

# **Mills of the Upper Wandle**

**By Derek Bradford**

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**Front cover illustration.** The rebuilt mill in The Grove Park, Carshalton, latterly used to generate electricity.

## Contents

1	Introduction .....	6
2	High Street Mill, Carshalton.....	7
3	Water Tower, West Street, Carshalton .....	14
4	Upper Mill, Mill Lane, Carshalton .....	16
5	The Hydraulomat .....	32
6	Paper Mill, Mill Lane, Carshalton .....	34
7	Middle Mill or Chamberlain's Mill, Mill Lane, Carshalton.....	48
8	Mill in the Grove, Westcroft, Carshalton .....	50
9	Burton's Mill, Butter Hill, Carshalton.....	60
10	Lower Mill, Butter Hill, Carshalton .....	68
11	Ansell's Madder and Snuff Mill, Mill Lane, Carshalton.....	75
12	Shepley House Estate Draining Wheel.....	80
13	Banstead Manor Mill, Carshalton.....	81
14	Early Hackbridge Mills, Carshalton. ....	82
15	Leather and Oil Mills.....	88
16	The oil mill from 1825 .....	92
17	Leather Mills, Hackbridge from 1825 .....	98
18	Lambert's millwright works .....	103
19	Mill of the Hospital of St. Thomas the Martyr, Hackbridge .....	104
20	Culvers Flour Mill, Carshalton.....	105
21	Bleaching Mill, Culvers Avenue, Carshalton.....	110
22	Reynolds' Cloth Mill, Rushey Meadow, Hackbridge .....	115
23	Vyel's Mill, Wallington.....	118
24	Skinning Mill, Carshalton, near Beddington Corner.....	119
25	Flour Mill, later Leather Mill, Beddington Corner.....	126
26	Leather, Drug and Logwood Mills, Wallington, Beddington Corner .....	129
27	Calico Bleaching and Printing Mill, Beddington Corner .....	133
28	Wandle Tannery, later Mitcham Parchment Works, Beddington Corner .....	138
29	Calico, Silk and Woollen Printers, Beddington Corner .....	141
30	Drug Mill, Willow Lane, Carshalton.....	145
31	Copper Mill, later Flour Mill, Willow Lane, Carshalton .....	146
32	Drug Mills, later Leather Mills, Willow Lane Mill, Mitcham .....	149
33	Willow Mills, Mitcham Common .....	154
34	Bridge Mills, Wallington.....	159
35	Flock Mill, Wallington Bridge .....	165
36	Kilburn's printing works .....	167
37	Flock Mill .....	171
38	Calico Bleaching and Printing Works, north of Wallington ford.....	172
39	Early Beddington Mills. ....	175
40	Bandon Mill from 1500 .....	179
41	Beddington Mill, Wandle Road, Beddington .....	180
42	Waddon Mill.....	190
43	The Old Palace Mills, Croydon .....	200
44	Calico Printing Mill. Adjacent to The Old Palace, Croydon.....	203
45	Bleaching Mill, The Old Palace, Croydon .....	205
46	Calico Printing Mill. The Old Palace, Croydon .....	208
47	Calico printing, bleaching and wash mill. West of Croydon Parish Church.....	210

48	Lace Manufactory. The Old Palace, Croydon. ....	212
49	Tanyard, Church Street, Croydon .....	213
50	Appendix: Unlocated references .....	214
51	Some early Carshalton millers .....	215
52	Appendix: Calico bleaching.....	216
53	Appendix: Madder grinding.....	219
54	Appendix: Paper Manufacture at the Paper Mill in Mill Lane .....	219
55	Appendix: Employees at Muggeridge's paper mill .....	221
56	Appendix: Gunpowder Manufacture .....	222
57	Appendix: Oil seed crushing.....	223
58	Abbreviations and bibliography.....	224
59	Glossary .....	232
60	Indexes .....	233

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Derek Bradford

# 1 INTRODUCTION

This reference manual details the water-powered mills and industry on the upper reaches of the River Wandle in the London Boroughs of Sutton and Croydon, and part of Mitcham. It covers the Carshalton Stream and the Beddington branch of the Wandle, their confluence and the Beddington Corner stretch. Some mills or works have been included where the use of waterpower is not known. It does not include the mills on the lower reaches of the river from Mitcham to Wandsworth.

Initially powered by water wheel, many works later used oil or steam engines to supplement or replace the water wheel. In some cases, the wheels were replaced by turbines for electricity generation.

The mill sites of the River Wandle and its spring-fed tributaries are remarkable for their number and variety of uses over the years, but few remains exist. Information from published and unpublished sources varies from detailed and accurate for some mills to scant, inaccurate or confused for others. Some mills go almost unrecognised.

Beddington and Wallington are particularly difficult areas to study. In Beddington there was emparkment and landscaping by the Carew family, with changes to the course of the river and removal of mediaeval mills. In Wallington and at Beddington Corner, the extensive factory buildings of the calico bleaching and printing industry and leather manufacture are long gone and the sites are now covered by modern factories and housing. It is possible that some mill sites were located away from the present river course on defunct side channels.

There was a high level of bankruptcies, liquidations and dissolution of partnerships of the tenants and leaseholders of the various works across all of the industries. However, by meeting the court's conditions, the bankrupt was given his certificate and was free to continue in business.

Auction sale notices in old newspapers list manufacturing plant, process equipment and buildings giving substance to what actually took place within these works.

Where information is drawn from the 1841-1911 censuses, I have generally quoted the census year leaving the source implied.

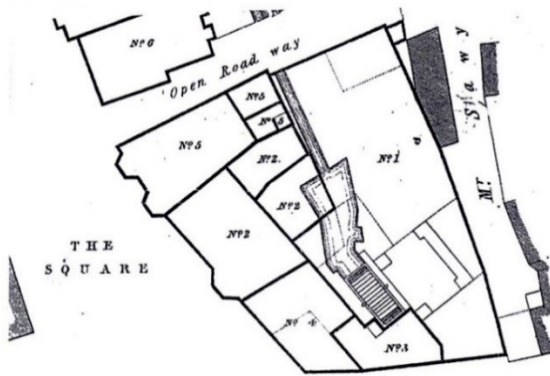
I gathered much information from Google Books. Copyright restrictions have resulted in this being far less open than it once was and I have been unable to retrace and check references which explains the lack of page numbers.

Many of the documents quoted have been paraphrased at length rather than exactly quoted so they are not in quotation marks.

This manual is a work in progress. It is inevitable that there are errors due to inadequate data. It is not always obvious to which mill certain tenants should be ascribed. More information will undoubtedly come to light and cause re-appraisal, however, any errors are mine.

Derek Bradford.

## 2 HIGH STREET MILL, CARSHALTON



1849 auction sale plan. CADHAS Library



Hog Pit pond. Photo D. E. Bradford



Frontage. SLSC.



Postcard detail.



Postcard detail c.1907.

High Street Mill stood within the block of four properties at the corner of the High Street and The Square. The mill frontage lay between the present Coach and Horses public house and the Woodman wine bar (TQ 2802 6448).

The mill was fed by a spring in the Hog Pit Pond in Carshalton Park, the outfall of which still flows via two culverts. One, the Little Canal, ran to the High Street and then eastwards along the side of the road to the Westcroft Canal which drove the mill in the Grove (later Grove Ironworks 8). The second ran through the High Street mill and flowed into the south-east corner of Lower Town Pond under a brick arch dated 1825.

Water extraction from the chalk aquifers of the North Downs by Sutton and East Surrey Water Company has reduced the springs' flow so the Hog Pit pond and Grotto Canal springs are now normally dry. Upper and Lower Town Ponds now have concrete beds and during dry periods are topped up to prevent them from drying out.

The ancient Hog Pit was probably a chalk quarry and has since been used as a mill pond and landscaped. In 1443, Hogputte was a field subdivision in Carshalton's South Field containing the Hog Pit (Cars CR).

The mill or engine house existed from at least 1778 until demolition about 1907. According to a sale notice in *The Times* on 4 April 1849 the mill was constructed for grinding corn.

The earliest known owner was James Scawen, lord of the manor who, in 1778, placed his estates in the hands of trustees to sell. They sold it to William Andrews in 1785 (SA 2361/1/1).

### **John Drayton, c.1778 to pre-1790 (died).**

A 19th-century abstract of title to the mill starts with the 1785 sale to Andrews (SA 2361/1/4). This refers to a messuage, barn, stable and yard occupied by Richard Street, butcher, and the full and free use of the water running through the yard adjoining or near to the last mentioned messuage through and under the mill or engine house with the appurtenances adjoining or near unto the last mentioned messuage then occupied by John Drayton into the Lower Town Pond. Included were the messuage with its yard, garden, sheds, outhouses and appurtenances near the east end of the churchyard in the tenure or occupation of Thomas Clowser, bricklayer, and similarly the messuage etc. of James Clowser, brickmaker.

The messuage with appurtenances occupied by John Drayton are included in a mortgage conveyance dated 20 April 1779 from James Scawen and his trustees mortgaged to Richard Rigby (SHC K173/1/3 transcribed by Margaret Cunningham).

A plan attached to the 1785 sale shows the waterways connected with Carshalton Park and Lower Town Pond. Half of the water from the Hog Pit pond was to run through a duct to the Little Canal and thence along the High Street to Westcroft and ultimately The Grove mill (later the Grove Iron Works). The other half was to continue through the park to Lower Town Pond passing through the yard and mill or engine house (the High Street Mill) (There were covenants for cleansing the stream and keeping the banks in repair (SA 2361/1/1, K173/1/4).

Drayton was rated from 1766-83 with no mention of a mill and by 1790 Messrs Andrews, late Drayton, was similarly rated for church rate. Drayton's widow was rated, presumably on her house, in 1790. (A later John Drayton was victualler at the Swan, West Street and the Greyhound, Pound Street).

When the Sun Fire Office insured George Barnes, whitesmith, Carshalton in 1790, other occupiers listed were Blackgroves, miller, Sarah Drayton and James Clowser. Blackgroves has not been traced at any other mill so he was presumably working this site.

## **2.1 Drug grinding mill**

### **George Barnes, leaseholder.**

*The Times* (4 and 25 June 1794) announced the sale of the lease on Monday July 28 1794, by order of George Barnes' assignees, of two lots situated in Carshalton. The following Lot 1 sounds like High Street Mill.

Capital water mill in complete repair, the water regular all the year, with a pair of stones, and able to grind and dress from 9 to 10 loads of wheat per week, the fall sheathed with copper, and a capital wheel (15 feet by 6 feet) with oak shaft and cross gudgeons, with dressing houses adjacent: the whole lot let to Mr Cookson, tenant at will at the low rent of £125. Also, Mr White, tenant at will, for night water 40s. A dwelling house let to Sarah Drayton, tenant at will, at £5 but well worth £18. The whole of the premises are held under one lease, 42½ years unexpired on Midsummer Day last, subject to the rent of £105 p.a.

This suggests that George Barnes held the main lease until 1794 and his tenants Cookson and White operated day time and nighttime respectively. The situation is confused by the



fact that although White was rated from 1791 until 1794 when the mill became empty and Batley took over the mill in 1795, Messrs Batley paid Parliamentary Tax on a house and drug mill in Carshalton in 1793. The date overlaps with White.

**Thomas White, c.1791-94.**

Robert Hawkins' will of 1793 referred to Thomas White's house on top of the yard (Sarah Hawkins occupied Woodman's). White was rated for a mill in October 1793 and November 1794 and as tenant at will in June 1794 was charged rent for night water of 40 shillings as noted above. This suggests Cookson was using the mill for the other 12 hours. The mill was late White's drug mill, empty, in March 1795 and Mr Batley's mill, late White's in October (rate books).

**Henry Batley and William Aldersey, 1792-1810 (partnership dissolved).**

Henry Batley and Samuel Stratton, druggists and saltpetre refiners of Seething Lane, dissolved their partnership on 25 March 1776 and Batley carried on the business there (*London Gazette*, 28 March 1776).

William Aldersey, druggist, insured 6 Seward Street, Goswell Street with Sun Fire Office on 13 July 1791 and on 11 February 1792 William Aldersey and Henry Batley, druggists, both insured that property (MS 11936, 379/585836 and 384/596693). They were listed there in 1794 as Batley and Aldersey, Kent, and in 1808 as Batley and Co.

The partnership of Mary Foster, Joseph Aldersey, William Aldersey and William Lazonby for grinding dyer's woods at the colour mill at Mitcham was dissolved on 21 January 1807 (*London Gazette*, 24 January 1807). William Aldersey, drug grinder, then insured at Homerton, Hackney on 18 September 1807 (Sun Fire Office, 11936/442/806587).

Messrs Batley was charged Parliamentary Tax in Carshalton in 1793 for a house and drug mill (SA LG15/21) but White was also rated in 1793-94 which is confusing. Messrs Batley and Co was rated for a mill late White in October 1795, on a drug mill in Carshalton from 1796-1811 and in 1800-4 as Messrs Batley and Co. for drug mill and premises.

William Andrews and Henry Batley were assessed for land tax in 1796-1810 (rental £110).

The partnership at Seward Street, Goswell Street and at Carshalton between Henry Batley and William Aldersey, drug grinders and almond pressers under the firm of Batley and Aldersey was dissolved on 1 January 1810, Batley to continue the business under his own account (*London Gazette*, 30 December 1809). Almonds were ground to a paste and then pressed within canvas bags in a screw press to extract the almond oil.

Batley, drug factor, insured his Seward Street, Goswell Street premises with Sun Fire Office in 1810 (MS 11936/451/848094). However, these extensive premises on lease to Henry Batley had been advertised for sale by auction in 1809 (*Morning Advertiser*, 31 May 1809).

**James Smith and Co, 1811-15. (Partnership of Smith and Aitken dissolved 1815).**

In 1811-14, James Smith and Co. were rated on the drug mill. It was late Batley in 1811. Land tax was assessed for William Andrews and Smith and Co during 1811-15 for a mill of rental £115.

In 1813, James Smith and Alexander Aitken of Carshalton, druggists, insured with Sun Fire Office (MS 11937/104, Policy No 882662, 7 May 1813) on their water drug mill and

kiln therein situate as aforesaid timber and tiled, (£700). Stock, utensils and machinery included, (£600). House only near, in tenure of Johnson, private, brick and tiled (£300). Household goods etc. (£250). House only in Beddington Corner, Hamlet of Wallington, near brick, timber and tiled, (£400). The Sun Fire Office Policy No 896224 (10 June 1814, MS 11937/10) was a renewal but with the Beddington Corner house crossed out.

The partnership between James Smith and Alexander Aitken of Carshalton, drug grinders, was dissolved on 1 January 1815, debts to James Smith (*London Gazette*, 10 January 1815).

### **Alexander Aitken, 1815-32 (died).**

The Sun Fire Office Policy No 905593, MS 11937/110, 5 May 1815, was as per 1813 except in the name of Alexander Aitken, the house now in Aitken's own occupation, the mill described as his with the Beddington house omitted. The Sun Fire Office policy No 916493 (MS 11937) dated 20 June 1821 was identical to the 1815 policy.

Aitken was rated on a house in 1814 and on a house and mill in Carshalton from 1815-24 (drug mill in 1821). Carshalton rate books are missing for 1825-37.

Land tax was assessed for William Andrews and Aitken in 1816-18 (rental £115). Land tax records for 1819-31 list Andrews (Richard Andrews in 1827-31) as owner and Aitken occupier of house and mill.

In 1824, the water running down the street from Mr Taylor's Park to the Town Pond opposite Mr Bradley's house was to be turned across the road and thrown into the arch conveying the water from the drug mill into the Town Pond (Cars VB).

William Andrews died in possession of the property in 1828 (PCC will probate 7 October 1828). His will referred to his mill with its fixtures, rights and appurtenances at Carshalton in the possession of James Smith and Alexander (blank) and also his four cottages etc. at or near or adjoining the said mill.

Alexander Aitken died in 1832 and was buried in Carshalton on 9 November.

In an advertisement for the premises to be let in 1836, they were offered to drug and snuff grinders and mustard makers, manufacturing chemists, paper-makers and grist millers. They comprised: A water mill, the water being of the purest and clearest description. The water wheel was new, of iron, 5ft wide, 14ft diameter and 7ft fall. Also a dwelling house and cottage. Immediate possession was to be had. Application was to Mr Aitken on the premises (*Morning Advertiser*, 10 October 1836). This may have been Richard Aitken who soon after leased the Beddington Corner drug mill.

## **2.2 Hook and eye mill**

Hooks and metal loops for fastening clothes and foot-ware were made. Wire on drums was drawn and fed into a cutting machine where a specific length was cut off and bent into shape around mandrels and guides, then lacquered or japanned.

### **Thomas Trotman, c.1838-42.**

Thomas Trotman occupied a house, mill and premises in Carshalton in 1838-42 (Electoral Reg. and rate books). In 1841, he was a hook and eye manufacturer living there with his wife and 10 children. On 17 September 1841 Bayley Symes Andrews mortgaged the messuage, mill, 4 cottages etc. inherited from W Andrews to Thomas Cuff (SA 2361/1/3).

His daughters were born in Middlesex (1837), Carshalton (1839-40) and Newington (1844).

In 1848-52, he was hair pin and hook and eye manufacturer at Pitchcombe Mill, Gloucestershire (*Slater's Stroud Directory*).

An auction sale notice by D Davis and Co, auctioneers, in 1852, of the machinery and equipment of Thomas Trotman's late hook and eye manufacturing premises at Chalford, Gloucestershire throws some light on the equipment that may have been used in Carshalton. It included 14 hook and eye, pin and card cutting machines, 8 foot turning lathe and turning tools, drums, driving bars and straps, smith's bellows, anvil, hammers, work benches and vices. Also two grind stones, stoves and pipes, capital iron oven and frame. Also long deal tables for packing, beams and scales etc., writing desks, large shears, rolling machinery for straightening wire, circular saw, spring truck and paper packing boxes used in the trade.

### **2.3 Flax dressing and spinning mill**

The mill was then used for flax dressing and hemp spinning. Flax straw was pulverised and the silky fibres were extracted (scotching), and then line (long smooth fibres) and tow (short coarse fibres) were separated by drawing the fibres through tines (hacking). These processes were dusty and hazardous. Tow was used typically for filling mattresses and for sack-making. Line was wound and spun for the linen weavers.

#### **George Kinnell, 1843-48 (bankrupt 1849).**

George Kinnell was a flax spinner at Dunfermline in 1837 (Pigot) in the firm of George and Thomas Kinnell, flax and tow spinners, which became bankrupt.

He was rated on and occupied the mill at Church Street, Carshalton (High Street) in 1843-47 and also the mill and house at The Grove, Westcroft in 1844-45. The 1847 Carshalton tithe award map showed, as parcel 336a, a house, mill, cottage, garden and buildings, owner M. Andrews and occupier George Carmel (Kinnell) on the High Street site.

Kinnell was bankrupt by his own petition on 8 February 1849. He was of, or formerly of, Carshalton and Bolton Terrace, Edward Street, Walworth, spinner and hearth rug manufacturer, dealer and chapman.

In 1848, E W Brayley, in his *Topographical History of Surrey*, referred to Kinnell's hemp spinning mill of small power, property of Mr Andrews (vol. 4 p. 68).

In 1849 Thomas Cuff Andrews, Bayley Symes Andrews, Esther Anne Andrews and Julia Frances Andrews sold to John Blake a small freehold water-powered mill with attached dwelling house with 10 rooms, 5 other tenements and garden ground adjoining with about £103 annual income, close to the parish church.

The mill premises were advertised for sale by auction by Messrs Blake on 25 April 1849. The premises, latterly used for flax dressing, were vacated by Mr Kinnell at Christmas 1848 and were presently to hand. The water supply was constant.

The lots were:

A capital iron breast-shot wheel, 14ft. 6in. diameter and machinery worked by a stream with a fall of about 8 feet, issuing from Hog Pit Pond, and spacious warehouses with upper floors. The mill and warehouses were of brick and timber. The machinery was constructed principally for grinding corn using 4 HP water power.

The three-story dwelling house with paved yard communicating with the mill premises (SA 48/4/16 and *The Times*, 4 April 1849).

## **2.4 Corn or flour mill**

### **Daniel Beck, 1851.**

Daniel Beck, master miller, employed two men according to the 1851 census.

### **Caleb Sawyer, 1851-55 (insolvent debtor).**

In 1851 Caleb Sawyer of Battersea leased the corn mill, house, garden and premises, late Daniel Beck, for 19 years (SA 2361/1/9). Included was use of the stream running through the premises, the water wheel, machinery, fixtures and gear: iron water wheel, 14ft. diameter with iron floats, shaft and hammer blocks and brasses complete. Water-gate to the wheel with iron shaft and cross handle and racks and pinions. Pit wheel and wallower and upright shaft with bearing crosses and bridgings at top. A spur wheel on upright shaft to drive two pair of corn stones, one pair of Peak stones with nuts, spindle, box damsel, lighter iron, hurst, curb hoop, house, shoe, hopper, spout and meal trough complete. A crown wheel on upright shaft to drive the bolting mill and sack tackle with a nut working into crown wheel with an iron shaft and two riggers on same shaft, bearing crosses and timber bearers complete. A bolting machine (but not the bolter reel which is the tenant's), shoe, hopper, tail screen complete. A sack hoisting tackle with rigger roll, bridging bar and brasses. A crab with wheel and pinion and roll and rope for hoisting sacks etc. A wastewater gate in mill, corn and meal bins in the roof of the mill. A sluice gate in the Park to let the water off occasionally. Utensils etc. loose in the mill.

John Blake died in 1852. In 1853, the Carshalton Park stream was sufficient to drive a 7 HP wheel at Sawyer's flour mill at 104ft. 9in. above Trinity High Water Mark (Braithwaite p. 192).

A lease of 12 August 1854 from William John Blake to Caleb Sawyer concerned the dwelling house with mill, garden and adjoining premises and the water wheel, machinery, fixtures and gear in the premises, late occupied by Daniel Beck and now by Caleb Sawyer, with use of the stream running through the premises etc. Also use of the water wheel, machinery, fixtures and gear upon the premises ... for 16¼ years from 24 June last. To paper, colour, cleanse, whitewash and tar when required. If a baker's oven shall be built for the manufacture of bread for sale it shall be considered a fixed trade implement (SA 2361/1/9 and 10).

Sawyer was summoned to appear before the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors on 14 January 1856 (*London Gazette*, 28 December 1855).

### **Henry Brooks, c.1861 - c.1884.**

Henry Brooks was miller and baker at High Street Mills from 1861-84. He employed John Knighton, journeyman baker, in 1861. Part of the flour mill was fitted up as a ragged school where, on three evenings a week, an average of forty received free instruction under the management of W. Blundell (newspaper article about 30 September 1870 in *Peatling under Ragged School*).

### **William Saunders, c.1887-90.**

William Saunders was water-miller and baker c.1887-90 (local directories).

**Francis D. Saunders, 1890-97.**

Francis D. Saunders was miller and baker in 1890-97 (Pile).

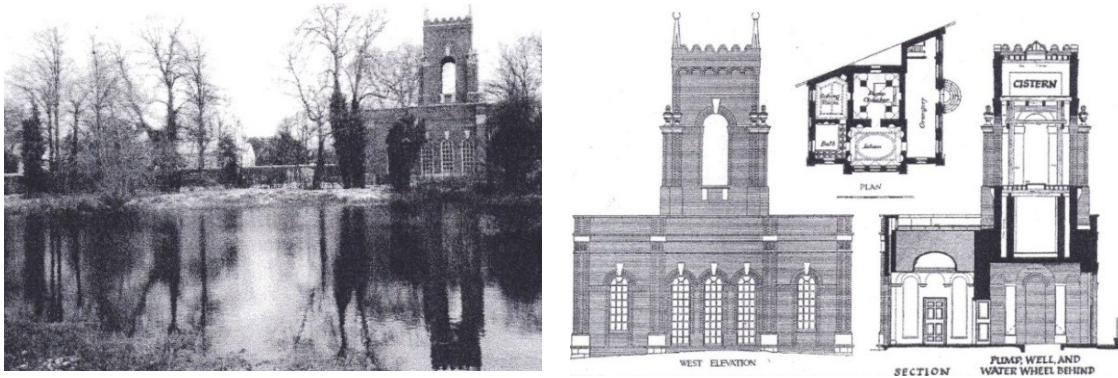
**Albert E. Baker, 1898-1900.**

Albert Baker was miller in 1898-1900.

The mill was unoccupied from 1901. Old postcards show a weather-boarded frontage with a three-storey brick building at the rear. An 80 year lease of the mill site – described as a freehold building plot – was put up for auction on 14 September 1905 SA 48/5/14). It probably failed to find a buyer as the freehold was offered for sale by auction 22 February 1906 (SA 48/5/15) and again on 25 July 1907 (SA 48/5/16). The mill site had a 19ft. frontage and 30ft. 9in. rear to roadway.

The site became Carshalton Park Dairy by 1910, called Selby Dairy in the 1911 census.

### 3 WATER TOWER, WEST STREET, CARSHALTON



The Grade II\* listed Water Tower (TQ 2771 6448) lies on West Street within the grounds of Carshalton House, the present St. Philomena's School. It contained a water wheel, pump, water tank, cold bath, orangery and saloon. It supplied water to the house and originally at least one fountain in the garden. The brick wheel-pit and the lower half of a breast-shot water wheel survive but the pump is missing. The wheel has been turned through 180 degrees for public viewing and new paddles fitted by the Friends of the Water Tower.

The spring-fed lake west of the Water Tower was the mill pond and ornamental garden feature. Normally dry, the springs are only active after a period of heavy rainfall, and discharge under West Street into the Festival Walk canal and thence into the Upper Town Pond. The building is managed voluntarily by The Friends of Carshalton Water Tower and The Carshalton Water Tower and Historic Garden Trust and is open to the public.

The Arundel map, c 1621, shows an earlier, different layout of the lake at the springhead (Skelton 2016).

The Water Tower, commissioned by Sir John Fellowes, a Director of the South Sea Company, is typical of Sir John Vanbrugh's style and was either designed by him (he had Carshalton family connections) or more likely by Henry Joynes his clerk of works at Blenheim to whom payments were made. The lead water pipes are said to have had a date of 1717 on them (Jones 1980 p. 54).

In 1817, Hassell said the waterworks in these grounds supplied every part of the house with water. On the top of this building is a large reservoir, which is supplied by pumps, worked with cranks, from the spring beneath: whence it is conducted, by a pipe laid on from the reservoir, down to the grounds, and through the canal to the house, the upper apartments of which, not being so high as the reservoir, the water, naturally holding its level, supplies it with abundance.

John Griscom, visiting the house of W. F. Reynolds in 1818 or 1819, gave the following description; "a beautiful transparent lake, within the enclosure, pours its stream against a wheel, which forces the water to a reservoir on the top of a tower, whence the healthful current is conveyed by pipes to the house, and distributed to its different apartments." (Griscom 1823 vol. 2, p. 237).

The 1839 Carshalton House sale particulars described the well-constructed water works and large reservoir lined with lead (containing several thousand gallons) from which the

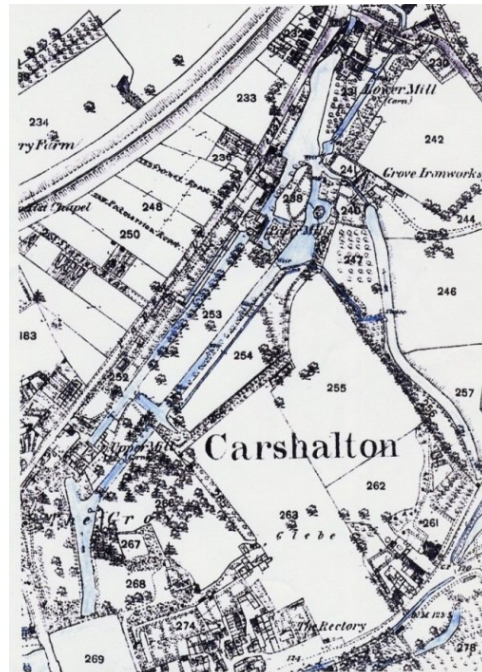
top of the mansion and all the offices, stables etc. were copiously supplied with water. Every part of the mansion, offices, yard etc. was supplied with soft and spring water by means of capacious tanks and cisterns and various pumps (SHC 174/1/13).

In Dr Charles Barratt's time (1863-87) three old-fashioned powerful plunge pumps were driven by the water wheel. The water was brought through a pipe from a spring across the pond to a well beneath the tower and pumped into the large leaden cistern at the top of the tower. The ground floor was partly Orangery, partly pumping station with a 14 foot wheel to drive the machinery and partly a singular marble and Dutch tiled bath with a dressing room (Peatling under Carshalton House Water House).

## 4 UPPER MILL, MILL LANE, CARSHALTON



Upper Mill, Paper Mill, Lower Mill and Mill in the Grove from the 1847 Tithe Apportionment map.



From the 1867 O.S. map.

Upper Mill (TQ 2796 6472) lay adjacent to the grounds of The Grove, 150 metres downstream of the Leoni Bridge and Lower Town Pond. Its water supply came from the spring-fed Upper and Lower Town Ponds plus half the flow from the Hog Pit Pond.<sup>1</sup>

The old flour mill and mill house were demolished c.1896. The present late Victorian chalet style building was erected to house an electricity generator to supply The Grove mansion house and Stone Court.

### 4.1 The owners

Upper Mill is probably sited on or near the site of Town Mill or Chertsey Mill, probably on the site of the mill mentioned in Carshalton's Domesday Book entry (25-2). The mill was worth 35s and was in a sub-holding belonging to Westman, which may have become the sub-manor of Stone Court, of which the mill was possibly later a part.

#### The Abbots of Chertsey

In 1199-1200 Martin, Abbot of Chertsey purchased from John Comyn one mill in Carshalton for 4 marks sterling. The same mill was afterwards purchased by Bartholomew, Abbot, from William Ambesas for 10 marks of silver (Chertsey item 1048).

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<sup>1</sup> The beds of Upper and Lower Town Ponds and the canal to Upper Mill were concreted over in the 1960s as a condition for allowing increased water extraction in the Carshalton area by the then Sutton and District Water Company. At times of low rainfall and spring flow, treated water is pumped into Upper Pond in front of Honeywood Museum to maintain flow and amenity value.



By a Chertsey charter of about 1300 Adam le Gale of Carshalton conveyed to Roger de Leybourne<sup>2</sup> one messuage and appurtenances in 'Kersaulton' lying between the messuage of Richard the Goldsmith and the mill of the lord Abbot of Chertsey and the street which is called Mullestrete and the watercourse. This appears to be between Mill Lane and the watercourse – presumably Wandle – suggesting that the Chertsey Mill was on or near the site of Upper Mill. (Chertsey item 1059).

In 1346 the Abbot of Chertsey was responsible for over-twinning (presumably flooding) the highway at Town Mill and for flooding the road at Tounmull in 1359 (Cars CR). The water of the mill may have been backed up until it flooded North Street in the vicinity of Stone Court or the present Ponds.

In 1322 William Ambesas, kt, and Joan his wife granted 'all the free multure of all manner of our corn and malt' at the Abbot's mill in Carshalton to John Rutherwyk Abbot of Chertsey and the convent of the same. (Chertsey item 1050). It appears that Ambesas was for some reason exempt from mills tolls and was gifting this exemption to the Abbot.

In the early 14th century the Abbot of Chertsey made a new mill at Carshalton. This could be the reconstruction of the building or the addition of another pair of stones (Chertsey item 554).

### **The Gaynesford family**

In the late 15th and the 16th century the manor of Stone Court and the mill belonged to the Gaynesford family.

In 1482, the highway between Nicholas Gaynesford's Mill and Chamberlayne's Mill was defective owing to branches overhanging and sunken (Cars CR).

In 1555, Robert Gaynesford owned a watermill and leased a swannery belonging to it to Nicholas Burton (VCH v. 4 p. 184). Robert Gaynesford held freely of the lord by charter a capital messuage called Stonecourte, a water mill with divers closes and other parcels of arable land lying in the common fields by military service etc. He died in 1558 leaving his wife Joan with a life interest. His eldest son and heir, John Gaynesford, 2 years old, held for life (Cars CR).

In 1575-6, Francis Gaynesford, younger son of Henry and uncle of John, was possessed of a manor house, two water mills, a barn, More Meadow, Whatman's Meadow etc (Carshalton Records vol. 2. p. 529 quoting Chancery Proc, ser II, bundle 214, No 26).

### **John Gaynesford, c.1590-91.**

In 1578-79. Francis Medcalffe, clerk, complained of dispossession of the two water mills and Whatman's Mead against John Gaynesford, Shereman, Marlow and Chorydon. (Cars CR)

John Gaynesford sold his estate with the three mills to Humphrey Rogers in 1590-91. (Cars CR).

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<sup>2</sup> The Wandle used to be called the Lodeburne, or variants of it and it might be supposed that Roger's name refers to the river. However, he is *de* Leybourne, that is of Leybourne, which is more likely to be a village than a water course. There is a Leybourne in Kent.

### **Humphrey Rogers, 1590-93**

The sale by John Gaynesford for £1000 to Humphrey Rogers of Beddington of property probably related to Stone Court (SA acc 849 box 1, bundle 1, 12 February 1590-91). Rogers died seized of the mill in 1593 (VCH. v. 4 p. 184).

### **Francis Rogers, -1626.**

### **Edward Burrish, 1626-1635 (died).**

Edward Burrish purchased Stone Court from Francis Rogers for £1,800 on 1 June 1626. The mill was occupied by William Killick (SA acc 849, box 1, bundle 2 document 2).

Burrish, citizen and mercer of London, was recorded in the Court Rolls in 1628. Of Stone Court, he was buried 10 September 1635. George Burrish was his son and heir (Cars PR).

### **George Burrish, 1635-84 (died).**

George Burrish was named in the Court Rolls for 1642-84 when he died, His son Edward was his heir.

### **Edward Burrish, 1684-93 (sold).**

On 8/9 February 1693 Edward Burrish and Dorothy his wife sold Stone Court to John Cator (SA acc 849, box 2, bundle 18, items 1 and 2). Cator was related by marriage to the Scawens of Carshalton Park.

### **John Cator, Owner 1693-1726 (died).**

The manor of Stone Court or Gaynesford's Place, the estate of the late John Cator, was advertised to be sold on 14 July 1726 at the High Court of Chancery as a peremptory sale (*London Gazette*, 5 July 1726). After several attempts it was finally sold in 1729 by Cator's brother to Thomas Scawen.

### **Lady Lanesborough, 1717-1721 (died).**

Lady Frances Sackville, daughter of Richard, fifth Earl of Dorset, married George Lane, 1st Viscount Lanesborough of Ireland, becoming the Rt. Hon. Lady Frances Viscountess Lanesborough. By 1717 she was the Dowager Viscountess. On 11-12 August 1717, John Cator mortgaged her the manor of Stone Court or Gaynesford Place (SA acc 849 box 5, bundle 34, item 1). This included three water corn mills under one roof with appurtenances, the stream moat, and pond appertaining or said to with the mills and suit and service appertaining to the mills and the messuage or tenement, barns, stable, carhouses and other outhouses, yards and appurtenances to the mills adjoining inclosed within certain walls lately built by John Cator and now or late in the occupation of William or Elizabeth Pope. Viscountess Lanesborough died in January 1721.

### **Thomas Scawen, 1729-74 and James Scawen, 1774-79.**

Thomas, nephew of Sir William Scawen and nephew by marriage to John Cator, bought Stone Court, including the mill. He died in February 1774, his son James inheriting.

### **Richard Rigby, 1779-82.**

On 20 April 1779 James Scawen and trustees mortgaged the Stone Court estate including the mill to the Rt. Hon. Richard Rigby of Mistley Hall, Essex (SHC K173/1/3, transcribed by M Cunningham).

**John Hilbert, 1782-1818 (died).**

On 20 April 1782 Scawen's trustees sold to John Hilbert of Wandsworth three water corn mills under one roof (Peatling Papers under High Street Mill). Included were a messuage, stable, carthouse and outhouses adjacent and belonging to the mills occupied by John Hilbert or his tenant.

**William Tate, 1818-34 (died).**

John Hilbert's will (dated 19 May 1818, PCC probate 1 Feb. 1819) left Upper Mill in trust to his nephew William Tate of Chelsea. The will of Hannah Tate of Pocklington, Yorks, proved April 1817) listed Mary Dewsberry and Francis and William Tate as her children (Prerogative and Exchequer Courts of York Probate Index via Find My Past). Hannah Hilbert, sister of John Hilbert, married William Tate on 6 November 1766 at Leconfield, Yorks.

The water corn mill was advertised for sale on 18 May 1819 by order of the executors of John Hilbert, deceased, on lease expiring at Midsummer 1822 (*The Times*, 24 April 1819). Tate leased the mill to William Charrington for 31¼ years at £3,400 p.a. expiring midsummer 1853.

There is a lease and release for a mortgage between William Tate of Smith Street, Chelsea and Mary Dewsberry of Pocklington, widow, dated 1827 concerning the water corn mill in occupation of William Charrington's executors. (SA P4/46)

**Francis Tate and Mary Dewsberry, 1834-38.**

William Tate died 28 May 1834 leaving his real estate to Francis Tate, his brother, and Mary Dewsberry, his sister, equally as tenants in common. His personal estate was insufficient to cover the funeral expenses, debts and other legacies and as a result there was an action in the Court of Chancery between James Howell and William Mackle, plaintiffs, and Francis Tate and Mary Dewsberry, defendants. As a result of this the real estate was valued by James William Farrar and it was put for sale by Chancery decree in 1838 (SA P4/47 and *The Times* 31 January 1838).

**William Newton, 1838-80 (died).**

The auction took place on 26 April 1838 and the mill was bought by William Newton for £8,000. The transaction was confirmed by a lease and release of 9 and 10 August 1838 (SA P4/47). The machinery was as described in the 1827 mortgage.

William Newton died in Wandsworth in 1880 (Free BMD).

*The Times* on 27 February 1886 advertised the freehold sale of the mill and contents with vacant possession on 16 March 1886.

**Mrs Aurelia Cator, 1887-94 (died).**

In August 1887 the trustees of the late William Newton sold the freehold land with the water and steam corn mill and other buildings known as Upper Mill for £4,000 to Mrs Aurelia Cator. (SA P4/51-2). She already owned The Grove estate and the mill was incorporated into it.

She died in March 1894 (Free BMD).

**Sir Samuel Barrow, (1895-1923).**

In 1895 Sir Samuel Barrow J.P., tanner and leather factor, leased the property from Mrs Cator's heirs. He bought the freehold in 1903. In 1923 he moved to Kingswood, Surrey.

## **Carshalton Council and the London Borough of Sutton, 1924 – present day.**

The Grove did not reach its reserve price when offered for sale by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley on 23 May 1923, but the following year was acquired by Carshalton Council which created The Grove Park and later council offices in the mansion house.

## **4.2 Town Mill or Chertsey Mill tenants**

The names of a number of Carshalton millers, mostly extracted from the Carshalton Court Rolls, are known for the period 1359-1557. Many were accused of taking excess mulcture, a toll. However, it is uncertain whether they worked at Town Mill (later Gaynesford Mill) or Chamberlain's Mill (Middle Mill) a little way downstream. These mills are shown on the c.1621 Arundel estate map.

Town Mill probably dated from Domesday times and Middle Mill from at least 1235.

Millers who cannot be associated with a particular mill have been listed in Appendix 51.

The known millers for Town Mill are listed here.

**William Miller, 1449.** Miller at Towmyll.

**Henry Gaynesford, 1537-46.** Miller and ale brewer. In 1546, Henry Gaynesford and Katharine, his wife, held of the manor of Carshalton the manor of Stone Court, the capital messuage in which they lived, and a watermill. Henry lately died in 1546 and his wife, Katharine, holds by survivorship. Katharine appears to have married Richard Thomas by 1548. Henry demised the mansion house of Stone Court to Walter Lambard for 99 years.

**Richard Bolton.** 1537-42. Common miller. The servant of Henry Gaynesford, also a miller.

**Richard Thomas.** In 1548, Katharine Gaynesford, widow, was the wife of Richard Thomas, who in 1550-52 was described as a gentleman, miller and brewer. He appears to have succeeded to Gaynesford Mill. In 1559, Katharine was widow, late wife of Richard Thomas.

**Humphrey Rogers of Beddington.** Died c.1592.

**Edmund Marrant.** The sale by John Gaynesford for £1,000 to Humphrey Rogers of Beddington of property was probably for Stone Court (SA acc 849 box 1, bundle , item 2). This included the water mill in Carshalton in which are 3 mills, namely 2 wheat mills and a malt mill now in the tenure of said Edmund Marrant. Also the stream, moat and pond belonging to the mills and all manner of suit and service belonging to the mills. Also all the messuage or tenement, garden and yard, with the waste ground belonging to the mill.

**John Huntley of Beddington.**

**Richard Wonham, 1593.**

A lease for 18 years on 1 March 1593 between John Huntley of Beddington and Margaret his wife and Richard Wonham, late of Ewell, miller, concerned a mill ground in Carshalton containing two wheat mills and a new mill with a moat, fishing rights reserved to the Huntleys. Also a tenement, garden, More Meadow and 3 acres land in West Meade field, also in Carshalton (SHC G45/1/2).

The c.1621 Arundel estate map shows Mill, Middle Mill and Lower Mill equating to:

1) Upper Mill with a building shown either side of the river at the mill site.

2) A mill approximately 90 yards (80 metres) upstream (west) of Butter Hill corner.

3) The Shepley mill site at the confluence.

A declaration on 27 April 1627 between Robert Austin, citizen and cloth-worker of London and Sir Henry Burton of Carshalton concerned in part a messuage, a garden, an orchard, two barns, two stables and three water mills under one roof in Carshalton (Antiquaries List no. 58).

#### **William Killick, c.1626.**

When Edward Burrish purchased Stone Court and appurtenances from Francis Rogers for £1,800 on 1 June 1626, the mill was occupied by William Killick (SA acc 849 box 1, bundle 2, item 2).

#### **Christopher Pope, c.1654-**

Christopher Pope, miller, married Elizabeth Mathews in April 1654 (Cars PR). The mill was described as late in the occupation of William Killick and now of Christopher Pope in a deed of 2 July 1660 (SA acc 849 box 1, bundle 8).

In 1664, Christopher Pope was assessed on two hearths, was this Upper Mill? (Hearth Tax 1664 p. 122).

#### **George Pope, c.1687.**

A marriage licence allegation was dated 8 July 1687 for George Pope of Carshalton, miller, bachelor, about 27 years, to Mary Waters, spinster, about 25 years at St Martin Outwich, London (*Ancestry*).

#### **Widow Pope, c.1693.**

In 1693, John Cator purchased from Edward Burrish three water mills under one roof in occupation of William Killick and now or late of widow Pope (Mary Pope, George's widow), (SA acc 849 box 2, bundle 18, item 2).

#### **William and Elizabeth Pope, c.1706-17.**

A corn mill was in the possession of William Pope in 1706 (SA acc 849 box 3, bundle 27). Three water mills were formerly in the possession of William Killick deceased and after of Widow Pope in 1709 (SA acc 849 box 4, bundle 30, item 3). On 17 October 1707, William Pope was rated 5d. on Buredge's mill house (Cars VB).

It was still in the occupation William or Elizabeth Pope on 11-12 August 1717 when John Cator mortgaged Stone Court to Lady Lanesborough (SA acc 849 box 5, bundle 34).

#### **Christopher Pope. c.1738-64 (died).**

In 1782, the mill was formerly occupied by William and Elizabeth Pope, afterwards Christopher Pope, late of George Pope. It is unclear why Christopher and George were both rated on a mill at the same time.

Scawen Papers for 1729 refer to Stone Court as the new, brick messuage or mansion house formerly of John Cator where Scawen now resides etc. and ponds, moats, streams and peculiar piscaries from the Churchyard under Stone Bridge to Pope's Mills etc. (SA 849/44/2).

Christopher Pope, miller, insured the mill for £400 with Hand in Hand Insurance (MS8674-56, 28 August 1738, Policy No 65073). On a timber building being a corn mill with granaries over, on the east sides of a farm yard in the parish of Carshalton being near

Scawens Esq. standing clear of other build: in his own possession. The renewal (MS 8674-67, 8 August 1745) was as in 1738 but stated corn mill, house with granaries over the same. Renewals were made (MS 8674-79) on 7 August 1752 and 17 August 1759 for Christopher Pope for £400. Christopher was rated in 1744-51 but the mill not stated. William Pope died 11 June 1757, aged 60 and his wife Elizabeth died 19 August 1761.

Christopher Pope, mealman of Carshalton, was witness to an allegation for a marriage licence on 12 October 1757 for Elizabeth Pope. A marriage licence allegation was dated 16 November 1759 for the marriage at Carshalton of William Pope, miller, abode 4 weeks, to Sarah Smith, abode 4 weeks, both of Carshalton.

George Pope was rated on a house and mill in 1757-63. Christopher Pope was also rated for a house and mill in 1761-64 when he died (PCC prob 16 July 1764).

The Arundel and Tithe map alignments of Mill Lane differ. Not long before 1717 the present Mill Lane was laid out and called Pell Mell or Pall Mall and the former road was called the Old Mill Way enclosed.

### **George Pope, 1764-79.**

George Pope was rated on house and mill in 1764-67. The Hand in Hand Insurance Policy No 65073 was renewed (MS 8674/104, 15 August 1766) by George Pope of Carshalton, miller, £400 on a timber building being a corn mill with granaries over, on the east sides of a farm yard in Carshalton near Scawen's standing clear near the house of Thomas Scawen Esq. in his own possession.

George Pope, miller, he became a prisoner for debt in King's Bench Prison, formerly of Calais in France and late of Carshalton (*London Gazette*, 21 April 1772).

Rocque's map, c. 1760, showed the corn mill in Pall Mall.

### **John Hilbert, owner 1782-1818 (died), occupier c.1779-1801.**

John Hilbert of Wandsworth, miller, insured on 30 July 1779 with Sun Fire Office (MS 11936/276, Policy No 417101) his house, kitchen and shop adjacent in Carshalton in the tenure of Pope, miller, not exceeding £300, water corn mill and stable adjacent near. Not exceeding £1,000. All brick, timber and tiled. Total £1,300.

Pope was assessed for land tax in 1781 and Hilbert in 1782.

On 20 April 1782 the Scawen trustees sold to John Hilbert of Wandsworth three water corn mills under one roof (Peatling under High Street Mill). Included were a messuage, stable, carthouse and outhouses adjacent and belonging to the mills. Also with liberty to ingress to the Hog Pit Pond and into the gardens of the mansion house to cleanse the stream of water running through these gardens from the Lower Town Pond to the mills. Formerly in the occupation of William and Elizabeth Pope, afterwards Christopher Pope, late of George Pope and now of John Hilbert or his tenant.

In 1782 Hilbert commissioned John Smeaton to design a new mill with an overshot wheel and a breast wheel driving four pairs of stones within two Portland stone wheel-pits (Skempton 1981 p. 255). The drawings for this are in the possession of the Royal Society.

Hilbert, miller, insured his house, kitchen and shop adjacent in Carshalton in the tenure of Pope, miller, timber and tiled not exceeding £300, and the water corn mill, going gears and stables and warehouses adjoining each other near brick, timber and tiled not exceeding £2000 with Sun Fire Office (MS 11936/306, Policy No 467293 dated 18 November 1782).

Beeston Long, late Pope, was rated November 1782. Hilbert was rated for a mill in 1782-1800.

Edwards (p. 24) wrote c.1789 of Hilbert's large corn mill with a genteel dwelling house adjoining, lately new built. Hilbert was rated for the mill in 1782-1800. In 1801 he or the occupier was rated. Land tax charges for 29 January 1799 included water corn mills, house, garden, mill ponds and 8 acres land in occupation of John Hilbert. He died in 1818.

**William Charrington, 1801-21 (died) and James Grey, 1801-27 (died).**

William Charrington's father was George Charrington, yeoman of Beddington, who died in 1795. Robert Linton of Merton was an executor of George's will (PCC probate 5 June 1795). William married Mary Linton at Merton on 16 October 1794 and died 6 November 1821 (PCC probate 28 Jan 1822) leaving the mill lease to his son William (who died 21 February 1832 (PCC probate 7 May) and for whom William Newton was an executor) whose brother was Robert Linton Charrington (died 1880).

Messrs Charrington and Co (William Charrington and James Gray) were rated for a mill for 1801-21. John Hilbert of Wandsworth insured with the Sun Fire Office on 16 November 1807 (Policy No 810798, MS 11937/76) on a water corn mill, stables, wagon house and offices all communicating at Carshalton, occupied by Charrington and Co, millers, timber and tiled no kiln therein not exceeding £2,000.

Four pairs of mill stones and two 15ft diameter breast-shot waterwheels existed in 1808 (DH Jones).

By order of the executors of John Hilbert, Winstanley and Sons advertised the sale by auction on 18 May 1819 of the water corn mill at Carshalton with an uninterrupted supply of water driving 5 pairs of stones by one 18 foot breast-shot and one 6 foot over-shot wheels with bins for upwards of 1500 quarters of corn, ranges of stabling, sheds, kiln and loft etc. together with a dwelling, large gardens etc. in occupation of Messrs Charrington and Gray, on lease expiring at Midsummer 1822 (*The Morning Post*, 19 April 1819). The sale was, however, withdrawn (*Public Ledger and Daily Advertiser*, 15 May 1819).

Tate leased the mill to William Charrington for 31¼ years at £3400 p.a. expiring midsummer 1853. William Charrington died 26 October 1821 and James Gray died 21 December 1827.

**William Charrington, 1822-32 (died).**

The mill was rated in 1822-24 on Charrington and Co.

In 1827 William Tate of Smith Street, Chelsea, Middlesex, mortgaged the property for £6,800 and interest to Mary Dewsberry of Pocklington, Yorkshire, widow. The property was occupied by William Charrington's executors and was said to consist of three water corn mills under one roof (evidently an out of date description), a messuage, stable, cart-house and other outhouses, yards and appurtenances to the mill adjoining, formerly enclosed by a brick wall and also the Upper Town Pond: half the water arising and coming into the Hog Pit pond in part of James Scawen's park (again out of date), which runs into the Lower Town Pond and thence to the mill. (SA P4/46).

William Charrington died on 21 February 1832.

**Robert Linton Charrington, 1832-80 (died).**

Robert L Charrington, corn miller, was at Carshalton in 1832-34 (Pigot) and Lower Mitcham in 1832-39.

*The Times* (31 January 1838) announced that as a result a Chancery court case between James Howell and William Mackle, plaintiffs, and Francis Tate and Mary Dewsberry, defendants, there would be a sale of freehold estates on 1 March 1838 including a freehold water corn mill known as Carshalton Mill. The mill has been in great part rebuilt by the present lessee in the most substantial manner and fitted with four pair French stones, dressing machines and all the driving gear and apparatus, nearly new. A detached family residence, counting house, brew-house, chaise-house, cart and wagon shed, stabling for 10 horses, drying kilns and extensive garden. The present family has been the tenants for nearly a century. Let on lease to Mr Charrington for an unexpired term of 16 years, subject to a clear net rental of £400 p.a. The properties were re-advertised for peremptory sale on April 26th (*London Standard*, 22 March 1838).

On 9 and 10 August 1838 (SA P4/47) James Howell and William Mackle, executors of Tate's will, together with Francis Tate and Mary Dewsberry sold the mill to William Newton of Wandsworth, meal-man and Richard Dawes of Throgmorton Street London.

The water corn mill was built on substantial foundations at the head of one of the principal sources of the River Wandle with the water wheel 16ft diameter x 9ft 10ins wide and all the cast iron and other wheels, shaft and rings and floats and the oak starts, works and fixtures, appendages and dressing and other machinery to the mill and mill wheel belonging and a kiln for drying corn and loft attached. There was a range of stabling for 8 cart horses with lofts over a large open shed for tilted and other wagons to load or shoot at the mill, a timber and slate building including chaise house, cart lodge, a shed for farmers' horses and a stable with three stands enclosed. The water came from Upper Town Pond, half the water of the Hog Pit Pond, a spring in the park belonging to the lord, and a spring in a garden. The whole was in the occupation of the executors of William Charrington for the remainder of a term of 31¼ years expiring midsummer 1853 at rent of £400 p.a.

**Mill inventory:** (from SA P4/47 transcribed by M Cunningham, *Wandle Bulletin* No 19, 1991).

**Stone floor:** 4 pair four feet French stones in iron bound frames with hoppers and screens on cast iron frames, wood shoots and supports, cupboard with folding doors and shelves, mahogany one flap desk, cast iron circular upright shaft with brass and iron box and a pair of plummer blocks [bearing for a shaft], brass bearings 8 feet long, cast iron bevel wheel fitted and steel keys 4ft 8ins diameter, 4 inch cast iron circular horizontal shaft with brass and iron box, and a pair of plummer blocks, brass bearings 8 feet long, cast iron bevel wheel fitted and steel keys 4ft 8ins diameter, 4 inch cast iron circular horizontal shaft turned 13ft long, iron bevel wheel 1ft 6ins diameter, 3 iron rigger wheels 2ft 6ins diameter, two cast iron standards to carry shaft fitted with regulating screws, bolts and nuts. Two pair of plummer blocks and brasses, two 4½ inch straps, one 4 inch strap, cast iron rigger wheel 5 feet diameter, two motion rigger wheels 4 feet diameter.

Flour dressing machine in wood case with wire cylinder, wrought iron spindle and crank, two brass rigger wheels, plummer blocks, lines, hopper and apparatus, wrought iron circular shaft 15 feet long, three pair plummer blocks and brasses: two brass rigger wheels and support. Bolting cloth dressing mill on wood base with wrought iron spindle and crank rigger wheel: pair of plummer blocks and brasses, wire hopper and apparatus: six dressing cloths, 8 dressing brushes, 12 sack shoots, the board inclosure to bin with uprights. Smut machine with wire cylinder in wood case: wind fan, rigger wheels and apparatus, cast iron spare bevel wheels.



**Ground floor:** Wire jumping machine in wood case, 3 bran and pollard bins and uprights, the front sides and ends of 4 meal bins, 4 sack jiggers, 4 wood shoots, cast iron water wheels 9ft wide, 18ft diameter, wrought iron bucket and wood starts, cast iron shaft 18ft long, two pair plummer blocks with brass bearings, stout iron-bound water wheel gate with cast iron rack and pinion wheels, the rack and pinion to water gate and supports. Regulating machine with spur and pinion wheel for water gate, cast iron spur wheel 6 feet diameter on cast iron shaft fitted with keys, plummer blocks and apparatus, iron spur wheel with keys on iron shaft, plummer blocks and brasses, iron bevel wheel fitted with keys 3ft 6ins diameter, cast iron spur wheel to drive stones fitted with keys, bolts and nuts 10ft 6ins diameter, iron upright shaft with step fitted with bolts and nuts 8ft long, the brick foundation and support to carry water wheel and machines, 4 cast iron spur wheels to drive stones on cast iron upright shaft with brass step in wrought iron frames, cast iron regulating rack with pinion standard and apparatus, 6 strong cast iron columns 7ft long, and 4 bearers fitted with iron bolts and nuts, the boarded inclosure to machinery and water wheel with doors. The boarded inclosure to flour bin and support load flap and chains, two square framed lamps with iron work.

**Yard:** Lead pump in wood case and pipe.

**Mill House, mill foreman's house, mill yard and stables.** These were described in detail.

**A water wheel 16 feet diameter, 9ft 10ins width** with 4 cast iron rings and arms to ditto as per plan. 48 iron floats, 192 leak starts including the necessary bolts and nuts securing and fixing the floats to the starts, side planks or plates fastened to the wall between the ends of the floats and the wall, and 32 iron keys to hang the water wheel rings on the shaft. A cast iron water wheel shaft 9 inches square with two turned bearings and a square on the end to hang the spur wheel on. Also two iron plummer blocks with brasses, bolts, nuts, set screws and folding keys under the brasses: also cast iron plates on the walls receiving the plummer blocks with the necessary bolts and nuts fixing the plates to the masonry.

An elm gate to the water wheel and an oak cap over ditto: also two cast iron staple posts and a cast iron breast plate with necessary bolts and nuts fixing the same to the masonry, including all the spindles, wheels, pinions, racks, rollers, iron carriages, brasses, bolts, ratchet wheels, catches, handles, etc., necessary to raise and fall the gate machinery to drive four pair of stones. A cast iron spur tooth wheel (hung on the end of the water wheel shaft) of 72 cogs, 6½ inches wide, 3¼ inch pitch, 6ft 2¾ ins diameter. A cast iron spur tooth wheel (hung on the second laying shaft) of 40 cogs, 3¼ inches pitch, cogs 6½ ins wide, 3ft 5 and three eighths ins diameter. A second cast iron laying shaft 7 inches square with two turned bearings. Also plummer blocks, brasses, bolts, nuts and cast iron plates on the walls with two bolts and nuts to fix ditto to the walls. A cast iron bevel tooth pit wheel of 127 cogs, 3 inches pitch 6inches wide, 10 feet 1 inch diameter with 8 arms in ditto the socket 13 inches deep. A cast iron bevel wallower wheel of 46 cogs, 3 inches pitch and 6¼ inches wide, 3 feet 7 and seven eighths inches diameter to be hung on the upright shaft. A cast iron tooth spur wheel of 189 cogs 2 inches pitch 5 ¾ inches wide with 8 arms hung on the upright shaft. 4 cast iron spur pinions each geared with 36 hornbeam cogs 2 inches pitch 6 ½ inches wide working in the spur wheel, each pinion 23 inches diameter bored to fit the stone spindles. 4 iron spindles for the stones with cones on ditto to receive the pinions, the spindles to be turned at their length. The above diameters of the wheels are all taken at the pitch lines of the cogs, all the wheels are turned on the faces and edges of the same, and all iron cogs are pitched and trimmed, the wheels

hung on their respective shafts with iron keys and the pinions bored to fit the spindles: the dimensions of the rings of shaft to be turned all the length of same. A cast iron step block with a turned step brass with set screws, bolts and C to support the foot of the upright shaft bolted strongly down to the masonry receiving the foot of the upright shaft. Also two plummer blocks and brasses with caps, bolts, nuts and oak framing receiving the said plummer blocks belonging to the two lengths of upright shaft.

Five pair of French stones each 4 feet diameter with 5 cast iron boxes fitted into the bed stones, and three sliding brasses in each box bored to fit the necks of the spindles, and 5 sets of centre irons fitted complete to the spindles and runner stones. 7 cast iron columns with flinches and bolts to ditto fixed with bolts to the masonry, and a strong oak hurst frame 15 inches deep by 10 inches thick carrying the 5 pair of stones fitted on top of the iron columns, with the necessary bolts and nuts. Also 5 cast iron bridge trees bolted to the 6 cast iron columns with turned sliding step brasses and cast iron step blocks bored receiving the brasses. Also adjusting screws to ditto with the necessary iron levers, wheels, pinions, spindles, brasses, handles, and apparatus to raise the brasses and runner stone perpendicular.

Five sets of racks, pinions, ratchets, spindles and apparatus, iron carriages, and C., to raise the stone pinions above the spur wheel cogs. 5 cast iron double curbs to receive the bevel? stones with adjusting screws, bolts, nuts, and C., and C., as per plan. 5 elm circular curbs to cover the cast iron curbs on the stone floor.

Five mill hoops round the stones with hoppers, ladders, shoes, damsels, beaters, feed pins, and C., and C., to ditto. 5 meal troughs to the 5 pairs of stones.

**Dressing machinery.** Two cast iron bevel crown wheels each 5 feet and three eighths of an inch diameter, geared with 95 hornbeam cogs 4  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches wide, 2 inches pitch, the faces and edges of the wheels turned and hung on the upright shaft. One cast iron bevel turned, pinion pitched and trimmed working on the crown wheel, the pinion 37 cogs, 5 inches wide, one foot 11 and five eighths diameter bored to fit the shafts. One cast iron lying shaft (as per the plan) 14 feet long turned all the length of same. One pair cast iron frames with sliding brasses in ditto bored fitting the lying shafts: also rising screws, wheels, pinions, spindles, handles, bolts and apparatus for raising the bevel pinion from the Lower to the Upper Crown wheel for reversing the motions. Two cast iron grooved riggers, one 5 feet 6 inches diameter, and the other 4 feet 6 inches diameter turned all over to receive a cat gut band, and bored to fit the lying shaft. Bolting with case, rigger spindle and beaters to ditto for dressing flour and 3 sack tackles. 3 cast iron turned strap riggers each joggling screen to ditto, 2 feet 6 inches diameter, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, hung on one of the lying shafts. Two cast iron strap riggers turned, each 3 feet 6 inches diameter, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, with two elm boards: also iron spindles, brasses, iron carriages, pulleys and frames to tighten the straps with the necessary levers, sheaves, framing etc.

R. L. Charrington, miller, occupied and was proprietor of the corn mill called Carshalton Mill from 1838 until his death on 19 August 1880 (rate books and directories).

Frederick Brownsmith, miller, in 1841-81, was manager from 1876 and was foreman at late Charrington's mill when bequeathed £100 in Charrington's will in 1880.

The 1847 Carshalton tithes award showed William Newton as owner and Charrington as occupier of parcel 277 - house, flour mill, outbuildings and garden, 1a 0r 4p acres, parcel 278 - yard, 0a 0r 15p acres and parcel 346 - Upper Town Pond, 0a 3r 20p acres. Brayley in 1851 mentioned the flour mill, with 5 pairs of stones, bought by Mr Newton of Wandsworth (vol. 4 p. 68). In 1853 Braithwaite (p. 192) referred to Mr Charrington's

flour mill of 24 HP standing at 107 feet  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches above sea level with the spillway beside the wheel.

The lease to Charrington was renewed on 1 March 1853 from William Newton to Robert Linton Charrington. An agreement dated 27 February 1869 extended the lease for 7 years from 4 January 1874. Charrington died on 19 August 1880 and the trustees of his will surrendered the lease by an agreement dated 10 May 1881 (SA P4/48).

### **James Bristow, 1881-86.**

James Bristow, miller in 1871-81, initially worked for Charrington.

On 22 June 1881 Bristow leased the mill from Sarah Newton, Richard Dawes and William Newton Dunn the executors of William Newton's will. (SA P4/50). The lease included the following inventory:

**Top Floor.** Two 24 inch exhausters by Smith, wooden shoots from stones and wooden shoot to exhaust room. The matchboard enclosure to exhaust room 8ft. x 7ft. x 7ft 6in. with door, and the enclosure above 11ft. 9in. x 7ft. at base and average 2ft. 6in. high. The deal boarded enclosure to refuse bin from dressing machine 4ft. 6in. x average 2ft. deep and 5ft. high. A middlings elevator with wood box shoots 6in. x 4in. x 51ft. run, iron head and bottom, wood framing leather band, webbing band and wood buckets and gut driving rope, and on ground floor, wood hopper and shoot from dressing machine, wood elevator from same machine with wood shoots  $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. x  $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 62ft. wood head and bottom, tin buckets and leather strip, 3in. tin piping to the various bins, top and bottom driving pullies and gut line wood chute to mixing bin 7ft. deep by average 18in. x 16in.

**Stone Floor.** 5 pairs of 4 feet French burr stones with spindles, wood cases, hoppers, damsel feed, 4 screws, 5 lengths wood shoots for exhaust iron hursts, one length 4ft. 9in. wood shoot 10in. x 10in., 6 lengths bore shooting average  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in. x  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. inside and 8ft. length, ditto 9ft. 6in. long. Silk dressing machine average 3ft. diameter, 24ft. 3in. long on wrought iron spindle, spur driving gear. Iron creeper 25ft. long, driving pulley and wood enclosure to silk wood feeder driving motion with wrought iron shaft, 4 line wheels, one hanger and plummer block and 5 short lines. The driving motion for exhaust consisting of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wrought iron shaft 7ft. long, two hangers with brasses, two 3in. riggers 2ft. 6in. diameter. One 9in. line wheel and one guide pulley, and one line wheel on main shaft 2ft. diameter. One line wheel on main shaft 14in. diameter for driving flour elevator. One ditto on main shaft 16 inches diameter to drive grindstone and chaff cutter. Two small driving motions to drive grindstone and chaff cutter consisting of two 1in. spindles 2ft. long. Two hangers, two bearings and 3 line wheels, a fireproof smutting machine and gear. The counting house enclosure.

**Ground Floor.** Five wood spouts from silk dressing machine 21ft. 6in. run  $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x  $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. One pumper for dressing machine 10ft. x 1ft.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 10ft. 2in. deep, with iron wire in 4 sheets, crank and step, wood enclosure under ditto 5ft. x 3ft., 6ft. x 1ft. 9in. 14 sack lines and hooks. The iron framing to one pair of stones consisting of two cast iron columns. One flanged driving rigger 3ft. 4in. diameter, 6in. face on bright wrought iron shaft, with step brass bushed and cast iron crossbraid, and raising and lowering gear,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. tightening pulley 12in. diameter with set screws and shaft, two hangers and two wood beams. The drawing gear to the 4 pairs of stones consisting of bevil sheet 2ft. 8in. diameter, 5in. tooth,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. pitch. A ditto on vertical shaft same size, 7in cast iron vertical shaft 9ft. 6in. long tapered at end to fit into cast iron step brass bushed. Plummer block bolted to timber beam forming head, 5in. tooth morticed spur wheel 2in. pitched, 6ft. diameter, cast iron sole plate and brick foundation, 5 cast iron pinions to drive the stones, 1ft. 8in. diameter on

wrought iron spindles, steps brass bushed and set screw lighter geared with wheels, levers and screws: cast iron framing 8ft. 3in. square and 4 cast iron columns, cast iron bottom framing same size as top and a flanged rigger 3ft. 4in. diameter: 5 meal troughs each 5ft. 8in x 2ft. on average 3ft. deep. The boarded enclosure to gearing 9ft. 3in. x 8ft. 10in. x average 8ft. high. Boarded partition next sack room 11ft. x 6ft. 10in. with one door.

**Engine House.** A 12 HP high and low pressure beam engine with 10 inch high pressure cylinder and 15in. low pressure cylinder, 2ft. 6in. spoke pistons and rods, cross heads, parallel motion cast iron beam 10ft. long. cast iron fly wheel 12ft. diameter, cast iron crank, wrought iron crank shaft, plummer block and wall box, cast iron spur wheel 3ft. dia, 6in. tooth, 2½in. pitch, and foundation by 'Wentworth' 1855. Cast iron morticed spur wheel 4ft. diameter, 5½in. tooth, 2½in. pitch on 5in. cast iron shaft to mill 18ft. long, 3 plummer blocks and brasses, 9 spanners.

**Boiler House.** Wrought iron vertical multi-tubular steam boiler 4ft. 4in. diameter, 13ft. high by Horton, Son and Kendrick. Two manholes and covers, pressure gauge, water gauge. Two blow off cocks. Two safety valves, damper and frame. Smith's patent damper furnace door, fire and bearing bars and brick seating. 10 stoking tools. Wrought iron egg-end boiler, 2ft. 6in. diameter, 13ft. 6in. long, manhole and cover: double safety valve, starting valve, water feed pipe and cock, two blow off cocks and pipes, brick seating with stone coping, furnace door and frame, fire bars and dampers. Two spare pistons and rods for engine. 6in. wrought iron vice and deal bench 6ft. long. Wentworth's mercurial steam gauge. Wood pastry bins, flour and corn bins as fitted. Leather bands, gas fittings, two York lamps, one grindstone in shed and chaff cutter in loft.

Bristow was listed as steam and water miller in 1882-84 (directories).

Bristow's tenancy ended on 25 April 1886 (SA P4/50).

The auction sale by Debenham, Tewson and Co by order of the trustees of William Newton of the freehold of Upper Mill with vacant possession was advertised for 16 March 1886 but it finally sold on 11 August 1887. Three-storey mill-houses were fitted with ten pairs of French stones, half driven by a 16ft. breast-shot wheel 9ft. 10in. wide and the remainder by a 12 HP high and low-pressure Wentworth beam engine, with a 4ft. 4in. wrought iron vertical multi-tubular steam boiler 13ft. high, and a wrought iron egg-end boiler: also a bolting mill, silk dressing machine 24ft. 3in. long, jumper, fire-proof smutting machine, elevators and other gear, stabling for eight cart horses, nag stabling, lofts, good yard, miller's house with office, foreman's house, long garden, glasshouses etc., frontage 353ft. and area 2a. 36p.

The mill was leased to Bristow at £330 p.a. expiring lady-day 1886 when possession would be given (*London Standard*, 13 March 1886).

### 4.3 Electricity generating plant



Upper Mill was rebuilt as an electricity generator. 2004 view. Photo by D E Bradford.

#### **Mrs Aurelia Cator, 1887-94 (died).**

Richard Dawes and William Newton Dunn, trustees, sold the corn mill and premises to Mrs Aurelia Cator on 11 August 1887 for £4,000 (SA P4/51-2). Aurelia was the elderly widow of the Rev. WAB Cator who had been Rector of Carshalton. She was a wealthy woman who owned both Stone Court and The Grove. The Ordnance Survey map shows that by 1895-6 she had demolished the old corn mill and erected the existing timber-framed Alpine style building which still stands. This housed an electricity generator to provide a private supply for both the Grove and Stone Court houses. If the plant was built about 1887 – which seems likely – it was using cutting-edge technology. The filament light bulb had only been invented in 1881 by Joseph Swan of Newcastle on Tyne.

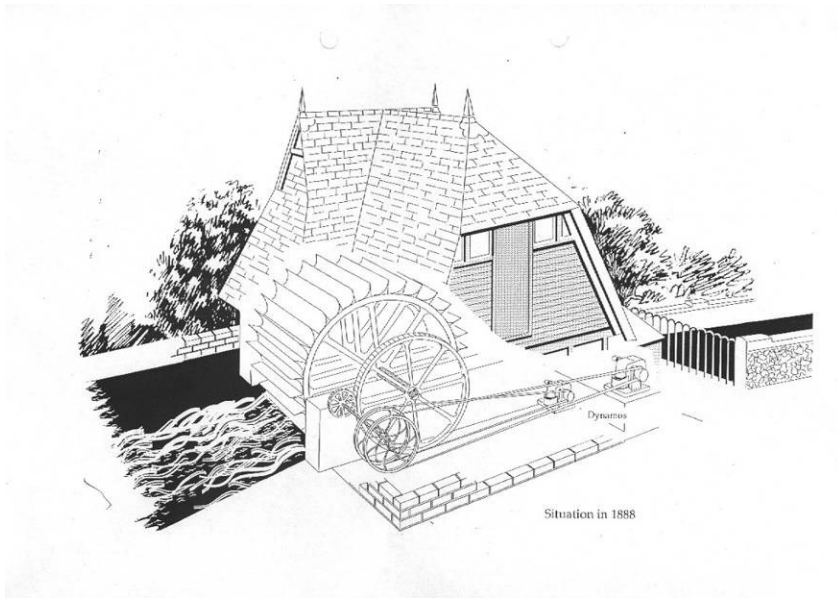
#### **Sir Samuel Barrow. -1924.**

In 1894 The Grove estate, including the mill, was leased to Sir Samuel Barrow, a leather merchant, who acquired the freehold in 1903. In 1923 Barrow had Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley put the estate up for sale (*Surrey Mirror*, 12 January 1923). No buyer was found and it was purchased by Carshalton UDC in 1924 to create The Grove Park as a public amenity.

#### **The electricity plant: Water wheel powered.**

At Upper Mill the waterwheel was retained from the old corn mill. This was located in the north-western wheel-pit and was covered by the building. The wheel was probably connected to two generators through gearing and leather belts as shown in the drawing. One generator is likely to have served The Grove, the other Stone Court. In effect there were two separate supply systems – one for each house. This made the system simpler to construct as the technology of sharing electricity supplies had not been fully developed in the 1880s. Only one generator could be run at a time but this did not matter as the generators charged lead acid batteries in the mill roof. These could supply the houses at any time and gave a steady voltage - important to avoid lamp flicker. The sole use for electricity was lighting, as electric heating and gadgets were not introduced for many years.

The 1896 OS map (revised 1894-95) shows the mill as an Electric Light Works.

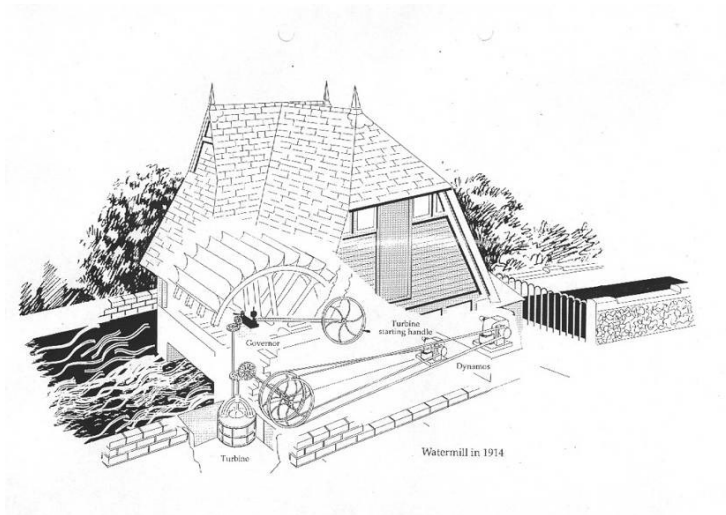


Reconstruction of the water-wheel powered electricity plant.



The mill around 1900 with the water wheel running. Notice the sunflower finial on the mill roof is very similar to the one on East Lodge, Beddington Park which was built in 1877 to the designs of Joseph Clarke.

## The electricity plant: Water turbine powered



Reconstruction of the turbine powered electricity plant.

About 1909 the water wheel was replaced by a water-driven turbine which was more efficient. Part of the waterwheel was cut away to make space for the turbine. The gearing was altered to allow for the turbine's higher speed but the generators remained unchanged. A governor was installed to automatically control the water flow so that the turbine ran at constant speed, despite changes in load or water level. The turbine was a vertical shaft 'British Empire' type made by J. Armfield of Ringwood, Hampshire. It was a simple design, with a double ended rota in a spiral casing without guide vanes.



The spillway gate between the two wheel-pits must have been replaced at the same time as it has Armfield's name on it.

The turbine probably remained in use until about 1923 when The Grove and Stone Court were sold to the Council and the buildings were converted to mains electricity.

### The Restoration

In the 1980s work started on the restoration of the mill. The incomplete water wheel with three sets of spokes was rebuilt as a complete wheel which was narrower and had only two sets of spokes. The rebuilt wheel was then put in the south-east pit outside the building. It was intended to be turned, but no water supply could be arranged. In 1984 the building was severely damaged by fire. The building and roof were restored in 2004. Following vandalism, the clay tile roof was replaced by a grey zinc metal one in 2014.

## 5 THE HYDRAUTOMAT



The Hydraulomat.

The Hydraulomat apparatus was erected in 1922 by the Allen Hydrostatic Pump Syndicate in The Grove on the bank of the River Wandle in close proximity to the waterwheel of Upper Mill. It was not related in any way to Upper Mill and is included here as an interesting use of water power. There are no remains.

It was an apparatus for lifting water, powered by the flow of the river and was demonstrated on 16th June 1922.

Arthur Mee's *Children's Encyclopaedia* (The Educational Book Co., 1947) described its operation.

The series of tanks could be arranged vertically or stepwise.

The apparatus consisted of an operating chamber at the bottom and a series of tanks alternately opened and closed and connected with pipes. They were linked by an air-pipe. Water ran into the operating chamber from the river, compressing the air and forcing it through the air pipe to the closed overhead tanks.

These were full of water at the start of the operation, but the pressure of the air from the operating chamber forced the water out of the closed tanks, and in each case it passed through a bent outlet pipe into the tank immediately above. At the end of the operation the operating chamber and the open tanks were full of water and the closed tanks were full of air.

The operating chamber then discharged its water into the river, automatically closing by a simple lever mechanism the inlet into the chamber from the river. When all the water

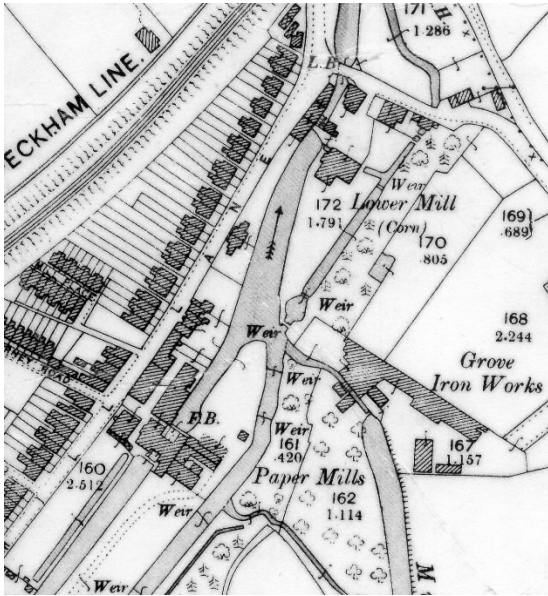


had run out at the lower level there was formed a partial vacuum in the closed tanks above, which were connected via the air pipe.

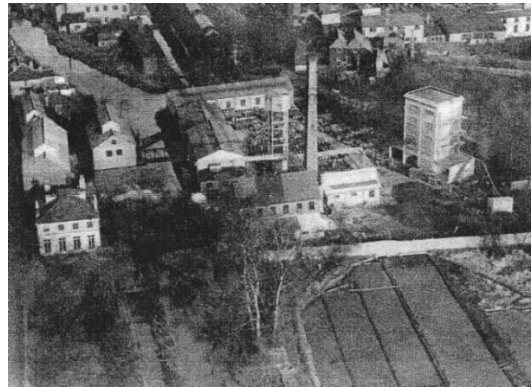
The vacuum in the closed tanks caused the water to be sucked up one flight from the open tanks below, and at the end of the movement the operating chamber and the open tanks were empty of water while the closed tanks were full. The inlet from the river then automatically opened and the operation was repeated.

