



NEWSLETTER

2022, ISSUE 5

November 2022

Secretary's Notes

PLEASE SEE MEMBERSHIP MATTERS FOR OUR NEW BANK DETAILS

There are a couple of matters, planning-wise that you might like to know about. The first is a national issue – the government's intention to allow local areas to host 'Investment Zones'. As part of this they propose the deregulation of established planning procedures which may leave both our historical and natural environment at risk. It is often only when a site is proposed for development that its archaeological or environmental significance is truly understood. The Council for British Archaeology are campaigning, with other groups, to ensure that this risk to our historic and natural environments are highlighted and taken into account. You can find more information at <https://www.archaeologyuk.org/resource/the-cba-expresses-its-concern-over-deregulation-of-planning.html>.

The second matter is closer to home. You may be aware of a series of planning applications relating to **24-28 West Street, Epsom**, which have been actioned since 2018. 24-28 West Street is the parade of shops the town side of the railway bridge leading out of Epsom to Christchurch, and Malden Rushett. The planning applications all call for the demolition of this building and the construction of a mix of commercial and retail space. This parade is within the Town Centre Conservation Area and was erected in the late 19th C. by Thomas Furniss (a local builder, corn and coal merchant). The Dutch-style building (inspired by

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Lecture Diary

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| December 4th | The Cold War: Charles Blencowe - please check website to confirm |
| February 1st | What the Romans did for us: Richard Baker- please check website to confirm |
| March 1st | AGM and Little Woodcote: A Late Bronze Age 'Treasure' in Context: Jon Cotton |
| Meetings are normally held on the first Wednesday of each month at St. Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell, KT17 2AY. | |
| Doors open 7.45 for 8pm start. Members free, visitors £4, includes refreshments. | |

The Portable Antiquities Scheme in Surrey: a talk by Dr Simon Maslin

Jon Cotton

It was a case of 'third time lucky' on Weds 7th September, when EEHAS finally hosted a twice-postponed talk by Dr Simon Maslin on the Portable Antiquities Scheme in Surrey – lockdown and ill-health, respectively, having scuppered the first two attempts. The wait was well worth it though, as Simon led us through a wealth of Surrey finds, with many of his examples drawn from the 400 or so items so far recorded from Epsom and Ewell.

The national Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) was set up as a partnership scheme with the British Museum and the National Museum of Wales in 1997, following the passing of the 1996 Treasure Act – the latter having been given urgency by the illicit looting of the Roman temple site at Wanborough in the west of the county. Simon explained that, under the Act, 'treasure' was originally defined as objects more than 300 years old and made up of at least 10% precious metal. The definition has since been extended to include two or more coins of precious metal or 10 or more items of non-precious metal (such as Bronze Age copper alloy hoards). It is hoped that the definition will eventually be further expanded to incorporate items deemed simply to be 'of archaeological significance' as opposed to intrinsically 'precious' objects.

Simon is now the full time PAS Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) for Surrey alone, having succeeded David Williams who had previously also been tasked with covering parts of Hampshire. He is based in the Surrey County Council Planning Department and is one of around 40 FLOs across the country whose job it is to meet finders, identify, research, and record their finds, and add them to the burgeoning national database of 1.6 million objects (and counting) – the largest of its type in the world. This truly is the dictionary definition of 'big data' and offers archaeologists an unrivalled opportunity to identify patterns of loss across time and space. Surrey is a 'medium average' county for numbers of finds recorded, most of which comprise coins and dress accessories of Roman and post-medieval date.

However, there is plenty of earlier material being reported and recorded and Simon offered up a few examples of the sorts of prehistoric objects that have crossed his desk. These include a range of the usual stone tools, axes and arrowheads, found in gardening and other activities. He drew attention to some 'new' types too, including a curious copper alloy version of a barbed and tanged arrowhead from Merstham (SUR-4655A8), one of around 20 or so now known from Britain and dating to the earlier part of the Bronze Age. Not all finds are made by humans, however, and he noted the discovery of a Late Bronze Age socketed axe (SUR-F51EA5) by a dog whose owner was walking it close to Holmbury hillfort!

