

OLD HOUSES IN EPSOM, EWELL AND CUDDINGTON

BY

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THE situation of Epsom and Ewell lying among trees in fresh country rising to the North Downs has attracted residents since Stuart times. The larger houses which they built were for the most part in the great Georgian tradition. When they were lived in they were ample and pleasant, and, although some are only preserved by other uses being found for them, they still give pleasure as treasuries of English building crafts and design. Their "true intent is all for your delight."¹

It was time that some attempt, though inadequate, should be made to describe them, and in the years preceding the Second World War these notes were made.

EPSOM.

Until the 17th century Epsom was a quiet village round its church, of which only the 15th-century tower remains. It was Ebesham in Domesday Book and afterwards Ebbisham. The manor was held by the Abbey of Chertsey and later by Richard Evelyn, brother of the diarist. The common fields lay on the south.

A thin brick found during alterations at the Spread Eagle is incised PW 1609.

The discovery of water with medicinal properties at Epsom Wells early in the 17th century made Epsom fashionable. Parkhurst, Lord of the Manor, built Assembly Rooms and planted an avenue. Persons of quality and citizens of London flocked to Epsom, which became a watering-place; and houses and inns built for their accommodation probably gave the High Street its form. Charles II and his Queen visited the Wells and were entertained by the Earl of Berkeley at his house, Durdans. Samuel Pepys came and found the town so full of people that he was forced to find lodgings at Ashtead. When he stayed at the King's Head he noted that Nell Gwyn lodged next door. Queen Anne was a visitor; and as late as 1754 the neighbouring gentry assembled for public breakfasts at the Old Wells. Soon afterwards the vogue for Bath and Tunbridge Wells prevailed and Epsom was no longer a fashionable place of resort.

Charles II granted to Mrs. Evelyn, the Lady of the Manor, the

¹ Quince's words—himself an English carpenter.

right to hold a weekly market and two fairs, and a Court of *Pic Poudre* was also granted.

Horse-racing on Banstead Downs, which included Epsom Downs, had been popular from Stuart times. But the institution of The Oaks in 1779 and The Derby in 1780 made Epsom famous.

Until recent years Parliament rose on Derby Day.

Two houses of about the time of Charles II in Church Street have been destroyed and are noted in *Surrey Archæological Collections*, Vol. XLV, p. 154.

Two of the best-known Epsom mansions were much altered in the 19th century. At Woodcote House, the home of the Northeys, the principal reception rooms were then built; and the late Lord Rosebery transformed Durdans by turning the house back to front.

A picture of upper middle-class life in such a town as Epsom about the year 1816 may be found in Jane Austen's *Emma*. The draper's shop at whose door Emma Woodhouse stood and looked out, "the shop first in size and fashion in the place," would have been Bailey's famous establishment at Waterloo House. The mileage to other places, carefully given in the book, all agree with Epsom. For her *Highbury* read *Epsom*. And it is probable that Jane Austen had Epsom in mind.

PITT PLACE, CHURCH STREET.

The name of Pitt Place, taken from the statesman, suggests that it was first named from its situation with lawns and cedars in a great chalk pit.

There was originally here a low-ceilinged Georgian farm-house, to which the notorious Thomas, Lord Lyttleton, added a mansion, thus complicating the plan. The date of this addition, 1770, is cast on the fire-bell. On the north side is the farm-house of two storeys, refronted in plain George III brickwork with a projecting wing, the new kitchen forming the other wing. The east front of the mansion was of stone, since cemented, with round-headed windows below and square above. A colonnade with a pediment, and columns brought from Nash's Regent Street opens on to the lawn; on the other side of the house is a pleasant old conservatory with small panes.

The house was afterwards lived in by Mr. Fitzherbert, whose widow became the morganatic wife of George IV. It was at her wish that a semicircular bay was thrown out from an upper room, in which the door has enriched architraves and panels and the ceiling a plaster cornice with leaf ornament.

The drawing-room is a stately room. The centre of the ceiling is an oval patera, framed in rococo ornament; and the walls are covered with painted canvas in early Victorian taste. In the centre hangs a fine glass chandelier. There is a Palladian over-door and the architraves have leaf and ribbon ornament; the dado-rail

and skirting are carved. The dining-room possesses a panelled ceiling with modillion cornice, and a classic marble chimney-piece.

The room in which Lord Lyttleton died, after an apparition had warned him that he would die in three days, is known as the Ghost Room. It is decorated in the Chinese taste with carved and painted woodwork, and there is a wooden chimney-piece of Louis Quinze pattern with marble slips. The room is divided by a screen to form a small theatre. Another bedroom and a dressing-room have carved wooden chimney-pieces and marble slips.

In the house are two carved stone caryatides in Elizabethan dress, said to have come from the destroyed palace of Nonsuch, and now used as the jambs of a bedroom mantel-piece. A pair of seated lions on the piers of the stable gates are of Tudor date and are also from Nonsuch.

There are in the garden a well-house, an ice-house, and a badger-house built of flint, with a compartment open at the top so that people might look down and see the badgers worried by dogs.

Pitt Place is now the residence of Major W. H. Bagshaw.

EBBISHAM HOUSE, CHURCH STREET.

This is a remarkably interesting and somewhat puzzling house, as, although it is of one build and almost untouched, it possesses early 18th-century features as well as others in Restoration taste. The conclusion is that it was built about the reign of Queen Anne, when there was some overlapping of styles.

It is a square building, and an early example of the use of stock bricks, and consists of three storeys, with a parapet, slightly relieved by brick string-courses and a cornice with dentils. To this a northern addition was made in the third quarter of the 19th century. There is a walled fore-court and a walled garden behind. The wooden front porch has rusticated pilasters and a pediment, and the garden doorway has trusses. The sash windows have outside frames and the original sash-bars have been preserved on the second floor.

There is a fine panelled hall with a bracketed cornice and a high Palladian stone chimney-piece. An archway leads to a staircase of early 18th-century design which has low risers with brackets on their ends, grouped balusters of round and spiral patterns, breaks in the handrail and a dado on the wall to agree. The south ground-floor room, once two rooms, is divided by an elliptical arch; the walls are panelled and a deep wooden moulded cornice is carried round a projecting moulded beam. There is a flat marble fireplace lining with flattened arch and fluted key-stone—a form characteristic of the Restoration period.¹ Another chimney-piece of wood with thin swags was inserted towards the end of the 18th century when the two rooms were made one.

¹ cf. Shuffery, *The English Fireplace*.

PLATE X



A. WOODCOTE END, EPSOM. PORTICO. *Photo: H. L. Edwards*



B. HYLANDS HOUSE, EPSOM. FRONT ELEVATION. *Photo: F. Woods*

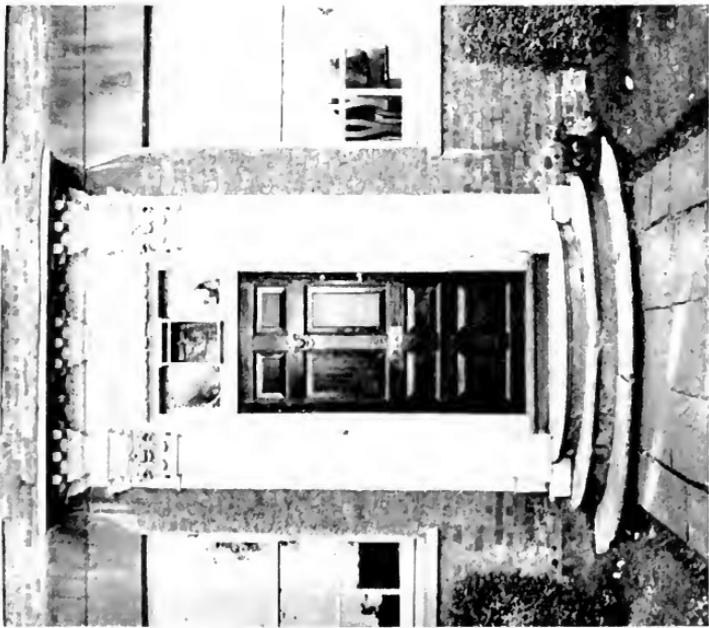


Photo: H. L. Edwards
(A) WHITMORE'S, EPSOM. DOORWAY.

