



NEWSLETTER

2017, ISSUE 4

September 2017

We welcome as new members:

Chairman's Notes

Following the generous bequest from Eve Myatt-Price the Committee has decided to use some of this to assist the Museum in purchasing a digital copy of three Manorial Court rolls for the period 1485-1509 currently held in Arundel Castle.

We recently carried out a quick W/B on works for a new disabled access to St Martins Church Hall, Epsom. In the event little archaeology was revealed; however, a rather odd gravestone, sadly missing its top, was noted buried vertically in the ground between two existing known graves, nos 120 & 121 on the churchyard plan. There would thus seem to be a missing grave although we will not know who it contains.

Inside this issue:

June Meeting: Curtis family of Ewell 2

July Meeting: Visit to Woodcote Green House 4

August Members' Meeting 4

The Story Behind a Postcard 5

The Mill Race of the Lower Mill 8

Forthcoming events 13

Works to build a substantial extension to Grove School in Ewell is now underway. This is on the site of 27/29 West and their rear gardens and adjacent to the known Roman sites excavated in 1939 and 1972. In 1962 when the cottages were demolished the Society recorded a chalk lined well of apparently post-medieval dated. The area was also the site of West Street Farm barns. Provision for archaeological work was included in the planning permission and we understand this is to be carried out by SCAU. We hope this will; be better supervised than the work on the Cheam Motors site and the Granary!

Lecture Diary

October 4th Community Archaeology in Farnham: Anne Sassin-Allen.

November 1st Freemasonry – what is it all about: Robert Dobbie.

December 6th Christmas Party.

Meetings are held on the first Wednesday of each month at St. Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell KT17 2BB.

Doors open 7.45 for 8pm start. Members free, visitors £4, includes refreshments.

June Meeting – The Curtis Family of dairy farmers and Ewell – Richard Selley

Steve Nelson

Richard Selley spoke to us about the Curtis family of dairy farmers to whom he is directly related. He has researched his family history and disentangled the often complex family and business succession throughout the C19, beginning with a Thomas Curtis born in Frome St Quintin, Dorset in 1775. He had a number of children and one, Harriot, born 1808 married a John Curtis (apparently no relation) in Balham in 1834. He was a market gardener and in the 1841 census her father had also moved to Balham to live with them, though quite why is unknown.

In 1851 Harriot and Charles, described as nurseryman and florist, were at Balham Road Streatham with their three children, the eldest being another Charles. It was Charles who married Clara Isabella, and it was this couple that Richard has termed the dynamic duo; they had five children including Richard's grandfather, and really developed the market garden business to dairy farmers on an increasingly successful scale in the second half of the C19. In 1843 the nursery business was sold and eventually they changed from gardeners to dairymen.



John and Harriett Curtis
Image courtesy of Richard Selley © 2014

Meanwhile the railway had first come to Ewell and Epsom in 1847 and it was probably this that encouraged Harriet and John to move their dairy herd cows to Ewell sometime between 1861 and 1871, Charles and Clara being married in Ewell in 1878. John Curtis died in 1871 and Harriot in 1878. The family moved to West Farm, Horton in 1886 and later held Manor Farm and Greenman Farm, both also at Horton. These were run as dairy farms, the milk

being transported to a dairy at Balham for treatment and distribution. There was a large shop on Balham High Road with a works in Chestnut Grove, and a huge number of milk hand carts which delivered locally. Clara was widowed in 1896 but lived on herself till 1952! It was Clara who developed the milk business further, as C I Curtis Ltd, with three of her sons. Sometime between 1903 and 1911 the family occupied Fitznells Farm in Ewell.

By the 1920s the hospital asylums were being built at Horton and gradually the farms were compulsorily purchased. At some time probably in the 1920s they closed the Ewell and Balham operation and moved to Home Farm, Effingham where they continued their dairy and milk distribution business until after the Second World War. Finally the family were on the move again and in 1949 they and their herd of Guernsey cows moved to Widdicombe Farm in Devon. The only reminder in Ewell now is Curtis Road off the Kingston Road near the Borough boundary with Tolworth.