Coins are a staple of the PAS database and increasing numbers of Iron Age coins are now being reported – Simon drew attention to named rulers such as Epillus and Epaticcus, for example, whose gold staters have been recorded from West Clandon (SUR-313A93) and Englefield Green (SUR-19B089), respectively. Base metal coins are especially well represented too, in the form of the high tin-bronze flat linear 'potins' thought to have been manufactured in Kent in the 2nd and 1st cents BC. Over 70 of these have now been recorded from Surrey, including one from Epsom and Ewell (SUR-CC7007). (Others have turned up in excavations at NESOT and Holmbury hillfort.) Roman coins have likewise been found locally: they include a Republican silver denarius (SUR-676DB2) and coins of the later 3rd century AD British breakaway self-styled emperors Carausius and Allectus (SUR-F2A478 and SUR-F35AE4).

Dress accessories including brooches are another popular entry on the database, and these include a nice lozengic Roman example from Epsom and Ewell (SUR-OA9A26), though sadly this had lost its enamel decoration. A silver penny of the Saxon king Eadgar (AD 959-975) (one of the seven kings purportedly crowned at Kingston) and found at Headley had been converted into a brooch. Sadly, repeated challenges to the independent valuation of this unique piece by the finder ensured that it remains in private hands. But at least it is recorded – the main aim of the exercise.

Simon picked out some other pieces, including several whose original owners are known to us. One comprises a medieval seal from Bletchingley, used for signing documents, which belonged to William, son of Sibyl and Fulk Peyforer, the High Sheriff of Kent. More unusual is the small silver vervel from Compton (SUR-44916D), which formed part of a falconry set belonging to John de Ravensholme, Kings Yeoman. This was presumably lost during a 14th century hunting expedition! Several heraldic pendants also probably detached from horse harness were found locally, but probably the single most important is a horse or carriage decoration belonging to the Royal Household (SUR-23EF78). This was almost certainly lost during one of two visits made by Charles II to Lord Berkeley at his house 'Durdans' in Epsom in 1662 or 1664. The diarist John Evelyn was present and noted: 'By my Lord George Berkely invited, I went to Durdans, where dined his Majesty, the Queen, Duke, Duchess, Prince Rupert, Prince Edward, and an abundance of Noble men'. It is good to report that this singular find is on long term loan to Bourne Hall Museum.



17th century gilt bronze harness or carriage mount featuring the arms of the House of Stuart, found close to Durdans, Epsom.

Courtesy of Jeremy Harte and Bourne Hall Museum



An early 19th century view of Durdans, the latest in a series of houses to occupy the site.
 Courtesy of Jeremy Harte and Bourne Hall Museum

Simon finished his talk by bringing things right up to date with some early 19th century finds of objects – a tally stick (SUR-C7FF15), shoe (SUR-C78410) and child's spinning top (SUR-C7C19E) – hidden in a grade II listed cottage in Nutfield, and a series of 20th century military badges from Send and Westcott. It concluded an entertaining, if breakneck gallop through some of the best that the county has to offer in terms of its portable antiquities. Our thanks to Simon!

Anyone with finds to report can contact him at simon.maslin@surreycc.gov.uk. Those who want to interrogate the PAS database at their leisure can do so at www.finds.org.uk. Finally, the late David Williams produced a handy illustrated guide: *50 Finds from Surrey: Objects from the Portable Antiquities Scheme* in 2016 (£14.99 from Amberley Publishing). This includes the royal harness or carriage mount from Durdans, Epsom, pictured above.

Variolation in Ewell: a talk by Dr. Alicia Grant

Jeff Cousins

It was second time lucky for this talk, when Dr. Alicia Grant talked to us on Wednesday October 6th. Alicia had begun her career as a chartered physiotherapist, but her interests moved on to history and languages.

We were joined by the mayor Clive Woodbridge. It was fascinating to discover that back in 1766 Ewell had been the first place in the world where mass inoculation against a disease had been attempted, in this case the dreaded smallpox.

In the 17th century smallpox had been regarded as a children's disease, but by the 18th century it was afflicting young and old, rich and poor, across Europe. There would be a pandemic about every three years, but it was also endemic - always there in the background. The death rate was 30%, and many of the survivors suffered deformities, such as the loss of a limb or their nose, making them unable to work. It was highly contagious.

The method of inoculation used wasn't the better known vaccination, but variolation. Fluid from pustules and a small bit of scab from someone with smallpox would be put onto a small scratch in the skin of the person being inoculated. The person would then suffer a mild infection for a few weeks, but gain lifelong immunity. Dr. Emanuele Timoni had written to the Royal Society in 1713 from Constantinople (now Istanbul), where the practice was common, describing it but was ignored.

