



NEWSLETTER

2023, ISSUE 4

September 2023

Editor's Notes - Where Have All the Good Inns Gone?

The recent sad loss of the Crooked House pub in Himley, in suspicious circumstances, has highlighted a more general problem of the loss of old hostleries.

40-45 years ago I drew up a list of what were supposed to be the best old inns in England, drawing on books on the subject and favourable mentions in Pevsner. Not rigorously scientific, but with several hundred entries a statistically significant sample. Several I have managed to visit such as the 'Swan' in Lavenham and 'Star' in Alfriston.

Recently I tried to establish what had become of them.

26% are now gastropubs and no longer provide rooms (even if still called the 'Something Inn Hotel').

22% have closed. And remember, these were meant to have been the best of the bunch! Those closed in villages have mostly become private houses, though a few have simply been abandoned to become derelict. Those closed in town centres have often become little

(Continued under Membership Matters)

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Lecture Diary

October 4th	Ultime Thule: The Orkney Islands - Richard Baker
November 1st	Preserving the Past for the Future: Julian Pooley
December 6th	TBA : Speaker
January	No meeting
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 Buildings of Kingston-upon-Thames : a talk by Ian West

Ian kindly gave a talk, originally given at the KuTAS 50th Anniversary Conference in 2019, having undertaken the recording of Kingston buildings since KUTAS was formed. The following report was initially published in the KuTAS Proceedings of the event (<https://www.epsomewellhistory.org.uk/kutaspapers>), but with further information on Picton House, having come to light at a later date. Papers on the Manor of Coombe and Caesar Picton can also be found via the link above.

Coombe Hill Farmhouse



Prior to the inaugural meeting of KUTAS, the committee wrote requesting permission to record Coombe Hill Farmhouse if the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames obtained consent to demolish it. Although partly dismantled prior to recording being authorised, a good record was made of this mid-seventeenth century structure. It was brick built with a roof of traditional oak construction and consisted of an east-west range, four bays long with a short wing to the south and a two-storey porch opposite the latter forming a cruciform plan. Research into the Coombe Estate at Althorp House revealed that the farmhouse was built between 1642 and 1651 when Charles Vincent Cullen was owner of the estate. Sadly these documents have been sold to a university in the USA. The building record was published in SyAC 69, 1973 and the documentary work in 1979, KuTAS Occasional Paper 3. Conduits passed under this site, and during recording the wells were identified by crawling inside the conduit and marking them with poles.

Tolworth Court Farm

On the 4th September 1969, the 8-bay threshing barn at Tolworth Court Farm was burnt

down, the self-ignition of hay being responsible for the destruction of this listed building. The building had a red pantile roof and the walls were weather-boarded. There were two wagon entrances on the west side of the barn with a later aisle built to extend the other six bays. The ground to the east of this late-seventeenth century barn had been lowered and later buildings erected. One of the "Brill" collection of paintings of local buildings was used to illustrate the barn. Within the burnt-out barn were cast iron wheels that would have been connected with belts and powered by a mobile traction engine.

19 Church Street, Kingston upon Thames (L'Occitane)

Shortly after the formation of KuTAS, a conservation advisory committee was formed to comment on planning applications in Kingston Town Centre. KuTAS was asked to nominate a representative. Shortly after this access was gained to 19 Church Street, which was being converted for Zales jewellers. This building dates from circa 1600, with a jetty toward the road and retaining two first floor windows above the existing shop fascia. Probably in the early 20th century, the first floor had been raised to give better headroom in the shop, and in the 1960s the fascia of Universal Radio was extended to eaves level. By being represented on the advisory panel, KuTAS was able to suggest the lowering of the fascia and the restoration of the first floor windows, which helped to identify this as a two-storey building, even though few people passing would recognise it as being over 400 years old.

1 Thames Street, Kingston upon Thames

No 1 Thames Street, Edgar's Outfitters for many years, was acquired by British Home Stores with a view to building an extension to their adjacent premises. The Society was given access to record the building, which until the early twentieth century had two visible jetties on the façade. Expecting to demolish the building, we were allowed to remove plaster etc. to enable recording of the timber frame which dates from circa 1600. In conjunction with this above work, KuTAS excavated in the rear garden, where evidence of 14th century structures were uncovered, with an oven of fifteenth or sixteenth century date. A detached brick kitchen for the present building had been constructed over the above features, and these foundations were utilised for an 18th century house. An unusual feature was the relocation of the brick chimney stacks in the mid-17th century from being centrally located to the side wall onto the passage to the river. In 1669 Andrew Rimes (owner) was brought before the Court for laying timber on the King's Highway and encroachment with stacks over the common lane to the prejudice of people passing with burdens (back packs) going to the common necessary house by the river.

