



NEWSLETTER

2022, ISSUE 4

September 2022

Secretary's Notes

This year's Heritage Open Days run between 9-18th September. You can find listings of events in Surrey and beyond at <https://www.heritageopendays.org.uk/visiting>

Whilst there seems to be a dearth of local events this year you can visit The Horton Heritage Exhibition at The Horton Arts Centre, Haven Way, Epsom KT19 8NP. The Arts Centre is the winner of this year's Surrey Heritage Award and you will be able to view the newly-opened renovated building, permanent exhibition exploring the history of Epsom's 20th century psychiatric hospital cluster and enjoy free drop-in activities for families.

Horton Chapel was built in 1901 by Victorian architect G T Hine and is the last surviving chapel of Epsom's vast, pioneering Victorian psychiatric hospital cluster. The building has undergone renovations and is now a venue for arts, heritage and events.

Access during HOD is as follows: 9-4pm - Friday 9, Saturday 10, Thursday 15, Friday 16, Saturday 17 September. No booking is necessary. The converted café - showcasing original features such as the restored decorative organ pipes, Victorian encaustic tiles floor and barrel-vaulted ceilings - will be open.

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Lecture Diary

October 5th Variolation in Ewell : Dr. Alicia Grant

November 2nd 10,000 Years of Brentford : Jon Cotton

December 7th TBA

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.

Nonsuch Park : a talk by John Phillips

Jeremy Harte

We have all walked over the site of Nonsuch Palace, and may have taken part in the recent test-pitting of its outbuildings, but how many of us have thought about the landscape history of the park itself? John Phillips has been researching this for many years and his talk put the familiar tree clumps and walkways into a new context.

Of course the original park was much larger than the one we know today – the Great Park extended north of Old Malden Lane, while the Little Park ran down to the curved line of Cheam Road, with London Road separating the two. It is surprising how much of the park boundaries can still be picked out on today's map, with many Stoneleigh streets fitting into field boundaries which themselves preserved divisions in the parkland. Lidar has revealed a hollow way – evidently an ancient road – which runs from the Palace to a point just south of the Mansion House; this must have been the old route through Cuddington to Cheam.



Nonsuch Park at sunset

It would be fitting if the old oaks of Nonsuch went back to its days as a hunting park, but this is unlikely; even the spreading tree north-west of the Mansion House is unlikely to be older than the eighteenth century. However Sir Walter Raleigh's Tree, the pollarded sweet chestnut in Ewell Castle grounds, may be Tudor. There were other sweet chestnuts near the Mansion House but they were blown down in 1987 and nobody counted the rings.

Comparison with other, better-preserved landscapes can help show how Nonsuch worked as a hunting ground. We know that the Lodge in the Little Park – where the Mansion House is now – had a hay house, so that deer could be overwintered. Beddington Park was laid out with a funnel-shaped area – what was called a 'parrock' – for driving deer towards the 'standing', a tall building where the park owner and guests could shoot them as they ran past. In Nonsuch, OS maps show a fence line running NW/SE, parallel with the western boundary of the park, and this may represent a similar feature. If so, deer were being driven between the fence line and the park pale towards the Banqueting House, with some arrangement made to get them across the fenced line of London Road. It was more of a massacre than a sporting event.

Richmond Park, just like Nonsuch, was extended to include a river, perhaps so that James I could add hawking for wildfowl to the diversions of deer hunting. Because the Little Park has survived, we take a view which is too centred on the Palace and the road to Ewell: instead, Worcester House looked northwards to Hampton Court and Richmond Park, from which traffic came on one of the earliest roads to be the subject of an Act of Parliament.

The early buildings of the park have all been overtaken by development. The flint and chalk chequerwork which bounds the Mansion House garden on the east was evidently the outside wall of a previous building, but it is not certain how old this was: at Honeywood, similar chequerwork dates to the late seventeenth century, but there's another Cheam building in this style which is a hundred years later.

The landscapes around the Mansion House have been remodelled to suit successive generations. Although Thomas Whateley's book on gardening went through multiple editions, the only surviving feature reflecting his taste is the old yew in the chalk pit. The line of oaks to the west of the garden have been preserved from a hedge line that appears on the 1731 map, and the trees to the east of the pathway as you look north from the Mansion House originated as a staggered hedge junction visible on this map. But they have been reworked into a Victorian landscape of tree clumps. Elsewhere the Farmer family restored parkland out of what had previously been arable fields.