In comparison, the later (1796) method of vaccination against smallpox used matter from cowpox sores (on cows or people). This meant that it wasn't dependent on finding a human who already had smallpox, though immunity wasn't lifelong and boosters were required. Vaccination was thought to be safer than variolation, textbooks claiming (until 2014) a 1-2% death rate for the latter, though these deaths are now thought to have been due to people already having smallpox before they were treated.

The Chinese also had a method which involved blowing powdered smallpox scabs through a tube into the patient's nostril.

Variolation was first used in England in 1721 by Lady Mary Montagu, who had seen the practice in Constantinople where her husband had been



Lady Mary Montagu

ambassador. She herself had been disfigured by smallpox and didn't want the same thing to happen to her children.

After successful trials involving six prisoners, some of the royal family were variolated, but despite this seal of approval the method was still slow to catch on. Doctors were worried that their careers would be over if a patient died. There were medical objections that different diets or different variants of smallpox would mean that what worked in Constantinople wouldn't necessarily work in England, or that it would cause a personality change. There were legal objections that it wasn't permissible to deliberately infect someone with a disease. There was a xenophobic distrust of an idea from a foreign, and non-Christian at that, country. Although the bishops generally supported the idea, the local clergy objected that illness was a punishment from God and that trying to prevent it was going against providence.

The first smallpox inoculation hospital was built in 1746 on the site of what is now St. Pancras station. Foreign kings sent observers there to learn from it. The method was slowly being accepted.

Here in Ewell, a local gentleman had invited Robert Sutton, a surgeon from Suffolk, to variolate his family. Sutton's method was more straightforward than what other practitioners offered: just a short preparatory period (without medication or bleeding), just a slight lifting of the skin, and patients weren't confined to a room afterwards but allowed to walk around in the fresh air. And he only charged 5s 3d (two days' wages for a tradesman) rather than £25 (eight months' wages for a tradesman). Someone offered to pay for the whole village to be inoculated for free. There was a discussion in the vestry of the old church. There were no religious objections from the vicar at the time, James Hallifax, and the scheme was to be voluntary.

Inoculation started on 8th July 1766. Initially 150 villagers volunteered. Spots appeared after a week. No one died, so another 93 volunteered. Eventually 249 people, with ages ranging from 60 days to 60 years, were inoculated. It left the patients with some small smallpox scars, but this made them eminently employable, e.g. at country houses, as it showed that they were not contagious.

By 12th August it was reported in the press, influencing a drive for more inoculation. It was cost effective, only costing 2s for variolation as opposed to 2 guineas for a burial. There almost seemed to be a bit of competition between the gentry to say that they'd had their villagers done. Catherine the Great asked an English doctor, Thomas Dimsdale, to variolate her, he initially refused as he was too busy, but she then asked George III to intervene so Dimsdale didn't have much option but to go to Russia in 1769. She rewarded Dimsdale with £10,000, enough for him to set up his own bank.

In 1947 the smallpox virus was observed for the first time, using an electron microscope. It was very small even for a virus.

In 1979 the World Health Organisation declared that smallpox had been eradicated. Vaccination ceased in 1980, except for US Army soldiers serving in Vietnam. The Americans and Russians have one laboratory each, in Atlanta and Siberia, where live virus is still kept. The virus is tough though, and in 2014 it was found in melting permafrost in Siberia where many smallpox victims had been buried. Dead bodies could still infect people after 30 years.

A magnetometry survey at Nonsuch Palace

Nikki Cowlard

In January 2018 a small scale magnetometry survey was carried out by members of Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society (EEHAS) and Surrey Archaeological Society (SyAS) in the scheduled area of Nonsuch Palace, Ewell. The author was asked by Epsom and Ewell Borough Council to carry out a geophysical survey of Nonsuch Palace as a non-invasive technique to ascertain the exact position of the palace walls. In the long term it is hoped to apply to Historic England to outline the palace on the ground, as part of improving the visitor experience. As Nonsuch Palace is a scheduled site (Monument no. 1017998) Historic England was consulted and a Section 42 licence was granted to carry out a geophysical survey. Historic England expressed interest in how magnetometry over an already excavated site would react.