In the 1923 auction sale of The Grove, it was sold subject to the easement in favour of the Allen Hydrostatic Pump Syndicate Ltd with a right of drainage through the sewer or drain etc. and gas supply through the pipe running under the road (*Surrey Mirror*, 12 January 1923).

## 6 PAPER MILL, MILL LANE, CARSHALTON



The paper mill (bottom left) from the 25 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1896.



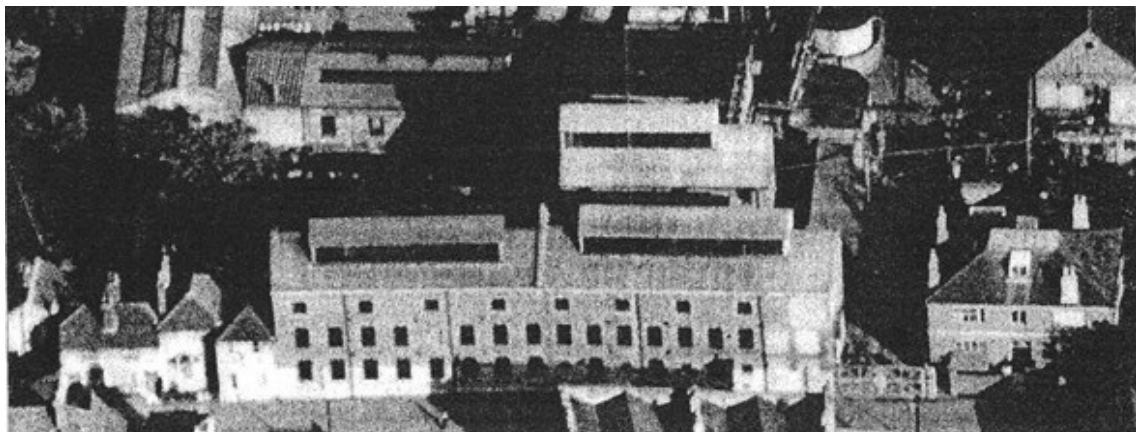
British Industrial Solvents and former paper mill buildings, also Grove Iron Works about 1930. (BP photo archive – M Ball).



Drying lofts with later clerestory. (BP photo archive – M Ball).



Drying lofts destroyed by fire on 7 November 1887.



Mill Lane frontage of Chemical Works showing former paper-drying lofts flanked left by the manager's house and right by 84 Mill Lane (Vandalis). BP photo archive – M Ball.

## 6.1 Paper mill

The Paper Mill was sited at TQ 2811 6490 on the south side of Mill Lane near Papermill Close.

Originally a paper mill, it subsequently became a cocoa manufactory, a pencil factory and latterly a chemical works, all using the paper mill buildings. Early aerial photographs show these. The old drying lofts dominated Mill Lane until factory demolition in December 1991.

For a detailed site history see *And 250 years later – The History of The Paper Mill and later BP Chemicals site at Mill Lane, Carshalton* by the late George Blake, published by Westmead Enterprises, 2004.

The author was employed as an industrial chemist on site from 1964-1980 and was privileged to be allowed to use photos from the BP factory archive and data from George Blake's researches as archivist.

Early owners included Thomas Scawen c.1744-1774 died, James Scawen 1744-1782 sold, George Ansell, 1782-97 died and James and Robert Ansell from 1797.

George Ansell's sons, James and Robert, by his will of 9 May 1796, were granted moieties of a three vat paper mill, machinery and a messuage at Carshalton (SHC 587/1/9).

### Leaseholders and tenants.

#### John Taylor, -1746.

The paper mill was leased by the Scawens to John Taylor of Wrotham, Kent. He was rated in Carshalton in 1744. By 1747 William Herbert was rated for a mill late Tailer (sic).

#### William Herbert, 1746-55 (died).

William Herbert married Susannah Durnford on 18 July 1716. He insured an unfinished mill in November 1746 suggesting that the old mill needed rebuilding or had been destroyed. A citizen and stationer, in 1746 he insured a brick building valued at £100: £300 timber being designed for a paper mill and valued as margin on the north side of a lane and part over a river leading from Carshalton to Hack Bridge in the parish of Carshalton. Standing clear and unfinished. (Hand in Hand Ins., MS 8674/69, Policy No 70037, 6 November 1746). The policy was voided and included in policy No 69960. In the margin were listed buildings:

Dry houses. Rooms under north west.	70 x 30 = 2100 sq ft.	£225 valued.
Work shop to east side of yard.	60 x 28 = 1680 sq ft.	£100.
Engine house behind.	28 x 26 = 728 sq ft.	£75.

William Herbert was rated on the mill in 1747. He again insured the paper mill with Hand in Hand Insurance on 25 September 1753, (MS 8674/81, Policy No 69960). £1200 on a ½ brick and ½ timber house. Paper mills and valued as margin on the south side of the road at Carshalton. Standing clear being his dwelling house. The right hand margin was annotated assigned 24 January 1754 William Herbert to Thomas Durnford, citizen and pin maker. The premises were listed:

Two storey garrets.	40 x 17 = 680 sq ft.	£300.
Back part.	34 x 11 = 374 sq ft	£150.
Brew house.	23 x 15 = 345 sq ft.	£35.

Drying house.	70 x 30 = 2100 sq ft	£225.
Workshop.	60 x 30 = 1800 sq ft.	£125.
Engine house.	28 x 26 = 728 sq ft.	£50.

PCC probate of the will of William Herbert, papermaker and stationer of Carshalton was granted 11 April 1755.

### **Robert Herbert, 1756-76 (died).**

Robert Herbert was the son of William Herbert and Susannah Durnford.

The same policy dated 19 September 1760 (No 69960 MS 8674/94) insured Robert Herbert of London, Stationer, £1200 on a building ½ brick and ½ timber being a house etc. on the south side of the High Road at Carshalton, standing clear of his dwelling house. The premises were as in 1753 with the two storey garret described as a carhouse, granary over, waggon house, stable and coach house, seizing room, coal shed, tenement 2 storey and three sheds.

Land and canal late Mr Herbert's were rated in 1763.

A lease of 16 June 1763 from Thomas Scawen of Maidwell, co. Northants, to Robert Herbert of Monument Yard, Gracechurch Street, stationer, administrator of Susannah Herbert, his late mother deceased, sole executrix of William Herbert, stationer, his late father, devised a messuage with two little houses adjoining and a paper mill with lofts, workhouse in Carshalton for 21 years lease, rent £70 p.a. (Antiquaries List item 276).

Robert Herbert was rated on a house and mill in 1762-66. Mill Lane was called Pall Mall in 1768. Further renewal of Policy No 69960 on 16 September 1774 (MS 8674/116) insured on £600 brick, £600 timber, on a house and outhouses, standing clear.

Robert Herbert, stationer of Monument Yard, City, died on 19 September 1776 (PCC probate 27 September 1776). He bequeathed the lease of the paper mill he had rented from Thomas Scawen to his wife Sarah and sisters Mary Herbert and Deborah Herbert for their joint use requesting them to continue the business of paper making and to divide the profits equally among them. However the *Morning Post and Daily Advertiser* on 8 October 1776 advertised the sale on 30 October by order of the executrix of Robert Herbert, papermaker and stationer, of the capital paper mills consisting of two breast-shot water wheels, engines, pumps, cisterns, vats and other apparatus: a genteel dwelling-house, gardens, coach-house, stabling, drying lofts, finishing rooms, ware-houses and three tenements. The mills in excellent condition execute as good a work as any in the kingdom: the buildings are in thorough repair, completed at the expense of upwards of £4,000, and held for an unexpired term of twelve years, at £70 p.a. A few days after the sale of the mills, the large and valuable stock of paper, &c and the lease of Mr Herbert's late dwelling house in Monument Yard were to be sold.

### **William Curteis, 1776-1803 (died); John Taylor, 1776-**

By 1777 the mill was leased to John Taylor and William Curteis of Carshalton, papermakers, who insured with the Sun Fire Office on 4 September 1777. William Curteis's dwelling house situated as aforesaid, brick and tiled (£800), cottages adjacent near (£100), brick and tiled. The following timber on brick, timber and tiled, paper mill only (£400). Utensils and stock therein (£400). Drying lofts, sail and rag rooms adjacent separate from the above (£500). Utensils and stock therein (£1,000). Sizing house, stable and granary adjacent (£200). Total £3,400 (MS 11936/259, Policy No 388060.) The

following year William Curteis re-insured with Sun Fire Office (Policy No 403402, MS 11936/269, 3 October 1778). The drying lofts etc. were increased to £1,000 and utensils and stock therein to £1,500. Additionally, a coach house was included and utensils and stock, excluding hay, straw and horses, in the coach house, sizing house, stable and granary were insured for £1,000, total £5,300.

An indenture from James Scawen to Richard Rigby in 1779 mortgaged messuage or tenement with the mills, lands and hereditaments, Curtis and Taylor, £1127 7s 9d (SHC K173/1/3 transcribed by M Cunningham).

### **Curteis and Sons.**

The firm was Curteis and Sons (W, J and T Curteis) from 1778-87, W Curteis being rated in 1782-84.

Christopher Patch occupied nearby Lower Mill and in 1779 apprenticed his son Christopher with £5 from the Fellowes Charity to William Curteis (SA LG 2/4).

A 1785 conveyance of Stone Court mentioned water from the yard in occupation of Mr Hilbert to the mill in occupation of Mr Curteis (SHC K173/1/4).

George Ansell insured with Sun Fire Office on 21 March 1786 (Policy No 516374, MS 11936/336) his house and paper mill and cloth mill under one roof at Butter Hill on the south side of the river, and the house occupied by C Patch, paper-maker. He also insured the paper mill in Mill Lane, together with the house occupied by William Curteis as follows:

George Ansell of Carshalton, calico printer, on his house in tenure of William Curteis, paper-maker, brick and tiled £600. Paper mill separate, timber and tiled. Stable and granary over £100. All at Carshalton. (Mem., endorsed to James Newton of Merton Abbey in Surrey, calico printer, Robert Barker and Charles Bill as mortgagees as indenture, 1 May 1788.)

William Curteis insured with Sun Fire Office in 1788 for £5300 (Policy No 403402, MS 11936/269).

On 5 March 1790, William, John and Thomas Curteis of Carshalton, paper-makers, insured (MS 11936/366, Policy No 569268) the house in tenure of Thomas and William Curteis (£1,000) and household goods (£300), wearing apparel and printed books (£100), utensils and stock therein (£200). The above brick and tiled, the following brick and timber or timber. On their drying lofts, and rag rooms adjacent each other separate (£1,500). Utensils and stock therein (£3,000). Sizing house, coach houses, stable and granary adjacent each other (£200). Utensils, stock, hay, straw, horses excepted therein (£100). All in Carshalton. Total £6,400.

Land tax assessments were made in 1788-92 for George Ansell and Messrs Curteis and Co (1788) or Sons (1792) but in 1796-9 it was for executors of Ansell and Messrs Curteis. Edwards c.1789 described Ansell's two paper mills, one occupied by Curteis noted for white paper, as the other which stood a little lower in the stream and in possession of Patch.

### **Erection of new mill in c.1790**

Smeaton designed a 15ft diameter low-breast water wheel in 1789 and built it in 1790 (Skempton 1981 p. 255). In 1791 a lease between Ansell and Curteis was in consideration of pulling down the old mill and erecting a new mill and engine house. The Mill House was erected about this time.

Susannah Wann was accused of stealing white rags from Thomas Curteis of Carshalton, papermaker (SHC QS2/6/1792/Mid/37).

Messrs Curteis and Sons were rated and taxed in 1793-6.

### **Watermarks.**

Curteis and Sons used a post-horn watermark together with their name, initials and date in 1796 and 1804. Paper analysis showed the use of cotton and flax.

The Ansell name with various initials and year date was used on watermarks from as early as 1806, e.g. C Ansell dated 1806, 11, 13, 28, 46-54, G Ansell 1809, J Ansell 1809, 10, 12, J and R Ansell 1818, and Muggeridge and Ansell 1817 and 1818. Wakeman p. 6 says mark first known 1806 and cites the Simmons Collection.

On closure in 1905, Carshalton Paper Mill and the C. Ansell trademark were submitted for sale (*Daily News* 18 March 1905).

John Curteis (or Curteys), paper-maker, son of William and Sarah Curteis, died 26 July 1800 (PCC probate 26 January 1801). William Curteis died 19 June 1803.

Messrs Curteis and Son were rated in 1801-8 and listed as paper-makers in 1802 (Holden). William Curteis was rated for a windmill and land in Carshalton, presumably that shown near Barrow Hedges on the early 19th century one-inch Ordnance Survey map.

### **Thomas Curteis.**

On 21 October 1807 and in 1808, Thomas Curteis of Carshalton, paper-maker, insured and reinsured with Sun Fire Office on his dwelling house, brick and tiled and contents. Also his rag house, sizing house, warehouses, stable and granary all adjacent near. Stoves therein, timber and tiled (£1,800). Fixed machines and utensils therein (£670). Workshop and water engine house adjacent the said dwelling house but not communicating therewith. A brick wall between, timber and tiled, no stoves therein (£700). Fixed utensils and machinery therein (£1,000). Total £5,500 (Policy Nos: MS 11937/75/80889, 21 October 1807 and MS 11936/444/823507, 16 November 1808). He was listed in Holden's directory until 1810.

### **James Ansell (bankrupt 1815) and Matthew Parkinson.**

James Ansell was rated for a paper mill in 1812. Lysons' Supplement for 1811 says the Patch and Curteis mills were amalgamated under Charles and James Ansell.

A commission of bankrupt dated 24 August 1815 was issued against James Ansell, paper-maker, dealer and chapman of Carshalton (*London Gazette*, 30 September 1815).

By order of the assignees of J Ansell, paper manufacturer of Carshalton, a bankrupt. Sale by Mr Champney, Basing Lane of the whole of his entire and valuable manufactured stock comprising upwards of 3,000 reams of fine, second fine and inferior foolscap: fine and coarse demy, yellow and blue wove, thick and thin post, small horn yellow, post, music, cartridge and other papers. The whole to be sold without reserve (*Public Ledger and Daily Advertiser*, 14 October 1815).

*The London Gazette* (26 April 1817) gave notice of a meeting of the creditors of James Ansell to agree selling by private contract the undivided moiety, late of the said bankrupt, of and in a certain messuage, tenement, garden, paper mill and premises situated at Carshalton aforesaid and lately in the occupation of Matthew Parkinson and of the said bankrupt and also the entirety of certain machinery, fixtures, utensils and implements in

or about the said paper mill or for the price or sum of £3,000 subject to the payment thereof of the mortgage or charge on the said premises.

Shuttleworth and Stevens were ordered by James Ansell's assignees to sell, on 6 June 1816, the freehold capital three vat papermill, complete for working, together with a family residence, garden and yard (*Morning Chronicle*, 30 May 1816). A creditors' meeting was scheduled for 20 November 1816 to assent or dissent from the assignees selling the undivided moiety of the bankrupt James Ansell in the paper mill and other premises in Carshalton and the entirety of the vats, presses etc. for the price and terms to be set out (*London Gazette*, 16 November 1816).

#### **Nathaniel Muggeridge and Charles Augustus Ansell. Partnership, 1816/17-1820.**

Nathaniel Muggeridge and Richard Tucker of 61 Queen Street, Cheapside, wholesale stationers and rag merchants, insured that property with Sun Fire Office on 20 August 1812 (MS 11936/455/873404). Muggeridge thus had a rag source for paper manufacture. Their partnership was dissolved on 25 June 1818, all debts to be received and paid by Nathaniel Muggeridge (*London Gazette*, 26 September 1818).

Carshalton Paper Mill was purchased for £5,000 in 1816/17, Muggeridge and Ansell being given an excise number in 1816 (Wakeman p. 3). The watermark, Muggeridge and Ansell, was used in 1817 in a draft work of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the C. Ansell watermark being used in 1802, 1828, 1834 and 1863.

A commission of bankrupt dated 23 April 1816 was issued against Charles Augustus Ansell, paper-maker, dealer and chapman (*London Gazette*, 10 December 1816).

Muggeridge and Ansell were rated for the paper mill in 1817 (Messrs Muggeridge in 1818).

Appalling accidents occurred. In 1818, James Harrow, a journeyman at Messrs. Ansell and Muggeridge's paper mill, was walking on a plank near the water wheel when it gave way causing his sleeve to be caught in a pin of the spindle of the wheel. He was forced under the wheel and died of his injuries (*Morning Advertiser*, 14 October 1818).

#### **Nathaniel Muggeridge, c.1818-31 (died).**

Nathaniel Muggeridge, paper-maker of 61, Upper Thames Street, insured with Sun Fire Office in 1819, with other property in Carshalton (MS 11936, Policy No 958519). He was rated for a paper mill and buildings in 1820-23 and land taxed in 1824-31 for land, house and mill (himself plus another in 1827). He died on 15 January 1831.

The Select Committee on Printing and Stationery in 1822 reported an examination on 19 July 1822 of Nathaniel Muggeridge, wholesale stationer of 59 Queen Street, with paper mills in Carshalton concerning a complaint of the mode of doing business at the Stationery Office. Muggeridge stated that although he had no present contract, he had supplied them with paper for 15 years. In 1820, he had a contract for the four largest sorts, namely imperial, super royal, royal and medium. As they were all book papers he wished to know whether they were wanted without bleaching salts which improved the colour but made the paper more likely to fade in sizing and change the colour. There is reference to blue paper blued with indigo and smalts (a finely ground cobalt derivative called powder blue).

### **John Muggeridge, 1832-78.**

The partnership between Nathaniel Muggeridge, deceased, John Muggeridge and Thomas Sprague and Nathaniel's executrix Rose Muggeridge as wholesale stationers at 61, Queen Street, Cheapside, under the firm of Muggeridge, Son and Sprague, expired on 24 June last (*London Gazette*, 2 June 1835).

John Muggeridge and Co was at Carshalton from 1832-78 (directories, rates). In 1839-42 he was rated on a new vat house, engine house and steam engine.

In 1841, Major J G Burns collected evidence relating to the employment of children in trades and manufactures including paper making (Children's Employment Commission, Appendix to the second report, Part 1, published in 1842 and presented to both Houses of Parliament).

Examination No 239 on 22 January 1841 of Thomas May, aged 12 years, employed at Mr Muggeridge's Paper Manufactory in Carshalton shows his working conditions.

"Can read and write. Has been an employee in the mill about 14 months, drawing slice (that is, keeping smooth the sheet of paper in its damp state, as it is laid on flannel). Comes to work sometimes at four, sometimes at five a.m., according to the time that has been lost by the water. If they are forward comes in at six a.m. If he comes at four or five a.m., leaves off at four or five p.m. Sometimes if time has been lost from any cause, as from Christmas holydays, stop later, he stays as late as eight p.m., coming at four a.m.

Sometimes goes to breakfast, sometimes stays here, has about 20 minutes for breakfast. Has about 20 minutes for dinner, which he takes sometimes at home, sometimes at the mill. Has tea after work is done. Has never worked all night. Witness sits at his work. Every 25 minutes has five minutes rest. The work does not tire. Has good health. Is hired and paid by Mr Muggeridge. Earns 4s. a week: is paid by the piece, according to what they can do.

The employment for boys is very irregular: if thick paper is being made, they are not wanted: sometimes is not employed for two or three weeks together. Is never beaten: it is not allowed. Signed T May."

Robert Harding, papermaker at the mills, when walking up a ladder with a heavy load of wet rags fell into a cog wheel when the ladder gave way. His leg was crushed and he was taken in a cart to St Thomas's Hospital for amputation of the leg (*London Standard*, 28 July 1846).

The partnership of John Muggeridge, Thomas Sprague and Nathaniel Muggeridge, wholesail stationers, was dissolved in 1859 (*Morning Post*, 1 October 1859). Muggeridge, Sprague and Co was at Queen Street, London in 1846-59.

In 1847, the Carshalton tithe award listed parcel 275 consisting of a cottage and garden, owned by J Muggeridge and occupied by Richard Smitherman. Parcel 276 consisted of a paper mill, yards and outbuildings, 0a. 2r. 7p., were owned and occupied by Muggeridge. Brayley said the mill had 5 vats in 1850 (vol. 4 p. 68).

In 1851, Henry Smitherman, 31, of Paper Mill Lane was manager, Mary Ann Patch, widow, an overlooker and Hannah Patch, 25, a sorter. He remained manager until about 1882.

The mill had three working beating engines and none idle, (bleached rags were ground to a pulp, suitable for making sheets of paper, in a beating engine), (Accounts and Papers of



the House of Commons, vol 51, 1852). In 1853, Braithwaite (p. 192) said Muggeridge's mill had a wheel of 15 HP and a steam engine of 12 HP, height above THWM at 104ft. 9in. Two pumps supplied the rag tanks daily with 108,000 gallons of water. Effluent was from rag washing, bleaching and use of strong alkaline solutions.

The Paper Mills Directory shows that Ansell's made first-class hand-made book papers in 1866-71 and bank note, bill, loan, and best hand-made writing, drawing and account book papers in 1878.

Following John Muggeridge's death in 1878, the freehold paper mill and detached villa with large garden (*Vandalis*) were auctioned on 21 June 1878 by Murvell, Scobell and Masterman, auctioneers, by order of the trustees under Muggeridge's will. The mill was described as being in full work, doing a very profitable trade and with the goodwill. Included were the fixed plant, machinery and water rights over the river securing constant and ample water power. The buildings were well arranged with extensive plant and machinery. Possession was to be given on completion of the sale (*London Standard*, 7 June 1878).

### **James Stanley Muggeridge, Lieut. (later Commander) R.N, 1878-94**

Commander James Stanley Muggeridge, R.N. purchased Carshalton Paper Mills and *Vandalis* in 1878 and was proprietor until 1894. He was listed in 1882 at *Vandalis* Mill for hand-made writing and account book papers, watermark C. Ansell (*The Paper Mills Dir.*). The mill then had four vats, water and steam power.

The paper mill employees listed in the 1881 census appear in section 55.

The managers were Henry Smitherman (c.1851-82), Thomas Andrew who married Harriet Ninham Smitherman (1884-89) and Joseph Amies (1890-93) (local directories).

On 5 November 1886, the drying lofts of the mill were badly damaged by fire. A photograph taken after the fire showed the lofts were constructed of wood on a brick lower floor. Estimated damage was over £5,000 causing about 100 people to become unemployed. An overheated stove was believed to be the cause. The insurers of Ansell's Mills were Phoenix and Atlas (*Surrey Mirror*, 13 November 1886). The bulk of the paper was kept at the London warehouse so supply was not affected.

Messrs Toplis and Harding, auctioneers, put up for sale on 10 December 1886 the fire salvage from the fire including about 1,000 reams of hand-made paper, a large quantity of white linen and cotton rags, glue pieces, gunny etc, a hydraulic press and three screw presses, wrought and cast iron steam piping, stoves, hoists, scales and weights, copper zinc plates etc.

The drying lofts were rebuilt in brick within 10 months and fitted with electric lighting (later to become Distillers Co's PD'A' and PD'B' buildings).

Commander Muggeridge was presented with a silver tobacco jar in a satin lined Morocco case by Mr Amies for his concern for the welfare of his employees (WPTR).

The brick chimney firebox was stamped 1889 Marshalls of Gainsborough (author's observation).

### **Lieut. Colonel Andrew Cornwallis Miller, 1894-9.**

Andrew Cornwallis Miller, proprietor of Carshalton Paper Mills, resided at *Vandalis* from 1895-99 (Kelly and Pile). His speciality was C. Ansell hand-made papers, the London agents being Messrs Dunster and Wakefield, Upper Thames Street (WPTR).

In 1892, he married Ethel Grimwood, heroine of Manipur, Assam. Her late husband Grimwood, the British Resident, was killed in the 1891 British Residency massacre.

### **Edward Prentice and Arthur Monckton, 1899 - c.1901/2.**

In 1899, Edward Prentice and Arthur Monckton operated the C. Ansell Paper Company Limited (*The Paper Makers' and British Paper Trade Journal*). Carshalton Mill manufactured engine-sized writing (watermarked and plain), vellums and Silurians in 1900 (B.O.T. Jnl).

In 1902, they manufactured the finest hand-made paper with the watermark C. Ansell, ledger papers, writing and drawing, and loan papers. There were five vats in use and the Carshalton Mills were the only ones in the country making hand-made papers (VCH vol. 2 p. 420).

E. Prentice (C. Ansell Paper Co. Ltd.) was listed in 1900-1 (*The Paper Makers' Monthly Journal*, vols 38-39 and WPTR). He was summonsed by Carshalton UDC for not abating a nuisance in 1901 (WPTR).

In 1901, Edward Prentice and Arthur Monckton, both paper manufacture employers, were living at Milsted, Kent and Putney respectively and the Mill House was occupied by William Newton, market gardener (water cress).

Prentice was first at Whatman's Paper Mills, Maidstone, and then at Carshalton.

The mills were unoccupied in 1902 when the Epsom Board of Guardians' assessment committee recommended the valuation of Ansell Paper Company's Mills at Carshalton, for rating purposes (*Dorking and Leatherhead Advertiser*, 2 August 1902).

Douglas Young and Co. made several attempts to sell the factory with possession. They advertised the auction sale on 12 April 1905 of the extensive freehold factory premises known as Carshalton Paper Mill (*London Daily News*, 18 March 1905). The property comprised a range of modern buildings including two factories, warehouses, machinery rooms, stores, offices and mill with both water and steam power. The total floor area was 18,300 sq ft with ample yard accommodation. The area of about 7 acres had an 880ft frontage. Electric light plant was fitted.

It was fitted up with complete plant and equipment for the manufacture of the famous 'C Ansell' paper. The trademark was also offered for sale.

The foreman's house adjacent the mill and the detached freehold residence known as Mill House with stabling, outbuildings, greenhouses and gardens were included.

The factory was unsold at £10,000 (*London Daily Advertiser*, 15 April 1905), unsold again on 7 June 1905 (*London Daily News*, 27 May 1905), and withdrawn from sale at £8,000 in 1906 (*London Daily News*, 16 June 1906). Douglas Young and Co secured nearly £8000 in October 1907 (*Morning Post*, 7 October 1907) but the Carshalton Paper Mills, with both water and steam power, were again offered to motor manufacturers etc. in 1908 (8 February 1908).

William Tulloch and Co. were in possession by August 1908.

It comprised:

Pulping machines, steeping chests, hydraulic presses, ditto pumps, sizing machines, weighing machines, moulds, centrifugal pumps, vertical boiler, Galloway boiler, two dynamos, Galloway's compound engine, shafting, pulleys, driving belts, water gate, iron canal etc.

Arthur Monckton was a paper merchant at 189 Upper Thames Street when he died in December 1911 (*London Gazette*, 23 January 1912). The liquidator of the C. Ansell Paper Company Ltd held meetings at this address, their registered offices, concerning their voluntary winding up (*London Gazettes*, 25 July and 7 October 1924).

For details of paper manufacture at the paper mill see section 54.

## **6.2 Chocolate Factory**

### **Messrs. William Tulloch and Co.**

William Tulloch and Co manufactured chocolate and confectionery at their City Cocoa Mills at White Grounds, Bermondsey in 1891-1904 (Kelly). These closed when they opened their Surrey Cocoa Mills in Carshalton in 1908. The manager, Mr Bean, described it as the factory in an orchard.

### **Surrey Cocoa Mills, Carshalton, 1908-16.**

Purity, cleanliness and brightness are the guiding principles of the Surrey Cocoa Mills, or the 'The Factory in an Orchard,' which Messrs William Tulloch and Co., cocoa and chocolate manufacturers and wholesale confectioners, have established at Mill Lane, Carshalton, on the banks of the Wandle, and which promises to be a very great benefit to the town in more senses than one. The old paper mills which were closed for so long have now become a busy hive of industry, and already forty people have been brought into the town to settle, and as most of them have families the shopkeepers do now and will to a larger extent when the full complement of work-people is made up, benefit by the expenditure of their weekly earnings. Then the firm offer employment to a large number of young women of the neighbourhood, and they require at present upwards of fifty girls for the lighter and cleaner work of packing, box-making and trimming. This opens up a field of industry for those young people who are not fitted, or do not care, for rough and dirty work, and who are now kept at home because no suitable occupation can be found for them.

Messrs. Tulloch and Co. intend to remove the whole of their works from White Grounds, Bermondsey, to Carshalton, but a great deal has to be done in the short time the buildings have been in their hands to fit them for the purposes of the factory. The first six months of their occupation was taken up entirely by works directed to keeping the water from getting into the buildings, putting down concrete and cement floors, etc., but already they have got in no less than 700 tons of machinery.

The factory is set amid beautiful surroundings. The grounds are some acres in extent, with orchards of fruit trees of all kinds. The Wandle flows through the grounds, and there is a beautiful wood. A full-sized lawn tennis court is being laid for the employees. A spacious, airy and well-appointed dining room is provided for the female assistants.

The chocolate mill room is a large building which is practically packed with machinery. Here the cocoa beans are roasted, and from the oven they pass to a winnowing machine, thence to the grinding mill and into a very large melangeur for mixing. This melangeur, weighing 4½ tons, consists of a shallow pan in which are fixed two massive granite rollers.

As the pan revolves the mass of ground cocoa goes under the rollers and is worked up into a well-mixed paste. The mass is then taken to a hopper, from which it passes between six granite rollers for refining. These rollers are set so closely together that if it was attempted to pass a thin card between them the result would be the pulling up of the 70 horse-power engine by which the machinery is kept in motion.

When exceptionally fine paste for milk chocolate is needed the mass passes from this machine to a continuous refiner where the machinery passes it between rollers all day long. When the paste is taken from the refiners it is placed in block tin pans and set on an arrangement of steam heaters which keeps the temperature at a uniform level. The cocoa is then put into a hydraulic press, which extracts all the butter, and leaves a solid mass. This is ground down to a powder which is forced through sieves so fine that the holes number 250 to the inch. For chocolate confections the mass is taken from the melangeurs, filled into block tin moulds, and placed in the cooling room, where a refrigerator keeps the temperature at from 40 to 50 degrees. The cakes or tablets are then ready for packing into the dainty boxes which are so attractive to young and old. But the making of chocolate tablets is only one process out of many hundreds. In a large, lofty and cool work-room young women are employed in making those tempting chocolates which have almonds or walnuts either on top or in the middle, others are engaged in forming chocolate cigars, while others make those toothsome drops which have a curious little curl on the top. This latter requires great care by the most skilled manipulators.

There is no class of chocolate confections which the firm does not manufacture. In addition a very large business is done in gums and sweets of all other kinds. Here are trays piled with crosses, stars, miner's babies, French poodles, fishes, tabs, policemen and a host of other designs carried out in gums, the making of which is a very interesting process. The moulds for these sweets are made in corn flour, and when the liquid gum is poured in the trays are taken to hot rooms where all the moisture is dried out. Fourteen thousands of these trays were in the heating rooms on Friday, and the temperature was up to 120 degrees. The moulds for fondants are made of India-rubber in order to give the sweets sharper and more distinct outlines. The latter after being moulded are taken to another room where they are crystallised. In another department the hands are employed turning out acid drops and sweets of a like character, hundreds of stamps for shaping and pressing them being in use. The ball sweets are made in large heated copper pans which revolve slowly. Liquid sugar is added from time to time and so the balls grow from quite tiny things to the required size. Four of these pans are at work and each measures 6ft. 6in. in diameter. For making the cream for chocolate creams only the purest sugar is used and this is first put into a disintegrator which revolves at the rate of 3,000 revolutions per minute. This grinds the sugar to a powder, and the very finest dust the machine blows back into a kind of balloon.

The firm make their own boxes, and a large workshop is set apart for the making, papering and fitting of these. The whole place is lighted by electricity, and for heating purposes there is a Galloway boiler 32ft. by 6ft. 6in., working at a pressure of 70lbs., and a vertical boiler working at 120lbs pressure.

The machinery is driven by a 75 horsepower Galloway engine, a high and low condensing engine, and one or two smaller ones, in addition to the water-power.

This water power is expected to enable the firm to compete with the Swiss in the making of Swiss milk chocolate. This chocolate obtains its marvellous smoothness by means of continuous grinding, and it is only by means of cheap water power that the Swiss can be met on their own ground.

With such a large quantity of machinery it is not surprising to find there is a blacksmith's shop on the works and three resident engineers.

In addition to the hands engaged in actually making the confectionery there are numbers of others busy sorting, packing, and labelling. Separate rooms are devoted to each kind of work, and these are all lofty and well ventilated and lighted apartments. The works advertised for cardboard box hands and girls to learn chocolate covering and packing (*Sutton Guardian*, 14 August 1908).

Edward Lawson Bean occupied Mill House in 1908-9 as manager but by 1911 lived in Wallington and was a commercial traveller in chocolates. By 1921 he was at the Helm Royal Chocolate Factory in Wallington. Robert Chapman Bean, confectionery sugar boiler and Frederick Page Acock, cocoa and chocolate manufacturer and employer lived at 82 and 83 Mill Lane respectively in 1911. The works operated from 1909-16 (Kelly, Pile).

The 1913 O.S. map depicted the Cocoa and Chocolate Works.

### **6.3 Pencil factory**

#### **The British Pencil Co. Ltd, 1916-1920 (wound up).**

Carshalton U.D.C. was recommended to pass plans concerning alterations at, and drainage of, the British Pencil Co Ltd's factory which occupied the former paper mill buildings (*The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, 3 August 1916).

The author interviewed Mr Charles Billet of Culvers Avenue, a former pencil factory employee, on 18 May 1984 at his home. The following is an account of his recollections.

I went to work there about 1916 – 18 or thereabouts. Mostly Londoners, numbering about 24-30, worked there but also 12-15 local men and girls from Mill Lane. The buildings still stand along Mill Lane and had more windows than you could count. (*Now A and B Blocks within B.P. Chemicals*).

The lead, a sort of grey clay, was bought in, in glass jars several feet high. This was scooped out with a scoop and put into a big cylinder (the shape of a big gun shell about 3 inches in diameter) above the bronze die. They had a BSA turning machine to make the dies for the lead – they had to be exact. The wet clay from the die went into long grooves on the cardboard – this was the pencil lead.

The cardboard was put onto large trays and placed in three large ovens beyond the engine room. The ovens were huge and you could walk into them. They sometimes shut the ovens down at weekends. The lead strips were baked for a decent while and then taken to the glue room.

In the glue room the lead strips were placed onto a planed wooden base with rows of grooves cut in. This and a matching top half were painted with glue and the two halves were clamped together within heavy cast iron plates bolted together with bolts and wing nuts. They were laid up for a day or so and then unclamped ready for the table lathe. The two halves were longer than a pencil and the ends were trimmed off. The lathe went back and forth and sliced and rounded the pencils at

the same time and they came out separated. The pencils were round, I don't remember hexagonal ones.

The pencils were put onto cardboard and taken up to the top floor for painting. It was very smelly and smelled of pear drops. Special girls painted them a deep reddish maroon. They washed the brushes in the river.

They were stamped HP THE BRITISH PENCIL CO. ENGLAND in gold lettering by a machine and then dried off again until the lettering was dry, HB were the best pencils but there were also R and L types. All the pencil leads were black.

There was a carpenter's shop with a saw mill and large saws, and there was a blacksmith's shop behind the stream. The engineer, a Londoner, gave me £2 10s to dismantle a gas engine which didn't work right. This engine had smooth wheels (*fly wheels*) as big as traction engine wheels. It needed 6 men to twist the wheels round in the mornings. (*The large gas engine drove overhead shafting and leather belts*).

On 8 June 1918, in the evening when no one was about, a fire broke out. All wooden parts were gutted. The fire wagon was pulled by 3 horses. The factory took 3 months to repair and the machines had to be done up again. They nearly went broke through the work lost during this time."

The fire actually occurred in the graphite drying and mixing room.

The firm was listed in 1919-21 (Kelly and Pile). However, Mr A. Clifford Swales of Carshalton Mills, the registered offices, was appointed liquidator for the voluntary winding up of the company in 1920 (*London Gazette*, 20 February 1920).

## 6.4 Chemical works

For a history of the various chemical works on site the reader should refer to the excellent book by George Blake ...and 250 years later. *The History of the Paper Mill and later BP Chemicals site at Mill Lane, Carshalton* published by Westmead Enterprises in 2004.

### **The Carshalton Chemical Company 1922-27.**

Carshalton Chemical Co. was founded in 1922 by P. H. Unwin, managing director and Captain Siegfried Jacques Pusinelli, director. Unwin was at Mill House and Pusinelli at The Mill until 1928 (Pile and Kelly).

The company operated from the paper mill buildings. Processes included turpentine distillation, grinding sulphur, carbon, French chalk and talc, and also the preparation of leather dressings and the manufacture of amyl acetate. The water wheel drove a pump to supply water to the turpentine distillation condensers in the eastern part (designated PD 'A') of the former paper mill drying lofts. A storage tank for turpentine distillation residues stood in front of the former rag store.

### **The Distillers Company Limited, 1927-67.**

The Distillers Company Ltd acquired the site on 13 June 1927, its early chemical operations at Carshalton being run by its subsidiary The Methylating Co Ltd. Aerial photos of 1928 and later show Distillers newly-acquired site with its former paper mill buildings.

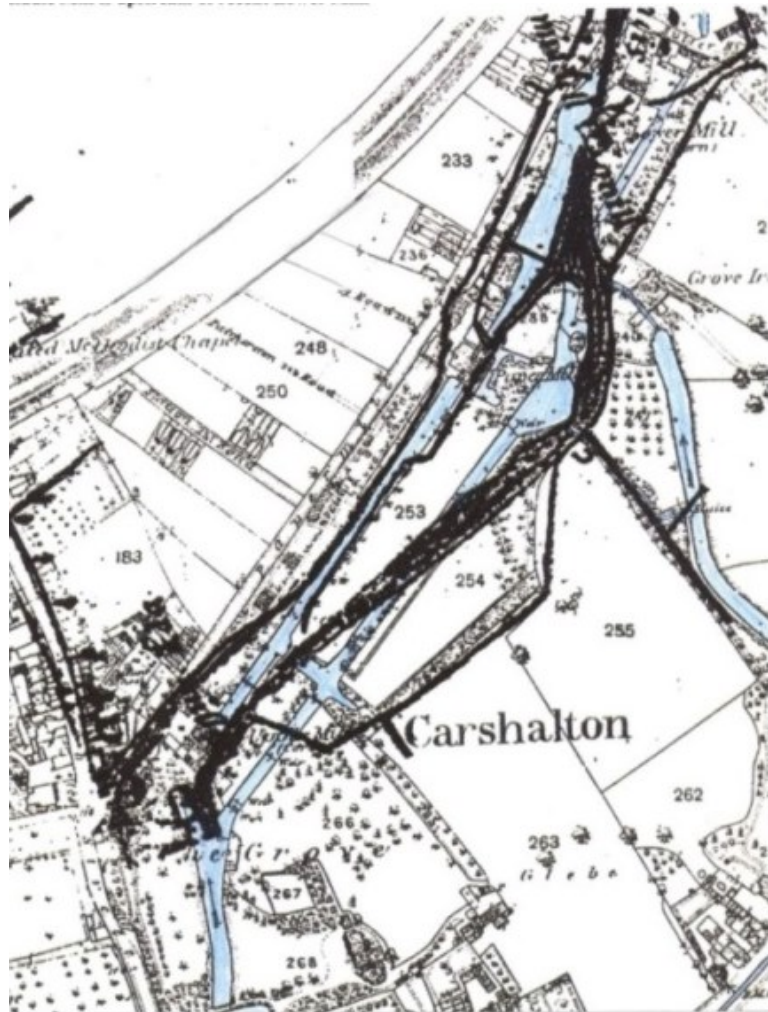
In 1928, they manufactured the industrial solvents amyl, butyl and ethyl acetates. In 1929-1937 the works' address was The Upper Mill, 84 Mill Lane (Kelly and Pile). It was British Industrial Solvents Ltd. in 1943.

The water wheel and its building were demolished at a cost of £97. A 9 HP water turbine by Gilkes of Kendal was installed to drive a water pump for boiler water feed in new building ED3. For many years the river flow was inadequate to drive both the turbine and supply the condensers on the plant and the boiler water feed (Blake and Pemberton). Electrically driven water pumps in a new pump house replaced the water turbine c.1947.

**BP Chemicals Ltd, 1967-91 (closed).**

BP Chemicals Ltd purchased the works in 1967 and demolished the paper mill rag stores and pulp vat building used for engineering, carpenter's and electrician's workshops. The former mill house at 84 Mill Lane, called Vandalis, served as the works analytical laboratory and was demolished in March 1969. The factory closed late 1991 and was demolished to make way for dwellings and new riverside walk.

## 7 MIDDLE MILL OR CHAMBERLAIN'S MILL, MILL LANE, CARSHALTON



The above composite map was obtained by overlaying the c.1621 Arundel map on the 1867 O.S. map. This reveals radical changes to the watercourse between North Street and Butter Hill and the line of Mill Lane and its junction with Butter Hill. The Paper Mill was 290 yards downstream of Upper Mill, the old Middle Mill was 160 yards downstream of the Paper Mill, and Lower Mill (Denyer's, not the Arundel Lower Mill) was about 25-30 yards downstream of Middle Mill. Thus Lower Mill was not on the Middle Mill site. Demolition of Middle Mill and realignment of the road and river were made to allow building of the paper mill, the Grove Mill, Lower Mill and the snuff mill.

### **Chamberlain's Mill.**

A 'T' Chamberlain was witness to three undated grants of property in Carshalton (Chertsey vol 2 pt 1 items 1053, 1055 and 1056).

In 1235, an assize came to recognise if Alan Miller, father of Alice wife of Alwy, Clerk, was seized etc. of two thirds of a mill and 3 acres of land with appurtenances in Carshalton on the day he died etc. which two thirds Thomas Chamberlain holds: who came in and vouched to warrant therein Roger de Clare and Alice his wife, who are present and warrant to him, and they say nothing to stay the assize. The jurors say that Alan died seized of two thirds of the said mill and 3 acres of land as the writ says, so it has been



adjudged that Alwy and Alice have recovered their seisin. Roger is in mercy and he is to provide Thomas with an exchange of the same value (Surrey Eyre, vol. 2, item 142). Item 152 referred to Thomas Chamberlain of Woodmansterne.

In 1482 the highway between Nicholas Gaynesford's Mill and Chamberlayne's Mill was defective and sunken and overhung with branches (Cars CR). In 1483 there were three mills, namely Town Mill, Chamberlain's Mill and the Fulling Mill.

These relate to the c.1621 Arundel estate map which showed 3 mills, namely:

- Mill (Upper Mill site).
- Middell Mill (Chamberlain's Mill) upstream of the later Lower Mill, Butter Hill site.
- Lower Mill (later Shepley) at or near the confluence of the two branches of the river.

In 1589 Richard Burton died seised of the capital mansion or site of the manor of Chamberlains in Beddington held of the manor of Wallington (VCH vol. 4 p. 17). Was this formerly the holding of Thomas Chamberlain of Woodmansterne and did it include Chamberlain's mill in Carshalton as Woodmansterne's mill? If so the history of the site continues as Burton's Mill (section 9).

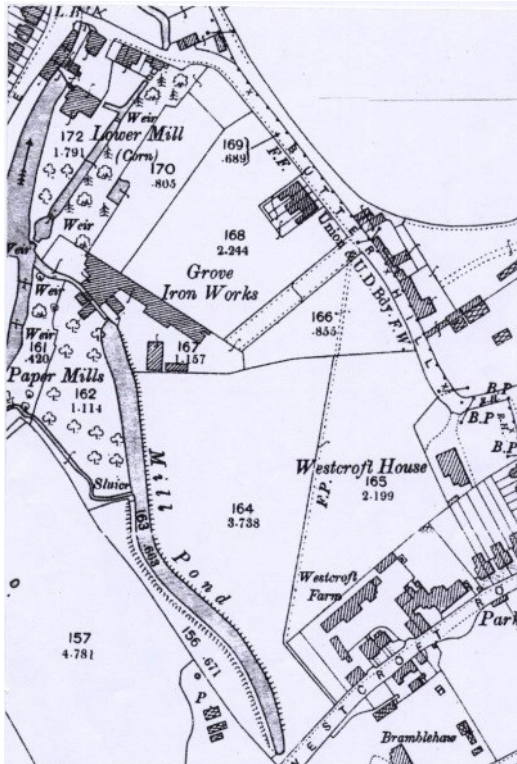
## 8 MILL IN THE GROVE, WESTCROFT, CARSHALTON



The Grove Iron Works. Aerial view. c.1935. B.P. Factory Archive photo.



The Grove Iron Works by William Tatton Winter c. 1880.



The Grove Iron Works, 1896, O.S. map.



Grove Iron Works Cottages viewed from British Industrial Solvents. B.P. Factory Archive.

The Mill in The Grove was sited west of Butter Hill at the original northern end of the Westcroft Canal, north-east of the Paper Mill site and south of Lower Mill (see illustration above). The site later formed the larger part of the Vinyl Product Ltd factory site.

Rocque's map, c.1760, showed a canal on the present alignment of the Westcroft Canal. The timber and tiled mill was constructed in 1773 or earlier, its water supply comprising the Grotto Canal flow plus half the Hog Pit pond flow. The Grotto Canal flowed from Carshalton Park across the eastern end of the High Street, through the grounds of Bramble

Haw, across Westcroft and into the cut made into Taint Hill or Butter Hill and so to the mill. It is now the Westcroft Canal. The northern end was cut off for the building of the Vinyl Products Ltd factory. It is usually dry and water flows only after prolonged rainfall.

The mill has been variously called Grove Mill, the Mill in the Grove, Westcroft Mill and latterly the Grove Iron Works. It should not be confused with Upper Mill, sometimes also referred to as Grove Mill because it was in The Grove estate.

Snuff milling and engineering appear to have gone on side by side.

## **8.1 Snuff mill owners**

The early owners were:

**Richard Rigby.** On 20 April 1779 James Scawen and his trustees mortgaged the Manor of Carshalton and Stone Court to Rigby. This included a newly erected messuage or tenement with the mills, lands and appurtenances on which George Marchant paid rent of £60 p.a. (SHC K173/1/3, transcribed by M. Cunningham).

In 1783 William Bridges sued James Scawen for diverting the water from his property to supply the snuff mill. It seems likely that the Westcroft Canal which supplied the mill had cut off a stream that flowed down Westcroft and London Road to Wallington Bridge. Surprisingly Scawen won the case and Bridges had to pay the costs (Peatling under snuff mill quoting Kings Bench, Croydon 18 August 1783).

**William Andrews** (warehouseman of Basinghall Street) on 17 September 1785, purchased Stone Court from James Scawen and his trustees. This included the new erected messuage, the water snuff mill in Carshalton with all buildings belonging now standing in Taint Hill and the pieces of land called West Croft, Taint Hill in the tenure or occupation of George Marchant by virtue of the lease of 7 March 1773. (SA 2361/1/1).

The properties descended through the Andrews family.

**Main leaseholders were:**

**George Marchant, 1773.**

The water snuff mill, messuage and premises at West Croft, Taint Hill, Carshalton were in the tenure or occupation of George Marchant by virtue of a lease from James Scawen dated 7 March 1773 granted for 61 years from Lady day next after and £60 rent p.a.

**George Barnes, 1790-94.**

George Barnes paid church rate in 1790 for a mill late George Marchant. He was rated on a mill in 1792 and 1793 and, as smith and ironmonger, was bankrupt by June 1794.

**Allen Lambert, 1791-1801.**

Robert Lyons and Allen Lambert at Carshalton, papermakers, insured with Sun Fire Office on 26 December 1782 (Policy No 469042, MS 11936/306) a paper mill in Hatfield, Herts. Lambert (1753-1827), millwright and miller, had 12 children, two of whom married Ashbys of Coulsdon. Harriet married John Robert Ashby and Charles Lambert, snuff miller in Beddington, married Susannah Ashby. The Ashby family was active at a number of local mills.

A lease dated 21 March 1791 between William Andrews and Allen Lambert of Carshalton, millwright related to the 6 acre meadow formerly called Wallnutt Tree Close and now West Croft situated on the NE side of the canal or stream running from Westcroft

to the mill. Also woodland called Taint Hill adjoining Westcroft and situated on the NE side of the canal. Also the water mill standing on Taint Hill, with messuage, buildings, etc (Peatling under Mills Grove).

**Robert Tutt, 1801-13.**

An indenture dated 8 June 1801 between William Andrews and Robert Tutt of Stoke Newington, calico printer, was in consideration of Robert Tutt yielding up to William Andrews the above lease dated 21 March 1791 concerning the mill and lands that Andrews had leased to Tutt for 36 years. (Peatling under Mills Grove).

**John Bill, 1813-31 (died).**

In 1813, the lease was transferred from Tutt to John Bill, wholesale ironmonger (Peatling under Mills Grove). John Bill of Llandrinio Hall, Montgomeryshire died 25 August 1831, aged 73 (*Gentleman's Magazine*, July-Dec 1831 p. 283). In his will of 10 June 1830 Bill left his property in Surrey and Shropshire in trust for his daughter Sarah (PCC probate 10 Sept 1831 and SA P4/53).

**William Cother, 1831.**

The property reverted to William Cother who had married Mary Eliza daughter of John Bill. On his death the property was to revert to Mary Eliza and this was confirmed by a deed dated 9 February 1850. The property was then subject to a life interest held by Jonah Cressingham in right of his wife Sarah Ann Bill. (Peatling under Mills Grove and SA P4/53-4). William Cother died in 1850 aged 63 leaving Mary Eliza in possession of the reversion and Jonah Cressingham in occupation.

**Jonah Cressingham Esq. 1836-74.**

Jonah Cressingham, who lived in Stone Court was in occupation until his death on 24 April 1874.

**Mary Eliza Cother, 1874-5.**

The property then reverted Mary Eliza Cother who sold it to the sitting tenant, John Smith, on 22 January 1875 for £2,750 (Peatling Papers under Mills Grove). She died in 1893.

## **8.2 Snuff manufacture**

Snuff manufacture in part of the mill spanned the period c.1773-1861.

**George Marchant, 1773 - c.1789.**

The water snuff mill, messuage and premises at West Croft, Taint Hill were in the tenure or occupation of George Marchant by virtue of a lease from James Scawen dated 7 March 1773 granted for 61 years from Lady day next after and £60 rent p.a. (SA 2361/1/1).

George Marchant, snuff maker, insured with Sun Fire Office (MS 11936/254, Policy No 378957) on 16 January 1777 his snuff mill with the going gears worked by water at Tent (*Taint*) Hill, Carshalton. Timber and tiled not exceeding £500. Utensils and stock therein not exceeding £300. One house near not exceeding £100. Drying house, brick, timber and tiled, not exceeding £100.

He renewed this policy on 16 February 1778 with an increased mill valuation of £1,000.

He was also rated for a corn mill by Isleworth parish from 1768 to his death in 1795.

**John Arnold, 1779 - c.1792.**

Marchant renewed his insurance on 8 April 1779 citing John Arnold as occupier.

On 20 April 1779, James Scawen and trustees mortgaged to Richard Rigby the Manor of Carshalton and Stone Court including a newly erected messuage or tenement with the mills, lands and appurtenances on which George Marchant paid rent of £60 p.a. (SHC K173/1/3, transcribed by M. Cunningham).

Scawen's trustees in 1782 sold Upper Mill to John Hilbert. The water from Hog Pit Pond ran in part to the Lower Town Pond, and in part to the snuff mill in the tenure of George Marchant. Marchant was rated for November 1782-83 but no mill was named.

A plan of 1785 showed a canal as a continuation of the Grotto Canal and a stream (SA 2361/1/1).

William Andrews and George Marchant were assessed for land tax in 1788 on a mill. In 1791-93, George Barnes was rated on the mill (late Marchant in 1791).

**Allen Lambert.**

Allen Lambert was rated on the Mill in the Grove in 1791-93, he or the occupier being assessed in 1793 for Parliamentary taxes (SA LG 15/21).

Allen Lambert of Carshalton, snuff maker, insured with Sun Fire Office on 29 March 1792 (Policy No 598278, MS 11936/385) his snuff mill of going gears worked by water at Tant Hill in Carshalton. It was timber and tiled, in the tenure of John Arnold, and not exceeding £900. Utensils and stock therein only not exceeding £100. House and drying house in one building, brick, timber and tiled not exceeding £200. House separate in tenure of labourer, timber tiled not exceeding £70. Stable near, timber and tiled, not exceeding £30.

William Andrews and Lambert, or occupier, were assessed for land tax in 1796-99.

**George Ansell, 1794-97 (died).**

George Ansell was rated for Mill in the Grove from 1794 to his death in 1797.

Allen Lambert of Carshalton insured his new dwelling house at Hackbridge, brick and tiled not exceeding £500 with the Sun Fire Office on 28 October 1797 (Policy No 671786, MS 11937/20).

On his water snuff mill at Tent Hill near in tenure of Ansell, snuff manufacturers, no steam engine therein, not exceeding £800. Machinery and utensils therein not exceeding £400. House and drying house under the same roof as said mill and drying room therein, not exceeding £200. House only near in tenure of a labourer not exceeding £70. Stable only near and not exceeding £30. All timber and tiled.

**Sarah Ansell, widow, 1798.**

Sarah Ansell was rated in 1798, taking over the snuff mill from George, her husband, but in 1799 was rated on a house only when the leaseholder, Alan Lambert, paid the rates. Her will was proved on 22 April 1807.

**George Cooke, c.1801 - c.1810.**

In 1801 the premises were occupied by George Cooke, late Allen Lambert. Messrs Cooke and Co. was rated for a mill, meadow and land in 1802/03 and paid Poor Rate on the mill in 1810. It appears Cooke was grinding snuff in the upper part of the mill and William Heath was boring cannons in the lower part.

### **Joseph Heath, c.1812 - c.1834.**

Joseph and Jane Heath of Carshalton baptised children between 16 August 1812 and 4 July 1824 (occupation snuff miller from 1814 which was the earliest date in the registers for which occupations were listed). He was rated for Grove Mill, late Whitehouse and Co, in 1820-23 and for uncollected rates of 15 shillings in 1824. A grant on 19 March 1824 on the death of a Henry Whitehouse named Joseph Heath, snuff miller of Carshalton. The families were related. Heath was still the occupier in 1834 (Pigot).

### **Charles Lambert, c.1837.**

A 21-year lease of the Grove Mills, available from March, was advertised in February 1837, the machinery currently used for snuff milling with a 20 foot diameter overshot water wheel, the occupier Charles Lambert (McGow). He was listed at the Beddington snuff mills from about 1821 to the end of 1842 when he died so perhaps he used the Grove Mills for extra capacity.

### **Richard Clark and Francis Phillips, (partnership dissolved end 1838).**

Richard Clark and Francis Phillips occupied Westcroft snuff mill and J Cressingham was the owner in 1838 (rate books). Pigot listed them in 1839-40. Their partnership as snuff grinders in business at the Grove snuff mill, from 31 December 1838 last, was dissolved with debts received and paid by Phillips at the snuff mill (*London Gazette*, 22 January 1839). (The partnership between Richard Clark and John Davison of Wallington Mills was dissolved on 5 January 1839 and on 15 March 1839 a fiat of bankruptcy was issued against them.)

Jonah Cressingham lived at Stone Court.

### **Daniel Clarke, 1840.**

The rated occupier in 1840 was Daniel Clarke.

### **Francis Phillips and John Hedgecock, 1841-44.**

In 1841, Francis Phillips of Honeywood Walk and John Hedgecock of Westcroft Mill were snuff millers and the electoral register listed Francis Phillips as occupier of the snuff mill, land and premises at Westcroft. In 1842 the occupier was Phillips and the owner was J. Cressingham (rate book). Brayley, published 1850, was out of date when he wrote of the snuff grinding mill, very powerful at times, property of Jonah Cressingham, occupier Francis Phillips (vol. 4 p. 68). The latter died in 1844 (PCC Prob 30 July 1844).

### **Messrs. John Porter and George Robertson, 1844-48.**

2075 lbs of tobacco were seized by excise officers in December 1844 at the grinding mills at Carshalton of Messrs Porter and Robertson, wholesale tobacco and cigar manufacturers of Cross Lane, St. Mary at Hill. It was believed to be adulterated with earthy matter and ingredients foreign to tobacco. Mr Robertson, one of the proprietors, said the tobacco was intended to be ground for snuff and they had added 1 pint of a liquid per cwt. to give a lighter and more brilliant appearance (*Stirling Observer*, 26 December 1844).

Their partnership as tobacco manufacturers was dissolved on 26 September 1848, debts to be paid by Robertson (*The Morning Post*, 27 September 1848).

The 1847 Carshalton tithe award parcel 284, showed a canal terminating at the mill. The occupier of the snuff mill, garden and river was George Cressingham, millwright of Carshalton who died on 25 November 1848 (PCC probate 26 January 1849).

### **John Hedgecock, c.1848-**

John Hedgecock was a snuff miller or grinder at Westcroft Mill in 1841 and 1851. He probably took over the mill following Porter and Robertson in 1848.

Braithwaite, in 1853 (p. 193), reported an overshot wheel of 9 HP at Hedgecock's snuff mill, height above Trinity High Water Mark 99ft 9in, and a steam engine of 8 HP.

By 1861, Hedgecock had moved to Feltham, Middlesex, to work as a snuff miller employed by Richard Clark (who left Westcroft Mill in 1838).

The snuff mill at Carshalton was advertised to be let in 1855 as a very roomy 3-storey snuff mill with water and steam power together with 2 cottages and 2 acres of land. Inquiries were to Samuel Gray, millwright, Hackbridge (*Morning Advertiser*, 31 July 1855).

### **Robert Ansell, 1859.**

In 1859, Robert Ansell, tenant of Grove Mill and house, appealed against his poor rate assessment. He rented the mill from Mr Cressingham at £80 per year. Cressingham stated that he had owned the mill for 15 or 16 years. Water power was irregular so the mill was now driven by a steam engine. A condition was that if Ansell spent £10 per year on repairs, this would be deducted from the rent. Mr Ashby, a mill occupier, said he would not give more than £40 p.a. for the Grove Mill and house. Frederick Staples, snuff miller, lived at Grove Mill Cottages in 1861.

Carshalton Grove Snuff Mill was advertised to be let with water and steam power together with two cottages, garden and paddock, no objections to other use (*London Evening Standard*, 29 March and 9 May 1862).

The Carshalton Local Industries Exhibition booklet for the Festival of Britain in June 1951, in an article about John Smith and Co Ltd, Grove Ironworks, referred to the large circular snuff grinding stones which formerly lay in The Grove Park. The two edge runner stones and their bed were acquired from The Grove Iron Works on its closure and were formerly used for coarse grinding snuff at Francis Phillips' snuff mill prior to fine grinding with cast iron pestles and oak mortars or mullers. They are now in Honeywood Museum garden.

## **8.3 Engineering**

Snuff manufacture occupied part of the Grove Mill. The other part seems to have been used for cannon boring, spinning and latterly engineering which occupied the whole mill.

## **8.4 Blacksmiths**

### **George Barnes, c.1790-94 (bankrupt)**

George Barnes paid Church rate in 1790 for a mill late George Marchant. Vestry records refer to Barnes the smith in 1788, rated for a mill in 1792-3. His assignees were recorded in March 1795.

## **8.5 Cannon boring mill**

It was said that in 1805 the upper part of the mill ground tobacco into snuff and the lower part held boring machines for making cannon. Cooke and Heath were both rated in 1810 indicating that Cooke ground snuff and Heath bored cannons in the same premises.

### **William Heath, 1804-17.**

Mr Heath, late Cooke and Co, was rated for the Grove Mill from 1804-17. Lysons in 1811 recorded a mill for boring cannon in the occupation of Messrs Heath and Co.

### **John Bill, 1817-20.**

In 1813, the lease of Grove Mill was transferred from Tutt to John Bill, wholesale ironmonger (Peatling under Mills Grove). In 1813, Mr Farebrother, auctioneer, put up for sale without reserve the well secured income of £165 p.a. for 24 years issuing from a capital watermill, dwelling house and premises with two inclosures of land at Carshalton and then in the tenure of Mr Bill (*Morning Chronicle*, 14 March 1813).

John Bill paid the rate for Grove Mill, late Mr Heath, in 1817 following Heath's death. John Bill of Llandrinio Hall, Montgomeryshire died 25 August 1831, aged 73 (*Gentleman's Magazine* July-Dec 1831 p. 283). The complex descent of his property following the terms of his will has been described above.

### **Whitehouse and Co. 1820.**

Messrs. Whitehouse and Co was rated for the mill, late Bill, in 1820.

The *Sussex County Magazine* in 1930 said the only boring wheel remaining unchanged was at Carshalton in the Grove Ironworks. The Carshalton Local Industries Exhibition booklet (Festival of Britain, June 1951) referred to the Grove Ironworks and the old works being powered by a large overshot water wheel, 20 foot diameter, for boring cannons in the time of George III.

In a letter dated 1927, Mr S. Ward Evans wrote about the old mill owners saying an extra large water wheel was necessitated by the cannon boring works. When brought from the naval yards at Rotherhithe and Deptford for repair the cannons often sank deep into the road. Several old cannons were dug up during new building works 50-60 years previously. Old account books from the house were said to have shown cannons were being repaired.

## **8.6 Millwright works**

### **Ashby and Gilkes, c.1841 - c.1866.**

This is the best fit for The Ashby and Gilkes entry.

The Ashbys and Gilkes were Quakers.

Thomas Ashby, millwright, lodged in the Hamlet of Wallington during 1841-61. The firm of Ashby and Gilkes advertised for millwrights and flour cylinder makers at their factory at Carshalton in 1846 (*Mechanics Magazine*, 1846). Auction sales of flour mills show that Victoria Steam Mills in Hull had a patent vertical flour cylinder dressing machine manufactured by Ashby and Gilkes (*Yorkshire Gazette*, 15 May 1852). T Ashby advertised for sale an iron windshaft, break wheel and tail wheel (*South Eastern Gazette*, 22 November 1853).

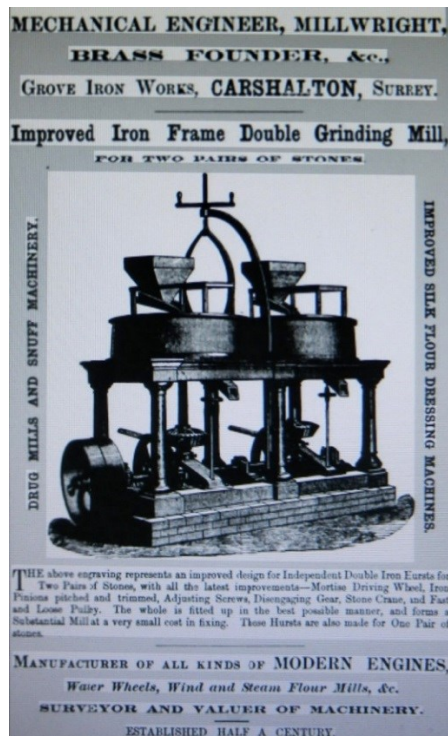
In an appeal against poor rate assessment by Robert Ansell who rented the snuff mill and house from Mr Cressingham, Ashby, a mill occupier, said he would not give more than £40 p.a. for Grove Mill and house (*Sussex Agricultural Express*, 26 April 1859).

Ashby advertised for two or three good millwrights of experience and sober habits (*South Eastern Gazette*, 28 June 1859). He was listed in Carshalton in 1860 and 1866 (*Blower's Directory* and *Croy Comm Dir*).



In 1861, Ashby was a millwright and engineer employing 8 men and 2 lads. John Smith, millwright and foreman, lived at 17, Paper Mill Lane as did his lodger Benvill Ansell, millwright. Philip Course and his son Josiah were also millwrights.

When the snuff mill was advertised to be let in 1862, interested parties were asked to apply to Mr Ashby, engineer.



These adverts in the Croydon Advertiser by John Smith in 1879 claimed the business had been established for half a century. *The Surveyor* in 1912 stated that John Smith and Co of the Grove Works had been established 83 years. These sources indicate 1829 as a start date.

### **John Smith and Co. Grove Iron Works, c.1867 - 1940s.**

Grove Iron Works was depicted on the 1867 O.S. map. Smith and Brownsmith were engineers and millwrights at Westcroft in 1869 (Warren).

By 1871, John Smith and John Smith jun., engineers and millwrights, lived at Grove Mill House. Philip Course and his son were still millwrights together with Joe Willard, Benjamin Butland Sullett and Alfred Warren. Albert Cannon, Edward Taylor and Benvill Ansell were millwrights and engineers. Frederick Brownsmith was a miller at Charrington's Mill by then.

J Smith of the Grove Iron Works advertised for several engineers and millwrights in 1873 (*Newcastle Courant*, 17 October 1873).

Grove Iron Works at Butter Hill was recorded in local directories from 1874 - c.1947.

In 1875 John Smith bought the freehold from Mary Eliza Cother as noted above. The premises consisted of a water snuff mill now converted into and used as an engineer's shop and two messuages and all erections and buildings belonging to the mill standing on part of Taint Hill. All this land called Westcroft and Taint Hill and the water snuff mill and the premises were formerly occupied by George Marchant and afterwards by John Bill. Garden adjacent to the mill and lying on Taint Hill. Water rights, the stream of water running from the head of a certain canal in the park called the Grotto Canal, through the Park, under and over the ancient road leading from Croydon to Carshalton. Here it joins

another stream of water running from the Hog Pit Pond in the Park, through a canal called the Little Canal covered over by an arch in the Park, from thence through the Park under the Park wall, and along the side of the road leading from Croydon to Carshalton. They run into and through Bramble Haw, through Westcroft and into and through Taint Hill to the mill or shop for supplying water to the same. Full liberty for John Smith to divert or direct the whole of the water running from the Grotto Canal to the mill.

According to Armfield in 1880, the works was a group of wooden buildings entered from the road by a field gate closing a curved roadway crossing the field and terminating in an open yard flanked on the right by a smith's shop and on the left by a flight of steps leading up to a dwelling house, passing which was a leat, the end of the mill dam, feeding a water wheel. A Tatton Winter painting shows part of the mill and water wheel. Brownsmith was a partner.

In 1881, John Smith employed 20 men including Josiah Course, foreman and Charles Hirst as millwrights, a carpenter, an engine fitter, an engineer smith, a fitter, an iron turner, a labourer, a smith and a timekeeper.

The following example illustrates the scope of the Grove Iron Works:

In 1890 a corn mill was erected at Malling, Kent from plans, designs and specifications prepared by John Smith. The motive power was transmitted by a 25 HP triple expansive condensing, tandem horizontal engine from his designs, with an 18ft x 6ft patent Galloway steel boiler attached. The mill proper (a 2½ sack roller plant) with its improved roller mills, and improved with Smith's purifier with the requisite machines for receiving, cleaning and conveying the wheat was supplied by Smith. (*Maidstone Journal and Kentish Advertiser*, 13 January 1891).

Flour mill machinery, roller mill plant, mill gearing, waterwheels, steam engines, beam engines and pumps were manufactured.

John Smith had retired by 1911 and was living at Westcroft House. The company name continued and was listed at Devonshire Road in 1927 (Kelly).

Copies from the National Monuments Record, Swindon, in the Sutton Local Studies Collection show that about 1938 a Grasshopper engine drove the plant in the engineer's shop. The overshot water wheel was 20ft in diameter and 5ft 10in wide, with 12 wooden arms and 72 iron buckets.

The works was badly damaged by fire on 26 September 1944 (*Wallington and Carshalton Times*, 28 September 1944).

The Carshalton Local Industries Exhibition booklet (Festival of Britain, June 1951) advertised John Smith and Co. Ltd., Grove Ironworks engaged mostly on the manufacture of good quality grey iron castings, profile cutting, electric and gas welding, pattern making and manufacture of mining machinery, cable machines, pumps etc., and maintenance and repair work, the old works being powered by a large overshot water wheel, 20ft diameter.

## **8.7 Hemp spinning mill**

### **George Kinnell, 1844-46 (bankrupt).**

In 1844-46, George Kinnell was the rated occupier of a mill, house and land at The Grove and the owner was Cressingham. Kinnell appears to have been hemp spinning here alongside both snuff manufacture and millwrighting. He may have used a steam engine for power.

John Hedgecock ground snuff at Grove Mill in 1841 and 1851 when Kinnell was there also.

Kinnell also occupied High Street Mill c.1843-1848 for hemp spinning and he vacated this at Christmas 1848. On 8 February 1849 a fiat in bankruptcy was issued against him, formerly of Carshalton and Bolton Terrace, Edward Street, Walworth, spinner and hearth rug manufacturer, dealer and chapman (*London Gazette*).

## **8.8 Chemical works**

### **Vinyl Products Ltd, c.1948-84.**

Vinyl Products Ltd acquired the site in c.1948 and erected a chemical works there and on the adjacent Lower Mill site. They closed down in May 1984 and the site was redeveloped as a housing estate with a riverside walk.

## 9 BURTON'S MILL, BUTTER HILL, CARSHALTON

The site lay close to the present junction of Mill Lane and Butter Hill on the east bank of the river. Burton's Mill, not shown on the c.1621 Arundel map, may not have been part of Arundel's moiety of Carshalton manor. It lay downstream of Middle Mill which is shown on the map.

The corn mill, first recorded in 1642, was a copper mill by 1707, a calico printing mill before 1776 and finally part of Ansell's snuff mill. An early photo shows the snuff mill wheel on the west bank and a second smaller wheel on the east bank. Lower Mill is in the background.

The owners were the lords of the Manor of Stone Court.

In 1642 Henry Burton, and Anthony Wright, of Footer lane, Holborn, gent. (SA 849, box 1, bundle 4).

On 3 May 1666 Henry Fenton of London, gent, and Prosper Fenton sold the mill to Elizabeth Burton. SA 849 box 1 bundle 9).

On 10 and 11 May 1685 Prosper Fenton, merchant, sold Burton's mill to Bostock and Dudley Carleton, merchants, London for £21.10s. It was described as late in occupation of Walter Styles (SA 849 box 1, bundle 11, item 5).

The mill and other property were bought by John Fellowes and William Fellowes on 29 Oct 1716. It was formerly a water grist mill and called Burton's Mill and now used as a copper mill with a messuage/tenement garden and premises thereunto belonging and ten acres of meadow, now or lately abutting on the river, and free liberty of fishing there. It had been occupied by Walter Styles and then John Morris, Andrew Meure, and currently William Thoyts (SA 849 bundle 47 item 2). It was sold to Thomas Scawen in May 1732 for £700 by Coulson Fellowes, nephew and heir of Edward Fellowes. (SA 849 bundle 47 item 4).

### **The Fellowes' Charity**

An indenture of 1716 granted Edward Carleton's estate, including Burton's Mill, to Sir John Fellowes as detailed above. He died in 1724 and his trustees created a charitable fund in return for permission to construct a burial vault in the church. This was confirmed by a grant dated 14 February 1726 which created an annuity of £20 which was chargeable on a messuage with barns, stables etc. and mill house adjacent, a messuage nearby with yards and gardens, a copper mill with 2 closes, one of 3 acres of pasture recently all orchard to east and west of mill and one called the Mill Mead of 6 acres (SA P32/3/1 and SAC vol. 26, 1913 p.113-5).

By 1774, the premises were split into two parts: 7 acres of land used for calico printing payed £13 to the Charity and the house and garden on which a snuff mill had been erected payed £7. (Peatling under Fellowes Charity).

Randle Hopley, wine merchant of Tower Street, London, (in partnership with William Lingham Jun. until it was dissolved on 30 June 1813 *London Gazette*, 14 August 1813), was charged at £13 p.a. on the calico printing works. Richard Hopley was its owner from 1827-31.

George Ansell, who married William Lingham's daughter Sophia, divided it by his will among his children and appointed £13 p.a. out of the said £20 as the share to be paid out

of the premises occupied by the late Thomas Gillibrand (Peatling under Fellowes Charity).

A report in 1839 of the Commissioners to Inquire concerning charities and education of the poor in England and Wales referred to Mr Hopley, Brandy Merchant in Tower Street, as proprietor.

As late as 1925, Reliance Chemical Co paid £13 on meadows, cottages and land next to the railway (i.e. the former cloth mill holding). (Peatling under Fellowes Charity).

## **9.1 Corn or grist mill**

### **Tenant. Walter Styles. Before 1685.**

Walter Styles was late in occupation of Burton's Mill in 1685 (SA 849 box 1, bundle 11, item 5).

## **9.2 Copper mill**

### **John Morris, c.1706-16.**

Carshalton Vestry Book recorded in 26 March 1706 under voluntary rate for clerk's wages, John Morris for Mr Carleton's copper mills, 5d. A 1772 document shows that after Josias Dewye died in 1698 Morris had the Shepley site powder mills and made copper mills of them. John Morris therefore held both the Lower (Burton) Mill and the Shepley site copper mills (section 14).

### **Sir John Fellowes, 1716-24 (died).**

In 1716 Edward Carleton sold the mill to Sir John Fellowes as noted above. It included the capital messuage and other premises and a water grist mill, called Burton Mill, now used as a copper mill. Included were 10 acres of meadow ground abutting on the river. The mill and ground were formerly occupied by Walter Styles, late occupied by John Morris.

A lease of the Stone Court estate in 1717 includes a meadow formerly called Whatmans Mead and now called the Copper Mill Close at the bottom of Pell Mell containing about four acres and a half (SA 849 box 5 bundle 34 document 1).

### **Charles Parry, lessee.**

### **Benjamin Boss. Tenant c.1720-27.**

An inventory of the property of John Fellowes compiled after the collapse of the South Sea Company in 1721 included the copper mills with dwelling house and about 9 acres of marsh-lands in occupation of Charles Parry (Fellowes p. 1). Leased by Charles Parry, they were tenanted or occupied by Benjamin Boss in 1720-23.

Benjamin Boss, coppersmith, insured with Sun Fire Office on 31 December 1720 (MS 11936/12, Policy No 20496) his copper mill in Casehorton, now in his own possession (£1,000).

On 14 February 1726 Edward Fellowes set up a trust to pay an annuity of £20 per year to apprentice the sons of the Carshalton poor. This was charges on two houses and mills then late in the occupation of John Morris (Peatling under Fellowes Charity).

Boss's will describing him as Armourer and Brazier, London, was granted PCC probate on 9 November 1730.

### **William Thoys, coppersmith, c.1732-69.**

When the mill was sold to Scawen in 1732 the tenant was William Thoys (SA acc 849 box 8, bundle 47).

William Thoys was rated for unnamed premises in 1744 and in 1755-67 for mill and moor, house and Westcroft.

Thoys of Whitechapel insured with Sun Fire Office on 31 December 1762 (MS 11936/144) his copper mills, millhouse and other buildings adjacent in Carshalton, brick, flint, timber and tiled, in his own tenure (£500).

Rocque's map of 1768 showed copper mills at both Butter Hill and the Shepley site. Burton's Mill ceased being a copper mill on Thoys's departure in 1769.

## **9.3 Cloth mill and calico printing mill**

### **George Ansell, Robert Barker and Charles Bill. Partnership dissolved 1776.**

A lease was granted in 1770 to George Ansell and Robert Barker (Jones ID p. 40).

The use and wearing of all printed, painted and dyed calicoes was prohibited in 1721. The Act was repealed in 1774, perhaps suggesting calico printing at this mill commenced then.

A 1776 lease from James Scawen in favour of George Ansell concerned a water mill lately used as a copper mill and now for calico printing, late in the occupation of William Thoys, coppersmith.

The partnership between George Ansell, Robert Barker and Charles Bill was dissolved on 24 June 1776 with accounts and debts to Charles Bill (*London Gazette*, 6 July 1776).

### **George Ansell, Francis Morier and John Wagner. (Partnership dissolved 1786).**

The co-partnership between George Ansell, Francis Morier and John Wagner of Carshalton, calico printers, was dissolved in 1786 (*London Gazette*, 21 February 1786). Ansell and Morier continued the business on their own account. Francis Morier insured his house in Carshalton in 1786 (LMA MS11936/336 policy number 519568).

### **George Ansell and Francis Morier, 1786-8 (partnership dissolved).**

The co-partnership of George Ansell of Carshalton and Francis Morier, late of Carshalton, calico printers, was dissolved on 13 March 1788, debts to be paid to George Ansell (*London Gazette*, 18 March 1788).

George Ansell was rated in 1783 but a mill was not mentioned.

George Ansell of Carshalton, calico printer, insured with the Sun Fire Office on 21 March 1786 (MS 11936/336, Policy No 516374) his cloth mill and the paper mill on the south side of the river at Butter Hill and the snuff mill opposite on the north side together with the second paper mill, (the Mill Lane paper mill, section 6). A madder mill was not mentioned. Dwelling house, brick and timber tiled £600. Household goods therein £200. Paper mill and cloth mill under one roof, separate, brick, timber and tiled £1,000. Snuff mill on the opposite side of the river in his own tenure, timber and tiled £600. Stable and colour house under one roof, separate, brick and tiled £400. Granary, separate, brick and tiled £70. Printing shop, separate, (stove therein) timber and tiled £600. Drawing shop and counting house, adjacent separate (a stove therein) brick, timber and tiled £30. House near in tenure of Christopher Patch, paper-maker, brick, stone and tiled £300. House in tenure of William Curteis, paper-maker, brick and tiled £600. Large warehouse with loft

over near, brick (except a small part timber) and tiled £300. Another warehouse with lofts over near, brick (except a small part timber £200). Paper mill separate, timber and tiled. Stable and granary over £100. All situated at Carshalton. It was endorsed to James Newton of Merton Abbey in Surrey, calico printer, Robert Barker and Charles Bill as mortgagees as indenture dated 1 May 1788.

George Ansell was therefore insuring his paper mill and cloth mill under one roof at Butter Hill, and a house occupied by C. Patch, paper-maker. Ansell also insured the other paper mill in Mill Lane, and a house occupied by William Curteis, paper-maker.

