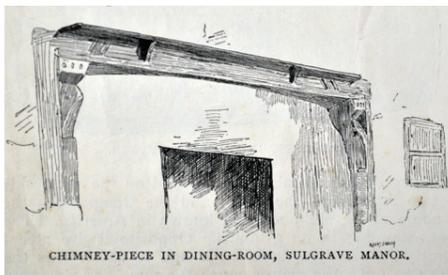


Photograph of southeast view of Manor that appears to show the dairy window in the porch. Three panels are visible in the opening. The outer two look like they have diamond patterns as shown in the 1876 engraving above. An 1891 image shows a plain door, so this photograph is likely pre-1890. (NYPL)

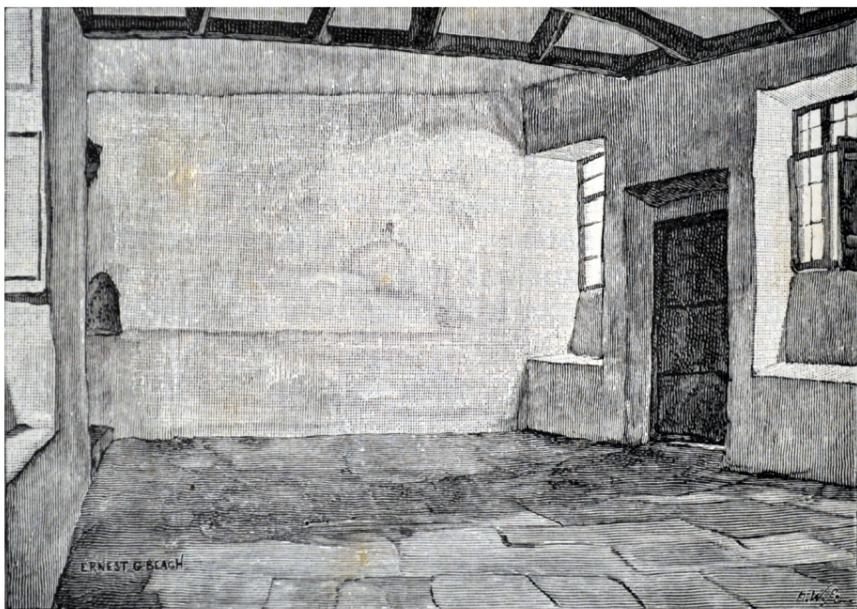
1890-1900



Printed 1891, by Ernest G. Beach in Clarke. Earliest image with wooden cross fence.



Left: This sketch depicts the mantel of the fireplace in the “dining-room,” but the presence of Lawrence the Builder’s small cupboard confirms that this is the Great Hall. The large fireplace is partially filled in. (Clarke, 1891)



View of the Great Hall as “The Dairy,” 1891. This image is confusing because in Clark’s account, the author writes that this room was formerly divided into two parts, one being this dairy, but that the partition has been removed. However, a partition is visible in photos from the 1910s and later accounts describe it being there. (Clark)



J.W. Wilson photo published in Leyland (1900) but may have been taken in 1898.



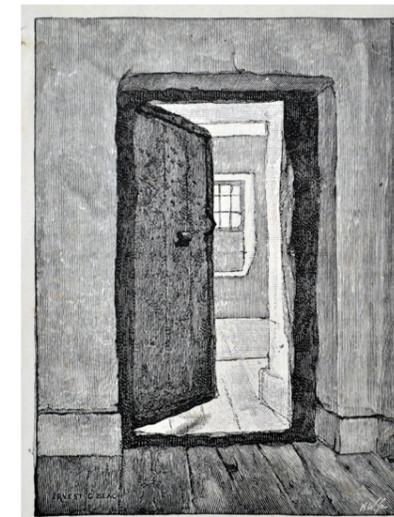
1898 watercolour of north side. This is the first appearance of the long shed along the north gable end. Three dormers also present for first time. Clarke describes the house as having three in 1891, meaning that the middle one was added between 1880 and 1891. (SM)



The view from the Manor, made by Ernest G. Beach for William Clarke’s 1891 article about Sulgrave Manor.



1898 painting of the south elevation. (SM)



Left: Clarke describes this image as “Door to Bedroom” but his description of the manor leaves some uncertainty as to which bedroom this might be. It seems to be looking into the room above the porch from the current Deed Room. (1891)



1898 watercolour of the hall. An interesting image for the way that it presents the ceiling of the hall: fewer beams are shown than there are today. This indicates that Blomfield added or uncovered more in 1920, but why? Did the Tudor house have more beams that had been lost over the years? (SM)

1900-1910



West elevation showing courtyard and Brewhouse, printed 1903. (Leyland)



View of north wing and shed with lean-to, printed 1901. Note filled-in right window and partially filled large left window space with a much smaller one inside on north wall. (Branscombe)



Painting of southeast view of house and garden, printed 1907. (Huish)



South elevation, copyright 1900. Wooden fence remains but is in poor condition. It was replaced with a stone wall again by at least 1903, possibly 1901. (SM)



South Elevation, printed 1903. The stone wall is once again covering the whole front of the house after being replaced by a wooden cross fence since at least 1891. (Leyland)



Printed 1908. Earliest known appearance of the protective glass covering of the wool symbol and the Royal Arms on the porch gable. (Story)



Porch details, printed 1901 (above, Branscombe) and 1903 (left, Leyland, also showing west face). Note wooden door in outer frame of porch.

