THE OLD BUILDINGS OF EWELL VILLAGE

A Documentary Timeline Prepared for the Millennium
By the Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society

KINGSTON ROAD AND MILL LANE

Lower Mill House

The Building
The front is early 18th century, possibly earlier work incorporated. Two storeys with two dormer windows in roof, one hipped, one gable ended. Central door in moulded door case. Two six-pane sash windows to right of door and one left plus one door. Four sash windows to first floor. Brickwork colour washed.

Its History
1408. Register or Memorial of Ewell. ‘And then next a water mill of the fee of the Abbot of Chertsey, which Thomas Hayton holds, with a large closed garden attached to the same on the king’s highway, leading from Ewelle to the Court of Ewelle called the Worthe Courte’.
1496. William Exham was said to be the freeholder of the Lower Mill.
1577. Thomas Taylor’s Survey. Nicholas Saunder owned the Lower Mill. It was described as two corn mills and a fulling mill.
1733. The mill was insured by William Jubb. He was described as a papermaker and
the mill as a corn mill and paper mill.

1738. A house described as a timber building was insured for £600 by the Hand in Hand Insurance Company. The property was described as a house; brewhouse; pantry; paper mills with rag house over the same; two water mills and mill house with store rooms over; corn mill with store rooms over; drying lofts; drying house and size house; finishing rooms.

1736. William Jubb the younger was born and three years later his father died, aged 42 years. His widowed mother insured the mills in 1745.

1752. William Wells, papermaker, insured premises. He repeated this in 1759.

1757. William Jubb the younger married Frances Burgis. They eventually had four daughters and two sons. One son, William, lived to 19 years, dying in 1784. The other, John, lived only one year.

1785. William Wells died aged 72 years.

1795. William Jubb the younger died. From this time the mill was no longer used for paper making but remained a corn mill. The timber mill was replaced by a larger wooden flour mill. Thomas Sanders took over the new mill having previously controlled the corn mill under Jubb's tenancy.

1803. Enclosure Award. The premises comprised two houses and yard, mill etc, garden, 2 roods 3 perches of land, freehold. It was owned by the trustees of the late William Jubb.

1832. From this date until 1862 there is no definite evidence as to who lived at the Lower Mill House although the Hall family seemed to run both the Upper and Lower Mills trading as Hall & Davidson. The owners of the property in 1837 were Richie, later known as Richie & Co. and later still as Richie and Cartwright. It would appear that Charles Hall, then a widower of 55 years, lived at Upper Mill House but ran both mills trading as Hall & Davidson.

1861. Robert Henderson, 36, miller, was a lodger at a house in Church Street.

1862. Robert Henderson, 38, married Ann, 29, the sister of Charles Hall Junior who died a year later aged 27. Robert Henderson then took over the management of both mills. The firm was still known as Hall & Davidson, a name that persisted at least until 1929.


1871. Census. Robert and Ann Henderson now had three children: William 6, Alexander 4, Annie, 1. They had three female servants, one of whom, Jane Hurr, was to remain in the household at least until 1891.

1881. Census. Robert Henderson was employing fourteen men and a boy at the Lower Mill. His wife and three children (William, Alex and Clara) were at home on census night.

1889. Ann Henderson died, aged 56.


1896. The wooden mill was replaced by a much larger structure with a roller milling system. This led to the resignation of William Ayling, the miller.

1897. Robert Henderson died aged 73. His sons William and Alex Davidson Henderson took over the business.

1918. William died, aged 54 years. At some stage the mills were taken over by Richard Henderson, presumably the son of either William or Alex.

1929. The two mills with their houses, four cottages, a house with adjoining undertaker’s premises and a house with a bakery were sold on behalf of Hall & Davidson at the London Auction Mart in Queen Victoria Street, EC4. The
Lower Mill House was described as having two reception rooms (19x14 and 17x14 feet), three principal bedrooms and a dressing room on the first floor, three bedrooms on the back level and extensive domestic offices. The Lower Mill closed down in 1929, but the Upper Mill continued to operate as a flour mill until 1952.

1938. The Lower Mill, then a factory making wooden goods, burnt down, but the house survived.

1952–6. Kelly’s Directories. The premises were occupied by Fitzgibbon & Murray Ltd, electrical accessories factor; Corbett & Bielby, organ builders; and Surrey Sheet Metal Crafts. This light industrial use was probably housed partly in additional premises built at the rear of Lower Mill House.

2000. The Lower Mill House is now used as offices.
70 Kingston Road

Its History
1577. Thomas Taylor’s Survey: ‘Thomas Blundell holdeth by Copy of Ewell a cotage & a garden plott abuttyng vpon the said waye from Ewell to Kingeston of the west and vpon the orchard of John Hitches of the north conteyning ½ rod’.
1593. John Blundell died and Thomas, son of Thomas, inherited. It later passed to Ann, only daughter of John Blundell.
1613–1640. The property passed to Roger and Jane Dover and then via the Waterer, Gurnett and Adams families to John Bonde and John Childe.
1688. Frances Boyse, widow, died and left property to her son, William.
1690. It then passed to Henry Balding of Nonsuch Park, yeoman.
1729. Balding’s widow Elizabeth bequeathed it to George Griffin, then only 4 years old. He died aged 8. John Challoner, the son of George Griffin’s aunt, was admitted to the property.
1754. John Challoner died. His wife, Jane, died in 1769 and their daughter, Ann, a year later, aged 24. Her husband, William Hall, the miller, inherited the premises.
1785. William Hall died and his second wife, Sarah inherited the property.
1802. Enclosure Award. Two houses, garden and orchard, copyhold.
1837. Sarah Hall died and her son Charles Hall, miller, inherited.
1838. The occupier was now William Staples, blacksmith and wheelwright. He continued to occupy along with his family, until at least 1861, when he was 66 years of age.
1861. The property was enfranchised.
1871. The occupier was now William Shrubbs, shoeing smith, and the owner was George White of Epsom. William Shrubbs was 53, and had a wife, a daughter Mary, one female servant and a lodger, also a smith.
1881. William Shrubbs was still in occupation. The adjoining premises on the same site were occupied by William Waters, 52, a gardener and his wife, 55, a shopkeeper. Shrubbs and Waters were now joint owners.
1891. Mary Shrubbs, 59 and Sarah Waters, 70, both widows, continued in occupation.
Mary Shrub was described as an employer and therefore appeared to have carried on with the forge.
1895. William Parrett, blacksmith, now occupied the property
2000. The blacksmith's business is now run by Henry’s son Gordon and his grandson, Michael.
5 Mill Lane

The Building
15th-century weather boarded cottage on a roughhewn wooden frame with wattle and daub infill and a lath and plaster external skin.