When the park flooded in 1915, Council engineers mapped the extent of the waters, which gives us a good insight into the contours – around the Cherry Orchard area these followed the squared-off boundaries of the old Privy Garden. Diana's Dyke was probably a feeder for the Palace drain although it has now been blocked. Perhaps flooding was commoner than we suspected, for a building near the Mansion is traditionally known as the boat house.

John took us through five centuries of a local landscape with wit and an exhaustive knowledge of a landscape that we so often take for granted.

Snippet

Last year Paul Lang gave us a talk on Hanwell Asylum, when he mentioned Dr. John Conolly, who advanced the cause of humane treatment for people with mental illness. A blue plaque in his memory has now been erected at St. Bernard's Hospital, formerly Hanwell Asylum.

The Calico People of the Wandle : a talk by Mick Taylor

David Hartley

Lecture Meeting at St Marys Church Hall on the 3rd of August 2022 given by Mick Taylor of the Wandle Industrial Museum.

The museum is supported by the London Borough of Merton and is located at The Vestry Hall Annexe, London Road, Mitcham, Surrey, CR4 3UD; phone: 020 8648 0127.

The Museum is an Accredited Local Museum supported by its volunteer members, admission is free and it is open on Wednesday 1pm to 4pm and Sunday 2pm to 5pm.

The Wandle Industrial Museum was founded in 1983 as a charity on a mission to preserve, store and interpret the history and the industrial heritage of the river Wandle and its people and populations over time.

The Wandle River

The Wandle River flows through the London Boroughs of Croydon, Sutton, Merton and Wandsworth, arising as springs from the underlying chalk geology of Carshalton Park and in Waddon Park in Croydon, the birth of the Wandle river as it flows onwards to enter the River Thames at Wandsworth Town just to the north of the Young's Brewery.

This river, with a fall of 126 feet in height over a length of 12 miles, was a fast-flowing river, suitable for powering water mills since Roman times.

A wide range of trades and businesses were drawn to the banks of Wandle to harness the power of the water and its watermills to drive the new and existing industries and their manufacturing processes.

Our speaker Mick Taylor provided us with a wide ranging and very interesting talk on the Calico Mills and other industrial activities along the river Wandle.

Most early land holders along the Wandle held land on both banks. Merton Priory held many parcels of land within Mitcham, the manor of 'Ravensbury' comprised lands in both Mitcham and Morden, the area upstream of Mitcham bridge formed a single estate for over 400 years.

The Wandle River formed an estate boundary from Anglo Saxon times, it was then known as the 'Hidebourne' which for centuries served as the parish boundary between Mitcham and Merton to the east, with Morden and Wimbledon to the west.

The Wandle became a working river, powering corn mills before the Domesday. In the Domesday book thirteen mills are recorded on the Wandle. This book was compiled by William the Conqueror's clerks - it was a survey of all lands in England over which William now ruled, manor by manor and village by village.

The Domesday entry for - AULTONE (Carshalton) and Mereton (Merton) Church, mill King's Land formerly Earl Harold Church 2 mills.

Domesday entry for- Mickleham (Mitcham) Mordone (Morden) 1/2 mill Westminster Abbey Mill.

Before the invention of the steam engine, watermills and windmills were the main source of power. The fast-flowing Wandle River was an obvious site for setting up new watermills,

with access to the river Thames, and proximity to the City of London and its financial centre for trade and commerce from 1650 to 1850.

By the 17th century, with access to the river Thames at Wandsworth, the river attracted other mills and increased local industries which included paper making, gunpowder production, iron working, dyes and copper working.

In the 18th century several new mills grew up, producing snuff, leather and oils from herbs, peppermint and lavender oils, and calico and silk fabric printing.

By the 1900s there were just four mills left on the river, the last a textile print works.

Following our break for tea and biscuits, our speaker Mick Taylor opened a question-and-answer session with our members' questions taken from the floor, which was followed by a vote of thanks from Nicky Cowlard, our meeting ended.

Please note if any of our members would like further details and information on the history of the Wandle and the various industries, they should contact the Wandle Industrial Museum and The Merton Historical Society by email or visit their website.