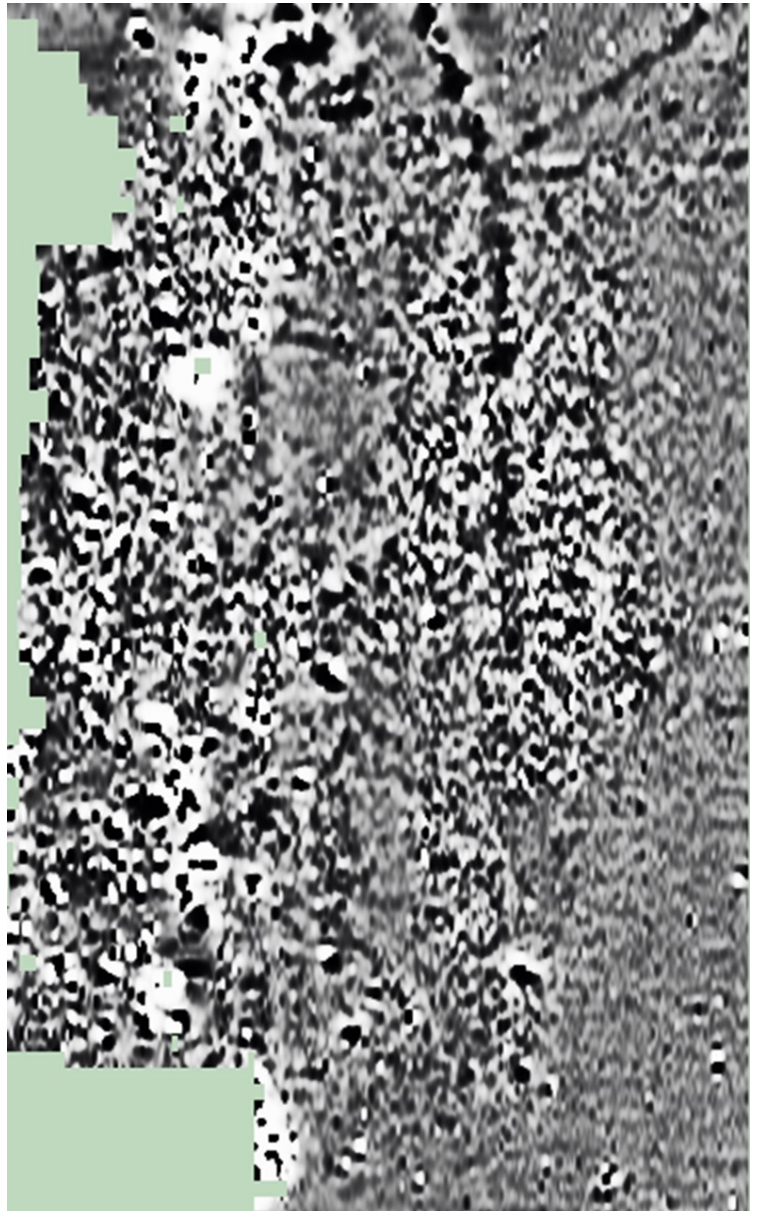
The site is located in Nonsuch Park, which is on the boundaries of the Borough of Epsom and Ewell in Surrey and the London Borough of Sutton. It is managed and maintained by a Joint Management Committee, comprising councillors from both authorities. The Palace site lies on Thanet sands, with chalk to the east, and the surface geology is predominantly of mixed gravels and clay. It is sited on a level area of ground at about 45m OD, with the land rising gradually to 60m OD to the south and west and dropping slowly to the north and east.

Nonsuch Palace was built for King Henry VIII originally as a hunting lodge, set within the Great and Little Parks which were, in turn, enclosed by a park pale. The Manor and village of Cuddington were demolished to facilitate the building of the palace, which was completed in 1547; Henry VIII died early that year and never saw the project completed. The estate continued to be owned by the crown until Queen Mary sold it to Henry Fitzalan, 12th Earl of Arundel in 1556. In 1592 Queen Elizabeth took the property back into royal ownership and it continued to be used until the Commonwealth (1648-60) when it was seized and began to fall into repair. Charles II eventually regained the throne and in 1670 granted the palace to his mistress, Barbara Villiers. She demolished the palace in 1682-3, selling the building materials, the parks were broken up and the once great palace disappeared into obscurity. For a history of Nonsuch Palace see Dent's *The Quest for Nonsuch* (1970).