Its History
1577. Thomas Taylor's Survey: ‘George Dowce holdeth by copy of Ewell a tenemente a yarde a barn a stable a hovell a garden & orchard in the tenure of the same George Dowce & James Spike’.
1596–1712. Various members of the Dowce family owned and sometimes occupied the premises.
1712. James Dowce surrendered the property to David Griffin.
1766. David Griffin sold the premises to James Hebard.
1796. James Hebard, son of the above, cornchandler, surrendered the property to Richard Bushell, carpenter.
1802. Enclosure Award. House and garden, 20 perches in total. Owner Richard Bushell.
1828. Richard Bushell sold property to son-in-law Thomas Molineux. A barn and stable were demolished and an additional five cottages were built on the site.
1841. Poor Law Award. Molineux owner. Rateable value £4 10 shillings.
1844. The occupiers were Henry Harman, Mary Sawyer, Edward Cowley, George Hopper and Francis Rowley.
1848. David Erskine Forbes was admitted to properties.
1877. David Erskine Forbes was declared a bankrupt. Trustees sold the six cottages to Mary Carlisle of The Grange.
1940. A Mrs Budd lived at these premises.
1942. 5 Mill Lane and the other five cottages were sold. The Grange was pulled down about 1950 and St. Mary’s Close built on its site.
1952–6. William Jilks was occupier of 5 Mill Lane.
1985. All the Mill Lane cottages were enlarged and modernised.
CHESSINGTON ROAD AND SPRING STREET

Fitznells

The Building
The oldest surviving building on the site is the two-storey solar block with stone blocks from Merton Priory being used as foundations to the timber frame. This would date the solar block to 1538–40 which would be compatible with the detail of the original window and crown post roof. In the early 17th century the present 2½ storey triple gabled facade was added to the solar block and windows were added. An 18th century conversion had divided the solar room into smaller rooms and attics. The right-hand wing, two-storey brick with string course and slate roof, is early 19th century.

Its History
1239. Gilbert, nephew of Robert rector of Cuddington, married Agnes, sister of Walter of Basingstoke (later known as Walter of Merton, and founder of Merton College, Oxford).
1258. Gilbert died and was succeeded by William of Ewell.
1311. The estate passed to Sir Robert fitz Neil, whose wife was Grace, the only surviving daughter of Gilbert and Agnes. Walter of Merton was Robert's guardian.
1349. Grace died and the estate passed to her eldest daughter, also Grace, who married John Griffiths.
1386. The estate then passed to John de Campeden.
1408. Register or Memorial of Ewell: ‘And then next to the said lane, on the eastern side, is situate a capital tenement with a close to the same called Fitzneeles, which Thomas Aylward holds’.
1413. Thomas Aylward died and Robert Leversegge bought the estate.
1438. It was sold to John Iwardeby, who was succeeded later by his son, also John.
1542. Dame Joan St. John, daughter of John Iwardeby, sold it to Edmund Horde. It remained in the possession of the Horde family, having passed through
Thomas, William and another Thomas up to 1662. The last Thomas conveyed it to Jane Hope widow.

1577. Thomas Taylor’s Survey: ‘Horde holdeth freely his Mannor howse of Fennelles the yarde stable twoo barns a garden plots a kitchen a cowhouse an orchard & a pightell of land abutting vpon the said lane leding from Robertstrete & Northcrofte to the Ryver of the southe & west partes vpon a Close of the said horde called Milleclose of the Northe parte & vpon the said Ryver of thest parte conteyning by estimacion 4 acres’.

1693. John and Mary Harvey surrendered the estate to Thomas Turgis.

1704. Thomas Turgis willed it to his kinsman, William Newland. On his death his heirs were two daughters, one married to Philip Cantillon and the other to Robert Dillon. They sold the estate to Anthony Chamier of Epsom, a friend of Samuel Johnson.

1780. Anthony Chamier left Fitznells in trust for his wife and on her death to his nephew, John Chamier. He sold it to Thomas Calverley who in turn willed it to his son Thomas at his death in 1797.

1802. Enclosure Award. The farmhouse, yard and orchard occupied about 3 acres, the farmland covered an area of about 93 acres. Thomas Calverley was the owner.

1841. Poor Law Award. Fitznells and North Looe Farms were assessed together at £350 per annum. Thereafter the rates varied from £280 to £391.

1841. Fitznells was occupied by James Gorely, farmer, and William Strudwick, agricultural labourer, and their families.

1842. Thomas Calverley died aged 74 years. His estate was eventually acquired by his great nephew, Hector Munro. James Gadesden bought Calverley’s mansion, Ewell Castle.

1851. The occupier was John Mawer, 30, farmer, with his wife Ann, a female servant and an agricultural labourer as a lodger.

1854. Hector Munro sold Fitznells, North Looe and Ruxley Farms to James Gadesden.

1857. Both Fitznells and North Looe Farms were run by S. H. Webb.

1861. Fitznells was occupied by William Wilders, 45, distiller, his wife Mary, a son, also a distiller, and four servants. It is possible that it was at this time that the 19th century extension was built.

1871. The occupant was William Dover, farmer, wife, son and 2 servants.

1878. Edward Symes, farmer, was now the occupier


1899. Ernest Hillyard occupied the farmhouse.

1909. Clara Curtis and her two sons were the occupiers and ran a dairy, using the milk from their herds, in the High Street. They were still there in 1926.

1934. Mrs Batho was now the occupier. She was followed by Horace O’Brien by 1940 and by Percy Turnbull by 1952.

1956. The property was taken over by Southern Music Training Centre, teachers of music. It remained a music school cum private dwelling until 1988.