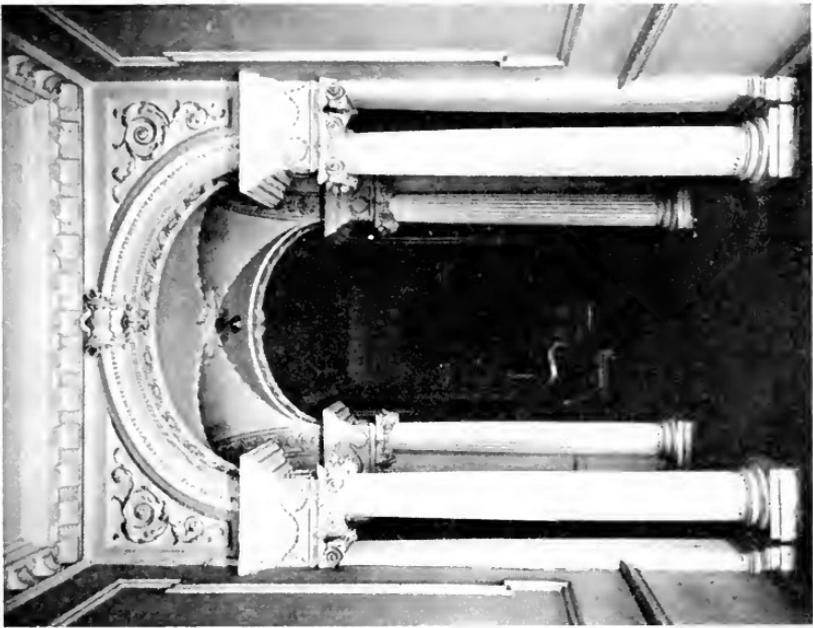


Photo: F. Woods
(B) ASHLEY HOUSE, EPSOM. CANOPY AT CROSSING OF
PASSAGES.

The first-floor landing is panelled and the doors have six raised panels. The drawing-room on this floor has panelling with a cornice and a beam similar to those in the room below, and two veined statuary marble chimney-pieces of the same Restoration pattern. It has also a panelled and windowed closet. A back room on this floor has panelling and a chimney-piece like those in the drawing-room. Two bedrooms on the second floor are also panelled and fitted with chimney-pieces of a similar design, but in stone.

There is chalk masonry in the cellar, and the cellar staircase has a solid string and tapered balusters of late 17th-century character.

PARKHURST, CHURCH STREET.

Parkhurst is an early Georgian house, built of pleasant light red brick, standing on the west side of Church Street facing south. It is of three storeys with a basement and dormer windows to the garret. There is a parapet to the roof, below which a moulded brick cornice runs round the house. The imposing front doorway stands on a flight of semicircular stone steps and has a wooden segmental pediment supported on carved trusses.

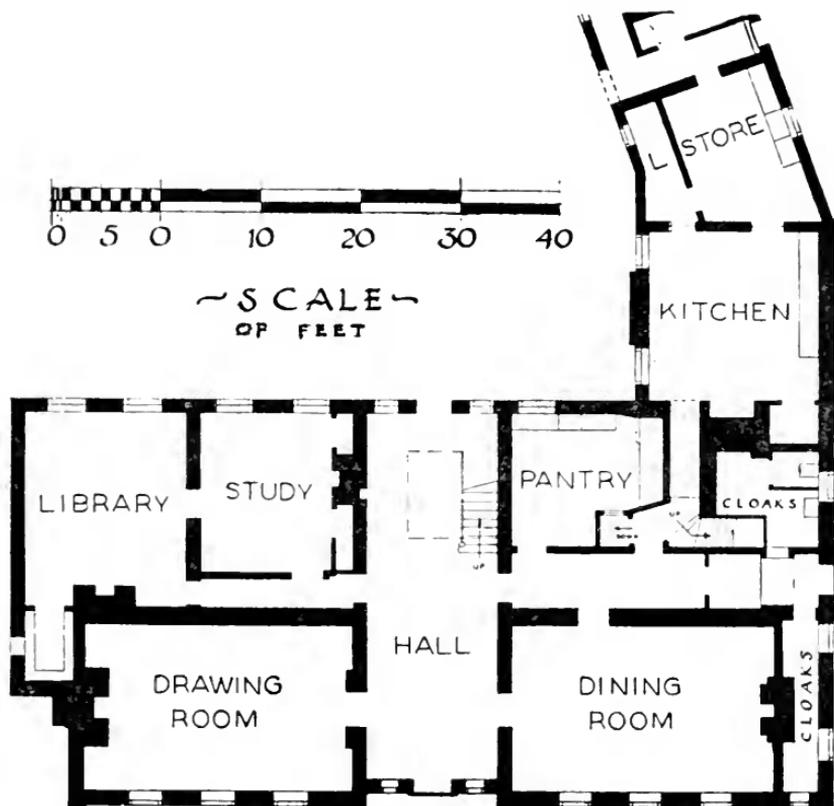


FIG. 1.—THE CEDARS, EPSOM: GROUND FLOOR PLAN
 By courtesy of the Corporation of Epsom and Ewell.

About a hundred years later an angular wing to the west was added which contains the drawing-room. There is also a low extension on the east. A new staircase and sashes with reveals were fitted about the same time. In front of the house is a lawn bordered by apple trees, and there are extensive kitchen gardens. The stabling has been adapted as a garage and dwelling.

THE CEDARS, CHURCH STREET.

This is a George II house enclosed within walls in a garden and fore-court. Two cedar trees stand on the roadside in front. There are stables adjoining (Fig. 1).

The front, facing north-east, is two storeys high, with a parapet and the middle compartment carried up as an attic storey. It is built of stock bricks with red brick dressings. The porch has a pediment supported by trusses and on it are the arms of the builder.¹ The garden elevation has camber-headed windows and a heavy porch with fluted pilasters and a pediment.

The spacious hall has a moulded plaster cornice and is paved with stone and black lozenges. It contains the staircase, which is of wood with low risers, turned balusters and a moulded hand-rail; the half-landing is carried over the garden door as a gallery. On the ground-floor south front is a handsome room decorated with plaster panelled walls with enriched mouldings, cornice and a panelled ceiling with rococo ornament. The wooden chimney-piece has carved drops on the jambs and a pediment on the shelf; the overmantel is arranged to take a picture. The doorway has reeded pilaster jambs, trusses and a cornice; over it are the arms of Mysters. The door has six raised panels; and there are sash windows and box shutters. The joinery throughout the house is good and pleasant work, and there is some original door-furniture with drop handles. The north front room is more plainly treated. The south back room has a plaster cornice and a heavy panelled ceiling with gadroons, and medallions containing the heads of the Four Seasons. The north back room has a panelled ceiling, and well-designed architraves, and cupboard doors and dado with raised panels.

In the kitchen, which probably formed part of a late 17th-century house, are moulded beams, and Dutch tiles covering the walls; the fireplace and two flanking arches have a heavy moulding carried round their heads.

Two bedrooms north and south front are treated with dados and acanthus cornices. Two bedrooms on the garden front have the walls covered with raised panelling with wooden moulded cornices and dados.