Richard left us with a couple of queries which he has not fully answered, such as – when did the Curtis family move from Balham to Ewell, and when exactly from Ewell to Effingham. Also, did they own or lease the land they farmed? The answer to the last is that the farms in Ewell at least were always let, although CI Curtis Ltd did own the Effingham Home Farm.

A number of images that Richard showed us are on the Epsom & Ewell History Explorer website along with a potted history. The well-known photo of a Curtis milk float in c. 1923 shows bottles of milk as well as the traditional churns. Richard thought that Curtis's had begun bottling by 1893, which seems quite early.



July Meeting - Visit to Woodcote Green House

Nikki Cowlard

Members were offered the opportunity to visit Woodcote Green House, which is a private residence in the Woodcote area of Epsom. Ian West had carried out an historic survey of the house for the owners, John and Maggie Parsloe, which was published in June 2017 as Occasional Paper No.57. The building is of Spa period date, with evidence for the earliest part of the house being built between 1660-1680. The current owners took ownership of the house in 1977, and during subsequent works a number of interesting discoveries were made (you will have to read OP 57 to find out the details).



About twenty members were shown around the building in two groups by Ian West who pointed out features of interest as we went round, including the main staircase, the mantelpieces and the papier mâché boss over the stairs. Maggie and John had



kindly laid on refreshments and as it was a lovely warm summer's evening we were able to admire their beautiful garden and enjoy a glass of wine in good company. We are most grateful to the Parsloes for their hospitality and to Ian for showing us around the house.

August Members' Meeting

Nikki Cowlard

Our annual members' evening brought forth a variety of interesting talks, with **Ian West** starting the proceedings with '**a lead cistern from Woodcote House**'. He described a Grade II listed decorated tank, made in 1806, which was moved without listed building consent and then disappeared sometime after 2014. Ian then described a **mid 14th century beam** on a building in Halesworth, Suffolk which runs across the front of the jetty and shows an armorial shield flanked by 2 lions with animal decorations at each end.

Iain McKillop then told us about an ambitious project to restore **the palace of Het Loo** near Appeldoorn, Netherlands. It was built for William and Mary from 1685 but they never lived there as they ascended the English throne, and instead had apartments built at Hampton Court. After many alterations over the centuries the palace became run down. After undergoing renovations in the 1970s and 80s, it reopened in 1984 as a state museum. The external render was removed, the brickwork restored and the original parterres returned, as illustrated on contemporary plans.

Jeremy Harte described the recording that he and Steve Nelson had carried out during the 2016 renovations of the head race of the **Lower Mill on the Hogsmill** (the report is on pages 8-12). He told us something of the history of the mill, and showed pictures including that of the mill owner Robert Henderson and his family outside the mill house during the 1870s.

Elizabeth Bennett gave us a glimpse into her family history with **A Military Family**. Her Great-grandfather Arthur Bruton (b.1852) was a career soldier for more than 20yrs, ending up as a Quartermaster Sergeant. He and his wife Cordelia had 7 children, one of which was Ernest, Elizabeth's grandfather, who was born in 1893 in Broughty Castle near Dundee. Ernest and his brothers Thomas and Charles all joined the Royal Engineers at the outbreak of WW1 and fortunately all returned home. Her father Ernest was 16 in 1939, and joined the Home Guard until he was old enough to join up as a regular. He was part of the Battle of the Atlantic, on ships protecting supply convoys from USA. His ship was sent to ferry troops to the Normandy beaches on D-Day and he holds the Atlantic Star and the Légion d'Honneur, which was awarded to all surviving veterans in 2014.

Alison Cousins talked about **Auntie Elizabeth and her Brooch**. She had discovered that the brooch she had inherited had been attached to an invitation to a tea party hosted by the Bishop of London at Fulham Palace in 1902. Queen Alexandra paid for 10,000 maidservants to attend tea parties to commemorate Edward VII 's Coronation. Elizabeth was a domestic servant who started work at the age of 14 with the Priestley family in Herne Hill, staying with them until the last of the family died. The brooch is one of only 3 known to survive and Alison also has a chocolate box which was presented to each attendee.