**John Collison and Co, bleacher. Cloth mill, 1790-92.**

Edwards c.1789 wrote that Collinson had a manufactory for whitsterring opposite Mr Ansell's house.

George Ansell at Carshalton, madder and snuff manufacturer, insured with Sun Fire Office on 16 April 1790 (MS 11936/366, Policy No 568256), his dwelling house £500, household goods therein £400. Warehouse and colour shop, adjacent near (no stove therein), brick and tiled £200. Stable adjacent near, brick and tiled £200. Counting house and cutting shop adjacent separate from above (a stove therein) £60. Printing shop separate (a stove therein) £500. Utensils therein £60. Chaise house, rag house under one roof £50. Granary £50. Dyehouse £30. Madder kiln, brick and tiled £50. Utensils, stock and goods in trust £30. Machinery thereunto (no stove therein) £800. Shed and cottage adjacent near in tenure of Larnper, a labourer, brick and tiled £100. Warehouse separate £20. House in occupation of Christopher Patch, paper-maker, brick, stone and tiled £300. Cloth mill adjacent not communicating (utensils and machinery included) in the tenure of Collinson and Co, bleacher. Paper mill with the utensils, vats and machinery thereunto belonging in the tenure of said Christopher Patch £900. Cottage in tenure of Collison £60. All in Carshalton.

The bleaching business lately carried on by John Cookson, John Collinson and Thomas Gataker under the firm of John Cookson and Co at Wallington and Carshalton was dissolved on 29 February 1792 by mutual consent, debts etc. to William Carel at Wallington (*London Gazette*, 28 February 1792).

**George Sutherland and Benjamin Bailey, c.1792-98.**

George Ansell's tenants Sutherland and Bailey were rated in 1792 for unnamed premises and in 1793-7 for a mill. In 1793 Benjamin Bailey and Co. were rated for a mill and manufactory and also a new erection. Sutherland and Co. were rated in 1796-7. The mill and manufactory were rated in 1798, late Sutherland.

On 18 April 1798, Isaac Morse was indicted for feloniously receiving on the 29 August pieces of printed muslin, value 40s., property of Benjamin Bailey and George Sutherland (in partnership). Part of the goods for which George Johnson was tried at the last assizes. They lost muslins, cottons and dimities from their bleaching grounds in August last. They were put there for bleaching. Morse was guilty and sentenced to transportation for 14 years (Old Bailey t17980418-81).

In 1798, George Sutherland became tenant of a house in Willow Lane. Benjamin Bailey also had a print works and grounds from 1800 onwards.

### **Benjamin Bailey and George Ansell, -1808 (partnership dissolved).**

George Ansell died on 8 June 1797, bequeathing his cloth mill to his son George. This included a colour house, drug house, cutting shops, and drawing shops all tenanted by Messrs Bailey and Sutherland.

George Ansell of Carshalton, madder and snuff manufacturer and calico printer, insured with Sun Fire Office on 31 March 1798 (MS 11937/21, Policy No 676697) on his warehouse and colour house adjacent at Carshalton (no stoves), brick and tiled £200. Counting house and cutting shop adjacent and separate from above £60. Printing shop separate. Warranted to be conformable to the rules of the first class of calico rates £500. Utensils therein £60. Dyehouse separate (no stoves therein) £30. Mill used for weaving linen cloth separate. Warranted to be conformable to the rules of the first class of cotton rates and in one tenure only £200. Machinery and fixed utensils £200. All brick and timber and tiled except as above.

N.B. Sarah Ansell, the same day, insured the water madder and snuff mill. (See Ansell's snuff mill 11).

Messrs Bailey and Co (Bailey and Ansell) were rated for a mill in 1798-1801 and a mill, manufactory and new erection in 1802-6. Bailey was rated in 1802 for cloth mill, manufactory and drying grounds.

Bailey and Ansell were calico printers at Carshalton in 1802-8, Bailey living in The Grove mansion during 1803-1810 (Holden). He was married to Sarah Ansell's daughter Fanny.

George Ansell insured with Sun Fire Office on 15 May 1805 (MS 11937/65, Policy No 776794) on:

Sourhouse, communicating with a madder and snuff mill £20. Utensils therein £30. Copper house and calender room, No 2, communicating with No 1 by a platform £500. Machinery and fixed utensils therein £1,000. Stable and chaisehouse, No 3, near £50.

Copper plate house, colour house and drug room under one roof, No 4. Warranted to be conformable to the second class of calico printers' rates £400. Utensils and fixtures £200.

Counting house, pattern room and cutting room, under one roof, No 5, £150.

Granary, No 6, £30.

Print room, No 7, £50. Printing shop, carpenter's shop, pencilling shop and stove room with white and finished lofts over, being No 8, £1,600. The above mentioned building, No 8, is warranted to be conformable to the second class of calico printers' rates. Utensils £200.

Blue house, dyehouse and cartlodge, No 9, (a stove therein) £250.

Drying mount and cottage adjacent near, and stove therein, No 10, £350. All timber and tiled. Building No 8 is warranted to conform to the second class of calico printers' rates. The same day Sarah Ansell insured the madder and snuff mill etc. (see Ansell's snuff mill 11).

The Honorary Medallion of the Royal Humane Society was awarded to B. Bailey for rescuing two chimney sweep boys from the chimney or flue of an isolated cottage. He took them to his house and called for a surgeon (*Belfast Monthly Magazine*, 1808).

Benjamin Bailey and George Ansell of Carshalton dissolved their partnership (*London Gazette*, 8 October 1808). Their utensils and plant were to be sold by auction on 24 October 1808. These consisted of a copper plate press, cylinder machine and rollers,



engraved copper plates, madder copper, steam copper, calico press, padding press and steam tables (*The Times*, 19 October 1808). However, both Bailey and Ansell paid rates after that date.

George Ansell was rated for 1808-15 for mill and manufactory and new erection, also for a house, garden and meadow in 1810. Benjamin Bailey was similarly rated in 1812.

On 30 June 1813, Randle Hopley and William Lingham Junior of Tower Street, London, wine merchants, dissolved their partnership (*London Gazette*, 14 August 1813).

On 20 October 1815, a commission of bankrupt was awarded against George Ansell, calico printer, dealer and chapman (*London Gazette*, 16 December 1815).

Mr Gibbons advertised the sale on the premises at Carshalton on 22 April 1816 by direction of the assignees to calico printers and coppersmiths of:

The valuable stock in trade, plant, fixtures, utensils, 2 milch cows, a donkey, 2 chaises, a close board tilted cart etc. of Mr G Ansell, calico printer. This comprised:

5 copper plate presses on the most approved principle, engraved copper plates, 4,000 prints and grounds, 3 madder coppers, sour kettle, back, lined with lead, 30 printing tables, wheelbarrows, scrays, a calender, squeezers, stocks, and various mill work a hogshead of madder, dye stall, prepared colour and various drugs, old lead and several pieces of calico (*Public Ledger*, 4 April 1816).

Benjamin Bailey had owned Stone Court in Carshalton which was sold by his bankruptcy assignees by lease and release dated 22 and 23 October 1817 (SA P4/19). He was named for uncollected rate in 1817.

#### **Messrs Gillibrand and Ansell, 1816-22 (partnership dissolved).**

Messrs Gillibrand and Ansell (Gillibrand and Co) were rated in 1816-20 for mill and manufactory and new erection. They paid £20 to the Fellowes' Charity in 1819-20, the total for Burton's Mill and the snuff mill and £13 in 1821 (Peatling under Fellowes Charity).

In 1822, Messrs Smith and Co of Southwark offered for sale on the premises at Carshalton, late Charles Ansell's, the following to be paid for immediately after the sale:

Three calico printers' presses with frames, a long spindle and nut wheel, a wash wheel, a flock engine, an iron cockle (*a stove*), a large Buzaglo stove (*multi-tier heating stove*) suitable for a church or chapel, printer's tables etc (*Morning Advertiser*, 21 February 1822).

Gillibrand and Ansell's partnership was dissolved on 31 July 1822 with debts to be paid by Gillibrand (*London Gazette*, 3 August 1822).

George Ansell was still a calico printer of Carshalton in 1823 (Pigot).

#### **Thomas Gillibrand, 1822-26 (died).**

In 1823, Thomas Gillibrand paid £13 to the Fellowes Charity for his cloth mill (Peatling under Fellowes Charity). He was rated for mill, manufactory and new erection, and listed by Pigot as a calico printer the same year. Gillibrand was the occupier and Hopley was the owner in 1824-6 (land tax).

George Ansell divided it by his will among his children and appointed £13 per annum out of the £20 as the share to be paid out of the premises occupied by the late Thomas Gillibrand (Peatling under Fellowes Charity).

In 1825, Messrs Tyrrell and Son of the Remembrancer's Office, Guildhall, offered for sale by private contract three freehold mills at Carshalton. The property was not to be divided and consisted of a calico manufactory, a snuff mill and a paper mill now used as a felt mill. Included were a dwelling house, gardens, stables etc and 14 acres of meadow land now occupied by respectable tenants (*Morning Advertiser*, 18 February 1825).

Gillibrand died in January 1826. An inventory was made of his possessions at his house at Butter Hill and his calico printing premises there (TNA PROB 31/1228/140):

The Mount. A plate blanket, a small table and a cart net, and a haystack.

Field. Old hurdles, field pegs, water wheel and pumps.

Stake ground. Stakes and lines.

Cart house. Coal cart, town cart, wheel barrow and a jack.

Sour house. Double lead sour back, lead kettle, 4 winches, cradle and stage, shed, chimney and platform.

Blue house. 4 small dyeing frames, 2 large dipping ditto, 3 old ditto, 2 dye backs lined with lead, 10 lb. of indigo in ditto, 2 pulleys and ropes, sliding beams, 3 iron carriages for ditto, 4 shoots, 2 baskets, scray, 3 step ladders, cupboard, 2 buckets, stool, tub, wood pump and lead pump, stove and sheet lead, shovel, stew pan and scales, 5 backs and stages, 6 cwt. of copperas lime back and barrow. Old cart, tables, stools, scrays, drawer, pulling over rollers, hooks, rolling frame and rollers, blanket and ladder, dial, sundry old machinery, metal rollers, weights, old iron etc., 3 tables.

Pencilling shop. Scrays<sup>3</sup>, rails and partitions.

Town loft. 3 tables, desk, 6 scrays, screw press and boards, lever, 12 blankets (over work).

Upper stove room. Hanging rails, tables, blankets.

Lower stove room. Hanging rails, tables, blankets.

Cutting shop. 2 desks, 16 tables, stands, 19 gum tubs (10 in use), flues, stove, poker, back, scray, 14 sieves, 17 blankets, 2 old plate blankets, 6 cases, engraving stool, shelves.

Block room and Lumber room. Sundries.

Carpenters' shop. Bench and vice, 2 tubs and 8 brushes, 5 colour troughs and stands.

Granary. Malt mill, chaff cutter, hay boxes, 4 bins, stool.

Counting house. Print, brushes, blackstone, cooping and line, shelves and sundries.

Drawing shop. Desks, stools, drawers and grate.

Colour house. About 2 cwt. of green, 2 barrels of flour, half a cask of zinc, 3 coppers, colour tubs, pans etc., copper steam pans, saucepans, sundry colours, fixtures etc., cask 70 gallons iron liquor, carboy of nitrate of iron, barrel of iron liquor, 2cwt. gum Senegal. Sundry tubs, blocks, machinery, scales and beams, paste mill and tubs, bell and wheel, pump and pipe.

Plate shop. 6 presses complete for working with blankets. Iron stove and pipe rolling frame, racks and sundries. 179 copper plates.

Loft. Sundries and a ladder. A cask of madder.

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<sup>3</sup> A scray is a container to collect piece goods in folds after machine processing.

Copper house. 3 large coppers and 1 small as set with stands, winches and brass and iron work and one small copper complete. Iron barrow, 5 barrows, squeezers and rollers. Indigo mill and paste mill. Connecting machinery including stocks, callender, 2 wash wheels, one fixed, 2 new cast iron wheels etc. 18 cwt. madder, logwood, sumach, 8 casks, bench above. Scrays, pumps, lead pipe, cocks and pipes.

Ash or bucking house. Iron pot set, copper pumps, tub, wood pump, shoot etc. Platform, scrays etc. New engravings for Spring 1826.

There was a case at the Vice Chancellor's Court on 14 November 1828 – *Davies v Morgan* (*London Standard*, 15 November 1828). Gillibrand, calico printer of Carshalton, died insolvent having in his possession 3,000 pieces of calico, not his own, but sent to him for printing. He had obtained acceptances, as was the trade custom, due on completion of the printing. Messrs Lawrence completed the work after his death to provide for Gillibrand's destitute infant grandchildren. The case concerned whether the £700 realised should go to the grandchildren or the creditors. Messrs Lawrence were printers of the same village (*The Morning Chronicle*, 15 November 1828).

### **George Gould, 1827 - c.1828.**

In 1827, a hackney coachman was sentenced to 3 months imprisonment for stealing 66 pieces of printed cloth, value £120, from a cartload of 300 pieces in a shed, the property of George Gould, calico printer residing at Carshalton (*Morning Chronicle*, 2 May 1827).

In 1827-31 the owner was Richard Hopley and the occupier of house, mill or manufactory and land was George Gould (land tax). Gould was formerly at Phipps Bridge, Mitcham.

W Hibon, auctioneers, advertised for sale on 19 June 1828, by order of George Gould, calico printer, removing from his present residence at Carshalton, valuable plant, machinery and utensils (*Morning Chronicle*, 16 June 1828). These consisted of:

Large and small coppers, lead and other dye backs, complete copper plate presses, and capital screw press. Printing tables, complete lead sour vessels and backs, iron stoves and pipes, copper and iron pots. Large bell and wheel, seven day dial, racks, drying stakes, copper and lead pipes, prints and a strong cart horse.

The auction sale was advertised for 5 October 1832 by Messrs Blake of the building materials of a calico printing factory at Carshalton, near the snuff mills, formerly occupied by Messrs Thomas Gillibrand and Co. These comprised:

The materials of a quartered and boarded three storey print shop, 104ft long x 27ft wide covered with pantiles.

A blue house covered with slates, 38ft. x 24ft. Several other convertible buildings. A granary on stone caps and piers. Materials of various workshops, counting houses, sheds etc (*Morning Advertiser*, 29 September 1832). The buildings tie in with the inventory.

*The Times* on 5 March 1839 advertised the building materials for sale, but it seems no demolition took place as an indenture on 23 January 1883 between George Tyrrell, Fred Hook, Acton and Avery Tyrrell of Berkin Manor, Horton, Buckinghamshire, concerned the messuage with yard, warehouses, lofts and other buildings formerly used by Thomas Gillibrand for calico printing and now occupied by Robert Ansell (Peatling under Shepley House).

## 10 LOWER MILL, BUTTER HILL, CARSHALTON



Snuff mill (left) and paper mill (right) in picture (from T C Hofland *Denyers flour mill British Anglers' Manual*, 1839).



Denyer's Flour Mill. The snuff mill is just visible far left.

Denyer's flour mill in the centre with the snuff mill to the right.

This mill was located near the junction of Butter Hill and Mill Lane on a side channel rather than the main river.

The outflow from Grove Mill passed through Lower Mill and entered the east side of the Wandle. Lower Mill was originally a paper mill and later a flour mill. From c.1786-1805 it was part of Burton's Mill separate from but under the same roof as a cloth mill. However, in 1805 a new paper mill was built in brick, timber and tile on an adjacent site. References before 1805 refer to Burton's Mill with its adjacent cloth and paper mills, while those from 1805 refer to Lower Mill itself.

Early owners were:

James Scawen (1774-178?).

William Lingham Jun., wine merchant (his sister Sophia married George Ansell at All Hallows, Barking, on 26 March 1803). His will was granted PCC probate on 14 November 1825. Edward Tyrrell, solicitor, owned the mill from 1826 until his death in

1881. He married Frances Lingham, daughter of William Lingham Senior, in 1823. He acquired Berkin Manor near Slough and became City Remembrancer and Master of the Worshipful Company of Upholders (Boase; Houston p.102)

His son was Avery Tyrrell.

## 10.1 Paper mill

(Before 1805 this was part of Burton's Mill see section 11)

### **George Ansell, c.1789-97 (died).**

Mr Ansell's paper mills, in the possession of Mr Patch, were noted for white paper (Edwards c.1789). George Ansell died on 8 June 1797 (*European Magazine* 1797 p. 439).

### **Sarah Ansell, 1807 (died).**

### **George, Charles Augustus, James and Robert Ansell, 1807-.**

### **Christopher Patch, c.1780-92 (died).**

Christopher Patch of Carshalton, papermaker and shopkeeper, insured with Sun Fire Office on 22 June 1780 (MS11936/285, Policy No 430118) on his goods in his dwelling house only, brick, stone and tiled, not exceeding £30 and contents £70. Utensils and stock in his paper mill adjacent, brick, timber and tiled £400, (£600 in margin). Utensils and stock in his rag house £100 (£200 in margin), timber and tiled.

Christopher Patch was rated in 1782-83 but no mill was recorded. In 1779 he arranged for his son Christopher to be apprenticed to William Curteis of the Mill Lane paper mill with £5 from the Fellowes Charity (SA LG 2/4).

Sun Fire Office insurance dated 21 March 1786 (Policy No 516374, MS 11936/336) concerned the cloth mill and the paper mill on the south side of the river at Butter Hill and the snuff mill opposite on the north side together with the second paper mill in Mill Lane (section 6). There was no mention of a madder mill.

George Ansell of Carshalton, calico printer, insured on a paper mill and cloth mill under one roof, separate, brick, timber and tiled £1,000. House near in the tenure of Christopher Patch, paper-maker, brick, stone and tiled £300. George Ansell was therefore insuring his paper mill and cloth mill under one roof (on the opposite side of the river to the snuff mill) at Butter Hill and a house occupied by C. Patch, paper-maker.

The policy showed he also insured the Mill Lane paper mill and a house occupied by William Curteis, paper-maker (section 6).

The oldest part of the existing Butter Hill Bridge was built in 1787 (Jones ID p. 40).

George Ansell at Carshalton, madder and snuff manufacturer, insured with Sun Fire Office on 16 April 1790 (Policy No 568256, MS 11936/366) on his (*among others for which see mill 9.3*): - Chaise house, rag house under one roof £50. House in occupation of Christopher Patch, paper-maker, brick, stone and tiled £300. Paper mill with its utensils, vats and machinery in the tenure of Patch £900.

Christopher Patch died on 12 July 1792, one of the best paper-makers this country had yet produced (*Gentleman's Magazine* July-Dec 1792 p. 677). PCC probate was granted on 10 August 1792 His widow Ann and then his son continued the business. Ann's PCC will was proved on 15 March 1806.

### **Anne (died 1806) and Christopher Patch Junior, 1792-1805.**

Anne and Christopher Patch paid rates on unspecified premises 1793-8.

Robert Barker of Hurley in Berkshire, gent, Charles Bill and James Yerroway and Sarah Ansell, widow, as trustees insured with Sun Fire Office on 31 March 1798 (Policy No 676698, MS 11937/21) on a house in Carshalton in tenure of Patch, paper-maker (£300) and his paper mill (a stove therein) brick, timber and tiled (£200). Machinery and utensils (£700). Total £1200.

Ann and Christopher Patch were rated on a house and paper mill in 1802 and a manufactory in 1803. The house was late Patch on 18 December 1805, as he had relocated to Maidstone.

His partnership with Stacey Wise, both of Maidstone, paper manufacturers was dissolved in 1810 (*London Gazette*, 14 August 1810).

### **Charles Ansell, c.1805-**

Sun Fire Office policies show Lower Mill was built in 1805 replacing the paper mill that shared a building with the cloth mill.

Charles Ansell of Carshalton, paper-maker, insured with Sun Fire Office on 20 August 1805 (Policy No 780402, MS 11937/66) on his paper mill, unfinished, timber and slated (£2,000). Wheels, millwrights, work for machinery therein (£500), the policy being hereby declared void in case the paper mill was used as such.

Charles Ansell insured on 18 December 1805 (Policy No 784119, MS 11937/69) on his now paper mill only adjoining a snuff and calico works at Carshalton. Brick, timber and slated (£2,000).

On the same day he insured (Policy No 784120, MS 11937/69) on his house adjacent to but not communicating with the snuff, paper and calico mills, a brick wall between, in tenure of George Ansell, private, brick and tiled, late Patches (£450). Two sheds adjacent the snuff mill but not communicating therewith, timber and tiled (£100).

Rebuilding of Lower Mill was unfinished in August but completed by December 1805.

Charles Ansell was rated for paper mill in 1806-15 and for snuff mill in 1810-12. Lyson in 1811 referred to Charles and James Ansell's paper mills, whence C. Ansell Paper Company, Ltd originated. Charles Ansell was rated for paper and snuff mills.

By direction of Charles Augustus Ansell's assignees, the following were advertised for sale at Langdon's auction room, Broadway, on 15 May 1816. Brought from Carshalton Mill: 648 reams of writing, demy, foolscap and post papers. About 20 cwt of rags and hand stuff. A piece of blanketing, a cask of smalts and 4 casks of scroll for making size etc. (*Public Ledger and Daily Advertiser*, 14 May 1816).

### **James Ansell and Robert Ansell.**

The *European Magazine* (27 May-24 June 1817) reported the dissolution of partnerships between Charles, James and Robert Ansell of Carshalton, papermakers.

James and Robert were both rated for the paper mill in 1817, James in 1818 for paper mill and snuff mill, and Charles Ansell in 1820-21 for paper mill, dwelling house and garden (as occupier in 1821).

James and Robert Ansell of Carshalton, paper-makers, snuff and madder grinders insured with Sun Fire Office on 21 January 1818 (Policy No 939195, MS 11937/121) on his stock

and moveable utensils in his paper mill only as on plan lodged in the office adjacent to but not communicating with George Ansell's calico works having a brick wall between, cockles only to warm the work people but no stove therein (£1,000). Stove for drying paper adjacent (£100).

Messrs Smith's, Sandrey and Powell advertised the sale on the premises of Mr C A Ansell at the Paper Mills, Carshalton the whole of the plant comprising: Hydraulic presses, two hydraulic pumps, coppers, chests lined with lead, 3 calico printing presses, tables and wash wheel and a quantity of rags (*Morning Advertiser*, 29 January 1822).

James Ansell was rated for a paper mill and dwelling house in 1823.

## 10.2 Felt or flock mill

### **William Cooke, 1823 and James Ansell, 1823-34.**

William Cooke, flock manufacturer, baptised a child on 13 January 1823. James Ansell, flock manufacturer, who baptised a child on 20 February 1825, was a flock grinder or manufacturer in 1823-34 (Pigot).

In 1825, Messrs Tyrrell and Son of the Remembrancer's Office, Guildhall, offered for sale by private contract three freehold mills at Carshalton. The property was not to be divided and consisted of a calico manufactory, a snuff mill and a paper mill now used as a felt mill. Included were a dwelling house, gardens, stables etc and 14 acres of meadow land now occupied by respectable tenants (*Morning Advertiser*, 18 February 1825).

At an 1852 enquiry of the Metropolis Water Supply Bill, Charles Ansell said a flock mill was for grinding woollen rags and making flocks for bedding for the army and navy.

## 10.3 Flour mill

### **John Ashby Junior, 1838 or earlier - 1855 or later.**

The Butter Hill Mill was occupied by John Ashby Jun. from 1838-55 (rate books, census, Cars TA, and local directories). Henry Robinson and Newnham Ansell were apprentice millers. He inherited the lease in 1845 from his father John Ashby.

The 1847 tithe award map showed:

Parcel 258. Garden. Parcel 261. Mill Meadow. Meadow of 3a. 0r. 0p.

Parcel 264. Farm, mill and yard. 0a. 0r. 26p. Parcel 265. House and garden.

Parcel 267. Wash house and yard. Parcel 272. Cottage and garden.

In 1847 John Ashby of Carshalton, miller, was granted patent number 12,283 for improved machinery for cleaning grain and dressing meal.

In 1853 Ashby's flour mill (property of Edward Tyrrell) had one 16 H.P. wheel, used for 12 hours, height above Trinity High Water Mark of 83ft 1½ ins (Braithwaite, p. 193).

### **Henry Kelsey and James Kelsey, c.1859 - c.1862.**

Henry Kelsey was apprentice miller at Culvers Mill in 1841. By 1859 he was a miller at Lower Mill (*London Gazette*, 14 June 1859). James Kelsey was miller in 1859-62 (Warren & Gray and Warren). Thomas Gidden was flour mill superintendent at Lower Mill in 1861.

### **Aaron David Ashby, c.1865-73 and Henry Francis, c.1865**

Aaron David Ashby was miller at Beddington windmill in 1851. He and Henry Francis, millers of Carshalton, and Robert Ellaway their foreman were summoned at Croydon Sessions for illegal retention of millers' sacks (*Reading Mercury*, 23 January 1865). Francis was listed as miller at Paper Mill Lane in 1865-6 (Warren). Ashby of Lower Mill, miller and corn dealer, was an insolvent debtor (*London Gazette*, 16 October 1866) instituting his own liquidation. He was also miller in Warlingham in 1861-66 and in Carshalton in 1872-3 (Croydon Directory and Wilkin and Ward).

Ashby and his son David Alexander Ashby were both millers living at Carshalton in 1871.

### **Wrightson, 1874.**

Wrightson was the miller in 1874 (Ward).

### **William Cannon, 1874-.**

William Cannon was the miller in 1874 (W. Cannon in 1876).

### **Walter Cannon, c.1878-82 (liquidation).**

Walter Cannon was corn miller at Lower Mill employing 4 men in 1881 and listed there from 1878-82 (local directories). He instituted proceedings for liquidation in 1882 (*London Gazette*, 2 June 1882).

### **John Smithers and Sons. 1882 - c.1884.**

An indenture of 23 January 1883 between George Tyrrell, Fred Hook and Acton and Avery Tyrrell of Berkin Manor, Horton referred to the Butter Hill Mills (Peatling under Shepley House). The schedule referred to:

1. That two vat paper mill, since converted into and now used as a flour mill on the east side of the River Wandle, bounded east and south by a garden formerly in the occupation of George Ansell: and north by a yard after-mentioned: which mill and premises were in the occupation of George Ansell and now of John Smithers and Sons.
2. The messuage or dwelling house bounded west by the River Wandle, east by the said yard, north by the public road and south by what was formerly a copper house [*for cloth dyeing?*], theretofore in the occupation of George Ansell.
3. The shed drying house, snuff and madder mill, cottage, warehouse and stable together with a piece of land used as a garden, containing  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre, which last premises were occupied by Robert Ansell, since deceased, and now Robert Ansell the son.
4. The messuage or tenement with yard, warehouses, lofts and other buildings formerly used by Thomas Gillibrand as a calico printing manufactory and now occupied by Robert Ansell. And also those two pieces of meadow land, 9 acres: also three cottages: also one third part or share of the mill head or stream of water, together with right of fishing.

Smithers and Sons were at Lower Mills in 1884 (Pile).

### **Joshua Champion, c.1887-9.**

Joshua Champion was water miller at Lower Mill in 1887-9 (local directories).



### **Henry Denyer, 1890-1908.**

Henry Denyer junior moved from Thursley, Surrey, where his father Henry was miller, to Lower Mill and was listed as water miller at Carshalton Flour mills from 1890-1908 (local directories). He named his Carshalton house *Thursley*. H Denyer Flour Mills, Carshalton advertised a vacancy for a pupil in a modern flour mill (*London Standard*, 9 September 1890).

The Grove Ironworks installed the interior, 14ft diameter, cast iron, breast-shot wheel which powered 3 pairs of stones, both Peak and Burr, and later rollers (Hillier p. 173 and *The Miller*, November 1895).

A postcard postmarked 1909 showed Denyer's Mill built of brick and tile advertising hay, straw and corn cake.

### **William Weaver, 1909-11.**

William Weaver and Co Ltd at Carshalton Flour Mills was listed in 1909-11 (Kelly, Pile and Ward). In 1910, he lived at *Thursley*. In 1911, a flour miller and employer, he lived at Butter Hill.

### **Major Edward William Llewellyn Urquhart, 1912.**

Major Urquhart was at Carshalton Flour Mills in 1912 (Pile) but not in *Thursley*. He had retired from the Cavalry, 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays) but on 31 December 1912 the War Office placed him as Deputy Assistant Director of Remounts (*London Gazette*, 17 January 1913).

### **Wallis and Co. 1914.**

Carshalton Flour Mills were unoccupied in 1914 but later that year Wallis and Co was listed.

### **Denyer and Son, 1915-6.**

Denyer and Son occupied Carshalton Flour Mills and *Thursley* in 1915-16.

### **R. N. Aitken, 1919-23.**

Lower Mill was unoccupied in 1918. Richard Norman Aitken, son of Richard Cobden Aitken of Beddington Corner drug mills, lived at *Thursley* from 1919-23.

It was unlisted by Pile in 1920 when Aitken advertised for sale in *Chemical Age* at £100 millstones, 3ft – 4ft 6in diameter, also ATA millstones on hurstings, complete and ready for immediate work, and also a grinding mill (Blackstone and Co Ltd, Stamford) with 18in diameter stones. The machinery was supported on a wooden hurst frame.

## **10.4 Victoria floor cloth works**

Linoleum was manufactured and probably rolled onto stout canvas which could be block printed. The fumes from the process were hazardous. An old boiler was purchased as a bitumen storage tank from The Distillers Co in Mill Lane (George Blake).

### **Charles Richard Leech, 1923-**

C.R. Leech was at Lower Mill in 1923 manufacturing and printing linoleum in 1924-25 (Kelly). He occupied *Thursley* from 1924 and in 1925 was prosecuted for erecting an engine shed and store (SA LG6/4/7) and charged £10 17s for two years' rent (less income tax) under the terms of Fellowes' Charity (SA LG 2/4). Victoria Floor Cloth Works was listed in Pile 1927-31.

### **C. D. Leech (Carshalton) Limited, 1933-54 (wound up).**

C. D. Leech (Carshalton) Ltd at Lower Mill manufactured felt base flooring, linoleum and Victofelt. They were listed 1933-54 (Sell, Board of Trade and FBBM).

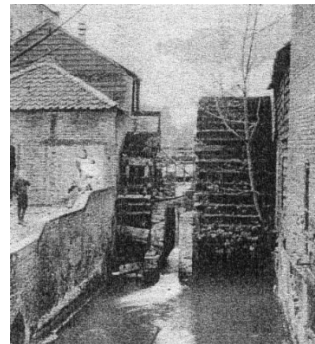
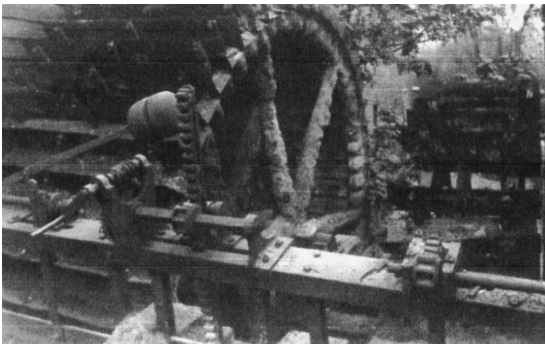
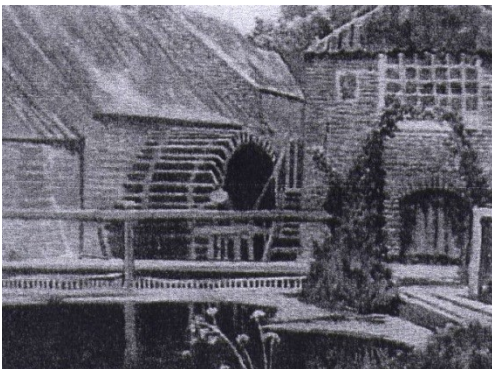
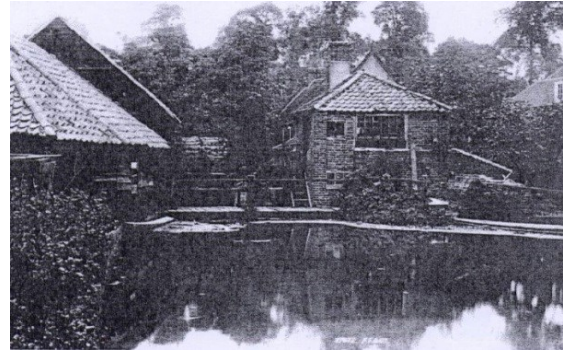
An extraordinary general meeting at Lower Mill on 30 June 1954 resolved the company, under C. D. Leech, chairman, be voluntarily wound up (*London Gazette*, 9 July 1954).

## **10.5 Vinyl Products Ltd**

Vinyl Products Ltd moved from Brentwood to Butter Hill, Carshalton in 1943 to manufacture polyvinyl acetate emulsions. They registered Lower Mill with HM Land Registry (*London Gazette*, 15 June 1954).

After closure in May 1984, the site was redeveloped with dwellings and a riverside walk.

# 11 ANSELL'S MADDER AND SNUFF MILL, MILL LANE, CARSHALTON



Above: various views of Ansell's mill including (centre right) a detail from a painting by William Tatton Winter.

Views north-east and south-west in 1988.

This mill stood on the northwest side of the Wandle at the corner of Butter Hill and Mill Lane (TQ 28186 65105). It was charged with a payment to the Fellowes' Charity as detailed under Burton's Mill (section 911).

A grant of Edward Fellowes dated 14 February 1726 showed one annuity of £20 was chargeable on a messuage with barns, stables etc. and mill house adjacent, a messuage nearby with yards and gardens, a copper mill with 2 closes, one of 3 acres of pasture recently all orchard to east and west of mill and one called the Mill Mead of 6 acres late in the occupation of John Morris (SA P32/3/1 and SAC vol. 26, 1913 p. 113-5).

By 1774, the premises were split into two parts: 7 acres of land used for a calico printing establishment paying £13 to the Charity and the house and garden on which a snuff mill had been erected paying £7. (Peatling under Fellowes Charity).

In 1779, James Scawen mortgaged to Richard Rigby the newly erected messuage or tenement and snuff mill (SHC K173/1/3). In 1785, these were sold to William Andrews (SA 2361/1/1).

William Lingham senior of the snuff mill and Randle Hopley of the calico mill were connected since William Lingham Junior, wine merchant of Tower Street, London, was in partnership with Hopley, wine merchant, until it was dissolved on 30 June 1813. (*London Gazette*, 14 August 1813).

Representatives of William Lingham payed £7 to the Fellowes Charity (*Report of the Commissioners to Inquire concerning Charities and Education of the Poor in England and Wales*).

Edward Tyrrell Esq. married Frances, daughter of William Lingham Sen., on 2 October 1823, thus acquiring from her the mill which he retained until his death in 1881. He was City Remembrancer and Master of the Worshipful Company of Upholders (Boase, Houston p.102).

An indenture on 23 January 1883 between George Tyrrell, Fred Hook and Acton and Avery Tyrrell of Berkin Manor concerned the shed drying house, snuff and madder mill, cottage, warehouse and stable and a piece of land used as a garden, containing ½ acre. (Peatling under Shepley House).

Payments were still being paid to the Charity in 1925.

### **George Ansell, c.1786-97 (died).**

George Ansell of Carshalton, calico printer insured with Sun Fire Office on 21 March 1786 (MS 11936/336, Policy No 516374) on his dwelling house, brick and timber tiled £600. Snuff mill on the opposite side of the river, in own tenure, timber and tiled £600. (No mention of a madder mill.) This related to the cloth mill and the paper mill on the south side of the river at Butter Hill and the snuff mill opposite on the north side together with the second paper mill in Mill Lane. Butter Hill Bridge is dated 1787.

## **11.1 Madder mill**

In July 1789, a fire broke out in the kiln of Mr. Ansell's madder mill, at Carshalton (*World*, 31 July 1789). The blower of the stove fell down, which burnt very furiously entirely destroying the mill interior. The adjoining paper and snuff mills with other contiguous buildings were saved by three fire engines and a strong party wall which Mr Ansell built fifteen years earlier, after a similar accident, which prevented the further

progress of the flames, and in less than an hour the fire was extinguished. The damage was little more than £40 or £50.

Typically, washed bales of madder roots were spread out and dried on a floor in a kiln heated by charcoal stoves until the stems were brittle. The roots were then ground by an edge runner mill and probably packed in barrels to exclude air and prevent darkening of the madder.

**Sarah Ansell, c.1797-1807 (died).**

On 31 March 1798, Sarah Ansell of Carshalton, widow, insured (Sun Fire Office, MS 11937/21, Policy No 676699) her dwelling house and contents. Also stable adjacent, not communicating, brick and tiled, £200. Chaise-house and Rag-house under one roof separate, £50. Madder kiln separate £50. Stock, utensils and goods in trust therein, £30. Water madder and snuff mill under one roof (no stove or madder kiln therein), £200. Fixed machinery and utensils, £600. Shed and cottage adjacent near in tenure of Hudder private £100. Warehouse only separate, £20. Cottage in tenure of McGregor £60. All brick and tiled except as above.

Sarah insured on 15 May 1805 (Sun Fire Office, MS 11937/65, Policy No 776793) her stove and kiln room communicating with a madder and snuff mill marked A on plan lodged in their offices £60. Madder and snuff mill, B, £300. Machinery and fixed utensils therein £900. Moveable utensils £70. Cottage adjacent but not communicating in tenure of Hudder, private £70. Warehouse near £70. Her dwelling house C near £1,000 plus contents. Wash house and brew house adjacent near £50. Utensils therein £50. Two cottages G in tenure of Clare and Hope £200 not exceeding £100 each. Shed adjacent near £30. All timber and tiled.

She was rated from 1802 until her death in 1807 on house, snuff mill, and meadow. Probate on her PCC will was dated 22 April 1807.

**Charles Augustus Ansell, 1807-17.**

Charles Ansell was rated for a snuff mill in 1807-15 and his paper mill in 1810.

In 1816, Charles Fludder, aged 71, was greasing the cogs of Ansell's logwood mill at Carshalton, which needed to be done while the mill was going, when his smock-frock caught some of the works: he was drawn into them and literally ground flat, first his head, then his shoulders, and so on so his whole body was spread like a cake. The deceased had worked 50 years at the mill for the same family. He left a widow and twelve children, five of them are not able to help themselves (*Liverpool Mercury*, 16 August 1816).

Charles Ansell, paper-maker, was bankrupt in 1816 (*Worcester Journal*, 2 May 1816). Charles, James and Robert Ansell dissolved their partnership as paper-makers and snuff grinders on 1 June 1817 (*London Gazette*, 10 June 1817).

**James and Robert Ansell, c.1817-8.**

James and Robert Ansell were rated for the snuff mill in 1817. Paper-makers, snuff and madder grinders of Carshalton, they insured with Sun Fire Office on 21 January 1818 (MS 11937/121, Policy No 939195) on stock and moveable utensils in the paper mill only, adjacent to but not communicating with George Ansell's calico works, having a brick wall between, cockles (*radiating stoves*) only to warm the work people but no stove therein (£1,000). Stock and moveable utensils only in madder kilns (£50). Stock and moveable utensils only in a madder and snuff mill (£50). Stove for drying paper adjacent (£100).

James Ansell was rated for the snuff mill in 1818. He paid £7 to the Fellowes' Charity in 1823 and 1829 and land tax in 1824-31. Tyrrell was owner in 1826-31.

In 1824-31, the mill owned by Andrews and occupied by Mrs Ansell (land tax).

**Robert Ansell, c.1820-65 (died).**

In 1825, Messrs Tyrrell and Son of the Remembrancer's Office, Guildhall offered for sale by private contract three freehold mills at Carshalton. The property was not to be divided and consisted of a calico manufactory, a snuff mill and a paper mill now used as a felt mill. Included were a dwelling house, gardens, stables etc and 14 acres of meadow land now occupied by respectable tenants (*Morning Advertiser*, 18 February 1825).

Robert Ansell was snuff grinder at Butter Hill in 1820-62 or later (rates, land tax, censuses and directories). He owed £7 to the Fellowes Charity on 18 February 1830. A letter to the Remembrancer, Edward Tyrrell Esq, asked for payment as landlord of the premises, the money being paid 26 February 1830. On 12 May 1830, Ansell, late of Carshalton, snuff miller, insolvent debtor, applied to be discharged.

In 1839, £7 p.a. was paid to the Fellowes Charity by representatives of William Lingham in respect of a house and garden upon which a snuff mill has been erected.

The 1847 Carshalton tithe award listed Edward Tyrrell owner, and Robert Ansell occupier holding: parcel 261a, garden. Parcel 262, House and garden. Parcel 263, cottage. Parcel 266, mill and mill tail, 0a. 0r. 7p. *East bank*. Parcel 268, snuff mill, 0a. 0r. 6p. *West bank*. Parcel 269, cottage and garden. Parcel 270, warehouse. Parcel 271, garden. Parcel 271a, river.

Braithwaite (p. 193) said that in 1853 Ansell's snuff mill was driven by 2 wheels equal to 16 HP. The mill head was common to Ansell's snuff mill and Ashby's flour mill, height above Trinity High Water M 83ft1½ in. Brayley said it was for 12 hours, property of Edward Tyrrell (vol. 4 p. 68).

**Sarah Ansell 1865 - 78 and Robert Ansell jun. 1865-78.**

Sarah Ansell, snuff miller in 1865-78, was assisted by her son Robert (census and directories).

**Robert Ansell, 1878 - c.1891.**

Robert Ansell became proprietor in 1878 and continued until c.1891. He employed two men in 1881 (censuses and Kelly). By 1901 he had retired. Edward Tyrrell and Sarah Ansell both died in 1881.

An indenture of 23 January 1883 between George Tyrrell, Fred Hook and Acton and Avery Tyrrell of Berkin Manor, Horton concerned the shed drying house, snuff and madder mill, cottage, warehouse and stable and a ½ acre piece of garden land occupied by Robert Ansell, since deceased, and now by Robert Ansell, his son (Peatling under Shepley House).

Ansell told the artist William Tatton Winter that he and his father ground into coarse powder all the contraband tobacco seized by customs, and disposed of it at sea. Previously it was finely ground and distributed to the inmates of Poor Houses until stopped by complaints (Peatling under Mills Butter Hill).

The snuff mill closed in the 1890s, the wheel being removed c.1912. The period 1890-1920 is not well documented.

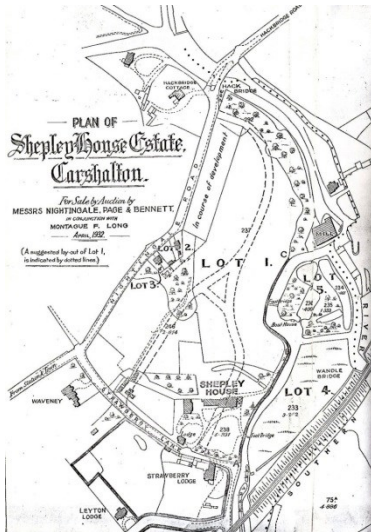
## **11.2 Parchment factory**

### **John Boughton. c.1921 - c.1931.**

Formerly at Hackbridge Parchment Mills, John Boughton was at Mill Lane parchment factory from 1921 until at least 1931 manufacturing parchment, vellum and drumheads. He died in 1936.

In 2014, the Wandle Trust demolished the back of the wheel-pits to allow fish movement. The former mill building exists as a small industrial unit.

## 12 SHEPLEY HOUSE ESTATE DRAINING WHEEL



1932. Shepley Estate plan.



The draining wheel.

The site at OS grid ref TQ 28210 65281 lay just downstream of Three Arch Railway Bridge on a leat parallel to the main river, almost opposite Strawberry Lane. The site may be accessed by entering the present grounds of Wilderness Island across the footbridge. The site is immediately to the right, upstream of the footbridge. George Blake, writing in 2003, remembered the water wheel, probably iron, supported on two dressed stone or concrete blocks, standing downstream of Three Arch Bridge, but not on the main river. Visible are the brick-sided leat parallel to the river, and an iron grill, which differs from the postcard view. A screen, in position in 2015, has more (20) vertical iron bars than the photo above and may be a later replacement.

The 1847 Carshalton tithe award map shows a small island in the river opposite Strawberry Lane. The narrow channel between this island and the east bank of the river appears to fit Braithwaite's 1853 description but no wheel is shown. He wrote that 'at the eastern (Mr Ashby's) end, or bridge, the road drains into the [two] streams... The streams join lower down where a small draining wheel is placed worked, by Mr Ashby's stream, to withdraw the land water, from the adjacent meadows, into the river' (Braithwaite p. 193).

In 1887, Edwin Curtis Goad purchased the Shepley Estate (Peatling under Shepley House). This included Rushey Meadow which lay between the river and the railway (Rushey Meadow is located as Lot 4 on the later 1932 sale plan illustrated above).

A postcard dated c. 1916 shows 'Water wheel at the Printing and Paper Workers Convalescent Home'. The 1932 sale details show Shepley House Estate was acquired in 1916 by the trustees on behalf of the Union of Printers and Paper Workers, and sold in 1926 by the trustees.

The postcard shows an undershot wheel with a vertical iron screen upstream to protect the wheel from debris. No buildings are shown. A wooden footbridge is shown downstream. The wheel appears to have been used to drain Rushey Meadow.



A similar photo was described by Peatling who died in 1922 as 'wheel at Dingwall's'. Charles A. Dingwall, a former occupier of Shepley House, died in May 1915 in the Lusitania tragedy.

The wheel is not shown on the Shepley House Estate sale plan of 1932 in the Peatling Papers although George Blake recalled it in his lifetime. There is a photo of the wheel in Sutton Local Studies collection which is labelled 1946.

### **13 BANSTEAD MANOR MILL, CARSHALTON**

Banstead Court Rolls in February 1414 recorded a mill at Kersalton held of the manor of Banstead let for money rent of 9s. (Lambert 1930 p. 30).

By his will, dated 9 October 1696 and granted PCC probate on 12 August 1698, Josias Dewye left to his wife among other things: 'All that Copyhold Messuage or Tenement wherein I now dwell with all and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging lying and being in Carshalton aforesaid within the Manor of Banstead cum Members and all that Barn and Close of land with the appurtenances commonly called or known by the name of Great Bacons laying and being in the parish of Carshalton and within the Manor of Carshalton ...'

Barkhead's map of 1806 (SA 7/19) shows the Bacons mansion house, gardens and orchard (No 12 on the map) held by Sir Edward Whitaker, situated in the manor of Banstead, now disfranchised. These three plots were laid along the Carshalton stream near the confluence and hint at the site of Banstead's mill in Carshalton.

## **14 EARLY HACKBRIDGE MILLS, CARSHALTON.**

These mills were located about the confluence of the Carshalton and Beddington streams. The Arundel map showed a single mill named Lower Mill (not to be confused with the later Lower Mill at Butter Hill) at the confluence, together with a very different river layout. The site was known later as Shepley Mills. Part of the area is open to the public as Wilderness Island and looked after by the London Wildlife Trust.

There are two early references which may relate to this mill:

The 1258-9 Special Eyre of Surrey and Kent (entries 1 and 32) recorded a complex dispute between John de Gatesden and Gilbert son of William de Colville over a free tenement, one carucate (80 acres) of land, a watermill and other property in Carshalton. The case was decided in Gilbert's favour.

In 1279, the Carshalton Court Rolls recorded that William de Fiennes held the manor but John de Gatesden held a knight's fee from his wardship of Gilbert de Colville whose grandfather, William, held the same property.

### **14.1 Fulling mill**

Fulling degreases and decolourises newly woven woollen cloth to thicken and consolidate it. Water-powered wooden trip hammers pounded the cloth. A hammer mill required clean water with a constant head for processing the cloth with fuller's earth (or stale urine) and subsequent washing. The wet cloth was stretched and dried on racks with iron tenterhooks to hold the cloth in place in a tenter field to dry.

#### **Priory of St. Mary Overy. 1289- . Moiety of mill.**

In 1289 Joan Ambesas granted a moiety of a mill to the Priory of St. Mary Overy, Southwark (VCH vol. 4 p. 180). Manning and Bray said in 17 Edward I (1289-90) the mill was in Kersaulton being the fee of the Priory and held thereof by the rent of 33d., value 10s. a year.

#### **Merton Priory.**

In 1273 Richard Clere was licenced by the king to give Merton Priory a mill and 2 acres of arable land held of Sir Nicholas Carew as of the Manor of Carshalton by fealty and a rent of 14s.3d. (Heales p. 260). There is no reference to a moiety of the mill, which is odd.

In 1392 there was an inquisition for an alienation in mortmain of a mill, lands, meadows, pastures and woods, and various rents in Carshalton and other Surrey parishes from Adam Tychesey to Merton Priory. (Carshalton Records vol. 2, p. 367).

#### **Cecily Beauchamp, died 1364.**

Cecily Beauchamp died in 1364 owning a fulling mill in Carshalton held of Bartolomew de Burgharsch, knight for 12d a year (Cal IPM Edward III vol. 11 item 578).

#### **Prior of St. Mary Overy, 1449.**

The Court rolls for 1449 record the Prior of St. Mary Overy had a ditch unscoured against his mill called le Fullingmyll on the north part of Longcroft.

In 1467, John Broke, a fuller of Carshalton, was named in a pardon connected with an alleged conspiracy led by Nicholas Carew of Beddington (Cal. Patent Rolls Edward IV 1461-7 p. 545).

There was a pedestrian highway against the Fullyngmylls pond in 1482, and in 1484 three water-mills were recorded namely Town Mill, Chamberlain's Mill, and a Fulling Mill. The Arundel map showed Upper, Middle and Lower Mills which probably equate to the above. Again, in 1484, Henry Lee had not repaired or mended the highway by 'les Ffullyngmyllys' pond. In 1509, the bailiff ordered to distraint on the Prior of the Blessed Mary Overy for 3s.2d. rent detained by him divers years, rising from the mill called le Fullyngmyll in Carshalton. The Prior of the Blessed Mary Overy and the Prior of Merton had each 20 perches of ditching against their lands at the Fulling Mill, and both owed suit to manor court in 1511. The farmer of the Prior of the Blessed Mary Overy in Southwark was told he had not scoured his ditch at Fullyngmyll Lane in 1514. It was Fullyng Myll Lane in 1515 (Cars CR).

A valuation of ecclesiastical property in 32 Henry VIII (1541-2) showed the Prior and Convent of Merton had received 2s. for its mill in Wallington which belonged to it at the dissolution (Dugdale vol vi, part 1, p. 248).

### **Walter Lambard or Lambert, died 1545.**

#### **Anthony Silver.**

The Priory of Merton was surrendered on 16 April 1539. After the dissolution, Henry VIII leased a fulling mill in Carshalton to Anthony Silver, citizen and leather-seller, London. The tithes of the mill had been held by Merton and were held in farm by Walter Lambard (VCH vol. 4 p. 180). Walter Lambert married Margaret Gaynesford and lived at Stone Court, Carshalton. A goldsmith, he became Warden of the Goldsmith's Company in 1541.

#### **Thomas Lambert. 1545-69.**

In 1545 Walter Lambert bequeathed to his son Thomas Lambert the fulling mill of Carshalton. (Carshalton Wills vol. 1 p. 41).

Waltere Marshall in 1569 was ordered to shere his bank and to take uppe the shelve there in Fullen Mylle Meadow in Wallington (Hobson p.96).

An indenture in 1744, between John Dewye Parker, of Waddon, and George Parker, referred to Fulling Mill Meadows lying in the Hamlet of Wallington, estimated at 4 acres. This followed references to Dewye's former gunpowder mills.

In 1545, Cocks messuage (*Westcroft Farmhouse*) adjoined Teyntfield Close. In 1633, two acres of land were called Tant hill, alias Whatmans, and in 1692, Butter Hill was called Taint Hill so the immediate area may have been used as a tenter ground. This site is however somewhat removed from the mill.

## **14.2 Brazil mill**

The brazil mill was recorded in 1555 concerning a footpath leading by le Bressell Myll from that town of Carshalton to le Bred Lane (Cars CR).

#### **Anthony Wood, 1569-81 (died).**

Thomas Lambert granted the fulling mill to Anthony Wood, the miller of the Brasyll Mylle in Cassalton in 1569. As late as 1581, the brazil mill was still referred to as the fulling mill (VCH vol. 4 p. 181).

### **Margaret Wood, 1581 - c.1610.**

In 1581, Anthony Wood of Carshalton bequeathed to his wife Margaret his brasell mill, otherwise called the fulling mill, in which he now dwells and then to his eldest son Thomas. Thomas died c.1584 and his heir and brother Epaphroditus died in 1592. John, son of Epaphroditus, was born the following year so Margaret continued ownership (VCH vol. 4 p. 181).

In 1593-4, Margaret Wood, widow, of Carshalton was assessed in goods £3 8s (Lay Subsidy p. 43).

The Arundel estate map of c.1621 showed only one mill, Lower Mill, at the confluence.

### **Richard Wood.**

In 1610 the report of a commission of inquiry into plans to divert water from the Wandle referred to the great damage of Margaret Wood, widow, and her tenant Richard Wood who holds 4 mills on the said river. (Guisseppi p. 190).

### **John Wood, -1623.**

John Wood, in 1623, sold 3 water mills, land and free fishery in Carshalton, Beddington and Wallington to Dr William Burton whose family already owned Burton Mill (VCH vol. 4 p. 181).

A Chancery case between Walter Slyfield, plaintiff and Richard Bell, defendant concerned the annuity charged on a Brassill Mill and land in Carshalton (TNA C 2/JasI/S39/52).

### **Owner: Dr William Burton, 1623-**

On 11 November 1686, Walter Rumsey, linen merchant of the Strand, was a witness to Charles Burton's will, claimed that the Bacons estate, including three water mills called the brazil mills, had reverted to him from Charles' widow, Elizabeth Burton, under terms of mortgage taken out by Sir Henry Burton in 1640 (SA 7/2).

Sir Henry Burton died in April 1645 having mortgaged a Brazil mill in Carshalton to Sir Richard Gurney for £300. By this time Gurney was a prisoner in the Tower and the Committee for the Advance of Money was in control of his estate. On 9 March 1646 they ordered Henry's heir, Charles Burton, to pay the £300. He evidently did not, as three mills belonging to him were seized on 22 March. It seems that neither Burton or Gurney could or would pay and at one point the mill was to be sold to someone called Fidoe who offered £350 despite it being out of repair. In March 1648 the sequestration of Gurney's estate was lifted, and his property returned to him presumably including the mortgage on the mill. (Committee for Advance of Money, 1642-56 p. 159-160).

Charles Burton's will of 1661 referred to the Brazil mills.

## **14.3 Gunpowder mills**

Powder mills are shown on maps by Seller 1690, Aubrey 1718-9 and Herman Moll 1724. See section 56 for the process of gunpowder manufacture.

### **Abel Richardson, William Mollins and John Jarvis, c.1650.**

In about 1650 Abel Richardson leased mills in Carshalton in partnership with William Mollins and John Jarvis and converted them to gunpowder manufacture (Gerhold 2002 p. 173). They employed Bartolomew, Lewis and Thomas Fossan, powder makers. The

three partners seems to have had little experience of producing powder and an Admiralty enquiry found that about 75% of their output was defective. (Crocker et al p. 24).

#### **Bartholomew Fossan and Lewis Fossan, 1656-61.**

The Admiralty enquiry resulted in Mollins and Richardson being forced out of the mill. The Fossans took over but their work was also unsatisfactory and, in 1661, they sold the mill to Josias Dewye (Crocker et al p. 26). This resulted in an inventory of the movable contents of the mill which is printed in Crocker et al (p.34-5 quoting SCH 212/9/3). The premises included 'the Stowe', the 'Corning howse', the 'Boyling howse, the 'Watch house, the kitchen, hall chamber over the hall and a garden and field.

#### **Josias Dewye, 1661-98 (died).**

Josias Dewye was a leading gunpowder maker who was already established at Chilworth near Guildford (Crocker et al p. 28-31).

Josias (or Josia) Dewye died in 1698 (PCC prob 12 August 1698).

#### **John Morgan, died 1689.**

John Morgan was assessed at seven hearths in the Surrey Hearth Tax in 1662-5. The mills and mill-house were charged to John Morgan and were owned by Mr Dewye who according to the Surrey hearth tax records occupied Mrs Burton's house in 1663-64 (Wilks 1990).

*The Antiquaries List of Surrey deeds offered for sale by F Maram* included item 288, 2 February 1679, lease for a year concerning William Hamand of Westminster and Josias Dewye, citizen and cloth worker of London of a messuage in Carshalton and 2 acres land in Beddington. So Dewye was then leasing a house in Carshalton.

He built Strawberry Lodge, which still stands in Mill Lane, about 1686 (Skelton 1997 p. 47).

#### **Walter Rumsey, 1686-94.**

On 11 November 1686, Walter Rumsey, linen merchant of the Strand, witness to Charles Burton's will, claimed the Bacons estate, including 3 water mills called the Brazil Mills, reverted to him from Charles' widow Elizabeth Burton under terms of mortgage taken out by Sir Henry Burton in 1640 (SA 7/2). A 1689 inventory, taken after John Morgan's death, listed a house occupied in 1694 by Eleanor Morgan, widow and Robert Rawlins (TNA PROB 4/13041).

By his will dated 7 November 1691 Walter Rumsey's left a house, three mills now used as gunpowder mills and 14 acres of meadow to his wife Sarah. The property was occupied by Josias Dewye, gent, of Carshalton (PCC probate 15 October 1694)

A messuage and four water mills, now used for making gunpowder, were purchased from Walter and Sarah Rumsey of Middlesex by Josias Dewye in 1692 (Jones ID p. 192).

#### **Sarah Rumsey, 1694-**

Josias Dewye, clothmaker, Master of the Cloth Workers Company in 1696, died in 1698. He bequeathed the freehold messuage and the watermills for making gunpowder, and the 2 meadows called Great Orchard, and Pond Close lying in the parishes of Carshalton, Beddington and Wallington to his grandson Josias Carleton (PCC prob 12 August 1698). In the will Long Mead meadow was called Boyling House Mead.

### **Josias Carleton, inherited 1698-1700 (died).**

Josias Carleton died in 1700 (PCC prob 4 April 1700).

### **George Boreman.**

Bacon's 1773 estate plan surveyed by John Hodskinson showed land and mills belonging to John Dewye Parker and Boreman's Mead near the confluence (SHC K173/3/6) and also Great or Boiling House Mead which related to gunpowder manufacture. George Boreman and Josias Dewye were at Temple Mills, Leyton.

A 1789 conveyance referred to 4 former gunpowder mills, two on the north east bank, one on the south west bank and a fourth one (Jones ID p. 193).

## **14.4 Copper mills**

### **John Morris.**

The Carshalton vestry book entry for 26 March 1706 listed John Morris for Mr Carleton's copper mills. (SAC vol 26, 1913 p. 110). Morris was therefore at Burton's Mill before moving to Hackbridge. The 1772 document below shows Morris had the four powder mills after Dewye and made copper mills of them. Senex's map of about 1729 showed copper mills on both the Butter Hill and Shepley sites.

### **Owner: John Dewye Parker.**

A 1741 lease from Abraham Saunders of Carshalton, copper miller, to Stephen Bassett of Oxted, blacksmith, was for 21 years at £6 (Streatfeild ms U908/T440). It is uncertain which of the three Carshalton copper mills this applied to but the other two sites were being worked by Thoys at this date (sections 9.2 and 31.2).

In 1744, an indenture of John Dewye Parker concerned the four water mills for gunpowder milling, late for copper and dye wood work (SA 7/5).

### **Benjamin Steele, died 1760.**

Benjamin Steele was rated in 1744-57, the mill not mentioned for 1745-57. The 1744 document showed Mr Steele had the copper mills after Mr Morris.

### **Mary Steele, 1760-68 (died).**

Mary Steele was rated in 1761 for house, stove-house, mill and mead. Steele's Mills and Copper Co. were rated from 1761-4. She died in 1768.

### **The English Copper Company, c.1765-67.**

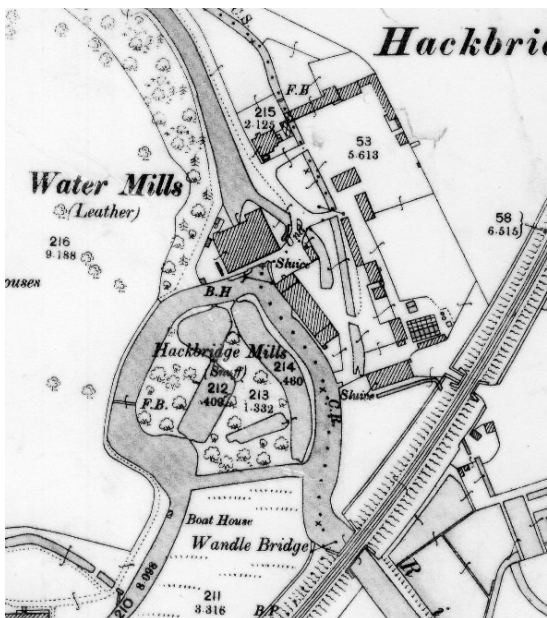
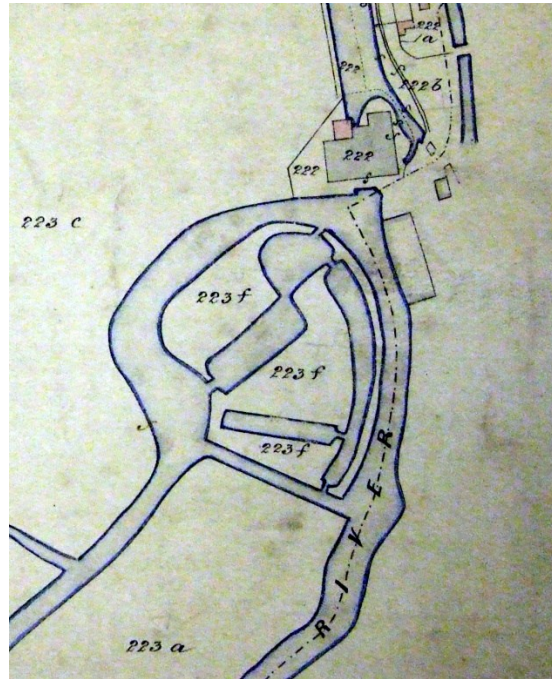
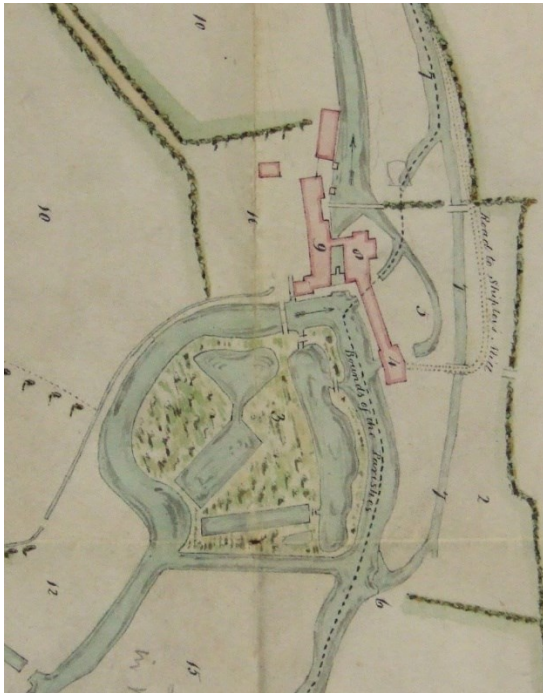
The Governor and Company of Copper Mines in England (the English Copper Company) was incorporated in 1691. It was rated in Carshalton 1765-7.

A conveyance of four former gunpowder mills in 1789 concerned two mills on the north-east bank, one formerly a gunpowder mill, since a copper mill called the Lesser Copper Mill. The other, formerly a gunpowder mill, since a mill for rasping wood for Colourmen and Dyers and lately used for dressing skins. The Great Copper Mill on the south-west bank now used for dressing skins. Adjacent was a former melting house for copper. (This must have had a furnace and bellows powered by a water wheel). A fourth mill, formerly occupied by Benjamin Steele, deceased, as lessee under John Dewye Parker, since then by the Governor and Company of Copper Mines in England was now in the occupation of George Shepley. It was probably a hammer and sheet rolling mill (SHC K173/3/9).

## **14.5 Logwood mill, later leather mill, Wallington bank**

A 1744 indenture of John Dewye Parker concerned the messuage with houses, barns, stables, building, outhouses, yards, orchards and gardens, and four watermills formerly used for making gunpowder and now or late for copper and dye wood work (SA7/5). It was later used for dressing skins in 1789 (SHC K173/3/9).

## 15 LEATHER AND OIL MILLS



Top left: 1806. Benjamin Barkhead map showing No 4 on plan - Gottlieb's late mill, No 8 on plan - Gottlieb's present mill and No 9 on plan - Papineau's mill (SA 7/19).

Above right: 1847. The Carshalton tithe apportionment map.

Left: The 1896 Ordnance Survey map.

In the mid-18th century the copper mills were converted to produce leather.

**Owner. John Dewye Parker. 1743-83 bankrupt.**

**Leaseholders: Hugh Meares and Mary Papineau (wife of George Shepley).**

Hugh Meares and Mary Papineau of Horsley Down, Back Street, leather dressers on 5 July 1764 insured with Sun Fire Office (MS 11936/155, Policy No 210381) on their oil leather mill situated in Carshalton, timber and tiled (£600). Utensils, stock and goods in trust therein (£1400).



### **Leaseholders. Hugh Meares and George Shepley.**

Hugh Meares of Horsley Down, Southwark, was referred to as a leather dresser in 1769. (SHC K173/3/5).

The legal proceedings of Hugh Meares and George Shepley against Ansell and others were held at Guildford, on August 1772. On 1 January 1765 the plaintiffs were tenants of John Dewye Parker and paid about 300 guineas for the mill and were entitled to 6 conduits there and to work there and carry on the business of skinners and leather dressers. It was said that they had been powder mills in Mr Dewye's time, that his successor Mr Morris had made copper mills of them and that Mr Steele had them afterwards. They were now skinning mills. There were 4 powder mills and now only one skinning mill. The Plaintiff's mill had 2 water wheels. (SA 7/21).

John Hodskinson's 1773 Estate map of Bacon's (Shepley), (SHC K173/3/6) shows the land and mills belonging to John Dewye Parker in Carshalton and Beddington Parish. There were two mills at the confluence on its north bank either side of the main river together with a mill on the north east bank linked to one of them.

### **Leaseholder. George Shepley.**

George Shepley married Mary Papineau on 12 May 1763. She was the daughter of Mary and Michel Papineau, leather dresser, a Huguenot of St Johns, Southwark. Michel died in 1760 (PCC probate 21 April 1760 and Huguenot Wills p. 299). Another daughter, Susanna, was the wife of Papineau's partner, Hugh Meares. Papineau's mill is depicted on Barkhead's 1806 map.

The *London Magazine* in 1771 reported on the case of Messrs Meares and Shepley v Ansell at Surrey Assizes. This was an action for trespasses in the plaintiff's closes called Boreman's Mead and Mill Croft. These fields are shown on the 1806 map on the east side of the Wandle upstream of the mill (SA 7/9). Ansell pleaded not guilty and that he, the defendant, committed the trespass by licence of the plaintiffs. Trespasses were proved in that he authorised his servants to trample down the plaintiff's grass when it was a foot high and laid up for mowing. At an appeal, it was ruled that the verdict be set aside, caused by misdirection of the judge, and a new trial ordered. The defendant was in possession of the close called Boreman's Mead and said there was no trespass, it being a possessory action. To counteract this, Mr Hiscox, a subscribing witness, was asked to produce a written agreement between plaintiff and defendant and his partner made in 1765.

The trespass in Boreman's Mead was for digging and opening large ditches and converting it into a calico ground. Matthews, another witness, swore that although the agreement only expressed produce of hay on Boreman's Mead it was meant and understood the defendants should have general occupation not only of Boreman's Mead but of Mill Croft also. Mr Hiscox confirmed this.

In 1773 John Dewye Parker of Waddon Court leased a messuage to be erected, 2 water mills, and dwelling houses adjacent, lands in Beddington, Carshalton and Wallington to Hugh Meares and George Shepley, of Horsley Down, oil leather dressers. The accompanying plan by John Hodskinson showed showed a building on the Wallington side of the confluence on approximately the same site as the later oil mill but with a different layout (SHC K173/3/6).

This leather dressing mill was converted to a mill for the extraction of linseed oil from flax seed for leather dressing. A low-breast wheel, 18 foot diameter, was designed and

executed in 1778 by John Smeaton for the oil mill. He also designed a water wheel for Meares' and Shepley's bark mill at Carshalton (Skempton 1981 p. 255).

George Shepley received patent No 1074 dated 27 June 1774 for millstones placed horizontally and worked with wind or water for grinding bark for tanning leather, Brazil wood, log-wood, madder, fustick, indigo, saltpetre etc. (Woodcroft p. 515).

George Shepley, of Back Street, Horsley Down, merchant, insured with Sun Fire Office (MS 11936/275, Policy No 415002) on 14 June 1779 his oil mill and going gears therein in the Hamlet of Wallington, in his own occupation. They were of brick and timber construction.

Hugh Meares paid land tax for mills etc., owned by John Dewye Parker in 1781.

George Shepley's oil mills at Hackbridge were burnt down in 1785, the damage being estimated at £1,000, and then completely rebuilt (Edwards 1801 p. 17).

As miller, leather dresser and merchant, living at Horsley Down, Southwark, he occupied Upper Mills in Garratt Lane, Wandsworth, in 1787. George Shepley and Son were merchants at Horsely Down, Southwark from 1802-11. In 1805, Malcolm said Upper Mills in Wandsworth were occupied by Messrs Shipley and Poppineau, as capital oil mills (vol. 1 p. 8). This may be the Papineau who occupied Papineau's Mill, shown on Barkhead's plan.

The *London Gazette* of 8 March 1783 reported a commission of bankrupt issued against John Dewye Parker, late of Waddon Court, brickmaker, dealer and chapman. It took until 1791 to resolve his affairs, during which time he went abroad. A release of 8 May 1789 from various parties to John Dewye Parker's assignees appears to be part of the process of sorting the debts out. It refers to lands in Ospringe and Throwley, Kent, and messuages, lands and 4 water mills in Carshalton, Beddington & Wallington (SHC K173/3/8).

The 1789 conveyance refers to 4 gunpowder mills which became 4 copper mills.

1. On the north-east bank formerly a gunpowder mill, since the Lesser Copper Mill.
2. On the north-east bank, formerly a gunpowder mill, since as a mill for rasping wood for Colour-men and Dyers, and lately used for dressing skins.
3. On the south-west bank, formerly a gunpowder mill, since as a copper mill commonly called the Great Copper Mill and now used for dressing skins. Adjacent was a building formerly used as a melting house for copper (with furnace and bellows).
4. Another gunpowder mill, formerly in occupation of Benjamin Steele, deceased, as lessee under John Dewye Parker, since then of the Governor and Company of Copper Mines in England and now in the occupation of George Shepley.

There was also a lumber-house, charcoal house, drying house, cottages, brew-house, timber granary, tiled and placed on stones capped. (SHC 173/3/9).

Richard Shepley married Lydia Harrison on 11 October 1800 and died in July 1808. He was succeeded by his son George Shepley junior, a minor born 29 August 1801. The trustees were Michael Shepley, manager, George Harrison and Jacob Foster Reynolds. Lydia, Richard's widow, married Thomas Harrison, barrister, in June 1811.

George Shepley and John Hilbert were appointed in 1800 to a committee to introduce a Parliamentary Bill for the Surrey Iron Railway Company. This railway subsequently had a private branch to Shepley's oil mill at Hackbridge (Bayliss p. 28-9).

At an Old Bailey trial on 14 January 1801, Michael Shepley, the victim of theft from his mill, confirmed he was an oil presser living at Carshalton and in partnership with George Shepley and Richard Shepley. John Gray confirmed he was millwright to Mr Shepley. The accused, Benjamin Parker, who worked on the presses, was jailed at Newgate prison and whipped in public. Reference was made to an oil cake warehouse (Old Bailey ref t18010114-93).

In 1802–10, George Shepley and Son, seed crushers and leather dressers, held oil and skin mills, barns, stables and dwellings for men (Malcolm vol. 1 p. 6, and Holden).

The 1806 valuation of the Hamlet of Wallington shows George Shepley was tenant and proprietor of oil mill, outbuildings, stables, barn, sheds, cart-house, 3 cottages, lodge and land, 58 acres, all valued at £339.7s.0d (V.H. Wall.). He held half the skinning mill which was in dispute. (Shepley presumably owned either Gotlieb's present mill and was in dispute over Papineau's mill or vice versa.) He died 15 February 1807 (PCC probate 16 March 1807). The trustees were Michael Shepley, manager, George Harrison and Jacob Foster Reynolds.

Barkhead's Shepley Estate map in 1806 (SA 7/19) shows the mills - 11a. Parcel 9, Papineau's mill, north, Carshalton, bank on west side of joined streams. 11b, parcel 8, Gotlieb's present mill, north, Carshalton, bank on east side of joined streams. 11c, parcel 4, Gotlieb's late mill, north east, Wallington, bank. This was evidently the oil mill site. The three mills were similar to the Hodkinson's survey of 1773. Gotlieb's present Mill and Papineau's Mill at some time became the skinning mill. Papineau was a leather dresser. The map shows a branch of the Surrey Iron Railway ending near the bridge over the Wandle. It was later extended upstream to Shepley's mills.

George Shepley and Son were listed 1805-7 at the oil mills, seed crushers and leather dressers (Holden).

### **Michael Shepley. c.1812? -23.**

Michael Shepley was rated in 1812-23 for a leather mill, dwelling for men and new cottage. He was at 5 Tokenhouse Yard as a merchant in 1823 (Kent).

On 7 April 1814, Michael Shepley of 5, Token House Yard, oil and cake manufacturer insured with Sun Fire Office (MS 11936/462, Policy No 893077) his stock and utensils in his oil mill at Carshalton. Brick and timber £4,000. Memorandum £2,000 in the Phoenix. £4,000 British. £4,000 in the Ninians Fire Office.

Mr Southey advertised for sale at Mr Shepley's mill at Hackbridge on 26 July 1825 all the live and dead farming stock. Also for sale were a hydraulic oil press, two common presses, an oil mill, timber and utensils, fire wood, old iron, copper, lead etc. Three sows in pig, 25 store pigs, peacocks, poultry, 40 loads of meadow and clover hay. Ploughs, harrows, a patent hay machine, stock frames, 45 stone piers, a winnowing machine, a large iron land roller and 4 carts. A hydraulic press, two common oil presses, a quantity of driving and spring wedges, spearings, cogs, 50 fathoms of fire wood, stone columns, two tons of pig lead, old copper etc. (*Public Ledger*, 20 July 1825).

From this point the oil and leather mills were leased separately. The subsequent history of the oil mill appears in section 16 while the leather mills are in section 17.

## 16 THE OIL MILL FROM 1825

In 1825 the oil and leather mills were leased out separately. This section deals with the oil mill while the later history of the leather mill is covered in section 17.

The ownership remained with the Shepleys.

### Owners: Shepley family, 1773 - c.1882.

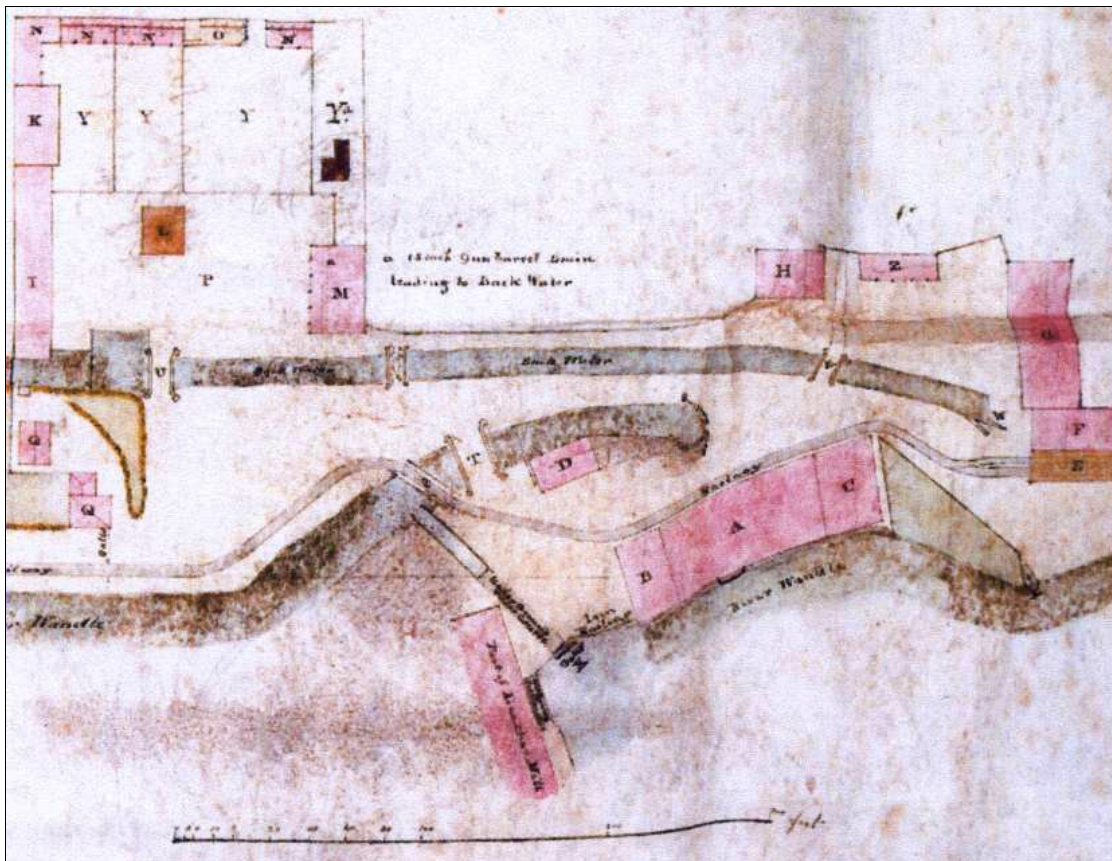
George Shepley, a bachelor, died aged 33 in 1835, intestate. His co-heiresses were his sisters Susanna Mary Shepley (died 1882), Lydia Jane Shepley (died 1872) who married William Wilson in 1836 and Georgina Shepley (died 1873) who married John Wilson. The Shepley, Harrison and Wilson families were therefore linked by marriage.