1988. The building was refurbished as office accommodation for Conifercourt Property Holdings Ltd.

2000. It is now in use as doctors’ surgeries.
Its History

1338. Fitznell’s Cartulary. John le Parker gave to ‘John my son’ the tenement built between the tenement of William Kyppyng on the west and the messuage sometime of John Mannyng on the other side.

1372. Fitznell’s Cartulary. The tenement and curtilage, lately acquired of John Parker by Walter de Merstham, rector of the church of Ewell and Stephen Atte New, were confirmed to Richard Parker of Blechingeleigh. It is described as the tenement sometime of John Parker, between the tenement of John Kyppyng on the west and the messuage sometime of John Mannyng on the east, together with a curtilage lately of John Kyppyng lying between the curtilage lately of Robert Fitznell on one side and that of Alice Wrynklelot on the other, containing in length from the said tenement of John Parker towards the south, 5 perches and 10 feet; together with the undermentioned lands in the town of Ewell.

c.1400. Fitznell’s Cartulary. Among properties in Wallington Fee was that of Parker, opposite Cakeswelle, a messuage situate between messuage of the late Laurence de Codynton on the E and the tenement of John Kyppyng on the west of which Richard Parker now holds. Also next Cakes Welle a tenement upon which is built a byre and part of a barn with a certain empty place adjoining, between the gate of Thomas Hayton on the W and Cakes Welle on the east, which Thomas Hayton now holds of the lord by a rent of 3s yearly and suit of court.

1408. Register or Memorial of Ewell: ‘A messuage of Waletons fee, which Richard
1437. Robert Hall, sometime Parker. Tenement and garden of old Catewell and ½ acre.

1507. Tenement next to Cateswell on which is built one bovaria and part of a barn with some vacant ground between the gate of Thomas Hayton on west and Cateswell on east that Thomas Hayton formerly held of the lord.

1577. Thomas Taylor’s Survey: ‘Henry Hall holdeth by Copy of Fennelles a tenement with a kitchen barne & owltett a yarde garden & orchard abutting upon the Landes of Nicholas Saunder of thest and west partes upon the lande of Peter More of the south parte & upon the said Beggerstrete of the northe parte cons by estimacion ½ acre’.

1604. John Hall surrendered a tenement and garden called Catewell to Edward Hall.

1617. Edward Hall surrendered and Edmund Cordwell admitted. By 1637 he had surrendered to Nicholas Knapp who in turn surrendered the premises to Henry Fendall and his wife Ann in 1662.

1688. Ann Fendall, then Ann Baxter, leased the premises to William Shrawley for 21 years.

1695. Henry Forman was admitted.

1698. Henry died. His son, an infant, was in the custody of his mother Elizabeth Forman until 1705 when he was presented.

1742. Catherine Forman, sister and heir of Henry Forman, Jnr, surrendered to George Lewen who in turn surrendered to the use of Richard Thompson and John Storke. By 1753 Robert Fowle and John Badcock had been admitted.

1760. Robert Fowle died and his sister surrendered the property to William Baldwin.

1783. William Baldwin, hop merchant, surrendered to Simon Barratty. The occupiers were now Roger Peck and James Daubin. It passed to John Cholmley in 1799.

1802. Enclosure Award no. 318. House, offices, yard and garden, 1 acre 1 rood 22 perches. John Cholmley was the owner.

1809. John Cholmley died.

1828. Philip Cutler, mealman, was occupier.


1838. Ede erected a brewhouse and malthouse at the side of Spring House (afterwards part of Chessington Lodge).

1841. Poor Law Award. George Ede was still owner and occupier. Rateable value £27.

1841. Census. Ede was occupier along with Cutler, now 55 years of age. Ede had a wife, three sons and a daughter.

1845. Property acquired by Frederick White, common brewer.

1850. Philip Cutler died.

1851. John Roffey, proprietor of houses, was the occupier. He was 45 years old, and had a wife, two sons and three daughters, also four servants.

1857–78. William Willion, 59, member of stock exchange, and his two sisters lived at Spring House until 1878 at least.

1860. The extension was being used by Thomas Yuill, 53, as a washing factory. The owner, George Torr, of Garbrand Hall, gave Yuill notice to quit because the Hogsmill was becoming contaminated by the discharge from the laundry. By 1873 the owner was Mrs Torr.

1881. J. Soady was the occupant of the premises. By 1887 Mrs Taylor had become the occupier.
1891. Edward Taylor, 45, clerk to the House of Lords, occupied the property, with his wife, daughter and three servants.
1905. Andrew Dudgeon had now become the occupier.
1923. Lady Bell was now the owner of Spring House, with Andrew Dudgeon still the occupier. By 1934 a Mrs Gibson occupied the property.
1936. Premises were acquired by Albert Nicholls, barrister, of Chessington House. He became the freeholder. From 1938 to at least 1940 Manson Gibson was the occupier.
1952. By now the premises had been split into three flats: flat 1, Mrs. Ruth Floor; flat 2, Willoughby’s Consolidated Co Ltd, a financial company; flat 3, Mrs. Elizabeth Potterton
1956. Flat 1 was occupied by Alfred Elliott; flat 2 still by Willoughby’s; flat 3 by Grygier Tadeusz, PhD.
2000. The property has remained split into three flats.
Chessington House

The Building
Early 18th century and later. Central doorway with late Victorian porch over and door case with pilasters and fanlight in pediment. Two sash windows on each door and three on first floor. Three sash windows in tiled mansard roof.