A talk on the Calico People is available on YouTube at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KI_6mpPDZTg

The Gadesdens of Ewell Castle - An Introduction

Jeff Cousins

Following is the first instalment of an updated version of a 'Nonsuch Extra' that I wrote back in 2005. It looks curious now, but it was still normal then to indent the start of continuation paragraphs. I've left it like that as I think it looks better.

It was fairly common in the 19th century for someone from a humble background to show some entrepreneurial spirit, make a fortune, and buy a nice house on the edge of town, only for the fortune to be dissipated almost as quickly across multiple sons who wished to live the life of a 'gentleman' - public school, Oxbridge, his own nice house on the edge of town, an address in a fashionable part of London such as Bloomsbury, Mayfair or Bayswater, and a life of leisure. (Daughters might be married off to minor country gentry).

The Gadesdens were a bit different in that although James had several children, he only had one son, Augustus William, who had to serve an apprenticeship, lived at his parents' house after they had died, and continued to work to grow his business. The Gadesdens are thus better remembered in Ewell than most wealthy families who passed through the village. Augustus was described as a pillar of the local community, though most of his wealth came from sugar refining, an industry that even his day was regarded as exploitative of its workforce, mainly cheap migrant labour from Germany.

The original article required several trips to record offices in London. These days most of the information, and much more, can quickly be found online, though often the transcription is poor.

The Gadesdens of Ewell Castle

Jeff Cousins

The family name Gadesden originated from the villages of Great and Little Gaddesden, in the Chiltern Hills south of Whipsnade. In mediaeval times the name had been spelt Gatesden. In the 18th and early 19th centuries the name was commonest in the villages of Eaton Bray and Edlesborough, to the west of Whipsnade.

James Gadesden bought Ewell Castle in April 1842. He was soon involved in local affairs. He opposed the demolition of the old St. Mary's church, writing to Sir George Glyn in May 1845, but he was persuaded by the rector to stay away from the next vestry meeting.



Ewell Castle

The 1851 census shows James and his wife Maria (née Ansell) resident at Ewell Castle, without their children but with an impressive six servants.

James had been born on 2 January 1794. The Ewell Castle conveyance and his gravestone say that he was from Hessle Grange (near Hull): the 1851 census simply says 'Yorks. Grange', but the family does not seem to have moved to Yorkshire until the early 1820s. James was previously in east London and the only plausible baptism that the author has found is of a son, James, of James and Rebecca Gadsden (sic) on 26 January 1794 at Enfield, Middlesex. This James and Rebecca also had a son, Robert, baptised on 3 January 1796 at Enfield, a daughter, Anne, baptised on 4 June 1797 at Enfield, and a son, David, born on 22 May 1800 and baptised on 22 June 1800 at St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate. This fits

well as a sister, Ann, and a brother, David, are mentioned in James Gadesden's will.

Maria was slightly older than her husband, having been born on 31 March 1792. For the census she alleged that she had been born in Penrith, Cumberland, but the surname, Ansell appears to be otherwise unknown outside south-east England until the later 19th century (14).

'James senior', presumably James Gadesden's father, died on 27 February 1828. He may have been related to yet another James Gadesden who shared the same City address. This James Gadesden was born on 13 April 1734 to Thomas and Alice Gadesden of Charleston, South Carolina. He came to England in 1741 and on 29 March 1750 was placed as an apprentice to John Hargrave, draper, of Gracechurch Street, for £420. He made his way up in the Drapers' Company, being admitted to the 'freedom' on 4 July 1757 (when still at Gracechurch Street), admitted to the 'livery' in 1761 (later of 34 Great St. Helen's St.¹), chosen as warden in 1782, chosen as master warden in 1790, and chosen as master in 1794. In 1803 he was at St. Thomas's Square, Hackney (on the east side of Mare Street). In those days Hackney was well-to-do and City gentlemen lived there, travelling in to the City in their carriages – one of the possible derivations of the term 'Hackney Carriage'. His will, made on 21 April 1806 and deposited at the Bank of England, says that he was of both St. Thomas's Square, Hackney and Great St. Helen's. He died on 27 April 1809 and his will was proven on 12 May 1809 leaving annuities worth £135 to the St. Ethelburgh charity school, £1006 to the St. John Hackney charity school, and the rest, £8,871, to Andrew Robson and Ann Hunnett, but nothing to 'our' James. The South Carolina Gadsdens (sic) became famous in American history. They included a colonel, a general and a bishop, and yet another James (1788-1858) who arranged the purchase of much of Arizona and New Mexico from Mexico.