In 1933 the site of the palace was located when a sewer trench was cut along the avenue near to Cherry Orchard Farm. Martin Biddle led excavations over two seasons, 1959-60, which uncovered much of the plan of the main palace and of the banqueting house. As well as defining the outline of the palace, evidence for the earlier manor buildings that had been demolished or incorporated into the palace was uncovered. The Inner Court was sited directly over the Parish church and graveyard, and 113 burials were excavated in 1959 (Biddle 2005, 14). Both the palace and the banqueting house are now listed and the sites scheduled. These excavations led to the formation of the society that is now EEHAS.

At the end of January 2018 a small team surveyed fifteen 30x30m grid squares over two days. The survey area covered most of the excavated palace area, which mainly comprised mown grass, a tarmac path (The Avenue) and a number of mature trees. The western edge of the palace lay under scrub vegetation, a wildlife habitat which could not be accessed. The survey was undertaken using SyAS' Bartington Grad601-2 dual fluxgate gradiometer, which is used to measure minute variations in the magnetic field that are caused by hidden anomalies in the ground such as archaeological features, geophysical features, pipes and other signs of human activity. The base line was aligned to three concrete posts which mark the entrances to the Outer Court, the Inner Court and the Privy Gardens.

The survey was georeferenced using SyAS' Leica GS07 GPS antenna, identifying the NE corner of the northern marker at TQ 22742.999 63186.84 OD height 43.425m. Unfortunately the Leica was unable to ascertain readings for the other two markers due to tree cover but further survey work in the park using a total station located the NE corner of the middle marker (representing the entrance to the Inner Court) at TQ 22760.448, 63140.566 OD height 44.454m, and the NE corner of the southern-most marker (representing the entrance to the Privy Garden) at TQ 22780.722 63087.229 OD height 45.639m. Raw survey data was downloaded, processed and the grids were meshed together into a composite map of the survey (Fig. 1).



Modern features – a sewer was dug through the palace foundations in 1933 but surprisingly this did not show up in the magnetometry (plastic pipes did not come into use until at least 1936). However the line of the sewer could be projected between the two visible metal manhole covers. The siting of a metal rubbish bin and trees are evident in gaps in the magnetometry readings.

Fig. 1. Processed magnetometry image (readings: black high- white low)

Archaeological features (Fig. 2) – the magnetometry mainly shows the disturbance caused by the 1959 excavations. The redeposited earth and demolition rubble camouflage the chalk foundations and robber trenches (from the 17th century removal of materials) beneath. This disturbance is concentrated mainly within the confines of the palace walls, and contrasts with the less 'noisy' exterior to the east and south.

The most prominent feature noted is the kitchen sewer, which was excavated in 1959. This is described as 'a brick and stone lined tunnel 2ft. 6 in. high' (Dent 1970, 88). During excavation it was found that the vault of the tunnel had been broken into near the cellar, leaving just the floor. The brick construction likely accounts for the sewer's strong