In the 19th century a young ladies' school was kept here by Miss Esdaile; she was a friend of Dr. Robert Moffat, and Dr.

¹ Mysters of Charterhouse Square, London, Lord Mayor of London. Information of Rev. E. E. Dorling, F.S.A.

David Livingstone married Mary Moffat from The Cedars. It is now the property of the Corporation of Epsom and Ewell.

RICHMOND HOUSE, CHURCH STREET.

It appears that there was a house of Stuart date standing on the site, which, in the early years of the 19th century, was remodelled, extended to the north and refaced in stucco in the manner of the Greek revival. The house is of two storeys with well-proportioned sash windows; the front is treated with Doric pilasters, entablature, and a pediment with a window to light an attic. The end compartments break back and there is a porch carried on Doric columns. The back elevation has coupled pilasters, a rectangular doorway and round-headed windows to the upper floor. Changes in the decorations have since been made by successive owners, and a drawing-room has been thrown out at the back. The 19th-century staircase had square wooden balusters and a mahogany handrail; and the kitchen at this period was in the basement. The north front room has a plaster cornice with Greek honeysuckle and a reeded vein-marble chimney-piece with roundels at the corners; there are several similar ones in the house. The south front room has a chimney-piece with moulded jambs, trusses and coloured marble panels. There are also in this house a marble chimney-piece with arched frieze and key-stone, some Dutch tiles and several oak eight-panel doors—and all may well have belonged to a house of the Restoration period.

The garden is walled, and the front garden is divided from the road by cast-iron railings with spear-heads of classic pattern. On the south side is a pleasant range of red brick stabling. The late Mrs. Eggar, who occupied Richmond House until about 1925, is believed to have been the last person to keep a horse and carriage in Epsom.

THE VICARAGE, 18 CHURCH STREET.

The Vicarage, facing east in Church Street, was built late in the 17th century. It is of red brick in two storeys with garret and cellar and has a bold tiled roof with dormer windows and a wooden cornice with modillions. The middle compartment of the front breaks forward and has stone quoins at the angles, and under the first-floor windows there is a brick string-course which, on the end compartments, is moulded.

Considerable alterations have been made to the house from time to time; and in the 18th century sashes and much new joinery were supplied. The original staircase remains from the ground floor to the garret; it has a solid string, wide moulded handrail and turned balusters. The pleasant drawing-room at the back is fitted with a chimney-piece of marble or stone of reeded pattern with baskets of flowers at the angles, and a door with sunk panels and hollow mouldings. The front south room is plainly panelled in

pine with a dado, and there is a reeded marble chimney-piece. On the first-floor landing the architraves of the doors are reeded with rosettes at the corners.

THE HIGH STREET.

Epsom High Street appears to have been laid out in the second half of the 17th century when company came to drink the waters at Epsom Wells; and many of its buildings are of that date, although altered and refronted since.

The New Inn, number 147 High Street, was built for the accommodation of those visitors and, although there are now shop-fronts and the ground floor has been lowered, and one-half is in a sad state of dilapidation, its noble mass standing on a raised pavement dominates the wide street. It is a red brick building with stone quoins and a plinth, and the bold hipped roof has dormer windows and a wooden eaves-cornice with modillions. The middle compartment of the front breaks forward and is finished with a pediment pierced by an oval window. The back of the building is plainer. The arrises of some of the sash-window openings are worked with a bead and quirk. The cellar is entered from the yard. On the first floor the assembly room runs nearly the length of the house; it has a deep wooden moulded cornice and moulded beams, and is lighted by a row of windows. The staircase which led to the assembly room had a solid string, fluted taper newel, and alternate twisted and taper balusters. It has now been destroyed. An open area in the middle of the building was entered through archways at either end, so that coaches might drive up to the door. The premises afterwards became Bailey's drapery shop, named Waterloo House. Mr. Gordon Home's *Epsom* gives a sketch plan of the assembly room and first floor and a drawing of the staircase. C. J. Swete, in *A Hand-book of Epsom*, dates the building 1706.

Number 127, occupied by Messrs. Harsant and Lee, chemists, seems to be a timber-built house hung with tiles to which a brick face with sash windows and a shop-front were added in the 18th century (Plate XII). It is a double shop-front of polygonal shape with small panes; the fan-light over the door has been removed. The inner windows of the high stall-boards are painted in enamel with flowers. The fittings of the shop are substantially of the period; and with its bottles and drawers and show bottles in the window this is a chemist's shop of a type that is becoming rare.

On the opposite side of the street is a small stuccoed house kept by Mr. Sheath, baker, with a pleasant little bow shop-window.

THE KING'S HEAD HOTEL.

Early in the 18th century the front of this ancient inn was rebuilt with two wings, with windows, projecting towards the street. The space between the wings was open to the sky. Later this space was enclosed to form a hall and a floor was inserted above. But corn dealers continued to meet their customers in the same place, the hall, on market days.

ASHLEY HOUSE.

This house, which stands on the west side of Ashley Road, is dated on a lead rain-water head 1769, with the initials I.R. Excepting the front elevation and porch, there is little that suggests the fashionable Adam style of this date; and the house generally is in the taste of some twenty years earlier (Fig. 2).

It consists of three storeys and a basement. The front is faced with stock bricks with stone dressings, and there are modillions on the cornice and the pediment which cuts the parapet. The porch stands on stone steps and is carried on columns and pilasters and the frieze has round pateræ and flutes. The other elevations are in red brick with parapets. The garden front has a plinth, a cornice with modillions and stone dressings; the outer compartments break forward and are finished with pediments; there is a wooden porch with Ionic capitals and a pediment. The north end

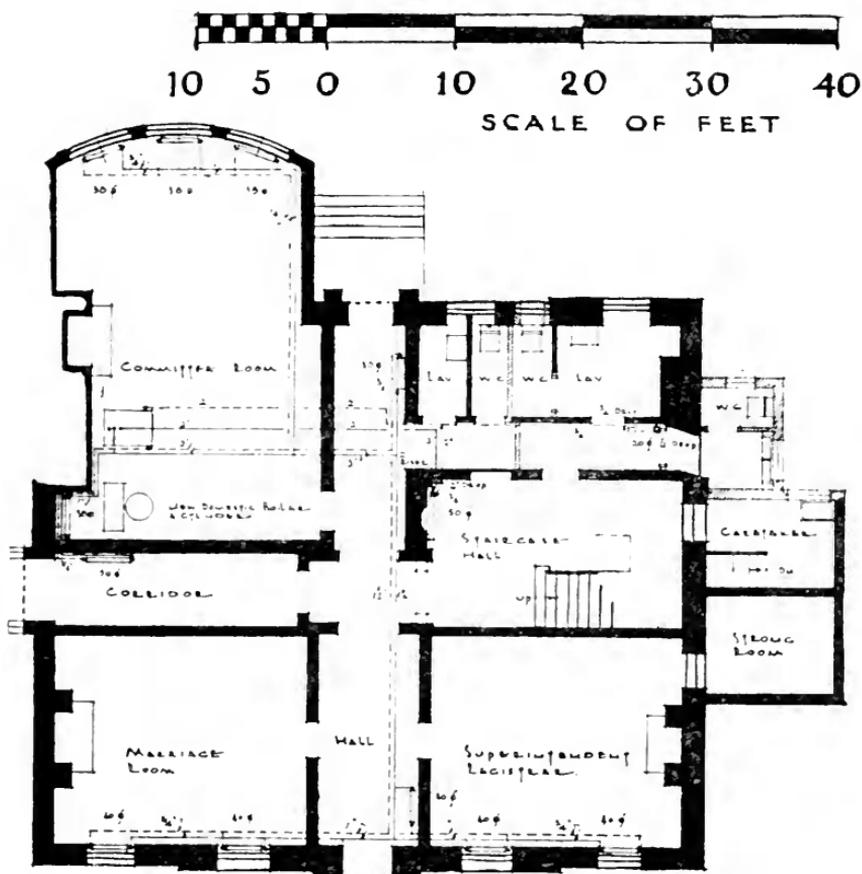


FIG. 2.—ASHLEY HOUSE, EPSOM: GROUND FLOOR PLAN.
By courtesy of the Surrey County Council.

of the house is boldly treated with an arch beneath a broken pediment and containing a Venetian window.