Its History
1408. Register or Memorial of Ewell: ‘And then next a tenement of Mordons fee, which Thomas Kypping holds’.
1577. Thomas Taylor’s Survey: ‘Nicholas Saunder holdeth frely as parcell of Buttalles an orchard out ageinst his dwelling house there called Kippinges abutting vpon the landes of Henry Hall of thest vpon landes of Frauncis Saunder & of Nicholas Fenner the yonger of the southe vpon the orchard of John Whitfelde of the west & vpon Beggerstrete of the Northe conteyning by estimacion 1 acre’.
1669. The property was owned by William Saunders and occupied by Thomas Saunders. Later that year it was owned by Thomas Turgis.
1703/4. The property was owned by William Newland.
1802. Enclosure Award. House, garden and orchard, 1 acre 1 rood 8 perches, all freehold except an orchard which was copyhold of Fitznells manor. Owned by Thomas Sanders.
1845. Mary Mason died, aged 88 years.
1845. Augustus W. Gadesden of Ewell Castle became the new owner.
1851. Samuel Barrett, 37, surgeon, occupied the house, with his wife, two sons and four servants. He died in 1868.
1861. George Hardingham, 51, barrister, occupied the house with his wife and one servant.
1867. Kelly’s Directory. Richard Dansey Green-Price was occupier.
1871. Census. Richard Dansey Green-Price, 38, solicitor, was still the occupier, with his wife, four children and four servants.
1881. Thomas Mercer, 42, merchant, occupied the house with his wife, children and
four servants

1881. Augustus Gadesden was still the owner.

1891. Census. Thomas Mercer was still there. He continued to live in the house until at least 1915. He might have lived there until he died in 1926. His wife died in 1936 at the age of 84 years.

1932. Albert Nicholls occupied Chessington House and remained there until his death in 1987. He was a barrister who specialised in planning law. He was also a local Councillor, Mayor in 1944/5, and Chairman of the Nonsuch Society. He was 88 years old at his death.

2000. The house is still in private residential use.
HIGH STREET (EAST SIDE)

9 High Street

The Building
Late 16th century, wing to left refronted early 19th century. Two storeys, colour washed roughcast, sash windows. Shop front of 1838 with shallow canted shop window. Side elevation has exposed timber framing.

Its History
1577. Thomas Taylor’s Survey: ‘Nicholas Saunder holdeth by Copy of Ewell a tenemente being an Inne called the Redd Lyon with a barn one stable a yarde backeside twoo little gardens abutting vpon landes of the said Nicolas being Copyholde of the south vpon the said strete or highwaye leдинg thorough Ewell to Kingeston of the west vpon the parsonage landes of thest & vpon frehold landes of the said Nicholas of the Northe conteyning by estimacion 3 rod’.
1595. The property is referred to as the Red Lyon, late Edward Marland. After this it passed through the hands of Nicholas Saunder, Sir Francis Carew and Edmund Kidderminster, Arthur Garway, Nicholas Knapp, Nicholas Baxter and wife Ann (née Fendall), Henry Fendall and Thomas Williams.
1736. The property, now called the Queens Head, was leased to John Chelsome for 21 years.
1759. Thomas Williams surrendered tenement to the use of his will referring to the tenants, ‘heretofore Chapman, now in tenure of William Chelsome’. A year later, Thomas Williams transferred the property to George Glyn, who was in the guardianship of his father, Richard Glyn.
1782–6. The premises were occupied by Alfred Bliss, veterinary surgeon and farrier, and later by Richard Bliss, millwright and whitesmith.
1787. Sir George Glyn, the 2nd Baronet, leased it to Henry Kitchen for 21 years.
1802. Enclosure Award no. 231. A freehold house in an area of 10 perches owned by Sir George Glyn.
1828. The premises were occupied by William Smith, blacksmith and farrier.
1837. The premises were occupied by Bliss and Willis; a year later a shop front was inserted into the front facade of the building.


1841. Census. Richard Bliss, ironmonger, was now 75. Henry Willis, 45, had a wife, one son and two daughters.

1845. Henry Willis the elder took over as ironmonger and brazier.

1851. Henry Willis still had a wife and three children at home.

1861. He was now a widower and had only one son and one daughter living with him.

1871. Henry Willis was now aged 70 and shared his home with his son and daughter in law, his daughter and two grandsons, Clodesley and John Ordway.

1881. Willis’ son Henry was now head of the household and ran the shop although Henry the elder still lived in the property. He died in 1884, aged 83 years.

1905. John Ordway Willis took over the business.

1946. Margaret Glyn died and the property was sold.

1952. John Willis died and the business was continued for a short time by Mrs. Willis and Mr. Hodges, a local ironmonger.

1956. The business was now owned by Hodges, then Chance, who ran it as a general hardware store, until it was taken over by Booth’s Antiques.

2000. Booth’s Antiques still occupy the premises.
11 and 13 High Street

The Building
16th century and later. Nos 11, 13 and part of 15 were built as one unit and have a continuous jetty, but no. 15 will be dealt with separately as it had a more distinct history than the property to the left. What is now regarded as two adjacent properties was probably three in earlier times as there are three front doors. Ian West in his Buildings in Ewell (1974) describes the whole property as two storeys with plastered jettied timber framing, six casement windows to first floor, and on the right hand three modern lead ones. Ground floor has from left to right, a doorway, small modern shop window, sash window, door, modern sash, door, modern sash. Old tiled roof. Cellar at each end. The remaining part of No. 15 is not jettied and is double canted to corner. Modern lead windows, plain 19th century shop front, old tiled roof, plastered elevations. The jettied part is mid-16th century while the other part is c.1600. Cloudesley Willis in A Short History of Ewell and Nonsuch mentions a wooden cellar lattice and a front door with a hatch or upper half; these are no longer there.

![Image of 11 and 13 High Street]

Its History
1577–1759. The jettied buildings passed through the same ownership as No. 9 High St and No 15 High Street. They passed from Nicholas Saunter to Carew and Kidderminster, then to Alexander Clifford and wife Jane, then from Henry Garraway to Nicholas Knapp. They then passed by inheritance to Ann Fendall. She married Nicholas Baxter and the houses then went to Henry Fendall. After this they passed to Thomas Williams, his wife Anne and then to her eldest son, Thomas.

1760. The properties were acquired by George Glyn and remained in Glyn hands for nearly 200 years.

1760–1802. Peter Collins, Seymour, Hotchkin and Scotcher were among the tenants. George Millet, glazier, Widow Bowen, Thomas Rau, baker, William Bailey, John Allingham, collar maker all leased the houses at various times.