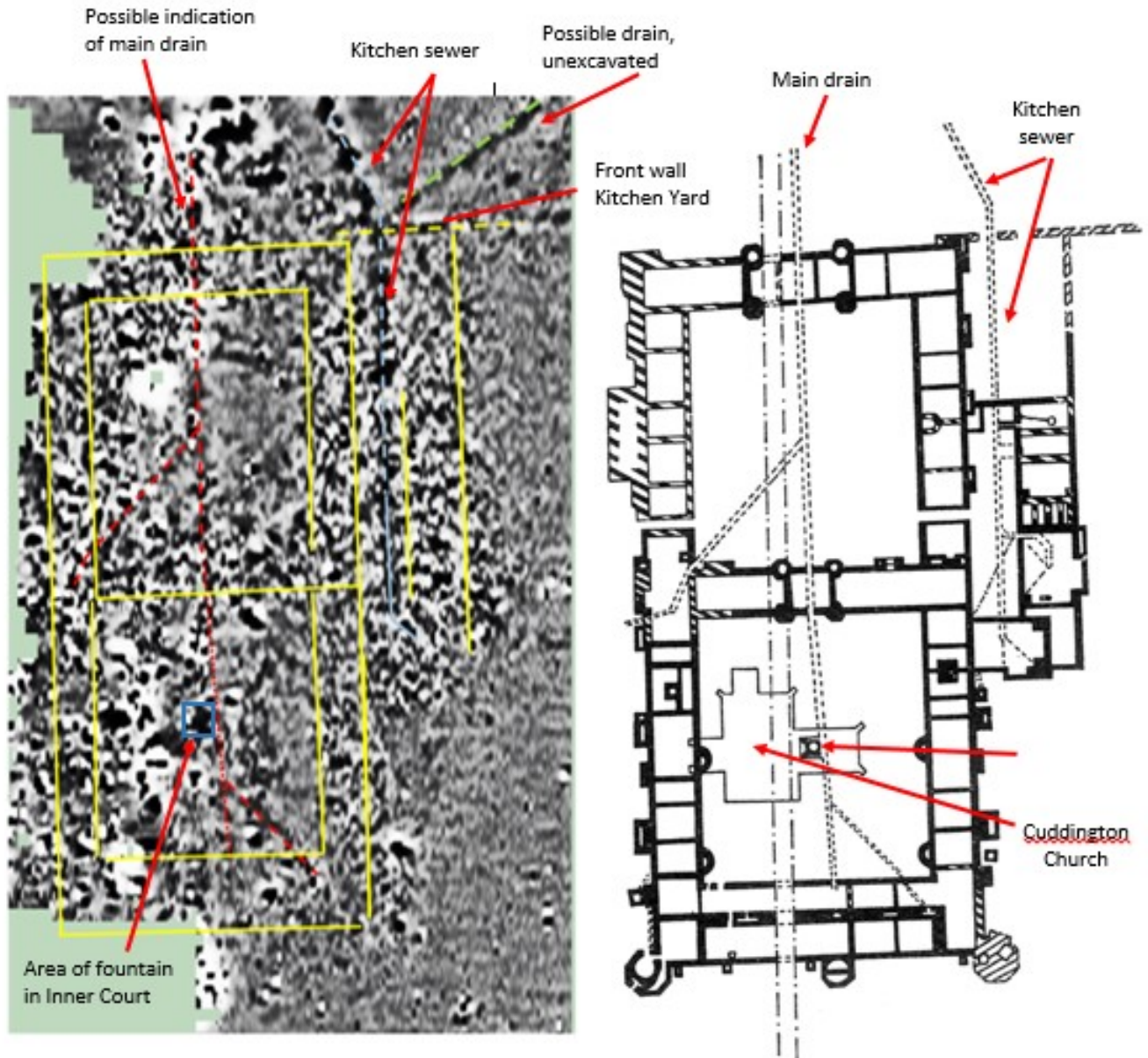


Fig. 2

Left - magnetometry with possible archaeological features annotated - sewers/drains (red) possible unexcavated drain (green), area of fountain (blue) with outline of Palace walls for reference (yellow)

Right - plan of Palace for comparison (Dent 1970 p.247)

magnetometry reading as compared to the chalk and stone foundations, where it is difficult to differentiate between them and the demolition rubble of the same fabric. Alongside the eastern side of the external drain can be seen a linear feature of low reading, which may represent a foundation trench for the drain or a 1959 excavation trench plotting the course of the drain. Another line running at a right angle to the main drain, north of the kitchen courtyard, may represent a further brick drain/sewer which does not appear on the 1959 excavation plan. The conjectured front wall of the kitchen court and its continuation to the east can be seen.

Conclusions and future Work - results of the magnetometry survey suggest that there is little to be gained from further geophysics over the palace site due to the high concentration

of building rubble and disturbance, both from the demolition of the buildings in 17th century and the 1959 excavation.

The survey added minimal information as to the position of the walls of the palace, already indicated by the concrete markers.

It may be appropriate at some stage in the future to trace the palace drains and identify their route north to the boundary of the park less than 300m away. The direction of the unexcavated possible drain, identified during the survey, points to the east end of Diana's Dyke (also known as Long Ditch) which is thought to be contemporary with the Tudor palace.

References

Biddle, M. 2005 Nonsuch Palace: The Material Culture of a Noble Restoration Household Oxford: Oxbow Books

Dent, J. 1970 The Quest for Nonsuch 2nd edition London: Hutchinson & Co.

Acknowledgements

Thanks to David Hartley and Emma Corke for their assistance in carrying out the survey. Thanks must also go to Historic England and Nonsuch Park Joint Management Committee for the permissions necessary to proceed with this project.