Finally **Brenda Allen** showed us slides of **Mérida** (Spain), originally a Colonia established in the Roman province of Lusitania in 1st century BC. Sights to see in the city include two Roman bridges (the Puente Romano being one of the largest Roman bridges in Spain), two forums, the Teatro Romano (possibly the best conserved Roman theatre in Europe), the hippodrome, the Temple to Diana, several roman houses, a necropolis, reservoirs and an aqueduct. Brenda offered us a glimpse into some of the best preserved Roman remains in Spain.

The Story Behind a Postcard

Ian Tilbury

Several years ago, when I was collecting old local postcards, I acquired a card from a postcard fair in Surrey showing a photograph of Epsom College. I bought the card mainly for the picture, but it had been posted and when I got it home I had a chance to read the message on the back, which I thought was very poignant. For reasons that will become clear I sometimes wondered about the writer of the card, and what became of him.



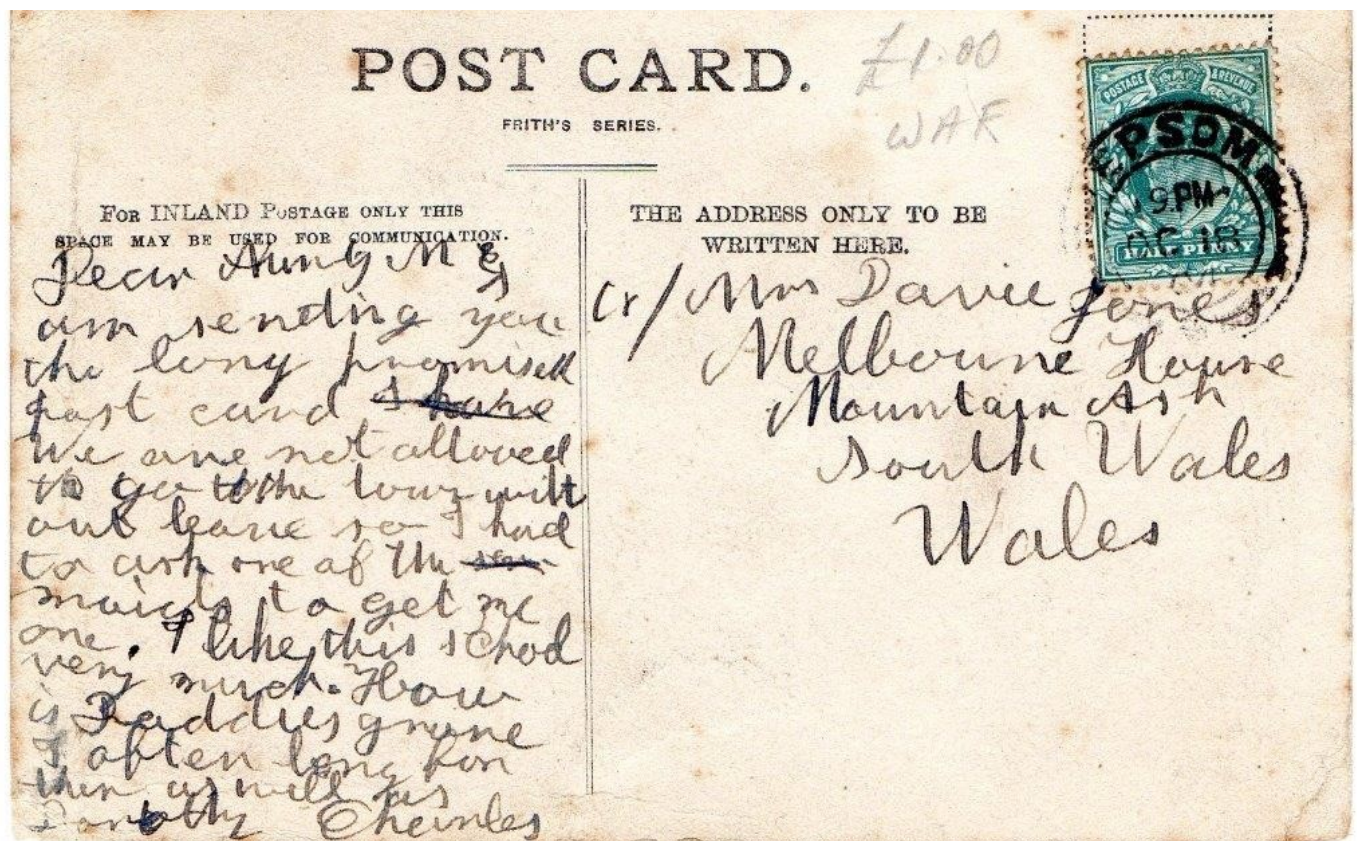
Then in 2016 Alan Scadding from Epsom College gave a talk to EEHAS about the College, with particular reference to WW1. I mentioned the card to him, and took up his offer to send