Widow Wilson was in ownership in 1840. In 1841, William Frederick Harrison (died 1879) was trustee in possession of freehold mills, land and houses with Robert Wilson.

Susanna Mary Shepley owned the oil mill in 1851 and until she died in 1882 (with Messrs Harrison and Wilson in 1859).

### Tenants

#### Watney family, 1825-40.



Plan of the oil mill in 1825. See the text below.

On 31 August 1825 George Shepley Jun. leased an oil mill for 21 years to Daniel Watney (SHC K173/3/15). It had 3 water wheels.

The accompanying plan above shows the Surrey Iron Railway extension to the oil mill and the following;

A. Oil mill. B. Cistern house. C. Foreman's house and garden. D. Counting house with cellar under. E. Railway wagon house. F. Cooper's shop. G. Millwright's and wheelwright's shop with timber loft. H. Blacksmith's shop. I. Granary and stable with loft over. K. Barn. L. Dutch barn. M. Wagon shed. N. Cattle shed. O. Pigsty. P. Stable yard. Q. Cottage and fowl house and R. Garden in the occupation of William Denny. S. Iron bridge and rail road over. T. Brick bridge. U. Bridge leading to stables. V. Bridge leading to blacksmith's shop. W. Landlord's weir. X. Waste gates. Y. Rick yards and enclosure. Ya. Enclosure with dog kennel. Z. Saw pits. Besides the plan there are the entrance gates from the public road, about 60 feet of oak pale fencing adjoining and extending to the iron bridge, about 520 feet of rail road extending from the end of the garden marked on the plan to the entrance gates from the public road.

No 3 culvert extended 38 feet 6 inches from the back water to the River Wandle.

a) The plan shows the oil mill (A on the plan) had the dimensions of 100ft. x 45ft.

b) The dog kennel, Ya, had the dimensions overall of 20ft. x 15ft. as an L shape with a covered area of 225 sq. ft. The dog kennel possibly provided dog dung for de-liming leather in lime pits after the de-hairing process. In 1839, lime pits were recorded.

The partnership between Daniel and James and John Watney, millers at Wandsworth and seed crushers at Carshalton under the firm of Daniel and James Watney, was dissolved on 27 June 1829, James to carry on at Wandsworth and John at Carshalton (*London Gazette*, 14 July 1829).

John Watney was listed as seed crusher from 1832-40 (Pigot).

In 1839, the adjacent leather mill was leased to McRae. The oil mill had priority in the use of the water and it appears that the two tenants had disputes about it (Peatling Papers under Mills Hackbridge).

The Beddington and Wallington tithe award of 1840 shows the oil mills (parcel 371) were owned by Widow Wilson and tenanted by J Watney.

### **John Harrison and John James Saunders.**

The 1841 elector's register listed the oil mills, Wallington and William Frederick Harrison trustee in possession of freehold mills, land and houses and Robert Wilson.

The lease was advertised for sale (*The Times*, 5 April 1841). Included were a powerful water wheel, two pairs of rollers, two pairs of stones, 21 presses and various sized cisterns.

John Harrison, 55, was an oil miller there in 1841.

At a meeting of the Croydon Bench, concerning rating of unoccupied premises, reference was made to an application for £39 poor rate assessed upon the oil mill and other premises occupied by John Watney in the Hamlet of Wallington. William Denny, in the employ of Mr Watney, proved the premises (the oil mill and other premises) were closed in April, 3 months before the rate was made and the machinery was not in use. Mr Watney held the lease, an employee occupied the adjacent cottage and there were desks and chairs in the counting house. The verdict was not liable as there was a holding and not an occupation (*Bell's Weekly Messenger*, 7 November 1842).

On 24 April 1846, John James Saunders, John Harrison and John Harrison Jun., seed crushers of Phoenix mills, Dartford, petitioned against the Surrey Iron Railway Co. Dissolving Bill (*J. House of Commons* vol 101).

The 1847 Carshalton tithe award shows the owners were Mary Shepley and Georgiana Wilson. Parcel 222 – the leather mill, cottage, yard etc. was occupied by William McRae. Parcel 222b - mill tail was occupied by John James Saunders and John Harrison. (The oil mill was in Wallington so was not included.)

In 1852, Messrs Hoggart, Norton and Trist were instructed to let or lease the extensive and old-established oil mills at Hackbridge, about 1½ miles from Carshalton Railway Station (the present Wallington Station). They comprised:

A mill of three floors with a warehouse at the end, large sheds, millwright's, wheelwright's and blacksmith's shops, a fireman's cottage, a counting house, waggon and cart sheds, stabling for horses and numerous outbuildings and paddocks and use of the valuable and extensive machinery (*Public Ledger*, 27 November 1852).

In 1853 Braithwaite (p. 196) observed that above Hack Bridge there was an oil mill with one wheel at 16 HP, height above Trinity High Water Mark 75ft. 1½ in.

## 16.1 Woollen Mill

### **Messrs. Charles Fox and Co. 1854-5 (bankrupt).**

A lease (SHC 303/5/2, 24 January 1854) for 21 years at £300 p.a. between Miss Susanna Mary Shepley and others to Charles Fox of Harrow Road, Middlesex, woollen manufacturer included mill, late oil mill and fixtures, conduit, foreman's house and garden, outhouses, blacksmiths' shop, counting house, farmyard and buildings, cottage and garden, 5 acres, cottage and yard, use of bridges, Beddington and Carshalton.

The late mill was formerly used for oil manufacture and had not recently been at work.

A bankruptcy petition was filed against Charles Fox of Hackbridge Oil Mills as Messrs Charles Fox and Co., seed crusher, dealer and chapman (*London Gazette*, 20 March 1855).

### **William Meddowcroft, 1855-9 (bankrupt).**

An assignee of the bankrupt estate of Fox was William Meadowcroft of Woolwich (*Perry's Bankrupt Gazette*, 14 April 1855). Meddowcroft, renting Hackbridge Oil Mills, became an insolvent debtor (*London Gazette*, 9 September 1859).

### **The Carshalton Wool Company (Limited). 1859-60 (wound up).**

Marsland and Lingard traded as the Carshalton Wool Company Ltd in 1859 undertaking not to carry on any process in the mills leased from Miss Shepley and Messrs Harrison and Wilson injurious to the fishery (SA 7/16).

The company was established to operate a new patent process for obtaining wool from refuse rags of mixed woollen and cotton fabrics, the staple being suitable for manufacturing purposes. The proposed capital was £60,000 in 12,000 shares of £5 each (*The Chelmsford Chronicle*, 3 June 1859). The process was unsuccessful and the patent was returned.

According to *The Morning Advertiser* of 16 May 1859, the directors were Charles George Merewether Esq, chairman, Thomas Edmund Marsland Esq, Ellis Clowes Esq, and John

T Bedford Esq of Messrs Joseph Price and Co. The offices were pro temp at the Works, Carshalton.

At their Carshalton offices, liquidators were appointed (*London Gazette* 5 October 1860). Schaller and Comrie, auctioneers, were instructed to sell on 29 January 1861 the valuable plant and machinery of the Carshalton Wool Mills. This comprised:

Carding engines, wool openers, scribblers, breakers, willies, flash wheels, fulling stocks, gearing, shafting, riggers, horses, carts, vans, trucks, office furniture etc. (*Leeds Mercury*, 24 January 1861). (A willy mill cleansed dirt from wool and a scribbling machine carded the wool.)

Alfred Sidebottom, formerly of Carshalton, patentee and manager of the Carshalton Wool Company Ltd was adjudged bankrupt on 7 August 1862 (*London Gazette*, 12 August 1862).

At the Bankruptcy Court on 27 December 1862, the bankrupt, A Sidebottom, a chemist, brought a claim against The Carshalton Wool Company which was not upheld. The Commissioner, Fane, said that “the bankrupt imagined he had made a great discovery. It proved to be moonshine. The result was a total loss. The bankrupt was given the desired order of discharge”.

Hackbridge Mills (Woollen) were depicted on the 1867 O.S. map.

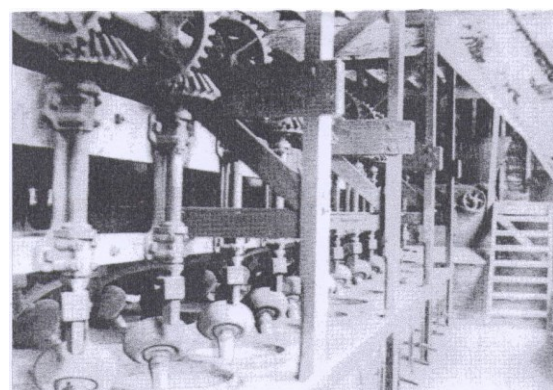
## 16.2 Snuff mill



Two photos from 1905 auction sale particulars of Lambert's snuff mill (SLSC).



Edge runner mill for coarse grinding. (SLSC.)



Pestles and mortars (mullers) for fine grinding (SLSC).

When offered for sale in 1905, Hackbridge Mill employed a 30 HP breast-shot water wheel, 18ft. diameter by 10ft. wide. It had a large brick-built drying room on two floors and a furnace, the upper room probably having a perforated floor (SA 48/36/2).

The tobacco leaves and stalks after drying were chopped and then coarsely ground by edge runner mill consisting of two large vertically mounted circular stones rotating around the centre of a horizontal, flat grinding bed, driven by a horizontal shaft fitted into a vertical cog wheel of a right-angled gear (see illustration above). Mullers (pestles and mortars) were used for fine grinding.

### **Robert Lambert, 1877-86.**

In 1877, Robert Lambert, for the purposes of the sale of Beddington Snuff Mill by the Trustees of Henry Tritton Esq., deceased, had received notice to quit at the following Michaelmas in order for the purchaser to have possession. He relocated to the old Hackbridge Oil Mill premises and occupied them until his death in 1886 (Kelly and Pile).

The earliest reference to Hackbridge Snuff Mills at Nightingale Road is 1878. In 1879, Lambert advertised them, (*London Daily News*, 7 January 1879).

### **Alexander Lambert, 1886-1912.**

Alexander Lambert occupied the mills from 1886 to 1912 (Kelly, Pile and PO). Hackbridge Snuff Mills were depicted on O.S. maps in 1896 and 1913. Harry Frost was employed as a snuff manufacturer in 1891.

The auction sale by George Hatch of the freehold water mill, the Snuff Mills, Hackbridge, with possession was advertised for 30 August 1905, viewing on application to A. Lambert at the mill (SA 48/36/2 and *Surrey Mirror*, 28 July 1905). The mill was unsold. Lambert the vendor had purchased the mill in 1894. The 3-acre premises abutted the railway and were approached from Nightingale Road by private roadway.

The property consisted of a substantially constructed mill on three floors. Brick and part timber built with slate and copper roof and with brick timber shaft, the ground floor measuring 100ft. x 45ft. (*the same as the 1825 Oil Mill*) with an additional space by furnace of 29ft. x 45ft. and brick built drying room of two floors 25ft. x 16ft., the whole well lighted by 14 windows, there also being three pairs of double doors opening into the yard. On the river side were a pair of double doors opening on the landing stage.

The breast wheel measured 18ft. x 10ft. and developed 30 HP. The second floor, which is very strongly supported, is of the same size as the ground floor and is also well lighted, the top floor being rather smaller.

Together there is about 1400 sq. ft. floor space. Adjacent the mill and with communication on the ground floor is a brick built cottage, with slate roof, containing large stone paved store room, 45ft. x 15ft., kitchen, living room and two bedrooms all on the ground floor with garden at side. On the further side of the spacious yard is a range of brick built with tiled roof stables (space for 7 horses) and van house for 4 vans. Near the foregoing is a detached brick built cottage with tile roof, containing 2 bedrooms, living room and scullery (all on one floor), small yard, wash house and garden. Adjacent is a large timber built open shed with tiled roof and beyond this and abutting on the railway is the meadow with stream of spring water, the premises as a whole having an area of nearly 3 acres. There are no trade restrictions. Prior to completion the vendor will remove all the present machinery etc. used in his business, except the water wheel and pit wheels, which are included in the purchase. Fishing rights in the river have been let at £20 p.a.



Alexander Lambert told Dr Peatling in 1914 that the mill employed over 50 cast iron pestles and mortars, together with granite grindstones on a worn, formerly level, granite bed. Large piles of dampened stalks and leaves of tobacco were stood to remove noxious substances before drying. The large grinding stones that Lambert had for many years in Beddington and at the mill near Mr Dingwall at Shepley House originally were at Bridge's Powder Mill at Ewell where they ground sulphur for gunpowder. On leaving Hackbridge, he sold the stones to Aitkens at Beddington Corner for drug grinding but they were not yet in place.

He relocated to the recently closed Beddington Corner Girls School in 1913, and was listed at Snuff Mills, London Road or Mill Green Road until 1919 (Pile).

### **16.3 Textile print works**

#### **Arthur Coles Ltd. 1913 - c.1939.**

Arthur Coles Ltd were calico printers at Hackbridge Mills, Nightingale Road from 1913-38 (Pile and Marconi), and silk printers in 1913 and 1914.

They were registered in 1924 as proprietors of The Willows, Hackbridge and freehold land and buildings with absolute or good leasehold title. Included, situated in Carshalton and Wallington, were land and buildings known as Leather and Snuff Mills, a cottage and buildings adjacent the River Wandle, Hackbridge and extending from Hackbridge Road to the Southern Railway, and a moiety of the bed of the River Wandle extending between the same points, freehold (*London Gazette*, 30 September 1924).

## 17 LEATHER MILLS, HACKBRIDGE FROM 1825

In 1825 the oil and leather mills (site 15) were leased out separately. This section deals with the leather mill while the later history of the oil mill is covered in section 16.

### **Alexander Ross. c.1825-34.**

Alexander Ross leased the mill c.1825-1834. He was active elsewhere c.1810-19. Mill 11B on the 1806 map was for a few years part of this larger organisation.

A commission of bankrupt dated 16 December 1820 was issued against Alexander Ross and James Murray of Leadenhall Buildings, merchants, leather factors, tanners and partners, trading in the City as Alexander Ross and Company, and in Rotterdam as James Murray and Company (*London Gazette*, 3 February 1821).

Ross's Oil Mills at Carshalton and property to the amount of £40,000 were destroyed by fire, damage estimated at £40,000 (*Examiner*, 1825, *Coventry Herald*, 18 March 1825).

On 1 October 1825 George Shepley of Wandsworth granted a 14 year lease of a newly erected watermill in Carshalton, formerly a leather mill lately destroyed by fire to Alexander Ross of Leadenhall Buildings, Gracechurch Street, London, merchant (SHC K173/3/16).

The uncollected rate for the unoccupied premises was £14 5s. Ross was listed as a leather dresser in Carshalton in 1832-4 (Pigot).

### **William McRae, 1839 - c.1850.**

Peatling referred to Hackbridge Leather Mill and an 1839 indenture (now SA 387/1) between Susanna Mary Shepley of Devonshire Place, Cavendish Square, William Frederick Harrison and Robert Wilson, trustees under an 1836 marriage settlement, W F Harrison and G Wilson, trustees under a marriage settlement and William McRae of Carshalton, leather dresser did demise that newly erected water mill partly situate on a piece of land in Carshalton, the site of a leather mill, formerly occupied by Alexander Ross, some years since destroyed by fire, and partly on and across the River Wandle, at or near the junction of the two streams which newly erected mill is now a leather mill for the trade of dressing skins with 3 water wheels and shafts, 2 stocks for dressing leather, bins, oil cisterns, cabin and sleeping room, coal cellar and charcoal cellar, wash house and copper, etc.

The dwelling house near to the mill, and the nearby store house. The line ground near the mill. The use of the brick bridge leading over the back river to the line ground. The use of so much of the water supplying the oil mill situated near these premises as can be spared when the oil mill is at work and the whole of the water when the oil mill is not at work, and during the whole of 2 calendar months between March 25 and September 29. The use of the road by the side of the iron railway leading from the Surrey Iron Railway to the oil mill and of the brick bridge over which this road passes, jointly with the tenant of the oil mill. The use of two fields adjacent the line ground containing 6½ acres.

The half acre Plantation adjacent such fields at the south end and which premises are now in the occupation of William McRae etc. He may plant on the line ground so many young willow trees as substitutes for the dead poles which have hitherto been used for supporting the lines for drying skins upon, or for shading skins from the sun.

McRae, occupier, was rated in 1839-47 for the leather mill and steam engine. The owner was Susanna Shepley in 1840-1.

In 1845, the freehold water mill sitting across the River Wandle at Carshalton was advertised to be let on lease, viewing by application to Mr McRae on the premises. It comprised:

Three water wheels with cast iron shafts and two stocks for dressing leather (its present purpose), cast iron cisterns and pans, coppers, furnace and fir bins, stove house, penstocks and lime pits with an excellent drying ground and line ground attached and a dwelling house adjoining.

The lessee would have the option of purchasing at a valuation the tenant's fixtures including an 8 H.P. steam engine, recently installed by the present occupier to assist the water power during the summer months (*Morning Advertiser*, 18 August 1845).

According to the 1847 Carshalton tithe award, the owners were Mary Shepley and Georgiana Wilson. Parcel 222 – the leather mill, cottage, yard etc. was occupied by William McRae. The skinning mill buildings are shown on the confluence. The site approximates to the two mill buildings shown on both the 1773 survey by John Hodkinson and the 1806 Shepley survey by Benjamin Barkhead which calls them Papineau's Mill and Gotlieb's present Mill. The buildings in 1773/1806 differ from 1847/1896.

In 1849, the property was re-advertised similarly for sale as in 1845. Application was again to be made to Mr McRae on the premises. Particulars were to be had from Messrs Wilson and Harrison (*Morning Advertiser*, 14 August 1849).

## **17.1 Patent Epithem Company.**

### **Mark Markwick. 1850-**

Alfred Markwick, surgeon, obtained a patent in 1846 for improvements in the manufacture of epithems used for medical and surgical purposes.

The products included poultices which were a combination of wool and sponge, felted and mixed together to form a stiff and even fabric, attached to an India-rubber back which retained warmth and were suitable for the reception of liniment or medical preparations and chest protectors of high quality flannel on India-rubber backs were covered with silk. These were impermeable to air and water, no sponge being used (*Maitland Mercury*, April 1847).

On 12 October 1850, a lease was granted for 10 years at £100 p.a. between Susanna Mary Shepley et al to Mark Markwick of London, Patent Epithem manufacturer, a watermill, lately occupied as a leather mill by William McRae, near oil mill, with equipment, dwelling house, and the line ground, use of brick bridge over which the iron tram road formerly ran. 6½ acres adjacent line ground, the Plantation (½ acre) adjacent, Carshalton (SHC 303/5/1).

Under a Judge's order, Mr G Seal, auctioneer, was ordered to sell on the premises of The Patent Epithem Works, adjoining the oil mills, on 3 February 1852 the following;

About 3 cwt of fine Australian wool, 400 yards of patent Spongio Piline, several pieces of new canvas and a quantity of sponge. Also a nearly new loom, large work tables, a mahogany library table, Brussels carpets etc. (*London Evening Standard*, 2 February 1852).

## **17.2 Leather dressers.**

### **Edwin Frost. 1862-6 died.**

On 25 March 1862 Susanna Mary Shepley of 36 Portland Place, Mx, spinster and others leased the mill to Edwin Frost of 51 Long Acre, Middlesex, oil leather dresser. (SHC K173/3/21).

Edwin Frost died in 1866, late of 155 Upper Thames Street and of Hackbridge Mills, leather dresser and merchant (*London Gazette*, 19 February 1867). Claims were to go to H. D. Roberts.

### **Eleanor Frost, 1871-73.**

Edwin's widow Eleanor continued the business until their son Edwin, only 12 when his father died, came of age. She was listed in 1871-3 (census and Wilkin).

### **Edwin D. Frost, c.1873-c.1899.**

Edwin Frost was at 197 Upper Thames Street and the Leather Mills, Hackbridge from 1874-8 (directories). He exhibited in 1877-78 at Paris Exhibitions. Products included oil leather, coloured chamois for portmonnaies, gloves and saddle seats and tanned, curried and japanned leathers. His Paris agent was E Arnal, 28 Rue de Trevis.

In 1881 he employed 75 men at the mills (KDLT and census). By 1885, they were at 2, Queenhithe and Hackbridge (KDLT).

A fire on 14 March 1886 at the Hackbridge tanneries gutted the premises, estimated damage being £12,000. A brick building of two floors covering about half an acre of land and comprising two boiler houses, press houses, machine houses etc. and a cottage at the rear were entirely burnt out and the roof off. The contents were insured. The cause of the fire was unknown. The fire engines attending were: Croydon steamer, Thornton Heath manual, Sutton steamer and volunteer manual, Norwood manual and Brixton manual, the latter two not being required (*Surrey Mirror*, 20 March 1886).

In 1889, as chamois and sod-oil manufacturers they were at Queenhithe with works at Wallington and Carshalton (KDLT).

The owners, Douglas Lapraik and Co., in 1897 had to supply a sewer connection to the leather mill. By 1905 they were at 91 St. James Road, Croydon (Kelly).

## **17.3 Hackbridge Leather Mills, Nightingale Road, Carshalton.**

### **J Beach and Sons, 1906-25 (wound up).**

J Beach and Sons, chamois leather, was at the Leather Mills, Hackbridge Road from 1906-26 (Pile). In 1918, their registered office was at 53 Bermondsey Street, but by 1920 it was at Adelphi Terrace House. J Beach and Co was listed in 1920-25 at Hackbridge (KDLT, MOL and DOE Gazettes). They were wound up in 1925 (*London Gazette*, 13 October 1925).

Their product range included: sheep and fancy leather, real and mock buck and doe, solid leather cases, coloured hides for automobiles, railway carriages, ship saloons and antique hides, chamois leather, suede, mock bucks, dyed and coloured chamois leather deerskins and white washable leather for gloves, basils, crust, skivers etc. Also high grade sole leather, short cot bends for export, pinned and welting shoulders and bellies, plaister skins

and white strains. They were tanners and finishers making fancy and enamel leather, motor hides, dressing sides, also white, natural and coloured embossed Basils, white splits and sheep works (*US Congress Serial* 1912).

**Hackbridge Chamois Leather Co. c.1930-45 (wound up).**

Hackbridge Chamois Leather Co was listed in 1930-36 (TNA J 107/66, Sell and FBBM). It was voluntarily wound up (*London Gazette*, 11 December 1945).

**Hancock, Corfield and Waller Ltd, Mitcham.**

Hancock, Corfield and Waller made coloured hides for automobiles and railway carriages, Burnett tyres, pneumatic motor, motor cycle and cycle tyres and solid tyres at the Leather Mills, Hackbridge (*DOE Gazettes*, 1922-3). The firm still operated in Mitcham in 1932.

## **17.4 Parchment mills.**

This factory was sited in premises near the leather mill but never water-powered.

**Messrs. Braybrook and Co. c.1894 - c.1923.**

Messrs Braybrook and Co (F. W. Braybrooks and Co), tanners and fellmongers, long established at Potton, Sandy, Beds, manufactured parchment and other leathers during at least 1885-1948 (*Beds Almanac* for 1885/6 and *Biggleswade Chronicle*, 17 December 1948).

They were listed at the Parchment Mills, Nightingale Road, Wallington in 1901 and at Willows Lodge from 1916-23 (Pile).

In 1894, the manager of Messrs Braybrook and Co. at Potton, Alfred John Boughton, moved to Hackbridge after 24 years service and was a parchment maker there until at least 1911.

John Boughton was listed in 1902-6 at Hackbridge Parchment Mills (Holden and Pile), described as a parchment manufacturer and employer in the 1901 census and as a worker in 1911. He had relocated to Ansell's old snuff mill in Mill Lane, Carshalton by 1921, perhaps on his own behalf as parchment and vellum maker.

**Ayres and Co. 1906.**

Ayres and Co. also occupied the Parchment Mills in 1906 (Pile).

## **17.5 Leather degreasing works.**

**William and John Sagar Ltd. c.1898 - c.1934.**

The Hackbridge factory was sited in premises near the leather mill but never water-powered.

Based at Ball Grove Works, Colne, Lancs, Sagar Ltd had large tanning, fellmongering, degreasing and leather dyeing works, manufacturing a wide range of leather goods. They operated a leather degreasing works at The Mills, Hackbridge from 1898-1934 (Kelly).



One of Sagar's vans.

## 17.6 Felt Mill.

In 1853 a water-powered felt mill was part of the Shepley mills complex at the confluence. Braithwaite (p. 196) said it had one 16 HP wheel, height above THWM 75ft. 1½ ins. It was occupied by Mr Mears and used for felting, washing and dyeing. Much water was used.

## 17.7 Shepley Millwright Works

John Gray was millwright to Mr Shepley at Hackbridge in 1801. Samuel Gray, master millwright, employed 3 men at Hackbridge in 1851.

James Smith, nephew of Robert Lyon, millwright of Carshalton, was willed money to enable him to carry on the business of a millwright (PCC prob 5 January 1805). He was rated as such in Carshalton in 1810-11.

## 18 LAMBERT'S MILLWRIGHT WORKS

**Allen Lambert, c.1785-1827 (died).**



Oil painting by A Monies of AE Lambert, in front of a millwright's workshop in c.1785, is in Sutton Museum Collection (CA.195).

On 28 May 1830 in the *Morning Advertiser*, Messrs Blake advertised the sale on 1 June 1830, on the premises near Shepley's Mills, of the stock in trade of the late Mr Allen Lambert, millwright comprising:

A variety of iron and wood, implements and tools, turning lathes, forges and bellows and blast furnaces.

Also a three trough liquor engine, two capital calico printing presses, a fire engine by Hadley, a malt mill with Cologne stones, sundry wrought iron and cast iron, an excellent spring cart and two others.

Also the erection of worksheds, smith's shops and a variety of other articles.

Also a stock of hay, about 28 loads, in a field near the premises.

### **C. and G. Lambert, -1828.**

The partnership between C. and G. Lambert, millwrights of Carshalton, was dissolved (*Cobbett's Weekly Political Register*, 9 February 1828). They were two of the sons of Allen and Susannah Lambert.

## **19 MILL OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. THOMAS THE MARTYR, HACKBRIDGE**

This may have been Woodmansterne's Domesday corn mill valued at 20s. in 1086. There is an association between Hackbridge, the manor of Woodmansterne and the Hospital of St. Thomas which was attached to the Cluniac Priory of Bermondsey.

The location is unknown. The mill was possibly at the Culvers Mill site or upstream of it closer to Hack Bridge. Dr Peatling (under Culvers) said there were deep holes in the river across from The Culvers house, 100 yards upstream of Culvers Mill. He suggested these may either have been for sluice gates of a possible predecessor of Culvers Mill or associated with Reynolds' bleaching works.

In 1230-40, William Malet granted to the Hospital of St Thomas the Martyr in Southwark a rent of 40s. for the services of a chaplain to pray for the souls of his family: the rent to be drawn from the proceeds of a mill at Hakburgh and if that should prove insufficient he provided that it should be charged on his manor of Woodmansterne (VCH vol. 4 p. 247-8).

The Master of the Hospital of St Thomas turned the water of Hakebrugg over the common in 1346 (Cars CR), possibly from the operation of the mill.

Barkhead's 1806 Shepley Estate map showed part of Hackbridge Common, Hack Bridge and the then river layout north of the bridge.



## 20 CULVERS FLOUR MILL, CARSHALTON

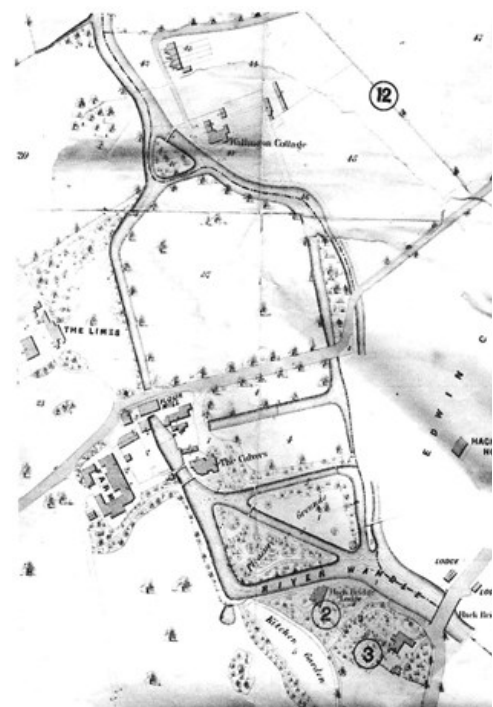
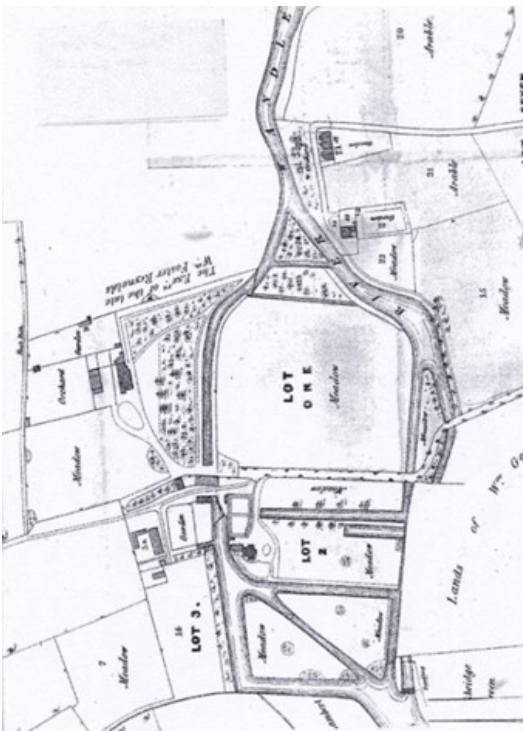


Above: the derelict corn mill.

Right: the 1808 Reynolds Estate plan (SA 3606/1).

Below left: 1841 Culvers Estate sale plan.

Below right: 1866 Culvers Estate sale plan.



Flour milling and whitsterring operated side by side for many years.

Culvers Flour Mill, at TQ 2786 6603, was located west of the junction of Culvers Avenue and Culvers Retreat straddling the westernmost arm of the River Wandle. Once it was called Hackbridge Mill (as was a mill upstream at the confluence). Culvers Mill and Upper Mill were both at different times called Carshalton Mill. Housing now occupies the site.

The three maps show:

1808. The flour mill, an early Culvers, Reynolds' cloth mill and an early Wallington Cottage.

1841 and 1866. Culvers mill, the development of The Culvers and Wallington Cottage.

An architect told Molesworth Roberts in 1926 that when working on drawings of Culvers Mansion House he came across an old alarm bell on the roof with the cast inscription 'THOMAS BARTLET MADE ME FOR STEVEN SMITH 1623'. This suggests that Steven Smith lived in the original house and held the mill in 1623. In 1609-10, Smythe Esq and a tenant held three mills on the river Wandle. (John Smythe of Beddington was granted a lease on Bandon Mill in 1613 (SA 25/1/3).

### **Flour mill.**

#### **William Foster Reynolds, c.1790-7 (died).**

William Foster Reynolds of Carshalton, mealman, on 5 May 1790 insured with Sun Fire Office (MS 11936/366, Policy No 569291) his utensils and stock in Foster Reynolds' water corn mill at Hackbridge, timber and tiled, £800.

**Owner. Jacob Foster Reynolds.** (Died 28 September 1851).

The mill was rebuilt, since its description changed from timber and tiled to brick built. Malcolm, in 1805, noted the flour mills belonging to Messrs Jacob and (*his son*) George Foster Reynolds (vol. 1 p. 6-7). Thomas and Jacob Foster Reynolds were rated for cloth and flour mills in 1802-18 (rate books). In 1820, Jacob Foster Reynolds was similarly rated and in 1821-24 Messrs Reynolds was rated for cloth and flour mills, buildings and dwellings for men.

The estate map of lands of Thomas and Jacob Foster Reynolds, surveyed 20 July 1808, showed parcel 31, bleaching, mill yard, garden etc., with mill field to the south (SA 3606/1-2). The mill was astride the river on the Culvers Mill site.

In 1828, the mill was advertised to be let with immediate possession. A roomy, brick built water corn mill, it contained two pairs of stones for grinding wheat and requisite dressing tackle, capacity from 10 to 15 loads of wheat per week (*The Times*, 9 February 1828).

It was again advertised to be let with a commodious dwelling house and stable in 1834. The capacity was for grinding 12 to 15 loads of corn per week. Apply on the premises at Hackbridge to George Mason (*Morning Advertiser*, 24 April 1834).

#### **Edward Westrup, 1834-36 (insolvent).**

Edward Westrup baptised a son at Carshalton on 16 November 1834. As prisoner, he was summoned to the Court for relief of insolvent debtors on 1 October 1836 (*London Gazette*, 9 September 1836). He was described as formerly of Bromley, Middlesex, miller, afterwards of Hornchurch, Essex, farmer, then of Weavers' Lane, Tooley Street, Borough, miller, then of 8 Brunswick Street, Blackwall, Middlesex, dealer in flour and mealman, then of Stratford, Essex, and late of Hackbridge Mill, Carshalton, miller and mealman.

He applied for his discharge on 1 October 1836. He later moved to Middle Mill, Wandsworth and then Parndon Mill, Essex.

### **Henry Rose, 1838-40.**

In 1837, the water corn mill, brick built and in thorough repair was advertised to let by Messrs Blake with immediate possession, containing three pairs of French stones and capable of grinding 30 loads of wheat weekly (*Bury and Norwich Post*, 6 September 1837). A third pair of stones had apparently been fitted, thus doubling the milling capacity. Also for sale were a dwelling house, garden and stabling.

In 1838-40, Hackbridge Mill and house were occupied by Henry Rose, miller and owned by T F Reynolds (Pigot and rate books). Rose moved to Godstone windmill by 1840 (Bourne Soc. Vol. XVIII).

### **George Dives, 1840-3.**

The mill was advertised to be let (*The Times*, 24 March 1840).

George Dives, miller, 25, occupied Reynold's Mill, Hackbridge in the 1841 census. Henry Kelsey, 15, was miller's apprentice. In 1841-43, the flour mill and house were occupied by George Dives, owned by T F Reynolds (rate books).

Messrs Blake, auctioneers, offered for sale on 30 June 1841 a capital brick built flour mill and dwelling house, in addition to a mansion house (*Morning Chronicle*, 12 June 1841 and SA 48/4/8).

The mill was described as a capital, freehold, water corn mill, land tax redeemed. Built of brick, it had walls of great substance, slated roof and was three stories high. The mill building measured at the base about 50ft. in front and 33ft. in depth, worked by a powerful 15ft. undershot wheel, 8ft. 10ins. wide, with a large head of water, without the liability of floods, which drove three pairs of French stones, with all the proper dressing and other machinery (scheduled to the tenant) capable of grinding 25 loads of wheat weekly.

The mill interior was finely timbered and finished and fitted to afford ample accommodation for the stowage of corn etc. There was a range of excellent stabling, the loft above, about 32ft. by 20ft., a waggon house, commodious yard, and a brick and timber dwelling house. A corn mill, stable adjacent the dwelling house with garden, the cart or waggon sheds, the yard or a part thereof including the machinery and fixtures as per schedule were leased to George Dives for a term ending at midsummer 1861, determinable every 7 years (i.e. from 1840). The lessee was bound to insure for £1,500 at a net rent of £204 p.a. It was sold subject to reservation of a foot or carriage way over the mill yard etc.

### **James Wood, 1844-45.**

The mill was advertised to be let with possession (*The Times*, 11 July 1843). In 1844-45, James Wood occupied the flour mill and house and T F Reynolds was owner (rate books).

Brayley referred to Thomas Reynolds' unoccupied flour mill with 3 pairs of stones (vol. 4 p. 68).

### **William Dearling, 1846-80.**

Samuel Gurney owned the mill in the period 1846-66.

William Dearling, flour miller, lived in North Street, Carshalton in 1841. Culvers Mill was then leased to George Dives.

In 1846-7 the flour mill and house were occupied by Dearling and owned by Gurney (rate books). The 1847 Carshalton tithe award map showed the house, garden and mill (parcel 214).

A fatality occurred when Jane Piper was dipping a can of water from the river near Mr Dearling's mill at Hackbridge. She pitched into the stream and was drawn under the mill wheel (*South Eastern Gazette*, 5 May 1846).

In 1853 Braithwaite said 'the stream below Hack Bridge divides and surrounds Mr Gurney's property. The middle stream leads to Mr Darling's flour mill, with one wheel at 20 HP, for grinding corn, height above THWM 67ft 2ins' (p. 198).

Holloway writing post 1925, stated that Dearling's mill pumped water to the Culvers House.

Part of the freehold Culvers Estate was advertised for sale by auction by Mr Daniel Watney on 31 October 1866 by direction of the liquidators of Messrs Overend, Gurney and Co. Included were a house and premises with excellent flour mill, known as Hackbridge Mill worked by a breast wheel of 16ft. diameter. Lot 1, the mill, was brick-built and slated on four floors. The premises were let to Mr. Dearling who had been given notice to quit and comprised brick-built and slated stabling for five horses, with loft over, two loose boxes, chaise house, harness room and hen house: also timber and slated cart shed. The house was timber-built and tiled. At the south west corner of this lot was a building 36ft. 6in. long, timber built and slated, held by Josiah Baines, proprietor of Leicester House School, on lease for 21 years from Lady-day last, at a pepper-corn rent, and used as a dining room with dormitory over (*Culvers estate sale 1866*).

The water wheel had been changed since the mill was advertised in 1841.

Dearling instituted his own liquidation (*London Gazette*, 1 December 1871), continuing at the mill until 1880.

### **Percy Joshua Thomas and Herbert Edward Thomas, 1881 - c.1896.**

In 1881, Culvers Flour Mills (Avenue Mills in 1896) were occupied by Percy Joshua Thomas master miller, 21, employing 5 men and his brother Herbert Edward Thomas, miller. William and Jane Trimming, and George Marlain, corn millers, lived at Culvers Mill Cottage.

The Thomas brothers were millers and bakers from 1881-96 (census, Pile and Kelly). By 1901, Herbert at Croydon and Percy at Wandsworth were corn trade travellers.

Peatling was told that the river was cleaned by horses dragging a dredge (under Culvers). One part, about 100 yards above the present mill, needed care as there were deep holes there.

John Peter Gassiot, Esq., J.P. was owner from 1866 until his death in July 1899.

The 1899 sale catalogue described Hackbridge Mill and premises as a capacious brick and slated four-storey building worked by an iron breast wheel, 16ft diameter. (Peatling under Culvers).

### **Culvers Park Dairy Farm.**

By 1907, Cuthbert Ring occupied Culvers Park Dairy Farm (*Surrey Mirror*, 13 September 1907). He was followed by Ambrose and Ernest Ambrose Gregory, father and son, dairy farmers in 1909-11 (census, Pile and *Brit. Food Journal*).

The Mill House was unoccupied in 1913-14. The 1913 O.S. map depicted the mill.

BTS Limited, at Culvers Mills, was ordered to be wound up (*London Gazette*, 17 July 1914).

**Culvers Market Garden.**

Fred Lewis Mizen and Albert George Mizen operated a market garden from 1913-c.1943.

In the 1970s, the author excavated and photographed a section of narrow gauge railway consisting of metal rails on cobbles on the mill-leat bridge. Redevelopment on the site revealed an extensive layout of rails together with 4 millstones (2 now located in front of adjacent flats). A wheel-pit survives.

## 21 BLEACHING MILL, CULVERS AVENUE, CARSHALTON

There were two separate mills to the south of the present Culvers Avenue. Flour milling (section 20) and whitsterning went on side by side for many years. This section deals with the bleaching mill which is shown on the Reynolds estate plan of 1808. The buildings lay on both sides of the westernmost branch of the river to the south of the flour mill. There was a water wheel and the other equipment was probably like that in the 1793 inventory of Cookson's bleaching works at Beddington Corner (section 27). Dwellings now occupy the site. The plan is at the beginning of section 20.

### 21.1 Bleaching mill

A conveyance of 11-12 August 1717 from John Cator to Lady Lanesborough of the Manor of Stone Court or Gaynesford Place mentioned leave of fishing in the common river above and below Hagbridge and through Selby's farm, and the Croydon and Carshalton streams running through and then late in the possession of John Cator and now in the tenure or occupation of Selby. Also that messuage called Culverhall and all outhouses, yards, gardens and other appurtenances thereto belonging and now or late in the occupation of Selby. The messuage or farmhouse with the barns, stables, outhouses, yards, gardens and appurtenances and the meadow adjoining called Culverhall Mead containing 3 acres etc. all in the tenure or occupation of Edward Killick (SA acc 849 box 5, bundle 34, item 1).

#### **Philip Selby, whitster, c.1732-60.**

Considerable quantities of cottons, dowlas (*strong calico or linen*) and other goods were stolen from various whitening grounds including those of Philip Selby of Carshalton and a number in Mitcham. Pardons and rewards were offered by the King and Thomas Selby was to apprehend the culprits (*London Gazette*, 23 May 1732).

Philip Selby was rated in 1744-51 but no mill was mentioned. He was a whitster and insured with Hand in Hand Insurance on 23 October 1746, £400 on a timber house etc. about the middle of a whitening ground a little west from road leading from the Mitcham Common to Carshalton and a little north from Hackbridge in the Parish of Carshalton. Also his dwelling house. Notes refer to a counting house £5, brew house £20, granary £20, waggon house £15, mill house £10, warehouse and beat house £30 (by comparison with Cookson's Mill, this probably contained a water-powered beating engine with tumbling shaft and beaters). There was reference to mill stones. A note states received of Mr Hiscox £12, January 1753.

Selby's PCC will was proved on 21 May 1760.

#### **John Hiscox, whitster, c.1764-72 (died).**

Mitcham Settlement examinations for 1784-1814 (by Blanche Berryman) show Hazell, labourer, was examined on 13 July 1784. Upwards of 20 years ago (i.e. c.1764) he was an apprentice indentured to John Hitchcock of Carshalton, whitster, until he should attain his age of 21 years etc. He worked at his master's in Carshalton and lodged and boarded in Wallington using his clothing (£5 p.a.) and lodging allowance (7s. 6d. a week).

Robert Lancaster was apprenticed c.1765 to Jo. Hitchcock of Carshalton, whitster.

Hand in Hand Insurance Co. received of Mr Hiscox £12 in January 1753 (see 1746 insurance above). He was rated for land in 1763-67 but no mill was mentioned. On 26 January 1767, he insured with Sun Fire Office (MS 11936/173, Policy No 242177) on his

stocks in trust in his White Warehouse only situated near his dwelling house in Carshalton, brick and timber and tiled (£10,000).

**John Hiscox and Thomas Furnel, 1768-72.**

On 1 June 1768, John Hiscox and Thomas Furnel of Carshalton insured with Sun Fire Office (MS 11936/183, Policy No 257591) on their stocks in trust in their White Warehouse situated near their dwelling house in Carshalton, brick and timber and tiled (£10,000). A similar policy (Policy No 275362, MS 11936/193) on 10 October 1769 referred to two warehouses called the White Warehouse with a reduced value of £5,000.

John Hiscox died in 1772 (PCC prob 12 May 1772).

An indenture of 17 September 1785 concerned lands late James Scawen, late occupied by Hiscox, deceased, and since of widow Hiscox and now of Foster Reynolds (SA 2361/1/1).

**Foster Reynolds, bleacher, died 1797.**

In 1779, James Scawen mortgaged to Richard Rigby a messuage with the mills, lands and hereditaments (SHC 173/1/3). Foster Reynolds paid rent of £367 5s and was rated in November 1782 for poor rate but no mill was specified. The above indenture of 17 September 1785 referred to lands now of Foster Reynolds. Reynolds, a Quaker, was summoned for non-payment of rates in 1787. On 2 July 1788 James Scawen and his trustees sold the mills to Foster Reynolds of Carshalton, bleacher who was the sitting tenant (TNA C54/6846). Reynolds paid rates on a calico ground in 1793.

Foster Reynolds was a merchant of Plough Court, Lombard Street in 1794. His obituary in 1797 called him an eminent linen-bleacher, and a Quaker (*Gentleman's Magazine* July-Dec p. 1077; PCC prob 23 February 1798).

**Jacob Foster Reynolds, bleacher, 1797-.**

Jacob Foster Reynolds was a bleacher at Wallington in 1802 (Holden).

**Thomas Reynolds (died 1819) and Jacob Foster Reynolds. Bleachers.**

The 1806 Valuation of Wallington listed Thomas Reynolds, proprietor and tenants Thomas and Jacob Foster Reynolds of 5 cottages, bleaching ground and land, area 40 acres, with value £83.7s.0d.

The estate lands of Thomas and Jacob Foster Reynolds were surveyed and mapped on 20 July 1808 (SA 3606/1-2), showing parcel 31 as bleaching, mill yard, garden etc. Culvers Island consisted of parcels 27, 28 and 29 which were watering grounds with an area of 13a 1r 9p and also a small ozier ground at its north end. The whole was crossed east-west with water channels. Extensive buildings were shown immediately south of Culvers Mill. One small building was rectangular and can be seen from successive later maps to be retained as the north-west part of the Culvers mansion house.

In 1802, T and J F Reynolds were linen bleachers of 1 Plough Court, Lombard Street and additionally of Carshalton in 1805-11 (Holden) being rated for cloth and flour mill and own land in 1810. Lyson wrote in 1811 there were four mills belonging to Messrs Thomas and Jacob Foster Reynolds who had extensive bleaching grounds in this parish and in Beddington for bleaching calico and linen.

Stealing from bleaching grounds was formerly a capital offence (felony without benefit of clergy) but in 1811, Sir Samuel Romilly, law reformer, helped establish bills to replace the death penalty by transportation for this crime (Statutes, 54 Geo. III c.39).

Five pieces of dowlas were stolen in 1813 (*Sussex Advertiser*, 16 August 1813). The under-bailiff of Capt. Durant of Carshalton and 6 others were gaoled in 1817 charged with stealing linen of great value from the bleaching grounds (*Norfolk Chronicle*, 29 November 1817). On 23 January 1827, the warehouse was robbed of 9 pieces of unfinished linen.

John Griscom, Professor of Chemistry, wrote in 1818-19 “on parting with this kind family (*after visiting Carshalton House*), my friend (*W.F.Reynolds*) ordered his carriage to follow us and walked with me to the house of his brother, a mile and a half distant from his own. Through the grounds of the latter there runs a stream of water, in which I observed an artificial bed or island, consisting of earth placed upon some floating support, and constructed for the purpose of raising cranberries. They appeared to be flourishing and yielded a good crop of fruit. We went into a bleaching establishment owned by two brothers of my conductor. The works occupy 150 acres of ground, most of which is required for spreading the cloth.

The chemical process is practised (especially in winter) chiefly as the means of expediting the results of the old method, and not as the main operation. The lime, to be saturated with chlorine, is placed upon the wooden shelves of a closet, lined with lead, the centre of which is left open for the circulation of the gas.

The materials for producing the chlorine (salt manganese and sulphuric acid), are distilled from a leaden vessel, which is surrounded with oil, and thus raised to the temperature of 310 degrees. The bleaching salt, when prepared, is put into a large leaden back or trough, and diffused in warm water, and through this solution the cloth is passed. The medium price for bleaching charged, at this large establishment, is three halfpence per yard”.

In reply to a letter requesting to know whether Mr Reynolds, a principal bleacher at Carshalton, would rather pay duty of 30s. per ton on his salt than have it duty free under the regulations and restrictions which at present exist, J F Reynolds replied regarding salt duties on 27 March 1818, I consider your proposed reduction of duty to 30s. per ton would be generally advantageous and satisfactory to most classes of the present consumers including the manufacturers of oxymuriates (Griscom 1823 vol 2, p. 237).

#### **Jacob Foster Reynolds, John Forbes Reynolds and Thomas Forbes Reynolds, 1822-24.**

John Forbes Reynolds was in partnership with his uncle Jacob Reynolds, linen bleacher, at Carshalton. He killed Richard Simmons, a bricklayer, by hitting him during an argument about unpaid bills. He was found guilty and imprisoned for 3 months (*Morning Advertiser*, 3 August 1822).

#### **Jacob Foster Reynolds and Thomas Forbes Reynolds. (Partnership dissolved end 1824).**

T and J F Reynolds, linen bleachers, 1 Plough Court, Lombard Street were listed in 1823 (Kent). Thomas Forbes Reynolds of Carshalton, bleacher, insured premises in 1820 with Sun Fire Office (MS 11936, Policy No 966120).

Their partnership at Carshalton was dissolved from 31 December 1824 (*London Gazette*, 15 January 1825), however on 12 February 1825 they insured their stock and utensils and goods therein, own and in trust not hazardous in their warehouse called the Brown and White, timber and tiled, £2500, (MS 11937/142, policy No 1000639).



*The Times* (5 November 1824 and 25 January 1825) advertised for sale a 21 year lease of the bleaching ground, dwelling house, buildings and premises late in the occupation of Messrs Reynolds.

In 1830, Messrs Blake advertised for sale by auction at Carshalton the following:

Six capital three-inch liquor vats of 1,000 gallons each and upwards suitable for retail brewers and distillers and a very heavy leaden still for making chloride of lime and soda.

Stout leaden cisterns, wrought and cast iron boilers and a pair of capital iron doors, 6ft x 3ft complete.

A strong iron crane and tackle, lathe and smith's forge etc.

Two covered waggons, six strong trade and husbandry carts, five railway waggons and a team of five powerful draught horses.

30,000 old bricks, pantiles, stone paving etc. (*Morning Advertiser*, 6 October 1830). The latter suggests demolished buildings.

In 1831, the following were advertised for sale at the bleaching mills at Carshalton:

A bellcrank engine complete of 8 HP and a capital 10 HP wrought iron boiler in good order.

Application to see was to George Mason. The wrought iron doors, 6ft x 3ft were again up for sale (*Morning Advertiser*, 25 July 1831).

#### **Henry Curtis and John Ellis. Bleachers, -1831. (Dissolution of partnership).**

Penalties for theft were harsh. A judgement of death was recorded for theft of Irish linen from a bleach field at Iver, value £4 13s, property of Messrs Henry Curtis and John Ellis (*Northampton Mercury*, 12 March 1831.) This shows the partners were active elsewhere.

Their partnership as bleachers of Carshalton was dissolved, the business to be carried on by Henry Curtis (*London Gazette* 24 June 1831).

#### **Henry Curtis. Bleacher, 1831 - c.1834.**

Henry Curtis, bleacher, Carshalton was listed in 1832-34 (Kelly and Pigot).

#### **Leach, Broadbent and Leach. c.1837, Castle's Bleaching Grounds, Carshalton.**

In 1823-24, Thomas Leach and William Broadbent were partners and warehousemen of 1, Castle Court, Lawrence Lane (Kent and Old Bailey trial reference, 16 Sept 1824). The company operated during 1823-57, however the only reference to their operation at Carshalton is for 1837.

On 19 February 1833 Messrs Leach, Broadbent and Leach of 1, Castle Court, linen and woollen factors and Manchester warehousemen, insured with Sun Fire Office (Policy No 1153082, MS11936) with no mention of Carshalton among other properties insured.

On 6 April 1837, as warehousemen, they insured on their stock, utensils, goods in trust or on commission (not hazardous) in their warehouse only situated as aforesaid, brick, £3000 (Policy No 1247823, MS 11936/557). Consecutive Policy No 1247824 in 1837 insured Messrs Leach, Broadbent and Leach of Castle Court on their stock and utensils in a large warehouse lean-to and loading houses all adjacent each other at Castle's bleaching grounds at Carshalton, brick and timber, £1000. Warranted no stoves, steam engines nor kiln in any building adjacent to or communicating with either of the above buildings.

William Broadbent, George Leach and Charles Leach, factors of Castle Court, were petitioners in a fiat of bankruptcy (*Penny's Bankrupt Gazette*, 3 September 1843). Messrs Leach, Broadbent and Co exhibited woollen and mixed fabrics at the Crystal Palace in 1854.

They dissolved their partnership in 1857 (*London Gazette*, 4 July 1857).

### **William Foster Reynolds, died 1838.**

William Foster Reynolds lived in Carshalton House.

His will specified his estate be sold, including the corn mill and former bleaching grounds. The sale of his bleaching mills at Carshalton was advertised in *The Times* (28 March 1838) as extensive sale of building materials by Messrs Blake on the premises near Hackbridge on 11 April 1838. The powerful machinery of this plant comprised an 8 HP steam engine, large waterwheel with iron mortice and level wheels, 3 double sets of 4 feet washing stocks, 3 powerful oak cranes with iron blocks, falls and chains, 2 sets of 8 inch double breeches, pumps, a 9 foot Scotch beetling engine, calendar, squeezers, capital double and single iron screw presses, cast iron pans, a set of rubbing boards by Donaldson, factory bell and cupola, back, cisterns and various other machinery. The materials of the factory buildings constituted a large quantity of square fir in long lengths and large scantling, above 100 square of quarter carcassing and weather boarding, double and single doors, windows, stages and bearers, some stone pavement, about 40,000 excellent pantiles etc.

The *Stamford Mercury* on 23 March 1838 described additionally:

Capital water wheel 6ft. x 15ft. diameter with iron shroudings, 8 HP condensing steam engine and boilers, and a 9 foot beetling engine with transverse sycamore beams.

A range of building materials was readvertised for sale on 2 April 1839. Catalogues were to be obtained from Mr Sprules on the premises near the flour mills and old bleaching mills. A framed and tiled granary on stones and cops about 18 sq. ft. was also offered (*Morning Advertiser*, 23 March 1839).

Sheeting or huckabacks from handloom weavers (*coarse linen used for towels*) made at Farnham, Surrey, went direct from the loom to Carshalton to be bleached (1840, the House of Lords Sessional Papers, vol. 37, Commissioners Reports re hand loom weavers, 1840).

The 1841 Culvers sale plan did not delineate the water channels for bleaching although the complex larger channels are shown (SA 48/4/8). The 1847 Carshalton tithe award map showed the southern part of Culvers Island called part of whiting grounds and water (parcel 213).

## **22 REYNOLDS' CLOTH MILL, RUSHEY MEADOW, HACKBRIDGE**

Rushey Mead was shown on the 1808 Reynold's estate map reproduced in section 20. The Mead lay north of Coblers Lane (now New Road), east of Calico Printers' ground and west of Queen's Head Field and Coblers Lane Field.

The cloth mill was just east of the main channel of the Wandle a little north of the downstream end of Culvers Island and Wallington Cottage. It was astride and east of a leat or side channel running parallel and to the east of the main river and was accessed by Cobler's Lane. The calico and calico printer's grounds were north and east of the mill.

### **22.1 Calico printing mill**

#### **William Penny, William Baylis, Richard Garrett and George Padmore, -1785.**

On 16 June 1783 George Ansell of Carshalton sublet for 20½ years, two closes of meadow, 22 acres, in Wallington called Sweetells, now called Rushey Meadow, and the bleaching ground abutting the river, running from Wallington to Merton on the west and a lane and a passage leading to the highway on the east, and newly erected buildings, workshops and premises on the two closes to William Penny, William Baylis, Richard Garrett and George Padmore of Wallington, partners and calico printers for rent £22 p.a. The original lease had come from the late William Penny's estate at Mitcham. (SHC 587/1/3).

George Padmore of Mitcham, calico printer, now in partnership with William Penny, William Baylis and Richard Garrett of Wallington, calico printers, would be dissolved from the partnership by mutual consent and the business to be carried on at the same place as before by said William Penny, William Bennett and Richard Garrett on 30 June 1785 (*London Gazette*, 28 June 1785). George Padmore, calico printer of Merton, became bankrupt on 2 September 1788 and again of Wandsworth on 13 August 1792.

#### **William Penny, William Bennett and Richard Garrett, 1785-**

#### **William Tagg, James Whitehead, William Kennerley and William Hate, c.1789-93.**

Edwards, c.1789, remarked that on the right a quarter of a mile distant [from the Mitcham – Wallington Road], was a calico manufactory belonging to Messrs Whitehead, Kenley (*Kennerley*) and Haites (*Hate*). On the same side lay the road to Carshalton Mill. Here Mr Reynolds carries on the extensive trade of whitsterning, or bleaching of linen.

Messrs Tagg, Hate, Kennerley and Whitehead, calico printers at Wallington, were mentioned in 1789 (Mitcham settlement examinations).

Messrs Tagg and Co paid land tax in Wallington for 1790-93 and William Kennerley for 1792-3. The partnership between William Tagg, James Whitehead, William Kennerley and William Hate of Wallington, calico printers, was dissolved by mutual consent on 24 June 1793, all debts to William Tagg, James Whitehead and William Hate who will carry on the business (*London Gazette*, 9 July 1793).

#### **William Tagg, James Whitehead and William Hate, 1793-4.**

The partnership between William Tagg, James Whitehead and William Hate of Wallington, calico printers, was dissolved on 25 December 1794, debts etc. to William Tagg (*London Gazette*, 17 January 1795).

### **William Hate and Co. c.1796 - c.1798.**

William Hate and Co. paid land tax from 1796-98.

The partnership between William Hate, William Ansell and William Bennett of the parish of Beddington, calico printers, was dissolved by mutual consent Midsummer Day last, indebted to William Hate or William Ansell and claims to William Hate (*London Gazette*, 4 July 1797).

Thomas and Jacob Foster Reynolds were rated for cloth and flour mills in 1802-18. The 1808 map of lands of Thomas and Jacob Foster Reynolds (SA 3606/1-2) showed a mill yard and calico printers ground belonging to Thomas Reynolds as parcels 13 - part of calico ground, 14 - mill yard and water and 15 - calico ground. Parcel 12 was a house and garden on the same site as the later Wallington Cottage.

### **Ansell and Lay, 1808.**

Malcolm in 1805 referred to the calico and printing works of Messrs Lane and Lay with bleaching grounds near Croydon barracks (vol. 1 p. 6) and in 1811 there is a reference to George Ansell, calico printer of Croydon. (section 46).

Ansell and Lay were calico printers at Rushy Mead, Wallington in 1808.

### **William, George and Joseph Ansell. Partnership dissolved October 1805.**

The Ansell partnership under the firm of William, George and Joseph Ansell in the Hamlet of Wallington, calico printers, was dissolved on 28 October 1805, the business to be carried on by George and Joseph (*London Gazette*, 1 April 1806).

### **George and Joseph Ansell, 1805-10 (partnership dissolved).**

From 1809-11 George and Joseph Ansell were calico printers with Joseph Ansell resident at the premises (Holden). Their partnership at Wallington was dissolved on 23 November 1810, debts due and owing were to be settled by Joseph Ansell who would carry on the business by his own separate account (*London Gazette*, 27 November 1810).

### **Joseph Ansell, 1810-12 (bankrupt).**

In a commission of bankrupt against Joseph Ansell of Rushey Mead, Wallington, calico printer (*London Gazette*, 14 March 1812), his assignees directed that his printing plant, utensils, household furniture etc be auctioned on 25-26 March 1812 (repeated for 14-15 November 1814 and again for 22-23 April 1816 when stock in trade, plant, fixtures and utensils were specified). (*The Times*, 24 March 1812, 2 November 1814 and 1 April 1816).

On 25 June 1812 a joint commission of bankrupt was issued against George Ansell and Joseph Ansell, calico printers, co-partners, late of Wallington (*London Gazette*, 7 November 1812).

Russia Meadow was the property of Messrs Ansell, calico printers (McGow citing Hassell, 1817 vol. 1 p. 113).

### **Messrs. Reynolds, c.1817 - c.1831.**

In 1817, Jacob Reynolds was a calico printer and whitster.

T Reynolds died in 1819 at Wallington. Jacob Foster Reynolds was rated for cloth and flour mills in 1820 and Messrs Reynolds were rated for cloth and flour mills, buildings and dwellings for men in 1821-24.

Thomas Forbes Reynolds insured with Sun Fire Office. On 23 December 1829 (MS 11936/530, Policy No 1133126) he was a calico printer, insuring on a range of drying sheds, stable with lofts over, the lower part used for fattening calves / calico dried in the lofts, no stove nor fire heat used therein, situated as aforesaid, timber and tiled (£400), etc.

On 1 December 1831 (MS 11936/520, Policy No 1099573) he insured on hay in a rick-yard at Carshalton. Range of stables and drying lofts adjacent at Carshalton (£200). Building late an engine house and bleaching loft adjacent near (£300). Stock, utensils therein (£50). Range of old stabling near (£50). All brick, timber and tiled and no bleaching nor other manufacturing process carried on therein. In 1831 he was of Wallington (MS 11936/530/1133126).

Lewis c.1835 referred to a discontinued large-scale calico printers.

The cloth mill buildings had been demolished by 1841 as they are neither on the sale plan of the Limes and Wallington Cottage made that year (SA 48/4/8) nor the 1866 Culvers Estate sale, Lot 12 (the position of the mill on the 1808 Reynolds' estate map SA 3606).

## 23 VYEL'S MILL, WALLINGTON

### **Corn mill.**

Banstead held one mill at Domesday worth £1. Banstead is atop the North Downs with no significant streams to power a water mill. Windmills did not exist at this date.

### **Eylwric.**

The manorial account for 1276-7 of William, Reeve of Banstead, referred to underwood sold in the park by view of John atte Lane and Eylwric, the miller (Lambert 1912 p. 47). This suggests Eylwric may have been the miller at Vyel's Mill, referred to below, although a windmill could have existed by that date.

### **William Noyl.**

On 30 March 1318 at Hadleigh, Master John Walewayn, escheator this side of the Trent was ordered not to meddle farther with a water-mill in Bedynton called Vielmulle, with a toft and croft and other appurtenances, as it appears by inquisition taken by him that William Trente, late citizen and alderman of London, enfeoffed William Noyl thereof a month and more before his death, to have and to hold to the said William Noyl and the heirs of his body, and that William Noyl peacefully continued his seisin thereof from the time of the feoffment until Henry de Bergh, bailiff and farmer of Margaret, late Queen of England, of her Manor of Banstede, seised the premises into her hands on Friday after St John the Baptist, in the 9th year of the King's reign (c.1316), by virtue of his office and for 7s. rent in arrear for the said mill for Easter term last past, and that Henry always levied the issues of the premises from that time until now, and that the premises are held of the lords of Banstede by the service of 28s. p.a. and by suit of court (Close Rolls 1313-18, p. 533-4. For the writ Cal Inq. Misc. vol 2, 1307-49, item 362).

The 1263 Surrey Eyre (item 175) mentions Thomas Vyel as a juror in a legal dispute and it is possible that he worked the mill and gave it his name.

A Banstead manor extent of 1325 stated that all customary tenants must grind their corn, grown on their own land, at the mill which is called Bielesmulle (Lambert, 1912 p. 71). This watermill was held at fee farm by William Noyl who holds there one messuage and one curtilage with a croft containing 2 acres and will pay yearly 28s. at the four principal quarter days of the year and shall do suit of court.

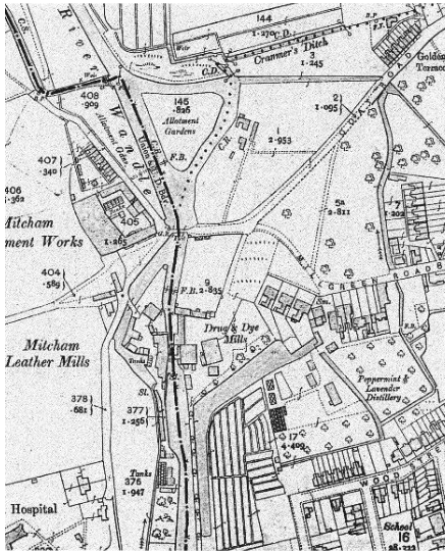
In 1368-9 an account stated that 13s 4d was from John de Waleton for one toft with curtilage of the site of Vyell Mill in Waleton, and one croft of land, containing two acres so let to him. A following account shows that the mill, formerly worth 28s, had been entirely blown down (Lambert 1912 p.120 and 122).

The manor also held a mill in Carshalton in 1414 (Lambert 1930 p. 30).

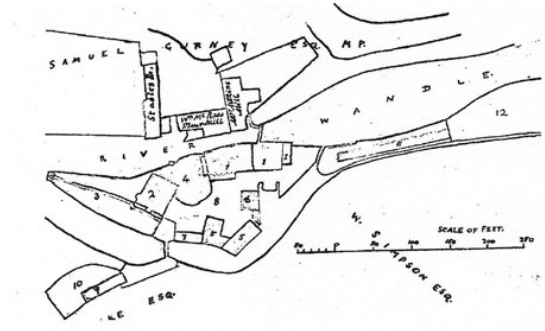
The manor of Banstead included outlying property in Wallington including the Old Manor House. This would have been Beddington parish. The manor at least part of Bacons – later Shepley House – on Carshalton side of the river.

A survey of Banstead manor in 1680 referred to a windmill on Banstead Common and le Milleway is mentioned from 1505-1728 showing Banstead finally became dependent on wind power (Farries and Mason p. 42).

## 24 SKINNING MILL, CARSHALTON, NEAR BEDDINGTON CORNER

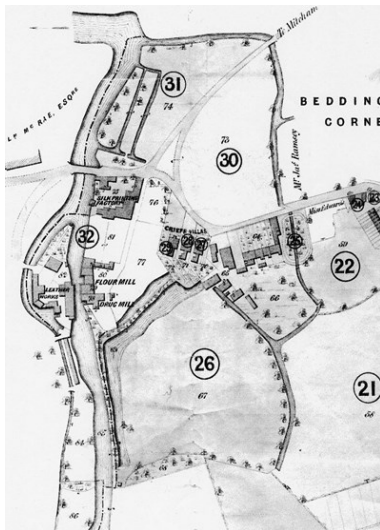


1913 O.S. map

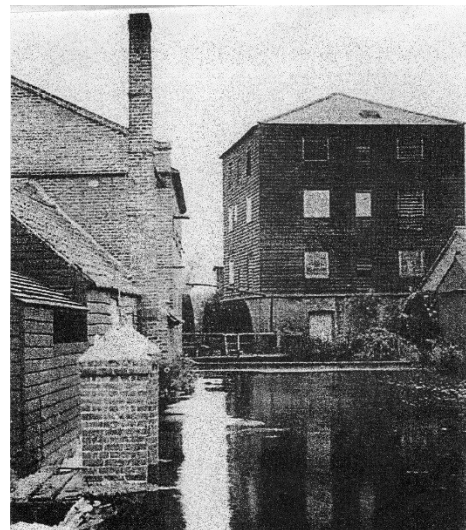


1. Fulling Mill.
2. Dwelling House.
3. Garden.
4. Back yard.
5. Scudding houses.
6. Store shed.
7. Store house and drying rooms.
8. Yard.
9. Drying shed.
10. Drying shed.
12. Drying ground.

The plan annexed to Roberts' deed of Conveyance, 1862.



Culvers Estate sale plan of 1866



The leather mill (right) and the flour mill (right). Part of the drug mill can be seen far right.

The skinning mill lay on the Carshalton bank, across from the drug and logwood mill and the flour mill. It was depicted on various maps (Seller 1690, Aubrey 1718-19, Senex 1729, Rocque 1768 and Lindley and Crossley 1788-9).

Hillier (p. 174) reported in 1951 that the leather mill had two water wheels. One was all metal wheel made by W R Dell, Engineers of Croydon. It was 18ft diameter by 3ft across with U-shaped floats and used to generate electricity but water supply was poor. The other was disused and constructed of metal with wooden wheel starts of similar diameter but slightly wider. A third wheel had been removed.

**John Savignac, died 1743.**

The Savignacs were descended from French Huguenots. Probate on John Savignac's PCC will was granted probate on 28 April 1743. Judith was his widow and executrix. The probate inventory shows that he was processing sheepskins. Tools, carts and stockintrade are listed but there there is no machinery which may have belonged to the landlord (TNA PROB 3/42/40).

The lease was held from Captain Henry Daniell, citizen and haberdasher.

**Judith and Paul Peter Savignac, 1743-53 (bankrupt).**

Judith Savignac was rated in 1744 and Paul Savignac in 1745-51. No mill was mentioned.

Paul Peter and Judith Savignac, of Carshalton, leather dressers and partners, went bankrupt in September 1753 (*Manchester Mercury*, 18 September 1753). He died in 1756 (PCC probate 14 June 1756) leaving his wife Mary who was his executrix. His probate inventory included household goods, workshop equipment horses and a few farm animals worth £399 9s 6d as well as several debts due to him (TNA PROB 3/55/27).

**Mary Savignac, died c.1771.**

Mary Savignac was rated from 1757-67 on house and mill.

**Owner. Thomas Mill.****Leaseholders. Samuel Tull and Joseph Bish, 1758-**

By a lease dated 20 Sept 1758 for 31 years commencing Christmas, the mills were demised by Thomas Mill Esq to Samuel Tull and Joseph Bish. Samuel Tull agreed to sell interest in the premises to John Ringham (agreed with Thomas Mill) (TNA C 54/6846).

**Owner. Thomas Scawen, 1761-**

The sale on 2 July 1788 (TNA C 54/6846) by James Scawen to Foster Reynolds referred to a lease dated 4-5 September 1761 which granted the mills to Thomas Scawen. The messuage, leather mills, corn mill or other mill situated in the Parish of Cashalton formerly in the occupation of Judith Savignac, widow and Paul Savignac, afterwards of Mary Savignac, widow of the said Paul Savignac (*as of 1788*). These messuages, mills, lands, tenements now called Cranmarsh Mills and Cranmarsh, were amongst hereditaments granted by lease on 4-5 September 1761 by Thomas Mill, George Lillington and Mary his wife, and James Brooks and Sarah his wife to the use of Thomas Scawen and his heirs and assigns.

Paul Peter Savignac died on 30 October 1770 and Mary Savignac buried at Carshalton 13 December 1770 (PCC probate 25 February 1771).

**Pillett Savignac.**

In 1779, James Scawen mortgaged to Richard Rigby a messuage or tenement with the mills, lands and hereditaments occupied by Pillett Savignac at rent £120 p.a. (SHC 173/1/3). The oil (dressing) mills for dressing leather and 3 wheels complete were also transferred.

Messrs Savignac was rated on a mill in 1782-84.

**Lord Loughborough, 1782.**

Loughborough, late Savignac, was rated in 1782. Alexander Wedderburn, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas became Lord Loughborough and then First Baron Loughborough.



### **James Scawen sold to Foster Reynolds. 1788.**

The Scawen papers contain the sale on 2 July 1788 from James Scawen to Foster Reynolds (TNA C54/6846). The property comprised two other mills and one corn mill (or leather mill) on the SW side of the river leading from Carshalton to Mitcham and wheels, kitchens, hothouses, lime yard, lofts, edifices, buildings and appurtenances belonging to those mills, all in Carshalton. They were formerly in the occupation of Judith Savignac, widow, and Paul Savignac, afterwards of Mary Savignac, widow and Paul Savignac. They were all called Cranmarsh Mills and Cranmarsh and granted to the use of Thomas Scawen, father of James for his life and to the use of James, his heirs and assignees for ever.

Those oil mills for dressing leather, and three wheels complete. 12 hours daily of the water of the river. All the yards to said messuage, mills and buildings belonging, save as the same have since been altered, in the possession of John Savignac, leather dresser, deceased, lying in Carshalton, formerly in the estate of Capt Henry Daniell, citizen and haberdasher of London, deceased, heretofore demised by him to Judith Savignac and Paul Savignac, both of Carshalton, leather dressers, together with outhouses, erections and buildings to said messuage, mills and premises. Also that building lately erected on the waste of the manor of Carshalton, lately used as a pelt-monger's shed, after a barn, now a stable.

Lyson (1792 p. 123) and *The Ambulator* (1796) referred to Savignac's leather and parchment mills.

The Overseers of the Poor on 23 January 1797 paid expenses of £2.2s.0d for removing four bodies from Messrs Savignac's to the Churchyard (Peatling under Poor Overseer's accounts), probably the result of a fatal accident.

Pillett Savignac was listed in 1802-08 as oil leather dresser, Beddington Corner or Mitcham Common, and was at Long Lane, Borough, and Carshalton in 1811 (Holden). He was rated for 1793-98 (no mill specified) and for 1802-10 for house, mill, buildings and cottages, land late Cranmer's and Messrs. Reynold's land.

Malcolm in 1805 referred to the skinning mills in possession of Messrs Pilet and George Savignac. Pillett Savignac was rated in 1812-20 for house, mill, buildings and cottages. He died 16 October 1830. Paul Savignac was a leather dresser in 1817.

### **Peter Pharaoh, 1821-41.**

Peter Pharaoh and Co were rated in Carshalton for a mill and buildings in 1821. He was at Mitcham Common in 1832 and Carshalton, Beddington Corner, in 1839-42 with W F Reynolds as the owner (Pigot).<sup>4</sup>

His Mitcham works appear in the 1838 Mitcham survey (Turner) and the 1846 Mitcham tithe award which show the heirs of Cranmer as owners and Peter Pharaoh as occupier who held parcel 1433, fellmongers buildings, yard etc.

In 1841, the skinning or leather mills late in the tenure of Peter Pharaoh were to be let on lease to be entered upon immediately.

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<sup>4</sup> A Peter Pharaoh, oil leather dresser on the River Lea at Ponders End, Enfield in 1826-9, was the late Peter Pharaoh, deceased, of the leather and oil mills, Enfield by 1837 (*Morning Advertiser*, 4 February 1837). He was presumably a relative of the same name.

They comprised a modern 15 roomed house with garden, an extensive mill house with two 16 foot water wheels, stocks, coppers etc., a leather warehouse, kilns, drying lofts and 6 acres of land on the River Wandle (*Morning Chronicle*, 12 June 1841).

Later, in 1841, Esther Reynolds and Peter Pharaoh were party to an inventory of sundry effects upon the skinning mill premises at Beddington Corner belonging to Peter Pharaoh, to be scheduled to a lease granted by Reynolds to McRae (CLSL, Harold Williams' notebooks, N594, folio 26 and N606, folio 37). Inventory:

Mill house. Square vat 5ft x 3ft 3in x 2ft 6in deep no bottom. 4 soaking tubs.

Boiling house. Brick house. 10 tubs sunk in ground. Loft over boiling house. Coal house.

Leather warehouse. Further field and back. Drying warehouse opposite house across the river. The dwelling house. Laundry, dairy, counting house, wash house, garden.

Boiling house. A boiling copper 5ft 9in dia with 13in rim set in brickwork with furnace. Ditto (with hole in rim). Ditto, 4ft 9in with 10in rim set as before (edge of rim worn through). A copper pump with suction pipe and the tank under ditto sunk in ground. Liquor shoots (*chutes?*) (*to supply copper*).

A copper pipe as before with the suction pipe from river as fixed with oak chute staged of brickworks. An 18ft liquor shoot to small copper. 2 washing basins iron bolted (hole in bottom). 2 iron rods with 3 uprights over ditto. 2 loose pinching bars. A large square tank with boarded cover sunk in ground. The boarded platform with beams adjacent. 2 rough cupboards. Rail and pegs. Bench block for copper edge. 18ft run of iron wheel plates. Pigeon house inside fittings.

Loft over. 560ft run of drying rails and bearers.

Drenching house. 2 drink casks. A square iron grating for front of sluice adjacent.

Mill house. A framed vat 13ft x 12ft lined with lead acid cover. Oak crane with chain and hook windlass. 3 wheel brass pulley blocks.

12 inch framed front forming with said bottom of division. 12ft 2in division heating bins. Framed preps vat and prep board. 20ft fir beam with pinion.

Stove rooms. 550ft of drying rails and bearers in the 3 stove rooms.

Loft. 310ft of rails and hooks in loft, 26ft run of cross braces with iron bolts and tread steps.

Shed. 58ft run of rail and hooks in shed. 11ft 6 run of iron wheels plates. 2 water wheels with shafts and cross plumber blocks attached to ? 2 sets of blocks.

Leather warehouse. 390ft of run of drying rails, beams and hooks. 4 sets of steps.

First and second drying ground. 350 growing willow trees and poles. Field. 44 ditto. Drying house across the river. 500ft run of drying rails and hooks. Cart house.

### **William McRae, 1841-69.**

William McRae took over the leather mill lease in 1841 and the rate book in 1846 confirmed him as occupier. The 1847 Tithe Apportionment details Parcel 194 - building, drying ground and yards, owner Foster Reynolds and occupier William McRae. Parcel 194b - drying houses etc. Parcel 195 - house and garden. Parcel 195a - skinning mill, drying house etc. Parcel 198 - drying ground and half river. Parcel 203- Mount Pleasant pasture (3a 2r 4p.). Skinning Mill Mead, parcel 191, north-west of the mill, was not occupied by McRae.

Brayley in 1851 referred to the powerful leather dressing mill, property of Mrs Esther Reynolds of Trawley and occupied by William McRae (vol. 4 p. 68). Braithwaite in 1853 described two wheels equivalent to 16 HP (p. 198).

An indenture dated 8 August 1862 (SA 387/2) between Samuel Gurney M.P. and William McRae, leather dresser concerned the dwelling house with yards and garden. The leather mill, mill house with appurtenances and the drying ground. Exclusive use of the water for 12 hours a day from 12 noon to 12 midnight but the water not to be drawn lower than 5 inches below a full head. The messuage, mill, buildings and land in Carshalton were formerly occupied by Peter Pharaoh. The timber reserved except the lops and tops of willow trees and pollards on the drying ground used for drying goods. Lease for 21 years from 29 September next ensuing. Rent £190. Lease terminable by either party at the end of 7 or 14 years with 6 months notice. Mary Aitken occupies the mill on the other side of the river. If burnt, S Gurney covenants to replace same within 6 months.