14 Market Place, Kingston upon Thames (The White Company)

When June Sampson obtained access from Boots into the unused upper (second floor and attic) at 14 Market Place, it was a surprise to find some old wallpaper on one of the walls. Marion Smith sent a loose section that was on the floor to the Victoria and Albert Museum, who arranged for the paper to be removed and sent to them. Instructions on how to remove the paper, which was in 14-inch squares, was closely followed. When the V&A Museum's new acquisitions list used the pattern on its cover they stated it was the most important contribution to its decorative collection for years. If Ian had known this, he would not have had such a steady hand when peeling the paper from the walls. 14 Market Place is similar structurally to 1 Thames Street, except that it has a double jetty on both street frontages. It was described in Robert Martin's will, dated 1599, as new build and let to a draper. In a lease of 1762, John Cook let the building to Henry Careless and it was noted that there were two rooms at the top hung with old wallpaper. Papers printed from the same block have been found in Epsom and Newcastle and date from the late 17th century. Kingston Museum has samples of this paper.

39-41 High Street, Kingston upon Thames (Pizza Express)

39-41 High Street consists of three separate structures, the south of which is a crown post roofed "cross wing", jettied at the front and built before circa 1550. To the north of this is a large 1-bay building that is jettied at the front, but with a huge smoke bay or open hall at the rear. This most unusual building has similarities to the "Horsham" shop at the Weald and Downland Open Air Museum in Sussex. It was probably built in the third quarter of the sixteenth century and it was not long before a brick stack was constructed as the sooting is not heavily encrusted on the timbers. To the north of this is another cross wing with a queen strut roof similar to the central bay. Probably early in the 17th century, alterations to the street elevation were made to give the appearance of a continuous jetty building.

The former Harrow Public House in the Apple Market, Kingston upon Thames

In the Apple Market, another crown post roof was discovered in the former Harrow public house. Here again the first floors have been raised in the early 20th century, when the dragon beam on the corner of the two jetties was removed. An early sixteenth century date is suggested for this building.

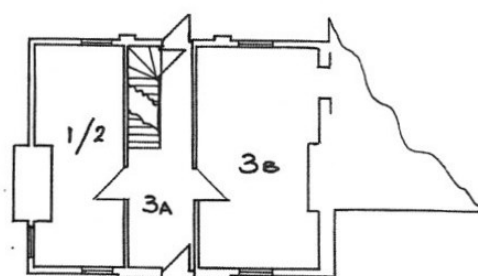
Monk's Cottage, Chalky Lane, Chessington

Monk's Cottage is a 3-bay house built in the second half of the 16th century. On one side of the hearth was the entry door and the other stairs. Although modest in size, this would have been a good quality home, as it had two floors and an enclosed timber framed chimney that was plaster lined. The smoke bay was centrally located and the plaster was encrusted with soot as are the rafters over the central bay. In the early 17th century, a brick stack was inserted into the central bay that gave better protection against fire damage to the timber structure.

Picton House, High Street, Kingston upon Thames

Picton House was purchased by the council, who made two applications to demolish it. However, after two Public Inquiries refused permission for its demolition, Kingston Council sold the property on a long lease for refurbishment.

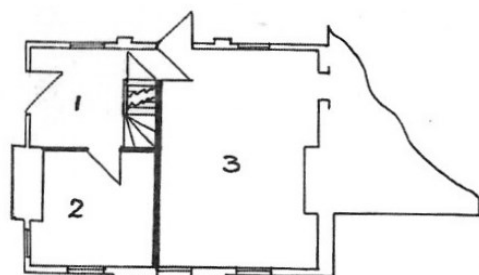
It occupied the site of the Three Pigeons Public House and the north wing, which is probably of 17th century date, was mentioned by Charles Cossart when he built the main block in circa 1730. In 1729 he purchased a strip of land from the Corporation in front of his property, and the lease of 1½ acres on Surbiton Common to 'dig brick earth' and to make bricks and tiles. Cossart was not a brickmaker, so it is presumed he required materials to build his house. By 1742 he had disposed of the land on the Common to a brick maker. He died at his house in Heathen Street in 1744, and his widow sold the property to Richard Gore, who ran a hardware business in London, in 1747.