James and Maria were married on 10 March 1811 at St Mary's, Lambeth. He was only seventeen and she was already pregnant. Their children included Harriet Eliza, born on 31 May 1811 and baptised on 28 February 1813 at St Dunstan's, Stepney; Mary Ansell, born on 1 October 1812 in Mile End Old Town, and also baptised on 28 February 1813 at St. Dunstan's; Maria Louisa born on 19 June 1814 in Mile End Old Town and baptised at St Dunstan's on 14 August 1814; Augustus William born on 10 May 1816 and baptised on 16 March 1817 at St. Mary's, Whitechapel; Georgina Day born on 20 March 1818 and baptised on 4 October 1818 back at St. Dunstan's; and Emma Warden baptised on 21 April 1825 at Holy Trinity, Hull.

It was normal for sons to be apprenticed for seven years once they reached the age of fourteen. Augustus William was apprenticed to Samuel Thornton of the City of London, a merchant and sugar refiner, on 28 August 1830. Thornton, Watson & Co. were listed as sugar refiners at Lime Street, Hull in 1822 and 1834. James Watson was a banker who lived at Hesse Mount, NW of Hesse.

On 11 May 1839 Augustus William was made Hanoverian Consul to Hull, but on 10 June 1842 was warned that he would lose the post if he moved from Hull to London. He married Emma Barkworth on 14 September 1843 at Kirk Ella near Hull. The couple were both resident at Tranby (between Kirk Ella and Hesse) and their fathers (who were present amongst a host of witnesses) were both described as merchants. The bride's elder brother, Shadwell Morley Barkworth, performed the ceremony. Emma was the eldest daughter of John and Emma (née Boulderson) of Tranby House, and had been born on 9 December 1820 and baptised five days later, also at Kirk Ella.

Tranby House had been built by John Barkworth, and almost formed a matching pair

with Watson's Hessle Mount. It is now a school. All Saints' Hessle has a memorial to John Barkworth dated 1845.

Emma senior was amazingly fecund. She had at least sixteen children, only a year apart.

After their marriage, Augustus and Emma lived in Woburn Square, Bloomsbury. On 7 February 1849 Augustus William paid a £20 'fine' (entrance fee) to join the Goldsmiths' Company.

In the 18th and early 19th centuries the name was usually spelt Gadsden, presumably reflecting its then pronunciation. Even the Gadesdens were not too sure how their name should be spelt, as when Augustus William's sister Mary Ansell Gadesden married Edward Priestley Cooper, two licences were obtained from the Faculty Office (on 6 May 1850), one in the name Gadsen and the other in the name Gadesden. They married two days later at Ewell. They went to live in Clapham, and a daughter Maria was born there c.1852.

Mary Ansell is listed in the 1881 census as a widow at 21 Ferndale Road, Tonbridge, and died on 19 December 1896 at Ferndale, Tunbridge Wells.

James and Maria's daughter, Harriet Eliza, married William Wainwright (born on 21 August 1808); in the period 1840-3 they had two children, also named Harriet Eliza and William, at Everton near Liverpool; in 1867 they were at Wandsworth Common; and in 1876 and 1881 at Hoe Place, Woking. Hoe Place is a 17th century house, still standing to the north of Old Woking, and is now a school. It was built by Sir Edward Zouch using materials from Woking Palace, which he had been granted by James I in 1620. William (snr) died there on 5 February 1888, aged 79. A memorial in Old Woking church states that he was a magistrate for Middlesex and Surrey, and Deputy Lieutenant of Tower Hamlets. It adds that Harriet Eliza died on 13 July 1897.