Right: Kitchen door and small window beside it. This window was later replaced with a much larger one, but the date of this change is not clear. Printed 1903. (Leyland)



Painting by Daniel Sherrin, printed 1910. Glass not shown and bedchamber window appears shorter than it should, but it is still correctly shown with three lights. However, transom on lower window is there when it should not yet be present. (Murphy)

1910-1920



Northwest elevation. Note visible lathe on the right window of north wall. (SM)



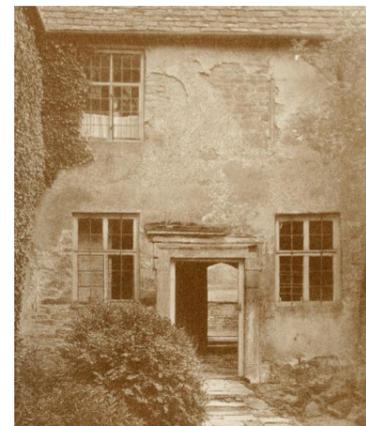
Northwest courtyard, 1912. Before Blomfield's restoration of the Great Hall. Partition wall is visible through lower window to the left of the door. Also shows blocked in upper right window, small window by kitchen door and door on Brewhouse. (SM)



South elevation and wall, 1920. (Historic England)



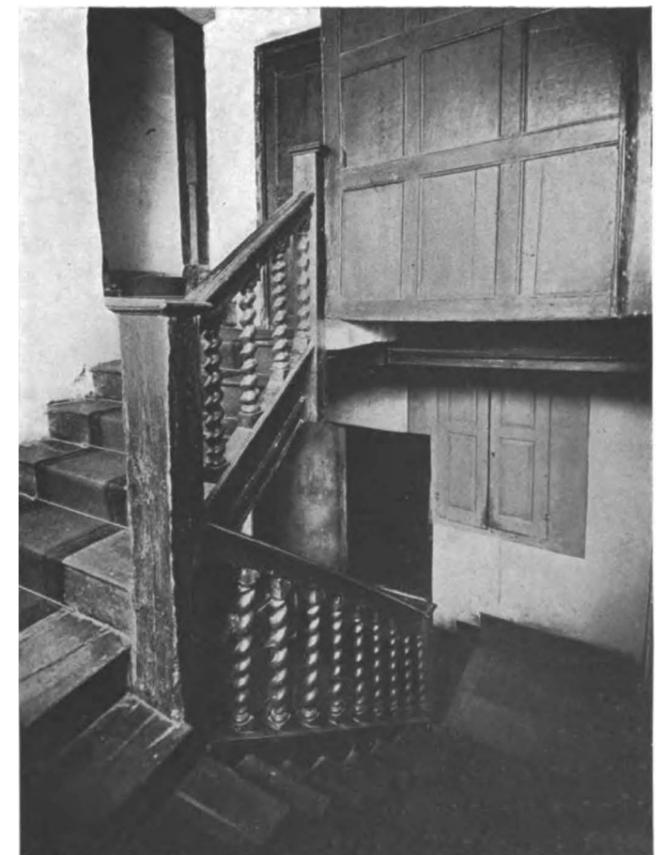
Courtyard, c1914. This image depicts the Manor as a working farm. Tenant farmers regularly occupied the property from the early 19th century. (SM)



View through NW courtyard door and porch to south side of house. The hall was still partitioned and this door still in use. Published 1920. (Hutchinson)



Northwest view, c1915. Shows shed on north face and wall extending behind it. Also shows blocked right window on north wall. (Wharton)



Main staircase, printed 1915. Staircase is likely mid to late 17th century due to presence of barley twist balustrade. Recessed wall cupboard on lower landing is slightly further to the left than it is today. This was probably once a window, and suggestive lines are visible in exterior stone as well. The closet at the top of these stairs contains a blocked-in window and is claimed by some sources as Queen Elizabeth I's rumoured hiding place at Sulgrave, though others believe it was the attic above the porch. (Wharton)

Right: Northeast view of Manor, 1910s. Note the crumbling stone wall and overgrown ivy. The Manor had grown quite dilapidated by the early twentieth century. (SM)



First Sulgrave Manor Management Committee standing in courtyard. (SM)



Outbuildings, c1910. (SM)