Phase 2. 1730's

PICTON HOUSE
52, High Street, Kingston.

PICTON HOUSE
52, High Street, Kingston.



Phase 2A 1740's

The house built in the 1730s (Phase 2) consisted of a symmetrical street façade with a central door and five windows, with the door opening into a through passage (3A) with a staircase). On each side of this was a reception room with that of the north side being larger. To the north a service range from the 17th century building was retained, as was the cellar under the southern part of the new structure. The alteration made by Richard Gore (Phase 2A) included the enlarging of the main reception room by moving the south wall over to the north side of the stairs and turning the lower part of the staircase to form four winders. By dividing the original south room in half a small room was provided on the street frontage and a new reception hall with the stairs to the first floor at the rear. A new entrance door was provided on the south wall and the ornate plaster ceiling installed in the main reception room (3).

The name of the building refers to Cesar Picton who arrived in Kingston in 1761, aged six from Senegal. He was brought up in the home of Sir John Phillips, given the name Cesar, and became Godfather to the daughter of a Kingston Mayor. Cesar Picton rented Picton House in 1788 and had bought it seven years later. He operated as a coal merchant and remained a friend of Sir John's daughters. He retired to Tolworth, later moving to Thames Ditton, where there is another house named after him. He was buried in the south aisle of Kingston Parish Church in 1836.

155-157 London Road, Kingston upon Thames

155-157 London Road, perhaps better known as 'Snapper's Castle', had originally been a gentleman's residence, a boarding house for Kingston Grammar School (1746-70) then from 1774-1837 the Workhouse. It was sold in 1839 to Charles Molloy Westmacott (sculptor) who partly reconstructed the property forming two "Gothick" Villas using some older materials. Only at the rear was the seventeenth century brickwork still visible. In a copy of the Gentlemen's Magazine, there is a reference to a rainwater hopper on the building with a date 1629, and in F S Merryweather's 'Half a Century of



Kingston History' (1887) there is a sketch dated 1837 showing a prominent lead hopper on the building. The site was acquired by London Transport as a site for a bus washing facility and, although a good case was put forward at a public enquiry, demolition was permitted in the cause of public health. No bus washer was ever provided on the site, which is now occupied by a supermarket.

Rear of 2A St James Road, Kingston upon Thames

Little known, and hidden at the rear of the later building, 2A St James Road initially caused a problem for the recorders of this two-storey building with its mansard roof which had no provision for internal stairs between ground and first floor. When Joan Wakefield was told this, she was not concerned as she had already identified the building as Wm Harvest's (brewer) property noted in the rate book of 1737 "... £4 for his new Compting House". With the already identified location for external access to the first floor, the use of the building was clear. On the ground floor was the counting house, with living accommodation for staff

above. Windows were provided on each long side of the property at ground floor but at first floor only on one side, showing the need for light in the work area, with less provision for residential parts. On the front there was a parapet with decorative moulded bricks and gauged brick heads over the windows. Contrasting brickwork was used around all windows, but there were cambered arches at the rear. After 1745, the site was acquired by the Rowlls family of brewers, and the property recorded as empty. In 1850 it was "Phillipsons" printing works (name painted on brickwork) and by 1898 Henry Connor (smith and farrier) occupied the site. The name "Connor" was scratched on the leadwork of a dormer window.

The Old Crown, Church Street, Kingston upon Thames

The Old Crown, Church Street, Kingston upon Thames was once known as the Chequers (name of an old English eating apple) and was described as a decayed tenement in the late 16th century. By the early 17th century the property was again operating as a tavern, indicating a date for the present structure. Unusually this building had a brick ground floor, with two floors above that were timber framed and jettied towards the Market Place. In the 1720s, the top jetty was cut back and a brick façade constructed with similar brick work as the Compting House (see above) around the windows. This wall encroached onto the King's Highway (40' x 2'6") for which the owner had to pay a fine, and another for a pole sign also on public land.