Emma Warden married Richard Dacre Dunn of Heath, Wakefield in the third quarter of 1840 in Sculcoates (i.e. Hull) district. They had a son Dacre Herbert, born in the 2nd quarter of 1846 in Wakefield district, and daughter Ada Georgina, born in the 3rd quarter of 1853 at Heath, Wakefield. Emma is listed in the 1881 and 1891 censuses as a widow at Malcom Peth, Hastings St. Leonards, with her daughter, two visitors and four servants in 1881, her son, daughter-in-law, granddaughter and five servants in 1891; and died on 3 March 1895 in Hastings district, aged 73, but "of the Manor House, Heath".

Maria Louisa and Georgina Day appear to have died young.

James gave his occupation in 1851 as the respectable 'landed proprietor', but the Gadesdens acquired their wealth primarily from sugar refining. James was in charge of the day to day business of Thornton, Watson & Co. who had a large sugar house in Lime Street, Hull (19). This closed when he retired in 1840. James was also recorded as a sugar refiner in partnership with a Mr. Wainwright in Wainright (sic) & Gadesden at Hull in 1825. Wainright & Gadesden were also at Batchelor St., Liverpool by 1841.

Pigot's London directory of September 1839 records James Gadsden (sic) & Co. at 2 Great St. Helens. These were in fact merely chambers off Bishopsgate, the business actually being conducted in Whitechapel. James had been operating there long before this though, as his first five children were baptised in the area in 1813-8. When Augustus William was baptised, James's abode was given as Gower's Walk (in the south of Whitechapel) and his occupation as sugar baker. In those days the middle classes still lived by their place of business. (See Annex - Sugar Refining in 19th Century London.)

In 1846 James hosted the dance at which the pre-Raphaelite artist John Millais met the beautiful Euphemia Gray. Euphemia would later marry Millais, though not until after her brief and unhappy marriage to John Ruskin.

On 8 February 1855 James was presented to Queen Victoria and appointed High Sheriff of Surrey, by then an appointment for a year. He was not the first Gadesden to be made Sheriff of Surrey though, as John de Gatesden of Hamsted in Dorking had been in 1227-31 and 1236-40. John was an important diplomatist for Henry III, and also Sheriff of Sussex in 1229-32. James did not live for very long after this as he died 'very suddenly' on 22 December 1856 at Ewell Castle. He had made his will on 25 August 1852, and it was proven on 5 February 1857. It left the household contents and £1,000 to his wife Maria. It also left her Ewell Castle, but only until she died or re-married, when the property was to be mortgaged or sold for £30,000 to be invested in trust funds. All other real estate and portraits of James's 'dear mother' and late father-in-law were to go to his son, Augustus William.

£1,000 each went to his brother David and his sister Ann Humphris, £200 each to his sons-in-law William Wainwright, Richard Dacre Dunn and Edward Priestley Cooper, £100 each to his grandchildren, £250 to his friend John Chapman of Edmonton, £100 each to his friends John Solomon Thompson and William Ostler of Hull, £200 each to his joint executors and trustees Nathaniel Alexandra of Epsom, Charles Randell of Ewell and Peter Ewart of King William Street, London, and £100 each to the Church Missionary Society, Church Pastoral Aid Society and Metropolitan Training Institution.

A £10,000 trust fund was to be set up for his wife, the income to be reduced to £250 p.a. if she married again, and another £10,000 trust fund for his daughter Mary, wife of Edward Priestley Cooper.

With regard to his business partnerships with Robert Hudson (elsewhere described as being of Roundhay, Leeds), William Wainwright and Augustus William, it was at the trustees' discretion whether to sell James's share for money to invest in securities in the trust funds, or to arrange new partnerships of William Wainwright, Augustus William and/or Richard Dacre Dunn with Robert Hudson, thus keeping the capital in the business.