1802. Enclosure Award no.235. The properties, together with No. 15, were described as three houses and gardens.
1841. Poor Law Award no. 357. John Griggs owner, and James Hills occupier.
Rateable value £5 10s.
1841. Census. John Grix, gardener, William Callingham, ag. lab., and James Hills,
shoemaker lived there with their families.
1851. Census. Stephen Blaber, labourer, George Callingham, plumber and James
Hills, shoemaker.
1861. Census. William Baker, carrier, George Callingham, plumber and James Hills,
shoemaker were the tenants.
1871. Census. The three houses seem to have become two as only two families
occupied the site – William Baker, carrier, at no. 11 and Joseph Harper, a
Greenwich pensioner, at no. 13. Joseph Harper had two lodgers – John
Wiltshire, gardener and Henry Sturman, blacksmith.
1881. Census. William Baker was still there and in the other house was Elizabeth
Birdseye, widow, who had James Wilkins, gardener as a lodger.
1891. Census. Mary Ann Baker, widow, carrier and fly proprietor lived in one house
and Elizabeth Birdseye lived in the other with their families.
2000. Since 1926 No. 11 has housed a cab business, run by Jack Launchbury &
Son, then the Ewell Coal and Coke Offices, later an antiques shop and now a
solicitor’s office. No. 13 High Street remained residential until 1987 when it
became Dolls’ House Antiques.
15 High Street

The Building
Ian West in *Buildings in Ewell* (1974) describes no. 15 as being partly in the jettied range continuing nos. 11 and 13, with the remaining part of no. 15 not jettied and double canted to corner. Modern lead windows, plain 19th-century shop front, old tiled roof, plastered elevations. Jettied part mid-16th century, the other part c.1600.

![Image of 15 High Street](image)

Its History
1577. Thomas Taylor’s Survey: ‘Nicholas Saunder, gent, holdeth by Copy of Ewell one tenemente being the Corner House with a little backside in the tenure of William Parkhurst and another tenemente, a barns, a backside, a garden, an orchard situate near and by the townhouse of Ewell abutting upon the landes of the said John Collyns of thest upon the highways or strete there of the southe and west parses and upon other Copyhold landes of the said Nicholas there in tenure of the forsaid John Collyns of the north parse conteyneyng by estimacion ½ acre’.

1595–1760. The property at 15 High Street passed through the same ownership hands as nos. 9, 11 and 13 from 1595, as detailed in the Manorial Court Rolls. Nicholas Saunder sold it to Sir Francis Carew and Edmund Kidderminster, then it passed to Arthur Garway, Nicholas Knapp, Nicholas Baxter and wife Ann, Henry Fendall, Thomas Williams and finally to Sir George Glyn in 1760. Before 1760, when the Glyns acquired the property, it had been occupied by Henry Saunders and later by Samuel Delford, tailor. The Glyn family then held the property for almost 200 years.

1763. Goring, a schoolmaster, was the tenant, and then Stephen Spencer.

1802. Enclosure Award no. 235. The property at 15 High Street was lumped together with nos. 11 and 13 and described as three houses and gardens.


1841. Census. George Parker was the tenant. From 1837 until the 1930s the premises were used by an unbroken chain of grocers, some of whom were drapers also, some were also wine merchants.
1899–1926. Richard Bardwick lived there from 1899, followed by F.W. Platt, from about 1921. Uridge, until about 1926.
1930. The property became Threshers Market House stores
2000. It is now still an off licence, called Wine Rack.
17 High Street

The Building
17th-century house with rounded corner, two storeys, plastered, four windows (two sashes and two old light iron frame casements). Ian West in Buildings in Ewell (1974) describes it as early 17th century. Two storeys plastered, four windows (two sashes and two casement) to first floor. Simple 19th-century shop to angle of road (double canted) and two sashes with shutters to ground floor. Old tiled roof. Peggy Bedwell in Ewell Village Shops describes the premises, with the advice of Ian West, as an 18th-century timber-framed building built to fit the street line, with a 19th-century shop at one time divided for two families.

Its History
1577. Thomas Taylor’s Survey: ‘Henry Rogers holdeth freely of the said parsonage the North part of the said tenements conteyning on the streteside by measure l j foote with the garden orchard and backside abutting upon the said copyhold land of the south upon the said highwaye or strete leding thorough to Kingston and leading up to the Church of Ewell of the west and north partes and upon Blaunche Wilkins tenements of thest partes conteyning by estimacion ½ rod’.
1802. Enclosure Award no. 282. A house, shop and garden, 17 perches, freehold, owned by Sir George Glyn.
1828. Zachariah Vint, plumber and glazier, was the tenant. He died in 1838 aged 48.
1841. Poor Law Award no. 480.
1851. Census. Alice Vint, aged 64 was living in East Street, Epsom.
1857. W. Killick, 35, painter, was the occupier, along with his wife Frances, 3 children and a servant. James Baker, miller’s man, and his wife also shared the premises. William Killick was to be the occupier of the house and shop until nearly the end of the century.
1871. Census. Killick described himself as an estate agent
1891. Census. Killick described himself as a builder. He died in 1897 aged 82 years.
and in 1899 Killick's widow Fanny was still living at this address. She died in
1936 aged 89 years.
1899. George Perry, fruiterer, had taken over the premises.
1910. Thomas Pocock's Reminiscences. The builder's merchant's shop run by
William Killick became the first chemist's shop in Ewell opened by Howlett.
1925. G. Loxton Grinstead was the chemist.
1934. Sidney Best was the chemist, followed later by Miles.
2000. It is now the site of the C'est la Vie Restaurant.
King William IV Public House

The Building
Two storey with low pitch hipped slate roof. Front rendered with three sash windows to first floor. Ground floor divided irregularly by Corinthian headed pilasters incorporating decorative tiles on their shafts. Yellow stock brick at rear.

Its History
1577. Thomas Taylor’s Survey: ‘Marget Rogers, the reuercion to Robert Rogers, holdes by Copy of the said Manor the southe parte of a tenemente conteynyng in the streteside 64 foote by measure & of a barn owtkitchen garden orchard & of a pightell of lande of the south parte of the said orchard abuttyng vpon the said Robert Lambes lande of the southe vpon the landes of Blaunque Wilkins of thest & vpon the said highwaye of the west & vpon the residue of the said tenemente & landes aboue the said measure belonging to the parsonage there of the north parte conteynyng by estimacion 1 acre’.