Coombe Vane, Warren Road

The last recording (2018) by KuTAS is of Coombe Vane, which is the last building on the Coombe Estate that is of mid-seventeenth century date. It was first built as a two-storey brick house, with gable ends and only one room on each floor. A fireplace was provided on the ground floor, and it is possible that this is the "little house for the huntsman" referred to in the valuation for the Manor circa 1651. To the south a laundry was built between 1753 and 1760. This was a single-storey building, but it was almost up to the eaves of the original house, and projected slightly at the front and rear. By the end of the eighteenth century staff accommodation was built over both previous phases, with a rectangular roof covering the whole, resulting in a wide overhang front and back on the original cottage. The stairs up to the new accommodation came off the stairs in the cottage, where an early eighteenth century stair was relocated. A further stair was provided from the landing over the laundry to the new room over the "huntsman's little house".

Epsom's War Graves : a talk by Martin Olney

We hope to provide a write-up in the November newsletter.

The Dramatic Art of the London Underground : a talk by Mike Grundy

Jeff Cousins

Mike Grundy came to us in August to present a very interesting and colourful talk on the art to be found on London Underground stations. Mike originally came from Ewell, and has taught with groups such as the WEA and U3A for the last decade.

90 Underground stations carry some form of artwork, mostly in Central London, though some of the most interesting is at Leytonstone station, based on the films of Alfred Hitchcock who was born nearby. The Oval uses the theme of cricket. Baker Street has silhouettes of, as one might expect, Sherlock Holmes.

The idea of art on underground began with the then new Victoria line in the 1970s. Several other lines had a make-over in the 1980s, though possibly only as a distracting alternative to the more expensive business of a proper upgrade. Subsequent new lines would normally incorporate some artwork, though that on the latest, the Elizabeth line, has been somewhat disappointing.

To sample what may be seen, Mike took us on an imaginary train ride along the West End branch of the Northern line. Waterloo has a sculpture of an elephant, to remember an elephant having run amok at a nearby circus in 1828. Embankment has abstract paintings of segments of coloured lines, nominally the four lines that run through the station plus red for the colour of the trains and blue for the river. Charing Cross's Northern line platforms (originally Strand station) feature the construction of the memorial cross to Queen Eleanor, and Bakerloo line platforms (originally Trafalgar Square station) paintings from the nearby National Gallery and National Portrait Gallery.

Leicester Square is themed on the film industry. The platform walls are edged with images of sprocket holes, like a giant film strip. Tottenham Court Road has mostly abstract mosaics, restored at a cost of £1.3 million when the Elizabeth Line was added. Warren Street has mazes, a visual pun on rabbit warrens, though Warren Street was actually named after the Warren family. Euston has brightly coloured abstracts based on the coat of arms of Henry Fitzroy, the illegitimate son of Charles II by Barbara Villiers (notorious locally for the destruction of Nonsuch Palace). Fitzroy was Earl of Euston (a village in Suffolk) and his son owned land at Fitzroy Square not far from Euston Station.



Tottenham Court Road

Travelling further afield, Heathrow Terminals 2 & 3 features Concorde, and Finsbury Park balloons as the first manned flight in England was made in 1784 by balloon from Finsbury Square.

Updates

Jeff Cousins

Early West Ewell

In the November 2021 newsletter I said that the three Beams families in West Ewell appeared not to have been closely related. If the lady who kept the Post Office, Annie Beams née Beams (1852-1917), always known as Annie, was the Ann Beams baptised in 1852 at Ewell then she would have been the youngest sister of Jessie Beams (1836-1910), the Ewell village postman, and therefore the aunt of Harry George Beams (1863-1951), the corner shop keeper and bellringer.

The name West Ewell can be pushed back even further as it occurs on the 1897 OS map.

NOT War Memorials

In the May 2022 newsletter I said that the Cheam Gate memorial fountain was erected in memory of William Francis Gamul Farmer, 1812-60, of the Nonsuch Mansion House, by his children, rather belatedly in 1895. The excellent Mansion House Service Wing Museum gives the much more plausible explanation that it was erected in memory of his wife Matilda, 1815-89. Indeed that is what it used to say on the inscription, though that is mostly illegible now, possibly as a result of the car crash in 2013.