a copy of it to the College in the hope that their archive department could find out something of its background for me. My enquiry was passed on to exactly the right person – someone who collected picture postcards and enjoyed doing family history research. She found out quite a lot as I shall explain.

The card was posted in Epsom at 9.00pm on 18th October 1904, addressed to Mrs Davies-Jones in Mountain Ash, South Wales. The text of the card reads:

“Dear Auntie M E. I am sending you the long promised post card. We are not allowed to go to the town without leave so I had to ask one of the maids to get me one. I like this school very much. How is Daddies grave. I often long for him as well as Dorothy. Charles.”

On the front of the card is written: “With best love and wishes Charles.”



A number of thoughts struck me. Firstly, I had an idea that early on Epsom College had in particular educated the children of medical practitioners, and this was confirmed in Alan Scadding's talk. Charles had obviously lost his father. Had he been a doctor? Also, was Charles now an orphan, and who was Dorothy? In addition, given his likely age when he wrote the card he would probably have seen service in WW1. Did he survive?

Well, I now know that Charles was Charles William Saunderson Davies-Jones and that he was born on 22 May 1892, the son of Dr Daniel Davies-Jones MB MS MD and his wife Alice. They had married in 1889. Charles' father practised in Mountain Ash, Glamorgan for six years, but died of pneumonia in June 1903 when Charles was aged just eleven.

Dr Daniel Davies-Jones had apparently been very popular with the working men of the district, showing a deep interest in their welfare. He was also described as a diligent and committed member of the Bethlehem Calvinist Methodist Church in Mountain Ash.

Widowed Alice had two children. Charles of course, and perhaps Dorothy was her daughter. Alice was without means, and was entirely dependent on help from friends.

Alice applied to Epsom College for a Foundation Scholarship to provide a funded place for Charles. Her first request was refused and there is some confusion as to what then happened, but young Charles did start at the College on 13th September 1904. By this time his mother had moved to Mumbles near Swansea. Charles was initially in B House in the Lower School, progressing to Probert House in the Upper School. By all accounts he was an able student, was made a prefect and awarded the Brande Essay and Sterry prizes. He left the College in July 1910 and went to Edinburgh University where he studied medicine. On qualifying he worked at the City Mental Hospital, Littlemore in Oxfordshire, and at the Ashurst Hospital, also in Littlemore. He was appointed Medical Superintendent of the County Mental Hospital, Newport, Isle of Wight, and was Medical Officer for Mental Deficiency in the Community, also on the Isle of Wight. He was a member of the Royal Medical Psychiatric Association.

In WW1 he served in the RAMC, first as a dresser at Boulogne, then as a lieutenant and finally as a captain. He was awarded the 1914 Star and the British and Victory medals. He survived the war, and married in 1926. He seems to have been a regular contributor to the correspondence pages of the British Medical Journal, and wrote published papers on his specialism.