1592. The messuage was then entered from East St (now Church St). It passed from John Collins to Jarvas Umbreville.

1608. It was known as the George Public House. It had a barn, stables and garden.

1706. It passed on the death of John Waterer to his grandson Joseph Winkles.

1757. On death of Henry Fendall the property was acquired by his nephew William Williams and then passed through various members of the family until acquired by Thomas Cooper, the elder, brewer.

1803. Enclosure Award. The George Inn, with two tenements, yard and garden. Total area 1 acre 18 roods, copyhold. Owned by executors of Thomas Cooper.

1803–11. The property now passed through the Coffin family to George Barnes,
builder. He pulled down the two tenements on the site, built two new
tenements in their place and converted part of ground into a gateway into the
yard and stabling. The inn itself was partly rebuilt and the entrance to it was
moved from Church Street to the High Street.

1816. George Barnes became bankrupt and sold the property to Anthony Harman.

1830. Soon after 1830, when William IV came to the throne, the public house was
renamed the William IV. The brewers Nalder and Collyer had it by lease from
various members of the Harman family who were the owners until 1885. The
longest-serving publican was Edward Cattel who was in occupation from 1873
until at least 1887.


1885. Licence to demise to Nalder and Collyer, brewers.

1915. Publican was Frederick West.

1929. Tenements erected by Barnes were pulled down to make way for a car park.

1934–40. The Gardham family were landlords until at least 1940.

1952–56, Kelly’s Directories. V.D.O. Barnes and later his widow were the licensees
of the inn.

1996. An extension was built at the rear and the name was changed to the Friend
and Firkin.
31 High Street

Its History
1577. Thomas Taylor’s Survey: ‘Thomas Cordington in the right of his wife the reuercion to theyres the of Thomas Wilkins holdeth by Copy of Ewell a tente a kitchen a barn a backsyde a garden & an orchard conteyning ½ acre & a Close of arrable of the backeside conteyning 1½ acre abutting vpon the said highwaye to Ebbesham of the southe vpon the landes of Nicholas Fender of the west vpon the landes of Saunder Braye and Horde of the northe & vpon the said highway or strete through Ewell of thest cont by estimacion in thole 2 acre’.

1790–1800, Land Tax. Anderson was the owner and William Rose the occupier of the land.

1802. Enclosure Award, no. 293. Two houses and yard, 16 perches freehold. John Boyles was the owner and William Rose the occupier.

1828–1839. George Holland, draper, occupied the premises.


1841. Census. John Monger, an artist, lived over the shop with his wife Charlotte. Ann and Caroline Aynscombe were lodgers.

1845. James Sawyer, stationer, post office, hairdresser had now taken over the premises.

1851. James Sawyer, now 36, was still in the premises with his wife Mary, 2 daughters and a son. John Pilgrim, 25, haircutter, was lodger.

1859. Mary Sawyer was now a widow.

1861. Census. Mary Sawyer was 48 years old and had become the postmistress.

1861. John Pilgrim married Mary Ann, a daughter of James Sawyer.

1867. Abdiel Evans, chemist, was now occupier. He was also postmaster and insurance agent. John Pilgrim was still there.

1871. His widow, Harriet Fry Evans, 40, now ran the chemist’s shop and was postmistress. Her three daughters and one son also lived there and she employed a female servant.
1881. Harriet Fry Evans was still in occupation. Her son Abdiel, aged 17, was a clerk in the City.

1891. Census. Harriet Evans was not at home on census day but was still the head of the household. Another son, Ernest, 22 years old, was now the druggist.

1895. Harriet Evans was sub-postmistress.

1903. Ernest Evans, chemist, was still the occupier.

1904. London and Provincial Bank now occupied the premises. The post office had been transferred to Brunton’s books and stationery shop in the High Street.

1915. The manager of London & Provincial Bank was Mr. J.A. Tulloch, who drew money from Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. Thomas Masters lived at Bank House.

1926. Barclays Bank had now become the occupier. The manager was Mr. H. Boucher. Mr. O. Masters lived at bank House.

1952–56. Mr. Grainger was the new manager of Barclays Bank.

1963. Barclays Bank moved to new premises further up the road in High Street.

2000. Since then the premises have been used as an antiques shop, various wine bars and now is an inn renamed the Star Inn. It has been physically joined up with the original Star Inn at the rear in Cheam Road.
HIGH STREET (WEST SIDE)

2 High Street

The Building
The building on the site now is modern and is used at present as a gentlemen’s hairdressers shop. The previous premises on the site were badly damaged by a fire in 1980 and the property had to be demolished. Ian West in his Buildings in Ewell (1974) describes the old building as mid-19th-century. Two and a half storeys in yellow brick with a slate roof and gable end to road. Modern shop front to ground floor. Two six-pane sash windows with gauged brick heads to first and large casement windows set in later brickwork above. Outbuildings to side and made in timber, brick and flint with slate and tile roofs.

Its History
1577. Thomas Taylor’s Survey: ‘Alice and Allen Taillor holde by Copy of Ewell and by Copy of Buttalles viz by Copy of Ewell a tenemente with 2 sheddes a yarde a barne and a garden of the south parte conteyning 1½ rod also by Copy of Buttalles another and west parte of the said howse with a pece of a shedd and a little Cowhowse with a yarde and garden plot conteyning ½ rode thole abutting upon the landes of the said Agnes Coliar of the south parte vpon the landes of Nicholas Sauner and horde of the west parte and vpon the waye from Ewell to the Common called the Marshe of the North parte and vpon the said waye from Rigate to Kingston of thest parte conteyning by estimacion ½ acre’.
1725. The property is described as a) messuage, bakehouse etc and b) messuage and garden adjoining the above.
1725. David Griffin, yeoman promised the property to his son, William.
1730. SHC: 2238/10/170/222. William married Amphillas Mower and promised to leave the property to her.
1738. William Griffin died.
1765. SHC: 2238/10/173. David Griffin surrendered the property to John Matthews.