Local Newspapers

In the April 2023 newsletter I wrote about the decline of the Local Newspaper. I was wondering how local newspapers managed to survive at all. The answer, at least in part, appears to be legal notices. If, say, EEHAS wandered to sell alcoholic refreshments at its meetings, it would have to apply for a licence. Even though few people read a local newspaper these days, EEHAS would still be required to place a notice in a local paper. Whereas if you or I were to place a personal ad to sell an old sofa it would cost peanuts, the smallest of legal notices costs over £500.

But even if you are lucky enough to still receive a local newspaper, you can't necessarily believe what you read. The new footbridge over the Green Lanes stream was announced as being open 13 months before it had physical reality!

Gadesdens

In the April 2023 newsletter I said that James Philip Gadesden could not be found in the 1911 census. Angela Clifford has kindly done some research, and the reason for this was that a fortnight before census night he and his wife had departed for Algiers, 1st class from Southampton. His wife was his first cousin Dora Elizabeth, the widow of Henry Joseph Robinson Pease, who had died on 6 May 1892. James and Dora married in 1894, but evidently James and Mrs. Pease had been friendly for some time as they had travelled together from Plymouth to Tenerife in 1891.

Although not at home for the 1911 census, he is listed as the owner of Burley Lodge, Woolton Hill, Newbury. This is now a stud farm and equestrian centre.

James had been a shareholder in the Great Western Railway.

James died on 20 June 1913 at the Royal Bath Hotel in Bournemouth and left over £91 000 (over £13.4 million in 2023 money). His home was given as Burley, East Woodhay, near Newbury in Berkshire. Dora died on 27 July 1926 in Kingsclere district (which at the time included East Woodhay), Hampshire, age 77.

Exploring authors, composers and artists in Cuddington

David Rymill

Did you know that at least 40 authors, artists, composers and publishers over the past 200 years have had links with Cuddington and Worcester Park?

St Mary's Church, Cuddington (www.cuddingtonparish.org.uk), at the top of The Avenue, Worcester Park (KT4 7HL), is planning a Heritage Open Day on Saturday 9th September, 11am-5pm, as part of the nationwide Heritage Open Days scheme – a chance to visit a church which has served the local community since 1895. A free leaflet will be available pointing out some features of interest.



St Mary's Cuddington as it looked soon after it was opened in 1895, and before the extensions of 1959 and 1995

This year the HODS national organisers are suggesting displays about local connections with the arts, and at St Mary's there will be an opportunity to browse through a display of books associated with authors, illustrators or publishers who lived in Worcester Park – fiction, wildlife art, poetry, travel writing and cookery will all be included. Copies of a few examples of art and music produced by people with local connections will also be featured in the displays.

We will be including references to former residents of The Avenue, Delta Road, Salisbury Road, Cromwell Road, Cleveland Road, Old Malden Lane, Edenfield Gardens and Timbercroft. The portions of Worcester Park outside Epsom and Ewell will also be covered, with mentions of Longfellow Road, Caldbeck Avenue, Washington Road, Colborne Way and Broadmead Avenue.

Free entry, no need to book. Most of the church is accessible to wheelchair users (including wc) and there is plenty of parking; tea, coffee etc will be available. Any additional details will be published on the parish website.

The literary theme will continue on Sunday 10th September when there will be an evening service at 6pm featuring poems by local writers, and reflections inspired by their words.

The Gadesdens of Ewell Castle - The Next Generation III

Jeff Cousins

Augustus William and Emma's 8th-9th children:

Ellen Augusta, born 10 May 1856 in Tooting Graveney, known as Helen. She was married to George William Thomson (probably born in the 1st quarter of 1843 in Lambeth district) on 10 April 1878 at Ewell, by her uncle S. M. Barkworth. She died on 2 July 1879 in Yokohama, Japan. She left a baby daughter Ellen Olivia who was probably brought up at Ewell Castle, appearing there in the 1881 and 1901 censuses, though she was with her uncle Edmund in 1891, then with her aunt Emma Maria in 1911. George William died on 6 September 1928 at St. Valery, Beaconsfield (supposedly aged 83); and