In the 1939 WW2 census Charles is shown as the Superintendent of Whitecroft Mental Hospital, Newport, Isle of Wight. That seems to have been a large establishment which by the 1990's suffered a similar fate as the Hospital Cluster in Epsom, being converted into a large housing estate.

Charles died on 23rd November 1962 on the Isle of Wight. To date no obituary of him has come to light, but I think he deserved one. He was working in a less popular field of medicine, and seems to have inherited his father's caring and compassionate nature. His father would surely have been proud of him.

I assume that the aunt young Charles was writing to was the wife of his late father's brother, as there was another Dr Davies-Jones working in the Mountain Ash area at the relevant time, but searching for Jones, or Davies-Jones in Wales can be a challenge!

What happened to Dorothy or Alice I do not know, nor how this postcard written 113 years ago by a young lad in Epsom and posted to Wales finished up in a postcard fair in Surrey. I am just glad that I found it.

Finding out so much about Charles was only possible through the efforts of Elizabeth Manterfield who took on the task of answering my questions about Charles. She works on the Epsom College archives, a valuable resource containing a wealth of information just waiting to be tapped. I am very grateful to her for her careful and diligent research.

Editor's note:

Daniel Davies Jones (no hyphen) looks to have married Alice Ellen S Jones in Bala district. Daniel Davies-Jones died in 1903 in Pontypridd district, age 44 (though there was also a Daniel Jones who died in the slightly nearer Merthyr Tydfil district, age 61). Dorothy M Davies-Jones married Kenneth F Platt in 1926 in Axbridge district. They had a son Robert A in 1931 in Bishops Stortford district.

The Mill Race of the Lower Mill, Ewell

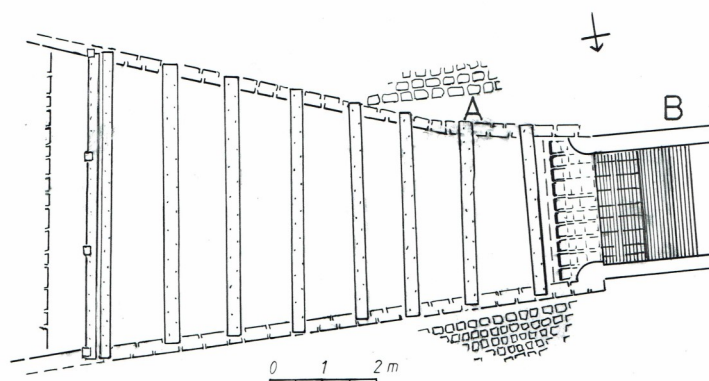
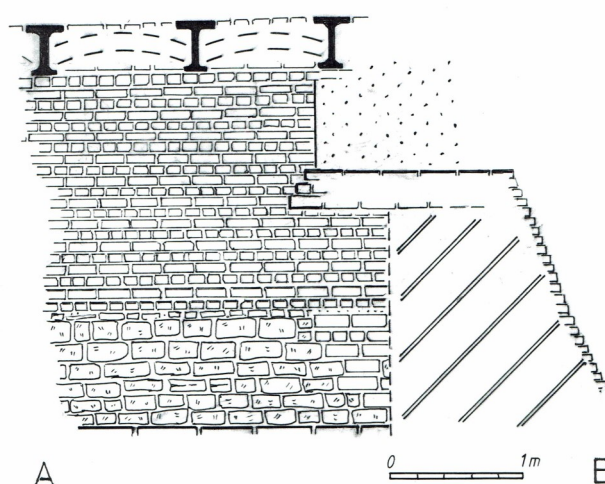
Stephen Nelson and Jeremy Harte

Report

In October 2016 the Borough Council undertook urgent repairs to the head race of the Lower Mill in Ewell. The mill building was demolished following a fire in 1938, but the miller's house survives; it is a listed grade II building which has been dated to the seventeenth century (West 1976). These repairs were made necessary by the apparent instability and loose masonry of the channel walls. A topographic survey of the whole structure was organised by Stillwater Associates for the Council in May 2016.