The Gadesdens of Ewell Castle - The Next Generation I

Jeff Cousins

Augustus William came to own two refineries in east London. Wainwright and Gadesden were at 4 Christian Street in 1846-68, and 56&57 Lemn Street in 1851-68, both in south Whitechapel (19). For most of this period Augustus and Emma lived at Leigh House, Mitcham Road, Tooting, though on census night 1861 the younger children were away with their governess (Ellen Edmonds) at 54 Regency Square, Brighton, Sussex. In 1863 Augustus was appointed Commissioner for the Peace for Westminster.

Augustus William and his family moved into Ewell Castle sometime during the period 1867 to 1871. Although the family were absent from home on census night 1871, at 20 Brunswick Terrace on the seafront at Hove, Sussex, his four servants were in residence.

During the period 1873-80 the Gadesdens were frequent guests at Glyn dinner parties.

Emma died at Ewell Castle on 26 July 1881, 'after 12 hours illness'. Augustus gave the west window of St. Mary's in her memory. Possibly she is the woman depicted no fewer than seven times in the roundels in the upper portion.

Emma had a mere nine children (compared with her mother's sixteen). Several of her daughters were married at St. Mary's, Ewell during the 1870s, the golden age of showy Victorian weddings.

Emma Maria Theresa, born on 25 June 1844 at Woburn Square, Bloomsbury. She varied which of her three forenames she used. The 1891 census lists her living with her brother Edmund and niece Ellen Olivia in Bisley, Gloucestershire. The 1901 census lists her in Ewell. The 1911 census lists her at Thornford House, Thornford, Sherborne, Dorset, with her niece Ellen Olivia and three servants. The 1921 census lists her at 1 The Grange, Wimbledon, with her niece Ellen Olivia and two servants. She died unmarried on 30 January 1930 at Grange Cottage, Wimbledon Common;

Elizabeth Harriet, born in the third quarter of 1845 at Woburn Square, Bloomsbury. She was married to William James Thompson (born in 1842 at Guildford Street, Bloomsbury) on 13 June 1867 at Tooting, by her uncle S. M. Barkworth. William James was the head of William, James and Henry Thompson, colonial brokers, of 38 Mincing Lane. He was one of the pioneers of the Indian and Ceylon tea industries, and of rubber production in the Far East. They had children William James (born in the 3rd quarter of 1868 in Epsom), Gerald Gadesden (baptised on 26 July 1869 at Epsom and died in the 2nd quarter of 1880 in Epsom), Isabel Violet Esther (born in the 1st quarter of 1872 in Epsom), Gwendoline Rosannah Mary (born c1878 at Gloucester Place, Marylebone, London) and Daphne Irene Emma (born in the 4th quarter of 1882 in Fetcham). The 1881 and 1891 censuses lists the family at Elmer, Fetcham, with five servants in 1881 and seven in 1891. The 1901 census entry for Elmer is blank as the family and servants were all away at 20 Eaton Road, Hove, Sussex. Elmer stood near the junctions of the Cobham and Guildford Roads. It was a plain Georgian building of no great merit. Before WW1, the Leatherhead Brass Band used to play in its gardens. (Digressions: Birth control campaigner Marie Stopes lived there at the start of her second marriage in 1918. One account says that it was demolished in the 1920s, another that property developer Allan Ansell, blamed for despoiling much of Surrey, lived in it in 1930. The waterworks is named after Elmer. In the 1930s a Gatesden (sic) Road was built near the centre of Fetcham village). Isabel married John Baun/Barrow Osborn Richards in the second quarter of 1899 in Epsom district. Elizabeth died on 2 January 1906 at Elmer, aged 60. The 1911 census lists her husband at 42 Ennismore Gardens, Knightsbridge, with two daughters, son-in-law, a visitor and five servants. William (snr) died on 23 December 1931 at Hare Hatch Grange near Twyford, aged 89, but “of 42 Ennismore Gardens and 38 Mincing Lane”;