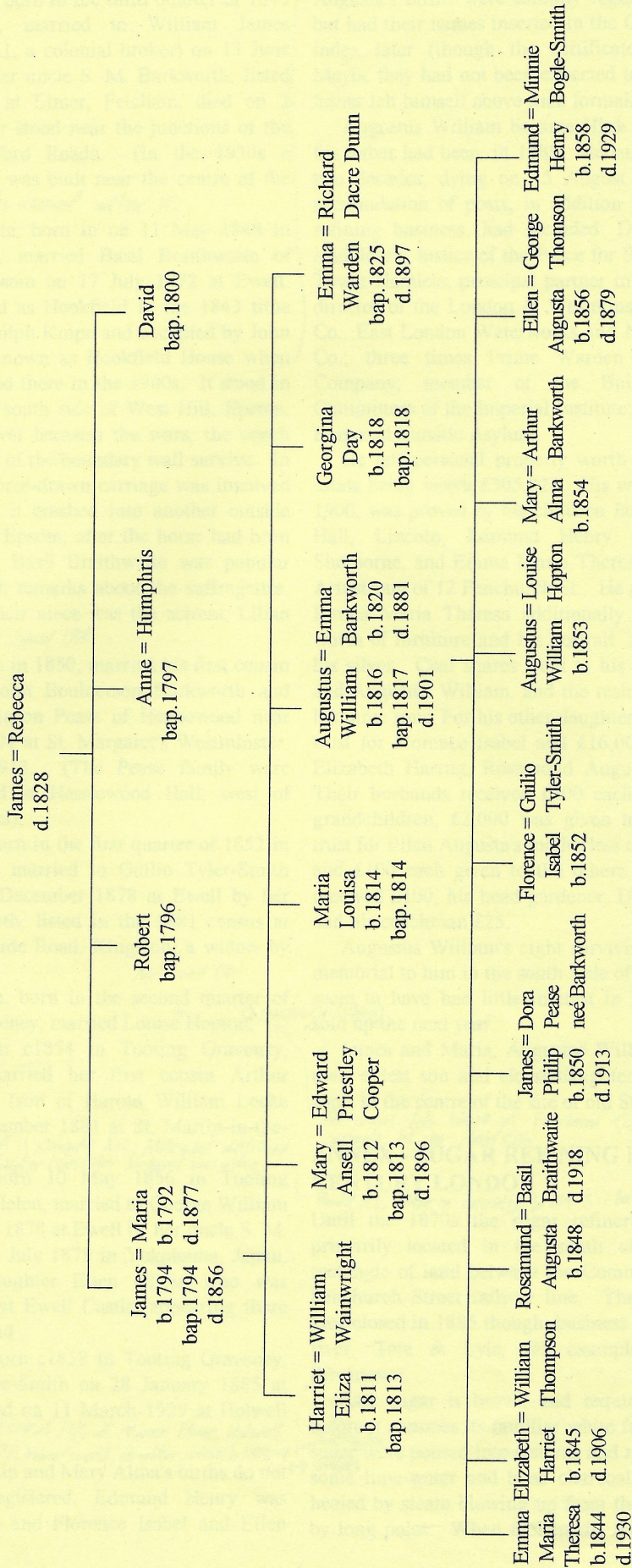
The surplus was to be divided in three shares between his son Augustus William and his daughters Harriet Eliza, wife of William Wainwright, and Emma Warden, wife of Richard Dacre Dunn, but with Augustus William getting £2,000 less than his sisters because he had had a £2,000 greater marriage settlement than his sisters.

His total wealth is unknown (probate records begin in 1858), but £10,000 in 1856 was equivalent to £1.12 million in 2022.

A codicil added on 14 February 1855 stated that as Peter Ewart had died, Charles Bladon Carruthers of Norwood was to be made a replacement trustee. The roles of executor and trustee were separated, with his son Augustus William and sons-in-law William Wainwright and Richard Dacre Dunn becoming executors.

The 1861 census lists Maria Gadesden as having four servants at Ewell Castle: a cook, a housemaid, a kitchen maid and a butler. The gardener had his own house. By 1871 Maria was living at Hessle House (now The Elders nursing home), Epsom Road, again with a cook, a housemaid, a kitchen maid and a butler. Kelly's Directories indicate that she moved sometime between 1867 and 1871. She died at Hessle House on 10 August 1877 (supposedly aged 86).

THE GADESSEN FAMILY TREE



Ashtead Bells and Mrs. Greville Howard

The recent article on memorial fountains mentioned that the ring of bells at Ashtead had been augmented in honour of local benefactor Mrs. Greville Howard. The ringing chamber at Ashtead, not normally open to the public, contains this attractive memorial.



THE PEAL OF EIGHT BELLS, IN THE TOWER OF THE PARISH CHURCH, ASHTEAD, SURREY.
CAST & HUNG BY MEARS & STAIRBARK, OF LONDON. WEIGHT OF TENOR 14 CWT. NOTE F.