On the schedule, first and second drying ground, 350 growing willow trees and poles. In the field 44 willows. In the drying house across the river, (Carshalton side), 500 foot run of drying rails and hooks.

A plan annexed to the deed of conveyance showed: 1, Fulling mill. 2, Dwelling house. 1, 3 and 4, Garden and back yard. 5, Scudding houses. 6, Store shed. 7, Store house and drying rooms. 8, Yard. 9 and 11, Drying shed. 12, Drying ground.

The partnership between William McRae the elder and William McRae the younger as oil leather dressers at Mitcham Common as William McRae and Son, was dissolved on 31 December 1864, debts due and owing to William McRae the elder (*London Gazette*, 11 April 1864).

William and George McRae, leather manufacturers of 70 Basinghall Street and Mitcham Common, advertised for sale on 25 April 1866 in the *Public Ledger* to shippers and merchants: Buff hides, chamois skins and gloving leather. Chamois dyed and finished in any colour or shade.

Their partnership was dissolved 15 March 1867 (*London Gazette*, 19 March 1867).

The auction sale by Daniel Watney, auctioneers, by direction of the liquidators of Messrs Overend, Gurney and Co. was advertised for 31 October 1866 (*The Times*, 6 October 1866).

Included was:

Lot 32. A leather dressing works with residence and premises held by William McRae under lease expiring on 29 September 1869, annual rent of £195, a flour mill, house and premises held by Messrs Collis, as yearly tenants and a drug and logwood mill. The three mills sold for £10,000 (*Law Times*, 10 November 1866). The works comprised:

A brick and timber-built mill, boiling house, leather mill and three drying stoves: two lofts over the mill for drying and one for dressing the skins, the machinery which belongs to the vendors is driven by two breast water wheels, about 16ft. diameter. There are two water pokes for rinsing the skins, wheelwright's shop, timber and roofed with felt: drench house, timber and tiled: drying house, brick-built and tiled, blacksmith's shop, large boiler and store houses with drying loft over, press house, store house and office, drying stove of three floors, brick and slated, dry leather warehouse with two lofts, brick, timber and slated.

Detached and at some little distance is a grounding and sorting shop, timber-built and tiled, and garden adjoining. There is a  $\frac{3}{4}$  acre drying ground.

A fire in December 1867 started from overheating of the drying room. Hand engines from Croydon, Mitcham and Merton and the steam engine of the Upper Norwood volunteers attended (*South London Chronicle*, 14 December 1867). Damage was estimated at £20,000. The tannery, engine house and warehouse were completely wrecked.

#### **Messrs James and George McRae, lessees 1871-83 (liquidated).**

The Croydon Local Board of Health purchased the three mills from the liquidators of Samuel Gurney's estate on 15 August 1867 (McGow citing CLSL HEA/1/6). The two leather mills were let to Messrs James and George McRae, tanners and leather dressers for 21 years from 25 March 1871 at rent of £355 per annum. (SA 48/28/7).

A large fire in October 1871 totally destroyed them (*Nottinghamshire Guardian*, 10 November 1871).

The partnership trading as Jas. and Geo. McRae, was dissolved by mutual consent on 30 May 1874, debts etc. to George McRae (*London Gazette*, 5 June 1874).

#### **George McRae, 1874-83.**

George McRae continued at Beddington Corner employing 63 men and 3 boys in 1881.

The Croydon Local Board of Health had the mills auctioned on 21 June 1880, sale Lot 7 consisted of two leather mills and capital residence. The larger of the two mills has been rebuilt in 1872 (SA 48/28/7). (*Former leather mill on the west bank and flour mill on the east bank*).

The mill premises were separate from the house, on two sides of a yard with close entrance gates, and comprised: brick, timber slated and tiled sulphur warehouses. Timber and tiled building of office, store, press and Japanning houses. Brick, timber and tiled carpenter's and blacksmith's shops, and drench house. Large yard with water and liquor pits. The larger mill (*west bank*) which was brick-built and slated was erected in a most substantial manner in 1872 and comprised two spacious floors with store rooms and drying rooms, with brick and timber washing house at the end. Attached to the mill was an overshot water wheel (*overshot* crossed through), about 16 feet in diameter with iron floats.

The whole was let to Messrs James and George McRae, tanners and leather dressers for 21 years, from 25 March 1871 at rent of £355 per annum.

Liquidation proceedings were instituted by George McRae (*London Gazette*, 26 December 1882). He was formerly in partnership with James McRae at 19 Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, City, and the Leather Mills, Beddington Corner and formerly in partnership with William McRae at 21 Addle Street and 70 Basinghall Street, City and the Leather Mills, Beddington Corner. He was bankrupt on 16 June 1883 (*London Gazette*, 25 December 1883).

#### **H. D. Roberts, c.1883 - c.1924.**

Henry David Roberts took over. James McRae had married Georgiana Roberts, Henry's sister. McRae was manager in 1891-97. Roberts died in 1902.

The company manufactured leggings and gaiters by 1885 (KDLT), buff hide, chamois and gloves in 1894 (*BOT Jnl*) and motor gauntlets in 1908.

Croydon Town Council, Beddington Farm Committee in 1888 considered repairs to the mills at Beddington Corner leased to H D Roberts. An outlay of £150 was required to put the mill in good working order. The rent was £315 p.a. with the option of determining the lease on 25 March 1891. (*Croydon Advertiser and East Surrey Reporter*, 20 October 1888). Parcels 196, 199 and 200 on Carshalton tithe award map equated on the 1913, O.S. map, with Mitcham Leather Mills (8.4 acres), Mount Pleasant (1.95 acres), and the Isolation Hospital (5.6 acres), i.e. 16 acres in total. These were formerly the unnamed Cranemarsh Field on the Arundel map.

**Pavlova Leather Co. trading as H D Roberts and Son. 1919-**

The Pavlova Leather Syndicate Limited was voluntarily liquidated (*London Gazette*, 25 June 1918). A new company called Pavlova Leather Company Limited was authorised. The works was extended in 1920 (Cars. UDC 1919-20 p. 213 and *The Leather World*, 1920). The company traded as H D Roberts and Son, chamois and buff, Goat Road, Beddington Corner until c.1924 and as Pavlova Leather Co, Leather Mills, Riverside from 1919-26 using chamois skins (MOL Gazette, 1924).

## **25 FLOUR MILL, LATER LEATHER MILL, BEDDINGTON CORNER**

The mill lay on the Wallington bank of the river Wandle adjacent to, and immediately downstream of, the drug and dye mills. It was accessed from a roadway from the junction of Goat Road and Mill Green Road together with the drug and dye mill. Probably originally a leather mill, it was then a flour mill and subsequently a leather mill. (See section 24 for illustrations).

The 1788 reference suggests the flour mill and the logwood mill were formerly leather mills.

**Owners. Reynolds family. 1788 - c.1840.**

**Tenants. Joseph Bishe and John Ringham, - c.1788.**

A sale of 2 July 1788 from James Scawen to Foster Reynolds (TNA C 54/6846) related to those mills formerly for grinding wood, two leather mills, or corn mill and logwood mill, on the north east side of the river running from Carshalton to Mitcham, together with a moiety or twelve hours daily of the water in the river, on which the mills were situate. All that corn mill, and all those other mills for grinding wood heretofore two leather mills on the north east side of the river running from Carshalton to Mitcham. These mills situated in the Parish of Beddington were formerly occupied by Jacob Papineau, leather dresser and afterwards by Joseph Bishe and John Ringham.

A commission of bankrupt was issued against Joseph Bishe of Beddington Corner, miller, dealer and chapman (*London Gazette*, 5 April 1788 and 23 June 1789).

**Robert Lyon. c.1789.**

Robert Lyon of Wallington, millwright, insured with Sun Fire Office (MS 11936/359, Policy No 555381) on 21 March 1789 a house in Beddington, empty (£1,500). Water corn mill and wood mill adjacent each other with the going gears therein only (£1,000). Five tenements and barn adjacent separate (£450). All timber and tiled.

On 13 May 1791, Foster Reynolds at 1 Plough Court, Lombard Street, linen bleacher, insured (MS 11936/376, Policy No 583816) on a dwelling house only in Beddington in his own tenure (£100). Water corn mill with the going gears belonging, near (£1000). Logwood mill only near separate (£300). Four tenements and barn all adjoining near separate (£3000). All brick and timber or timber and tiled (£100).

On 20 October 1797, William Foster Reynolds of Wallington, miller, insured (MS 11937/19, Policy No 671895) on a water corn mill only situate as aforesaid (three pair of stones) (£1,000). Water wheel standing and going gears, mill stones, wire machines and dressing mills therein. (£400). Water wood mill adjacent and communicating with the above (£200). Water wheels, gears and machinery therein only (£200). Stables, lofts and open cart sheds adjoining near (£200). Stock of materials in stables and lofts (£200) and in cart sheds (£100). In open yard only (£500). All brick and timber or timber and tiled and no stove, kiln or steam engine stove no kiln therein (£500). No stocks nor utensils insured by this policy in the above mills.

**Thomas Reynolds and Jacob Foster Reynolds.**

In 1806, Thomas and J F Reynolds were tenants and proprietors of a logwood mill, corn mill, buildings, garden and field (VHW).

On 8 April 1813, Messrs Reynolds and Co of Wallington, millers, insured (MS 11937/101, Policy No 880993) on a water corn mill situate as aforesaid (£1,500). Water wheel standing and going gears, three pair of mill stones, wire machines and dressing mills therein (£700). Water wood mill communicating with the above (£200). Water wheels, gears and machinery therein only (£200). Stables, lofts and open cart sheds adjoining near (£300). Stock and utensils (£100), (stables and lofts 2 crossed out). All brick, timber and tiled. No steam engine, stove or kiln therein (£500).

**George Chasemore, c.1816-45.**

Messrs T Reynolds and Co of Wallington insured on 21 March 1816 (MS 11937/133, Policy No 916493) on the water corn mill, occupied by George Chasemore (£1,500). Water wheel, standing and going gear, three pair of millstones, wire machines and dressing mills (£700).

William Newton, miller, dwelling at Wallington, baptised a daughter in November 1820. His partnership with George Chasemore, meal-man of Beddington Corner, was dissolved on 27 April 1824 (*The Law Advertiser*, 6 May 1824). Newton owned Upper Mill in Carshalton from 1838-c.1880.

Chasemore, a miller dwelling at Wallington and Augusta baptised children in 1826-28.

On 21 May 1833, William Foster Reynolds of Carshalton House insured on a water corn mill at Wallington, in tenure of Chasemore (£1,500 now £1,600), (MS 11936/537, Policy No 1154686). Water wheel, standing and going gears, three pair of mill stones, wire machines and dressing mills therein only (£700 now £1,200). Also a water chipping mill. All brick and timber and no steam engines, stove nor kiln therein (£3,000 now £4,000).

Chasemore was miller at Beddington Corner mills 1832-42 (directories, Bedd ER and census) and at Carshalton in 1832-34. The 1840 Beddington and Wallington tithe award detailed parcel 297 as G. Chasemore, tenant of T F Reynolds at flour mill, Mill Green Road, parcel 299, Meadow, Mill Green Road and parcel 304, house, G Chasemore. In 1841, Chasemore, 40, was miller of Beddington Corner. Others listed in the 1841 census were millers Robert Fuller, William Harris, Thomas Austin, and George Forman together with miller apprentices John Harris, and Joseph Brown.

Chasemore resided at Beddington Corner in 1845-54 (*London Gazette*, 19 February 1845 p. 525, 23 February 1853 p. 546, 22 February 1854 p. 604) and was the proprietor of, and resident at, Waddon Corn Mill in 1853.

**Charles Bourne, c.1851-64 (bankrupt).**

Charles Bourne, aged 30, was miller at Wallington Bridge in 1841. By 1851, he was master miller of Beddington Corner employing 4 men. Richard Bourne, 57, was a miller there.

Under an indenture, Charles Bourne of Beddington Corner assigned all his estates and effects to executors for the benefit of his creditors (*London Gazette*, 6 April 1852).

Braithwaite in 1853 (p. 198) noted Bourne's flour mill with one 14 HP wheel at Beddington Corner. Bourne, a miller, resided at Beddington Corner in 1861. His son Charles was a millwright.

A corn dealer and miller, formerly of Beddington Corner, Wallington and Mitcham Common, Mitcham, now of Beddington Corner, he became bankrupt by his own petition (*London Gazette*, 31 May 1864).

## **Henry and Charles Collis, 1866.**

The Culvers estate was advertised to be sold by auction on 31 October 1866 by direction of the liquidators of Messrs Overend, Gurney and Co. Lot 32 comprised the flour mill, house and premises held by Messrs Henry and Charles Collis as yearly tenants, at £102.10s. p.a. rent, who had received notice to quit at Michaelmas next [29th September 1867]. The mill was driven by a 14 foot diameter breast water wheel. The property included flour mill premises, paddock and garden. The mill was timber-built and slated on three floors fitted for business, besides office and bran-house, stabling, buildings and premises (Culvers Estate sale 1866).

The Croydon Local Board of Health purchased various the Leather, Drug and Flour Mills from the liquidators of Samuel Gurney's estate on 15 August 1867 (CLSL HEA/1/6).

Collis Bros (Henry and Charles) were listed in 1866 at the Flour Mills, Cherry Orchard Road, Croydon (CGD Croydon). Their extensive mill there was virtually destroyed by fire in 1870 (*Illustrated Police News*, 13 August 1870) and their partnership was dissolved in 1871 with Henry continuing on his own account (*London Gazette* 31 March 1871).

James McRae instructed Thurgood and Martin to sell by auction at the Flour Mill, Beddington Corner on 2 November 1882, the capital machinery and fittings for steam or water power of the mill including a capital steam engine which were to be removed for additions and alterations (*London Standard*, 28 October 1882).

## **25.1 Leather mill**

### **James and George McRae, 1871 - c.1880.**

A large fire in October 1871 totally destroyed the three mills at Beddington Corner (*Nottinghamshire Guardian*, 10 November 1871). In 1880, it instructed the auction sale of the freehold estate in Beddington Parish and the Hamlet of Wallington comprising three mills with waterpower, Wallington Cottage, Mill Green Lodge, a builders yard etc.

The sale particulars of three mills to be sold on 21 June 1880 described Lot 7 as two large leather mills and a capital residence. These were the leather mill on the west bank and the former flour mill on the east bank. Crossing the stream was the other mill which was substantially built of brick, timber and slated, comprising four floors, with doors on the first floor opening with steps into the yard. Adjacent and communicating with this mill was a range of capital and slated workshops and storage and a two-stall stable with loft over. Access to the mill was by a roadway from Beddington Corner. Let to Messrs James and George McRae, tanners and leather dressers for 21 years from 25 March 1871 at rent of £355 per annum (SA 48/28/7).

In 1882, Thurgood and Martin, auctioneers, were instructed by James McRae to sell by auction the Flour Mills, Beddington Corner on 2 November 1882 with the surplus machinery and fittings for steam or water power including the capital steam engine which was to be removed for additions and alterations (*London Standard*, 21 and 28 October 1882).

The 1913 O.S. map shows the buildings.



## **26 LEATHER, DRUG AND LOGWOOD MILLS, WALLINGTON, BEDDINGTON CORNER**

### **26.1 Leather mill**

#### **Jacob Papineau. Died c.1738-1760.**

Jacob Papineau of Beddington parish, leather dresser, on 17 February 1738 insured with Sun Fire Office (MS11936/53, Policy No 79847) on his dwelling house in the parish (£60), and on his two leather mills under one roof with the offices adjacent and the going gears and materials therein (£400) in the parish and in his own occupation. He again insured on 8 July 1757 (MS 11936/120. Policy No 158296).

The will of Jacob Papineau of the parish of St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey, leather dresser received PCC probate on 20 June 1760.

#### **Joseph Bishe and John Ringham, c.1780-87.**

The flour mill and the logwood mill were formerly leather mills in Beddington Parish formerly in the occupation of Jacob Papineau, leather dresser and afterwards of Joseph Bishe and John Ringham (PRO C54/6846, 2 July 1788). A commission of bankruptcy against Joseph Bishe put the mill in the tenure or occupation of assignees. Bishe mills, owned by J Scawen, were land taxed by Wallington in 1780-87.

### **26.2 Drug and logwood mill**

Logwood was imported from the Caribbean. It was ground in the logwood mill employing an edge runner mill, grinding, chipping and rasping machinery. Chips or their extract were used for dyeing.

#### **Reynolds family. 1788 - c.1838.**

The sale dated 2 July 1788 by James Scawen to Foster Reynolds (TNA C 54/6846) of the corn mill and those mills for grinding wood heretofore two leather mills, or corn mill and logwood mill, on the north side of the water, stream or river running from Carshalton to Mitcham, together with a moiety or 12 hours daily of the water in the river. All that corn mill, and all those other mills for grinding wood heretofore two leather mills on the north east side of the river running from Carshalton to Mitcham. All yards, buildings, appurtenances etc. All lying in Beddington. Heretofore in the occupation of Jacob Papineau, leather dresser and afterwards of Joseph Bish and John Ringham.

Robert Lyon of Wallington, millwright, insured with Sun Fire Office (MS 11936/359, Policy No 555381) on 21 March 1789 on a house in Beddington, empty (£150), a water corn mill and wood mill adjacent each other with the going gears therein only (£1000), five tenements and barn adjacent separate (£450). Timber and tiled. He died 27 December 1804 and his PCC will was proved on 5 January 1805.

Foster Reynolds at 1, Plough Court, Lombard Street, linen bleacher, on 13 May 1791 insured (MS 11936/376, Policy No 583816) on a dwelling house at Beddington in his own tenure and a water corn mill. Also a logwood mill near, separate from the water corn mill (£300). Four tenements and barn all adjoining near separate (£3000). All brick and timber or timber and tiled (£100). He died in 1797.

The logwood mill was insured by the Reynolds in 1797 and 1813/16/33. William Foster Reynolds of Wallington, miller on 20 October 1797 insured (MS 11937/19, Policy No 671895).

Reynolds and Co of Wallington, millers on 8 April 1813 insured (MS 11937/101, Policy No 880993). Messrs Thomas Reynolds and Co of Wallington on 21 March 1816 insured (MS 11937/133, Policy No 916493).

### **William Yorke.**

William Yorke was the tenant in 1816.

### **Joseph Yorke.**

In 1832-34, Joseph Yorke was listed as 'and dyewood mills', Carshalton (Pigot).

William Foster Reynolds of Carshalton House on 21 May 1833 insured (MS 11936/537, Policy No 1154686). No tenant was listed. It was described as a water wood mill adjacent to the water corn mill and communicating with it (not communicating in 1816) (£200 but £300 in 1816). Water wheels, gears and machinery therein only (£200, but £300 in 1816). Stables, lofts and open cart sheds adjoining near (£200, but £300 in 1813). Stock of materials in said stables and lofts (£200). In said cart-sheds only (£100). In open yard only (£500, but not in 1813). All brick and timber or timber and tiled (all brick, timber and tiled in 1813) and no stove, kiln or steam engine stove no kiln therein (£500).

The 1806 valuation of Wallington listed Thomas and J F Reynolds as tenants and proprietors of logwood mill, corn mill, buildings, garden and field. William Foster Reynolds died in 1838.

### **Aitken family, c.1839 - c.1921.**

Richard Aitken was a drug grinder in 1839-40 (Pigot) The Beddington and Wallington tithe award, 1840, shows that he held parcel 298, drug mills at Mill Green Road. He was listed for mill and premises in 1841 (Bedd ER). He died in 1849.

Mary Ann Aitken, widow, continued as drug and dye woods grinder there from 1851-78 (census, Kelly, PO and Warren). She died in 1889.

In 1853 Braithwaite (p. 198), noted Mr Aitken's dye and drug mill with one wheel of 12 HP, height above Trinity High Water Mark 64ft. 2ins.

*The Times* (6 October 1866) advertised an auction sale on 31 October 1866 for The Culvers Estate by direction of the liquidators of Messrs Overend, Gurney and Co, freehold estate. Included were drug and logwood mills held by Mrs Aitken, the leather mill and the flour mill.

Lot 32 described the mill as driven by a breast wheel of about 16ft diameter, in immediate proximity to the mills just described. It was timber-built and tiled containing the usual fittings and machinery for the trade, all of which (with exception of the sifting bin), belonged to the landlord. There was a stable, wagon hovel, premises and garden which were held by Mrs. Mary Aitken, under lease determinable on 29 September 1869 at the annual rent of £132 10s, the landlord paying all rates and taxes (Culvers Estate sale 1866).

The lands and premises were described:

76, Part of Mill Green. 77, Mill paddock. 78, Drug mill and premises. 79, Flour mill and premises. 80, Yard and buildings. 81, Gardens. 82, Leather dressing works, house, garden and premises. 83, Drying shed, garden, &c. 84, Drying ground. 85, River.

Mr. W. McRae. Leather dressing works, house, &c	Rent p.a. £195 0. 0.
Messrs. Collis. Flour mill, premises and paddock	Rent p.a. £102 10. 0.
Mrs. Aitken. Drug and logwood mills and premises	Rent p.a. £132 10. 0.

The Croydon Local Board of Health purchased various lots including the Leather, Drug and Flour Mills (Mills 17, 18 and 19) from the liquidators of Samuel Gurney's estate on 15 August 1867 (CLSL HEA /1/6).

Henry Herbert, a 19 year old millwright, was dragged into machinery and died of his injuries (*Liverpool Mercury*, 24 January 1871).

In November 1871, a large fire totally destroyed the three mills at Beddington Corner, occupied by W McRae, a leather dresser, and Mrs Aitken's drug mill and stables. Water was shut off to the drug mill at 10:30 p.m. and the mill closed. Flames reached the old flour mill which belonged to Croydon Local Board of Health (*Nottinghamshire Guardian*, 10 November 1871). Machinery and water wheels were destroyed. They were only part insured (*Shields Daily Gazette*, 8 November 1871).

Coleman's quote for £749 was accepted for the erection of a new drug mill and stables (*The Building News and Engineering Journal* and *The Mechanics Magazine*)

The Croydon Local Board of Health instructed the auction sale of the freehold estate which comprised the three water-mills, Wallington Cottage, Mill Green Lodge, a builders yard etc. The sale particulars on 21 June 1880 described Lot 8 as the capital drug and logwood mill as a substantial brick and slated building of one floor, with double doors on two sides. It had an overshot wheel about 16 feet in diameter. Also a timber and tiled chipping shed, and on the opposite side of the yard, a capital 5-stall stable and loft over. The whole was let on lease to Mrs Mary Anne Aitken for a term of 21 years from 25 March 1871 at a rent of £110 per annum (SA 48/28/7).

The mill failed to find a buyer and the drug and logwood mill were offered for auction in 1886 (McGow citing *Croydon Advertiser*, 8 August 1885. Report of case Bidder v. Bridges; evidence of Richard Cobden Aitken).

The partnership between Mary Ann Aitken and Son was dissolved (*London Standard*, 15 April 1899) and on 11 April 1899, Croydon Corporation gave a 25 year lease to Richard Cobden Aitken and Alexander William Aitken for £113 p.a. stipulating the drug mill with its 16ft. x 5ft. 9in. water wheel should have the right to the water from midnight until noon and the leather mill opposite from noon until midnight (CLSL DS 70).

M. A. Aitken and Son operated as drug and dye wood grinders from 1882-1919, also listed as chemical manufacturers from 1898-1921 (Kelly and Pile).

In 1891, another Mary Ann Aitken of 2, Crieff Villas, was dye wood chipper, dye grinder and manufacturing chemist employing 12 men. Richard Aitken, of 1 Crieff Villas was a dye wood chipper and drug grinder.

The partnership between Richard Cobden Aitken, Mary Ann Aitken and Louisa Sophia Aitken, dye and drugwood grinders and chemical manufacturers, as Mary Ann Aitken and Son at Beddington Corner, was dissolved on 31 December 1898, debts due and owing to Richard Cobden Aitken (*London Gazette*, 14 April 1899). Richard Cobden died 24 November 1902 aged 58, Louisa Sophia died in the second quarter of 1905 aged 56 and Mary Ann died in the first quarter of 1912 aged 65. They were listed as drug grinders and manufacturers of chemicals in 1901 living at 1, Crieff Villas.

Richard Norman Aitken took over the lease on 20 May 1903. He was a drug and spice miller living in Park Road, Wallington in 1911.

A. Lambert told Dr. Peatling that the large grinding stones, which he had for many years at Beddington and at the mill near Mr Dingwall's at Shepley House, originally were at Bridge's powder mill at Ewell where they ground sulphur for gunpowder. On leaving Hackbridge Mill in about 1905-6, he sold them to the Aitkens at Beddington Corner for drug grinding (Peatling under Mills Butter Hill).

On 26 November 1908, a fire at the drug mills of Messrs Aitken and Son was caused by ignition of sulphur during grinding. The fire brigade extinguished the fire, but the drug room, a brick building with an iron roof, and the machine were 30% destroyed (*The Chemist and Druggist*). The building was insured.

On 27 March 1917, a fire was discovered in the roof of the main building used as an engine, grinding and store room and the flames spread rapidly. Part of the works was destroyed and there was extensive damage (*Oil Colour Trades Journal*, Vol 51, 1917).

Unlisted by Pile in 1920, Messrs Aitken were listed by Kelly as chemical manufacturers, chemists, and drug and wood grinders in 1921.

From 1919-23, Aitken lived at 'Thursley', Butter Hill, Carshalton and was at the factory there in 1919, selling its mill stones and machinery in 1920.

## **27 CALICO BLEACHING AND PRINTING MILL, BEDDINGTON CORNER**

The mill was not on the main river but lay within lot 26 on the 1866 auction sale plan of Culvers Estate. In the late 18th and early 19th centuries it was a bleaching and calico printing mill with two water wheels, a horizontal windmill and extensive buildings. A builder's yard with a water-powered saw mill followed, and later the site became a peppermint and lavender distillery in the late 19th and early 20th century. See section 24 for the 1866 Culvers Estate auction sale plan.

**John Cookson and Co. Whitsters or Bleachers.**

**John Cookson, John Collinson and Thomas Gataker. Partnership dissolved 1792.**

Cookson paid land tax in Wallington for a house etc. from 1782-92, described as land late Ansell in 1783.

On 30 May 1786, John Cookson of Beddington Corner, whitster, insured with Sun Fire Office (MS 11936/33, Policy No 518740) on his dwelling house only, brick and tiled (£1000). Boiling house, water mill house, smoothing house adjacent each other near (£200). Going gears therein (£400). Coppers and utensils therein (£150). Drying room, starching room and building over the washing land adjacent each other separate (Stoves therein) (£150). Utensils and stock (horse mill included) (£50). White warehouse only separate being No 1 (£50). Utensils, stock and goods in trust therein (£1000). House and warehouse adjacent near in his own tenure (£300). Utensils, stock and goods in trust therein (£1,000). Stable, cart-houses, cow-houses and lumber room all adjacent separate (£50). All brick, timber and tiled except as above. Total £4,700.

Edwards, c.1789, noted that the common ended at Beddington Corner. On the south side of this common, about 1 furlong to the right (west) of the road, Mr Cookson had a genteel house at which he carried on whitsterring (bleaching the linen for the calico printers).

The bleaching business lately carried on by John Cookson, John Collinson and Thomas Gataker under the firm of John Cookson and Co at Wallington and Carshalton was dissolved on 29 February 1792 by mutual consent with debts and demands to William Carel at Wallington (*London Gazette*, 28 February 1792). A commission of bankrupt was then issued against John Cookson, bleacher, dealer and chapman (*London Gazette*, 21 June 1792).

The leasehold estate at Wallington was offered for sale on 1 August 1793, late in the occupation of John Cookson and Co, bleachers, with valuable plant (SA 48/20/1). Included were a brick built dwelling house, a shrubbery, pleasure and kitchen gardens, orchard and small field adjoining the whole enclosed by folding gates leading to a spacious yard, in which was erected a horizontal wind and water mill, with drying house, mill houses, copper house, smoothing house, sour house, framing room, two large warehouses, starching house, wagon house, stabling for seven horses, compting house, store room, like room, granary, piggery etc.

The whole occupied c.11½ acres and was held for a term, twenty-four years and a quarter of which were unexpired at Midsummer last, subject to the net rent of £100 p.a.

The plant consisted of:

Copper House. Three coppers as fixed, with iron and brick work, and lead curb, fixed. Erections of wood stage for goods and the stage round the copper. About 160 feet of large

lead pipe, with cock to great copper from the Lees Room. A set of blocks to large copper, runners, guide wheel, and rope. A rack and pinion with brass couplings, bolts and nuts. A pulley and beam to support ditto. A square fir back, with brass valve and pipe, and the soaking tub under the floor.

Mill House. A trunk to convey the water to the pump. Oak back lined with lead.

A water trough from the back to the stocks. Lead pipe, three brass cocks. About 58 feet of 2 inch and about 6 feet of 4 inch ditto, a little more or less. A cupboard for brushes.

Smoothing House. A black marble smoothing stone and brickwork under ditto.

Sour House. A large lead sour kettle, with iron work and curb. Three water rails and winch fixed. A small back lined with lead, iron, and brickwork of a copper. A platform, and six reels with iron gudgeons.

Framing Room. Two cast iron cockles. Iron bar. Foot frame over the cockle, and brick flue round. Cast iron cylinder, with bar and iron work.

Muslin and Brown Warehouse. Wrought iron press, with screw and nut, keep plate, lever and oak frame. Twelve stout press boards. One hundred and eighty cambric ditto. A black marble smoothing stone fixed. A folding frame, runner and stick. A small press with iron screw.

White Warehouse. A double screw wood press, iron work and lever.

Starching House. With lining and pavement. A branch of lead pipe and cock.

Lees Room. About 140 feet of lead pipe from the stocks, to and round the room. 9 round vats and bearers. 2 square ditto and covers. 2 lead drip pans, bearers and standards, to support the long vat.

Yard. Fir trough from the ditches in the field, to feed the water wheel in the new mill pave? near 30 yards long.

Field and Orchard. Watch box glazed. Foot bridge about 20 feet long and hand rail. A bridge by old mill house. A semi-circular iron gate, with wood work as fixed. All the trunks and slip bridges. 3 pair of bank steps.

Mill Work. 18 foot water wheel. Iron brass work, carriage, etc. Horizontal shaft with 2 wheels, brass and iron work and carriage. Horse spur wheel, and face wheel on the arms. Crown wheel, with cranks, as fixed. A wash wheel shaft, face wheel, frame and carriage. A beating engine, with tumbling shaft and beaters, as fixed. Tumbling shaft, 2 wheels, one spur and one face wheel. Topil shaft, 2 wheels, one spur and one face wheel. A pair of squeezers, with one cast iron wheel. A pair of pumps, cranks and levers. One wheel rod complete, with a lead suction pipe. Upright shaft, with 3 wheels to the horse wheel, brass work carriage. One pair of stocks, iron and brass work and carriage.

New Mill House. One pair of stocks and two pair of squeezers, three wood wheels and frames. Close bucket, water wheel and shaft, and face wheel to raise water. Upright shaft with 3 wheels to horse wheel, brass work and carriage. New horizontal wind and water mill and drying house.

A horizontal wind and water mill was a combined water and windmill. Farries and Mason reproduced a small undated engraving showing a horizontal mill near Mitcham Common, the original being in a grangerised Manning and Bray in Croydon Library. As horizontal mills were never common it is likely that this was the machine on the bleaching field.

In 1794, Cookson was tenant at will of a water mill in Carshalton, which was sold by the assignees of George Barnes, also bankrupt.

**Robert Reynolds and Thomas Chesson. Calico printers, -1799 (bankrupt).**

A commission of bankrupt was issued against Robert Reynolds and Thomas Chesson, late of Beddington Corner, co-partners, calico printers (*London Gazette*, 3 September 1799).

**William Ansell, Thomas Chesson and Stephen Stevens, -1802 (partnership dissolved).**

The partnership between William Ansell, Thomas Chesson and Stephen Stevens, calico printers at Beddington corner, was dissolved by mutual consent on 5 August 1802 (*London Gazette*, 3 August 1802). In 1802-4, Ansell, Chesson and Stevens were listed (Holden).

**Edward Barr Dudding, Thomas Chesson and Stephen Stevens, 1802-9.**

Oakley and Dudding advertised as Furniture Printers to Her Majesty at 67 New Bond Street in 1801 (*Morning Chronicle* 24 November 1801). In 1805, Mr Dudding announced that Mr (George) Oakley resigned his share of the Printed Furniture Warehouse which then became Dudding and Nelson who advertised prints for furniture at their retail warehouse at 72 New Bond Street. New patterns of Egyptian and other fashionable furnitures were received daily (*Morning Post*, 26 February 1805).

The 1806 valuation of Wallington listed manufactory and bleach grounds with two houses and gardens occupying 11 acres, value £168. J Phillips noted that the Cookson site sale inventory gave an area of 11½ acres, similar in size to that operated by Dudding, Chesson and Stevens in 1806. The presence of a second house links the two documents. They were listed in 1808 (Holden).

The partnership between Edward Barr Dudding, Thomas Chesson and Stephen Stevens of Beddington, calico printers was dissolved, the business to be carried on by Edward Barr Dudding and Thomas Chesson, with claims to Dudding and Chesson at their counting house at Beddington (*London Gazette*, 16 September 1809).

**Edward Barr Dudding and Thomas Chesson, 1809-16.**

In 1816, Dudding of 72 New Bond Street informed the public that he was disposing of his stock of cotton furnitures considerably below under prime cost together with his printing blocks and the lease (*Morning Post*, 5 January 1816). Chesson and Stevens paid land tax in 1827.

Batt's Farm included Cookson's Mead, nearly 20 acres, in 1828, suggesting that Cookson's Mead was by then now farmland (SA 2361/2/4). The bleaching works buildings were absent from the 1840 Beddington and Wallington tithe award map.

The 1847 Carshalton tithe award map showed Cookson's Meadow, parcel 188, on the Carshalton bank and it was still so called in 1891 (SA 2361/2/5). Cookson also operated on 20 acres of meadow land across the river in Carshalton and the field name survived.

## **27.1 Builder's yard with saw mill**

**Buck family, c.1851 - c.1876.**

John Buck, bricklayer, and George Buck, his son, carpenter, both master craftsmen, were at Beddington Corner 1851-61. George, builder, was listed in 1861-76.

Daniel Watney was directed by the liquidators of Messrs Overend, Gurney and Co to sell by auction on 31 Oct 1866 the freehold Culvers Estate. Lot 26, No 65 was on Mill Green and comprised three dwelling houses: also builders yard and premises including bricklayers shed and plumbers shop, brick and timber-built and tiled: timber shed: saw-pit shed, roofed with tiles: large carpenters shop: smith's shop with lean-to coal shed and nail room, timber-built and tiled. Saw mill, timber and tiled, driven by an undershot wheel. The occupier was John Buck. The plan shows this unnamed on a canal east of the drug and dye mills and south-east of Crieff Villas (Culvers Estate sale 1866).

In 1873, at George Buck's building works at Beddington Corner, John Waterman, late landlord of the Goat Inn, was working in the shed where there was a circular saw worked by a water-wheel. He neglected to stop the saw when shifting the gear below the saw bench and suffered a severed thigh bone and other injuries from which he recovered after surgery (*Croydon Advertiser*, 1 February 1873).

In 1880, a property sale included the painter and glazier's shop, saw mill, workshops, stables and market garden (SA 48/28/7). The Bucks are absent from the 1881 Beddington census.

## **27.2 Peppermint and lavender distillery.**

The distillery on an eastern branch of the river Wandle lay between Mill Green Road and Wood Street. Comparison of the 1866 Culvers Estate auction sale plan with the 1913 OS map shows the Peppermint and Lavender Distillery site to be the same as the Culvers Estate sale plot 65 (builder's yard, saw mill and premises) and plot 66 (fruit garden and orchard). A building is shown astride the Canal in 1866 (plot 69). The 1913 building is smaller and the saw mill buildings have gone.

### **James and George Miller, c.1886-1913.**

George Miller farmed 200 acres (Batt's Farm) employing 16 men and 3 boys, and James Miller, farmed 90 acres in 1881.

W. J. Bush acquired Potter and Moore's lavender distillery at Figgs Marsh in 1886 and moved copper stills to their new works at Batsworth Road, Mitcham: part of the distillery was acquired by J and G Miller and re-erected at Wood Street, Beddington Corner (Montague 2012 p. 96).

From 1887-1914 they were described in directories as market gardeners, herb growers and distillers of essential oils at Beddington Corner, Mitcham, largest growers of white peppermint in 1890, claiming to have the largest and oldest peppermint stills in Surrey.

On 6 September 1908, a fire occurred at the distillery of Messrs J and G Miller. Overheating of a flue was believed to be the cause, the fires at the distillery having been at full pressure during the week (*Chemist and Druggist*). The distillery used old-fashioned fire stills.

Another fire broke out in their peppermint distillery in 1915. Three large stills and a boiler were damaged at a cost of £1,000 (*Manchester Evening News*, 8 December 1915).

### **Holland's Distillery (Essential Oils) Limited. 1913-72.**

Holland's Distillery (Essential Oils) Limited was incorporated as a private limited company on 3 January 1913. They acquired J and G Miller in 1913. George Miller, grower and distiller of peppermint and lavender, died in 1922.



Holland's Distillery (Essential Oils) Ltd at 37-39 Wood Street and J and G Miller Distillery (Essential Oils) at Beddington Corner were used as company names thereafter, both listed in the 1930s and 1957.

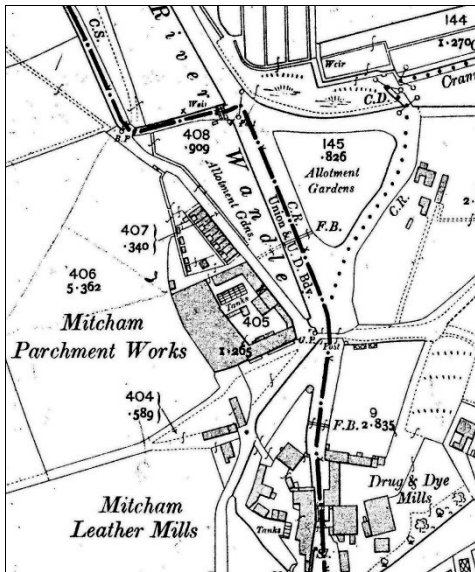
The *Gardener's Chronicle and New Horticulturist* for 1929 described a visit. Distillation was effected in copper stills holding around a ton of material. Direct heating was avoided to prevent charring of the plants with disastrous effect on the aroma of the oil. The receivers, for collection of the water retaining the precious oil runs, were enclosed in locked cages to prevent tampering and give assurance to the mint farmers.

From 1920-29, Holland's Distillery (Essential Oils) Ltd was at 38 Mill Green Road (Pile). In 1927 the office was at 4, Queen Street Place, EC4, the distillery at Mitcham and the warehouse at Southwark, while from 1934-1937 the distillery was at 37-39 Wood Street, distillers of Mitcham peppermint.

The offices were moved to 26 Denman Street, London Bridge in 1930, and then to their distillery at 37-39 Wood Street, Mitcham in 1933 (*Chemist and Druggist*).

The wheel and much original machinery survived until 1965 (Bayliss p. 30).

## 28 WANDLE TANNERY, LATER MITCHAM PARCHMENT WORKS, BEDDINGTON CORNER



Mitcham Parchment Works from the 1913 Ordnance Survey map.

### 28.1 Tannery

Raw hide was converted into leather by steeping in liquid containing tannin, usually derived from oak bark.

#### **McRae.**

Braithwaite in 1853 (p. 198) reported a large tan yard belonging to Mr McRae where there was a waste sluice and an overfall at the mill head. The wastewater passed at the back of the washing houses and pits and was joined by the tail water of the small wheel. Pollution resulted from lime, chloride of lime and skin fragments.

#### **James and John McRae. Partnership dissolved 1868.**

A car-man in the service of Messrs McRae, tanners of Beddington was charged in 1862 with stealing oats from his employer. James McRae said he had been in their service for 1 year 9 months (*Morning Chronicle*, 17 January 1862).

The tannery shown on the 1867 O.S. map as parcel 98 equates with parcel 405, Mitcham Parchment Works site in Carshalton on the 1913 edition. The partnership between James and John McRae as tanners, curriers and leather sellers at 46, Bermondsey Street and Mitcham Common under the style of James and John McRae was dissolved by mutual consent on 31 December 1868, debts to John McRae (*London Gazette*, 5 January 1869).

#### **John and James McRae, c.1869 - c.1874.**

John and James McCrae, were tanners at Wandle Tannery in 1869-74 (Warren and Gray, and Ward). James died in 1876.

Frederick Tanner Laurence at the Hop Exchange, auctioneers, advertised for sale the plant, fixtures, machinery and lease of the Wandle Tannery, Mitcham on 12 September

1877 together with a large, valuable and varied assortment of leather (*London Standard*, 10 September 1877).

Six months later WA Blakemore, auctioneers, advertised the sale of the plant and machinery of the Wandle Tanyard (*London Standard*, 13 March 1878).

The auction was withdrawn on this day, (*London Evening Standard*, 13 March 1878).

It comprised;

A 16 HP steam engine with 9 foot flywheel by Wedlake and Dendy, two Cornish boilers, one by Garrett and Sons, a condenser by Morton, an expensive tan pressing machine, two rolling machines, a pumping machine, two forcing and one lift pumps, two bark mills, shafting and riggers, a lathe, a large quantity of hot water pipes, fir poles, striking beams, scales and weights, a 10 ton weighbridge by Hart and useful plant, tools and timber.

### **George McRae, 1874-83 (bankrupt).**

George McRae, tanner and leather dresser, was at Wandle Tannery and 19 Bury Street, City in 1874 and sole and boot and shoe maker in 1880 (KDLT). He was adjudged bankrupt on 16 June 1883 (*London Gazette*, 25 December 1883).

The Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice (*Collis v. McRae*) in relation to William McRae, deceased, ordered the auction sale of the Wandle Tannery in two lots by Thurgood and Martin, auctioneers (*The Nottinghamshire Guardian*, 20 July 1883).

Large and valuable freehold premises consisted of covered and open yards, warehouses, drying lofts etc., fitted complete with steam machinery, with possession on completion of purchase by arrangement with the tenant if desired, let on lease at a rent of £80 p.a.

Also freehold yard and large drying sheds adjacent known as the limepits. Possession was by arrangement with tenants if desired.

### **Thomas Alexander and Co. 1874-80.**

Alexander and Co. were sole leather tanners at Wandle Tannery Works or Beddington Corner Mills in 1874-80 (Kelly and Ward). The *London Gazette* (2 November 1877) gave notice for claims on the estate of Thomas Alexander, deceased, who died September 1877, late of 49 Holland Road, Kensington and of the Wandle Tannery, Mitcham. In 1885 Seyd reported the liquidation of John McPherson, Mary Reid and William Alexander at the Leather Mills.

### **Edwin McRae and Co, Tanners, c.1882-83.**

Edwin's father, John, died 30 December 1882.

Proceedings for liquidation were instituted by Edwin McRae of Wandle Tannery, and 46 Bermondsey Street, tanner, lately carrying on business in the same places in co-partnership with John McRae (his father), now deceased, under the style of Edwin McRae and Co, the said Edwin McRae residing at Hackbridge Cottage (*London Gazette*, 30 January 1883).

The *London Gazette*, (27 March 1883) referred to John McRae, deceased, late of Grange Road, Market Street and Willow Walk and 46 Bermondsey Street and of Wandle Tannery, Mitcham Common and Hackbridge Cottage, Carshalton, tanner.

### **George Gibbs and Sons, c.1885-1911.**

George Gibbs, succeeded by Henry Gibbs, had the Head Office at 29 St. Bride Street from at least 1880 until 1938 or later and occupied Wandle Tannery from c.1885 when

they also had works at 236 Long Lane, Bermondsey (until c.1925) and 76 Deacon Street, Walworth.

George Gibbs and Sons tanners, leather-dressers and merchants, manufactured bookbinding, vellum and parchment, basils, cream calf, Morocco, roans and skivers and coloured hides at Wandle Tannery over the period 1887-1911 (KDLT, Pile and Ward).

In 1898, George Gibbs and Son comprised George, George Arthur, Henry and Herbert Gibbs (SA, LG4/7/8/14).

George Gibbs died in 1911 (*Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, 12 June 1911).

## **28.2 Mitcham Parchment Works**

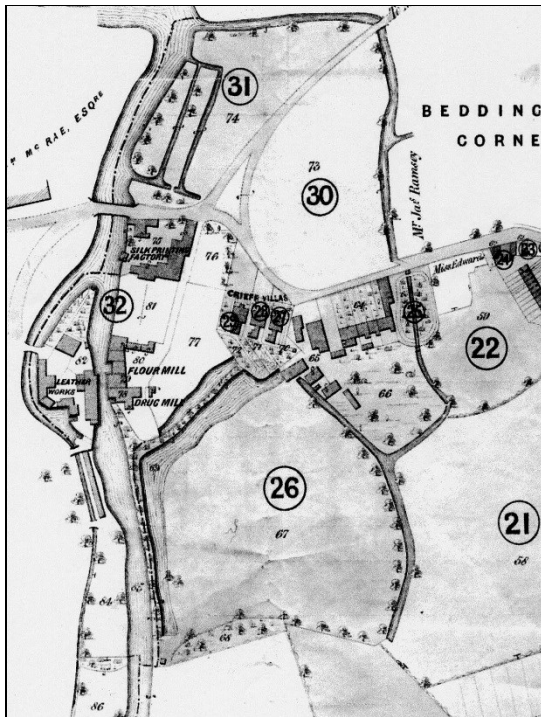
### **Henry Gibbs and Son, 1911-27 or later.**

Wandle Tannery became Mitcham Parchment Works and the company name changed to Henry Gibbs and Son following the death of George Gibbs in 1911. Mitcham Parchment Works was shown on the 1913 O.S. map on the Carshalton side of the river.

At Goat Road until 1927 or later (Pile and *DOE Gazette*) with works at Mitcham Common and Long Lane, Bermondsey, they manufactured vellum and parchment, suede calf, shoe uppers and kips, tanners and dyers of coloured calf, roan, basil, Persian, Morocco, skiver, hide and pigskin leathers for book-binding and all fancy leather trades, leather dressers and tanners (*BOT Labour Gazette* and *U.S. Bureau of Manufactures*).

The Head Office was still at 29 St. Bride Street in 1938 (Marconi).

## 29 CALICO, SILK AND WOOLLEN PRINTERS, BEDDINGTON CORNER



Culvers Estate Auction Sale plan, 1866.

The print works abutted west on the River Wandle, north on Mill Green Road, and east on an access road to the flour and drug mills, and to the south on those mills. Firstly a calico printers, then silk and woollen printers, it was later used for silk printing. The fabric was washed between the various printing stages and a wash wheel appears to have been used. Davidson's works had a small building jutting over the river (see 1866 sale plan above) which was probably the wash house. The wash wheel was probably driven by a water wheel, although this is conjectural. A building fronting Goat Road and abutting the river on the west was probably the house.

### 29.1 Calico print works

#### Joseph Hunt, -1770.

Joseph Hunt of Beddington Corner, calico printer, dealer and chapman was bankrupt in 1770 (*Independent Chronicle*, 14 May 1770).

#### Joseph Hunt and Mitchell Newman, -1780.

Old Bailey proceedings on 21 February 1776 show Mitchell Newman, calico printer of Mitcham, was assaulted. He was said to be an eminent tradesman of Mitcham. Reference was made to him being the partner in trade of Joseph Hunt (*Chester Chronical*, 12 February 1776). A commission of bankrupt was issued against Newman, of Beddington Corner, calico printer, dealer and chapman (*London Gazette*, 25 April 1780).

**John Hatton and James Blake. Partnership dissolved 1781.**

A partnership between John Hatton and James Blake was dissolved in 1781 (*London Gazette*, 9 October 1781).

**John Hatton, William Kennerley and William Thwaits. Partnership dissolved 1797.**

William Kennerley paid land tax for Wallington in 1792 and 1793, William Thwaits in 1790-98 and John Hatton for a house in 1780-1800. The partnership between John Hatton, William Kennerley and William Thwaits of Beddington and Mitcham, calico printers, was on Midsummer Day last dissolved by mutual consent with debts to John Hatton at Beddington, 5 July 1797 (*London Gazette*, 4 July 1797).

**John Hatton, William Thwaits and Thomas Thwaits. Partnership dissolved 1799.**

The co-partnership of John Hatton and William and Thomas Thwaits of Wallington, calico printers, trading as Hatton and Thwaits (or Hatton and Co), was dissolved by mutual consent from 22 June 1799, settlement with John Hatton and William Thwaits who carried on the business (*London Gazette*, 2 July 1799).

**John Hatton and William Thwaits. 1799 - partnership dissolved 1800.**

The partnership between John Hatton and William Thwaits of Wallington, calico printers, was dissolved on 24 June 1800, debts due and from to John Hatton (*London Gazette*, 27 January 1801).

**John Hatton, 1800-2.**

Mr Gibbons of No 3, Bucklersbury, Cheapside offered for sale, on 28 February 1803, on the premises at Beddington Corner, Mitcham Common, by order of the trustees of John Hatton, calico printer, the lease of the property. This comprised:

A very compact, complete calico printing manufactory with two printing shops with 8 tables each, a copper plate shop, a Bengal shop, a copper house and mill, with every suitable building requisite for carrying on calico printing.

Six acres of excellent bleach ground, intersected with ditches, and watered by and immediately on the side of the River Wandle.

The premises were on two leases, for terms of 11 years and 7 years, at rents amounting to £30. Purchasers had the option of taking the utensils, fixtures and stock of drugs at a fair valuation (*Morning Chronicle*, 24 February 1803).

A notice to creditors, if any, of John Hatton, late of Beddington Corner, calico printer to execute the assignment made on 29 December 1802 was issued (*Morning Chronicle*, 21 July 1803). He was listed by Holden in 1802-04.

*The Croydon Advertiser and Surrey County Reporter* published a plan of Beddington Corner and part of Mitcham Common on 18 July 1885 which showed the site of Davidson's factory, formerly Hatton.

**Thwaits and Co. c.1802-9.**

Thwaits and Co was rated for factory and land, late Hatton's, during 1803-09 (Mitcham Rate Books).

**James Clapham. Bankrupt 1816.**

James Clapham of Beddington Corner, calico printer, was subject to a commission of bankrupt (*London Gazette*, 17 February 1816).

Messrs Smiths' and Sindrey advertised the sale on 14 April 1818 of part of the fixtures of a calico printer at Beddington Corner, Mitcham which may relate to this site. The business fixtures included a large water wheel, iron pump and pipes, back lined with lead, a horse wheel, new winches and cradles, new cast iron furnaces and brickwork for coppers etc (*Morning Advertiser*, 13 April 1818).

### **David Dickson and Co. -1835 (retired).**

A legal case of Bidder and Nightingale v Bridges and others at the Royal Courts of Justice concerning common rights on Mitcham Common referred to rate books produced by the vestry clerk of Beddington. In 1831-33, the factory at Beddington Corner was occupied by Dickson and Co, the owner was John Bridges. This was said to be afterwards Davidson's factory. A witness said Thwaites was a former occupier of Davidson's factory (*Croydon Advertiser*, 8 August 1885).

The plant and property of D Dickson at his printing works near The Goat, Mitcham Common, were advertised for sale on 7/8 April 1835 due to his retiring from the business (*Morning Advertiser*, 7 April 1835). These comprised:

Several copper-plate printing presses, a cylinder press, about 180 copper plates in handkerchief and garment patterns, nearly 10,000 blocks, including some of the best and most select designs known in the trade, for furniture, chintzes, blinds and garments in Gothic and other costly patterns patronised by the principal London furniture houses. Printing tables, stages, a callender, squeezers, an indigo mill, a wash mill and a horse mill, three large sized coppers, lead vats, sour kettles and backs. A high pressure, 4 H.P. steam engine, machinery, scales, weights, cradles, winches, casks etc, two carts and effects.

The printing blocks were described as one of the best assortments ever submitted for public sale.

## **29.2 Silk and woollen print works**

### **John Davidson. c.1839-71.**

A fiat of bankruptcy, due to insolvency, dated 1 October 1834 was issued against John Davidson of Garrett Lane, Wandsworth in partnership with John Davis as silk and calico printers, dealers and chapmen (*London Gazette*, 13 January 1835). Davidson was at Beddington Corner by 1839.

John Davidson, silk and woollen printer, was listed at Beddington Corner from 1839-71 (Braithwaite p. 199, Pigot, censuses and directories). In 1840, he occupied the factory, house, buildings and garden, John Bridges being the landowner (Bedd and Wall TA, parcel 295a).

Sixteen men including Charles Davidson, 32, pattern designer, Thomas Pratt, 51, silk printer, and John Lack Freeborn, silk printer labourer were employed in 1851.

Braithwaite, in 1853 (p. 199), observed of Davison's print works, 'the silk goods were principally washed in the river which required a large quantity of water. The works significantly polluted the river Wandle with weekly discharges from the use of 23 cwt of sulphuric acid, 13 cwt of alum, 24 gallons of muriate of tin, chloride of lime, prussiate of potash, nitrate of iron, sulphate of copper and oxalic acid'. No wheel was mentioned.

In 1861, 7 men and 6 boys were employed. John Davidson, 21, was a colour maker.

The auction sale held on 23 October 1866 for The Culvers, The Limes etc., by direction of the liquidators of Messrs Overend, Gurney and Co., included Lot 31, parcel 75, the

premises on Mill Green comprising house, silk printing factory with steaming house, wash house, winch and colour houses, two print shops, carpenter's shop, office and other outbuildings. Also part of Mill Green, (3a 2r 0p). Let annually to John Davison for £20 pa, notice to quit at Michaelmas next (Culvers Estate sale 1866)

The 1871 Wallington census records John Davidson, aged 77, living alone at the 'Old Factory' doing 'dash work' implying the use of a dash wheel for washing printed fabrics in the river. The factory is absent from the 1913 O.S. map.



## **30 DRUG MILL, WILLOW LANE, CARSHALTON**

The complex of Mills covered by sections 30, 31 and 32 were accessed via Willow Lane with a ford to the Carshalton mills. They were all insured by Charles Foster in 1788.

Mill 30 lay on the west (Carshalton bank) and was a water drug mill in 1788.

Mill 31 lay on the west (Carshalton) bank and was a water corn mill in 1788.

Mill 32 lay on the east (Mitcham) bank. It comprised two water drug mills adjoining in 1788. Ultimately these mills were amalgamated to form Deed's Eagle Leather Works.

### **30.1 Drug mill**

#### **Charles Foster, c.1788.**

On 28 March 1788, Charles Foster of Mitcham, miller, insured with Sun Fire Office (MS11936/353, Policy No 542316) on the utensils and stock in his two water drug mills adjoining in Mitcham, £1,000 (Mill 32). In his water drug mill at Carshalton, £400 (Mill 30). Utensils in his water corn mill at Carshalton, £600 (Mill 31.3). Stock in his two granaries adjoining, £200. All brick and tiled.

He died in 1797.

## **31 COPPER MILL, LATER FLOUR MILL, WILLOW LANE, CARSHALTON**

See introduction to Mill 30 and Montague 2012 pages 29-30 and 61-8. The site was in Carshalton as it was on the west side of the original river.

### **31.1 Skinning mill (budge mill)**

A budge mill was named on on this site on Senex's map (1729), Rocque's map (c.1768), and Lingley and Crosley's map (1789-90) and by Edwards, c.1789. Budge is lamb's skin with the wool dressed outwards.

### **31.2 Copper mill**

**Sir Thomas Mackworth. Died 1745.**

Sir Thomas Mackworth, 4th Baronet of Normanton, Rutland, established a new copper mill on the Wandle c.1740 (Montague 1999 p. 14). He was on the committee of the Mine Adventurers' Co. and was associated with Sir Henry Mackworth's Welsh mining and smelting operations.

**William Thoyts, c.1742.**

In March 1743 James Cranmer of Mitcham granted a 7¼ year lease to Sir Thomas Mackworth with the liberty of raising a head of water in my mill-head or canal and Great Pond in Mitcham for £25 a year. He also paid another £1 for passing in common with other tenants along the road between Mitcham Common and the river to his copper mill, past Selby's whiting ground. William Thoyts appears to have been Sir Thomas's sub-tenant (Montague 1999 p. 14).

William Thoyts was rated at £79 paying £1 4s 8d in 1744-45. Soon after 1750 Thoyt moved to premises in Carshalton (Montague 1999 p. 16). He was listed as copper smith of Whitechapel, London in 1761.

**Nathaniel Cooper.**

Was the tenant in 1764 (SHC 303/21/4/1).

**William Myers.**

**Edward Foster.**

Edward Foster was rated, no mill specified, in 1753-66. The mill was now or late Edward Foster in 1764.

Edward was followed by Charles Foster (see below), Both he and his father were millers and millwrights and they were probably responsible for converting the mill from copper to flour.

### **31.3 Corn or flour mill**

**Leaseholders. 1764 – c.1880. or freeholders**

**Archibald Stewart.** On 21 March 1764, Archibald Stewart (leaseholder) and William Myers (owner) of Mitcham Grove sold the lease to Robert Cochran of Mitcham, surgeon, the water mill called copper mill and a small piece of meadow ground in Carshalton at north end of a little meadow now or late in the occupation of Nathaniel Cooper, formerly

part of the same meadow and water or stream of Wandle which shall run along or cross part of Mitcham Common heretofore called Mitcham Heath otherwise Cranmarsh. Now or late Edward Foster (SHC 303/21/4/1)

**Robert Cochran, 1764-68.**

In 1764 the lease of a new copper mill in Carshalton was granted to Robert Cochran, a Mitcham surgeon. He appears to have bought the freehold a few years later (Montague 2012 p. 61).

**Rowland Frye** In 1768, Robert Cochran sold for 5s. to Rowland Frye of Wallington the same property as in 1764. (Montague 2012 p. 61). Rowland Frye died in 1777. Frye had purchased Banstead manor in 1762.

**William Frye**, brother of Rowland Frye, inherited Banstead manor in 1777 and died in 1795.

**Rowland Frye**, nephew of Rowland and William, inherited in 1795 and died in 1801.

**William Morris Newton**, Rowland Frye's nephew, inherited in 1801 adopting the name Frye.

**Elizabeth Frances Spencer**, daughter of William Morris Newton (Frye), inherited in 1820. She married Captain Henry Leigh Spencer, was widowed by 1830 and died in 1847. Correspondence for 1832 exists between solicitors for William Simpson and Mrs Spencer, owner of Mitcham flour mill in occupation of John Searle (Montague 2012 p. 52).

**Sarah Mary Spencer**, daughter of Henry Leigh Spencer and Elizabeth Frances, married Sir Frederick Thomas Fowke in 1849 and died in 1902.

**Sir Frederick Thomas Fowke** (2nd Baronet Fowke of Lowesby, Co. Leics.) was still owner in 1880 and died in 1897.

**Millers**

**Charles Foster, -1797.**

Charles Foster was rated for 1766-96 but the mill was not mentioned. He was assessed as occupier for land tax for a mill in Carshalton, with proprietor William Frye, in 1792 and 1795. On 28 March 1788, as miller, he insured with Sun Fire Office (Policy No 542316/353) on the utensils and stock in his two water drug mills adjoining in Mitcham, £1000 (Mill 32). On his water drug mill at Carshalton, £400 (Mill 3030). Utensils in his water corn mill at Carshalton, £600 (Mill 31.3). Stock in his two granaries adjoining, £200. All brick and tiled. Foster married Mary Constable at Mitcham in 1759. He died in 1797.

**Mary Foster, 1797-1807.**

Malcolm in 1805 referred to Mr [not Mrs] Foster's flour mills (vol 1. p 7). She was rated in 1797-1807 but the mill was not specified.

**Lazonby. c.1808-16.**

William Lazonby married Mary Killick at Mitcham in 1790.

He was rated in Carshalton for the mill from 1808 (when it was late Foster) until 1812.

A partnership between William Aldersey and William Lazonby, millers at Mitcham was dissolved on 25 February 1811 (*London Gazette*, 26 Feb - 2 March 1811).

Land tax records list Frye and William Lazonby in 1810 and Frye and Mary Lazonby in 1815. She or the occupier was rated for the mill from 1813 until 1816.

In 1816, the water corn mill at Mitcham was advertised to be sold with unexpired lease of 7½ years from Michaelmas next. It was described as a modern, powerful mill. It drove 3 pairs of stones and had a 12 foot wide water wheel. Most of the machinery had been erected within a few years. Included were a dwelling house, a foreman's dwelling and land at a low rent. Enquiries to Mr Lazonby at the premises or Mr Lambert, millwright of Carshalton (*Public Ledger*, 6 August 1816). It was readvertised on 23 June 1817.

Messrs Blake advertised the sale on 22 April 1819 on the premises, late Lazonby's Flour Mill, of furniture, various mill implements, weights and scales. Also five draft horses, harness, a narrow wheel flour waggon, a narrow wheel cart and three sack barrows (*Morning Advertiser*, 16 April 1819). This was under an execution from the Sheriff of Surrey.

### **John Leigh, 1817-20, (insolvent).**

John Leigh was rated for the mill, late Lazonby, in 1817 and as Leigh or occupier in 1819. Leigh and Frye were assessed for land tax in Carshalton in 1816 and 1819 and Leigh or occupier in 1821.

John Leigh Junior was named in a petition of insolvent debtors and described as formerly a merchant of Dublin, then corn merchant of Liverpool, then corn merchant of Wallington and other places under the firm of John Leigh Jun. and Co. (*London Gazette*, 5 September 1820).

### **John Searle, 1820 - c.1855.**

John Searle was miller for 1820-47 (rate books, land tax and Pigot). Rate books for 1838-47 show the corn mill was owned by Frances Spencer. The 1847 tithe map listed parcel 187 as house, garden, mill buildings, island and half river, 2a. 3r. 10p., owned by Frances Spencer and occupied by John Searle.

Brayley, in 1850, recorded the flour mill with 3 pairs of stones, the property of Mrs Spencer of Banstead Park and occupied by John Searle. John and son William were millers in 1851.

In 1853, Braithwaite (p. 200) recorded Searle's corn mill with one wheel at 28 HP, height above Trinity High Water Mark 58 foot. He died 26 September 1866 aged 85.

### **William Searle, c.1855 - c.1880 (died).**

William Searle, miller of Mitcham Mills, was the assignee in a bankruptcy (*Perry's Bankrupt Gazette*, 24 February 1855). He was executor for his father's will, dated 7 February 1861, in 1866.

In 1861 and 1871, he was a miller of Carshalton. In 1866 *Commercial and General Directory of Croydon* listed him as miller at Willow Lane.

Mitcham Mill (Flour) was shown on the west bank on the 1867 O.S. map.

Searle died on 28 June 1880 aged 65 (*London Daily News*, 3 July 1880) and his mill house in Carshalton was unoccupied the following year.

The flour mill and logwood mill (east bank) were amalgamated c.1880.

## **32 DRUG MILLS, LATER LEATHER MILLS, WILLOW LANE MILL, MITCHAM**

See introduction to site 30 and also Montague 2012 p. 68-72.

### **32.1 Dye mills**

The following account of these is based on Montague 2012 p. 26-30 unless otherwise noted.

William Marr's survey of Mitcham in 1685 showed a colouring mill a few hundred yards downstream of Cranmarsh Common (Mill Green). A roadway led north from the green to the mill. The 1703 map for James Cranmer showed mills astride the river with a nearby house on the north bank of the river. Montague attributed this to Richard Bond, wood grinder.

#### **Richard Bond, -1717.**

Richard Bond was granted a 21-year lease in 1712, by Anne Cranmer, of the colouring mills and 26½ acres of adjacent whiting grounds.

#### **Emma Bond 1717 and Richard Bond 1717– ? Died 1746.**

In 1717 Emma Bond acquired the mills, which were managed by her son Richard Bond. In c.1740–44 Richard Bond leased two houses and two colouring mills, a whiting ground and land and appurtenances.

His will dated 28 June 1746 described him as of Morden, woodgrinder.

#### **John Reeve and John Sargeson.**

John Reeve and John Sargeson took a further lease from Cranmer in 1744 of the messuage on the east side of the mill-head and two mills. Also the colour mills or water mills for the grinding of dyeing wood or making of oil and also one small tenement called a boiling house and the warehouse and other erections and the said mill head to the mill pond etc.

#### **M. Vaulks.**

M. Vaulks was rated for house and mill in 1756 and 1765.

#### **Charles Foster.**

Charles Foster held mills from Cranmer in 1765, and in 1768 the Mitcham poor rate books listed him for mill and house, late Vaulks. On 28 March 1788, Charles Foster of Mitcham, miller insured with Sun Fire Office (MS /353, Policy No 542316) on the utensils and stock in his two water drug mills adjoining in Mitcham, £1,000, (mill 32). In his water drug mill at Carshalton, £400, (mill 30). Utensils in his water corn mill at Carshalton, £600, (mill 31.3). Stock in his two granaries adjoining, £200. All brick and tiled.

#### **Edward Foster.**

Edward Foster, miller, was a prisoner for debt, late of Mitcham (*London Gazette*, 24 June 1794).

#### **Mary Foster.**

Presumably Mrs. E. Foster was Edward Foster's wife Mary. The drug mill was owned c.1797 by Mrs. E. Foster. Mary Foster paid land tax in 1798 and was miller and logwood grinder, Mitcham in 1802 (Holden). She was charged for land tax in 1805-15. On 21

October 1807 she insured (MS 11937/75, Policy No 808886) on her dwelling house situated as aforesaid (£500). Water logwood mill (£1,000). Machinery and fixed utensils therein (£1,000). Stock and moveable utensils (£100). Stable, warehouse, cart-lodge adjoining near (£150). Stock and utensils therein (£100). Bridges and fences near (£50). Total £3,250.

**Mary Foster, Joseph Aldersey, William Aldersey and William Lazonby.**

The trade of grinding dyer's woods carried on by Mary Foster, Joseph Aldersey, William Aldersey and William Lazonby at the colour mill at Mitcham was dissolved 21 January 1807 (*London Gazette*, 24 January 1807).

**John Coppard, c.1815 - c.1822.**

The occupier in 1815-22, John Coppard the elder of Lower Mitcham, drug grinder, dealer and chapman was declared bankrupt in 1822 (*London Gazette*, 4 June 1822). He paid dividends on 21 January 1825.

**Lessee. William York, c.1825 - c.1846.**

William York took over the mill about 1825.

William Simpson inherited the Mitcham estate in December 1828 from his maternal uncle the Rev Richard Cranmer who changed his name from Richard Dixon (*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1867 Jan-June p. 369).

The 1838 survey by Messrs Crawter and Smith shows the same premises as the 1846 Mitcham tithe award with proprietor W Simpson and occupier William York (Turner).

York was a drug grinder at the drug mills near Mitcham Common in 1839-45 (census, Pigot and P.O). The 1846 Mitcham tithe award shows that he occupied parcel 1404, drug mills, yards and buildings, parcel 1405, house, gardens, building and yards and parcels 1407 and 1408, two meadows.

**James Sprules, c.1851 - c.1861.**

James Sprules was a labourer living at Drug Mill Cottages in 1841, and a master drug grinder at the Drug and Wood Mills, Mitcham Common in 1851-55, living at the Drug Mills (census, Gray and Warren and P.O). Braithwaite in 1853 (p. 199) referred to two wheels totalling 30 HP, height above Trinity High Water Mark 58 foot. In 1861 he lived at Drug Mill House, widower, dyewood grinder. Jesse Gray, logwood grinder, lived at Drug Mill Cottage. Sprules died on 11 April 1869, a deceased drug grinder, formerly of Mitcham and late of Morden Road, Merton (*London Gazette*, 4 June 1869).

**William James Heartfield and John Edward Rhodes, c.1861-67.**

William James Heartfield, drug grinder, lived in Old Factory House, Mitcham in 1861. Heartfield and Rhodes were drug grinders at Mitcham Common in 1866 (CGD Croydon). John Edward Rhodes, logwood and drug grinder and engineer, was bankrupt by a petition of bankruptcy filed 8 April 1867 and discharged 14 June 1867 (*London Gazettes* 12 April and 12 July 1867). He was an engineer and gas fitter in 1871.

The logwood mill is shown on the east bank on the 1867 O.S. map.

In 1877, Mrs Rhodes, Commonsides, Mitcham placed an advert addressed to millwrights, engineers and smiths for the sale (cheap through death) of goodwill and plant, dwelling house and roomy premises where the business was still being carried on (*Huddersfield Chronicle*, 3 March 1877).

Notes from the The Simmons Collection describe the logwood mill as a tarred two-storey slated double mill. Western water wheel about 12ft. x 4ft. Low-breast between buildings. Iron with wooden starts, 6 cruciform arms in one piece. Two pit wheels all iron, face geared, the further from wheel is six arm. By the upper part of the wheel the main building is slated. The nearer pit wheel gears to all iron wheel on fair length square shaft, the same wheel gearing to another shaft. From this a belt to shaft into building other side of wheel. Black wooden with brick wall by wheel and pan-tiled roof, which contains a dynamo. Also on the second shaft from the water a loose cog wheel with dogs with iron to wood gears to pump. Also a belt to shaft gearing to wheel loose on shaft with dogs to hydraulic compressor, and on end of shaft beyond belt a pump with dog clutch. Also on the second shaft from water gears to tumbler. Polygonal water shaft. Further pit wheel has all-iron gears to shaft with dog clutch to stocks.

The other wheel is low-breast about 14ft. x 8ft. Iron with wooden starts with three sets of one-piece cruciform arms and an all-iron gate. Has square shaft with four projectors on end of stocks (leather pounding arrangements). All wheels have pit wheels on the same side, which makes the east wheel inside building but open ended, (The Mills of Merton: notes from the Simmons Collection).

## **32.2 Leather mills**

### **Mitcham Leather Mills.**

#### **James McRae, 1875-83 (liquidation).**

The logwood mills, a messuage, cottages and land were leased on 26 April 1875 by William Simpson to James McRae, tanner, for 21 years (SHC 298/2/30). In 1878-80, McRae's at Mitcham Leather Mills manufactured saddles and harnesses (KDLT). In 1882 they dressed buff hide, chamois and deer skin and manufactured white patent and enamelled hide (Kelly).

The leather mills were amalgamated with the neighbouring flour mill on the Carshalton bank c.1880.

By 1881, McRae employed 65 men and 7 boys. James and William McRae, trading as J W McRae and Co, and James and George McRae, trading as J and G McRae, both went into liquidation in 1883. James McRae instituted his own liquidation (*London Gazette*, 25 December 1883).

#### **Eagle Leather Works.**

This was an amalgamation with Willow Lane Flour Mill.

#### **Messrs John Simpkin Deed and Sons. 1884 - c.1960's.**

In 1884 Messrs John S Deed and Sons purchased the lease of Mitcham Leather Mills, formerly occupied by James McRae (*Furniture Gazette*, 2 May 1884 p. 434).

#### **Deed's pre-Beddington Corner history.**

John S Deed was established in 1780. In 1851, they were at Little Newport Street, Leicester Square and then, in 1855, they moved to 451 New Oxford Street which had increased facilities. By 1859, they had recently purchased smaller adjacent premises in Arthur Street (*The Builder*).

On 25 December 1878, the partnership between John Simpkin Deed, Martin Deed and Alfred Deed under the firm of John S Deed and Sons was dissolved so far as concerned

John Simpkin Deed. The continuing partners were Martin and Alfred Deed (*London Gazette* issue 24716, p. 3134, 2 May 1879).

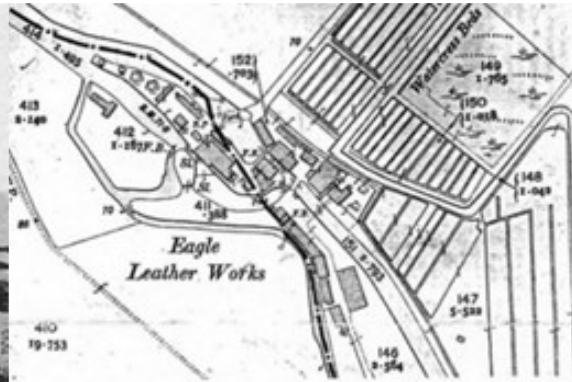
During this period, John S Deed manufactured many of the products later still made during their time at Beddington Corner.

In 1888 *Wyman's Commercial Encyclopaedia* reported that during some of the recent wars Messrs Deed and Sons turned out large quantities of un-dyed wool skins for the protection of soldiers in the field against the inclemency of winter weather. On one occasion, they produced a thousand skins daily for this purpose and could do twice this in addition to their usual production of almost every sort of leather.

They received prize medals including gold in Paris in 1878 and medals in London in 1851 and 1862, Paris in 1855 and 1867 and New York in 1853.



Deed's Mill, 1913.



O.S. map. Eagle Leather Works.

### **Beddington Corner Works.**

In 1884, they purchased the lease of Mitcham Leather Mills, formerly occupied by James McRae (*The Furniture Gazette*, 24 May 1884 p. 434). Necessary alterations and improvements in machinery were almost complete at the very extensive water-powered premises covering several acres. The firm was prepared to take orders for all descriptions of leather in any quantities.

Its factories were now the Eagle Leather Works, Mitcham, Eagle Tannery, Carshalton, and the Middlesex Leather Works, Arthur Street, London with warehouses at 91 New Oxford Street, London, and at 2a Rutland Street, Leicester.

Eagle Leather Works was at Beddington Corner, Carshalton from 1885-1935 (local directories). In 1901, they received a quote for erecting a frising shop and a hide store at Eagle Leather Works (*The Builder*).

During 1889-98, the Leicester warehouse was at Humberstone Gate. They were at Middlesex Leather Works until at least 1919. They had an additional branch warehouse at Northampton (KDLT) and were still at Eagle Tannery in 1919.

The 1914 O.S. maps showed Eagle Leather Works on the east bank at the end of Willow Lane. There were more buildings on both banks and the site was all one.

A photo from Merton Library Services shows the massive wheel of the Eagle Leather Works (reproduced in Montague 2012 p.65). The two wheels of Deed's Mill were removed and the mill house demolished c.1966.



During the Beddington Corner period (1884 - c.1950) their product range was extensive. It is not clear at which factory different products were made.

They were curriers, fur and skin dressers, hide and skin merchants, leather importers, carriage builders and calf and chamois leather dressers. Products included Morocco and chamois leather and buff hides and enamelled and japanned leather specially finished for extreme climates. Also made were sheep and Angora goat wool skin rugs and leathers, roans, skivers, calf, basils, calf and Russia hides and pig skins finished for bookbinding.

Other items were the new American 'ooze calf' or 'velvet pile' leather in all colours and glazed kid and soft leathers including white buckskins.

Fancy leather goods, upholstery and automotive leather, case and bag hides, enamelled and chamois leather were made as were high grade sole leather, short cut bends suitable for export, pinned and welting shoulders and bellies (KDLT and *British Industries Fair* 1922 and 1947).

## **33 WILLOW MILLS, MITCHAM COMMON**

### **33.1 Calico printing and bleaching works**

In the mid-19th century the works were located on the north side of Willow Lane about mid-way between the river and the railway. The earlier works may have been there but this is less certain.

The following is based on Montague 2012 p. 35-42 and 46-59 unless otherwise noted.

In the first half of the 17th century the Collande family probably used the fields on the north side of Mill Green as a bleach ground. In 1717 the site was being used by Benjamin Middleton.

In 1707, Thomas Selby Jun. rented from Cranmer the whiting or bleaching ground called Bennett's Hole Meadow, the House Close or drying ground, a dwelling house near the whiting ground, a bucking house and outbuildings.

In 1729 Selby leased two more pieces of land on the north side of Willow Lane.

#### **Thomas Kirkham, 1743-45.**

In 1743, Thomas Kirkham leased from Cranmer the house, factory and whiting ground. A commission of bankrupt was issued against Thomas Kirkham of Mitcham, whitster and chapman (*London Gazette*, 5 May 1747).

#### **Thomas Selby. 1745 - d. 1751**

In 1745, Thomas Selby leased for 21 years the house, Marsh Fee lands and the bleaching works. The Willows house was erected on House Close by Thomas Selby Jun. in 1746.

#### **Thomas Reynolds. 1751 - d.1771**

In 1751, Thomas Reynolds leased the Willows, mill, buildings and whiting grounds.

#### **Foster Reynolds. 1771-**

Foster Reynolds, linen bleacher of Mitcham, was married at the Quakers' Meeting House in Margate on 3 May 1774 (*Kentish Gazette*, 4 May 1774).

#### **Richard Burfoot. 1789.**

Richard Burfoot was at the Willows in 1789.

#### **George Sutherland and Co. c.1798-1804 (partnership dissolved).**

Sutherland and Bailey were in partnership at Butter Hill, Carshalton until 1797, after which in 1798 the mill was late Sutherland (rate books). Sutherland had moved to Beddington Corner. Printed calico was stolen from his Mitcham calico grounds (*Morning Post*, 18 March 1801).

His partnership with James Gould of Mitcham, as George Sutherland and Co, calico printers, was dissolved on 14 July 1804 (*London Gazette*, 19 November 1805).

#### **Messrs James Gould and Co. 1805-07.**

The partnership between James Gould, John Thomas Taylor and William Tomson under the firm of Gould, Taylor and Co., calico printers at Mitcham, was dissolved on 30 September 1806, as far as related to John Thomas Taylor who quit the concern (*London Gazette*, 30 Sep 1806).

The partnership between James Gould, John Denis, Thomas Brembridge and William Tomson was dissolved end 1807 (*Morning Post*, 16 November 1807).

The lease of the extensive calico ground, in full working order, at Mitcham Common was advertised for sale on 19 August 1807 by Messrs Gibbons and Jackson by order of the proprietors. The works was now in the occupation of Messrs James Gould and Co. Immediate possession was to be had on taking the water wheel and machinery at a fair valuation. Included were:

A copper-plate shop, a block shop, a building adjacent capable of containing 4 presses and 10 tables more and every requisite building for the business. There were 63 acres of pasture and meadow land, 12 of which were used as a bleaching ground. The whole lay within a ring fence. There was a handsome dwelling house, a kitchen garden, an orchard and a pleasure ground with a profusion of fruit trees. It was held for 9 years unexpired at a very low rent (*Public Ledger and Daily Advertiser*, 27 May and 12 August 1807).

