Horsley Towers		Cord Lovelace marries Augusta Ada Byron in 1835, daughter of Lord Byron. Lady Lovelace became a leading mathematician, contributing to the first computer by designing the first computer language 'Ada'.	1820	The Mansion was sold to Lord Lovelace and was his ancestral home for many years. Lovelace added the clock tower & great hall. He also built the magnificent Italian tower and renamed the Mansion Horsley Towers.	Lovelace adds the Great Hall, with features including oak panelling, a minstrel gallery and 188 coats of arms. The family mottos are inscribed in gold leaf on the main trusses. They include: Honour is the reward of virtue' and 'Believe Byron'.		The Earl turns his attention to the village. He builds the village school, the village shop (now Conisbee's butchers). He renovates St Martins Church, builds many homes and constructs 15 horseshoe 'Lovelace Bridges' across guilles (10 of which remain today). He also builds the unmistakable flint wall that surrounds the 300-acre estate.	1883	The 3rd Earl, Lennard (son of his father's second wife) inherits and sells Horsley Towers to Sir Tom Sopwith for (150,000 (17m today), Tommy's passion for aircraft saw him produce the Sopwith Camel and then the Horsley Hawker. He is considered by many to be the person responsible for sawing Britain from the German invasion in 1940. He spends £50,000 adding the intricate French wooden panelling and Spanish marble freplace, both in the bar area.		Ownership then passed to British Electricity Authority who used it initially as their wartime headquarters and then as a residential training establishment.	1998	The Court area was renovated and refurbished while still retaining some of its original features.		2021
SURREY'S PREMIER VICTORIAN, NEO GOTHIC HOME DE VERE	William Currie bought Horsley Park, the Mansion standing where Horsley Place does today.	1805	Lord Lovelace commissions Charles Barry (designer of Houses of Parliament) to model him a grand Elizabethan-style house.	Lady Lovelace (Ada Byron) was the daughter of the farmous romantic poet Lord Byron. She herself is famous in her own right, known as the first lady of computer programming due to her input into the writing of the algorithm for the first mechanical computer designed by Charles Babbage. The computer plans were resurrected by scientists and engineers in the 1990s and the working model is now in the Science Museum, London.		1857 Following Ada's death in 1852, the Earl travels the world. On his return, he adds the 'Italian Tower'. He creates a courtyard and, above the curved archway to the courtyard, he builds a chapel.	1862	The Earl passes away aged 88. He is buried in a flint & brick vault within the grounds of 5t Martin's Church.	1919	1926 Tommy sells Horsley Towers to Miss Isaacson and Miss Maude who run the mansion house as a girls' school until 1936.	1939	In 1998 a medal was struck in Lady Lovelace's name called the Lovelace Medal, awarded annually to the person who contributed the most to British computer technology. A copy of the medal is on display in the Towers.	1999	2008 A new meeting and conference suite was built plus 10 additional bedrooms taking the total number of bedrooms to 180.	De Vere Horsley Estate and Horsley Towers as we know it today. De Vere Horsley Estate has included use of the iconic Horsley Towers in a number of TV & film productions.