The Lower Mill was a straddle mill, with water running through the building. The head race, which penned water just before it fed the waterwheel, ran in front of the building where it was covered over, which is why it does not appear in old photographs. Repair works concentrated on this head race. The whole structure comprises two tapering walls, a brick crest slab bridging these walls, an upright inner wall which divides the head race from the wheel pit at the far end of the crest slab, a sloping outer wall of brick on the far side angled to follow the curve of the waterwheel, and finally a wheel pit continuing into the tail race that leads the water away. The depth and width of the tail race would appear to match the recorded dimensions of the waterwheel, which was described in a sales notice as being 9 feet 6 inches (2.9m) in diameter and 8 feet (2.44m) wide (*Times* 6 June 1856).

The works exposed a short section of the deep walls of the head race. These walls, with courses of chalk below and brick above, channelled water from the mill pond so that it could run over a long flat trough or penstock (now lost) and onto the overshot waterwheel. This lay in a wheel pit, divided from the head race by a ramp of inclined brickwork. The head race is 5.2m wide at the pond end and reduces to 2m, funnelling the water as it approaches the wheel. The structure, where excavated, is some 3m deep. It was covered by ten girders (of which one has since been removed). These girders were set into the top courses of the wall, where it could be seen that the top three courses of brickwork had been disturbed and rebuilt to



accommodate them. They were of cast iron I-section, 12 feet (3.66m) long and 9 by 4 inches (238 by 102 mm) in section; as originally laid, they carried two-course brick jack arches springing from the lower flange of each girder. The arches were then covered by a brick surface. (These arches have now been removed and the whole channel covered with a metal surface). On either side of the head race patches of granite sets remained. These can just be seen in old photos of the mill building before its demolition, and together with the brick cover of the channel, formed the frontage access to the Mill.



Jack arches above head race before removal

There is a double girder at the pond end, the outside or upstream of the pair carrying a cast iron bollard railing bolted to the leading edge with an integral block beneath. The railing is presumably contemporary with the girders. This last girder is marked:
HENRY PRINCE & Co PHENIX IRON FOUNDRY – SOUTHWARK 1872



The bricks of the head race are 225x100x65mm, as measured at the top course, and appear to have slight frogs. They are laid in English bond which gives a strength suitable for a retaining wall structure. The north wall of the pit is straight but the south wall has a change of angle near the wall separating the head race from the wheel pit. The upper 22 courses are all of one phase; for the top 16 courses the wall is straight, and below that there is offset coursing in both walls although the south wall is only offset downstream of the change in angle. Below this part of the wall there are three courses laid in a different brick, but also in English bond. Below that the south wall consists of six courses of squared chalk block; due to collapse, it was not possible to follow the northern wall at this level.



South wall: Chalk block with offset plinth at base



South wall: Original chalk block and two phases of brickwork

At about 0.8m below the girder level, at the point where the straight wall gives way to offset coursing, a brick crest slab of three courses spans the narrow end and extends over the wall of the wheel pit; it would have supported the upstream half of the penstock, with the other half extending downstream to drop the water onto the far side of the wheel. It appears to be tied into the side walls. Under the crest slab on the downstream side, the

wall which terminates the head race is more random built with chalk and brick. At the time of the current work there was a void under the brick slab, from which a temporary filling of bags of bentonite had just been removed. It is uncertain how the slab was supported in the past, although the engineers assumed it had been supported by a timber frame as some remaining timbers were still in place. An enamel sign from the time when allotments were established nearby in World War 2 was found in the head race, and pieces of structural timber were noted in the infill although these were left *in situ*. One piece appeared to be a wooden trough or culvert roughly 0.4m square, while the other resembled a section of a wooden shaft. It may be that these were dumped in the pit during consolidation at some point after the 1938 fire. The floor of the channel as it approached the dividing wall of the wheel pit was formed of thick timber planks which had the appearance of railway sleepers. A square-section strake nail, 0.18m long, was retrieved from these timbers and is now in the Museum (2016.050).