There is a charming room—south-east, ground floor—richly and elegantly decorated in the taste of the middle of the 18th century. The walls are treated with plaster panels with enriched bolection mouldings and masks; at the top and bottom of the panels are arabesques springing from shells, and between the panels are rich drops of flowers and fruit of excellent workmanship. The doorway has a fluted architrave and a cornice overdoor. There is a plaster cornice, a wooden chair-rail, and a high carved and composition chimney-piece with marble slips. The floor is packed underneath with rubble for sound-proofing. The ground-floor north-east room is similar, but more plainly treated. All the ceilings are plain plaster. The principal rooms have mahogany doors with six raised panels and mortice locks. There are sash windows throughout the house and, usually, box-shutters.

In the south-west room the bay and decorations are modern. The passage-way through the house leading to the garden entrance has panelled plastered walls and a cornice. Originally it had a black and white stone pavement. The crossing of this passage with another is skilfully treated with a vaulted canopy carried on four columns and pilasters and marking the access to the staircase hall, which is panelled and niched and lighted by the Venetian window (Plate XI). The wooden staircase has turned and fluted balusters and a mahogany hand-rail with breaks to the ramps, and it is moulded under the treads with brackets on the ends. This staircase is entirely supported from the walls between the floors.

On the second floor is a room panelled in pine with a good wooden chimney-piece.

There is a carriage-sweep, and the front railings and gates are of wrought iron with square vertical bars and globular cast-iron vases. The garden formerly extended behind the houses in the High Street and contained an avenue of lime trees.

Mr. D. A. Burl states that the house was built by John Riley the younger on the site of a former messuage in the possession of Lord Baltimore. It was afterwards owned by John Braithwaite, Mary Ashley, spinster, after whom the house was named, and George White, clerk to many local public bodies. It is now the property of the Surrey County Council and used as offices.

HOUSES IN SOUTH STREET.

In this street, formerly known as New Inn Lane, there are several smaller houses of interest. On the east side The Shrubby is a brick building of two storeys, a semi-basement and an attic, with a wooden eaves-cornice and modillions to the roof. It is of late 17th-century date and has been a good deal added to and altered. The wooden front doorway, with Corinthian pilasters, is approached by stone steps having wrought-iron ramps with twisted newels of the period. The garden doorway has somewhat

confused mouldings and seems to be the work of a joiner accustomed to work in an earlier style. The hall is treated with elliptical arches and key-blocks. The south front room is similarly decorated and has an alcove with shelves for china. The staircase has a solid string and slender vase-shaped balusters. There are fine panelling, wooden cornices and raised panel doors in the house.

Mead House, on the same side of the street, overlooking the common fields, now Rosebery Park, is also of the late 17th century. It has a similar staircase with vase balusters of more robust form. The front door, which has trusses and panels with a small bead, was inserted about a hundred years later.

The house number 26 South Street was built, late in the 17th century, in three storeys with a brick front and ends and weather-boarded back; some of the sash-windows have their wide sash-bars. About the end of the 18th century a shop was thrown out in the front garden and provided with a double shop-front with deep bows and many panes. The lower flight of the staircase has turned balusters of early 18th century shape, but those on the upper flight are contemporary with the building. Some beams showing under the ceilings and an interior doorway with arch and key-stone are also of the earlier period. Here was the cock-pit.

THE HYLANDS.

The Hylands is the eastern one of a group of three 18th-century houses in Dorking Road. It stands in a fore-court enclosed by wrought-iron railings, with vases, abutting on brick piers carrying stone vases, and an iron gate with an overthrow.¹ It is flanked on east and west by two stable yards and buildings. Behind is a walled garden with old yew trees spaced apart in the taste of Queen Caroline (Fig. 3).

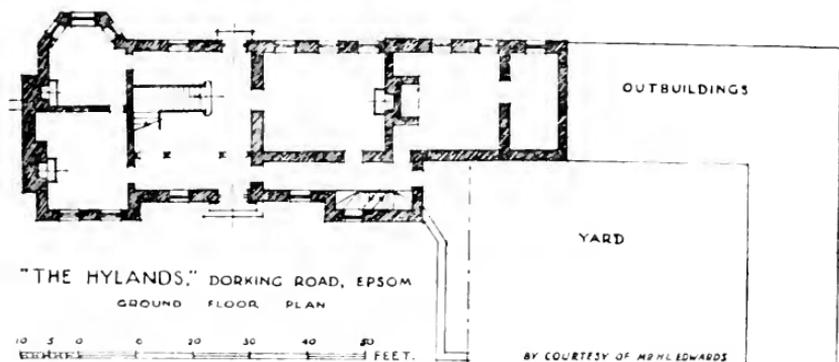


FIG. 3.—THE HYLANDS, EPSOM: GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

¹ The railings and gates of this and other houses in the Borough, some of which have been removed for scrap, are described in *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, Vol. XLVIII, p. 8.

Originally there was here a house of late 17th-century building, of which the kitchen wing still exists. In the second quarter of the 18th century the house was reconstructed and extended to the east. This later building is of red brick in two storeys and a garret. The end compartments of the front elevation break forward, and there is a rusticated doorway with a pediment. The older part has a modillion cornice. The back elevation corresponds, but the sash-frames of the older part are flush.

The entrance hall extends the full depth of the house and is stone paved; wooden galleries carried on columns and arches run round three sides; and the staircase in the middle is in two flights with tapered balusters, wide hand-rails with breaks and carved brackets on the ends of the treads (Plate XIII). The lower rooms have plastered walls. In the ground-floor west back room, part of the older house, is an early 19th-century grate with trusses to the hobs. Several chimney-pieces from a late 17th-century house have been made use of in the new building; that in the ground floor room east is of ogee section in veined marble; the room above has a similar one and an 18th-century hob-grate. The west back bedroom, 17th century, has its original flat chimney-piece with a fluted key-stone and in it an 18th-century hob-grate. The dressing-room adjoining is panelled in pine with bolection mouldings, and has a similar chimney-piece to the last and an original sash-window with bars of $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide.

The kitchen, which is on a lower level than the later house, possesses an arched panelled chimney-piece intended for a roasting range, a moulded wooden cornice and a charcoal hot-plate faced with Dutch tiles. The back staircase in this part of the house has a solid string, deep moulded hand-rail and spiral balusters. In the wash-house adjoining is an old pastry oven with its furnace.

HYLANDS HOUSE.

This is the central house of a group of three, facing north-north-west in Dorking Road, until lately named respectively Hylands, The Hylands and Hylands House. It is a gracious house in form and colour, and stands back with a circular drive enclosed by wrought-iron railings with vases, and brick walls pierced by garden doorways, and over the doorways are stone vases. In front a row of pollarded lime trees border the road leading up to Epsom Common.

It is an early Georgian house, three storeys high with an attic above, which has been re-roofed, and it is built of red brick with yellow brick dressings. The front breaks back at the ends and it has two angular bays carried up two storeys; there is a cut brick cornice below a parapet and below the second-floor windows a string-course which is carried round the bays as a cornice. The bold wooden doorway has fluted Corinthian pilasters and an entablature carved with modillions and foliage; over this is a round-headed window. The frames of the sash-windows are slightly

recessed (Plate X). The garden front corresponds, but with one bay only, and the window-frames are flush with the wall; the wooden doorway has an entablature supported on trusses.