In addition, Messrs Gould, Dennis, Brembridge and Co, the proprietors who were quitting the premises, ordered the sale on 14 September 1807 of 6 capital copper plate presses, 300 engraved copper plates – many new patterns and several thousand prints and grounds. Also printing tables, gum tubs, 60 loads of prime hay, a single horse chaise, a chaise horse, a capital tilted cart, a hay cart, a cart horse and a hackney. Also the stock of drugs (*Public Ledger and Daily Advertiser*, 7 September 1807).

#### **Messrs Bailey and Co. 1811-16.**

The partnership of Benjamin Bailey and J Ryle, calico printers of Mitcham Common was dissolved on 1 May 1811 (*The Tradesman* 1811).

The theft of 5 pieces of chintz from the hooks at B Bailey's bleaching ground at Mitcham was reported (*Hampshire Chronicle*, 21 August 1815).

Benjamin Bailey, calico printer at Beddington Corner, became bankrupt in 1816 (*Cheltenham Chronicle*, 7 November 1816).

The following were offered for sale by Messrs Wilson and Cockerell on 12 December 1816 by order of the assignees of B Bailey without reserve, on the premises at Beddington Corner:

All the valuable plant, utensils in trade, 5 capital copperplate printing presses complete. A very expensive large cylinder machine with 32 rollers, drums etc. Cloth and other presses, calender, a pair of new squeezers, printing tables and stages. 160 yards of blanketing. A large quantity of copper and wood printing blocks in good preservation.

Two very large iron vats, a 60 inch dyeing or brewing copper and brickwork. A drying stove, quantity of colour pans, 50 iron-bound casks. Drugs, about 16 cwt of madder, quantity of indigo, copperas, sugar of lead, iron liquor, gum, bark, Brazil and other woods, prepared colours etc.

A close bodied town wagon, two carts, a cart horse, a light chaise and harness and a small rick of hay (*Public Ledger and Daily Advertiser*, 2 December 1816).

#### **William Simpson 1819-**

Was a partner in Newton Langdale and Company at Merton Abbey and was the brother-in-law of the Rev Richard Cranmer who owned the freehold. He carried out repairs and improvements in 1820.

### **Samuel Makepeace, 1824-45.**

Samuel Makepeace leased the works from Richard Cranmer. 400 pieces of muslin and calico were lying on the grass to bleach at Samuel Makepeace's bleaching grounds in Beddington adjacent to the factory. Six men were indicted for stealing 40 pieces of muslin each containing 20 yards in 1824. Stephen Wright was the foreman and Price was the watchman. A copper house was referred to (*Public Ledger and Daily Advertiser*, 17 May 1824).

A map of 1845 showed Makepeace's printing mill, mill wheel and engine house (Montague 2012 p. 55).

A fiat of bankruptcy issued against him on 4 October 1844 was annulled on 22 March 1845. He was late of Figg's Marsh (*London Gazette*, 8 November 1844).

Mr Jury advertised the sale on 23 May 1845 at the printing factory of a portion of the property, due to a reduction of the establishment. This comprised:

Above 7,000 printing blocks, including many expensive choice designs, presses, calender and other trade utensils.

A horse wheel and sundry machinery, a large quantity of holly, willow and other woods etc.

Also 3 nag horses and a cart horse, a milch cow, a covered waggon, ploughs and part of a hayrick (*Morning Advertiser*, 23 May 1845).

Mr Jury advertised the sale by auction of the valuable machinery, engines, plants and utensils of Makepeace's Printing Factory at Mitcham Common (*Morning Chronicle*, 26 June 1845). This comprised:

Capital 8 HP steam engine, drying and starching machines, polishing, turning and slide lathes. Superior engraving, setting out and clamping machines complete. Excellent 7.8 and 9.8 four colour and single colour cylinders with driving tackle in best working order.

Padding machines, all the iron shafting and spur wheels, blocks, pulleys etc to drive the same. Steam boxes, boilers, calenders, squeezers, wash wheels, lead vats, sour and liquor backs.

Indigo and other mills, eight superior 2 colour and single colour copperplate presses, 30 large printing tables.

Upwards of 10,000 printing blocks, embracing superior and costly modern patterns. Fur shawls, mousseline de laines, challis, valentias etc., worthy of the attention of London, Manchester and Yorkshire printers. A large selection of mills and dies of elaborate and superior modern patterns, 180 engraved copper plates and 7.8 cylinder rolls, copper drums, copper and lead pipes, scrays, stages, force pump, furnaces, etc. Drugs, chemicals, scales and weights and all utensils etc.

### **Edward Carter and John Downing. Partnership dissolved 1850.**

The partnership between Edward Carter and John Downing as silk, woollen, challi and fancy printers at the Willow Mills and Ravensbury Mills was dissolved on 16 March 1850, debts etc. to Edward Carter (*London Gazette*, 31 May 1850). They were also at Gracechurch Street, City.

The partnership of Carter and Co of Mitcham and Gracechurch Street was dissolved as far as regarded E Carter (*Newcastle Journal*, 14 December 1850).

### **John Downing, 1853.**

Braithwaite (p. 200) said that in 1853 adjoining Mr Arney's were the small print works of Mr Downing.

Messrs Roberts and Roby advertised the auction sale for 7 November 1859 on the premises at Willow Mills of the stock in trade of a silk printer comprising 4,000 printing blocks, printing tables, tubs and stages, a copper plate printing press, steam boiler, hot air stove and 3 large coppers (*Morning Advertiser*, 5 November 1859).

## **33.2 Glue and gelatin manufactory**

### **Edward Hammond, Gerard Andrew Arney and Co. c.1846-52 (dissolved).**

Gerard Andrew Arney of Mare Street, Hackney, patented improvements in gelatin preparation (*The Medical Times*, vol 14, 1846 p. 179). Of Willow Mills, Mitcham Common, gelatin manufacturer, he supplied Patent jelly and blancmange powders (*London Daily News*, 15 August 1846).

His partnership with Edward Hammond as Hammond, Arney and Co was dissolved on 26 March 1852 (*London Gazette*, 23 April 1852).

### **Gerard Andrew Arney and Henry Constantine Mount (Arney and Co.), 1852-56.**

Arney's gelatin works used one 6 HP wheel, driven by water from Beddington Corner rather than the main river channel. The mill head was 56ft. 2½in. above Trinity High Water Mark (Braithwaite p. 200).

Mr V J Collier of Moorgate Street advertised the auction sale on 14 June 1855 at the Willow Mills of the plant, utensils and effects of the glue and gelatine manufactory comprising:

An 8 HP steam boiler by Penn with fittings complete, a force pump and apparatus, a wrought digester, oak vat and screw press. Three jacket pans, 4 gelatine mills, an isinglass cutter, a chopping machine and a bone crusher. Shafting and riggers, furnaces, cast iron and earthen flue pipes, brickwork, carpenters' benches and tables, deal racks, lozenge tins, gelatine frames, scale beams etc. (*Morning Advertiser*, 9 June 1855).

Arney's partnership with Henry Constantine Mount as Arney and Co. at Willow Mills and King William Street, City was dissolved (*London Gazette*, 2 December 1856).

## **33.3 Flock manufactory**

### **Warburton and Lima, -1860.**

Gideon Warburton, insolvent debtor, formerly of 74 Oakley Square, Camden Town, Middlesex, commercial traveller, also in co-partnership with Joseph Christopher Lima as Warburton and Lima at Willow Mills, Mitcham Common, flock manufacturers, then of 16 Albert Street, Camden Road, Middlesex, same business, also commercial traveller, then and now of 11 Stanhope Street, Regents Park, Middlesex, formerly part of the time carrying on the business of a flock manufacturer, was now of no occupation (*London Gazette*, 23 November 1860).

Mr George Seal, by order of the Sheriff of Surrey, advertised the auction sale on the premises on 10 September 1860 of valuable plant and machinery comprising:

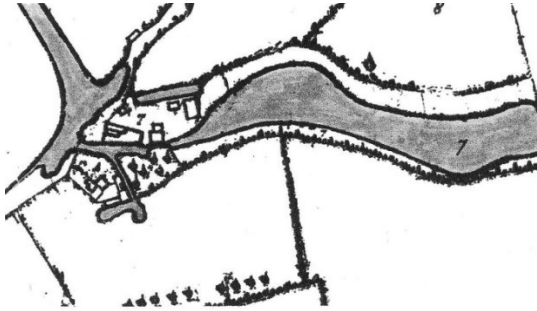
A high pressure table steam engine of 10 HP, two rag breakers, a gun metal force pump, wrought iron shafting, mill bands, india rubber ditto, a 15 HP Cornish boiler, a weighing machine, a dust machine etc . (*Morning Advertiser*, 8 September 1860).

The following year, Mr Andrew Hind, auctioneer, advertised the lease for sale without reserve on 5 September 1861 with possession, of the manufacturing premises with water and steam power, of Willow Mills, Mitcham (*London Standard*, 4 September 1861).

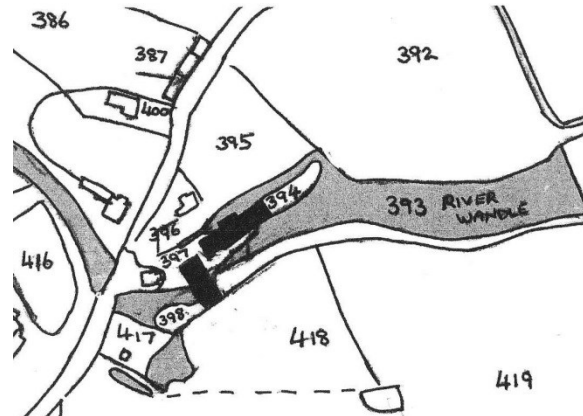
The premises of over an acre comprised extensive buildings, cottages, etc., and the valuable plant and machinery of the wool and flock works, consisting of carding and dusting machines, cisterns, screw presses, rag breakers, gun metal, force pump, shafting, driving bands, a 15 HP Cornish boiler, a 12 HP high pressure table steam engine, nearly new, scales, etc.

The water wheel and a chimney survived long after the works had ceased. The wheel was removed in 1949 (Montague 2012 p. 58-9).

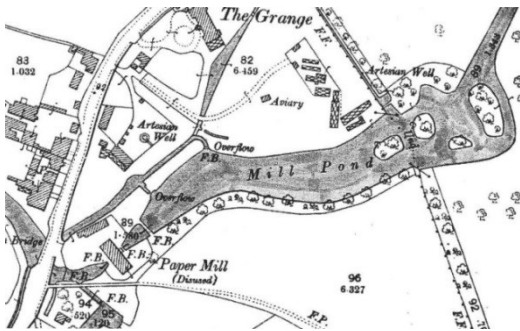
## 34 BRIDGE MILLS, WALLINGTON



1771. Filbey's Logwood Mill. Bridge's Estate Plan by Singleton.



1840. Wallington Tithe Apportionment map. Flock Mill – parcel 394 and Flour Mill – parcel 397.



The 25 inch O.S. map, 1896, showing Bridge Mills as disused paper mill with mill pond.



E. G. Smith's crushing, grinding and chaff-cutting mills in the early 20th century.

The mill was sited in London Road at the head of the mill pond (now The Grange Lake). Originally possibly a corn mill it was then used successively for logwood grinding, a cotton mill, flour milling, paper making, crushing and grinding animal feeds, and finally cocoa and chocolate manufacture. It was demolished in 1966.

### 34.1 Corn mill?

In 1086, Domesday recorded that Wallington had two mills valued at 30s. A corn mill at the Bridge Mills site seems a reasonable assumption.

### 34.2 Wallington Mill

Seller's map of 1690 named Wallington Mill but the location is somewhat uncertain as the detail is not accurate. The use of the mill is not stated.

### 34.3 Logwood Mill

In 1792 there was a legal action Bridges v Kilburn about the rebuilding of the mill (TNA C12/2163/10). In his answer to Bridges' complaint Kilburn said that the buildings that he had recently demolished consisted of an old wooden mill built about 1725, with barns, a stable, outhouses and a small house. He did not say what the mill was then used for.

### **Richard Phillips. -1755 (died).**

By his will, for which PCC probate was granted on 24 May 1755, Richard Phillips, colourman, Beddington left the bulk of his estate to his wife Anne who was sole executrix.

### **John Filby. Print cutter. c.1757 - c.1762.**

A marriage licence allegation made on 15 March 1757 for John Filby of the Hamlet of Wallington, abode 4 weeks, cutter, and Ann Phillips of the same place, abode 4 weeks, widow at Beddington. (Surrey ML) They married on 21 April 1757. She may have been Richard Phillips' widow.

In 1762, John Filby of Wallington, print cutter, and Anne were sold property in Pickle, Denbigh. Print cutting was a trade in calico printing. The patterns or designs were put on veneered printing blocks by drawers. The print cutter was responsible for cutting the patterns on and preparing the blocks using a knife and a gouge prior to their use for printing with various dyes. Filby and Mary Messenger of Beddington spinster sold another property in Pickhill, Denbigh in 1783. He was described as a logwood grinder (Flintshire Record Office index).

### **John Filby. c.1771 - 92.**

The 1771 Bridges estate map shows parcel 7 - house and logwood mill together with barn, stable, granary, warehouses, yard, gardens and mill pool, 3a 2r 19p, tenant, John Filby. (*The mill pool is now the Grange Lake.*) Also the Moor, 2a 2r 33p and Queen's Close, 3a 1r 36p. Total 9a 3r 8p. (Elizabeth Bridges, who owned the manor of Wallington, purchased the lands of John Heather called Queen's Close, the Moor and a pightle of land and an orchard in several lots for £360 in 1724 (SA acc 344 box 13) The mill is shown on the north side of the watercourse and not astride it as on the 1840 tithe map.

Filby renewed the lease on the mill, then used for grinding logwood, in January 1777 (TNA C12/2163/10).

John Filby paid land tax in the Hamlet of Wallington for a house and mill for 1780-90. The premises were late Filby in 1795, when William Kilburn was taxed.

Edwards, 1789 mentions Filby's logwood grinding mill.

John Filby entered into or continued to use the property until about Christmas 1791 (TNA C12/2163/10). He died in 1793 (PCC probate 8 August 1793).

## **34.4 Cotton mill**

### **William Kilburn. 1792-1818 died.**

William Kilburn ran a textile printing works in Wallington on the west side of London Road, by Brewer's Green (site 36 below).

On 24 March 1792 John Filby sold the lease of Wallington mill to William Kilburn for £1,500. Kilburn had taken possession about Christmas 1791. He proceeded to demolish the old mill buildings which were very much decayed and timber with a foundation incapable of complete and substantial repair, and in April 1792 he began to erect a new cotton mill, with the millwork and machinery, at a cost of about £6,000. The freeholder, Bridges, then filed a bill of complaint in Chancery contending that the alteration of the logwood mill to a cotton mill, though of great value, was waste. (Waste is the alteration of the property demised so the landlord is in danger of losing evidence of its identity).



The cotton mills interrupted the view from Bridges' house of the water of Beddington Park. (TNA C12/2163/10).

The rebuilt mill must be the tall structure shown in the background of plate 14 in Alfred Smee's *My Garden*, 1872.

William Kilburn paid land tax for premises late Filby in 1795. He was still taxed for mills and land in 1807.

Leasehold capital mills and estates at Wallington, late the property of William Kilburn, cotton spinner and calico printer, were advertised for sale by auction by Messrs Skinner and Dyke on 13 May 1802 in 3 lots.

Lot 1 was the capital mills, with an extensive and very expensive new edifice of 4 floors, 80 feet x 33 feet, lately occupied as cotton works, situated on the river and improvement of water wheel, or wheels, also a valuable spring rising on the estate, together with various outbuildings, and adjacent lands (c. 5 acres) held for 51 years at a ground rent of £50 18s p.a. (*Times* 2 May 1802).

On 9 April 1802 *The Times* advertised the auction by Messrs Skinner and Dyke on 24 May 1802 of the valuable plant, implements and utensils in trade and the complete fittings up of the cotton mills and printing grounds late the property of Mr William Kilburn, calico printer and cotton spinner. These comprised:

A capital fire engine, 15 spinning frames, carding, drawing and roving machines, engines, spinning jennies and billies, washing stocks, materials, lead, iron etc.

## **34.5 Flour mill**

### **Charles Bourne, c.1839 - c.1841.**

Charles Bourne was miller at Wallington Bridge in 1839-41 (census and Pigot).

The 1840 Beddington and Wallington tithe award shows parcel 397 - flour mill and gardens, landowner Benjamin Brown, occupier Charles Bourne. Parcel 400 - house and garden, landowner Nathan Glover, occupier Charles Bourne.

The mill building, parcel 397, is shown astride the mill pond outlet (parcel 393). Its northern half approximates in position to Filby's logwood mill. Singleton's 1771 map does not show buildings equivalent to the southern part of Bourne's mill.

Charles Bourne, occupier of mills and premises, lived at Wallington Bridge in 1841 (Wall ER). Benjamin Brown held freehold and copyhold mills and land at Wallington Bridge and in 1842 (Wall ER) Barwell Browne occupied the mills.

Bourne was at Beddington Corner flour mill in 1851-61, Chasemore having left there for Waddon Flour Mill. Bourne, corn dealer and miller, formerly of Beddington Corner, Wallington and Mitcham Common, Mitcham, now of Beddington Corner was bankrupt in 1864 (*London Gazette*, 31 May 1864 p. 2848).

### **Thomas Holloway, c.1851.**

Thomas Holloway owned the flour mill and his son William, 16, was a miller at Wallington Bridge in 1851. At that time William Deave, miller, dwelt at The Elms.

Braithwaite (p. 196) in 1853 noted the corn mill above Wallington Bridge, belonging to Mr Holloway driven by one wheel of 12 HP at height above Trinity High Water Mark 82ft. 2½in.

Messrs Blake was instructed to sell by auction on 10 March 1853 the working gear and machinery of Wallington Flour Mill at the premises. This comprised 2 pair of burr and one pair of peak stones, with the spindles, nuts etc belonging, several iron pit, spur and bevel wheels with shafts and plummer blocks, dressing and other machines and utensils, also a capital 14ft iron water wheel, 5ft 6ins wide, a 3 crank iron pump and other gear in the adjacent flock mill, together with a punt and sculls (*South Eastern Gazette*, 8 March 1853).

### **George Crutch, 1855-59.**

George Crutch was miller at Wallington Mills from 1855-59 (Gray and Warren). These dates overlap with Butler's paper mill so were both flour and paper mills operating at the same time? This suggests that the flock mill became the paper mill.<sup>5</sup>

## **34.6 Wallington Paper Mills (later Royal Mills)**

In November 1856, Mr George Seal, auctioneer, advertised the sale on the paper mill premises at Wallington that day under her Majesty's writ of extent the valuable plant, machinery, stock etc comprising:

A large paper machine, with iron bed, cylinder and iron beating tank, with apparatus, water wheels, with iron shafting and a steam boiler. Also 2 tons of brown paper, a quantity of rags, waste paper etc (*Morning Advertiser*, 24 November 1856).

### **William Frederick Butler, 1856-60 (bankrupt).**

Samuel Millbourne, paper manufacturer and foreman of Butler's paper mill, referred to ownership of ducks at the mill head in November 1856 (*Sussex Agricultural Express*, 5 September 1857).

William Frederick Butler, proprietor of the paper mill, met with the Croydon Local Board of Health on 27 September 1859 concerning Croydon's sewage in his mill head. The mill head was completely filled up with mud and sewage which was an inch in parts above the tumbling bay. Men, women and boys were constantly ill and off work. His landlord was Mr Bridges (*Sussex Advertiser*, 4 October 1859 p. 6).

Butler was imprisoned in the Queen's Prison on a creditor's petition (*London Gazette* 20 March 1860). A bankrupt, he was late of Wallington Paper Mills, paper-maker and rag dealer, and formerly of No 51 Great Alie Street, Whitechapel, Middlesex. wholesale rag merchant (*London Gazette*, 24 April 1860). He moved to Bearsted Mill, near Maidstone, and 6 Half Moon Street, Bishopsgate, as a paper manufacturer.

Millbourne was still at Wallington Paper Mills in 1861 when he worked for Manico.

Millbourne had previously worked at Ipswich in 1840, at Taverham Mills, Norfolk until 1845, on the Isle of Dogs until 1848 and Widford Steam Mills, Oxfordshire in 1852.

He was later at Rother Paper Works at Iping Mills, near Medhurst, Sussex, until 30 November 1866 where a partnership was dissolved (*London Gazette*, 19 February 1867).

Mr George Seal offered for sale by auction, on 12 March 1860, by order of the Sheriff of Surrey, the machinery and effects of the Royal Paper Mills, Wallington. These consisted of:

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<sup>5</sup> Ashby's Wallington Mill, the windmill, had burnt down in the early 1850s. Williams p. 86 says 1850, Farries and Mason p. 55 say 1852.

All the steam pipes and gear from engine to boiler, flywheels, copper as fixed, weighing machines, blocks and falls, a quantity of new sacks, bags and rags and modern household furniture (*Morning Advertiser*, 12 March 1860).

#### **Edward Smith Manico, 1860 - c.1887.**

Edward Smith Manico, paper manufacturer, corresponded with the Croydon Local Board of Health on 8 January 1861 about Croydon's sewage and his mill. In 1866 he was at Wallington Mills with a warehouse at Horse Shoe Wharf, 10 Upper Thames Street manufacturing Royal hands, browns and middles (*Paper Mills Directory*). In 1871, they were also at 57 Bishopsgate Street Within and by 1876 the mills were called The Royal Mills.

Manico was before Croydon Magistrates in 1881 for having unjust weights in his possession (*The Printing Times and Lithographer*, 15 March 1881). In his defence it was said that the greater part of the paper was supplied by the ream and not by weight.

The Royal Paper Mills were pulled down and rebuilt for Alfred Smee in 1881. The architect was Richard Creed (*The Builder* 1881).

#### **William Reuben Brown, Royal Mills, c.1887-93 (wound up).**

William Reuben Brown was paper-maker, 1871, manager, 1876-84, and proprietor, 1887-93 (local directories). He petitioned for bankruptcy on 22 March 1893 (*London Gazette*, 24 March 1893) and The Royal Paper Mills were wound up the same year (*The Bookseller*).

The 1896 O.S. map depicted the Paper Mills as disused.

The property was under distraint for rent and the sale by auction on 13 May 1898 of the whole of the machinery, plant and effects was advertised by Robert W Fuller, Moon and Fuller, auctioneers (WPTR, 1898).

### **34.7 Crushing mills**

#### **Ernest Gideon Smith, 1897-1907.**

E. G. Smith, hay, straw and corn merchant, advertised the crushing, grinding and chaff-cutting mills at Bridge Mills (Phillips et al 1995 p. 124 and *Croydon Advertiser*, 6 August 1898). Animal feed was ground. Smith was listed there in 1897-1907 (Kelly, Pile and Ward). In 1904-5 he was also listed as a corn merchant in High Street, Carshalton.

J Vinall and W Gander were managers in 1901-1906 and 1907 respectively.

#### **Brindley and Co., 1908-16.**

Brindley and Co (or Sons), corn merchants, were at Bridge Mills in 1908-16 (Pile). Gander was still manager in 1908. Richard Prince Brindley and son Richard were corn merchants in 1911. The 1913 O.S. map showed Bridge Mill, corn. No occupier was listed in 1919.

### **34.8 Chocolate and confectionary works**

Three works operated at Bridge Mills from 1919, two being also listed at Elm Grove.

E. L. Bean, formerly at Surrey Cocoa Mills until its closure in 1916, occupied Bridge Mills cottage in 1920 (Pile).

**F. and H. Turner Ltd.**

F. and H. Turner Ltd's Cocoa Works was at Elm Grove, London Road in 1919-22 and Bridge Mills in 1920-37 (Pile and Sell). They sold Elm Grove Farm and gave up dairy farming (*Surrey Mirror*, 23 September 1927).

**French and Co.**

French and Co. at Bridge Mills were manufacturing confectioners in 1921-30 (Kelly, Pile).

**Helm Chocolate Ltd.**

Helm Chocolate Ltd, cocoa and chocolate manufacturers, were at Elm Grove in 1921-34 (Kelly and Pile) and Helm Chocolate Works Ltd was at Bridge Mills in 1929-37 (Pile).

In July 1923, their Christmas specialities were chocolate animals, figures, Christmas tree novelties, chocolate bottle liqueurs and wine blend assortments.

Bridge Mills were depicted as Chocolate Works on the 1935 O.S. map and registered freehold with the Land Registry in 1960 (*London Gazette*, 13 December 1960) when it ceased production. Demolition occurred in 1966.

## **35 FLOCK MILL, WALLINGTON BRIDGE**

The site lay slightly to the north-east of Bourne's flour mill on an island site. The 1840 Tithe Apportionment map showed parcel 394 to be the flock mill and parcel 396 to be the hair factory and gardens. See illustration under Bridge Mills number 34. The mill, although not water-powered, used large volumes of river water for processing.

### **35.1 Flock, yarn and hair factory**

#### **John Davison and Frederick Grubb. Partnership dissolved 1835.**

The partnership between John Davison and Frederick Grubb as flock, yarn and hair manufacturers under the firm of John Davison and Co. of Wallington was dissolved by mutual consent on 27 April 1835 (*London Gazette*, 1 May 1835).

On 3 December 1836, John Grubb of Wallington was charged with offences against the Factories Act relating to the employment of children under the age of 13.

#### **John Davison and Richard Clark, 1839 (bankrupt).**

The partnership between John Davison and Richard Clark of Wallington Mills, horsehair and seating manufacturers, was dissolved by mutual consent on 5 January 1839. Davison was in Horsemonger Lane Gaol as an insolvent debtor. A fiat of bankruptcy was given against both (*London Gazettes*, 22 January, 1 February and 15 March 1839).

#### **William Grubb, yarn and flock manufacturer, 1839-40.**

In 1839-40, William Grubb was a yarn and flock manufacturer at the flock mill (Pigot and Robson).

#### **Thomas Holloway, flock manufacturer, 1840-53.**

The 1840 Beddington and Wallington Tithe award listed the landowner as Benjamin Brown and the occupier as Thomas Holloway for parcels 394 flock mill and 395 – meadow and 396 hair factory and gardens. Parcels 395 and 396 approximate to Singleton's 1771 Bridges' Estate plan parcels 8 and 9, The Moor and Queen's Close, which were held by Filby and were adjacent to the logwood mill parcel 7 and mill pool. Parcel 394, the flock mill, is on Filby's logwood mill parcel 7 but further west of the old logwood mill site itself. The site of the logwood mill became part of the later Bourne's Mill.

Thomas Holloway, in 1841-42, occupied mills and house of Wallington Bridge Mills (Wall ER). In 1851, he employed 18 men at his flock manufactory there. His son William was a miller in 1851.

Braithewaite in 1853 (p. 196) observed that the flock mill above Wallington Bridge belonged to Mr Holloway. He did not record a water wheel. These works consumed about 40,000 gallons of water per day which, after washing the dirt from the flock, was returned into the river.

Messrs Blake was instructed to sell by auction, at the premises of Wallington Mills on 10 March 1853, the machinery, trade implements and effects belonging to Thomas Holloway who was relinquishing the business. This comprised carding, cotton and other machines, Hick's patent wool picker, rag and horse hair breakers, drums, shafts and straps and various utensils, water flock and dressed wool, spring van, trade and light carts, also 4 horses, 4 cows, heifer and some household furniture (*Morning Advertiser*, 26 February 1853).

Holloway acquired the nearby calico printing mill (section 36) and carried on the flock factory there.

## **35.2 Brush manufacturer**

The Hair Factory at Wallington Bridge in 1839 had become a brushmakers operated by Thomas Holloway's son Charles in 1851 and by James Holloway in 1851 and 1881 (censuses).

## 36 KILBURN'S PRINTING WORKS

### William Kilburn -1818

Edwards c.1789 wrote: enter small triangular area of wasteland called Brewer's Green. On the middle of the west side is a pleasant little white house belonging to Mr Kilburn, a noted calico printer whose manufactory lies about 100 paces south west of the house. This places Kilburn's calico manufactory on the west side of London Road opposite the present Grange whereas his spinning mill – formerly Filby's logwood mill – was on the east side by the mill pond. The two establishments were therefore on different sites (Edwards 1789 ii, 21-2). The following relates to the printing works. The spinning mill is covered in section 34.4.

On 31 March 1779 Sir John Stanley, baronet, of Wallington granted a lease to James Newton, James Morison and William Kilburn, calico printers. The lease was for 21 years from 25 December 1781 and was a renewal as they were already in occupation. The premises consisted of:

- A messuage in Wallington with bucking house, ash house, mill house etc.
- Two closes called the Old Lands, 10 acres.
- Part (2 acres arable) of Broad Close (7 acres).
- Further Broad Close, 4 acres.
- Broad Mead, Alder Piece, and adjoining field, 13 acres, which three fields originally formed two closes called Sheppards Meads. Of these Broad Mead 'has been converted into & used by George Ansell as a printing or whitening ground ... which is now laid out in parks & used in printing linen'.

The above were 'lately in the possession of George Ansell'. (Minet Library Surrey deeds 5870).

The lease did not include a piece of enclosed land on the east side of the printing ground known as Shoulder of Mutton Piece, itself bounded on the east side by the highway from Carshalton to London. There was a footpath over this land leading from the above messuage to Carshalton. Sir John Stanley leased this land to Newton for 21 years from 25 December 1781. It consisted of an enclosed field called Shoulder of Mutton Piece, 4 acres, bounded on the west by the printing and whitening ground belonging to James Newton, and on the east by the highway from Carshalton to London. There was a footpath over the land leading from Mitcham to Carshalton (Minet Library L214/5871). The lease was dated 1 January 1782.

In 1780 James Newton, James Morison and William Kilburn insured a house, a barn and stables in one building, a colour house with a cutting house above, a printing shop, pencilling shop with a folding loft over them and a warehouse on the opposite side of the river (LMA CLC/B/192/F1001/MS11936/280 policy 424498). The total value of policy, which included both stock and buildings, was £5,500. The 'river' must have been the stream across Brewer's Green shown on Rocque's and the tithe award map.

The partnership between James Newton, James Morison and William Kilburn, calico printers, was dissolved and claims were to be made to the counting house, Wallington (*London Gazette*, 28 December 1784).

Charles O'Brien who was one of Kilburn's assistants wrote *A treatise on calico printing, theoretical and practical* which was published in 1792.

In 1793 several properties were auctioned by the Bridges family which held them on a 500 year lease granted by the Carews in 1685. Lot III consisted of a:

capital message, with suitable offices and buildings and gardens with spacious and numerous erections for the calico printing business, in great repute, and about 20 acres of meadow and 6 acres of arable land; situate in the hamlet of Wallington aforesaid, on lease to and occupied by Mr Kilburn, of which 10 years will be unexpired at Christmas next, at the yearly rent of £80 (SA 7/6).

Kilburn's lease would therefore have ended at Christmas 1802. He appears to have decided not to renew it as there was a succession of sales relating to the print works and the mill (section 34.4).

On 9 April 1802 *The Times* advertised the equipment from Kilburn's cotton mills and printing grounds which were to be auctioned by Messrs Skinner & Dyke on 24 May. The equipment from the printing grounds, consisted of large coppers, leaden pipes and cocks, vats, the erection of a drying-house shed, old materials; &c. and several thousand blocks for calico-printing amongst which are some of the most curious patterns of sea weed chintzes, and others that have been in constant work, with complete copper plate presses and plates, some of which have never been used, printing tables and every suitable utensil for the trade, likewise a very considerable quantity of original drawings.

A further *Times* advert on the day of the auction had a slightly different account of what was on offer. It mentioned 4 large coppers, a four kettle, ash kettle, cockle stoves, a capital horse wheel, printing tables &c. Also a large assortment of blocks for calico printing, amongst which are some of the most curious patterns of sea weeds, chintz and others that have been in constant work; about 70 copper-plates, some never been used, and 2 copper-plate presses, and a considerable quantity of original drawings, and books of drawings

The buildings were sold for scrap on the 7th and 8th February 1803 (SA 7/7). Most of the buildings had timber-framed weather boarded walls with pan-tile roofs – the usual form of construction for industrial buildings in this area at this time. The buildings were:

- Lean-to at East end
- First shed, westward
- Second shop westward (two storey)
- Workshop, south break – this appears to have been a three-storey double-pile building with a valley gutter between the two roofs.
- Low roof next large printing shop (3 storeys)
- Long printing shop (three storeys, about 10 bays)
- Shed, west end of large printing shop
- Second shed, west end
- Lean-to south side
- South shed next the river
- West sheds
- Privies and sheds northward
- Counting house and block-cutters' shops
- Further shed, north side of dwelling house, late Mr Kilburn's.
- Hog sties
- Stable – the frame of this is not described as a carcass – could it have been an older building with a medieval style frame?)
- Coach house westward
- Hen house adjoining
- West stable



There is no sign of a water mill on the site. The 'dwelling house, late Mr Kilburn's' is not included in the sale and was presumably left standing.

The timber building in Kilburn Close is not a survival from the works as it is in the wrong place. It was Holloway's flock mill in the mid-19th century and was later an engineering works. It is now used for housing.

Malcolm in 1805 mentioned Kilburn's very extensive printing and calico grounds at Wallington (vol. 1 p. 6)

In 1806 Kilburn had 26 acres of land in Wallington including a 10 acre field, 2 cottages, and a cotton mill, warehouse and bleaching ground of 8 acres 2 rods all rented from the Bridges family. There was also home office and garden rented from T Brown as lessee and a 5 acre 2 rod bleaching ground rented from John Tomas and William Clark (VHW).

Kilburn was listed as calico printer or bleacher at Wallington in 1802-11 (Holden).

Lyson, 1811, said Kilburn's manufactory of calico printing had been discontinued but he had still some bleaching grounds at Wallington.

In a lease and release dated 1817 William Kilburn, of Wallington, bleacher, was an assignee of the effects of Benjamin Bailey of Beddington Corner, calico printer and bankrupt (SA P4/19)

Kilburn died in 1818. PCC probate was granted on 1 December 1819. He was buried at St Mary's Beddington.

#### **Messrs. Kilburn and Clarkson, -1819.**

William Kilburn and Benjamin Clarkson were in partnership as bleachers. When Kilburn died in 1818, Thomas, his son, inherited a half share of the company (PCC will probate 1 December 1819).

Clarkson's bleaching grounds were robbed of cloth to a considerable amount and two men were jailed (*Morning Chronicle*, 4 January 1819).

Less than a year later, Messrs Kilburn and Clarkson retired from business and directed that their valuable plant and utensils be offered for sale by auction by Mr Custance on 25 November 1819 at the Wallington premises (*Morning Chronicle*, 16 November 1819). These comprised:

Large boiling coppers, one 8 feet diameter, lead and iron kettles, soaking, sour and liquor backs lined with lead. Washing stocks, squeezers, two capital beetling machines, a very powerful two screw iron press and a cast iron two barrel pump. Wrought iron cranes, large iron blocks with brass sheaves and iron chains, oak and iron shafts and wheels, iron singeing barrel and a massive lead still. Lead pipe, large brass cocks, scrays, making up tables, field stakes and 50,000 pegs etc. A covered town waggon, an open waggon, two carts and four useful draught horses.

#### **Messrs. Simpson, Newton and Co. -1823.**

The very extensive works of Messrs Simpson, Newton and Co. in Wallington, calico printers, was listed in 1823 (Pigot). The partnership between William Simpson, James Newton and Robert Simpson of Wallington as W. Simpson and Co., calico printers, was dissolved by mutual consent from 30 June 1823, the business continued by William and Robert Simpson (*London Gazette*, 22 July 1823).

### **William and Robert Simpson. 1823-29.**

William and Robert Simpson were calico printers at Wallington from 1823-29 (Pigot).

It is uncertain whether this next reference concerning the sale of good materials and the remaining articles of a broken calico printer's plant on the premises at Wallington near Carshalton is listed under the correct mill.

Messrs Blake advertised the sale on 15 May 1832 of:

The sound materials of three factory buildings consisting of quartered and weather boarded carcass with slated roofs, lead, good flooring, sash windows, door and other fittings.

The remaining plant consists of four copper plate printing presses, two iron screw presses, a steam drying machine with six copper cylinders (nearly half a ton), a copper pump, two calenders, weights and scales, an iron safe, tables, benches, scrags, iron, scantling, boarding, rafters and fillets (*Morning Advertiser*, 11 May 1832).

### **Benjamin Brown and Barwell Brown.**

William Kilburn married Elizabeth Brown (daughter of an East India Co. director) in 1785. She died in 1848. Her brother Benjamin Brown (1777-1853) held freehold and copyhold mills and land at Wallington Bridge in 1842 (Wall ER). During the period 1836-42, he was a petitioner for credit described as a silk warehouseman and merchant in Cheapside (*Perry's Bankrupt Gazette*).

In 1840, parcels 401A/402/403 on the Beddington and Wallington tithe award were owned by Elizabeth Kilburn, and occupied by Barwell Brown. Parcel 403 was house, garden, lawn, buildings and yard.

In 1842, Barwell Browne occupied the mills. He was of 30 Wood Street, Cheapside and Wallington when he died at Brighton (*Morning Chronicle*, 15 November 1844).

## **37 FLOCK MILL**

### **Thomas Holloway, 1853- .**

Thomas Holloway left Bridge Mills and acquired the nearby calico printing mill and carried on the flock factory there (*South Eastern Gazette*, 8 March 1853). Kelly listed T Holloway and Son of Wallington in 1855. In 1861, a wool manufacturer, he lived at Brewer's Green.

### **Robert Frederick Holloway, 1875-93 (died).**

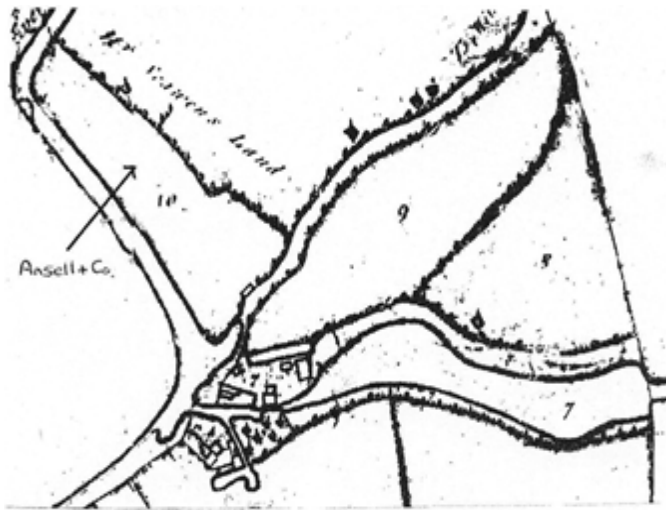
R F Holloway (son and successor of the late Thomas Holloway) was established upwards of 35 years at Brewer's Green, Wallington and manufactured wool, wadding, flock, mattresses and bedding, remade and purified mattresses, wool, rugging, cotton and recarded horse hair for the trade and washed blankets (*Croydon Advertiser*, 28 August 1875 and 29 June 1891). Holloway, late of Brewer's Green, died on 15 January 1893 (*London Gazette*, 17 December 1893).

### **Mary Holloway and Son. 1893-1910 (bankrupt).**

Sydney Reuben Holloway, son of Mary Holloway, was a bedding manufacturer and employer in 1901.

A petition of bankruptcy was filed on 18 January 1910 against him carrying on business as M Holloway and Son, Brewers Green, Wallington, as flock mattress and palliasse manufacturer (*London Gazette*, 25 January 1910).

## 38 CALICO BLEACHING AND PRINTING WORKS, NORTH OF WALLINGTON FORD



Ansell and Co.'s calico bleaching and printing works, parcel 10. Plan detail of Bridge's Estate, Wallington, surveyed in 1771 by Singleton.

The meadow abutted the Beddington branch of the Wandle to the south-west, Mr Scawen's land to the north-east and the present London Road to the south-east and Wallington Ford to the south. The site has been identified from:

a) Proceedings in the case of Hugh Meares and George Shepley against Ansell and others in 1772 (SA 7/21). The plaintiffs, Hugh Meares and George Shepley, skippers and leather dressers, possessed a water mill on the Carshalton River (*at or near the confluence*). The defendants were Ansell and others. They were entitled to the alders and were whitsters and calico printers. The ground was formerly a meadow, now used for whitsterring. The plaintiffs alleged that water that should have gone to the mills was abstracted for overflowing the whitening grounds and for soaking and wetting cloths upon the grounds. The fixtures on the river for streaming their cloths were also a great obstruction and reduced the water flow to the mill.

There was a reference to wheel work in 1772 in relation to calico printing. This probably relates to a wash or dash wheel. There was also a reference to a building for streaming cloth (SA 7/21).

b) A plan of William Bridges' Estate, Wallington, surveyed by Shadrach Singleton in 1771 shows a meadow occupied by Ansell and Co.

### **George Ormerod, c.1742-54 (died).**

Ormerod took possession in 1742 of the common meadow grounds and converted them into whitening grounds. In 1749, he cut a trench 13 x 11 inches into them to convey water onto a bleach ground and also weakened the banks so water ran from the river onto his ground (SA 7/21).

There was a dispute in 1751 between George Ormerod of Beddington, calico printer and Thomas Inkpen of Southwark, linen print cutter (TNA PL 29/52).

Steele, who worked the mill downstream, brought an action against Ormerod in 1753-54. This was referred to arbitrators who determined Ormerod had no right to convey water out of the river and Steele had no right to overflow Ormerod's premises which was

sometimes overflowed by the narrowness of the river and the shallowness of his works. Arbitration in 1754 advised the river to be widened 18 feet and deepened one foot. Ormerod died in 1756 and the grounds were advertised for sale by auction the following year. They were occupied by Mr Pullen, then by Mr Downey and they by others (SA 7/21).

James Cusick of Wallington informed Mrs Mary Ormerod, administratrix of George Ormerod, her late father-in-law, of his intention to apply for the discharge of his apprenticeship in the trade of cutter and printer of linen, with apprenticeship indenture annexed, whereby James was apprenticed to Ormerod on 5 October 1751 for 7 years (SHC QS2/6/1755/Eas/23-24 1755).

George Ormerod, late of Wallington, calico printer, was a bankrupt (*London Gazette*, 26 July 1774).

#### **John Hiscocks and J. Matthews.**

W Bristow, auctioneer, advertised the sale upon the premises of the utensils and stock in trade of J Matthews, calico printer, at Wallington. These consisted of a great variety of printing and pencilling tables, a kalendar, &c and a large quantity of iron liquor, two carts &c (*The Public Ledger*, 7 November 1765).

The grounds passed to Hiscocks and Matthews who assigned them to Ansell in 1760 (SA 7/21).

John Hiscox was also active in Carshalton and was rated in 1763-7 for land there.

#### **Ansell and Co.**

In 1772 Meares and Shepley, who worked mills downstream, sued Ansell alleging that he had taken water from the river and obstructed. A witness, Robert Bruce, said Ansell made alterations for calico printing by putting planks down, wheel-work, and a winch. He believed they washed their cloth in the river which was 4 foot over. A bridge was erected over the river which was narrowed and a building erected for streaming cloth.

#### **James Newton, James Morison and William Kilburn, 1779-84.**

##### **George Ansell.**

A conveyance of 1780 of Acre Cottage in Acre Lane by Samuel Long to Edward Beynon showed this was then or formerly tenanted by Messrs Ansell and Co (Peatling under Acre Lane).

At an auction sale held at the Greyhound Inn, Croydon on 27 March 1792, Lot 2 was 29 acres of meadow land with sundry erections and buildings thereon: situate in the Hamlet of Wallington, in the occupation of Mr George Ansell, on lease, 12 years unexpired at Lady Day, 1792, at the yearly rent of £30. Land tax deducted £1 15s 0d (SA 7/6).

##### **William, George and Joseph Ansell. -1806.**

The partnership of William, George and Joseph Ansell of the Hamlet of Wallington, calico printers, was dissolved (*London Gazette*, 7 January 1806).

##### **George Savage William Thwaites and James and David Dickson. -1813.**

A conviction against Thomas Hazell, journeyman calico printer, for refusing to work with Joseph Bates another workman, was quashed on 4 June 1810. Both were employed by George Savage at Wallington (Court of the King's Bench, Rex v. Thomas Hazell, 24 November 1810).

The co-partnership between George Savage, William Thwaites and James and David Dickson as calico printers was dissolved in 1813, trade to be carried on by George Savage and James and David Dickson (*London Gazette*, 23 January 1813).

William Thwaites died in 1814 (PCC probate 14 May 1814).

**George Savage and James and David Dickson. -1817.**

The partnership between George Savage and James and David Dickson at Wallington, calico printers was dissolved on 11 January 1817, David Dickson to carry on by his own account (*London Gazette*, 14 January 1817).

**David Dickson and Woolfrey Middleditch. -1825.**

David Dickson and Woolfrey Middleditch (*of St Paul's Churchyard*), Wallington, Surrey, calico printers, ended their partnership on 1 July 1825 (*London Gazette*, 9 July 1825).

**David Dickson, Stephen Stevens and James Surkitt. -1833.**

The partnership between David Dickson, Stephen Stevens and James Surkitt, calico printers, in the Hamlet of Wallington was dissolved on 18 July 1833, all claims to David Dickson of Mitcham Common (*London Gazette*, 26 July 1833).

## **39 EARLY BEDDINGTON MILLS.**

Little of the history and siting of these early mills is known so it is difficult or impossible to attribute the documentary references to particular sites. It is possible that some of the mills listed below are the same site known by different names at different times. There must have been a succession of mills between Beddington Lane and the vicinity of Beddington church or the eastern edge of what is now Beddington Park.

The Domesday book lists two manors in Beddington. One held by Robert de Watteville of Richard of Tonbridge had two mills worth 40s and the other held by William son of Thorold of Miles Crispin had two mills worth 35s.

The Crispin property passed into a large collection of property known as the Honour of Wallingford. In the later middle ages the Honour had two holdings in Wallington, Bandon and a manor or sub-manor called Huscarls. The overlordship of the other Domesday manor passed into the hands of the crown and is now generally known as Home Beddington. These properties came in the hands of the Carew family in the second half of the 14th and the first half of the 15th century.

In the later middle ages, there was a sub-manor called Freres which may have been a subdivision of Home Beddington.

### **39.1 The mills belonging to Huscarls**

An undated account roll for the Carew properties in Beddington mentions the profits of East Mill, New Mill and Huscarle Mill (SHC 2163/1/12).

Nicholas Carew died in 1390 owning Huscarls Manor and its dovecote and four water mills (VCH vol. 4 p. 173).

In 1473 episcopal enquiry into the Beddington Portion, a sinicure office which was entitled to the tithes of the manor of Huscarls. One of the witnesses, John Gardyner of Wallington, said he had heard there was heretofore a water mill within the parish of Beddington with a mansion house adjoining, of which mill and the persons inhabiting there and in the mansion the portionary of the portion for the time being took tythes. A mansion with 20 acres of land belonging to the portion and portionary was situated on the south part of the church (SA acc 325).

The manor of Huscarls occupied 200 acres of ground to the north of the river and west of Beddington Lane (Phillips 2006). A possible site for Huscarle's Mill and adjoining mansion house is along Beddington Lane, formerly Bandon Way, where Park Farm stood in the 19th century.

### **39.2 Mill belonging to St Thomas the Martyr, Southwark part of Freres manor**

In about 1220 Reginald, a cleric of Newebir (Newbury?) gave half a hide of land in Beddington to St Thomas the Martyr. He had and held it of Robert of Beckenham for the yearly service of two shillings and half a pound of cumin and service to the King and also 4½ acres of land in Wallington held of William Banaster for the yearly service of eight pence and service to the King. (SAC vol. 50 p. 168-9).

At some point in the mid-13th century Alicia de Bergerake gave to St. Thomas's Hospital – that property with all the buildings thereon, grounds, gardens and everything belonging

to it which I had by gift of Richard of Beckenham, confirmed by Richard of Bandon lying between the holding of Richard of Beckenham on the north and the stream which flows from the Church Mill of Beddington as far as the mill known as the Field Mill, and is forty one perches (225½ yards) long, and on the eastern side against the King's (road?), ten perches (55 yards) broad, and in the middle eight perches (44 yards), and on the western side three perches (16½). (Parsons 1932 p. 43-6).

Alice described herself as the widow of Matthew le Pikard and Lady of Beddington. On 6 March 1351 Pickard was appointed ward of the heir to Home Beddington so Alice's gift must have been made at a somewhat later date (Cal. Patent Rolls. 1247-1258 p. 89).

In the 12 March 1295 Taxation of the Hospital of St Thomas, Southwark in temporals and spirituals made at Winchester, among many entries, is listed at Beddington a molendino aquatiquo (water-mill). (Surrey Record Society *Register Johannis de Pontissara, Bishop of Winchester*, Number XII September 1918 page p. 508).

On 22 July 1310 Simon de Stowe was licenced to give the master and brethren of the hospital of St Thomas the Martyr, Southwark a messuage, 2 tofts, 16 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, and a moiety of one acre of pasture in Bedyngton, Bandon, Mitcham, Southwerk and Neuton for the sustenance of the poor in the hospital (Cal. Patent Rolls. 1307-1313, 4 Edward II, pt 1, p 271).

On 12 March 1311 there was a licence for alienation in mortmain by Walter de Huntingfeld to the master and brethren of the Hospital of St Thomas the Martyr, Southwark, of a messuage, a mill, 4 tofts, 63 acres of land, 3 acres of pasture and 6s. of rent in Beddington, Bandon and Woodcote. By a fine of 40s (Cal Patent Rolls, 1307-1313, 4 Edward II, part 2, p334).

In 1332, the Master of St Thomas's Hospital was taxed at 2s 6d for a house and mill known as Frere's Manor (STR p. 56).

An account roll of Ralph le Brewer, Sergeant of the Master of the Hospital of St Thomas the Martyr of Southwark is dated 1326 (SHC 2163/6/1). Brewer's Green in Wallington may have been named after him.

In 1379 Nicholas Carew carried out a land swap with the hospital of St Thomas the Martyr. He gave them six messuages, three shops and one garden in Southwerk, held in chief, as in burgage, one messuage and 20 acres of land in Lambeth, five cottages and one acre of meadow in Bermundesey street, not held in chief, in exchange for the manor called 'Freresmanoire', a watermill and two gardens of the said master and brethren in Bedyngton, Croydon, Micheam and Kershilton granted by them to the said Richard in fee. (Cal. Patent Rolls Richard II 1377-81, p. 336). It seems likely that this property, including the mill, was absorbed into the manor of Beddington, which Carew already owned.

### **39.3 Mills belonging to the manor of Home Beddington**

The history of the mills belonging to Home Beddington are particularly uncertain. This is partly because the area around Carew Manor has been repeatedly reshaped to create moats, lakes and gardens and partly because the land downstream of the house became part of Beddington Park. Most of the following probably relate to the mills of Home Beddington. The park existed by 1520 but its early development is poorly understood.

When, in 1370, Nicholas Carew acquired Freres he probably incorporated it, and its mill, into the manor of Home Beddington.



At the times of Domesday there were two mills worth 40s belonging to the manor which was held by Robert de Watteville or Richard son of Count Gilbert.

Richard de Wylughby, who was the lord of the manor, acquired a mill in Beddington from Walter de Kenele in 1347 (VCH vol. 4 p. 170).

In the 1263 the Surrey Eyre (item 31) considered whether Peter de Barkesdon and Baldric Chessington had unjustly taken a third part of one mill from William Baudry. William de Beckenham had given two parts of the mill to Peter and that Richard's mother, who held the other part in dower had sold it to William. A dispute then followed in which both parties tried to take control of the whole mill. The judgement was in favour of William who recovered his third.

An account roll for the Carew properties in Beddington mentions the profits of East Mill, New Mill and Huscarle Mill (SHC 2163/1/12). The document is undated. The Surrey History Centre list entry suggests a 14th century date, but there is evidence that East Mill was in Bandon, which was not acquired by the Carews until about 1430 so the document may have been created in the mid-15th century. If so it is likely that New Mill belonged to Home Beddington. It had presumably been rebuilt, possibly as a result of the rebuilding of the house and moat by Nicholas Carew (d.1390) (Phillips and Burnett vol 2, p. 107-8).

Bentham held Carew papers showing the outhouses consisted of a brew house, mill house, pigeon house etc. in 1584 (Bentham 1923 p. 39).

The Beddington parish registers for 1580 record the baptism of John the son of Will, plow miller, servant to William Phillips of Beddington Mill. This was not Bandon Mill which was still called such in a lease of 1613.

### **39.4 Mills belonging to Bandon**

Bandon Mill may have been on the site of the Beddington Mill in Wandle Road (site 41) and in any case it was almost certainly in Bandon Manor, east of Bandon Way, now Beddington Lane. Domesday made no reference to Bandon by that name, but it can be identified with Miles Crispin's holding which had 2 mills value 35s.

In 1272 Reginald of Chelsham gave to Walter of Roques le Cordarius citizen of London and Lucy his wife 8 shillings annually which Walter would be obliged to pay him each year for Estmelne in the vill of Bandon together with all right and claim which he had in the mill with its tenements and appurtenances...rent of the aforesaid 8 shillings. Both for the mill with its tenements and appurtenances and for the aforesaid shillings rendering annually one pound of pepper at the two terms of the year, namely at Easter ½ a pound and at the feast of St Michael ½ a pound and he enfeoffed to the chief lords of that 40 shillings per annum. Received 6 silver marks. Done at the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle in the 4th year of the reign of King Edward [I], son of King Henry. (BL Add Chart No 22724)

By an undated charter Ivo Fock of Bandon and Alice his mother consented and assented to give to Walter of Rocersle citizen of London all the southern part of their curtilage in the vill of Bandon, that certain part of the curtilage which lies between the water which leads towards the mill on the south side, and our land on the north side, and Walter's land on the east side, and the land which was Peter le Savoner's on the west side, and the said part of the curtilage contains in its length from the aforesaid water up to our land 3 virgates and three men's feet – namely the virgates with which land is measured – and in its breadth 3 virgates on the southern head (land) beside the aforesaid water and on the

northern head beside our land 2 virgates and 8 feet of the said virgates and feet. (BL Add Chart 22771).

The 1332 Surrey taxation return for Bandon records Galfrido le Mulewarde, 18d. (STR p. 57).

An undated Carew account roll includes the profits of East Mill, New Mill and Huscarle Mill. (SHC 2163/1/12). As East Mill appears to have been in Bandon the account must date from after the Carew's acquisition of the manor, about 1332.

### **39.5 Sir Francis Carew's water pump**

A commission to enquire into a plan to divert water from the Wandle to supply London in 1610 found that the project would be to the great damage of Sir Francis Carew and his tenants in respect of two mills he hath upon the said river and to the great damage of Sir Francis Carew in respect of his Force Mill on the river which conveyed water to his house (Guiseppi p. 190).

The Earl of Warwick's accounts for repairs at Beddington for 5 June 1650 include listed a payment of 6s for a millwright to mend the Force Mill and 2s 3d for boards to mend the mill (SHC 2152/1).

### **39.6 References which cannot be connected to particular Beddington properties**

Beddington Mill. The Bishop of Winchester had the tithes of Beddington valued by a commission in 1454. The income included 16s 8d for the tithe of the mill (Lyson vol. 1 p. 62).

In his will proved 22 January 1562-3 John Thompson of Beddington, cook, left to his younger son, Francis 'my house and with a close of the back (other) side of the water lately called John Cooks, a little by where as the old myllne stood, (and an orchard late called Kenrycks adjoining ... Sharpes on the south west and highway both north and south and another parcel of land adjoining end of Wakers pightle a quarter acre'. So the old mill had been abandoned by 1562. (LMA DW/PA/05/1562/062).

## **40 BANDON MILL FROM 1500**

This may have been on the site of the earlier Bandon Mill. It belonged to the Carews until the execution of Nicholas in 1539. It then passed from the King through several hands and was returned to Francis Carew in 1554.

### **Thomas Mores. 1502.**

In 1502 Thomas Mores, miller, was not to take too much of the grain of the lord's tenants. In 1511 a corn mill and grain at the lord's mill were mentioned and in 1546 a tenement, late of William Lythyer, lay next the mill (Gowans p. 13).

### **Tenant. Thomas Newbery. 1553.**

In 1553, the manor including the water mill called Bandon Mylne in Bandon in tenure of Thomas Newbery, the messuage, garden and 23 acres arable in tenure of John Wonham, and the fishery and fishing next the mill and the messuage called Fosters were granted to Thomas Darcy, Lord Darcy of Chiche (Cal. Patent Rolls Edward VI part 4, 1550-3, p. 458-9).

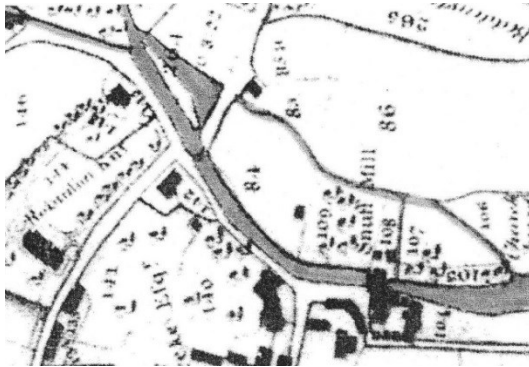
### **Leaseholder, John Smythe. 1613.**

A petition of 1609-10 against a plan to divert water from the river claimed that the proposal was to the great damage of Smyth Esq and his tenant who hold 3 mills on the river (Guisseppi p. 190).

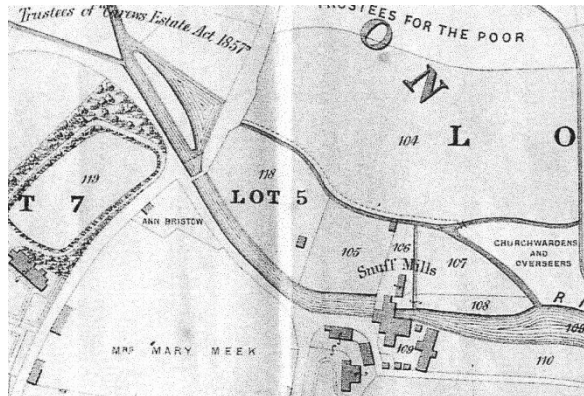
On 23 September 1612 from Sir Nicholas Carew granted a 21 year lease of a messuage called Oulde Mill Howse on east side of Oulde Mill Bridge in Bandon to Jeremy Matthew, tailor of Bandon for a rent of 33s.4d. (SA 25/1/2).

A lease for 21 years dated 9 October 1613, was from Sir Nicholas Throckmorton Carew of Beddington to John Smythe of Beddington, miller of Bandon Mill with 3 closes of 8 acres, a croft of  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre, water courses and banks. Rent £14, plus 10 quarters of wheat and 8 quarters of rye, or £20 in lieu thereof at the choice of Sir Nicholas Carew, p.a. with provisions that the river not to be drawn so that Sir Nicholas Carew's orchards and lands are troubled with mud. Smythe was to grind wheat meal for Sir Nicholas Carew's own table and to stop the mill at request, to permit fishing or cleansing of pond by removal of mud by neighbours (SA 25/1/3).

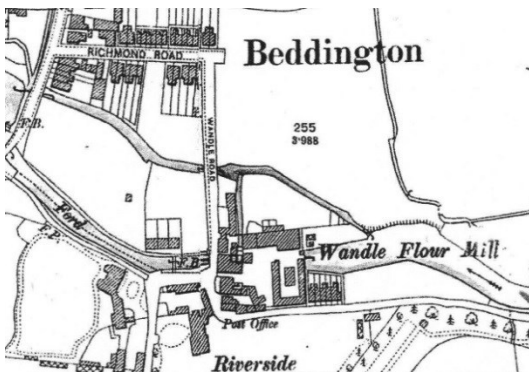
# 41 BEDDINGTON MILL, WANDLE ROAD, BEDDINGTON



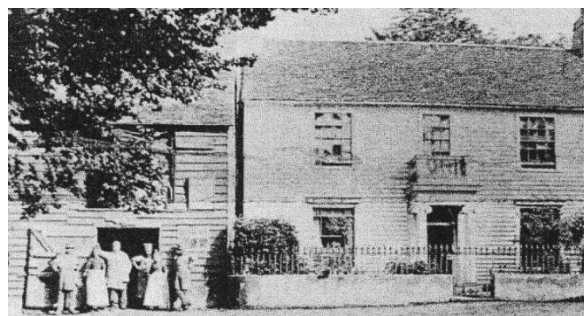
1820. Inclosure Commissioner's plan.



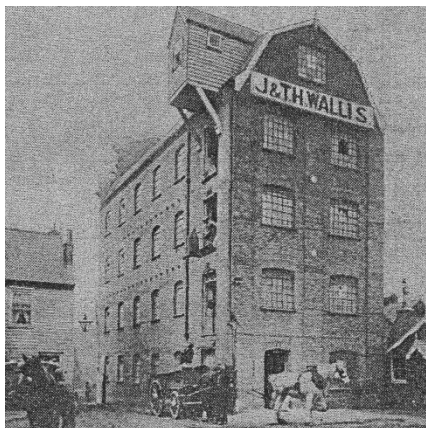
1859. Beddington Park auction sale plan.



Wandle Flour Mill from the 1897 O.S. map.



The snuff mill and Mill House probably in the 1870s.



Wandle Flour Mills of J and T H Wallis from a postcard dating from around the 1920s.



Wandle Flour Mills and Mill House,



Former Mill House. Photo J. Downer.



M and F Products.

Beddington Mills were located at TQ 3025 6515 in Beddington parish within the former manor of Bandon. This may be on the site of the former Bandon Mill (site 40).

The mill building on the south leat and the mill house may be seen in Wandle Road opposite the north end of Bridges Lane. The mill building has been converted into flats. Beddington Mill is named on Seller's 1690 map and Rocque's 1768 map. Probably originally a flour mill, there is a lack of information until 1765 by when it had become a tobacco mill.

### 41.1 Flour mill

Bartholomew Tegg, miller, baptised children at Beddington in 1668-69. Thomas Grover of Beddington, miller, made an allegation for a marriage licence on 26 March 1752 at Beddington or Woodmansterne. In neither case was the mill named.

Sir Nicholas Hackett Carew, owner of Beddington Mansion House and its estates, died on 8 August 1762 (PCC probate 3 September 1762). He devised all his estates in trust to William Pellatt, attorney, to enable Carew's daughter Katherine to occupy the mansion house for her life and have an income. Pellatt was permitted to lease for up to 99 years any messuage or dwelling house (excepting the Mansion House) to any persons willing to rebuild and improve or build on those parts of premises not built on before, particularly any mill or mills. Pellatt probably leased the mill to Thomas Hodgkin in the period 1762-65 for rebuilding as a tobacco mill.

### 41.2 Snuff and tobacco mill

#### **Thomas Hodgkin, c.1763 - 1776 (died).**

Thomas Hodgkin, a person of substance living in Beddington, was first recorded when nominated as an Overseer of the Poor at Beddington on 8 April 1765 (SA 3416/2/1). He probably occupied the snuff mill then.

He was listed in 1763 in Watling Street (*The Compleat Compting-House Companion*) and as a tobacco broker at 21, Watling Street, All Hallows Bread Street, London in 1767 (*The Universal Pocket Companion*).

His name appeared regularly until 5 April 1774 in the Vestry Book and, on 9 January 1769 he rented Church Mead, a one acre field near the mill and north of the river, for £1 10s. (SA 3416/2/2). John Williamson was to rent it in 1786 (see below).

Hodgkin was described as a tobacco broker of Beddington in his PCC will dated 1 February 1775 and proved 29 August 1776. He bequeathed his leasehold mill at

Beddington for manufacturing tobacco into snuff, his stock of tobacco and snuff, utensils, materials and implements to his sons James and Benjamin and daughter Elizabeth Hodgkin, to be managed by James to the approbation of Thomas Hodgkin's friend Samuel Waterman, an executor with James Hodgkin. Samuel Waterman was a London merchant who in 1775 imported tobacco from Chesapeake, the colony and dominion of Virginia.

Thomas Hodgkin also bequeathed his leasehold house and business in his own occupation at Red Lyon Court, Watling Street to his children. (Later, John Williamson had tobacco premises at Red Lyon Court).

#### **James Hodgkin, 1776-80.**

James Hodgkin, son of Thomas and Sarah, also a tobacco broker, insured the Watling Street premises on 1 January 1777 (Sun Fire Office, policy No 389122) and again in 1779. He was there in 1781-83 (Bailey). James Hodgkin was named in the Church Book for Beddington on 27 March 1780 after which, in June that year, John Williamson took over a new lease.

Described in John Williamson's will as of Knavestock, Essex (near Brentwood), James Hodgkin held 5 tenements at Beddington which he sold to Williamson.

#### **John Williamson senior, 1780-1804 (died).**

William Pellatt granted a 31-year lease of Beddington Mill with appurtenances and machinery and a house to John Williamson, tobacconist of Beddington, on 19 June 1780. The rent was £120 a year. (Minet Library Surrey deeds 3382).

On 21 March 1783, John Williamson of Red Lyon Court, snuff-maker, insured his utensils, stock and goods in trust, in a warehouse, on a house at Beddington in his own occupation, and household goods. Also a snuff mill, near, a warehouse, cart-house and stable adjacent each other separate from the above. Timber and thatched (Sun Fire Office, MS 11936/291, Policy No 440865).

He was also an overseer of the poor and a snuff manufacturer and was party to a lease of 28 March 1785 of a former workhouse near Chats Hill, Beddington (HRO DE/A/2824).

On 16 July 1797, the worst torrential thunderstorm in living memory damaged a snuff mill at Croydon. It was saved from total destruction by the timely assistance of the engines (*The Gentleman's Magazine* July-Dec 1797 p. 703). John Rennie, renowned millwright and engineer, was invited to examine and report on Beddington snuff mill in 1798 (Boucher p. 126). This suggests major repairs or a rebuild were necessary following the storm.

John Williamson was snuff manufacturer at Beddington Mill 1802 (Holden). The Sun Fire Office insurance policy was renewed on 17 April 1804 (MS 11937/60, Policy No 761783).

His PCC will was proved on 2 June 1804. He bequeathed the leasehold mill, lands, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances in his own occupation together with the lease of about 8 years unexpired and stock, implements and trade furniture to his executors, namely Joseph Hulme and James Taddy as trustees to ensure his son John Williamson should succeed to the snuff manufacturing business and form a co-partnership with his grandson John Dighton (son of Edward Dighton and Ann Williamson) when the latter achieved the age of 21 years or was discharged from his apprenticeship.

Mentioned in the will were five messuages or tenements with outhouses, yards and gardens purchased from James Hodgkin of Knavestock, Essex. One was occupied by his son John Williamson. Another was occupied by Samuel Bance who worked in the snuff mill in 1841 aged 75 so presumably was a snuff grinder in 1804. Also mentioned were a barn and garden in Williamson's own occupation. William Prior was a witness to the will.

The executor James Taddy was a tobacconist at Southwick Street in the City of London and a partner at the snuff mills at Morden which prospered in the 1800s. The other executor Joseph Hulme was listed at William and Joseph Hulme, tobacconists, at No 6, Bread Street Hill in the City.

**John Williamson junior, 1804-5 (died).**

John, son of John above, was baptised at Beddington on 16 October 1763. Snuff manufacturer of Beddington, his PCC will was proved on 30 March 1805. An executor was his friend Allen Lambert of Carshalton, millwright, whose son Charles Lambert later leased the snuff mill.

**John Dighton. 1805-7 (died).**

The PCC will of John Dighton, snuff manufacturer at Beddington, was proved on 14 May 1807. He bequeathed his millwright's set of tools to his cousin William Williamson.

John Dighton bequeathed to George Charrington, farmer, and William Prior who was then employed in Dighton's service, all his share and interest in and to rent leasehold mill and premises and residual estate given in trust for his benefit by his late grandfather together with the interest in the premises leased to him by the trustees named in the will etc. to hold the said premises and effects unto the said George Charrington and William Prior. William Prior was a witness to the will.

Sarah, wife of John Williamson senior, died in 1807 to complete the family's misfortunes.

**William Prior, 1807 - c.1816.**

John Dighton's employee, William Prior, took over the remainder of the mill's lease which expired after 31 years in June 1811. The snuff mill buildings were depicted on the 1820 enclosure map. The award shows that Prior rented the mill to Charles Newdigate Webb.

**Charles Newdigate Webb, c.1813 - c.1821 (insolvent debtor).**

Charles Newdigate Webb baptised children at Beddington from March 1807 until September 1820, however Beddington Parish Registers did not record occupations until c.1813. Webb was the snuff miller and occupier of the snuff mill on 14 April 1814, renter of the snuff mill on 9 July 1815 and snuff grinder on 10 September 1820. He rented a barn, formerly occupied by John Williamson in 1813 (Shew p. 212).

A silver medal was voted to R. W. Barchard of Waddon, Croydon for a rake for stirring tobacco, malt, corn, hops, mustard etc., invented entirely by himself and erected from a model by Mr. Webb at his snuff mills at Beddington for stirring together tobacco when drying on the kiln, the fumes arising from which are so powerful, as to render it hardly possible for a man to go in, until he has thoroughly ventilated the kiln, by drawing up the windows. The rake is a cylindrical wooden bar, in which are inserted long and short staves alternately, for the purpose of stirring the tobacco at different depths. Toothed wheels, at the extremities of the rake, work in the racks that are laid on each side of the kiln. William Prior at Beddington mill, snuff manufacturer, wrote to T.C. Taylor in November 1816 that the rake had been erected for 2 years. (RSA 1818 p. 152-4).

The *London Gazette* (17 April 1821) reported the petition of insolvent debtor, Charles Newdigate Webb, formerly of Beddington, farmer and snuff miller, but now of Brixton Hill, snuff miller. He died in 1852, aged 83, late of Beddington snuff mills.

#### **Charles Lambert, c.1821-42 (died).**

Charles Lambert, son of Allen Lambert (millwright and miller), married Susan Ashby on 30 January 1812 at Southwark. He baptised children at Beddington from February 1814 (Charles) until May 1820, described as a millwright dwelling in Wallington and from February 1823 until beyond 1826 he was described as a snuff miller dwelling at Beddington. His son Charles founded Lambert and Butler, cigarette manufacturers.

He was snuff manufacturer at the Snuff Mills, Beddington in 1823-40 (Pigot and Robson) and also occupied the Grove Mills, Carshalton in 1837. In 1834, in a reply to a Mr Telford, Charles Lambert wrote from Beddington Mills that he considered the River Wandle water well adapted for general domestic uses. He employed it in his own family for brewing, washing and all culinary purposes, it being very clear, except for a few days after very heavy rains. In his mill dam he could discern an object the size of a sixpence under a depth of five or six feet (*Report from the select committee on Metropolis Water with minutes of evidence...* Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 7 August 1834).

Charles occupied parcel 129, snuff mill, on the 1840 Beddington and Wallington tithe award.

In 1841, Charles and Robert Lambert were snuff millers together with Allen Lambert, tobacco miller. Henry Ashby, James Green, Samuel Steadman and Samuel Bance aged 75 were snuff mill employees. Steadman was still a snuff miller in 1851.

In 1841-42, Charles Lambert, occupied house, mill and land at Beddington Snuff Mills (Electoral Register).

Charles Lambert died on 14 December 1842 (PCC probate 29 April 1843). His wife Susan inherited his leasehold snuff mills, house and premises plus stock in trade, with his son Robert receiving a quarter-share. Robert presumably ran the mill on behalf of his mother until he took over a 14 year lease in 1848.

#### **Robert Lambert, 1848-77.**

Robert Lambert successfully appealed against the Overseers of the Poor concerning the Poor Rate for his snuff mill and 64 acres lands, formerly rented from Mr Carew. Now, in 1859, he had 10 acres less land. In 1848, there was sufficient water to keep the mill fully working but now there was only enough water to operate for 9 hours a day and there was a decrease in power from 21 to 7 or 8 H.P. It was necessary to hire a portable engine at a cost of £280 per annum (*Sussex Advertiser*, 25 October 1859). Lambert was listed in directories until 1876.

The Local Board of Health attempted to solve disposal of Croydon's sewage by filtration, sale of the filtered solids as an agricultural fertiliser, and discharge of the filtered liquids into the mill pond at Waddon. This led to complaints from millers of reduced river flow, silting and that trout were killed. The poor quality water was undrinkable and the smells were nauseating, leading to a typhoid epidemic in 1855. The 1834 description of water quality shows how badly the river had deteriorated by 1853 when at an enquiry of the Board of Health works on sewers and drains, Mr Lambert who held the snuff mill gave evidence. He complained of offensive smells from the water in the Wandle as early as September or October last and perceived them occasionally. The water was quite discoloured. His wife had been ill with the fever and they were obliged to have the



windows of their house down on account of the smell. The smell was so bad in his mill that it caused him nausea and he was unable to give instruction to his men. There was no mention of the hardship of his men. Braithwaite (p. 195) said that in 1853 Lambert held the snuff mill with 2 wheels at 25 HP, height above Trinity High Water Mark 105ft. 7in.

The Carew Estate Act of 1857 provided for the estates of Charles Hallowell Carew to be sold to discharge debts and the Beddington Park was auctioned in 1859.

Lot 4, freehold, was described as the Beddington snuff mills, with house, premises, and garden, and 30a 3r 35p. of rich meadow land. The house, a comfortable residence (timber built and tiled), contained entrance hall, dining room, 14ft. by 12, drawing room, 19ft. by 14, small sitting room, scullery and pantry, and on the first floor were four good bedrooms, detached kitchen and scullery. The outbuildings included chaise house and stable, cow house and shed, loose box, cart lodge and granary. The mills were brick-built and pan-tiled: and worked by two breast water wheels, turned by the River Wandle. There were four separate mills working sixty-one mullers [for fine grinding], and a pair of edge stones [for coarse grinding], also two kilns and two drying places, with storing sheds adjoining together and a millwright's shop. The whole was in good working order, in the occupation of Robert Lambert, on lease (with the house, premises and lands) for an unexpired term of fourteen years from Michaelmas 1848, at the yearly rent of £275 (SA 48/49/1)

The estate consisted of parcels 103 - Sixteen Acre Mead; 104 - Five Acre Mead; 105 - Orchard; 106 - Home Close, yard; 107 - part of Church Mead; 108 - Garden; 109 - House, Snuff Mill, premises and river; 110 - Garden; 111 - Moor; and 112 - Slip by the river. The vendor's machinery in the mills was included.

Henry Tritton purchased Beddington Mill and adjacent land north of the river for £4,500.

In 1860, some dozen families were reported to be dependent on the snuff mills. A photo, of about 1870 in the Sutton Local Studies Collection shows the weather-boarded mill adjacent to the north side of the mill house.

Lambert was sentenced to 14 days hard labour for cruelty to horses (*London Daily News*, 1 March 1875) and described as the proprietor of a snuff mill at Beddington in relation to his stolen gold watch (*Luton Times and Advertiser*, 3 March 1877).

Messrs Blake, Son and Haddock were instructed by Mr Lambert, whose tenancy was due to expire at Michaelmas, to sell by auction on 26 February 1877 all his live and dead stock (*Croydon Advertiser and East Surrey Reporter*, 15 September 1877).

Messrs Norton, Trist, Watney Co were instructed by the trustees under the will of Henry Tritton Esq., deceased, to sell by auction the freehold estate of the Beddington Snuff Mills together with a dwelling house, offices, outbuildings, farmery and meadow land, the whole containing 30a. 3r. 21p., with possession. These comprised:

The snuff mills of two floors, fitted with 6 mulling mills and a stone mill worked by two breast water wheels of 17 feet diameter with reported 12 H.P. The mill was also fitted with a drying kiln, sifting cylinder etc.

Adjacent was the dwelling house with offices. The outbuildings included stabling for four horses, a wagon lodge, a granary, cart shed and chaise house.

There were good kitchen gardens and at a little distance was the farmery comprising cow house and calf pens, open cattle shed, hay and chaff houses, an orchard and several enclosures of rich meadow land.

Appurtenant to this property was an exclusive right of fishing for one third of a mile.

Mr Lambert, for the purposes of this sale, had received notice to quit at the following Michaelmas when the purchaser would be entitled to possession (*Croydon Advertiser*, 12 May 1877).

Lambert was listed in the Beddington directories after 1876 as he relocated to Hackbridge Mill. He died on 11 July 1886.

In 1878-79 Pile listed M. Brand at Beddington snuff mill, but I can find no other record of him.

The mill, which was probably derelict, was destroyed by fire in 1890 and photos at the time show the old timber mill as a fire-blackened shell (Shew p. 36).

A postcard c.1920s showed the modern flour mill west of the mill house. A low building between the mill and the mill house may be the old snuff mill whose ruins beside the flour mill Hobson (p. 61) remarked on in 1924.

### **41.3 Flour mill**

#### **Wallis Family, 1881-1952 (liquidation).**

In 1881, John Wallis, 48, of Riverdale, Lewisham, employed 8 men and 2 boys at his Lewisham Steam Flour Mills. His sons James and John were at Riverdale. In 1881, James Wallis took over the Beddington old snuff mill and premises. John Wallis was water miller at both Beddington and High Street, Lewisham in 1882 (Kelly). In 1886, James took his brother T. H. Wallis into partnership (see 1917 Kelly entry) and was at Old Wandle and Beddington Mills from 1887-96 (Ward). Pile in 1888 described them as John Wallis, family miller at Old Wandle Mills, Beddington and at Steam Flour Mills, Lewisham (also as J. and T. H. Wallis, Wandle Mills, Bridle Path).

The firm frequently advertised in the *Croydon Advertiser* from May 1885 as John Wallis at Lewisham and Old Wandle Mills, Beddington and from February 1888 for many years as J and T H Wallis, Wandle Flour Mills and Bread Bakeries.