1768. SHC: 2238/10/173. Death of John Matthews, 9th October. Henry Martin was in occupation.

1769. SHC: 2238/10/173. Son of John Matthews admitted, 18th October.

1785. John Matthews and his wife Rebecca surrendered the property to Edward Try of Stockwell.

1794. SHC: 2238/10/175. Licence to demise, 17th November. Edward Try of Stockwell - all his copyholds. At this time William Pearce was the occupier of the premises part (a) - from 1798 to 1824.

1802. Enclosure Award no. 317. Three houses, stable and garden, 1 rood 10 perches, copyhold, the property of Edward Try.

1828. Henry Try acquired property.

1833. William Pearce died aged 80.

1834. Cludesley Willis’ Brief History: ‘Until 1834, when the present road connecting to High St with the London Road was made, the butcher’s shop stood in the middle of the road facing up the street. There were trees in front and the Dipping Place behind it’.

1849. SHC: 2238/10/57/2. Henry Try died. Mary Ann of Mortlake, his widow, was admitted.

1855. Their daughter Sarah Mary Ann married a Mr. Chant

1861. Sarah Chant surrendered the premises to Elizabeth Russell of Blackheath. The property was enfranchised the same year.

1841. Census. Susannah Peters, 40, butcher (we know from the parish registers that she died March 1863, aged 65); John Phillips, 30, butcher; Thomas Hawkins, 9. This means that in 1841 Susannah Peters was the butcher. Her husband William had died three years earlier and she appeared to run the business with the help of John Phillips, 30, butcher. Mrs. Peters died in 1863 aged 65. From 1841 we can pick up the occupancy of (a) in more detail. William Pearce was the occupier until 1824.

1845. Kelly’s Directory. The occupants was James Cracknell, and Susannah Peters also appears as occupant in 1845

1851. Census. James Cracknell, 40, butcher, born in Cheam; Maria, wife, 36, born in Ewell; James, son, 2; Robert, brother of James, 31, labourer, born in Ewell; 1 servant – Susannah Elliott, 14. (This means that the Cracknells were in Ewell from at least 1820 when Robert was born)

1861. Sarah Mary Ann Chant admitted and surrenders to Elizabeth Russell of Blackheath, widow.

1861. Property b) was enfranchised. It had been occupied by John Bunny and then George Callingham.

1861. Census. James Cracknell, 50, butcher; Maria, wife, 47; William, son, 19, butcher; James, son, 11; 1 servant – Harriott Burton, 23.

1871. Census. James Cracknell, 60, butcher (he died Nov 1872, aged 62, according to the parish registers); Maria, wife, 56 (she died May 1872, aged 58); William, son, 27, butcher; James, son, 22, butcher; 1 servant – Isobel Beams, 19

1881. Census. James Cracknell, 32, butcher (he died February 1899, aged 39, according to the parish registers); Ellen, wife, 32; James W., son, 5; Herbert, son, 4; Maria, daughter, 3; Thomas, son, 3 months; 1 servant – Charlotte Etherington, 13

1887. Kelly’s Directory. James Cracknell was occupant, followed by Ellen Cracknell
in 1890 and 1895.

1891. Census. Ellen Cracknell, widow, 42, butcher; James, son, 15, butcher; Herbert, son, 14 (he died February 1897, aged 20, according to the parish registers); Maria, daughter, 13 (she died May 1898, aged 21); Thomas, son, 10 (he died April 1900, aged 19). The remaining children were 14, 13 and 10 years old. These three children died in 1897, 1898 and 1900 aged 20, 21 and 19 respectively. However James survived and continued to carry on the business until at least 1909.

1910. Thomas Pocock’s Reminiscences. There was a slaughterhouse adjoining Spring Street. At Christmastime the shop would be filled with meat of all kinds and in front would be two pigs’ carcases lying in straw each with a lemon in its mouth. Behind the shop were the stables for ponies and carts. There were at least three ponies for delivering to the big houses who had large joints.

1915. Kelly’s Directory. The butcher was William James Cracknell. The business remained as ‘Cracknells’ until 1967

1967. The business was bought by Craddock and Slater.

1980. The building was rendered unusable by a fire.

2000. Since it was rebuilt the premises have been used as a computer business and is now a gents’ hairdresser.
24 High Street

The Building
Early 17th century with 18th century alterations. Two storeys, colour washed plaster on street front with four sash windows on the first floor. Ground floor unaltered late 18th century. From left to right - sash window, pedimented door case with panelled pilasters, similar window to first, double fronted shop front with two canted bays with glazed central door, frieze and cornice over latter. Central valley slate roof with weatherboarding to side elevations.

Its History
1726. Samuel Hawkins, tallow chandler, and wife owned and occupied the property.
1739. Samuel Hawkins the younger admitted on death of father.
1743. Samuel Hawkins the younger died and left the premises to his aunt, Sarah, wife of George Hawkins of Epsom.
1762. Property passed to Sarah’s granddaughter, Sarah Bouchier. At this point the premises were in two parts - a) Messuage, barn, stable, outhouse, yard, garden and orchard occupied by William Hall and b) messuage and back yard described as old tenements rented by the Parish of Ewell.
1796. Sarah Bouchier died and left the property to her sister Amelia who in turn left it to her brother Charles in 1800.
1800. Charles Bouchier surrendered it to James Hebard, who both owned and occupied the premises.
1802. Enclosure Award. James Hebard was now the owner of both No 26 and 24 High Street, with a total area of 1 rood 9 perches, copyhold.
1813. James Hebard died and the properties passed to his wife Mary.
1827. George Brooker Stone was now occupier of the premises.
1831. Mary Hebard died aged 75 years and left the property to her daughter Mary.

1834. George Brooker Stone died and left the occupancy to his son George Stone, corn merchant.


1841. Census. George Stone was 28, and had a wife and two sons.

1851. Census. George Stone now had two sons and two daughters.

1861. Census. George Stone was now a widower, aged 48. His children all lived at home.

1865. Charles Hebard, the owner, surrendered it to George Stone who now became the owner and occupier of both (a) and (b) parts of the premises.

1889. George Stone died and his son Frank became owner/occupier.

1891. Census. Frank Stone, 52, had a wife, one son and four daughters.

1907–30. The premises occupied by Moger’s, coal merchants.