Historical Background

The mill site dates back to the Middle Ages, when it was created by directing the tail water of the Upper Mill to flow into a millpond embanked about 3m above the natural course of the river Hogsmill so that it could feed the Lower Mill and then drop back down into the old river course. The line of this embankment continues as the southern wall of the head race surveyed here, and this is strong presumptive evidence that the mill race has always occupied its present position. Certainly it is on its present course in the 1802 Enclosure Map. The eighteenth-century paper mill of William Jubb occupied the same site as the later mill building (Crocker, Day & Bedwell 2010). An early photograph shows people standing in front of the miller's house next to a timber-framed corn mill building which either is or occupies the same footprint as the earlier paper mill. Notes on the original photograph in the Museum (1973.027-004) identify the family as the Hendersons, in which case, from the ages of the children, it cannot be much earlier than 1874.

The construction date of the later mill building – the one which burnt down in 1938 – is usually taken from Stidder's statement (1990 p117) that "in 1896 the wooden mill was replaced by a much larger structure, which incorporated a roller milling system... and this led to the miller, Jesse Ayling, leaving apparently in disgust. In a letter published in *The Times*, he complained most bitterly against the introduction of the roller milling system". This statement should be taken with caution – not least because a search of The Times Digital Archive has failed to find any reference to Ayling, roller milling, or mills at Ewell in 1896. Furthermore, the main mill building and its numerous extensions as photographed and mapped in sales particulars of 1929 (Museum 2010.056-011) are the same as appear on the 1913 OS. It seems unlikely that so many additions would have taken place to the core building in only 17 years. In fact the mill building shown on the 1895 OS corresponds in outline to the main building recorded in the maps and plans of 1913 and 1929. It may therefore be older than we have previously thought, in which case the photograph of c.1874 would have been intended to record the last days of the wooden mill building before it was demolished and replaced. Certainly there are other Surrey mills of the 1870s which have the same rather gaunt and industrial appearance of the last-phase Lower Mill.

Interpretation

The latest phase of the head race is represented by the girders, which carry a date of 1872. However, it seems unlikely that they were laid in that year, because the photograph of the Henderson family, which cannot be earlier than 1874, shows an otherwise old-fashioned

and unaltered building. It is more likely that they were laid c.1875, as Henry Prince died in that year and shortly afterwards his foundry was closed down, when old stock like the girders might have been sold off cheap (Killock 2016). It follows that this was the date at which the weatherboarded mill was demolished and replaced by the more industrial brick building. The girders bridging the head race, with the jack arches between them to support a brick floor, may have been intended to support the weight of carts passing in front of the mill, since the lucam or extended loft for loading sacks lay beyond the covered head race.

The upper 22 courses of brickwork in English bond would appear to be of later eighteenth or early nineteenth century date, and might correspond with works undertaken between 1795 and 1832 when the old paper mill was converted to a corn mill. In that case the earlier three courses below this walling would be the remnants of a previous phase, perhaps to be associated with William Jubb's eighteenth-century paper mill. The lowest and earliest stretch of the wall is not easy to date. The use of chalk as a building material seems to have died out in this area after the opening of brickworks on Epsom Common, which would suggest an early modern or even medieval date for this phase.

The head race was there to feed water to a millwheel, and we know from the 1856 sales notice that this was 9 foot 6 in diameter and overshot – that is, the water was directed over the top of the wheel to fall on the far side. A later notice (Izzard 1910) confirms that it was still overshot after the rebuild of c.1875. However, it would have been a very tight fit to accommodate a wheel of this diameter into the existing mill race, even if we make allowance for the possibility that the floor of the tail race has been raised slightly in repairs following the 1938 fire. Certainly the walls of the tail race have had extensive repairs, and the sloping wall of brick which forms its upstream edge is not bonded into the flooring. It may be that in an earlier phase, the wheel was fed by water at a lower level; either it was breastshot, with the water entering buckets about halfway up on the wheel, or undershot, with the water running through a low gap to hit paddles at the bottom of the wheel. So far as we know, all medieval mills were undershot, so that must have been the original arrangement. In any case, it seems likely that the crest wall was installed in the nineteenth century, since its only purpose is to hold a penstock which would drop the water onto the overshot wheel. The end wall of the head race may have been built at the same time, since it contains a mixture of chalk and brick apparently reused from earlier work. This would explain why there is a head race at all: if the mill had originally been overshot, the millpond could have ended at a solid wall with the water running over a shallow channel to drop on the wheel. As it is, the head race appears to have been silted up to at least half its height, since the tooled faces of the chalk blocks appear relatively unworn, whereas if they had lined a channel of running water, they would have become smooth.