Edmund Henry, born in the 3rd quarter of 1858 in Tooting Graveney. He married Minnie Bogle Smith (born in the 2nd quarter of 1858 in Lavender Hill, Wandsworth) on 28 January 1885 at Stretton Sugwash, west of Hereford. Her elder half-brother Percy Shawe Smith (1829-1917) had been a hero of the Charge of the Light Brigade during the Crimean War in 1854. Edmund and Minnie had a son at Bisley, Gloucestershire in 1889. The 1891 census lists Edmund and Minnie at The Chantry, Bisley, Gloucestershire, with his sister Emma Maria, niece Ellen Olivia, and four servants. They had a daughter Mary Augusta (born in the 2nd quarter of 1893 in Paddington). He was living at Holwell Manor, Sherborne, Dorset, in 1900 (when his father's will was proven), in the 1901, 1911 and 1921 censuses, and when he died on 11 March 1929. The 1901 census lists him with his wife, daughter and four servants; the 1911 census with his wife, daughter, three visitors and three servants; and the 1921 census with his wife, daughter and five servants. He died in the 1st quarter of 1929 in Sherborne district, Dorset, aged 70. Minnie cannot be found in the 1939 register, but died in the 3rd quarter of 1944 in Sturminster district, Dorset, aged 86.

Unusually, James Philip and Mary Alma's births do not seem to have been registered at all, Augustus William and Edmund Henry were registered as just 'male', and Florence Isabel and Ellen Augusta's births were initially registered as just 'female' but had their names inserted into the handwritten General Record Office index (but not certificates or online index) later. Maybe their father felt himself above such formalities. Many other births in the family were also never registered, only being known from announcements in newspapers. They are often missing from the 1891 and subsequent censuses too. Those that are present are often hard to find as they were worse than most in knocking a few years off of their age in middle age. Conversely, death announcements would often add a few years to make the person seem more venerable.

Augustus William became High Sheriff of Surrey, as his father had been, in February 1889, for a year. He survived Emma by over two decades, not dying until 15 August 1901. He was listed in the 1901 census (as Augustin), a magistrate and retired banker, with daughter Maria, granddaughter Ellen and six servants. By then his accumulation of posts, in addition to running his sugar refining business, had included: Deputy Lieutenant for Middlesex; Justice of the Peace for Surrey, Middlesex and Tower Hamlets; principal partner in a Yorkshire colliery; director of the London & Westminster Bank, New River Co., East London Waterworks and National Reversionary Co.; twice Prime Warden of the Goldsmiths' Company; member of the Building and Finance Committees of the Imperial Institute; and Chairman of the Banstead Lunatic Asylum.

He left personal property worth £210,018, his whole estate being worth £305,823 (equivalent to £46.8 million in 2023). His will, made on 11 April 1900, was proved by his children James Philip, Edmund Henry and Emma Maria Theresa, and also by James Armstrong of 12 Fenchurch Street. He gave these £250 each. Emma Maria Theresa additionally received £500, £500 worth of furniture and his portrait. James Philip received his silver. Coal shares went to his sons, Edmund Henry and Augustus William, and the residue was split between his three sons. For his other daughters, £19,000 was put in trust for Florence Isabel and £16,000 each was given to Elizabeth Harriet, Rosamond Augusta and Mary Alma. Their husbands received £200 each. With regard to his grandchildren, £2,000 was given to and £5,000 put in trust for Ellen Augusta's motherless daughter, Ellen Olivia and £100 each given to the others. His butler, Sanders, received £100, his head gardener, David Whiteman, £50, and his coachman £25.

Augustus William's eight surviving children erected a memorial to him in the south aisle of St. Mary's, Ewell but seem to have had little interest in Ewell Castle as they sold up the next year. The sale map was dated 13 June 1902. The house was sold by "Auction at Mart" at Tokenhouse Yard, London EC, by Robert W. Fuller, Man & Fuller to William Mercer of High Street, Uxbridge, for a mere £2,000 (with a 10% deposit). In 1903 James sold his third share to one of his brothers for £25,000. The estate included Fitznell's farm, which covered most of West Ewell east of Plough Lane. Green Lanes was originally to have been called Castle Drive, presumably after Ewell Castle.

James and Maria, Augustus William and Emma, and their eldest son and eldest daughter, are all buried in a vault in the centre of the site of old St. Mary's.

NOTES

Shakespeare lived at number 35 when writing Romeo and Juliet in 1597-98.