In the entrance-hall there is a heavy moulded plaster cornice, and an arch marking the division from the inner hall, which contains the main staircase. This wooden staircase has an open string and carved brackets on the ends of the treads decorated with rosettes; it has twisted balusters and a moulded oak hand-rail with breaks in the ramps; on the staircase wall is a panelled dado.

The west ground-floor front room contains a moulded marble chimney-surround without a shelf, a glazed china-cupboard, box shutters with raised panels and a heavy moulded cornice. The east front room is similar with foliage on the plaster cornice. The drawing-room on the first floor extends the full depth of the house and is lighted from a bay at each end. There is a quantity of joinery of later dates in the house; and there is evidence that the principal rooms were panelled in pine, but that this has been removed except in the dining-room.

On the third floor are bedrooms fitted with inside shutters that slide back on the face of the wall; and there is a marble chimney-piece without shelf and a late 18th-century hob-grate with a pierced fret.

At the end of the last century Hylands House was occupied by the Hon. Sir Thomas T. Bucknill; it is now in the possession of Mr. Cecil Millar.

WHITMORE'S.

This house, formerly known as Hylands, is the western one of three on the south side of Dorking Road. Its date is early 18th century. It is built of brick in two storeys and a garret with dormer windows. There is a moulded brick cornice and a string-course runs round the house. The handsome wooden doorway has Corinthian pilasters and entablature and the enriched architrave is fancifully turned up over the frieze; it has an eight-panel door and stands on elliptical stone steps. (Plate XI).

The hall is spacious and L-shaped, the shorter arm leading to the garden door; it is paved with stone and black insets. The walls are panelled in pine with a bold moulded cornice, and the ceiling is panelled with plaster bolection mouldings. The staircase well and landing are decorated in the same way. The drawing-room has a plaster cornice with a leaf pattern and the dining-room one of floral design. The bedrooms on the first floor are panelled and have wooden cornices, some having raised panel doors and window seats. The principal staircase is modern, but the back staircase has contemporary turned balusters. Some pieces of wall-paper of the period, of floral design printed in black, are in the house. At the end of the 19th century bay windows were added at the back and the dormer windows altered.

The garden has brick walls ; and there are pleasantly coloured stable buildings of red brick and Reigate stone.

WOODCOTE END.

A group of buildings of various dates forming a country house of remarkable interest standing, with a large lawn and paddock, on the north-east side of Woodcote Road (Fig. 4).

Quite at the end of the 17th century there was built here a small house with unusually good decorations. The front is of red brick with a brick cornice and moulded string-course and the original windows with heavy sash-bars. The entrance is paved with stone and black squares. The ground floor of what remains of this house is occupied by a fine kitchen, the walls of which are lined with Dutch tiles finished with a wooden cornice ; it has a moulded beam and six-panel doors. The original oven and charcoal hot-plate, and a long working bench for the cook under the windows, are preserved. The range opening has a flat moulded arch with key-stone and pilasters. The upper part of this building has two rooms with panelling, cornices and dados and doors with six raised panels.

About 1760 a house abutting on the south-east side was erected ; it is of red brick in two storeys with a garret and parapet. The entrance is through an elliptical portico standing on stone steps (Plate X). This admits to a stone paved hall of elliptical plan with a niche and a fluted and coved cornice. The architraves of the doors follow the sweep of the plan, but the doors themselves are flat and of mahogany with six raised panels. On the south is a charming room of octagonal form with three windows and a dummy

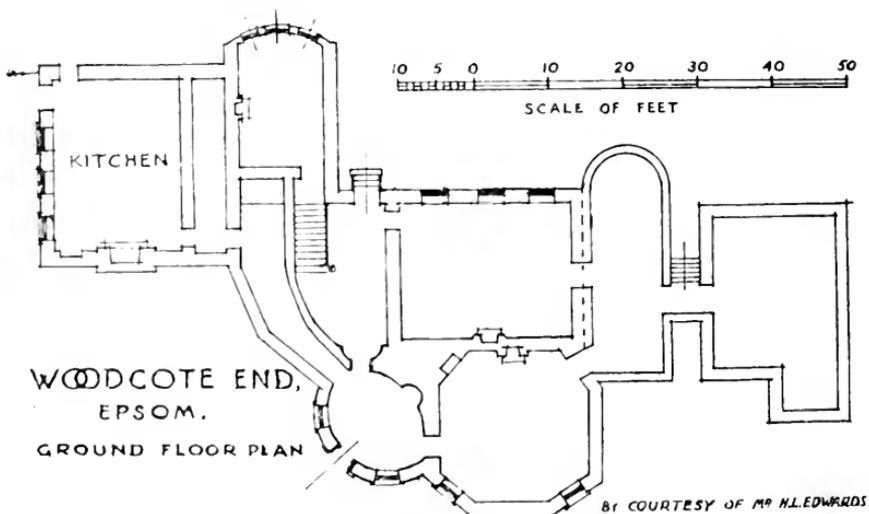


FIG. 4.—WOODCOTE END, EPSOM: GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

window. The walls are plastered and panelled, with a dado and decoration of the ceiling is a scalloped patera and oval compartments with ewers. The wooden mantel-piece has a frieze with carved swags and pilasters with foliage springing from vases. A room on the garden has a ceiling panelled round the cornice with rosettes in squares and in the centre a square panel with scrolls. There is a carved wooden chimney-piece with pateræ and swags. The planning of some of the rooms is circular. The staircase has carved brackets on the ends of the treads and fluted balusters of delicate form (Plate XIII). The bedrooms have doors with six raised panels fitted with beads.

About 1790 the original house was extended into the garden with a semicircular bay, thus providing a room on the ground floor with a wide bay-window, and doors with beaded panels and fluted architraves with rosettes at the corners. The room above corresponds and has the original door furniture with drop handles.

The red brick stabling to the east provides a pleasing wing to the forecourt. The stable is treated with two gauged brick niches of good workmanship, round pateræ and a pediment; the coach-house also has a pediment. Between the fore-court and the road are wrought-iron railings and gates with cast-iron posts and vases. In the garden, between brick piers, is an early 18th-century wicket gate of wrought-iron with side panels, pilasters and overthrow and the cipher J.P.; the opening is 4 feet 1 inch wide, perhaps to allow the passage of sedan-chairs.

The house was occupied by the Rev. Martin Madan, B.A. (1726-1790), an Anglican clergyman of Methodist views. In 1780 he published *Thelyphthora* advocating polygamy, which raised a storm of indignation; and he retired to Epsom, where he is said to have been burnt in effigy. He was a cousin of William Cowper, the poet. The footpath between garden walls skirting the property is known as Madan's Walk.

WOODCOTE HOTEL, CHALK LANE.

Behind the stucco front that it shows to the south-west is a very interesting house formerly called Woodcote Place. It was originally built of red brick in three storeys and a cellar in the reign of Charles II. The hall is panelled; and there is a small panelled room at the north back with bolection mouldings and wooden cornice. Opposite the front door is the staircase well, which has a richly undercut plaster ceiling panelled with a circular wreath, and a floral cornice with cherubs' heads and two shields of arms¹ and dated 1681. In the middle of the 18th century a new staircase with open string, carved brackets on the ends of the treads and turned balusters was put in, and a Venetian window inserted to light the staircase. At the same time north and south wings were

¹ One shows a chevron between two demi lions, the other three ragged staves. Neither has an indication of tinctures, and it is impossible to identify the owners. Information of the Rev. E. E. Dorling, F.S.A.

built on to the house. That on the south side contains a pleasant parlour on the ground floor. The north wing is occupied to its full height by a Palladian drawing-room which has round-headed windows, lofty doors of eight panels, and overdoors having cornices with cushion friezes decorated with C scroll ornament. Above the main cornice of the room rises a coved ceiling panelled in the centre with a vine wreath, the spandrels being treated with rococo ornament. The original chimney-piece of marble with trusses has been painted.