Crocker, Alan, Mary Day and Peggy Bedwell, "The will and probate inventory of William Jubb, 1697-1739, papermaker of Ewell", *Surrey History* 9 (2010) pp1-11.

Izzard, Percy W.D., "The Stan-Myln Flour Co.", *Daily Mail* c.1910: accessed at <http://www.epsomandewellhistoryexplorer.org.uk/Stn-MylnFlourCo.pdf>

Killock, Douglas, "From Bronze Age to bronze casting", *London Archaeologist* 14vii (2016)

Stidder, Derek, "The Watermills of Surrey", *Buckingham: Barracuda Books*, 1990

West, Ian, "The Lower Mill, Ewell", *Nonsuch Antiquarian Society Newsletter* 1976/1

Forthcoming Events

Surrey Archaeological Society: Open day at the Abinger Research Centre

Saturday 9th September 2017, from 10 am to 4pm, at Hackhurst Lane, Abinger Hammer.

Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society: Excavations on the Romano-British site at Flexford

Thursday 14th September 2017, at 8pm, Surbiton Library Halls, Ewell Road, Surbiton. A talk by David Calow - Hon Secretary of Surrey Archaeological Society, who directed the 2009 - 2015 excavations.

Leatherhead & District Local History Society: The Society's Oral History Service

Friday 15th September 2017, at 7:30pm for 8pm, Leatherhead Institute, 67 High Street, Leatherhead. A talk by Tony Matthews. £2.

Surrey Archaeological Society - Roman Studies Group: AGM and talk on Roman period settlement and land use in the Ouse Valley

Tuesday 3rd October 2017, at 7:30 pm, Leatherhead Institute, 67 High Street, Leatherhead. The talk is by David Rudling.

Surrey Archaeological Society - Surrey Industrial History Group: Start of weekly lecture series

Thursday 5th October 2017, at 10 am, Leatherhead Institute, 67 High Street, Leatherhead. Seats limited—contact Bob Bryson, meetings@sihg.org.uk.

Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society: The Great Barn at Harmondsworth in its village setting

Thursday 12th October 2017, at 8pm, Surbiton Library Halls, Ewell Road, Surbiton. A talk by Justine Bayley - Secretary of the Friends of the Great Barn at Harmondsworth.

Leatherhead & District Local History Society: Local Pop Musicians and recording in the 1950s

Friday 20th October 2017, at 7:30pm for 8pm, Leatherhead Institute, 67 High Street, Leatherhead. A talk by Chris Stagg. £2.

Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society: Portable Antiquities Scheme: Recent finds from Surrey

Thursday 9th November 2017, at 8pm, Surbiton Library Halls, Ewell Road, Surbiton. A talk by David Williams - Finds Liaison Officer for Surrey and east Berkshire.

Leatherhead & District Local History Society: West Horsley Place

Friday 17th November 2017, at The Theatre, Leatherhead. A talk by Bamber Gascoigne. Tickets required.

Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society

Founded 1960 Registered Charity No.259221

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Archaeology Officer: Frank Pemberton

Conservation Officer: Nikki Cowlard (see details above)

Membership Secretary: Doreen Tilbury

Newsletter Editor: Jeff Cousins

Programme Secretary: Vacant

If you are interested in this post please contact the Secretary.

Please send copy for the next newsletter to the Newsletter Editor by 4 October 2017.

***** Please note that this is earlier than usual *****

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