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22. The registers of St Botolph's Church, Bishopsgate at the Guildhall Library.
23. The registers of St Dunstan's Church, Stepney and St Mary's Church, Whitechapel at the London Metropolitan Archives and at the library in Bancroft Road, Stepney.

Forthcoming Events

Surrey Archaeological Society: Heritage Open Day: Abinger Research Centre

Sunday 17th September 2023 at 10am-3pm. Hackhurst Lane, Abinger Hammer, RH5 6SE.

Esher District Local History Society: St. Andrew's Church, Cobham

Saturday 23rd September 2023 at 2:30pm, Holy Trinity Church Hall, Church Road, Claygate KT10 0JP. A talk by Dr David Taylor. £3 for non-members.

Surrey Archaeological Society: Visit to Crofton Roman Villa

Sunday 1st October 2023 at 10am-2pm. Guided by Dr. Brian Philp. Entrance fee £2 (£1 for seniors). Please contact john.felton@ntlworld.com if you wish to attend.

Surrey Archaeological Society: Roman Studies Group : AGM and Zoom talk on Flexford and Godstone

Tuesday 3rd October 2023 at 10am-2pm. RSG members only, but SyAS members can join for £5.

Surbiton and District Historical Society: The Horton Cemetery Project (update)

Tuesday 2nd (sic, Tuesday is the 3rd) October 2023 at 7pm for 7:30pm, The cornerHOUSE Arts Centre, 116 Douglas Rd, Surbiton, KT6 7SB. A talk by Kevin (sic). £4 for visitors.

Esher District Local History Society: Literary Mole Valley

Saturday 21st October 2023 at 2:30pm, Holy Trinity Church Hall, Church Road, Claygate KT10 0JP. A talk by Kathy Atherton. £3 for non-members.

Carshalton And District History & Archaeology Society: The Horton Light Railway

Saturday 4th November 2023 at 2.30pm, Milton Hall, Cooper Crescent, Nightingale Road, Carshalton, SM5 2DL. A talk by Stewart Cocker. £3 for visitors.

Surbiton and District Historical Society: The Queens Promenade

Tuesday 7th November 2023 at 7pm for 7:30pm, The cornerHOUSE Arts Centre, 116 Douglas Rd, Surbiton, KT6 7SB. A talk by Tim Harrison. £4 for visitors.

Esher District Local History Society: On the Trail of Flora Thompson - beyond Candleford Green

Saturday 11th November 2023 at 2:30pm, Holy Trinity Church Hall, Church Road, Claygate KT10 0JP. A talk by Jo Smith. £3 for non-members.

Carshalton And District History & Archaeology Society: Springs and Waterways of Carshalton

Saturday 2nd December 2023 at 2.30pm, Milton Hall, Cooper Crescent, Nightingale Road, Carshalton, SM5 2DL. A talk by Peter Wakeham. £3 for visitors.

MEMBERSHIP MATTERS Editor's Notes (continued):

parades of modern shops behind an old façade, as happened with the 'Spread Eagle' in Epsom. They won't easily be replaced, you can't build new genuine 15th c inns in the 21st century.

By county, the top ten were:

- 1st (by some margin) Essex;
- 2nd Herefordshire;
- Joint 3rd Gloucestershire and Warwickshire;
- 5th Suffolk;
- 6th Hertfordshire;
- 7th Worcestershire;
- Joint 8th Cumbria and Kent;
- Joint 10th Hampshire and Wiltshire

Gloucestershire, NW Wiltshire and SE Worcestershire (i.e. the Cotswolds), and Cumbria, are known for their stone buildings. The others broadly match which counties are best for their quantity and quality of half-timbered buildings.

Members making payment of their subscription please note our change of bank details:

Metro Bank (Epsom Branch), One Southampton Row, London, WC1B 5HA

Epsom and Ewell History and Archaeology Society

Sort code 23-05-80 Account no 44508680

Please make sure you use your surname as the reference.

Standing Order members must remember to cancel their payment to the former bank HSBC.

Members who pay by standing order can get a form from the Membership Secretary, details on back page.

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

Useful contact details

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Programme Secretary: Hugh Ricketts

Please send copy for the next newsletter to the Newsletter Editor by 12 October 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 September
www.epsomewellhistory.org.uk