The carriage sweep in front is enclosed by Georgian wrought-iron railings and gates with cast-iron vases.

WOODCOTE GROVE, CHALK LANE.

Hanging in the hall at Woodcote Grove is a portrait of Charles II with an inscription stating that it was painted by Lely by order of the King and presented to J. Diston, founder and builder of the house where the portrait was hung about 1680, and to which it has returned.

This gives an approximate date for the house. It was formerly known as Mount Diston, there being a mount that is part of the layout of the gardens. There is a large paddock. The estate is partly walled, with panelled stone piers to the main entrance gates and arches to the flanking side gates.

The house is of two storeys on a semi-basement, of brick, with rubbed brick dressings, a plinth and string-course. The enriched wooden cornice with modillions runs round the house and the front has a pediment to correspond. The attic is lighted by dormer windows with alternate circular and angular pediments, at front and back, which are somewhat crowded together. The front door, standing on stone steps, has fluted Corinthian columns and an entablature; at the back a door with steps opens to the garden. The sash windows at the back have outside frames, those in front are recessed.

Woodcote Grove has undergone extensive alterations from time to time; the architraves of the doors and windows in the hall are carved with egg and tongue, probably done in the time of George II; and about 1895 wings north and south were added by the late Lord Rosebery, when use was made of some mahogany doors brought from the upper floor. The dining-room floor is said to be inlaid with tulip wood.

The hall is paved with vein marble, and it has a similar chimney-piece with columns and black and white jambs and frieze. The staircase, which is screened by a Doric colonnade with an entablature and elliptical arches, is of stone with a wrought-iron scrolled balustrade and a ribbed barrel ceiling. The library is lined with raised panelling of pine with a wooden cornice and doors and box shutters to agree; in it are two rococo carved wood chimney-pieces with shoulders, and marble slips of mid-18th-century date.

A concealed door in the library is arranged to look like rows of books.

Three of the bedrooms are panelled in a similar style, and one has an original flat chimney-piece of marble and an 18th-century hob-grate. The service staircase is spiral and of stone. The attic passage and rooms are panelled.

In the cellar, which is below the basement, is a brick tunnel leading to the garden. Another tunnel runs from the road under the carriage drive, so that tradesmen calling at the kitchen door are not visible from the house.

EWELL.

The name of Ewell signifies the place of springs or wells of water. These springs which supply the Hogsmill river have brought men here since the Mesolithic period. It was an important Roman settlement; and in 1934 Mr. A. W. G. Lowther, F.S.A., found by excavation that Stane Street, the Roman road from Regnum (Chichester) to Londinium, passed through Ewell. At the south end of the High Street is an extensive Saxon burial-ground.

Ewell was a royal manor in the time of Edward the Confessor. Henry II granted the manor to the Prior and Convent of Merton. The principal common field lay to the south. The parish was enclosed in 1803.

In the Middle Ages Ewell was one of four Deaneries into which Surrey was divided. James I granted to Henry Lloyd, Lord of the Manor, a licence to hold a weekly market. There were two fairs, that held on 29th October was one of the largest sheep fairs in England. There were two flour mills driven by water—one is still working; and gun-powder was made here until about 1875.

Samuel Pepys visited Ewell, which he spelt Yowell—as, indeed, it was often pronounced until lately. Mrs. Jordan, the mistress of the Duke of Clarence, afterwards King William IV, lived in a house in Church Street that has been pulled down.

The pleasant situation of Ewell within driving distance of London made it a place chosen to live in by business men, including three Lord Mayors.

The late Sir Edward F. Coates, Bart., was the last to drive to London daily from Tayles Hill in his mail phaeton, drawn by a pair of horses, Major, the coachman, with folded arms, sitting in the dickey behind.

There were some fifteen farms in the parish at the end of the last century. But after the First World War three of the largest landowners sold their land, which was soon covered with roads and houses.

The house wrongly named The Manor House in Cheam Road was demolished in 1934 and houses in a road called Staneway were built on the land. It was the home of the Lemprières, friends of

John Everett Millais (afterwards Sir John). Ewell Grove, which stood opposite, was the residence of Sir John Rae Reid, Bart., Governor of the Bank of England. It is described in *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, Vol. XLV, p. 155. It was destroyed and the site is marked by a road named Portway.

Mr. Hobman, the uncle of William Holman Hunt, lived in Rectory Farm House, which was in the garden of the Rectory (Glyn House). Hunt painted his pictures "The Hireling Shepherd" and "The Light of the World" on the Hogsmill river at Ewell; and his friend Millais found the background for "Ophelia in the stream," now in the National Gallery, on our river.

Two mansions in Ewell, Tayles Hill, built in the first half of the 19th century, and Ewell House, late 17th century, but much altered since, have been converted into flats. At the latter house the wooden canopy and trusses of the front door and wrought-iron hand-rail of the steps remain. Some Jacobean panelling is preserved in the house.

BOURNE HALL.

When James Edwards, about 1789, was preparing his road book he noticed this house as "the seat of Philip Rowden, Esq. It had been erected about 19 years." The estate passed to Thomas Hercey Barritt, who named it Garbrand Hall and enclosed the grounds with a brick wall. A lithograph and plan, dated 1829 apparently issued at a sale, shows the place much as it is now, excepting the addition of a lodge. It has now been renamed Bourne Hall.

The house stands on a lawn beyond a lake formed by the springs that supply the Hogsmill river. It is of two storeys and a semi-basement with angular bays at the ends, a hipped roof and, above the centre compartment, a pediment that cuts the parapet. The front door is enclosed in a semi-circular Ionic peristyle approached by encircling stone steps, with wrought-iron ramps which are continued along the balconies of the ground-floor windows. Pavilions have been added at either end; one is a conservatory. The back elevation has an Ionic porch. On the ground floor are two cross corridors with plastered panelled walls; the plan is similar to that of Ashley House, Epsom. The intersection is treated with a groined vault on arches, clustered pilasters and columns. The part forming the entrance hall has a ceiling of alternate bays of groined vaults and moulded barrel vaults; the architraves of the doorways have trusses. Beyond the crossing is the back staircase, which has turned balusters. The cross corridor to the left is a second hall in which is a statuary marble chimney-piece with green slips and a carved panel of Hebe and the eagle. The continuation to the right contains the main wooden well staircase moulded under the treads and furnished with wrought-iron scroll balusters and a mahogany hand-rail; the walls are panelled and have a dado and scroll frieze. The south front room

has a statuary marble chimney-piece with trusses and coloured panels; the door architraves are reeded with rosettes at the mitres; the panels of the doors and the box shutters have small beads laid on; and the windows have deep bottom sashes and long panes. The similar north room has a cornice with brackets and panelled walls in plaster.

By the lake stands a pretty Ionic bathing temple with a lead cupola roof. The stable buildings are of brick panelled with arches; the clock bell-cot has lately been removed. The dairy and brew-house, built before 1829, and now a dwelling, is castellated and cemented; glazed in the windows are the arms of Barritt. The entrance archway from the road is stuccoed and flanked by two griffins; standing on top is an heraldic talbot and below arms on a shell for Barritt; an old sketch shows the side arches as alcoves containing figures with guard-rails. The property, except the dairy and its surroundings, is owned by the Corporation of Epsom and Ewell.