1934–56, Kelly’s Directories. The premises were occupied by Electricity Showrooms until at least 1956.

2000. Tom Drake Associates now occupy the property, which is known as Wallis House.
26 High Street

The Building
Early 16th century open hall house, on the site of an earlier building, with an internal jetty. The roof was raised in the 18th century and mathematical tiles were added on the front. Two storey, rendered and part weather boarded to side. Two sashes to first floor, modern shop front and sash window to ground floor. Central valley, tile roof.

Its History
1408 Register or Memorial of Ewell. A tenement opposite the cross called Bradmeres, held by Thomas Provys.
1577. Thomas Taylor’s Survey: ‘Agnes Coliar holdeth by Copy of Ewell for terms of her lyfe the reuercon to theires of Henry Collyar a tenement a backyards a stable an orchard abuttyng upon Gallowstrete of the south upon the parishe land of the west and upon the said highway or strete of thest conteyning by estimacion ½ acre’.
1621. Henry Collyer in his will left all his properties in Ewell to his son Nathaniel.
1729–57. The property passed through the hands of George Gurney, Jane Bateman, Thomas Puplett, and John Badcock. John Badcock’s daughters were infants when they were admitted to property after his death. Their guardians were John Killick and John Allingham.
1760. Licence to lease the premises was granted to William Parkhurst, baker.
1780. The owners Robert and Ann Rowse sold the property to James Hebard, and in 1781 James Reeve, baker became tenant.
1802. Enclosure Award. Linked with adjoining property, 24 High Street, and described as two houses, gardens, yard, 1 rood 9 perches of land on the corner of West Street and High Street.
1831. Ownership of property passed to daughter of James Hebard, Emily Hudson. Her husband John Hudson, baker, took over tenancy from James Reeve.
1841. Census. Picknell, 40, had a wife, Margaret, 52, two sons and a daughter.
1844. The property was surrendered to Henry Picknell.
1870. Henry Picknell died and his son George took over the business.
1881. Census. George Picknell still there; but had no children.
1891. Census. John Wilkins, 38, baker, now occupied the premises with his wife Thirza, two sons and one daughter. Various members of the family ran the bakery until about 1930.
1934. Kelly’s Directory. Turners Bakers Ltd were in occupation and were still there until at least 1956. Later the shop became Maldwyns Antiques, then a dress shop
2000. It is now Pisces Embroidery Shop.
EPSOM ROAD

Tayles Hill House

The Building
Early 19th century. Three storeys, gault brick, windows with architraves and pediments. Central stucco porch. A listed grade 2 building

Its History
1871. Census. Mrs. Isabella Lloyd, a widow, was at the house with four grown up children, five domestic servants and a coachman.
1881. Census. Lloyd was still there with seven sons and daughters and five grandchildren. There were five domestic servants.
1891. Census. The Langman family was in residence, with seven domestic servants and a groom.
1895. Major E.F. Coates was in residence, and for some years after. He was at one time an MP.
1965. James Chuter Ede, the distinguished figure in local and national government, died here at the age of 83.
The Old House

The Building
Early 19th-century. Front elevation of gault bricks, two storeys high with a hipped slate roof. Central door with late 18th century style casement and framing. One sash window each side, three sashes to first floor.

Its History
1802. Enclosure Award. Parcel of copyhold land, 1 acre 2 roods 26 perches, owned by Henry Kitchen.
1805. Executors of Henry Kitchen conveyed the land to William Turner of Ewell, carpenter.
1809. House, school and outbuildings were built by Turner and occupied by William Monger and George Turner. The school was named the Ewell Academy. It was conveyed by William Turner to Eleanor Harrison who settled it on herself when she married the Revd. James Holmes.
1821. George Turner died, aged 56 years.
1825. William Monger died. The school was continued by his widow and his son William Richard Monger, 19 years old.
1841. Poor Law Award. Mary Monger owner and occupier. Rateable value £50.
1841. Census. Mary Monger, 60, with two grandchildren, two teachers, four servants, and thirty-two pupils.
1845. Kelly’s Directory. William Richard Monger was occupier.
1846. Mary Monger died aged 69 years. The school was continued by William Richard Monger and his son William Robert Monger, then 17 years old.
1851. Census. William Richard Monger, 44, with wife Caroline, two children, a nephew, three servants and fifty-four pupils.
1859. William Richard Monger died. The Academy must have shut down shortly afterwards.
1861. William Robert Monger, 31 in 1861 is described as a retired schoolmaster. At the 1861 Census he had a wife, a son and two daughters.
1871. Monger had three sons and three daughters.
1881. They were all still living at home.
1888. William Robert Monger died, aged 58. His wife and three children moved to Park Hill Cottage, off Epsom Road.

1899. Herbert Secretan was now the occupier. In 1905 Percy Bristow was the occupier and by 1909–1915 Alfred Cope and later his son were occupiers.

1934–8. David Geddes occupied the property and from 1952 to at least 1956 the occupier was James Niven.

2000. The Old House is now an Abbeyfield Home for elderly people. Much of the garden has been used for housing development.
Hollycroft

The Building
Two-storey yellow brick, three sash windows, band, brick cornice, parapet, old tile mansard roof, three flat topped sash windows, supposedly 18th-century. Norman Nail in *Epsom’s East End* (1973) describes it as brick with tile roof, storey bands and parapet and dates it as 1750 or earlier. However, there is no mention of any house at the site in the 1802 Enclosure Award – the land is in the common fields, seven acres in Money Pit Shot. Four of these acres were allotted to Josiah Shaw, two to Batchelor and Brown and one to Jonathan Woodman.

![Hollycroft](image)

Its History
1841. Census. Occupied by James Waghorn Junior, aged 35, employed by the East India Company. He was married with 6 children and 2 servants. The building was called Hollyberry Lodge.

1851. Occupied by Benjamin Haynes, builder, 48. He built workshops in the grounds. He was born at Mickleham. He remained in the house for many years. He was the owner in 1861, 1871 and 1881. In 1881 he was 78 a widower.

1891. Occupied by Arthur Chase, 38, a wood turnery merchant born in London. He was married with two children and one servant.