#### **Roller flour mill and bakery.**

Plans for a new flour store were approved in 1889 (*Croydon Advertiser*, 1 June 1889).

A reporter from the *Croydon Advertiser and East Surrey Reporter* visited the rebuilt flour mill in 1891 and interviewed Mr Wallis. This visit was reported in great detail in the edition of 5 September 1891, essentially as follows:

Messrs Wallis's new mill was rebuilt on modern lines to adapt to altered circumstances. The water power of 30 HP had declined to 10 HP. At the time of the visit the new mill had only been in operation for a week or two.

The Old Wandle Mills, known as the Old Snuff Mills, had been occupied by the Lambert family for over 70 years. The mill owner in his will had directed the mills be sold. Mr Lambert declined to purchase the property which then came into the possession of Gideon Smith, a builder and developer. Gideon Smith, the tenant of Manor Farm and New Barn Farm at Beddington, sold his farming stock in 1892 (*Sussex Express*, 17 September 1892). Messrs Wallis and Sons from the Riverdale Steam Flour Mills at Lewisham purchased the mills from him. The sons James Wallis and Thomas H Wallis operated the Beddington works.

The mill was entered between the residence and the mill proper to reach the mill yard which was surrounded by buildings. A large part of the yard was formed out of the former river bed. The stream had narrowed due to reduced flow and had been reclaimed. Across the deserted bed of one branch of the stream stood the clerical office where there were huge brass-bound ledgers. The mill was of 6 or 7 storeys.

Only English wheat was used, mostly purchased from the Mark Lane houses (*the Corn Exchange*) although some came from Surrey farms.

The milling process was as follows:

Wheat was placed in large bins at the top of the building. The floors of the bins sloped to a small square hole in the centre through which the grain passed. The machinery was clean and the grain was never at any stage touched by hand.

The wheat passed down a pipe to the smutter to go through the cleaning process. The Eureka Smutter was a big machine containing a rotary drum which separated the chaff from the wheat by removing all impurities from the grain. The rough stuff and dust was dropped into a receiver to be sold as chicken's food. The pure golden grain passed to the floor below whence it was carried to the top of the building by an elevator.

On the top floor it passed through a cockle machine to extract the little black seeds or cockles from the grain. These cockles, similar in size and weight to the grain itself, passed through a perforated zinc cylinder in the smutter together with the wheat necessitating separate cleansing. From the cockle machine the grain dropped into a bin whence it passed down another tube to the crushing machines. Millers now crushed wheat instead of grinding it.

The grain was delivered from the cockle machine bin via a pipe to the first roll break.<sup>6</sup>

The wheat was first passed through a pair of rollers known as the feed roll which regulated the fall of the grain into the steel rollers waiting to crush it. These were fixed so the wheat was roughly crushed on passing through them. The crushed grain dropped out and passed through another tube to a receiver on the floor below whence it was elevated to the floor immediately above the machine it had just passed through and was passed to the rotary scalper.

The crushing machines were placed on a floor by themselves. The scalper acted as a preliminary sieve and separated the wheat crushed fine enough for flour from the bran and only partially crushed grain. The scalper was a horizontal rotary cylinder of perforated zinc. The crushed wheat from the first break was poured in at one end and as the cylinder revolved it shook the finely crushed flour through the perforations into the receiver below.

The coarse material was carried out of the cylinder and down into another tube into the second break roll, a machine standing on the floor below, close to the first break roll, which it resembled, which crushed it further. The crushed grain passed through the scalper and more fine stuff was shaken out, similarly with the third and fourth break rolls.

After the rough stuff had passed through the fourth break roll it consisted almost entirely of pure bran, the brown coating of wheat, used as food for horses. The fine stuff which passed through the perforations of the scalper was called throughs which consisted of

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<sup>6</sup> Similar to a mangle with side by side rollers.

pure flour, semolina, pallant and sharps (or fine and second middlings as the last two were called).

At this stage the flour was gritty and hard and resembled fine sand. This was passed through six sets of reduction or smooth rolls. The material was the heart of the wheat with no husk or bran. After passing through the first set of smooth rolls the material was carried up to the silk reel which was a long horizontal cylinder covered with silk through which the finest of the throughs was shaken by the action of a beater revolving in the centre of the cylinder. The coarser material dropped to the bottom where a worm shifted it towards the mouth of a tube which conducted it to the second smooth rolls. This broke the coarse material which was sifted by another silk roll separating the fine from the coarse. The coarsest went through six sets of smooth rolls and the whole of the silk reels which were graduated in respect of the silk texture.

The coarser materials such as semolina, pallant and bran had been removed during passage through the silk reels. This was delivered by tube and purified in a patent Victoria purifier giving unwholesome stive. The rollers were ventilated and kept from clogging. The dangerous sticky property of the wheat called stive was carried off by a fan and exhaust pipe leading from each set of rolls into a peculiar little room one side of which was made of tightly strained blankets. These were designed to permit the entrance of air as the little room was unsufferably hot. If not removed the stive would clog the rollers causing them to be heated.

From the mill proper one went to the engine house where an Otto gas engine by the firm of Crossley had been laid down. The Gas Engine was driven by gas from the Carshalton Gas Works which cost half as much again as Croydon gas. The engine stood right over the spot where the huge water wheel used to stand and was capable of working at up to 26 HP.

Mr Wallis pulled up a trap door to reveal a dark cavern under the engine room with a commotion in the water. This was a 14 HP American turbine. No larger than a 9 gallon cask it was fixed as a beer barrel standing on end with small buckets all round the sides to catch the force of the current fixed on a vertical rod stuck through from top to bottom. The current was conveyed to the turbine through a comparatively small curved pipe.

From the engine house one crossed the yard to the bakehouse where were five huge solid ovens. Two were heated by flues fixed all around, the fire being placed below ensuring absolute cleanliness. The roofs were of sheet iron and the floors of fire clay. The heat was intense, 500 degrees (Fahrenheit) being necessary to bake the loaf. The other ovens were old-fashioned but gave good results. Another product was baking powder.

In a shed opposite the bakehouse was a wheelwright's with one or more assistants building and repairing the vans and waggons which had a life of only a few years. There was a well built railway van and a new delivery van in the shed.

The firm carried out its own farriery with blacksmiths constantly employed. 80-100 hands were employed at the works.

The building was erected from designs from Mr H T Bonner, ARIBA, the well known mill architect of King Street, Cheapside. The machinery was by Mr P Gillen of Warwick and the actual building was carried out by Mr J W Trappitt, builder of Beddington.

In 1892, the mill was lighted with about 100 incandescent lamps (Kelly, *Electrical Engineer*).

In 1893, J. and T. H. Wallis advertised as family millers at Old Wandle Mills now manufacturing all flour in their new and extensive mills upon the roller system supplying flour of a quality superior to any produced under the old system of stone milling. In the *Surrey Mirror* they also advertised poultry mixture, oatmeal etc.

In 1901, James Wallis, corn miller, resided at Beddington. Thomas Wallis, 37, resided in Croydon and was a miller and baker. In 1909, Messrs Wallis of Lewisham, Beddington etc. had a Foden waggon and trailer (*Motor Transport*).

*London Gazettes* (27 and 31 October 1911 and 7 November 1913) reported a petition for winding up J and T H Wallis Ltd presented by its creditors Whitworth Brothers of Victoria Mills, Wellingborough, millers. The company was unable, due to its liabilities, to continue in business and a liquidator was appointed.

The *London Gazette* on 3 September 1912 listed James Wallis of The Banks, Beddington, as bankrupt on 29 August 1912.

In 1913 there was some sort of financial restructuring and the share capital of J and T H Wallis, Limited was reduced to £10,858 instead of the original £50,000 (*London Gazette* 7 November 1913).

The *Wallington and Carshalton Weekly Record* (8 August 1912) advertised Wallis's Roller Flour Mills, Carshalton, 'the Firm with the Red Vans'. They were listed at Wandle Flour Mills from 1896-1934 (Kelly, Pile and Ward).

J. and T. H. Wallis (deceased) was again unable, due to its liabilities, to continue in business and a liquidator was appointed (*London Gazette*, 30 November 1934).

Wallis's Wandle Flour Mills (Ltd.), Wandle Road was then registered on 5 January 1935 to carry on the business of millers, bakers, flour merchants etc. with a revised nominal share capital (*London Grain, Seed and Oil Reporter*).

At an extraordinary general meeting in 1952 at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, it was resolved to wind up Wallis's Wandle Flour Mills Ltd. as the company was yet again unable to continue business due to its liabilities. A liquidator was appointed (*London Gazette*, 26 December 1952). This marked the end of seven decades of flour milling.

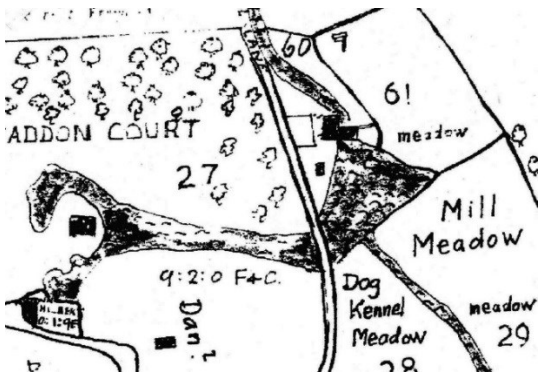
#### **Maybank Enterprises Ltd. 1952.**

Maybank Enterprises Ltd. registered Wandle Flour Mills with the Land Registry (*London Gazette*, 14 October 1952).

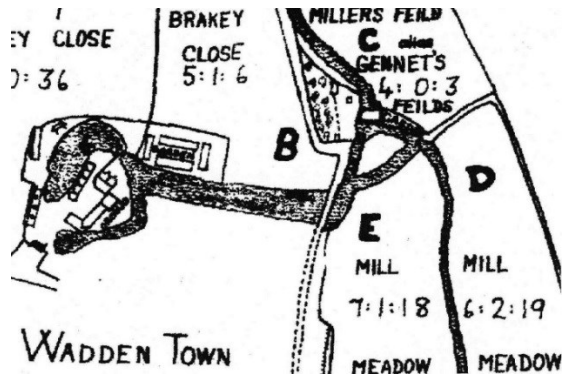
#### **Apartments. 2014.**

In 2014, the mill building was converted into one and two bedroom apartments and two bedroom duplex penthouses, 9 flats in all. The exterior brickwork was repointed.

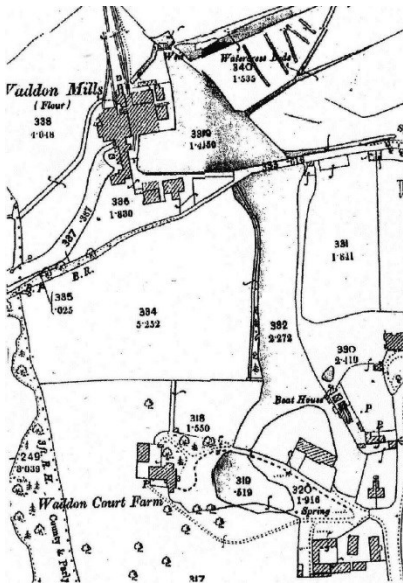
# 42 WADDON MILL



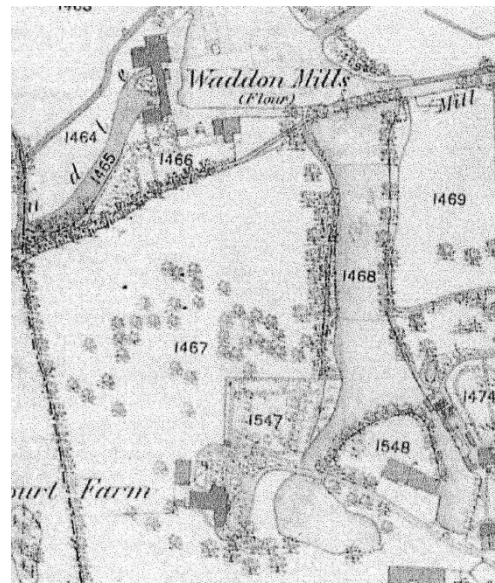
1692. Manor of Waddon, surveyed by John Ward. Detail.



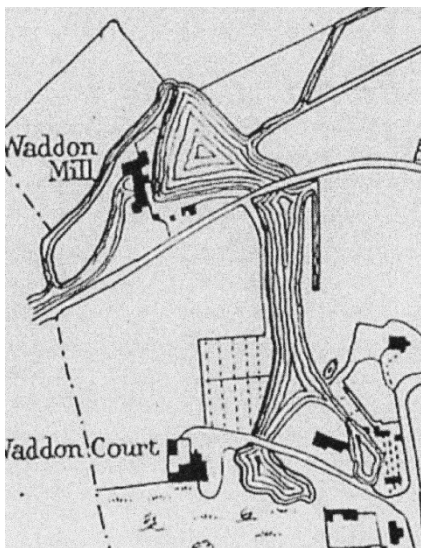
1799. Waddon Court Farm and Waddon Mill. Detail. (Thornhill 1977).



1868. O.S. map.



1897. O.S. map.



1800. Bainbridge's Inclosure map of Croydon



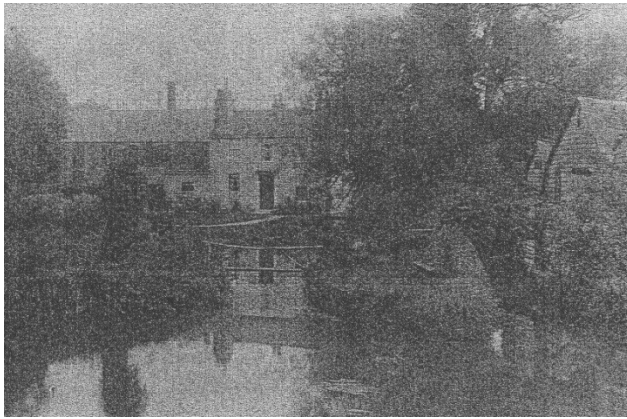
1847. Robert's plan of Croydon parish



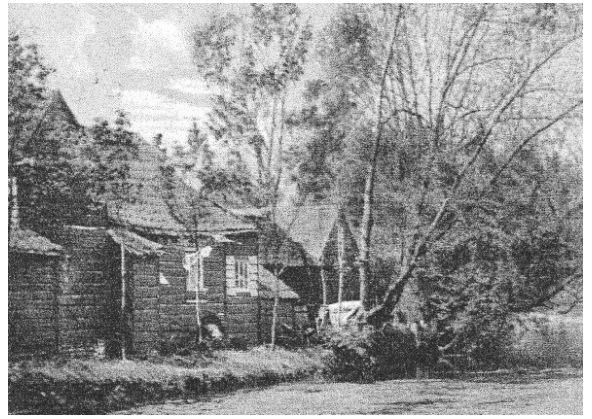
Drawing showing water wheels.



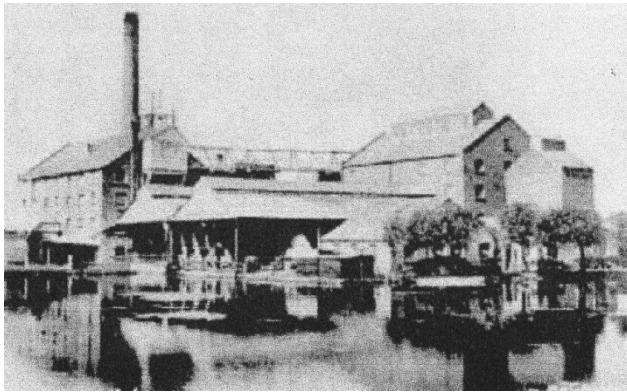
1843. Penny Magazine.  
Mill near Waddon.



Old Mill at Waddon. Postcard detail.



Waddon Mills. Early photo.



Postcard.



Postcard.

Waddon Mill was not recorded in Domesday but may have been Croydon's mill. The ancient mill grew to become large flour mills served by their own railway siding. No visible remains can be seen of the mill which ceased operation in 1928. Only the south part of the mill pond still exists within Waddon Ponds public park. The north part was filled in for industrial redevelopment in 1964.

### **Bermondsey Abbey.**

Henry I gave Waddon manor to Bermondsey Abbey in 1127 (VCH vol. 4 p. 219).

### **Ralph de Haling.**

On 4 December 1202, Ralph de Haling surrendered to the Prior of Bermondsey his interest in two carucates of land and a mill at Waddon in return for rents etc. (Surrey Eyre 1235 vol. 2 p. 464).

### **Richard ate Milne, 1303.**

*The Calender of Patent Rolls* for Edward I, 8 March 1303, (p. 188) mentions Richard ate Milne of Waddon as a complainant in a court case between the tenants and the prior of Bermondsey.

### **Archbishop of Canterbury, 1390/91-.**

The Manor of Waddon was transferred to Archbishop Courteney in 1390-1 in exchange for the advowson of the church (VCH vol. 4 p. 219).

### **J. Bukholte, 1448. Rebuilding of mill.**

An account of the expenses paid out for the renewal in 1448 of Waddon Mill was translated from the Latin by C. G. Paget and taken from the Lambeth Minister's Account for the Bailiwick of Croydon:

For ramming of aforesaid mill. Bringing one load of heather for the ramming in the same work. The carriage of the same. The preparation of the same for the hands of the workmen. The carriage of 9 loads and 48 feet of timber from Brixton to Waddon, the carriage at 2s 4d. 5 loads of large timbers bought of Richard Lyon and Richard Philpot, the price a load 5s 8d. The carriage of 5 loads of timber from Croydon. The carriage of 4 loads of elm from Genetlane to the mill. The carriage of 40 loads of clay to the same work. The fixing of 5 great piles in le Mylle bay. The sawing of 400 feet of elm planks. The carting of said planks. The sawing 1,654 feet of plank 100 at 13s. 550 tenpenny nayles. One piece of curved timber bought for part of the wheel to be made there with the atr-? of the same. And for the cleansing of the mill pond there.

And money paid for the salary of 2 carpenters for the removal of the old timber of the mill for 4 days each receiving 6d a day. 2 labourers helping the same, receiving 5d a day.

9 carpenters in divers turns working there for 32 days among themselves ... timber for the repairing of the same mill as appears in written part in another ... each taking 6d a day.

And money paid to John Grene the carpenter in making a new the staples of the water wheel of the mill stadyng of the same and sawing planks for the same work by contract ... made by the Meciver (?) And paid to Robert Snell of London brazier for the new bras for the same mill of weight 4lb, price of a pound ... And in money paid by J Bukholte the miller to 2 carpenters for making the axle and other things there for 16 ½ days receiving 8d a day. And paid for the making of one new spindle there. And for the making of an arbour for the said axle made there with its cartage. And for 2 (armers) bought at Croydon with 4d for carriage. For nails and the mending of one iron gogyn (*gudgeon*). And plaister bought for the same work with carriage from London. The pay of William Brown and John Davy working for 3 days for making the plaister the miller there and in the ... (dolece'ne) the bordloggs for the same receiving per day 8d and 4d the felling of one oak for the same work 2d. The pay of the



aforesaid William Brown carpenter working at the same work for 2½ days receiving 8d a day. 3 great hopis (hoops?) bought. The digging of one saw pit. (Thornhill 1994 p. 113).

A terrier of lands laying within the Parish of Croydon which owed quit-rent to the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1492 had an entry for Waddon stating - Whaddon. My lord there a myll with a close, 2 acres (Paget papers). 12 tenements were recorded at Waddon village.

**Leaseholder. Richard Webbe, 1523-.**

A lease of Waddon water mill to Richard Webbe of Mitcham, miller, for 10 years at £10 13s. 4d. per annum was dated 17 February 1523 (Du Boulay p. 283).

**Leaseholder. John Oveham, 1529-.**

A lease of Waddon Mill to John Oveham, miller of Mitcham, for 20 years at £10 3s. 4d. was dated 1529. The farmer was to make within a year sufficient lodging in the mill for a miller to dwell and to provide a barn measuring 24 x 14 feet (Thornhill 1994).

In 1535, the farm of the Manor of Waddon was returned at £22 6s 8d, the farm of meadow land as £41, the farm of the mill as £10 13s 4d and the perquisites of court as £1 10s (VCH. Vol. 4 p. 220)

The Croydon parish register records the burial of 'Bonaventure Ryder, travelynge between Wonswthe and Croydon was found dead in Waddon Mill' on 25 July 1584 (Anderson 1878 p. 250).

**Leaseholder. Dr. Bartholomew Clerke. Died 1590.**

Bartholomew Clerke, lord of the manor of Clapham and Dean of the Arches, bequeathed the lease of Waddon Mills to his son, Francis Clerke, aged 11 and left the profit to his wife during her life. He referred to his great charge in new building the said mill. He died on 12 March 1590, his PCC will dated 25 April 1589 was proved 17 March 1590.

**Leaseholder: Sir Francis Clerke, 1590.**

Francis was aged eleven when he inherited the mill.

**Leaseholder. Richard Whitgift, 1590-96/7 (died).**

Archbishop John Whitgift leased Waddon Mill in 1590 to his brother, Richard Whitgift, with a condition that the tenant should take bond in £20 or more of every miller or servant placed there (Paget papers).

A report in 1610 referred to the great damage of the See of Canterbury and the tenants of the two mills called Waddon Mills (probably two water wheels as in 1764) (Guisseppi p. 190).

**Leaseholder. George Whitgift, 1597-1611.**

Richard Whitgift's will included 'my lease of the farm of Whaddon within the parish of Croydon unto my brother George Whitgift. The reversion of the lease which I have of Whaddon Mill, when it expires to brother George, then to brother William'. George Whitgift died 19 April 1611.

**Leaseholder. Sir William Cowper, 1639-.**

The manor was held on a 21 year lease from 1639 by Sir William Cowper of Ratling Court, Kent, who also held at farm the site of the mill and two pastures called Milne Closes (i.e. Mill Closes) by the mill pond (VCH vol. 4 p. 220). Cowper appears to have

backed the king in the Civil War and he lost his lease (Cal. State Papers Domestic Charles II 1660-1 p. 600-1).

**Owner. Sir William Brereton, 1648.**

The manor or farm house of Waddon and the water mill were sold to Sir William Brereton for £1,612 12s.8d. on 28 September 1648 by the trustees for sale of church lands (VCH vol. 4 p. 220).

The *Index of Wills Proved in the Perogative Court of Canterbury 1657-60* (p. 64) lists Thomas Bird, oatmealman of Waddon (Thornhill 1994 p. 116).

Sir William who held Croydon Palace was allowed to remain there as tenant, although it had been returned to Archbishop William Juxon, until his death in April 1661.

**Owner. Archbishop of Canterbury.**

**Leaseholder. Christopher Gardiner. 1660-62 died.**

Sir William Cowper, Bart petitioned the King in 1660. Tenant to William, late Archbishop of Canterbury, of the manor and mill of Waddon he was imprisoned for supporting the king in the civil war. He had requested a new lease of the property from the present Archbishop of Canterbury who had consented at first but was stopped by the Commissioners for Treating with Purchasers of the Crown acting on the allegedly false allegations of a Henry Hampson who also wanted a lease. He asked for the withdrawal of a letter from the king agreeing to a new lease of the property to Christopher Gardiner. to a new lease but was stayed by the Commission for treating with the purchases of Crown and church lands in the false suggestion of Henry Hampson. He also requested withdrawal of His Majesty's letter of October 14, 1660 for a new lease of the premises to Christopher Gardiner. It appears that Hampson's claim had been dismissed by the Commisioners so Cowper was now in dispute with Gardiner. (Cal. State Papers Domestic Charles II 1660-1 p. 600-1). Cowper died in 1664.

Surrey History Centre holds notes on the lease of Manor of Waddon and Waddon Mills to Christopher Gardiner, inquisition and will for 1662-64 (SHC K81/13/10). William Gardiner sold the manor to Christopher Stringer in 1707 (Steinman 1835 p. 76).

Seller's map, 1690 and Aubrey's map, 1718-19 depicted Woding Mill. John Ward's survey of The Mannor of Wadden in 1692 (Thornhill, 1977 p. 110-112) shows the mill astride the river, Miller's Field, alias Gennet's Fields, 4a. 0r. 3p., Mill Meadow, 7a 1r 18p and Mill Meadow, 6a. 2r.19p.

The Homage Jury of the manorial court referred to taking eels from the lord's fishing in the river leading to Waddon Mill in 1694 (L Thornhill 1994 p. 113).

**Leaseholders:**

**Ambrose Parker, 1709-35 (died).**

**John Parker, 1735-74 (died).**

**John Dewye Parker, 1774-83 (bankrupt).**

On 14 February 1709, a 21 year lease between Thomas, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and Ambrose Parker of Waddon, gent., concerned the site of the mill of Waddon with mill, houses, buildings, ponds, all in Croydon, reserving fishing rights, ditches, gutters, mill pools, waters etc.: 2 pastures of 4 acres called the Mill Closes lying by the Mill Pond (SHC 212/37/13).

**Smith family, 1734 - c.1783.**

Robert and Charles Smith insured on the mill in 10 July 1734 and 10 July 1741 (Hand in Hand, MS 8674/48/227 and 8674/60/382). Charles Smith insured on 10 July 1748 (MS 8674/72/236).

John Parker insured on 14 July 1755, with Charles Smith as occupier (MS 8674/84/325).

Robert and William Smith insured on 28 June 1762 (MS 8674/97/278).

John Parker insured on 21 June 1769 (MS 8674/109/52).

A print dated 1764 shows two water wheels in adjacent wheel-pits, illustrated (Thornhill 1994 p. 114).

John Dewye Parker insured on 7 June 1776 (MS 8674/118/199). A commission of bankrupt was issued against him, late of Waddon Court, brickmaker (*London Gazette*, 8 March 1783). It took until 1791 to resolve his affairs, during which time he went abroad.

His assignees insured on 9 June 1783 with Robert and William Smith as occupiers (MS 8674/126/211).

Waddon Court including the mansion, farm, Waddon corn mill and various estates late the property of John Dewye Parker, held under the Archbishop of Canterbury, was auctioned on 24/25 September 1788 by Messrs Skinner and Dyke (*Salisbury and Winchester Journal*, 15 September 1788). The flour mill was then rebuilt in 1789-91 to the design of John Smeaton with one overshot, 8 foot diameter wheel (Skempton 1981 p. 255).

**Leaseholder. John Hilbert, 1788-1819 (died).**

The Croydon Inclosure, appendix Waddon, in 1793, referred to John Hilbert Esq. mill and commonings (CLSL).

A 1799 plan of Waddon Court Farm, Waddon Mill and Stubbs Mead in the Hamlet of Waddon showed the mill astride the river and names Mill Meadow, Waddon Mill and Mill Lane (SHC Zs/129/4). A comparison with Ward's map of 1692 shows the mill and mill-pond had been enlarged and the island removed. The river has been diverted into a new course to enter the mill pond at a more southerly point, and part of Mill Lane is on a new alignment.

**Daniel Watney, 1800-31 (died).**

Daniel Watney, rated from 1800-22, was listed as occupier in 1822. He died 10 June 1831, miller of Wandsworth. (PCC probate 29 June 1831).

Waddon Mill was parcel 1608 on Bainbridge's 1800 Inclosure map of Croydon.

**Miller. Edward Daniel, 1808.**

Edward Daniel was miller at Waddon in 1808 (Holden).

Henry Harrison surveyed the mill and premises in the mid-19th century. They were in a poor state and a very inconvenient and inferior building, for Daniel Watney. Watney maintained the water supply was capable of supplying a mill of double the power and wanted to rebuild only if he could lease for 99 years instead of 21 years (Thornhill 1977 p. 111).

**Philip Dove, 1809-11.**

Philip Dove was miller in 1809-11 (Holden). Dove seems to have been at Waddon Mill in the 1830s (see below).

**Leaseholder. William Tate. 1819-34.**

Following the death of John Hilbert, his nephew William Tate of Wandsworth, who inherited the lease of Waddon Mill, insured Waddon Mill in his own occupation on 13 March 1819 (Hand in Hand, MS 8674/144).

*The Times* (24 April 1819) advertised valuable freehold and other estates in capital flour mills, lands, tenements and tithes etc. to be sold in lots on 19 May 1819 by order of the executors of the late John Hilbert.

The capital water corn mill, with 4 pair of stones driven by 3 overshot wheels, with two messuages, stabling, barn, or storehouse and other outbuildings, yards, gardens, orchard and rich meadow land containing about 4 acres, was in the occupation of Daniel Watney on lease, expiring Midsummer, 1821 were advertised for sale on 18 May 1819 (*Morning Chronicle*, 15 April 1819). The mills and garden ground were withdrawn from sale on 17 May 1819 and William Tate remained as leaseholder until he died in 1834.

**William Rayley, 1823-30.**

William Rayley, corn miller and dealer in 1823-29 (Pigot and rate books) died in 1830.

There are sale particulars of Waddon Court in 1829 with mansion, farm, Waddon corn mill...for £1280 paid to Chasemore, dated 11 March. This was cancelled.

**T. Watney. 1830 - c.1835.**

T. Watney was rated for mill and land in 1830-35.

The Parliamentary Papers report 'On Metropolitan Water Supply' published a reply to Mr Telford by P. Dove of Waddon Mills. Philip Dove was also at the mill in 1809 (see above). He wrote on 13 February 1834 that it was his opinion that the water of the River Wandle was of the purest quality for all domestic use.

John Farey, visiting on 29 August 1835, found that an entire new mill had been built alongside the worn out and dismantled old one. Smeaton's water wheels were seen to be rebuilt of cast iron, having iron plate buckets (Royal Society JS/1/115 catalogue entry).

The complete machinery of the old water corn mill was advertised to be sold by auction on 10 April 1839 by Francis Fuller on the instruction of Mr Wentworth, millwright of Wandsworth. This comprised two overshot water wheels driving four pairs of stones and an overshot wheel for driving the dressing apparatus and all the going gear belonging (*Sussex Advertiser*, 1 April 1839).

**Leaseholder. Daniel Watney, c.1839-1874.**

Daniel Watney held the lease of Waddon mill from the Archbishop of Canterbury at £100 p.a. He was there in 1839-55 (rate books and directories). He died 16 March 1874.

**Frederick and Francis Edward Bowman, c.1839-44 (partnership dissolved).**

Francis Edward Bowman was miller in 1839-41 (census, Pigot and rate book). In 1840, a valuation of Croydon Parish showed parcel 794 comprising mill, premises, pond, paddock, garden, cottages and buildings, (7a 2r 24p) naming Bowman and Watney. The 1840 Croydon tithe award showed parcel 2096, Mill Meadow, parcel 2097, Flour mill,

yards, and buildings, two houses and gardens and parcel 2101, Mill pond were owned by the Archbishop of Canterbury and occupied by F. E. Bowman.

Frederick and Francis Edward Bowman's partnership as millers at Waddon was dissolved on 19 April 1844, with debts etc. to Frederick Bowman (*London Gazette*, 2 May 1844).

### **George Chasemore, 1845-62.**

Waddon Mill was occupied by George Chasemore, baker and miller in 1845-62 (rate books and directories). He was a director of private bank Sutherland and Co, later Chasemore and Robinson.

Braithwaite (p. 194) in 1853 saw the corn mill, with a wheel of 25 HP, belonging to Chasemore, proprietor, who resided at Waddon Mill.

Improvements to Croydon's sewage disposal resulted in liquid sewage entering the river at the head of Waddon mill-pond via screens in a filter house from which solid matter was carted to be spread on fields. High bourne flow caused solid matter to be discharged into the Wandle. The 1853 Croydon Enquiry recorded Chasemore's testimony of stench and sewage matter in his mill-pond and above the dam: his men complained and threatened to leave the mill, and he had been driven from his counting house by the smell. There were very high levels of sickness. The mill dam was usually cleaned out once or twice per year.

In 1856, Croydon Local Board of Health started clearing out the mill head. Chasemore was dissatisfied hence the case, Chasemore v. Croydon Local Board of Health, at the Court of the Exchequer, which he lost.

Watney let the mill to Chasemore at £350 per year (newspaper 30 July 1859).

### **Henry Chasemore, c.1861.**

Henry Chasemore was miller at Waddon Mill in 1861.

Waddon Mill was advertised in 1862 to be let on lease (*Chelmsford Chronicle*, 13 June 1862).

### **Charles Brown and Co. c.1865-1928 (closure of mills).**

Waddon Mills (Flour) are on the 1868 O.S. map. Since the 1799 plan, the mill had gained a large northward extension.

Messrs Charles Brown and Co was listed at Mill Lane from 1865-1927 (directories). The mills were Steam Flour Mills in 1874.

Charles Taylor (or Banks), a 14 year old employee, died when he fell onto the water wheel at Waddon. It had iron floats and had to be stopped and disconnected from the steam gearing. William Matthews was foreman miller to Charles Brown and Joseph Rickett. (*Croydon Advertiser*, 8 May 1875).

A quote was accepted in 1876 for a new warehouse at Waddon Steam Flour Mills (*The Builder*).

The *Croydon Guardian* (29 August 1885) reported the extensive and destructive fire on Saturday at Waddon Flour Mills. About 14 months ago the large addition was made of a wheat store, a 5 storey brick and timber building, 75 x 35 feet. The mill was connected to the store by an iron gallery. There was a large skylight in the centre of the building. The upper two floors and roof were gutted. The iron and glass roof which covered the yard and joined the buildings was damaged by falling timbers and slates. 26,000 bushels of

wheat were in the burning building. The machinery ran as usual on the Monday. The County Fire Office insurers gave the cause as an overheated bearing under the roof. Estimated damage was £4000 to £5000.

The *London Standard* on 28 August 1885 advertised an auction sale of salvaged wheat from the fire. On 31 August, they advertised an auction on behalf of the insurance companies of the rest of the salvage from the fire some of which was only slightly damaged. This amounted to 1000 quarters of a range of varieties of wheat consisting of Saxonka, hard Tagarog, Persian, soft red Calcutta, white Bombay and others.

*The Builder* in 1887 reported quotes for making a railway and siding at Waddon Flour Mills. Waddon Marsh New Siding belonged to the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Co.

The partnership between Charles Brown, Joseph Rickett and Edmund William Rickett, millers at Croydon and elsewhere, as Charles Brown and Co. was dissolved on 31 December 1887. (*London Gazette*, 14 February 1888).

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners were the owners in 1890.

The *Electrical Engineer* in 1892 announced that Waddon Flour Mills would operate in June with about 200 incandescent lamps. *Electrical Review* in 1893 said the Steam Mills were formerly inadequately lighted by 50 gas burners of about 12 candlepower each at a cost of £80 per annum. A new installation equivalent to about 200 x 10 candle power lamps was completed by Messrs Catheard, Peto and Radford.

#### **Acquisition of Tower Bridge Flour Mills.**

In 1893, the company updated its steam operated Tower Bridge Flour Mills, at Shad Thames, Bermondsey, with roller plant, and sold by auction 16 pairs of French Burr millstones, two compound condensing beam engines, three Elephant steam boilers etc. Charles Brown and Co. operated both Waddon and Tower Bridge Flour Mills in 1894 (*London Gazette*, 30 October 1894). They still occupied Tower Bridge Flour Mills in 1937.

The extensive buildings of Waddon Mills and its railway siding are depicted on the 1897 O.S. map showing a large eastward extension to the mill sited on part of the mill pond together with a railway siding since 1868.

A brick and timber building used as a wheat washing and drying house was severely damaged in a fire. The estimated loss was £1000 (*The London Daily News*, 6 October 1897).

Postcards show Old Mill at Waddon c.1900 and the modern mill c.1907. In 1901, Charles Brown resided in Croydon. Adverts in 1911 claimed they had never bleached any of their flours or added any admixture, chemical or otherwise, thereto. (*Surrey Mirror*, 17 February 1911).

The partnership between Charles Brown, Herbert Brown and Edward Dunn Brown, millers at Waddon Flour Mills and the Tower Bridge Flour Mills, known as Charles Brown and Co, was dissolved from 31 December 1910, the business to be carried on by Charles and Herbert Brown (*London Gazette*, 28 February 1911). Charles died in 1915 and his son Herbert took over.

Waddon mill was water driven in 1913 (Kelly).

A fire on Sunday 31 July 1916 was caused by the contact of a lamp and cotton waste in the big engine house between the two main buildings. They were saved by a sprinkler

system installed throughout the buildings and the engine was running again the following day.

Charles Brown and Co Limited was incorporated in 1922 (*Norwood News*, 7 April 1922). Sir Herbert Brown, KBE, was chairman and joint managing director of Waddon Flour Mill in 1923-1927.

In 1923 *Mechanical Handling Journal* inspected a new bulk grain motor wagon for transporting grain from their Thames side mill to Waddon.

A 30 x 8 Galloway Boiler was advertised for sale in 1924 (*The Gas Journal*).

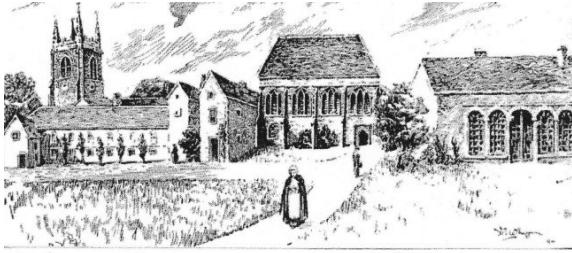
#### **Acquisition of the Royal Flour Mills, Vauxhall and closure of Waddon Mills.**

*The Croydon Advertiser* (14 January 1928) announced the temporary recent closure of Waddon Flour Mills which latterly had the capacity of grinding 100 tons of wheat per day. Having recently taken over Peter Mumford's nine storeys tall mills at Vauxhall, enlarged, remodelled and up to date, in addition to their Tower Bridge Flour Mills at Bermondsey, they had excess milling capacity. The mills would re-open when trade increased. Waddon Mills now required ample river, rail and dock facilities. Ward's last entry for Waddon Mills was in 1928 and the mills were not reopened. The 1933 O.S. map showed the unnamed buildings.

Spillers Ltd acquired Charles Brown and Co Ltd in 1953.

Waddon Mill has gone and industrial units now cover the site of the northern half of the mill pond. The remainder of the mill pond now lies within Waddon Ponds Park.

# 43 THE OLD PALACE MILLS, CROYDON



**PALACE ESTATE,**  
CROYDON, SURREY.

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**Particulars**  
OF AN  
**EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE**  
**Freehold Estate,**  
SITUATED AT CROYDON,  
ADJOINING THE CHURCH YARD AT CROYDON,  
COUNTY OF SURREY,  
THE SITE OF THE LATE  
*Archiepiscopal Palace of Canterbury.*

Three Commodious Family Residences,  
*Several Dwelling Houses, Manufacturing Premises, Taverns, Inns, the*  
*Stables, the Armory Hall and Chapel of the Palace.*

**THE JUDGES APARTMENTS.**  
A Fine Dock of Water, Boating Grounds, Making Road, Walks, and various  
Amusements.

**THIRTEEN ACRES**  
**OF LAND.**

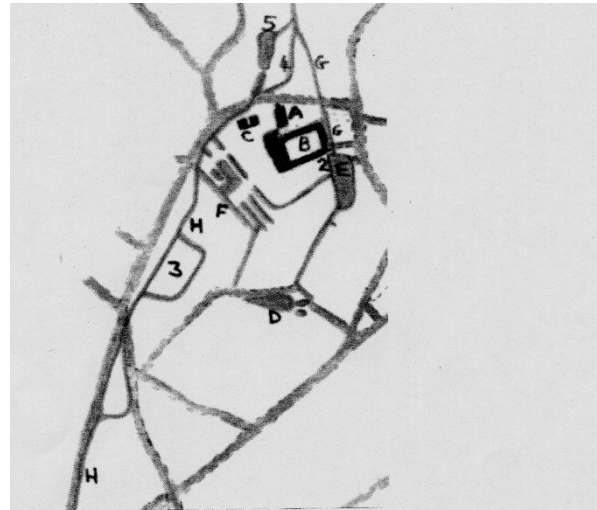
*Improve'd by the River, Woods, and the Cloaths and Merchan's Buildings,  
And possessing several Privileges for Building and other Improvements.*

---

Which will be sold by Auction, by  
**Mr. SHUTTLEWORTH,**  
AT THE MARE, BATHOLOMEW LANE,  
ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1829, at 12 o'Clock,  
**IN TWO LOTS.**

May be View'd and Particulars had on the Premises, or the Gentleman's Office, at the Office of Messrs. Fisher and Hall, opposite St. Martin's, No. 45, Cornhill Street, in the Strand, and at Mr. Farrington's, No. 20, Finsbury.

1829. Palace Estate sale particulars

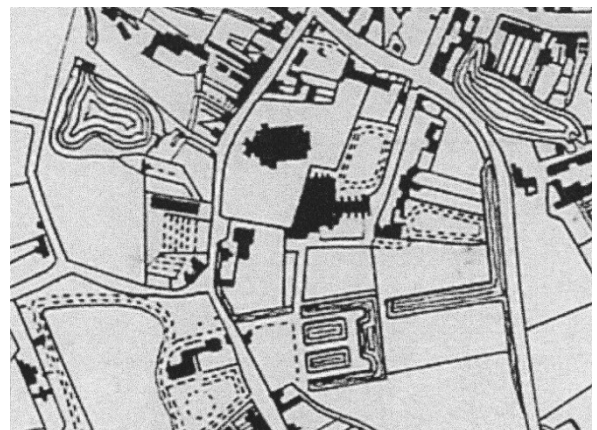


- A. The Church.
  - B. Ancient Quadrangular Court of Archiepiscopal Palace.
  - C. Old Vicarage.
  - D. Scarbrook Pond. Full of springs.
  - E. My Lord's Pond. Full of springs.
  - F. Fish-ponds formerly in the gardens of the Palace.
  - G. Natural stream, formerly on the north side of Croydon Palace and Church. Issued from My Lord's Pond.
  - H. Natural stream upon the south side of Palace and Church.
2. Not many years since, the extensive machinery of a large calico printing factory stood on this spot, powered by water power.
  3. Bog Island.
  4. Stream 10 to 12 feet wide and 10 inches to 2 foot deep at this point.
  5. A water mill stood here as recently as 1849.

J Corbet Anderson's Parish of Croydon.



1800. Bainbridge's Inclosure map of Croydon.



1847. Robert's plan of Croydon parish,

In 1780, an Act of Parliament was passed to dispose of the Old Palace, Croydon, former home of the Archbishops of Canterbury, and 14 acres of attached land. These were vested in four trustees, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and the Bishops of London and Winchester, who sold them on 10 October 1780 to Abraham



Pitches Esq of Streatham for the sum of £2,520. The garden was made a bleaching ground and the house was used as a calico printing factory (Thornhill 1987 p. 211).

Sir Abraham Pitches, a wealthy brandy merchant, died on 10 April 1792 (PCC prob 27 April 1792).

His widow, Dame Jane Pitches, née Prowse-Hassell, inherited the estate. She died on 30 March 1796 bequeathing her estate to trustees for sale (Will dated 17 July 1792. PCC prob 11 April 1797). By a lease and release on 2-3 September 1797 the trustees of her will and her children sold the site to Bernard Holbrook of Chester Place, St. Mary's, Lambeth for £2,892 15s following at public auction on 24 May 1797 (Paget papers, vol 19, p. 173).

Samuel Starey, bleacher, purchased the Old Palace and estate from Holbrook on 26-27 October 1798 for £3,042. The 1797 sale plan showed the Great Hall was a mill and the South Courtyard was a mill shed. The Great and Little Meadows and the Palace gardens were used for outdoor drying and the hall, with poles and rafters, for indoor drying.

He was rated on it from 1799. On 4 February 1800 Samuel Starey mortgaged the property to John Freeborn Esq.

Samuel Starey died in 1809, the estate going to his widow Elizabeth and sons, Samuel and Thomas. Samuel and Thomas were bankrupt in 1832 after which Samuel Starey and John Oswald were in partnership until Oswald's death in 1848. Samuel Starey was then in partnership with Edward Charles Oswald until it was dissolved and Oswald continued alone until at least 1881.

The Duke of Newcastle purchased the Old Palace and gave it to the Sisters of the Church in 1887. It is now the Old Palace School of John Whitgift for girls.

The Old Palace was variously occupied by a calico printer, a tanner and a peltmonger in 1800 (*Ambulator* 1800 p. 70) and calico bleaching and ribbon manufacture.

An attempt has been made to place these in some semblance of order. There were three or four water wheels on the estate at different sites at various times.

**Mill 44** was a calico printing mill which lay outside the Palace grounds. It was demolished in 1804 when the strip of land it was on was acquired for laying the Croydon, Merstham and Godstone Iron Railway track (CM&GIR). The mill lay on a stream issuing from the north-west corner of Laud's Pond at a point which is now in Church Road.

Anderson in 1882 (p. 73) wrote about the recent extensive machinery of a large calico printing factory powered by an artificial branch of the stream which issued from My Lord's Pond. It was unsuccessful. The brick arched watercourse (existing in 1882) ran past the north wall of Elys Davy's almshouses.

**Mill 45** was Starey's bleaching mill at the Old Palace.

**Mill 46** was a calico printing mill at the Old Palace. A painting of the Palace by John Nash c.1830 shows the South Courtyard of the Palace with a large water wheel and men folding cloth. This was operated by Thomas and Oswald Starey.

**Mill 47** was built by Samuel Starey in 1799 for his calico printing and bleaching works which he operated from the Old Palace. It lay outside the Palace grounds, west of the tower of Croydon Parish Church, roughly where Nos. 10 and 12, Rectory Lane were later built.

A mill pond was constructed and the mill straddled the stream where it issued from the north east corner of the pond.

The mill was a wash mill before being demolished c.1851 when Croydon's ponds were filled in and its water courses culverted as a public health measure.

**Mill 48** was the lace manufactory at the Old Palace. It is uncertain that this was water-powered.

**Mill 49** was the tan yard adjacent the river Wandle and the Old Palace.

In 1811, the tanyard of William Bodkin lay adjacent to the Palace Estate.

## **44 CALICO PRINTING MILL. ADJACENT TO THE OLD PALACE, CROYDON**

**William Baker, William Burch and Thomas Gillibrand. -1789 (partnership dissolved).**

The partnership between William Baker, William Burch and Thomas Gillibrand, calico printers of Croydon, was dissolved with debts etc to William Baker and William Burch, witnessed 23 July 1789 (*London Gazette*, 21 July 1789).

**William Baker, William Burch and John Morton, -1790 (partnership dissolved).**

The partnership between William Baker, William Burch and John Morton, calico printers of Croydon, was dissolved with debts etc to Messrs Baker and Burch, witnessed 23 February 1790 (*London Gazette*, 27 February 1790).

**William Baker and William Burch, -1790 (bankrupt).**

There was a commission of bankrupt against William Baker and William Burch of Croydon, calico printers and co-partners, dealers and chapmen (*London Gazette*, 3 April 1790).

**William Burch, 1793.**

The warehouse of William Burch, calico printer at the Palace, was robbed of 22 pieces of fine white calicos marked W and T Denning: likewise S.S. on the middle of each end, with red selvages, supposed to be wrapped up in one of the printing blankets which is missing. A 20 guineas reward was offered (*Newcastle Courant*, 1 June 1793).

William Burch was bankrupt at the end of 1793 (*Gloucester Journal*, 16 December 1793).

**Francis Hudson?**

Francis Hudson occupied the SW corner of Great Pond in 1790-1807 (Thornhill 1987 p. 211).

**Thomas Harrison, Arthur Kidder and John Kidder, -1800 (bankrupt).**

There was a commission of bankrupt against Thomas Harrison, Arthur Kidder and John Kidder, late of Croydon, calico printers, dealers, co-partners (*London Gazette*, 7 June 1800).

**Samuel Starey, 1798-1804 (demolition).**

The partnership between Samuel Starey and Benjamin Starey of King Street, wholesale linen drapers, was dissolved on 24 December 1788 (*London Gazette*, 23 December 1788). In 1794, Starey lived at 14 Addle Street, Cheapside and was a linen bleacher (Kent).

Starey was rated there in 1799-1806. Bainbridge's inclosure map of Croydon of 1800 showed Croydon Palace and grounds as parcel 1490 held by Samuel Starey. Laud's Pond is adjacent the Palace boundary. West of the church, parcel 1517, held by J Hilbert, became a mill and mill pond.

Messrs Gibbons and Bowley of 3 Bucklerbury, Cheapside, advertised the auction sale on the premises, The Palace, on 28th January 1802, in consequence of Mr Samuel Starey leaving off calico printing, the following:

The valuable printing materials, a copper plate press complete, a machine for printing Bengals, with roll, a cross printing machine, a callandar roll, etc. These comprised:

Several engraved copper plates, a number of fashionable prints and grounds, printing tables, gum tubs, blanketing, two capital madder coppers, some madder, indigo, weld and various other drugs (*Morning Chronicle*, 25 January 1802).

On 5 January 1807, Samuel Starey, the father and John Freeborn sold to the CM&GIR Co. the Palace Yard on the west side of the water, whereon were placed the cradles/winches and the madder hole lately used for calico printing, and part of Palace Meadow for £798 14s (Thornhill 1987 p. 212-3).

The Croydon, Merstham and Godstone Iron Railway (CM&GIR) ran from its junction with the Surrey Iron Railway (SIR) in the vicinity of Reeves Corner along the line of Church Road (Tramway Road) alongside the palace grounds and Laud's Pond and then along Southbridge Road. The SIR had a depot close to its junction with the CM&GIR and probably would not have affected the calico printing mill. The SIR land was laid out in 1801 and the CM&GIR, officially opened on 24 July 1805, probably had its land laid out in 1804. Comparison of Bayliss's sketch plan of the two railways with Corbett Anderson's plan of Croydon's waters showing the position of the two calico printing mills confirms the CM&GIR and not the SIR caused demolition of the mill in 1804 (Bayliss p. 53; Anderson 1882 p. 72).

## **45 BLEACHING MILL, THE OLD PALACE, CROYDON**

### **Gardner, Gill and Co. Bankrupt 1790.**

A commission of bankrupt was issued against Edward Gardner, Croydon and Thomas Gill, Christchurch, Surrey (partners with James Gannan and Claude Bernard now or late of the kingdom of France) bleachers, whitsters, dealers and chapmen and co-partners trading at Croydon and in Budge Row, City, under the firm of Gardner, Gill and Company (*London Gazette*, 10 April 1790). Samuel Starey of Croydon, calico printer and bleacher was assignee.

### **Richard Sanders and Samuel Sanders. Partnership dissolved in 1793.**

The partnership between Richard Sanders of Croydon and Samuel Sanders of Mitcham, bleachers and whitsters, was dissolved 2 September 1793 (*London Gazette*, 4 July 1793).

### **Richard Sanders and Edward Jones. Partnership dissolved 1795.**

The partnership between Richard Sanders and Edward Jones of Croydon, bleachers, was dissolved 23 May 1795 (*London Gazette*, 4 July 1795).

### **John Cookson. c.1801.**

John Cookson, formerly of Camberwell and late of Croydon, bleacher of linen, was a prisoner for debt in King's Bench Prison (*London Gazette*, 7 July 1801).

### **Samuel Starey. Died 1809.**

Samuel Starey died in 1809. His wife Elizabeth then worked with sons, Thomas and Samuel (Thornhill 1987 p. 214-5).

### **Elizabeth Starey, 1809 - c.1811.**

Elizabeth Starey was a bleacher in 1811 (Holden). Five people were charged with stealing 600 yards of linen from her bleaching ground (*Oxford Journal*, 13 April 1816).

### **Thomas Starey and Samuel Starey, c.1811-31 (bankrupt).**

In 1814, Samuel Starey was a cotton bleacher of Red Lion Court, Watling Street (PO). Garrow wrote in 1818 'the Palace is now let to persons engaged in the business of printing linen: and the garden is converted into a bleaching ground. A lace manufactory conducted by machinery was established at the Palace, but is now discontinued. Here also are large bleaching grounds, for calicos and cottons, which serve also for the purpose of drying them after the operation of printing' (p. 190-1).

In 1818 two hundred yards of sheets were unpegged from the ground unseen by the watchman (*Northampton Mercury*, 20 June 1818).

On 7 August 1818, 14 pieces of cloth pegged out in the bleach grounds of Messrs S. and T. Starey suddenly rose to a great height in the air. One piece was so twisted round the steeple of the church that it required a great length of time to disentangle it (Howard vol. 1 p. 62).

In 1823-29, Thomas and Samuel Starey were bleachers to the Hon East India Co, 11 Red Lion-Court, Watling Street, and Palace, Old Town, Croydon (Pigot).

A lease and release for a mortgage dated 1827 named William Tate and Mary Dewsberry, widow. In part, Upper Mill, Carshalton and in part all the cottages, barns, mill house and land in Croydon in the tenure of widow Starey and her son (SA P4/46).

An auction sale was held of the freehold Palace Estate adjoining the churchyard on 14 January 1829. This comprised the site of the late Archiepiscopal Palace of Canterbury including three commodious family residences, several dwelling houses, manufacturing premises, tenements, stables, the ancient hall and chapel of the palace, the judges' apartments, a fine head of water, bleaching grounds, meadow land, gardens, yards and appurtenances extending over about 13 acres of land, intersected by the River Wandle and the CM&GIR, and presenting several frontages for building etc. The whole was bought for £6,700 (*The New Monthly Magazine*).

A copy of a painting of the Palace c.1830 by John Nash shows the South Courtyard with a large water wheel and men folding calico (Thornhill 1987 fig. 18). This, the third water wheel site, may be the water wheel in Nash's painting.

In 1830, Messrs Starey were rated on houses, offices, shops, drying house, lodges, detached building, land at palace, land late Charrington, ditto mill and mill pond, glebe land and house.

A commission of bankrupt dated 1 December 1831 was issued against Thomas and Samuel Starey of Croydon, bleachers, dealers and co-partners (*London Gazette*, 7 February 1832).

Messrs Blake advertised an auction sale on 31 January 1832, on the premises at Croydon Palace, by order of the assignees of Messrs T and S Starey, bleachers. It comprised:

Furniture, a mangle, 12 carboys of oil of vitriol<sup>7</sup> and narrow wheeled waggons and carts (*Morning Advertiser*, 28 January 1832).

An auction sale on 20 March 1832, by order of the assignees and consent of the mortgagees, of T and S Starey, linen bleachers, was advertised by Mr Shuttleworth, auctioneer (*Public Ledger*, 25 February 1832). It comprised:

The freehold estate, adjacent the churchyard, intersected by the River Wandle and the CM&GIR, including the extensive bleaching grounds and premises, late in the occupation of the bankrupts, the site of the late Archiepiscopal Palace of Canterbury, three commodious residences, several dwelling houses, manufacturing premises and stabling, the ancient hall and chapel of the palace, the judges' apartments, and several enclosures of rich meadow land, garden ground and yards, containing about 13 acres of ground.

#### **Samuel Starey and John Oswald, 1833-48.**

Starey and Oswald were bleachers at the Palace in 1839-40 (Pigot). *The Times* (31 January 1838) reported that as a result of a Chancery court case between James Howell and William Mackle, plaintiffs, and Francis Tate and Mary Dewsberry, defendants, freehold estates in Carshalton, Croydon and Wimbledon were to be sold on 1 March 1838.

Lot 2, a freehold estate, in Church Street, Croydon, comprised 16 cottages and gardens, a bleaching mill, stable and piece of meadow land, altogether occupying about 5 acres, land tax redeemed and tithe free, the whole let on lease to Mr Starey for a term of 42 years, whereof 3½ years unexpired at Lady-day next, at a net rent of £18 p.a., the present value is about £210.

It was re-advertised on 14 February 1838 and then as a peremptory sale on 26 April 1838.

The 1840 Croydon tithe award showed the mill and pond west of the parish church. Parcel 430A, fulling mill pond and meadow, owner William Harris and occupiers S. Starey and

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<sup>7</sup> Concentrated sulphuric acid.

J. Oswald. The following parcels were owned by Benjamin Starey and occupied by Samuel Starey and John Oswald: 20, Washing and bleaching ground; 21, Road; 30, Meadow; 31, Fish pond and garden; 32, Garden; 34, Meadow and road; 35a, Stable and yard; 97, Drying ground.

In 1845, Starey and Oswald, owners and occupiers, were rated on mill and pond etc (Croy RB). They were of 10 Bow Lane, Cheapside and Croydon in 1846 (PO Dir. London).

From Laud's Pond the waters flowed into the Bourne Brook at Mr Harris's yard.

In 1847, the buildings and grounds were used as a washing and bleaching factory with countless rafters and drying poles. The timber roof was almost concealed by counterpanes and blankets hung up to dry (Thornhill 1987 p. 234).

John Oswald died in 1848.

#### **Samuel Starey and Edward Charles Oswald, c.1848 – 55 (partnership dissolved).**

Samuel Starey and Edward Charles Oswald were partners, bleaching and washing linen in 1851-55 (directories). Their partnership was dissolved in 1855 (*London Gazette*, 7 August 1855). Starey died the following year (PCC probate 7 August 1856).

#### **Edward Charles Oswald, 1855-86.**

Edward Charles Oswald, linen and cotton bleacher, lived at Palace Yard, Church Street in 1861-81 (censuses and 1866 CGD Croydon). By 1865 the hall was partitioned and divided into floors of rafters from which to suspend blankets etc. for drying in wet weather (King 1865 p. 15).

Oswald quit the business in 1886 and his plant, machines, fixtures and fittings of the Old Palace Bleaching and Washing Works were advertised for sale by auction on the premises on 5 August 1886 by Robt W Fuller Moon and Fuller. This comprised:

Three vertical steam engines, Cornish, tubular and egg head boilers, with steam chests, gauges etc. in working order, flange iron piping, shafting, rigger, wheels, spur gear, McAlpine's and Willigmoon's patent washing machines, a pair of Manlove Elliott and Co's hydroextractors, patent belting machines, ditto stocks, packing presses, double purpose crane, patent hoist, weighing machine, turning lathe, water tanks, Baker's patent mangles, temporary erection of sheds, the boarding, joists etc. forming drying floors, partitions, tables, barrows, ropes and pulleys etc. Also two vans (*London Evening Standard*, 31 July 1886).

#### **Sisters of the Church, 1887.**

In 1887, Robert W Fuller, Moon and Fuller, auctioneers, sold the Palace buildings to the Duke of Newcastle who gave them to the Sisters of the Church to found a school. The Old Palace School of John Whitgift now occupies the Old Palace buildings.

## **46 CALICO PRINTING MILL. THE OLD PALACE, CROYDON**

William Lane was formerly a calico printer at Old Ford, Middlesex. Partnerships there between William Lane, Edward Longdon Mackmurdo, Francis Hicke and Thomas Theobald, expired 20 June 1795 (*London Gazette*, 23 January 1796) and between Francis Hicke, William Lane and Francis Hudson, on 27 July 1804 were dissolved (*London Gazette*, 31 July 1804).

### **William Lane and Joseph Hunt. c.1796.**

There was a commission of bankrupt against Joseph Hunt, calico printer, dealer and chapman of Beddington Corner in 1771 (*London Gazette*, 17 December 1771).

An indenture dated 2 February 36 George III, 1796 referred to Palace meadow with the Palace gardens and other grounds, court yards and premises, the property of Lady Pitches, estimated at 10 acres, in the occupation of William Lane, Joseph Hunt and Samuel Starey or their assigns which several pieces of and premises estimated at 13 acres were bounded on the east by Pump Pail Lane, Scarbrook Pond, the premises of William Bugden, the premises of the Three Tuns Inn and Butchers Row, on the west by the vicarage of Croydon, the Church Yard and part of Church street, and on the north by another part of Church Street, and on the south by the road leading through Old Town etc. (Paget papers vol. 15, p. 300).

### **William Lane and Joseph Ansell, c.1799-1802.**

Joseph Ansell was rated at the Palace in 1799. He died in 1802. His son Joseph was a calico printer at Rushey Meadow, Wallington from c.1805-1812.

### **William Lane and William Ansell, 1802 - 31 December 1802 (partnership dissolved).**

The partnership between William Lane and William Ansell of Croydon, calico printers, was dissolved on 31 December 1802, debts to and from William Lane (*London Gazette*, 4 January 1803). William Ansell was a calico printer at Rushey Meadow, Wallington until October 1805.

### **William Lane and Benjamin Lay. Partnership dissolved 1810.**

Malcolm wrote c.1805 of the calico and printing grounds of Messrs Lane and Lay at the College and their bleaching grounds outside of town near the barracks (vol. 1 p. 6). The Wandle supplied Mr Parker's bleaching grounds. Thomas and William Lane occupied Stubbs Meadow bleaching ground in Croydon (Stubbs Mead was later included in Wandle Park) and Ansell and Lay were calico printers at Rushey Mead, Wallington in 1808 (Holden).

The partnership between William Lane and Benjamin Lay of Croydon, calico printers, was dissolved on 3 August 1810, debts etc. to William Lane (*London Gazette*, 4 August 1810).

### **George Ansell. c.1811 - c.1812 (bankrupt).**

George Ansell, calico printer at Rushey Meadow, Wallington until 1810 and at Croydon in 1811 had a commission of bankrupt issued against him on 25 June 1812. (*London Gazette* 7 November 1812).



Messrs Blake advertised a manufactory to be let at Croydon with premises well adapted for a calico printer, bleacher etc. requiring an extensive range of buildings and land. It comprised 29-30 acres with a plentiful stream of water (*Manchester Mercury*, 6 October 1812 and *Morning Chronicle*, 26 January 1814).

## **47 CALICO PRINTING, BLEACHING AND WASH MILL. WEST OF CROYDON PARISH CHURCH**

### **Samuel Starey. 1799-1809 (died).**

Samuel Starey took a lease from John Hilbert on 29 September 1799 and erected the mill, west of Croydon parish church tower, as part of his calico printing and bleaching works at the Old Palace. He constructed a mill pond with the mill straddling the leat. Bainbridge's inclosure map of Croydon dated 1800 showed parcel 1517, west of the church, held by J Hilbert which later became the mill and mill pond.

### **Elizabeth Starey, 1809 - c.1819.**

*The Times* (24 April 1819) advertised the sale by Winstanley and Sons of properties to be held on 18 May by order of the executors of John Hilbert, deceased. The Croydon properties were a close of meadow land, with head of water, mill house, barn and 8 tenements opposite the church at Croydon in the occupation of Mrs Starey and her under-tenants, shares in the SIR and the CM&GIR. Messrs Starey were rated in 1822 for home, office, shop, drying house, detached buildings, garden, late Hilbert's mill, glebe lands etc. in Church Street.

### **Thomas Starey and Samuel Starey, -1831 (bankrupt).**

Thomas and Samuel Starey of Croydon, bleachers, dealers and chapmen and co-partners were declared bankrupt on 1 December 1831 (*London Gazette* 7 February 1832).

In 1838, a lease and release relating to Charrington's Carshalton Mill included in the parish of Croydon the freehold sale of a large barn, mill house, head of water and meadow land containing altogether 4a 3r 28p situate nearly opposite the church at Croydon in the occupation of widow Starey and Son on lease for a term of 42 years remaining from 29 September 1799 at the net rent for the whole of £85 p.a. (SA P4/47).

### **Samuel Starey - mill demolished 1851 and John Oswald (died 1848).**

#### **Owner. William Harris. (Wash mill). 1838-51.**

William Harris, builder, purchased a number of cottages, a water bleaching mill and a 5 acre piece of meadow land at auction in 1838 for £1,600 (Stiles Harold Williams Sale Catalogues No 265, CLSL). The mill and its pond, west of the Parish Church, were on the 1840 Croydon tithe award map with parcel 430A, Fulling Mill Pond and meadow owned by William Harris and occupied by S Starey and J Oswald.

Roberts' 1847 map of Croydon showed the large pond, extended compared to the sketch map in Corbet Anderson. Two buildings were shown astride the leat which ran north, then west from the pond. These were probably the mill.

Mr Ranger, a Superintending Inspector of the General Board of Health, described on 18 April 1849 the polluted Wandle stream and Scarbrook, Laud's and the Palace ponds and a recent pond called Starey's Mill pond, which had all gradually degenerated from reservoirs of pure water to receptacles of filth, there being no effective land drainage and a high sub-soil water level. The mill-dam backed up the water and caused severe flooding when the Bourne rose. (*Report to the General Board of Health on a Preliminary inquiry into the sewerage, drainage and supply of water, and the sanitary condition of the inhabitants of the town of Croydon, 12 April 1849*).

In April 1851, Harris sold the wash mill for £1,000 to the Croydon Local Board of Health which had the mill buildings and mill-dam demolished (Thornhill 1987 p. 222).

The 1853 Croydon Enquiry described an appalling state of Croydon's sewage and drainage disposal and fevers and diarrhoea resulting therefrom. The shirts of the Greenwich Pensioners had been washed at the wash mill, the washings going into the Wandle. Croydon's ponds and water courses were later filled in and culverted as a public health measure. (John Simon, *Report to the Local Board of Health, Croydon, 1853*)

## **48 LACE MANUFACTORY. THE OLD PALACE, CROYDON.**

### **Mark Moore and James Palmer, -1812.**

An extensive manufacturing premises, house etc were advertised to be let together or separate, by lease or otherwise by Mrs Starey (*Morning Post*, 6 June 1810). These consisted of;

A very substantial range of brick buildings, upwards of 200 feet long, adapted for silk or other manufacture, plentifully supplied with spring water and adjoining the Surrey Railway. A house. Also a large building, formerly the Chapel of the Old Palace, with cellaring and rooms adjacent suitable for manufacture, a place of worship or a school.

The partnership of Mark Moore and James Palmer as patent machine makers and lace manufacturers of Croydon was dissolved by mutual consent on 15 May 1812, James Palmer to continue the business (*London Gazette*, 12 May 1812 p 914).

Garrow, published 1818, wrote that a lace manufactory conducted by machinery was established at the Palace but was now discontinued (p 196). This may refer to The Croydon Lace Manufactory. It is not known if it was water-powered.

### **James Palmer, 1812-15.**

On 14 January 1815, the *London Gazette* reported the bankruptcy of James Palmer, lacemaker of Croydon.

Later, in 1815, Messrs Blake offered for sale, by order of his assignees, the valuable patent right, the lease of the Croydon Lace Manufactory, excellent machinery and implements on 5 May 1815. These comprised:

A valuable patent for making twisted and plaited lace by machinery in cotton thread, gold and silver unrivalled in quality and similar to pillow lace.

The expensive machinery of simple and peculiar construction consisting of 10 machines in work, numerous implements, mechanics, smiths and steady hands, bound for the term of the patent.

The lease of the factory held for an unexpired term of 21 years, at moderate rent and comprising an extensive range of buildings (*London Courier and Evening Gazette*, 1 May 1815).

### **James McRae, -1825.**

J. McRae, ribbon manufacturer and James Smith, bobbin net manufacturer (a type of lace) were listed by Pigot.

Mr Thomas Closs, auctioneer of 9, High Street, Borough, advertised the sale on 15 July 1825 by order of the Sheriff of Surrey of the property of Mr McRae at the Old Palace. This comprised:

26 Valuable engine looms by Sawbridge, Young and Edington of Coventry with winding engines, filling wheels, warping frames etc.

Two silk throwing mills, trimming engine, desks, counters, scales, weights and bobbins etc. (*Morning Advertiser*, 13 July 1825).

## 49 TANYARD, CHURCH STREET, CROYDON

The Tan Yard lay in Church Street bounded on the south by the River Wandle and was adjacent to the Old Palace Estate, Croydon.

It is conjectural that there was a water wheel in the early years, but it is possible that a small undershot water wheel was employed to drive an edge runner mill for grinding bark for use in the tanning process.

The *Ambulator*, 1792, said the Old Palace premises were occupied by a calico printer, a tanner and a peltmonger.

### **William John Bodkin.**

In 1811, the Tan Yard of William Bodkin was said to lay adjacent to the Palace Estate.

The Tan Yard was offered for sale to tanners by Mr Grantham by order of the devisees in trust of the late Mr Bodkin on 28 March 1812 (*Morning Chronicle*, 11 March 1812). It was in possession of the proprietors and described thus;

Two undivided third parts of valuable freehold and part copyhold Tan Yard with every requisite building and convenience for an extensive business, established for many years and now in full trade, situated in Church Street and possessing a considerable frontage.

The estate was bounded on the south by the River Wandle, affording the most ample supply of water, with the advantage of the Surrey Iron Railway passing through it.

The other third part of the estate was held at a rent of £2 15s. p.a. and the whole was exonerated from land tax.

Probate of William John Bodkin's PCC will was granted on 19 February 1812.

### **John Edwards.**

A theft was reported from the house of Mr Edwards, tanner at Croydon, in 1833 (*Morning Chronicle*, 15 April 1833). A tanner, he lived at North End in 1841.

According to Braithwaite (p. 194) in 1853 a small spring issued from the works of Mr Edwards, the tanner in Church Street and this entered into the Bourne Brook at Mr Harris's Yard.

J Edwards' Tan Yard was listed in Church Street in 1866 (CGD Croydon) and the 1867 Tanneries Directory of England.

John and his son John were tanners living at 30 Church Street in 1871 and Southbridge Lodge in 1881 when 7 men were employed at the Tan Yard.

## **50 APPENDIX: UNLOCATED REFERENCES**

### **50.1 Stephen Allen 1777-86 and Thomas Frame, c.1777-80 (died)**

This may relate to the flour mill at Culvers (section 20).

Stephen Allen of Carshalton, miller, insured with Sun Fire Office (MS 11936/256, Policy No 382908) on 14 April 1777 on his utensils and stock in a water corn mill situated as aforesaid, timber and tiled, not exceeding £250. Utensils and stock in a stable near, timber and tiled, £150. The same date, with Policy No 382909, Thomas Frame of Warlingham, mealman, insured on his utensils and stock in a water corn mill at Carshalton, timber and tiled, not exceeding £200. The will of Thomas Frame, miller of Woldingham, was proved on 14 February 1780.

The marriage between Stephen Allen of Carshalton, mealman, and Jane Rose of Horley is referred to in land transaction dated 20 April 1786 (WSRO SAS-WA/203).

### **50.2 F. Bacon and Co. -1813**

Francis Bacon and James Waylett under the firm of F. Bacon and Co, millers and co-partners at Carshalton dissolved their partnership on 3 May 1813 (*London Gazette*, May 1813).

### **50.3 Thomas Grover and William Frankcombe**

*It is uncertain whether these relate to Beddington mill (site 41). A miller is most likely to be a flour miller but at this time Beddington Mill was producing snuff. It is not known when Beddington windmill was built.*

#### **Thomas Grover. c.1752.**

An allegation for marriage licence dated 26 March 1752 was made by Thomas Grover of Beddington, miller, 21, and Amy Streater of Carshalton at Beddington or Woodmansterne. They married at Beddington on 4 April 1752.

#### **William Frankcombe. -1793 died.**

William Frankcombe, miller of Beddington, died in 1793 (PCC prob dated 21 October 1793). He previously became bankrupt as miller, dealer and chapman at Bures St Mary, Suffolk in 1783 (*London Gazette*, 17 May 1783 p. 3).

### **50.4 John Wagner. -1803**

John Wagner, late of the Hamlet of Wallington, calico printer, dealer and chapman, now of Lower Tooting, had a commission of bankrupt issued 29 January 1803. He had a late partnership concern at Wallington (*London Gazette*, 19 March 1803 and 12 November 1805).

### **50.5 Calico Printing Mill, Brewer's Green, Wallington.**

The calico printing Works was south west of Kilburn's house which was on Brewers Green. Thomas Marler died on 16 June 1748 and was buried at Beddington churchyard. His will shows him to have been Citizen and Haberdasher of London, of the Hamlet of Wallington, calico printer (PCC probate 5 July 1748). His son John Marler was described

as a calico printer. The Marler family were calico printers at Wallington (VCH vol. 2 p. 371).

## **50.6 Thomas Kirkham. c.1751**

Thomas Kirkham's precise mill is uncertain. Elizabeth Apted was accused in 1751 of stealing clothes and linen belonging to Thomas Kirkham of Wallington, whitster, her master. They were later found at the White Hart, Nutfield (SHC QS2/6/1751/Mid/4 1751). Kirkham worked at Willow Lane, Mitcham (site 33.1) but apart from this incident is not otherwise recorded in Wallington.

## **51 SOME EARLY CARSHALTON MILLERS**

Three mills shown on the c.1621 Arundel estate map are believed to have existed in Carshalton in 1484. Town Mill was of Domesday date, Middle Mill from before 1235 and the Fulling Mill at the confluence of the two branches of the River Wandle from at least 1364.

The first two were corn mills which employed millers but the fulling mill employed fullers so the following list refers to millers at Town Mill (Gaynesford's Mill) and Middle Mill (Chamberlain's Mill) but the actual mill is unspecified. Most dates were derived from the Carshalton Rolls transcription held at Sutton Local Studies Centre.

- William Meleward.** 1359.
- John Milleward.** 1380-93. John and Agneta Mulleward in 1393.
- Henry Corde.** 1427-29. Common miller.
- John ate Stabyll.** 1427-29. Common miller.
- Robert Aleyn.** 1443. Miller and head borough.
- Reginald ate Church.** 1443-45. Miller. In 1444 he obstructed the course of the waters of the mill pond at Tomyll by which the highway there was sunken.
- Robert Miller.** 1444. Reginald Miller and Robert Miller recorded.
- Thomas Fygge.** 1444. Miller.
- Walter Fygge.** 1445. Miller with reference to the water of the mill pond.
- Robert Harploy.** 1448. Miller.
- Walter Ffrende.** 1448. Miller.
- William Ludwell.** 1473. Common miller. Father of later William Ludwell?
- Henry Hawkeswell.** 1473. Common miller.
- John Yorke.** 1474. (Late miller in 1476). In 1475 he and Robert Wren assaulted each other.
- Henry Spencer.** 1474. Common miller.
- Robert Wren.** 1475. Miller.

<b>John Cherne.</b>	1476-78. Common miller.
<b>John Hawkeswell.</b>	1476-78. Common miller.
<b>John Bukland.</b>	1482. Miller.
<b>William Redford.</b>	1482-1506. Miller. (Or Reddeford.)
<b>John Frey.</b>	1504-14.
<b>William Ludwell.</b>	1504-28. Common miller. Son of previous William Ludwell?
<b>John Grene.</b>	1526. Miller.
<b>Elsabeth Fray.</b>	1530-32. Miller.
<b>Thomas Myller.</b>	1530. Miller.
<b>Thomas Newbery.</b>	1530-34-37. Miller.
<b>John Sparrowe.</b>	1534-37. Miller.
<b>John Ludwell.</b>	1536. Miller. Son or brother of above William Ludwell?
<b>Thomas Hopkyns.</b>	1540. Miller.
<b>Henry Fray.</b>	1541. Miller.
<b>John Heth.</b>	1547-48. Miller. In 1548 a John Heth was of the hospice of the lord King. Was he John Heth's father?
<b>William Ache.</b>	1547-57. Miller.
<b>John Mason.</b>	1547-52. Miller.
<b>Thomas Waker.</b>	1552-57. Thomas Waker, miller of Carshalton. In 1561 Walter Marshall and Thomas Waker had trees at Mille Lane between le Grove and le More. PCC probate on Waker's will was granted 15 May 1566.

## 52 APPENDIX: CALICO BLEACHING

### **The calico bleaching or whitsterring process with reference to John Cookson's Bleaching Works.**

Using the detailed 1793 sale inventory for John Cookson's bleaching works, and processing information given in *Rees's Manufacturing Industry* dated 1819-20, an attempt has been made to show how Cookson's Works related to these. No plan of the buildings has been located and the works are not shown on any map. Foster Reynolds' operation at the Culvers, for which plans of the buildings' layout exist, probably operated similarly.

Unbleached calico was far from white and required bleaching to make it white enough to be used as such or to be printed. The early bleaching process was lengthy, requiring large quantities of good quality water for the many washing stages.

Several hundred acres of these watering or whitening grounds, adjacent to the river and cut with parallel water channels, were covered with calico cloth exposed to sunlight for bleaching.



Foster Reynolds at the Culvers and John Cookson at Beddington Corner were whitsters or bleachers. The watering ground of Reynolds' bleaching works and the fields of the nearby Reynolds' calico printing mill are shown on an 1808 map, as are the various industrial buildings, but there is no inventory of their process equipment. The two works were probably similar.

**Water quality.** A plentiful supply of pure water was necessary for cleansing the cloth either in the river or using a water-powered wash wheel.

**Steeping.** This was carried out in a wooden vessel or tub called a back. Cookson's bleaching works used fir wood to prevent discolouration of the processing liquors. Unbleached cloth was steeped in lukewarm water in the back until gentle fermentation started within about 24 hours. This removed the sowins, which was the flour and water paste added to the cloth during the weaving process.

The calico was then washed in running clean river water to remove the dirt. The next stage consisted of either boiling or bucking depending on the severity of treatment determined to be necessary by the whitster. Boiling used water or weak alkaline solution and bucking used strong alkaline solution for a longer period.

**Boiling.** The copper room housed one or more copper vessels fitted with a drain valve or cock to allow draining. A winch with a ratchet and winding handle was mounted above the copper. The copper was filled with water or alkaline ley which was heated using a fire place with an ash pan. The calico cloth pieces were attached to each other by their ends and fixed to the winch and winched through the hot liquor and then returned through it to thoroughly saturate the cloth. The liquor was then heated and boiled while colour was extracted from the cloth. The liquor was drained from the copper. The cloth was then thoroughly washed in river water. After this the cloth was laid upon the grass in the bleaching grounds and exposed for some days. The whole procedure was repeated a number of times.