FITZNELLS.

This is a picturesque house of the early 17th century standing by the Upper mill-pond.

The west front has three gables with barge-boards, now replaced by plain boards. In the middle of the 19th century a south wing was added to the earlier house. There is no trace of a hall arrangement. But under the present roof there are heavy roof trusses of three bays, perhaps 16th century, of which the principals have been removed and the cambered tie-beams alone serve their proper purpose; while the king-posts and braces, with signs of plaster partitions, have been allowed to remain. One beam is worked with a hollow and square moulding. The chambers on the floor beneath are divided by plastered partitions below the beams. There is a number of chamfered and stopped beams in the house. In the scullery is a re-used cambered and moulded oak beam of about 1500 supporting the opening of a massive 17th-century brick chimney-stack. There is chalk masonry in the cellar walls.

The house appears to have been built as a farm-house or small manor house by the Hordes, who were an armorial family holding the manor of Fitznells; one of their 16th-century brasses is in Ewell church. The manor was held earlier in the 16th century by the Iwarbys and one of their brasses also remains.

HOUSES IN HIGH STREET, EWELL.

A square brick-built house of the early 19th century, number 7 High Street, has two shop windows of bow shape of which that to the south is original.

The house number 9, actually two houses, had sash windows with some box shutters and a front doorway inserted about the end of the 18th century, when the whole was refronted. The shop-front was added in 1838 when the shop floor was lowered. The

north or shop portion of this house consists of a timber and plaster structure standing on a cellar built of flint and chalk. The building is of four bays, each 8 feet 6 inches long and of 12 feet 9 inches span, with a roof of cambered tie-beams, arch braces, collars and queen-posts. One of the principals has been filled with a plaster partition. There are remains of two unglazed windows, one with diagonal wooden bars, the other with slots for inside shutters. The date is probably early 16th century. The upper floor has chamfered mitre-stop joists 13 inches apart; and if this floor is not part of the original work it was inserted soon afterwards. Whatever stood to the south of this building was replaced about the end of the 17th century by a three-storey dwelling-house. This later building contains beams below ceiling level, some of them reused 16th-century oak beams of great size. The passage through, formerly paved with bricks, is enclosed with late 17th-century and late 18th-century panelling. Two of the bedrooms have each a large and a small closet, plank doors with moulded stiles and rails laid on to form two panels and locks with drop handles. There are a pair of Jacobean cockscomb hinges on a later cupboard door. An old smith's workshop formed from a barn and stables, now demolished, is recorded in *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, Vol. XLVIII, p. 159.

The houses were at one time the Queen Anne Inn and are now occupied by Mr John O. Willis.

The houses numbered 11 to 15, of half-timbered construction, have deep roofs, overhanging upper storeys and casement windows, and their doorsteps project on the footpath. They are of early 17th-century date and their picturesque appearance gives the street character.

Barclays Bank, number 31, is a timber-framed building of two storeys with two gables, of the late 16th century. At the end of the 18th century a bowed double shop-front was added; the fascias are treated with reeded fillets and there is a similar window on the return end of the building. The house gives an air to the view up the street.

Number 24 High Street was a corn merchant's, and before that a homestead of which the farmyard remains and, until lately, a barn of four bays. At the end of the 18th century the house was extended to the street, leaving the original front-door at the back of the shop, and an angular double shop-front with heavy sash-bars and a front-door were put in (Plate XII). The adjoining house, number 22, was also brought out 10 feet, as the brackets of the overhanging storey remain to show. This house is faced with hanging tiles imitating bricks.

SPRING HOUSE, SPRING STREET.

A Georgian house *circa* 1735, with many original features. It stands on the south side of Spring Street facing north. The front elevation has a large angular bay, a parapet and a fine entrance



Photo: F. Woods

A NUMBER 127, HIGH STREET, EPSOM. SHOP-FRONT.



Photo: F. Woods

B NUMBER 24, HIGH STREET, EWELL. SHOP-FRONT AND DOORWAY.



Photo: H. L. Edwards

(A) WOODCOTE END, EPSOM. STAIRCASE.



Photo: H. L. Edwards

(B) THE HYLANDS, EPSOM. STAIRCASE.

door with Doric columns and pediment. The walls are timber framed and covered with hanging tiles in imitation of brickwork. Several windows are original with wide sash-bars. The back elevation is plain with good windows.

Internally there is a good staircase with excellent moulded balusters and hand-rail. There is also much early woodwork remaining. Most of the doors are original with raised panels and fine reeded architraves with rosettes at the corners. The window architraves are of similar design. The dado rails in the ground-floor rooms have been removed. The house was occupied by Sir John Stokes, d. 1902. About that time the columns in the hall were removed.

The study and one bedroom have original wood fireplace surrounds. Several rooms have good moulded plaster cornices. There is an original hob-grate in a bedroom. Two bedrooms on the second floor have Jacobean scratch-moulded panelled doors (removed and adapted from an earlier building) and H hinges to the cupboards. There is also a quantity of Jacobean panelling in the kitchen.

Two early Fire Insurance badges remain on the front wall. There is a walled garden behind the house and one of the walls is coped with tiles.

CHESINGTON HOUSE, SPRING STREET.

Late in the 17th century this house was built, and perhaps was occupied by some substantial yeoman who had his farmyard adjoining and holdings in the common fields.

The house, which outside resembles the contemporary building at Woodcote End, Epsom, is of two storeys, with attic and cellar, and is built of 2½-inch red bricks, ornamented with moulded cornice, plinth and string-course. It appears that there was a back-addition which has since been extended; and that alterations were made early in the 19th century, while about 1888 the house was enlarged east and west on both floors. The sashes have outside frames and some old sash-bars remain. The handsome wooden porch has three-quarter Doric columns and a broken entablature with pediment and arched doorway.

The staircase, which is uniform up to the top floor, is framed with a solid string, turned tapered balusters, breaks in the hand-rail and double newel on the first floor. The north-east lower room has a plaster cornice of egg and tongue pattern, and still has its stone or marble chimney-piece with flat arch and key-stone of Restoration type. The south-west room has a moulded plaster cornice; and a room in the back-addition has a marble chimney-piece of late 18th-century style. The bedrooms have moulded plaster cornices; and stone or wooden chimney-pieces all of the period of the house.

In the middle of the 19th century the house was inhabited by Mrs. Cutler, one of a family of farmers and maltsters in Ewell. It is now the property of A. W. Nicholls, Esq.

HOUSES IN CHURCH STREET, EWELL.

At the corner of Church Street and High Street is a building containing the Watch House and Engine House with those names inscribed over the doors. It is built of timber with a square front of stone and brick which has been covered with Roman cement, and the two doorways are contained under an arch. The Watch House has two iron-barred windows and a bench for the prisoner. In the other compartment was the 18th-century fire engine. When built it had a gable and a turret with a vane dated 1786.

In the Ewell Award of 1803 there are mentioned two houses lately erected here. They are doubtless Roslyn, number 2, and Ballard's Garden, number 4, on the south side of the street. Both are timber-framed buildings with sashes and their fronts are hung with tiles imitating bricks. Number 4 was a butcher's shop, kept in the 19th century by the Charmans, members of an old Ewell family.

Number 6, Tabards, and number 8, Malt End Cottage, were originally one timber-framed house, probably built in the 17th century, and made into two houses late in the 18th when an attic storey was added and the fronts were hung with the tiles like brickwork, probably made at Ewell Brickyard. Sashes were inserted and front entrances provided with six-panelled doors, fan-lights and pedimental canopies supported on trusses. At number 8 the staircase of the period of the alterations has square balusters and round newels. In the back ground-floor room is a moulded veined marble chimney-piece of the late 17th century. In a front bedroom is a chamfered oak beam with a thumb stop. A quantity of oak Elizabethan panelling has been removed from the staircase to the Malt House. The passage through the house has late 18th-century deal panelling. Mr. Cutler, a maltster, lived here. His malt-house adjoining was converted into a museum of musical instruments by the late Miss M. H. Glyn.