The original six bells presented to Ashtead by Lord Dudley and Ward in 1725, becoming useless were recast into the present peal in 1875, when two new bells were added as a mark of affectionate respect to the Honourable Mrs. Greville Howard.
William Manby Colegrave, Rector. John Agate & Edward Adams, Churchwardens.

Forthcoming Events

Esher District Local History Society: Gertrude Jekyll and Sources for Garden History

Saturday 10th September 2022 at 2:30pm at Holy Trinity Church Hall, Claygate, KT10 0JP. A talk by Julian Pooley. £3 for visitors.

Surrey Archaeological Society: Heritage Open Day : Abinger Research Centre and Library

Thursday 15th September 2022, at 10am - 3pm, Hackhurst Lane, Abinger Hammer, RH5 6SE. Free.

Surrey Archaeological Society: Mediaeval Studies Group: Pottery Day

Saturday 1st October 2022, at 10am - 3pm, East Horsley Village Hall, Kingston Ave, East Horsley, KT24 6QT.

Surbiton and District Historical Society: Jacobites and International Intrigue

Tuesday 4th October 2022 at 7pm for 7:30pm, The cornerHOUSE Arts Centre, 116 Douglas Rd, Surbiton, KT6 7SB. A talk by Mr Ralph Thompson. £2 for visitors.

Surrey Archaeological Society: Roman Studies Group: AGM and Zoom talk on the Colchester Vase

Tuesday 4th October 2022, at 7:30pm, by Zoom for Roman Studies Group members. Talk by Joanna Bird.

Surrey Archaeological Society: Visit to Crofton Roman Villa, Orpington

Wednesday 5th October 2022, at 10:30am - 12:30pm, Crofton Road, Orpington, BR6 8AF. £2 entrance fee (£1 seniors). Make your own way. If you are interested, please e-mail John Felton at john.felton@ntlworld.com

Surrey Archaeological Society: Surrey Local History Committee: Conference : Poverty "You will have the poor with you always"

Saturday 8th October 2022, at 9:45am - 3:30pm, Surrey History Centre 130 Goldsworth Road, Woking, GU21 6ND.

Surbiton and District Historical Society: Title TBA

Tuesday 1st November 2022 at 7pm for 7:30pm, The cornerHOUSE Arts Centre, 116 Douglas Rd, Surbiton, KT6 7SB. A talk by Mr Matthew Bowman. £2 for visitors.

MEMBERSHIP MATTERS

Obituary for John Norrington

Ian West

John Norrington, who died in July, was on the committee of Nonsuch Antiquarian Society (a predecessor of EEHAS) from the mid-60s until the late 1970s. He had joined the Society as he and his wife, Jeanette, were interested in local history. John could date his family back to the oldest records in Epsom Church and then in those of Ewell Church, which go back further; Jeanette could only do so in the Epsom records.

The processing (pot washing) of the finds from the King William IV site took place in the loft of one of the outbuildings at the rear of the Norringtons' builder's yard/shop in the Upper High Street, Epsom prior to relocating to the Temples' house where there was more room to layout the finds. Access to the their 'truck' was very helpful: moving the salvaged features from the Shrubbery (a large house in Epsom demolished in 1977), relocating the NAS/museum store from the Upper Mill to Ewell Court and collecting/removing materials from the Old Church Tower.

My favourite venue for Committee meetings was at the Norringtons', where they were held in the 'museum' and one could enjoy looking at the irons and other 'tools' that they had collected.

We welcome the following new members:

Mr T Shier

Mrs J M Sagar

For those paying pay standing order, our new bank details are:

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

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

Useful contact details

To contact any of the committee please e-mail epsomewellhistory@btinternet.com

President: Jon Cotton MA, FSA

Chairman: Vacant

Secretary: Nikki Cowlard, 1 Norman Avenue, Epsom KT17 3AB (01372) 745432

Treasurer: Jane Pedler

Archaeology Officer: Frank Pemberton

Conservation Officer: David Hartley

Membership Secretary: Doreen Tilbury, 31 West Hill Avenue, Epsom KT19 8LE
(01372) 721289

Newsletter Editor: Jeff Cousins

Programme Secretary: Hugh Ricketts

Please send copy for the next newsletter to the Newsletter Editor by 12 October 2022.

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