Rosamond Augusta, born on 11 May 1848 in Tooting. She married Basil Braithwaite (born in the 2nd quarter of 1845 in the St. Pancras district of London) of Hookfield Grove, Epsom on 17 July 1872 at Ewell. The conservatory was charmingly decorated for the wedding breakfast, thanks to Mr. Gray the gardener. Rosamond's sister Florence was bridesmaid. This house was listed as Hookfield in the 1843 tithe map, owned by Randolph Knipe and occupied by John Winstanley. It was known as Hookfield House when Basil Braithwaite lived there in the 1900s. It had verandas and conservatories around it, and stood in a large estate on the south side of West Hill, Epsom. It was later converted to a hotel, with a large sign on the nearby railway bridge. Although built over between the wars, the coach house, lodge and part of the boundary wall survive. In 1874 Braithwaite's horse-drawn carriage was involved in an accident when it crashed into another outside The Spread Eagle in Epsom, after the horse had been startled by a train. Basil Braithwaite was a London banker, a partner in the firm of Brown, Janson & Co. of 32 Abchurch Lane (which became part of Lloyds Bank). He retired in 1890 due to ill health. The Braithwaites are listed in the 1891 census at Hookfield Grove, Epsom, and in 1901 census at “The Grosvenor Hotel”, near Victoria Station. In 1907 he was described as “a Conservative, a Tariff Reformer and an Imperialist”. He was sheriff of Surrey 1908-9. He was popular despite (or maybe because of?) his misogynistic remarks about the suffragettes. The 1911 census lists Rosamond and her husband at the Brunswick Suite, Prices Hotel, Steyning, Sussex. He died on 26 September 1918 in Epsom district, aged 73, “of 4 Gloucester Square, Hyde Park and Hookfield, Epsom”. She cannot be found in the 1921 census, but died in the 1st quarter of 1951 in Surrey NE district, aged 102 (!). Their niece was the actress, Lilian Braithwaite (5);

To be continued ...

Forthcoming Events

Surrey Archaeological Society: Roman Studies Group: The Roman Settlement at Dorchester on Thames

Tuesday 8th November 2022 at 7:30pm. A Zoom talk by Paul Booth. £5 for non-members of the RSG.

Esher District Local History Society: Esher, Ships and Slavery

Saturday 12th November 2022 at 2:30pm, Holy Trinity Church Hall, Church Road, Claygate KT10 0JP. A talk by Stephen Chater. £3 for non-members.

Surbiton and District Historical Society: The History of Trafalgar Square

Tuesday 15th November 2022 afternoon, The CornerHOUSE Arts Centre, 116 Douglas Rd, Surbiton, KT6 7SB. A talk by Trevor Strong. £2 for visitors.

Surrey Archaeological Society: SHERF: Defensive Structures: Symbols of Power?

Saturday 26th November 2022 at 10am - 4pm. A Zoom conference. £5, book online.

Surbiton and District Historical Society: The Ghosts of Hampton Court

Thursday 1st December 2022 at 7pm for 7:30pm, The CornerHOUSE Arts Centre, 116 Douglas Rd, Surbiton, KT6 7SB. A talk by Ian Franklin. £2 for visitors.

Esher District Local History Society: A History of the Claygate based Morris Dancing Group - Thames Valley Morris Dancers

Saturday 10th December 2022 at 2:30pm, Holy Trinity Church Hall, Church Road, Claygate KT10 0JP. Wine and Mince Pies will also be served. £3 for non-members.

Surrey Archaeological Society: Roman Studies Group: Carausius, Allectus and the SE England

Tuesday 13th December 2022 at 7:30pm. A Zoom talk by Sam Moorhead. £5 to join the RSG.

Surrey Archaeological Society: Roman Studies Group: A site at Lightwater

Tuesday 10th January 2023 at 7:30pm. A Zoom talk by Prof. Martin Millett. £5 to join the RSG.

Surbiton and District Historical Society: The Forgotten Boys of the Sea

Tuesday 24th January 2023 afternoon, The CornerHOUSE Arts Centre, 116 Douglas Rd, Surbiton, KT6 7SB. A talk by Dr. Caroline Withall. £2 for visitors.

Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society
Founded 1960 Registered Charity No. 259221

Useful contact details

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Please send copy for the next newsletter to the Newsletter Editor by 12 January 2023.

Visit our website

www.epsomewellhistory.org.uk

Gift Aid

Just a further reminder that if you pay tax EEHAS, as a charity, can claim Gift Aid on your subscription or donations, at no cost to yourself. In order for us to do this you need to sign a Gift Aid Declaration form which is available at meetings and can also be found on the Society website on the Membership page.

You can see a colour copy of this newsletter on the Society website from mid November
www.epsomewellhistory.org.uk