**Bucking.** The alternative to boiling was the harsher treatment of bucking where more concentrated potash (alkali) and boiling were used. This converted the oils and fats into soaps which were easily washed out. The cloths were laid in the bucking tub or kier. Ley was prepared in the leys or lees room from potash or pearl ash in an iron boiler by boiling the potash in water to extract the alkaline potassium carbonate. A fire was constantly kept in the fireplace which had an ash hole. The boiling ley was run onto the cloth in the bucking tub housed in the copper room. During the process the ley was run off via the cock into an iron vessel situated on the ground below, from where it was re-circulated via a pump to the iron boiler and back onto the cloth in the bucking tub. This process was continued for several hours until the spent ley became treacle-like in consistency and almost black. After bucking the cloth was wrung between fixed posts using a winch handle to preserve as much spent leys as possible. The calico was then thoroughly washed in river water and laid upon the ground to be whitened for several days. The bucking process and exposure were repeated up to ten times. The initial bucking used strong or concentrated leys becoming weaker with subsequent bucking as the cloth whitened. The black spent leys was then evaporated and calcined to produce fresh alkaline salts for reuse. Cookson's leys room contained nine round vats and two square ones and its copper house contained 3 coppers, a square fir back and a soaking tub under the floor.

**Souring.** Impurities in the cloth, imparted from the impure leys or alkaline salts used in boiling or bucking, were removed by souring which was treatment with dilute vitriolic acid (sulphuric acid) at the acidity of lemon as directed by taste!

In the sour house was housed the large lead sour vessel, with winch, which was capable of being heated to blood heat. It was sunk into the ground with dry ashes in the space between the lower part of the vessel and the brickwork to insulate the hot liquor. There was a half circle or arch fireplace with no grate. The lead vessel was protected from the direct heat by a cast iron plate bent to the form of the vessel.

The wet or dry cloth was immersed in cold acid liquor in the evening and saturated with it by using the winch. In the morning the liquor was heated to blood heat. Immersion was for 12 hours or more. The cloth was drained using the winch to save liquor and passed through a tub of clean cold water prior to washing to preserve a further quantity of acid liquor for recycling. The cloth was then carried to either the river or the wash wheel for thorough washing until the cloth was tasteless to avoid damaging the cloth (i.e. acid free).

Cookson's sour house contained a large lead sour kettle and a small back lined with lead.

**Washing and wash wheels.** Pieces of cloth were washed in a plentiful water stream with agitation. Earlier methods used agitation by fulling stocks or hammers as in a fulling mill, or streaming in the river current, or were winched through a large wooden back divided into six sections for individually washing six pieces of cloth to avoid entanglement.

It was more efficient and quicker to wash the pieces of cloth with a stream of water by tumbling in box compartments in a rotating wash wheel.

Typically the front of the wash wheel was 8 feet diameter, exclusive of the buckets on the periphery which caused it to revolve by the action of water falling into them.

The wheel was divided into 4 quarters by the strong arms projecting from the shafts to the outer circle. In each quarter or box one or more pieces of goods which required washing were loosely folded together through one of the 14 inch diameter holes.

The back part of the wash wheel was made of solid planks excepting a grate of solid iron bars which encircled the wheel below the separation boards or bottoms of the buckets to admit a current of clear water within the wheel. Water was allowed to flow through the wash wheel boxes and into the outside buckets causing the wheel to rotate. This threw the cloth goods against the arms. Holes drilled in the woodwork near the axle allowed dirty water to run to waste. The wash wheels were rotated by the operation of a water flow dropping onto buckets attached to the periphery of the wash wheel, or by a water wheel or steam engine. Washed cloth pieces were passed back and forth between two fluted rollers or squeezers.

John Cookson and Co.'s Works had the following water wheels, wash wheels and water operated processing equipment in their two mill houses:

Old Mill House. 18 foot water wheel. Iron brass work, carriage, etc. Horizontal shaft with 2 wheels, brass and iron work and carriage. Horse spur wheel, and face wheel on the arms. Crown wheel, with cranks, as fixed. A wash wheel shaft, face wheel, frame and carriage. A beating engine, with tumbling shaft and beaters, as fixed. Tumbling shaft, 2 wheels, one spur and one face wheel. Topil shaft, 2 wheels, one spur and one face wheel. A pair of squeezers, with one cast iron wheel. A pair of pumps, cranks and levers. One wheel rod complete, with a lead suction pipe. Upright shaft, with 3 wheels to the horse wheel, brass work carriage. One pair of stocks, iron and brass work and carriage.

New mill house. One pair of stocks and two pair of squeezers, three wood wheels and frames. Close bucket, water wheel and shaft, and face wheel to raise water. Upright shaft with 3 wheels to horse wheel, brass work and carriage.

New horizontal wind and water mill and drying house.

The use of water, horse and wind power overcame the problems of insufficient water.

**Drying.** The wet cotton cloth was dried on frames or tenter rails either in the open air, covered buildings or large stove heated rooms. Later, a steam-heated, hollow doubled tinned sheet iron roller, 5 feet long by 12 inch diameter would have been used on which cloth pieces were lapped and placed in the drying frame.

Cookson's had a framing room with two cast iron cockles or stoves with a brick flue.

**Starching House and Smoothing House.** Cloth pieces were starched and then ironed on a marble smoothing stone in sheds at Cookson's Works.

**Warehouses.** Cookson's had a Muslin and Brown Warehouse with a wrought iron screw press and also a White Warehouse with a double screw wooden press.

## 53 APPENDIX: MADDER GRINDING

Washed madder roots were kiln dried until brittle by laying them across poles on a scaffold in a kiln heated by a charcoal furnace. The dried roots were finely ground soon after drying to avoid caking using an edge runner mill. Air-tight packaging prevented darkening.

Madder was once the exclusive source for alizarin (dihydroxyanthraquinone). Ruberythric acid was extracted and separated into glucose and alizarin by boiling with dilute sulphuric acid. Alizarin forms a beautiful red colour, hence its use in dyeing. In 1869, Grabe and Liebermann synthesised alizarin thereby rendering the madder process obsolete.

## 54 APPENDIX: PAPER MANUFACTURE AT THE PAPER MILL IN MILL LANE

A rag engine or hollander was used in which rags were pulped between a rotating drum shod with projecting iron teeth and a bed of fixed knives, powered by water wheel or steam engine. In earlier times the rags would have been pounded by hammers.

The following is from George Blake's *And 250 years later – The History of The Paper Mill and later BP Chemicals site at Mill Lane, Carshalton*. He was the factory archivist at the time the chemical works closed.

On 5 July 1961, E.S. Pemberton, Carshalton works research chemist, interviewed B. E. Wingett who started work in the paper mill aged 14 in 1891 as a half-timer. He described the paper making operations and buildings in which they were carried out. (Building designations e.g. PD'A' relate to the chemical works).

### **Rag Store and Pulp Vats.**

The rag store was on the upper floor of the two-storey building erected between 1867 and 1891, on the eastern side of the cut where the mill wheel was situated. On the ground floor of that building, which in DCL times was the fitter's shop, was the pulp machine in which the rags were ground in water to a fine state of division. Five pulp vats were in use

in the mill, two on the ground floor of this building and three in a building on the west side of the cut, modified but still existing, in what is now PD'D'.

#### **Size.**

Size was made in a single-storey building at the northern end of PD'D' from skins, any effluent and waste going direct to the river.

#### **Paper drying.**

Paper, damp from the hydraulic presses, was dried by steam heat in the upper part of the rebuilt drying lofts, now PD'A' and PD'B'. Finishing and inspection took place in PD'A'.

#### **Lighting.**

At this early date, electric light, generated by a small steam-driven set, was installed in the finishing room so as to facilitate inspection of the paper for despatch. As might be expected, this innovation aroused considerable interest and occasioned visits by industrial personnel.

#### **Water filtration.**

On the south side of the mill, running parallel with the cut, there was a water-filled slate-lined duct. This is clearly shown on the 1868 O.S. map and was only buried in developments made subsequent to World War II. This was a receptacle for filtered water used in making rag pulp, the sole basic material ever used at this mill. Water entered at the upstream end and was filtered through bags containing un-sized paper. A sluice controlled the river connection at the downstream end.

#### **Hand-made paper making.**

Handmade paper was produced as individual sheets by dipping a wire sieve or mould into a vat of stuff made from rags. The mould was lifted from the vat and it supported a sheet of very wet paper, to be passed by the vat-man to the coucher who placed the sheet of paper between two layers of felt for drying. The felt was normally stacked with a weight placed on it to squeeze out the excess water.

#### **Sorting.**

Rags were pre-sorted or sorted on site. Woollen and silk rags were separated out and only cotton rags were used for paper manufacture. Coloured rags were separated from whites.

#### **Chlorine bleaching.**

Scheele, in Sweden, first prepared chlorine gas in 1774. Unaware that chlorine was an element he called it dephlogisticated muriatic acid i.e. the absence of phlogiston (something in matter that was thought to be lost on burning). The phlogiston theory was only debunked at the beginning of the 19th century. Muriatic acid is an old term for hydrochloric acid. Humphrey Davy in 1810 demonstrated to the Royal Society that chlorine was an element. Other names current were marine acid (derived from sea salt) for hydrochloric acid and oxygenated marine acid for chlorine. Chlorine was produced in a stone retort moderately heated by a small sand bath furnace. The reaction mixture consisted of manganese, two-thirds its quantity of sea salt and a quantity of sulphuric acid equal to the salt.

Bleaching was necessary to produce white paper. Rags were first washed in hot water in a fulling mill and put in a cubical wooden container with air-tight joints, and exposed to the chlorine gas from the retorts. In 1792, Curteis gave evidence to an enquiry into a patent taken out by the Taylors of Kent for bleaching of paper using dephlogisticated

marine acid. Curteis had employed this process for three years being provided with the technical information by Patch of Lower Mill.

### **Bleaching with bleaching powder.**

Later, muriate of lime (also known as bleaching salt or powder and calcium hypochlorite) was used for gentler bleaching. In 1818-19, Griscom observed and described chemical bleaching of cloth at Reynolds' bleaching mill at the Culvers. "The lime to be saturated with chlorine is placed upon the wooden shelves of a closet, lined with lead, the centre of which is left open for the circulation of the gas. The materials for producing the chlorine (salt, manganese and sulphuric acid) are distilled from a leaden vessel, which is surrounded with oil, and thus raised to a temperature of 310 degrees. The bleaching salt, when prepared, is put into a large leaden back or trough, diffused in warm water, and through this solution the cloth is passed."

The stage at which the rags were bleached was important as the quality of the paper could be adversely affected, it being best to bleach at the half stuff (half -pulped) stage. Braithewaite in 1853 mentioned the effluent from rag washing, bleaching and use of strong alkaline solutions.

## **55 APPENDIX: EMPLOYEES AT MUGGERIDGE'S PAPER MILL**

Employees at Muggeridge's paper mill, Mill Lane, as listed in the 1881 census.

**Proprietor.** James S Muggeridge, Lieut. R.N. resided at 84 Mill Lane, the Mill House.

**Manager.** Henry Smitherman, paper-maker of 82 Mill Lane, at the east end of the drying lofts.

### **Engine Driver.**

Smitherman Henry. Prince Alfred Rd.

### **Engineer.**

Steer, Robert. Palmerston Rd.

### **Paper-makers.**

Amies, Joseph. Mill Lane.

Andrew, Edward. Mill Lane.

Andrew, Thomas. Mill Lane.

Atkins, William. Quality Row.

Bonner, James. West Street.

Burgess, James. Station Rd.

Doulton, Alfred. Station Rd.

Doulton, John. Station Rd.

Mankay, John. West St, Alton Lodge.

Martin, Charles. Pound St., The Pulpits.

May, George. Camden Rd.

Milbourn, Albert. Station Rd.

Palmer, George. Mill Lane.

Parsons, Elias. St Johns Rd.

Rabjohns, John. Palmerston Rd.

Roberts, Thomas. Camden Rd.

Simmons, Robert. Prince Alfred Rd.

### **Overlooker.**

Watmore, Sarah.

### **Hands.**

Amies, Mary.

Andrew, Ellen.

Bryant, Ann.

Bryant, Bridget.

Bryant, Mary.

Carter, Ellen.

Carter, Emily.

Clark, Eliza

Connor, Emily.

Holles, Caroline.

Holles, Emma.

Lutman, Jane.

Malpass, Ellen.

Simmons, Edith.

Simmons, George.

Simmons, Mary Ann.

### **Paper Parter.**

Asser, Louisa.

Levitt's Rents, Wrythe.

Mill Lane.

Mill Lane.

St James Rd.

St James Rd.

St James Rd.

St James Rd.

St James Rd.

3 William St.

Levitt's Rents.

Mill Place, Mill Lane.

Mill Place, Mill Lane.

3, Alfred Place.

Palmerston Rd.

Prince Alfred Rd.

Prince Alfred Rd.

Prince Alfred Rd.

Pound St. Hows Cott.

Simmons, Walter.	Prince Alfred Rd.	<b>Labourers.</b>	
Slaymaker, William.	St Johns Rd.	Baker, William.	Mill Lane.
Weedon, Albert.	Mill Lane.		
Wingett, Alfred.	Mill Lane.	<b>Other employees.</b>	
Wingett, William H.	Mill Lane.		
Wright, Charles.	West St.	Bonner, Emma.	Palmerston Rd.
Young, Charles.	Mill Lane.	Burgess, Emily.	Station Rd.

#### **Paper Sorters.**

Everest, Mary.	Mill Cott, Mill Lane.
May, Emma.	Mill Lane.
May, Mary.	Mill Lane.
Mears, Rebecca.	Nightingale Row.
Renkin, Ann.	The Wrythe.
Smitherman, James	Station Rd.
Smitherman, Mary	Station Rd.
Towzer, Jane.	Station Rd.

## **56 APPENDIX: GUNPOWDER MANUFACTURE**

See *Rees Manufacturing Industry* 1819-20 for a detailed account. The industry was highly regulated. The various processes were housed in separate buildings separated by distance for safety in case of explosion, hence the four gunpowder mills at Dewye's Carshalton works.

The three components of gunpowder are saltpetre, sulphur or brimstone, and charcoal. Certain types of wood produced the best charcoal.

#### **Incorporating Mill.**

This was housed in a flimsy wooden building with a boarded roof which would lift to direct the force of any explosion upwards. The components were mixed in proportion and moistened prior to grinding. Earlier mills used large mortars or stamping mills with heavy pestles but the batch size was small at only a few pounds, and there was a danger of overheating and accident. Later mills employed edge runners. 40-50 pounds of gunpowder mixture were moistened with water prior to grinding and mixed for 7-8 hours to a consistency stiffer than paste.

#### **Corning House.**

It was here that the stiff paste was pressed into hard lumps. The paste was placed onto circular sieves with parchment bottoms, perforated with different sized holes, fixed into a frame connected with a horizontal wheel. The paste was then squeezed through the holes in the parchment to give grains of different sizes which were then sieved and sorted in size ranges. The grains were then glazed or hardened and the rough edges removed by revolving them in half-full casks attached to the axis of a water wheel. Dust was separated off. Glazing helped to protect the powder from damp.

#### **Drying in Stove House.**

The stove house was a room shelved on three sides. It was heated using a gloom which was a cast iron vessel or stove projecting into the room but heated from the outside for safety. The gloom was covered by sheet copper to avoid sparks and always had to be cold whenever powder was moved into or out of the room. The powder was thoroughly dried

slowly and without excessive heat to avoid sublimation of the sulphur from it. Safer heating by steam pipes came in later.

### **Improving spoiled gunpowder.**

Spoiled gunpowder was improved by extraction of the saltpetre by boiling the gunpowder in water followed by filtration to remove sulphur and charcoal residue and evaporation of the extracted liquor. The saltpetre was allowed to crystallise and the crystals were dried. The saltpetre could then be used with fresh sulphur and charcoal to make fresh gunpowder.

## **57 APPENDIX: OIL SEED CRUSHING**

Linseed oil is a drying oil containing linoleic and linolenic acids in addition to oleic acid. The oil mill would have had a press house where linseed oil was extracted from the seeds. These were first converted into a flour by edge runner mills and then pressed. The seeds contained about 35% of oil. The pressed husk or oil-cake was sold as cattle feed.

John Griscom, Professor of Chemistry, wrote in 1818-19 – we proceeded in the carriage to Wandsworth, stopping in our way to see a large oil mill, owned by a relation of my friend Reynolds. Flax seed is ground by large stones, turning on their edges, and the meal, at an elevated temperature, is put into bags, wrapped in coarse cloths, and placed between upright blocks of wood, which are forced together by wedges, driven by upright stampers, lifted by the power of water or steam. The bags being thus powerfully pressed, the oil drops out, and runs through leaden pipes to a general reservoir. In this mill 10,000 quarters of seed are ground and pressed annually. A bushel of flax seed yields from one to one and a half gallons of oil, and the cake or pressed husk of the seed sells from £10 to £15 per ton, being used for feeding cattle.

C T Davis described oilseed crushing in *The Industries of Wandsworth Past and Present*. Firstly the linseed was ground under large stones, during which the seed is wetted, in order to prevent its discharging the oil: it is then dried over a furnace in an iron pan, after which it is poured into long bags, closed up in leathern cases: these are inserted perpendicularly between wedges, which are driven down by upright shafts, thrown up by a horizontal one, and then suffered to fall by their own weight: after which the seed is taken out, again ground, and passes through the whole operation as before, the oil running off through small pipes into a receptacle under the flour, and the refuse of the seed is sold to the graziers for the purpose of fattening sheep and oxen.

According to *Transactions of the Newcomen Society* in 1828, at Michael Shepley's mill at Carshalton the regular work of three men at the stampers amounted to 7 quarters, 2 bushels of seeds, or 58 bushels per day, and 47 pounds of oil was the full average weight per bushel of good seed or 2,726 pounds wt. per day. At a similar establishment, seeds were broken or bruised between iron rollers and then pressed (about 6 minutes). They were then reduced by grinding under vertical runners, warmed in pans and pressed again for longer.

## 58 ABBREVIATIONS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- Arundel map Arundel Castle archives H2/42.
- Aubrey John Aubrey *Natural History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey.* Curl, 1718. (Reprinted 1975). Includes a map of Surrey.
- Bailey *Bailey's Northern Directory and the Universal Pocket Companion.*
- Bayliss *Retracing the first public railway.* Derek A Bayliss. 2nd edition. Living History Publications, 1985.
- Bedd C Beddington Census.
- Bedd ER Beddington Electoral Registers.
- Bentham *A History of Beddington* by Thomas Bentham. John Murray, 1923.
- Bedd & Wall TA Beddington and Wallington Tithe Apportionment. 1840.
- BL Add Chart British Library Additional Charters.
- Blake George Blake. *And 250 years later – The History of The Paper Mill and later BP Chemicals site at Mill Lane, Carshalton* by the late George Blake, published by Westmead Enterprises, 2004.
- Boase Frederick Boase *Modern English Biography.* Frank Cass, 1965. Originally published 1901.
- BOT Jnl *Board of Trade Journal.*
- Boucher Cyril T. G. Boucher. *John Rennie 1761-1821: The Life and Work of a Great Engineer.* Manchester University Press, 1963.
- Bourne Soc Bourne Society, *Local History Records.*



Braithwaite.	Frederick Braithwaite. On the rise and fall of the river Wandle its springs, tributaries and pollution. <i>Minutes of proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers</i> vol. 20. 1861 p191 - 258 (including discussion). The paper was based on a survey made in 1853.
Brayley	Edward Wedlake Brayley <i>A topographical history of Surrey</i> . G Willis, vol IV, 1851.
British Industries Fair	Catalogues of a trade exhibition. See Grace's <i>Guide to British Industrial History</i> : <a href="https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/John_S._Deed_and_Sons">https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/John_S._Deed_and_Sons</a>
Cal Close Rolls	<i>Calendar of Close Rolls</i> . Formerly Public Record Office. (Now The National Archives).
Cal Inq Misc	<i>Calendar of Inquisitions Miscellaneous preserved in the Public Record Office</i> . (Now The National Archives).
Cal IPM	<i>Calendar of inquisitions post mortem and analogous documents preserved in the Public Record Office</i> . (Now The National Archives).
Cal Patent Rolls	<i>Calendar of Patent Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office</i> . (Now The National Archives).
Carshalton wills	Volume in Sutton Archives containing transcripts of various records relating to Carshalton.
Cars C	Carshalton Census.
Cars CR.	Carshalton Court Rolls translated by Dorothy L Powell. Vol 1, 1346-1561; vol. 2, 1561-1700; vol. 3 1682-1833. Sutton Archives P5/13-15.
Cars ER	Carshalton Electoral Register.
Carshalton Records	Two volumes in Sutton Archives containing transcripts of various records relating to Carshalton.
Cars PR	Carshalton Parish Register.
Rate books.	Carshalton rate books.
Cars TA	Carshalton Tithe Apportionment, 1847.
Cars UDC	Carshalton Urban District Council.
Cars VB	Carshalton Vestry Book.
Chertsey	<i>Chertsey Abbey Cartularies</i> . Surrey Record Society volume XII 1928 to 1963.
CLSL	Croydon Local Studies Library.
CNHSS	Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society.
Committee for Advance of Money	<i>Calendar of the proceedings of the Committee for advance of money 1642-56</i> edited by Mary Anne Everett Green. HMSO, 1888. (Part of Calendar of State Papers Domestic).
CM&GIR	Croydon, Merstham and Godstone Iron Railway.

CGD Croydon	<i>Commercial and General Directory of Croydon.</i>
Crocker et al	AG Crocker, CM Crocker, KR Fairclough and MJ Wilkes <i>Gunpowder mills: documents of the seventeenth and eighteenth century.</i> Surrey Record Society, 2000.
Croy C	Croydon census.
Croy RB	Croydon Rate Book. Poor rates.
Culvers sale 1866	<i>The Carshalton Estate Surrey for sale by auction by Mr Daniel Watney on Wednesday 31st October 1866.</i> Photocopy in Sutton Local Studies Collection SBC728 oversize.
Davis 1898	Cecil T Davis <i>The Industries of Wandsworth Past and Present.</i> Parsons and Baverstock, 1898.
D.O.E. Gaz	<i>Department of Employment Gazette.</i>
Domesday	<i>Domesday Book</i> text and translation edited by John Morris. Vol 3, Surrey. Phillimore, 1975.
Du Boulay	<i>Documents Illustrative of Mediaeval Kentish Society,</i> General Editor F R H Du Boulay. Kent Archaeological Society, 1964.
Dugdale	William Dugdale <i>Monasticon Anglicanum.</i> James Bohn, 1846.
Edwards 1801	<i>Edward's Companion from London to Brightelmstone.</i> 1801.
Electoral Reg	Microfilms of electoral registers for Surrey in the Local Studies Collection in Sutton Central Library.
Farries and Mason	KG Farries and MT Mason <i>The windmills of Surrey and inner London.</i> Charles Skilton, 1966.
FBBM	Federal Bureau of British Manufacture.
Fellowes	<i>A true and exact particular and inventory of all and singular the lands tenements hereditaments goods chattels, debts, and personal estate whatsoever which I Sir John Fellowes, Bart. late Sub-Governor of the South Sea Company, was seiz'd or possess'd of ... upon the first day of June, in the year of Lord 1720...</i> Ordered to be printed by the House of Commons. Copy in the Guildhall Library.
Free BMD	Free index of Births, Marriages and Deaths on the internet.
Garrow	DW Garrow. <i>The History and Antiquities of Croydon.</i> W. Annan, 1818.
Gerhold 2002	Dorian Gerhold. Wandsworth's gunpowder mills, 1656-1713. <i>Surrey Archaeological Collections</i> 89 p. 171-183.
Gowans	<i>Courts of the Manors of Beddington and Bandon 1498-1552</i> translated by Hedley Marne Gowans edited by Michael Wilks and Jennifer Bray. London Borough of Sutton Libraries and Arts Services, 1983.
Gray	<i>Gray's Croydon Directory.</i>

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- HRO Hertfordshire Record Office.
- Huguenot wills *Huguenot wills and administrations in England and Ireland 1617-1849* edited by Dorothy North. Huguenot Society, 2007.
- Jones ID A E Jones *An Illustrated Directory of Old Carshalton*. The Author, no date.
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- Kelly *Kelly's Directory*.
- Kent *Kent's Original London Directory*.
- KDLT *Kelly's Directory of the Leather Trades*.
- King 1865 Richard John King *A Handbook for travellers in Surrey, Hampshire and the Isle of Wight*. 2nd edition. John Murray, 1865.
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Lambert 1930	Henry CM Lambert. The Banstead court roll in the reigns of Henry V and Henry VI <i>Surrey Archaeological Collections</i> vol 38, 1930, p18-33.
Lay Subsidy	Alfred Ridley Bax. The lay subsidy assessments for Surrey. <i>Surrey Archaeological Collections</i> vol. 19, 1906, p. 39-101.
Lewis	Samuel Lewis <i>Dictionary of England</i> . 1835.
Longfield	Ada K Longfield William Kilburn (1745-1818) and his book of designs. <i>Quarterly bulletin of the Irish Georgian Society</i> XXIV numbers 1 and 2 January-June 1981.
Lyson	Daniel Lysons. <i>The environs of London being an historical account of the villages and hamlets within twelve miles of the capital ...</i> T Cadel etc. Surrey Volume 1792. Supplement published 1811.
LMA	London Metropolitan Archives.
Malcolm	James Malcolm. <i>A compendium of modern husbandry principally written during a survey of Surrey</i> . Printed for the author by C and R Baldwin. 1805.
Marconi	<i>Marconi's International Register</i> .
McGow	Peter McGow. <i>Mills of the Wandle</i> . Wandle Industrial Museum web site <a href="http://www.wandle.org/aboutus/mills/mcgow.htm">http://www.wandle.org/aboutus/mills/mcgow.htm</a>
Mills of Merton	Mills of Merton: from the Simmons Collection. Unpublished notes in Merton Local Studies Library (LS (725.47)1) photocopied from the Simmons Collection in the Science Museum.
Mitch C	Mitcham Census.
Mitch RB	Mitcham Rate Book.
Mitch TA	Mitcham Tithe Apportionment.
MOL Gazette	Ministry of Labour Gazette.
Moll	Herman Moll's map of Surrey, about 1724.
Montague 1999	Eric N Montague <i>Copper milling on the Wandle with particular reference to Merton and Mitcham</i> . Merton Historical Society 1999.
Montague 2012	EN Montague. <i>Willow Lane and Beddington Corner</i> . Mitcham Histories 13. Merton Historical Society.
Old Bailey	<i>Proceedings of the Old Bailey</i> <a href="http://www.oldbaileyonline.org">www.oldbaileyonline.org</a>
OS	Ordnance Survey.
Paget papers	In Croydon Archives.
Parsons 1932	FG Parsons <i>The history of St Thomas's Hospital vol. 1: from the earliest times to AD 1600</i> . Methuen, 1932.
PCC	Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Peatling	Peatling Papers in Sutton Archives and Local Studies.
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Phillips and Burnett	<i>Carew Manor, Beddington.</i> Carshalton & District History & Archaeology Society, 2016.
Pigot	Pigot's Directories. 1823 and 1839 in SLSC. Pigot's Metropolitan Directory, 1826 and 1828/29 and Pigot's London Directory and Provincial, 1832/33/34 in the Guildhall Library. Pigot's Counties Directory, 1840.
Pile	<i>Pile's Directory.</i>
PO	<i>Post Office Directory.</i>
Rates	These are from the Carshalton rate books unless specified otherwise.
Robson	Robson's <i>Commercial Directory.</i> 1839.
Rocque	Map of Surrey c.1760.
RSA 1818	<i>Transactions of the society instituted at London for the encouragement of arts, manufactures and commerce with the premiums offered in the year 1817.</i> Vol 35. R Wilkes, 1818.
SA	London Borough of Sutton Archives, Central Library.
SAC	Surrey Archaeological Society Collections.
Sell	Sell's Directory.
Seller	John Seller's map of Surrey about 1690.
Seyd.	Seyd. <i>The Record of Failures and Liquidations.</i>
SFO.	Sun Fire Office records previously at Guildhall Library now in LMA.
SHC	Surrey History Centre.
Shew	<i>Times remembered times past: a history of Beddington and Bandon.</i> Beverley Shew. Carshalton & District History & Archaeology Society, 2012.
Skelton 1997	Andrew Skelton <i>Strawberry Lodge: a report on the structural development of a late seventeenth century domestic building.</i> Sutton Archaeological Services, 1997.

Skelton 2016	Andrew Skelton <i>Tall hedges and artificial slopes: the development of the Carshalton House landscape between c.1680 and 1815</i> . Sutton Archaeological Services, 2016.
Skempton	A W Skempton, <i>John Smeaton</i> . Thomas Telford, 1981.
SIR	Surrey Iron Railway.
SLSC	Sutton Local Studies Collection, Central Library.
SHC	Surrey History Centre, Woking.
STR	Surrey taxation returns fifteenths and tenths Part (A) The 1332 assessment. Surrey Record Society number XVIII, 1922.
Steinman.	George Steinman <i>Some Account of the Manor of Haling</i> , 1835.
Streatfeild ms	Streatfeild manuscripts at Centre for Kentish Studies (later deeds of Gores and Skinners U908/T440).
Surrey Eyre 1235	<i>The 1235 Surrey eyre</i> edited by CAF Meekings. Surrey Record Society vol. XXXI, 1979.
Surrey Eyre 1258-9	<i>The 1258-9 special eyre of Surrey and Kent</i> edited by Andrew H Hershey. Surrey Record Society XXXVIII, 2004.
Surrey Eyre 1263	<i>The 1263 Surrey Eyre</i> edited by Susan Stewart, Surrey Record Society vol. XL, 2006.
Surrey ML	Alfred Ridley Bax. <i>Allegations for marriage licences in the Commissary Court of Surrey between 1673-1770</i> . Goose and Son, 1907.
THWM	Trinity High Water Mark. The relationship between this and Ordnance Survey heights is unknown.
Thornhill 1977	Lilian Thornhill. A Croydon backcloth: some little known estate maps in Lambeth Palace Library. <i>Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society Proceedings</i> , 16 (3) September 1977 p. 105-121.
Thornhill 1987	Lilian Thornhill. From Palace to Wash House. A Study of Old Palace, Croydon from 1780 to 1887. <i>Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society Proceedings</i> , Vol. 17 (9), June 1987.
Thornhill 1994	Lillian Thornhill. Waddon prior to the enclosure award 1803. <i>Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society Proceedings</i> 18 (4) 1994.
TNA	The National Archives, Kew.
Turner	<i>Mitcham in 1838 a survey by Messrs Crawter &amp; Smith</i> transcribed by Stephen Turner with an introduction by Peter Hopkins. Merton Historical Society Local History Notes 21.
VCH	Victoria County History of Surrey.
V.H.Wall	Valuation of the Hamlet of Wallington. 1806. Sutton Local Studies Collection.
Wakeman	Geoffrey Wakeman. <i>Twentieth century English vat paper mills</i> by. The Plough Press, 1980.

Wall C	Wallington census.
Wall.Cars.Times	<i>Wallington and Carshalton Times.</i>
Wall.Cars.WR	<i>Wallington and Carshalton Weekly Record.</i>
Wall ER	Wallington Electoral Register.
Ward	Ward's Croydon Directory.
Warren	Warren's Croydon Directory.
Warren and Gray	Warren and Gray's Croydon Directory.
Wilkin	Trade directory.
Wilks 1990	Michael Wilks. Josias Dewye and the Carshalton gunpowder mills. <i>Gunpowder Mills Study Group Newsletter</i> 8 November 1990.
Williams	John Williams. <i>Historical notes on Wallington.</i> W. Mackintosh, 1873.
Woodcroft	Bennet Woodcroft <i>Alphabetical index of patentees of inventions.</i> Evelyn, Adams & MacKay, 1969. Originally published 1854.
WPTR	<i>World's Paper Trade Review.</i>
WSRO	West Sussex Record Office.

## 59 GLOSSARY

Beetling engine	A machine for embossing linen fabric.
Boulting machine.	Machine for sifting flour using a boulting cloth or sieve.
Cambric	A fine white linen.
Cockles	Radiating stoves for room heating.
Crab	Machine for hoisting heavy weights.
Crown wheel	Bevelled face gear on the upright shaft from which secondary drives are taken.
Damsel	Device to shake the shoe feeding grain to the mill stone.
Fir back	A wooden tub made of fir wood.
Pit wheel	The pit wheel was attached to the water wheel by the axle tree and revolved vertically in its own pit driving the wallower.
Sail or sale room	This was where paper was sorted, matured or cured and packed.
Smoothing	Ironing linen with a smoothing iron.
Sod-oil	A byproduct of the oil dressing of sheep and goat skins which was used for currying leather and making low grade soap.
Souring	A process of bleaching with acid.
Squeezers	Pairs of wooden rollers where the bottom roller was powered and the top roller was pushed down by levers to express water from the washed linen.
Spur-wheel	Toothed gear wheel on the upright shaft driving pairs of mill stones.
Trinity High Water Mark	Used as a reference point for surveying before the Ordnance Survey datum was established at Liverpool and later Newlyn, Cornwall. Its exact height is not known.
Wallower	The first driven gear in the mill meshing with the pit wheel.
Washing stocks	A machine which washed linen sheet by the passage of a strong stream of water through while slowly turning the linen.
Weld	Or dyers' weed is a species of mignonette which yields a yellow colour.



## 60 INDEXES

### 60.1 Index of industries

The references are to section numbers.

Animal feed, 34.7, 57  
Blacksmiths, see engineering  
Brazil wood, see drug grinding  
Brush making, 35.2  
Calico and linen bleaching, 21, 27, 33.1, 38, 43, 45, 47, 50.6, 52.  
Calico and linen printing, 9.3, 16.3, 29.1, 33.1, 36, 38, 43, 44, 46, 47, 50.4, 50.5  
Canon boring, 8.5  
Chemicals, 6.4, 8.8, 10.5  
Chocolate, 6.2, 34.8  
Copper, 9.2, 14.4, 31,2  
Cotton spinning, 34,4  
Distilling, 27.2  
Drainage, see water pumping  
Drug grinding, 2.1, 11, 14.2, 14.5, 26.2, 30, 32,1, 34.3, 53  
Dystuffs, see drug grinding  
Electricity, 4.3  
Engineering, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6, 17.7, 18  
Felt, 10.2, 17.6  
Flax dressing and spinning, 2.3  
Flock, 10.2, 33.3, 35,1, 37  
Floor cloth, 10.4  
Flour, 2.4, 4.1, 4.2, 7, 9.1, 10.3, 13, 19, 20, 23, 25, 31.3, 34.1, 34.2, 34.5, 39.1, 39.2, 39.3, 39.4, 40, 41.1, 41.3, 42, 50.1, 50.2, 50,3, 51  
Fulling, 14.1  
Gelatin, 33.2  
Glue, 33.2  
Gunpowder, 14.3, 56  
Hemp spinning, 8.7  
Hook and eye mill, 2.2  
Lace, 48

Leather mills (see also tanyards), 11.2, 14.5, 15, 17, 24, 25.1, 26.1, 28.2, 31.1, 32.2  
Linen, see calico and linen  
Logwood, see drug grinding  
Madder, see drug grinding  
Millwright, see engineering  
Oil, 15, 16, 57  
Paper, 6.1, 10.1, 34.6, 54, 55  
Parchment, see leather mills  
Pencils, 6.3  
Pumping, see water pumping  
Saw mill, 27.1  
Silk printing, 29.2  
Snuff, 8.1, 8.2, 11, 16.2, 41.2  
Tanyards (see also leather mills), 28.1, 49  
Water pumping, 3, 5, 12, 39.5  
Woollens, 16.1, 29.2

## 60.2 General Index

- Ache, William, 216  
Acock, Frederick Page, 45  
Aitken, Alexander, 9, 10  
Aitken, Alexander William, 131  
Aitken, Louisa Sophia, 131  
Aitken, Mary Ann, 130, 131  
Aitken, Richard, 10, 130, 131  
Aitken, Richard Cobden, 73, 131  
Aitken, Richard Norman, 73, 132  
Alder Piece, 167  
Aldersey, Joseph, 9, 150  
Aldersey, William, 9, 147, 150  
Alexander, Thomas, 139  
Alexander, William, 139  
Aleyn, Robert, 215  
Alicia de Bergerake, 175  
Allen Hydrostatic Pump Syndicate, 32, 33  
Allen, Jane, 214  
Allen, Stephen, 214  
Alwy, 48, 49  
Ambesas, Joan, 17, 82  
Ambesas, William, 16, 17  
Amies, Joseph, 41, 221  
Amies, Mary, 221  
Andrew, Edward, 221  
Andrew, Ellen, 221  
Andrew, Thomas, 41, 221  
Andrews, Bayley Symes, 10, 11  
Andrews, Esther Anne, 11  
Andrews, Julia Frances, 11  
Andrews, Richard, 10  
Andrews, Thomas Cuff, 11  
Andrews, William, 8, 9, 10, 51, 52, 53, 76  
Ansell, 135  
Ansell, Benvill, 57  
Ansell, Charles, 38, 65, 70, 71, 77  
Ansell, Charles Augustus, 38, 39, 69, 70, 77  
Ansell, George, 35, 37, 53, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 76, 77, 115, 116, 167, 173, 208  
Ansell, James, 35, 38, 39, 69, 70, 71, 77, 78  
Ansell, Joseph, 116, 173, 208  
Ansell, Newnham, 71  
Ansell, Robert, 35, 38, 55, 56, 67, 69, 70, 72, 77, 78  
Ansell, Sarah, 53, 64, 69, 70, 77, 78  
Ansell, Sophia, 60, 68  
Ansell, William, 116, 135, 173, 208  
Apted, Elizabeth, 215  
Armfield, 31, 58  
Arney, Gerard Andrew, 157  
Arnold, John, 53  
Ashby, Aaron David, 72  
Ashby, David Alexander, 72  
Ashby, Harriet, 51  
Ashby, Henry, 184  
Ashby, John Robert, 51  
Ashby, John, Jun, 71  
Ashby, Susan, 184  
Ashby, Susannah, 51  
Ashby, Thomas, 56  
Asser, Louisa, 221  
Atkins, William, 221  
Austin, Robert, 21  
Austin, Thomas, 127  
Ayles and Co., 101  
Bacon, Francis, 214  
Bailey, Benjamin, 63, 64, 65, 155, 169  
Baines, Josiah, 108  
Baker, Albert E, 13  
Baker, William, 203, 222  
Banaster, William, 175  
Bance, Samuel, 183, 184  
Banks, Charles, 197  
Banstead, 81, 118, 147, 148  
Barchard, RW, 183  
Barker, Robert, 37, 62, 63, 70  
Barnes, George, 8, 51, 53, 55, 135  
Barratt, Charles, 15  
Barrow Hedges, Carshalton, 38  
Barrow, Samuel, 19, 29  
Bartholomew Abbot of Chertsey, 16  
Bassett, Stephen, 86  
Bates, Joseph, 173  
Batley, Henry, 9  
Batt's Farm, 135, 136  
Battersea, 12  
Baudry, William, 177  
Baylis, William, 115  
Beach, J, 100

Bean, Edward Lawson, 43, 45, 163  
 Bean, Robert Chapman, 45  
 Beauchamp, Cecily, 82  
 Beck, Daniel, 12  
 Bedford, John T, 95  
 Bell, Richard, 84  
 Bennett, William, 115, 116  
 Bennett's Hole, 154  
 Bergh, Henry de, 118  
 Berkin Manor, 67, 72, 76, 78  
 Bermondsey, 43, 100, 104, 129, 138, 139, 140, 192, 198, 199  
 Bernard, Claude, 205  
 Beynon, Edward, 173  
 Bill, Charles, 37, 62, 63, 70  
 Bill, John, 52, 56, 57  
 Bill, Mary Eliza, 52  
 Bill, Sarah Ann, 52  
 Billet, Charles, 45  
 Bird, Thomas, 194  
 Bish, Joseph, 120, 129  
 Bishe, Joseph, 126, 129  
 Blackgroves, 8  
 Blake, George, 35, 46, 73, 80, 81, 224  
 Blake, James, 142  
 Blake, John, 11, 12  
 Blake, William John, 12  
 Blundell, W, 12  
 Bodkin, William, 202, 213  
 Bolton, Richard, 20  
 Bond, Emma, 149  
 Bond, Richard, 149  
 Bonner, Emma, 222  
 Bonner, HT, 188  
 Bonner, James, 221  
 Boreman, George, 86  
 Boreman's Mead, 86, 89  
 Boss, Benjamin, 61  
 Boughton, Alfred John, 101  
 Boughton, John, 79, 101  
 Bourne, Charles, 127, 161  
 Bourne, Richard, 127  
 Bowman, Francis Edward, 196, 197  
 Bowman, Frederick, 196, 197  
 BP Chemicals Ltd, 47  
 Bradley, Mr, 10  
 Brand, M, 186  
 Braybrook and Co, 101  
 Brembridge, Thomas, 155  
 Brentwood, Essex, 74  
 Brentwood, Mddx., 182  
 Brereton, William, 194  
 Brewer's Green, 160, 167, 171, 176, 214  
 Bridges, Elizabeth, 160  
 Bridges, John, 143  
 Bridges, William, 51, 172  
 Brindley, Richard, 163  
 Brindley, Richard Prince, 163  
 Bristow, James, 27, 28  
 Broad Mead, 167  
 Broadbent, William, 113, 114  
 Broke, John, 82  
 Bromley, Middlesex, 106  
 Brooks, Henry, 12  
 Brooks, James, 120  
 Brooks, Sarah, 120  
 Brown, Barwell, 170  
 Brown, Benjamin, 161, 165, 170  
 Brown, Charles, 197, 198, 199  
 Brown, Edward Dunn, 198  
 Brown, Elizabeth, 170  
 Brown, Herbert, 198, 199  
 Brown, Joseph, 127  
 Brown, William, 192, 193  
 Brown, William Reuben, 163  
 Browne, Barwell, 161, 170  
 Brownsmith, Frederick, 26, 57  
 Bruce, Robert, 173  
 Bryant, Ann, 221  
 Bryant, Bridget, 221  
 Bryant, Mary, 221  
 BTS Limited, 109  
 Buck, George, 135, 136  
 Buck, John, 135, 136  
 Bugden, William, 208  
 Bukholte, J, 192  
 Bukland, John, 216  
 Burch, William, 203  
 Bures St Mary, Suffolk, 214  
 Burfoot, Richard, 154  
 Burgess, Emily, 222  
 Burgess, James, 221  
 Burgharsch, Bartolomew de, 82  
 Burns, JG, 40  
 Burrish, Dorothy, 18  
 Burrish, Edward, 18, 21  
 Burrish, George, 18  
 Burton, Charles, 84, 85  
 Burton, Elizabeth, 60, 84, 85  
 Burton, Henry, 21, 60, 84, 85

Burton, Nicholas, 17  
 Burton, Richard, 49  
 Burton, William, 84  
 Bush, WJ, 136  
 Butler, William Frederick, 162  
 Butter Hill, 21, 37, 48, 49, 50, 51, 57, 60,  
 62, 63, 66, 68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, 76,  
 78, 82, 83, 86, 132, 154  
 Calais, 22  
 Cannon, Albert, 57  
 Cannon, Walter, 72  
 Cannon, William, 72  
 Canterbury, Archbishop of, 192, 193,  
 194, 195, 196, 197, 200  
 Carel, William, 63, 133  
 Carew, Charles Hallowell, 185  
 Carew, Francis, 178, 179  
 Carew, Katherine, 181  
 Carew, Nicholas, 82, 175, 176, 177, 179  
 Carew, Nicholas Hackett, 181  
 Carew, Nicholas Throckmorton, 179  
 Carleton, Bostock, 60  
 Carleton, Dudley, 60  
 Carleton, Edward, 60, 61  
 Carleton, Josias, 85, 86  
 Carshalton Chemical Co., 46  
 Carshalton Council, 20, 29, 45  
 Carshalton Wool Company Ltd, 94, 95  
 Carter, Edward, 156  
 Carter, Ellen, 221  
 Carter, Emily, 221  
 Catheard, Peto and Radford, 198  
 Cator, Aurelia, 19, 29  
 Cator, John, 18, 21, 110  
 Cator, WAB, 29  
 Chalford, Gloucestershire, 11  
 Chamberlain, Thomas, 48, 49  
 Champion, Joshua, 72  
 Charrington, George, 23, 183  
 Charrington, Robert Linton, 23, 26  
 Charrington, William, 19, 23, 24  
 Chasemore, Augusta, 127  
 Chasemore, George, 127, 197  
 Chasemore, Henry, 197  
 Cherne, John, 216  
 Chertsey, Abbot of, 16, 17  
 Chessington, Baldrick, 177  
 Chesson, Thomas, 135  
 Chorydon, 17  
 Church Mead, Beddington, 181  
 Clapham, James, 142  
 Clare, 77  
 Clare, Alice de, 48  
 Clare, Roger de, 48  
 Clark, Eliza, 221  
 Clark, Richard, 54, 55, 165  
 Clarke, Joseph, 30  
 Clarkson, Benjamin, 169  
 Clere, Richard, 82  
 Clerke, Bartholomew, 193  
 Clerke, Francis, 193  
 Clowes, Ellis, 94  
 Clowser, James, 8  
 Clowser, Thomas, 8  
 Coach and Horses, 7  
 Cochran, Robert, 146, 147  
 Cocks message, 83  
 Coles, Arthur, 97  
 Collande family, 154  
 Collinson, John, 63, 133  
 Collis, Charles, 128  
 Collis, Henry, 128  
 Collison, John, 63  
 Colville, Gilbert de, 82  
 Colville, William de, 82  
 Comyn, John, 16  
 Connor, Emily, 221  
 Constable, Mary, 147  
 Cooke, George, 53, 55  
 Cooke, William, 71  
 Cooks, John, 178  
 Cookson, John, 63, 133, 205, 216, 217,  
 218  
 Cookson, Mr, 8, 9  
 Cookson's Mead, 135  
 Cooper, Nathaniel, 146  
 Coppard, John, 150  
 Corde, Henry, 215  
 Cother, Mary Eliza, 52, 57  
 Cother, William, 52  
 Course, Josiah, 57  
 Course, Philip, 57  
 Cowper, William, 193, 194  
 Cranmarsh, 120, 121, 147, 149  
 Cranmer, Anne, 149  
 Cranmer, James, 146, 149  
 Cranmer, Richard, 150, 155, 156  
 Cressingham, Jonah, 52, 54, 55, 56  
 Crispin, Miles, 175, 177  
 Crossingham, George, 54

Croydon Lace Manufactory, 212  
 Croydon Local Board of Health, 124,  
 128, 131, 162, 163, 184, 197, 211  
 Croydon, Merstham and Godstone Iron  
 Railway, 201, 204, 206, 210  
 Crutch, George, 162  
 Cuff, Thomas, 10  
 Culverhall, 110  
 Culvers Park Dairy Farm, 108  
 Curteis, John, 37, 38  
 Curteis, Sarah, 38  
 Curteis, Thomas, 37, 38  
 Curteis, William, 36, 37, 38, 62, 63, 69  
 Curtis, Henry, 113  
 Cusick, James, 173  
 Daniel, Edward, 195  
 Daniell, Henry, 120, 121  
 Darcy, Thomas lord of Chiche, 179  
 Davidson, Charles, 143  
 Davidson, John, 143, 144  
 Davis, John, 143  
 Davison, John, 54, 144, 165  
 Davy, John, 192  
 Dawes, Richard, 24, 27, 29  
 Dearling, William, 107  
 Deave, William, 161  
 Deed, Alfred, 151, 152  
 Deed, John Simpkin, 151, 152  
 Deed, Martin, 151  
 Denis, John, 155  
 Denning, W and T, 203  
 Denny, William, 93  
 Denyer and Son, 73  
 Denyer, Henry, 73  
 Dewsberry, Mary, 19, 23, 24, 205, 206  
 Dewye, Josias, 61, 81, 85, 86  
 Dickson, David, 143, 173, 174  
 Dickson, James, 173, 174  
 Dighton, Edward, 182  
 Dighton, John, 182, 183  
 Dingwall, Charles A, 81, 97, 132  
 Distillers Company Ltd., 46  
 Dives, George, 107  
 Dixon, Richard, 150  
 Domesday Book, 16  
 Doulton, Alfred, 221  
 Doulton, John, 221  
 Dove, Philip, 196  
 Downey, Mr, 173  
 Downing, John, 156, 157  
 Drayton, John, 8  
 Drayton, Sarah, 8  
 Drug grinding, 8  
 Dudding, Edward Barr, 135  
 Dunn, William Newton, 27, 29  
 Dunster and Wakefield, 41  
 Durant, Captain, 112  
 Durnford, Susannah, 35, 36  
 Durnford, Thomas, 35  
 Ecclesiastical Commissioners, 198  
 Edwards, John, 213  
 Ellaway, Robert, 72  
 Ellis, John, 113  
 English Copper Company, 86  
 Everest, Mary, 222  
 Ewell, 20, 97, 132  
 Eylwric the miller, 118  
 Farey, John, 196  
 Farrar, James William, 19  
 Fellowes Charity, 37, 61, 65, 69, 73, 76,  
 78  
 Fellowes, Coulson, 60  
 Fellowes, Edward, 60, 61, 76  
 Fellowes, John, 14, 60, 61  
 Fellowes, William, 60  
 Feltham, Middlesex, 55  
 Fenton, Henry, 60  
 Fenton, Prosper, 60  
 Ffrende, Walter, 215  
 Fidoe, 84  
 Fiennes, William de, 82  
 Figgs Marsh, 136, 156  
 Filby, Anne, 160  
 Filby, John, 160  
 Fludder, Charles, 77  
 Fock, Alice, 177  
 Fock, Ivo, 177  
 Forman, George, 127  
 Fossan, Bartolomew, 84  
 Fossan, Lewis, 84  
 Fossan, Thomas, 84  
 Foster, Charles, 145, 146, 147, 149  
 Foster, Edward, 146, 147, 149  
 Foster, Mary, 9, 147, 149, 150  
 Fowke, Frederick Thomas, 147  
 Fox, Charles, 94  
 Frame, Thomas, 214  
 Francis, Henry, 72  
 Frankcombe, William, 214  
 Fray, Elizabeth, 216

Fray, Henry, 216  
 Freeborn, John, 204  
 Freeborn, John Lack, 143  
 French and Co, 164  
 Freres, 175, 176  
 Frey, John, 216  
 Frost, Edwin, 100  
 Frost, Edwin D, 100  
 Frost, Eleanor, 100  
 Frost, Harry, 96  
 Frye, Rowland, 147  
 Frye, William, 147  
 Fuller, Robert, 127  
 Fulling Mill Meadow, 83  
 Furnel, Thomas, 111  
 Fygge, Thomas, 215  
 Fygge, Walter, 215  
 Gainsford, Henry, 17  
 Gale, Adam le, 17  
 Galfrido le Mulewarde, 178  
 Gander, W, 163  
 Gannan, James, 205  
 Gardener, Christopher, 194  
 Gardner, Edward, 205  
 Gardyner, John, 175  
 Garrett, Richard, 115  
 Gassiot, John Peter, 108  
 Gataker, Thomas, 63, 133  
 Gatesden, John de, 82  
 Gaynesford, Francis, 17  
 Gaynesford, Henry, 20  
 Gaynesford, Joan, 17  
 Gaynesford, John, 17  
 Gaynesford, Katherine, 20  
 Gaynesford, Nicholas, 17, 49  
 Gaynesford, Robert, 17  
 Gibbs, George, 139, 140  
 Gibbs, George Arthur, 140  
 Gibbs, Henry, 139, 140  
 Gibbs, Herbert, 140  
 Gidden, Thomas, 71  
 Gilkes (Ashby and Gilkes), 56  
 Gilkes turbine, 47  
 Gill, Thomas, 205  
 Gillen, P, 188  
 Gillibrand and Ansell, 65  
 Gillibrand, Thomas, 61, 65, 67, 72, 203  
 Glover, Nathan, 161  
 Goad, Edwin Curtis, 80  
 Godstone, 107, 204  
 Gould, George, 67  
 Gould, James, 154, 155  
 Gray, James, 23  
 Gray, Jesse, 150  
 Gray, John, 91, 102  
 Gray, Samuel, 55, 102  
 Green, James, 184  
 Gregory, Ambrose, 108  
 Gregory, Ernest Ambrose, 108  
 Grene, John, 192, 216  
 Greyhound, Carshalton, 8  
 Grimwood, Ethel, 42  
 Griscom, John, 14, 112, 221, 223  
 Grover, Thomas, 181, 214  
 Grubb, Frederick, 165  
 Grubb, John, 165  
 Grubb, William, 165  
 Gurney, Richard, 84  
 Gurney, Samuel, 107, 123, 124, 128, 131  
 Hackbridge Chamois Leather Co., 101  
 Hamand, William, 85  
 Hammond, Edward, 157  
 Hampson, Henry, 194  
 Hancock, Corfield and Waller Ltd, 101  
 Harding, Robert, 40  
 Harploy, Robert, 215  
 Harris, John, 127  
 Harris, William, 127, 206, 210, 211  
 Harrison, George, 90, 91  
 Harrison, Henry, 195  
 Harrison, John, 93, 94  
 Harrison, John Jun, 94  
 Harrison, Lydia, 90  
 Harrison, Thomas, 90, 203  
 Harrison, William Frederick, 92, 93, 98  
 Harrow, James, 39  
 Hate, William, 115, 116  
 Hatfield, Herts, 51  
 Hatton, John, 142  
 Hawkeswell, Henry, 215  
 Hawkeswell, John, 216  
 Hawkins, Robert, 9  
 Hawkins, Sarah, 9  
 Hazell, Mr, 110  
 Hazell, Thomas, 173  
 Heartfield, William James, 150  
 Heath, Jane, 54  
 Heath, Joseph, 54  
 Heath, William, 56  
 Heather, John, 160

Hedgecock, John, 54, 55, 59  
 Helm Chocolate Works Ltd, 164  
 Helm Royal Chocolate Factory, 45  
 Herath, Joseph, 54  
 Herbert, Deborah, 36  
 Herbert, Henry, 131  
 Herbert, Mary, 36  
 Herbert, Robert, 36  
 Herbert, Sarah, 36  
 Herbert, Susannah, 36  
 Herbert, William, 35, 36  
 Heth, John, 216  
 Hickes, Francis, 208  
 Hilbert, Hannah, 19  
 Hilbert, John, 19, 22, 23, 37, 53, 90, 195,  
 196, 203, 210  
 Hirst, Charles, 58  
 Hiscox, John, 89, 110, 111, 173  
 Hitchcock, John, 110  
 Hodgkin, Benjamin, 182  
 Hodgkin, Elizabeth, 182  
 Hodgkin, James, 182, 183  
 Hodgkin, Sarah, 182  
 Hodgkin, Thomas, 181, 182  
 Hog Pit, 7, 8, 11, 16, 22, 23, 24, 50, 53,  
 58  
 Holbrook, Bernard, 201  
 Holland's Distillery (Essential Oils)  
 Limited, 136  
 Holles, Caroline, 221  
 Holles, Emma, 221  
 Holloway, Charles, 166  
 Holloway, James, 166  
 Holloway, Mary, 171  
 Holloway, Robert Frederick, 171  
 Holloway, Sydney Reuben, 171  
 Holloway, Thomas, 161, 165, 166, 171  
 Holloway, William, 161  
 Homerton, Hackney, 9  
 Hook, Fred, 67, 72, 76, 78  
 Hope, 77  
 Hopkyns, Thomas, 216  
 Hopley, Randle, 60, 61, 65, 76  
 Hopley, Richard, 60, 67  
 Hornchurch, Essex, 106  
 Howell, James, 19, 24, 206  
 Hudder, 77  
 Hudson, Francis, 203, 208  
 Hulme, Joseph, 182, 183  
 Hunt, Joseph, 141, 208  
 Huntley, John, 20  
 Huntley, Margaret, 20  
 Hurley, Berks., 70  
 Huscarls, 175  
 Inkpen, Thomas, 172  
 Iping Mills, 162  
 Isle of Dogs, 162  
 Jarvis, John, 84  
 John ate Stabyll, 215  
 Johnson, George, 63  
 Jones, Edward, 205  
 Joynes, Henry, 14  
 Kelsey, Henry, 71, 107  
 Kelsey, James, 71  
 Kendal, 47  
 Kennerley, William, 115, 142  
 Kenrycks, 178  
 Kidder, Arthur, 203  
 Kidder, John, 203  
 Kilburn Close, 169  
 Kilburn, William, 160, 161, 167, 169,  
 170, 173  
 Killick, Edward, 110  
 Killick, Mary, 147  
 Killick, William, 18, 21  
 Kinnell, George, 11, 59  
 Kinnell, Thomas, 11  
 Kirkham, Thomas, 154, 215  
 Knavestock, Essex, 182, 183  
 Knighton, John, 12  
 Lambard, Margaret née Gaynesford, 83  
 Lambard, Walter, 20, 83  
 Lambert, Alexander, 96, 97  
 Lambert, Allen, 51, 53, 103, 183, 184  
 Lambert, C, 103  
 Lambert, Charles, 51, 54, 183, 184  
 Lambert, G, 103  
 Lambert, Harriet, 51  
 Lambert, Robert, 96, 184, 185  
 Lambert, Susan, 184  
 Lambert, Susannah, 103  
 Lambert, Thomas, 83  
 Lambert, Walter, 83  
 Lancaster, Robert, 110  
 Lane, George, 18  
 Lane, John atte, 118  
 Lane, Thomas, 208  
 Lane, William, 208  
 Lanesborough, Frances, Lady, 18, 21,  
 110



Lapraik, Douglas, 100  
 Larnper, Mr, 63  
 Laud's Pond, 201, 203, 204, 207  
 Lawrence, Messrs, 67  
 Lay, Benjamin, 208  
 Lay, Mr, 116  
 Lazonby, Mary, 148  
 Lazonby, William, 9, 147, 148, 150  
 Leach, Charles, 114  
 Leach, George, 114  
 Leach, Thomas, 113  
 Leconfield, Yorks, 19  
 Lee, Henry, 83  
 Leech, CD, 74  
 Leech, Charles Richard, 73  
 Leigh, John, 148  
 Leigh, John Jun, 148  
 Lewisham Steam Flour Mills, 186  
 Leybourne, Roger de, 17  
 Lillington, George, 120  
 Lillington, Mary, 120  
 Lima, Joseph Christopher, 157  
 Lingard, Mr, 94  
 Lingham, Frances, 69  
 Lingham, Sophia, 60, 68  
 Lingham, William, 60, 65, 68, 69, 76, 78  
 Linton, Mary, 23  
 Linton, Robert, 23, 27  
 Little Canal, 7, 8, 58  
 Llandrinio Hall, Montgomeryshire, 52, 56  
 London, Bishop of, 200  
 Long, Beeston, 23  
 Long, Samuel, 173  
 Loughborough, 1st Baron, 120  
 Lower Town Pond, Carshalton, 7, 8, 16, 22, 23, 53  
 Ludwell, John, 216  
 Ludwell, William, 215, 216  
 Lutman, Jane, 221  
 Lyon, Richard, 192  
 Lyon, Robert, 102, 126, 129  
 Lyons, Robert, 51  
 Lythyer, William, 179  
 Mackle, William, 19, 24, 206  
 Mackmurdo, Edward Longdon, 208  
 Mackworth, Henry, 146  
 Mackworth, Thomas, 146  
 Maidstone, 42, 58, 70, 162  
 Makepeace, Samuel, 156  
 Malling, Kent, 58  
 Malpass, Ellen, 221  
 Manico, Edward Smith, 162, 163  
 Mankay, John, 221  
 Marchant, George, 51, 52, 53, 55, 57  
 Markwick, Alfred, 99  
 Markwick, Mark, 99  
 Marlain, George, 108  
 Marler, John, 214  
 Marler, Thomas, 214  
 Marlow, 17  
 Marr, William, 149  
 Marshall, Walter, 216  
 Marshalle, Waltere, 83  
 Marsland, Thomas Edmund, 94  
 Martin, Abbot of Chertsey, 16  
 Martin, Charles, 221  
 Mason, George, 106, 113  
 Mason, John, 216  
 Mathews, Elizabeth, 21  
 Matthew, Jeremy, 179  
 Matthews, J, 173  
 Matthews, William, 197  
 May, Emma, 222  
 May, George, 221  
 May, Mary, 222  
 May, Thomas, 40  
 McGregor, 77  
 McPherson, John, 139  
 McRae, Edwin, 139  
 McRae, George, 123, 124, 128, 139, 151  
 McRae, Georgiana, 124  
 McRae, James, 124, 128, 138, 151, 152, 212  
 McRae, John, 138, 139  
 McRae, William, 94, 98, 99, 122, 123, 124, 131, 139, 151  
 Meadowcroft, William, 94  
 Meares, Hugh, 88, 89, 90, 172, 173  
 Mears, Rebecca, 222  
 Mears, Susanna née Papineau, 89  
 Medcalffe, Francis, 17  
 Medhurst, Sussex, 162  
 Meleward, William, 215  
 Merewether, Charles George, 94  
 Merton Abbey, 37, 63, 155  
 Merton Priory, 82, 83  
 Messenger, Mary, 160  
 Methylating Co Ltd., 46  
 Meure, Andrew, 60

Middleditch, Woolfrey, 174  
Middleton, Benjamin, 154  
Milbourn, Albert, 221  
Mill Croft, 89  
Mill, Thomas, 120  
Millbourne, Samuel, 162  
Miller, Alan, 48  
Miller, Andrew Cornwallis, 41  
Miller, George, 136  
Miller, James, 136  
Miller, Robert, 215  
Miller, William, 20  
Milleward, John, 215  
Mine Adventurers' Co, 146  
Mitcham Grove, 146  
Mitcham Parchment Works, 138, 140  
Mizen, Albert George, 109  
Mizen, Fred Lewis, 109  
Mollins, William, 84  
Monckton, Arthur, 42, 43  
Moore, Mark, 212  
Mores, Thomas, 179  
Morgan, Eleanor, 85  
Morgan, John, 85  
Morier, Francis, 62  
Morison, James, 167, 173  
Morrant, Edmund, 20  
Morris, John, 60, 61, 76, 86  
Morse, Isaac, 63  
Morton, John, 203  
Mount, Henry Constantine, 157  
Muggeridge, James Stanley, 41, 221  
Muggeridge, John, 40, 41  
Muggeridge, Nathaniel, 38, 39, 40  
Muggeridge, Rose, 40  
Mumford, Peter, 199  
Murray, James, 98  
Myers, William, 146  
Myller, Thomas, 216  
Newbery, Thomas, 179, 216  
Newman, Mitchell, 141  
Newton Langdale and Company, 155  
Newton, James, 37, 63, 167, 169, 173  
Newton, Sarah, 27  
Newton, William, 19, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 42, 127  
Newton, William Morris, 147  
Normanton, Rutland, 146  
Noyl, William, 118  
O'Brien, Charles, 167  
Oakley, George, 135  
Ormerod, George, 172, 173  
Ormerod, Mary, 173  
Oswald, Edward Charles, 201, 207  
Oswald, John, 201, 206, 207, 210  
Oveham, John, 193  
Overend, Gurney and Co, 108, 123, 128, 130, 136, 143  
Padmore, George, 115  
Palmer, George, 221  
Palmer, James, 212  
Papineau, Jacob, 126, 129  
Papineau, Mary, 88, 89  
Papineau, Michael, 90  
Papineau, Michel, 89  
Papineau, Susanna, 89  
Parker, Ambrose, 194  
Parker, Benjamin, 91  
Parker, George, 83  
Parker, John, 194, 195  
Parker, John Dewye, 83, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 194, 195  
Parkinson, Matthew, 38  
Parndon Mill, Essex, 107  
Parry, Charles, 61  
Parsons, Elias, 221  
Patch, Ann, 69  
Patch, Christopher, 37, 62, 63, 69, 70, 221  
Patch, Hannah, 40  
Patch, Mary Ann, 40  
Patent Epithem Company, 99  
Pavlova Leather Syndicate Limited, 125  
Pellatt, William, 181, 182  
Pemberton, ES, 219  
Penny, William, 115  
Peter de Barksdon, 177  
Pharaoh, Peter, 121, 122, 123  
Phillips, Anne, 160  
Phillips, Francis, 54, 55  
Phillips, Richard, 160  
Phillips, William, 177  
Philpot, Richard, 192  
Pickhill, Denbigh, 160  
Pikard, Matthew le, 176  
Piper, Jane, 108  
Pitchcombe Mill, Gloucestershire, 11  
Pitches, Abraham, 201  
Pitches, Jane, née Prowse-Hassell, 201, 208

Pocklington, 19, 23  
 Pocklington, Yorks, 19  
 Pope, Christopher, 21, 22  
 Pope, Elizabeth, 18, 21, 22  
 Pope, George, 21, 22  
 Pope, Mary, 21  
 Pope, William, 18, 21, 22  
 Porter, John, 54, 55  
 Potter and Moore, 136  
 Pratt, Thomas, 143  
 Prentice, Edward, 42  
 Price, Joseph, 95  
 Price, Mr, 156  
 Prior, William, 183  
 Pullen, Mr, 173  
 Pusinelli, Siegfried Jacques, 46  
 Queen's Close, 160, 165  
 Rabjohns, John, 221  
 Ralph de Haling, 192  
 Ralph le Brewer, 176  
 Rawlins, Robert, 85  
 Rayley, William, 196  
 Redford, William, 216  
 Reeve, John, 149  
 Reginald ate Church, 215  
 Reginald of Chelsham, 177  
 Reginald of Newebir, 175  
 Reid, Mary, 139  
 Reliance Chemical Co, 61  
 Renkin, Ann, 222  
 Rennie, John, 182  
 Reynolds, Esther, 122, 123  
 Reynolds, Foster, 106, 111, 120, 121,  
 122, 126, 129, 154, 216, 217  
 Reynolds, George Foster, 106  
 Reynolds, Jacob, 112  
 Reynolds, Jacob Foster, 90, 91, 106, 111,  
 112, 116, 126  
 Reynolds, John Forbes, 112  
 Reynolds, John Foster, 130  
 Reynolds, Robert, 135  
 Reynolds, Thomas, 107, 111, 116, 126,  
 130, 154  
 Reynolds, Thomas Forbes, 112, 117  
 Reynolds, Thomas Foster, 106  
 Reynolds, William Foster, 14, 106, 114,  
 126, 127, 130  
 Rhodes, John Edward, 150  
 Richard ate Milne, 192  
 Richard of Bandon, 176  
 Richard of Beckenham, 176  
 Richard of Tonbridge, 175, 177  
 Richard the Goldsmith, 17  
 Richardson, Abel, 84  
 Rickett, Edmund William, 198  
 Rickett, Joseph, 197, 198  
 Rigby, Richard, 8, 18, 37, 51, 53, 76,  
 111, 120  
 Ring, Cuthbert, 108  
 Ringham, John, 120, 126, 129  
 Ringwood, Hampshire, 31  
 Robert of Beckenham, 175  
 Roberts, Georgiana, 124  
 Roberts, Henry David, 124  
 Roberts, Thomas, 221  
 Robertson, George, 54, 55  
 Robinson, Henry, 71  
 Rogers, Francis, 18, 21  
 Rogers, Humphrey, 17, 18, 20  
 Rose, Henry, 107  
 Rose, Jane, 214  
 Ross, Alexander, 98  
 Rotterdam, 98  
 Royal Humane Society, 64  
 Royal Paper Mills, 162, 163  
 Rumsey, Sarah, 85  
 Rumsey, Walter, 84, 85  
 Rushey Meadow, 80, 115, 208  
 Rutherwyk, John, Abbot of Chertsey, 17  
 Ryder, Bonaventure, 193  
 Ryle, J, 155  
 Sagar, John, 101  
 Sagar, William, 101  
 Sanders, Richard, 205  
 Sanders, Samuel, 205  
 Sargeson, John, 149  
 Saunders, Abraham, 86  
 Saunders, Francis D, 13  
 Saunders, John James, 93, 94  
 Saunders, William, 12  
 Savage, George, 173, 174  
 Savignac, George, 121  
 Savignac, John, 120, 121  
 Savignac, Judith, 120, 121  
 Savignac, Mary, 120, 121  
 Savignac, Paul, 120, 121  
 Savignac, Pillett, 120, 121  
 Savoner, Peter le, 177  
 Sawyer, Caleb, 12

Scawen, James, 8, 18, 23, 35, 37, 51, 52, 53, 62, 68, 76, 111, 120, 121, 126, 129  
 Scawen, Thomas, 18, 22, 35, 36, 60, 120, 121  
 Scawen, William, 18  
 Searle, John, 147, 148  
 Searle, William, 148  
 Selby, Philip, 110  
 Selby, Thomas, 110, 154  
 Sharpes, 178  
 Shepley House, 67, 72, 76, 78, 80, 81, 97, 118, 132  
 Shepley, George, 86, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 98, 172, 173  
 Shepley, George jun, 90  
 Shepley, Georgina, 92  
 Shepley, Lydia Jane, 92  
 Shepley, Mary, 94, 99  
 Shepley, Michael, 90, 91, 223  
 Shepley, Richard, 90, 91  
 Shepley, Susanna Mary, 92, 94, 98, 99, 100  
 Sheppards Meads, 167  
 Shereman, 17  
 Shoulder of Mutton Piece, 167  
 Sidebottom, Alfred, 95  
 Silver, Anthony, 83  
 Simmons, Edith, 221  
 Simmons, George, 221  
 Simmons, Mary Ann, 221  
 Simmons, Richard, 112  
 Simmons, Robert, 221  
 Simmons, Walter, 222  
 Simon de Stowe, 176  
 Simpson, Robert, 169, 170  
 Simpson, William, 147, 150, 151, 155, 169, 170  
 Slaymaker, William, 222  
 Slyfield, Walter, 84  
 Smeaton, John, 22, 37, 90, 195, 196  
 Smith, Charles, 195  
 Smith, Ernest Gideon, 163  
 Smith, Gideon, 186  
 Smith, James, 9, 10, 102, 212  
 Smith, John, 52, 55, 57, 58  
 Smith, Robert, 195  
 Smith, Sarah, 22  
 Smith, Steven, 106  
 Smith, William, 195  
 Smitherman, Harriet Ninham, 41  
 Smitherman, Henry, 40, 41, 221  
 Smitherman, James, 222  
 Smitherman, Mary, 222  
 Smitherman, Richard, 40  
 Smithers, John, 72  
 Smythe, John, 106, 179  
 Snell, Robert, 192  
 South Sea Company, 14  
 Southwark, 65, 82, 83, 89, 90, 104, 137, 172, 176, 184  
 Sparrowe, John, 216  
 Spencer, Elizabeth Frances, 147, 148  
 Spencer, Henry, 215  
 Spencer, Henry Leigh, 147  
 Spencer, Sarah Mary, 147  
 Spillers Ltd, 199  
 Sprague, Thomas, 40  
 Sprules, James, 150  
 Sprules, Mr, 114  
 St Mary Overy, Southwark, 82, 83  
 St Thomas the Martyr, 104, 175, 176  
 St Thomas's Hospital, 40  
 St. Mary Overy, Southwark, 82  
 Stanley, John, 167  
 Staples, Frederick, 55  
 Starey, Benjamin, 203, 207  
 Starey, Elizabeth, 201, 205, 210  
 Starey, Oswald, 201  
 Starey, Samuel, 201, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 210  
 Starey, Thomas, 201, 205, 206, 210  
 Steadman, Samuel, 184  
 Steele, Benjamin, 86, 89, 90, 172  
 Steele, Mary, 86  
 Steer, Robert, 221  
 Stevens, Stephen, 135, 174  
 Stewart, Archibald, 146  
 Stoke Newington, 52  
 Stone Court, 8, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 29, 31, 37, 51, 52, 53, 54, 60, 61, 65, 83, 110  
 Stratford, Essex, 106  
 Stratton, Samuel, 9  
 Strawberry Lodge, 85  
 Streater, Amy, 214  
 Street, Richard, 8  
 Stringer, Christopher, 194  
 Styles, Walter, 60, 61  
 Sullett, Benjamin Butland, 57  
 Surkitt, James, 174  
 Surrey Cocoa Mills, 43, 163

Surrey Iron Railway, 90, 91, 93, 94, 98,  
 204, 213  
 Sutherland and Co, 154, 197  
 Sutherland, George, 63, 154  
 Swales, A. Clifford, 46  
 Swan, West Street, 8  
 Sweetells, 115  
 Taddy, James, 182, 183  
 Tagg, William, 115  
 Taint Hill, 51, 52, 57, 83  
 Tate, Francis, 19, 24, 206  
 Tate, Hannah, 19  
 Tate, William, 19, 23, 196, 205  
 Taverham Mills, Norfolk, 162  
 Taylor, Charles, 197  
 Taylor, Edward, 57  
 Taylor, John, 35, 36  
 Taylor, John Thomas, 154  
 Taylor, TC, 183  
 Tegg, Bartholomew, 181  
 Telford, Thomas, 184, 196  
 Teyntfield Close, 83  
 Theobald, Thomas, 208  
 Thomas, Herbert Edward, 108  
 Thomas, Percy Joshua, 108  
 Thomas, Richard, 20  
 Thompson, Francis, 178  
 Thompson, John, 178  
 Thoyts, William, 60, 62, 146  
 Thursley, Surrey, 73  
 Thwaits, Thomas, 142  
 Thwaits, William, 142, 173, 174  
 Tomson, William, 154, 155  
 Tower Bridge Flour Mills, 198, 199  
 Towzer, Jane, 222  
 Trappitt, JW, 188  
 Trente, William, 118  
 Trimming, Jane, 108  
 Trimming, William, 108  
 Tritton, Henry, 96, 185  
 Trotman, Thomas, 10, 11  
 Tucker, Richard, 39  
 Tull, Samuel, 120  
 Tulloch, William, 42, 43  
 Turner, F and H, Ltd, 164  
 Tutt, Robert, 52  
 Tychesey, Adam, 82  
 Tyrrell, Acton, 72, 76, 78  
 Tyrrell, Avery, 67, 69, 72, 76, 78  
 Tyrrell, Edward, 68, 71, 76, 78  
 Tyrrell, Frances née Lingham, 69, 76  
 Tyrrell, George, 67, 72, 76, 78  
 Union of Printers and Paper Workers, 80  
 Unwin, PH, 46  
 Upper Town Pond, Carshalton, 14, 23,  
 24, 26  
 Urquhart, Edward William Llewelin, 73  
 Vanbrugh, John, 14  
 Vaulks, M, 149  
 Vauxhall, 199  
 Victoria floor Cloth Works, 73  
 Victoria Mills, Wellingborough, 189  
 Vinall, J, 163  
 Vinyl Products Ltd, 51, 59, 74  
 Vyle, Thomas, 118  
 Wagner, John, 62, 214  
 Waker, Thomas, 216  
 Wakers pightle, 178  
 Waletton, John de, 118  
 Walewayn, John, 118  
 Wallis and Co, 73  
 Wallis, James, 186, 189  
 Wallis, John, 186  
 Wallis, Thomas H, 186, 189  
 Walnut Tree Close, 51  
 Walter de Huntingfeld, 176  
 Walter of Rocersle, 177  
 Walworth, 11, 59, 140  
 Wandle Tannery, 138, 139, 140  
 Wandsworth, 6, 19, 22, 23, 24, 26, 90,  
 93, 98, 107, 108, 115, 143, 195, 196,  
 223  
 Wann, Susannah, 38  
 Warburton, Gideon, 157  
 Warlingham, 72, 214  
 Warren, Alfred, 57  
 Warwick, 178, 188  
 Waterman, John, 136  
 Waterman, Samuel, 182  
 Waters, Mary, 21  
 Watmore, Sarah, 221  
 Watney, Daniel, 92, 93, 123, 136, 195,  
 196  
 Watney, James, 93  
 Watney, John, 93  
 Watney, T, 196  
 Watteville, Robert de, 175, 177  
 Waylett, James, 214  
 Weaver, William, 73  
 Webb, Charles Newdigate, 183, 184

Webbe, Richard, 193  
 Weedon, Albert, 222  
 Wentworth steam engine, 28  
 Wentworth, Mr, 196  
 West Croft, 51, 52  
 Westcroft Canal, 7, 50, 51  
 Westcroft Farmhouse, 83  
 Westminster, 85  
 Westrup, Edward, 106  
 Whatman's Paper Mills, 42  
 Whatmans Mead, 61  
 Whitaker, Edward, 81  
 White, Thomas, 8, 9  
 Whitechapel, 62, 146, 162  
 Whitehead, James, 115  
 Whitehouse and Co, 54, 56  
 Whitehouse, Henry, 54  
 Whitgift, George, 193  
 Whitgift, John, 193, 201, 207  
 Whitgift, Richard, 193  
 Whitgift, William, 193  
 Whitworth Brothers, 189  
 Widford Steam Mills, Oxfordshire, 162  
 Wilderness Island, 80, 82  
 Willard, Joe, 57  
 William de Beckenham, 177  
 William son of Thorold, 175  
 Williamson, Ann, 182  
 Williamson, John, 181, 182, 183  
 Williamson, Sarah, 183  
 Williamson, William, 183  
 Wilson, Georgian, 99  
 Wilson, Georgiana, 94  
 Wilson, John, 92  
 Wilson, Robert, 92, 93, 98  
 Wilson, William, 92  
 Winchester, Bishop of, 176, 178, 200  
 Wingett, Alfred, 222  
 Wingett, BE, 219  
 Wingett, William H, 222  
 Winter, William Tatton, 58, 78  
 Wise, Stacey, 70  
 Woldingham, 214  
 Wonham, John, 179  
 Wonham, Richard, 20  
 Wood, Anthony, 83, 84  
 Wood, Epaphroditus, 84  
 Wood, James, 107  
 Wood, John, 84  
 Wood, Margaret, 84  
 Wood, Richard, 84  
 Wood, Thomas, 84  
 Woodman, 7  
 Woolwich, 94  
 Wren, Robert, 215  
 Wright, Anthony, 60  
 Wright, Charles, 222  
 Wright, Stephen, 156  
 Wrightson, 72  
 Wrotham, Kent, 35  
 Wylughby, Richard de, 177  
 Yerroway, James, 70  
 York, William, 150  
 Yorke, John, 215  
 Yorke, Joseph, 130  
 Yorke, William, 130  
 Young, Charles, 222