Well House, number 10, was built as two houses at the end of the 17th century, which about 1910 were converted into one house. They are brick built in three storeys, and the sash windows have brackets under the cills, the upper floor back has casements. The rusticated arched front doorways between pilasters have flush panelled doors with beads and pierced wooden fan-lights and are grouped under a portico supported on Doric columns on stone steps. There are contemporary wrought-iron railings in front of each house. The rooms on the ground floor front were flat panelled in deal and have moulded wooden cornices and moulded beams below the ceilings. But the panelling of the northern of these rooms has been removed. The back door reused has six raised panels outside and flush panels and beads inside. The remaining staircase has a square newel from the ground to the upper floor, solid string, moulded hand-rail and turned balusters.

Well House was the home of the late Sir Arthur R. Glyn, Bart., and his sister Miss Margaret H. Glyn.

EWELL CASTLE.

In Church Street, behind a wall pierced by doorways and the stable gates, with lime trees and guard-posts on the pavement, is the house built in "Tudor style" by Thomas Calverley in 1814, replacing an Elizabethan house. It is crenellated and covered with warm-coloured Roman cement. The main feature is a tower with a six-light window and a niche. The entrance under the tower is approached by a covered way and porch with four-centred arches. There are wings to north and south, a gabled cross wing to north containing the kitchen, and an extension to south which is modern. The base of the tower is the hall, which has a corbelled ribbed plaster vault; in it is the stone staircase which has "Gothic" cast-iron balusters and mahogany hand-rail. The garden door is opposite the entrance and an inner hall runs to the right. The reception rooms have been much altered by decoration; that on the back south has an original door panelled in Gothic style outside and Classic inside. The back elevation is flat, relieved by two turret-buttresses, and has sash windows. The end of the kitchen cross-wing has a bell-cot and a gable with a large pointed window. There is a formal garden, a paddock and a lake of recent construction. The house is used for a boys' school by the owners, Messrs. Budgell.

CUDDINGTON.

The Prior and Convent of Merton were the impropietors of the church of Cuddington. The manor was granted by King John to William de St. Michael; and in 1337 it was held by Lawrence who used the surnames of St. Michael or Codington. The family assumed the name of their manor as their own names.

In 1538 Richard Codington, Esq., and Elizabeth, his wife, conveyed the manor of Codington to King Henry VIII, receiving in exchange the manor of Ixworth in Suffolk. Henry destroyed the village and church of Cuddington and built there his unrivalled Palace of Nonsuch. There were two parks—the Little Park, in which the palace stood, part of the park being in Ewell parish, and the Great Park, which lay to the west of the present London Road.

The property formed part of the jointure of Queen Henrietta Maria, and at her death Charles II bestowed it on Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland. She pulled down the house, sold the materials, much of which was used in the construction of houses then being built in Epsom and Ewell, and converted the land into farms. For long after it was said that Cuddington was a parish without a church, a public-house or a blacksmith's shop.

In 1780 the land east of the London Road was bought by Samuel Farmer, and thereafter the estate became in part farms and in part an English park, still singularly lovely.

THE DOWER HOUSE, CHEAM ROAD.

Nonsuch Park estate, being the property of Samuel Farmer, was in course of improvement ; and The Dower House, which was long known as Harefield, appears to have been built about 1800. It is a red brick structure and consists of three storeys and a basement. The front parapet has a balustrade. Two Venetian windows give character to the front elevation, which is faced with white bricks. The central front door opens into a passage leading to a hall that contains the staircase. The south front room has a classic leaf cornice and a marble chimney-piece with moulded jambs and frieze and rosettes at the corners. The architraves of the windows of this and the corresponding room have sunk mouldings and square leaf ornaments at the angles, and the door panels have small fitted mouldings. There are several contemporary marble chimney-pieces in the house; and a pretty hob-grate with pierced steel fret is some years older than the house.

The kitchen and offices were originally in the basement, but afterwards a kitchen annexe was built.

There is a small well-designed stable building and a lodge near the road. The house stands pleasantly among trees in some paddocks.

NONSUCH PARK HOUSE.

The mansion was built by Samuel Farmer in 1802-1806 from designs by Sir Jeffrey Wyattville. It was enlarged about forty years later. The principal rooms are in a "Tudor" style building, of two storeys, rendered in Roman cement. The original house, built by Joseph Thompson, 1731, was adapted as the kitchen wing of the new building, and includes two pine panelled rooms. There is a Sun Fire Office badge over the kitchen door.

The entrance porch of the house is at the base of a square tower with the arms of Farmer and of England quartering France in the spandrels of the four-centred arch. The building is crenellated, and the turrets at the corners of the main block and of the tower serve as chimneys. There is a bell-cot and weather-vane on the roof. Planted against the front is a vaulted colonnade of four bays. There are large brick vaulted cellars. Built on to the kitchen are red brick stables of about the date of the main building. There is a detached octagonal brick larder with eaves of three feet projection.

From the hall the ante-room is reached, in which is the garden entrance, with French windows, opposite the front door. To the right of the ante-room is an octagonal drawing-room treated with lightness and grace in the "Gothic" taste with plaster and colour and an armorial frieze to the cornice. The black and gold marble "Gothic" chimney-piece is an example of several in the house ; the register-grate is contemporary. Leading out of this is the King's Room, and in the window is a panel of late 16th-century German stained glass representing Saint Andrew and donors.

There are also in the house several small panels of early 17th-century German and 19th-century stained glass. The dining-room has a fine wooden panelled and ribbed ceiling; the "Tudor" bosses and the square flowers on the cornice appear to be of plaster. There are panelled two-leaf doors 10 feet 6 inches high and mullioned windows fitted with sashes in the reception rooms. The library has a plaster ceiling with pendants. A passage from the hall leads to the kitchen wing, and contains the stone main staircase, which is lighted by a mullioned eight-light window. The balustrade is of cast-iron, fitted with a 2½-inch mahogany hand-rail and, on the landing, a lantern, all in supposed "Gothic" style.

The boudoir and principal bedrooms have sash windows, "Gothic" panelled doors, plaster cornices and chimney-pieces as already described. There are lazy-bolts to the doors, and crank-bells throughout the house.

At the sale of the furniture of the Hon. Mrs. Colborne, the last private owner, a disregarded picture was merely catalogued as "portrait of a gentleman." It was sold for the surprising sum of £10,300. It is actually a portrait by Frans Hals (1580-1666) and is now in the Gallery at Haarlem.

The pleasure gardens are to the north and east with cedar trees and specimen lilacs, and on the wide lawn is an old chalk-pit sown with grass. The garden wall incorporates a wall of chequer-work in flint, chalk and freestone of Tudor date; on it is growing a wistaria of great age and size.

At both ends of the Park avenue were lodges in "Tudor" style. Only the Red Gate lodge remains. In the walled kitchen garden is the gardener's house of the early 19th century.

In the wall of the porch of the mansion is an inscribed stone dated 1543, said to have been over the entrance of the former Nonsuch Palace.

A canal, known as Diana's Ditch, with its brick discharging culvert, is probably part of the layout of the palace of Nonsuch; and a chalk and brick retaining wall in Cherry Orchard Farm, adjoining the park, formed the base of the high wall of the palace gardens.

The park and the house are public property and were formally opened on 29th September, 1937. They are managed by a joint committee of the Boroughs of Epsom and Ewell and Sutton and Cheam.

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