

## WADBROOK STREET IN KINGSTON: A GENEALOGICAL CHALLENGE

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### ABSTRACT

The origin of the surname “*Wadbrook*” is obscure. It was found in Kingston upon Thames records as far back as 1660 and sometimes was associated with the malting industry. There was a plethora of William Wadbrooks to consider. Wadbrook Street in Kingston [KT1 1EY] was named after William Wadbrook, the elder, a prominent maltster who lived within walking distance of the street. He was recorded in the 1851 Kingston Census, along with his son, William Wadbrook, the younger, also a maltster, and William Wadbrook, a Chelsea Pensioner, who appeared to be running a lodging house. The latter’s grandson, Alfred John Wadbrook, was the first of a line of travelling showmen. No persons with the surname “*Wadbrook*” were found in the 1871-1911 Kingston Censuses. Identification of a most recent common ancestor [MRCA] for the Kingston Wadbrooks is likely to be challenging.

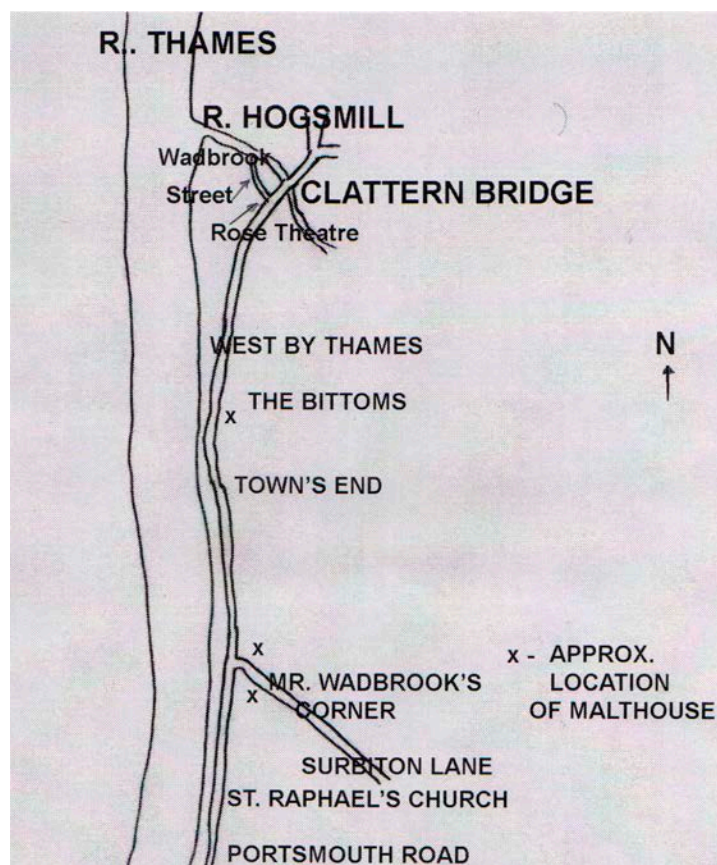
### INTRODUCTION

Wadbrook Street, part of the Charter Quay development, runs roughly north west from High Street in Kingston upon Thames to just beyond the bridge over the River Hogsmill, a tributary of the Thames.<sup>1</sup> The street’s sign is adjacent to the *Wagamama* Japanese restaurant [KT1 1EY] and opposite the *Rose Theatre* [KT1 1HL]. The street was named after William Wadbrook, known as “*the elder*” [below], 1776 -1867, a maltster with extensive premises in Surbiton Road, which once was known as “*Surbiton Lane*”.<sup>2</sup> He once owned premises, including malthouses, that stood in the area now occupied by Charter Quay.<sup>3</sup>



**Figure 1. Wadbrook Street sign.  
Photograph taken by David A. Kennedy, 23 April 2021.**

William Wadbrook, the elder, was described by Ayliffe in his recollections of old Kingston as “...a very eccentric man, always dressed in a dark green semi-dress coat with gilt buttons, kerseymere breeches, grey stockings, low shoes, occasionally with buckles, and a tall hat...”. Ayliffe noted that Mr. Wadbrook, an advocate of early rising, reputed to be rich, was most particular in his dress and habits, was usually seen with his hands in his pockets, contributed generously to his favourite causes and was a great supporter of the Shrove Tuesday football match.<sup>4</sup> There were mid-nineteenth century references in the Surrey Comet to “Mr. Wadbrook’s Corner” at the Portsmouth Road end of Surbiton Road.<sup>5</sup> Moreover, No. 3 Surbiton Road, a Grade II listed building, is believed to have been once his home. **Figure 2** is a sketch plan of Kingston south of the confluence of the rivers Thames and Hogsmill as it would have been around 1865.<sup>6</sup>



**Figure 2. Sketch plan of Kingston at the time of William Wadbrook, the elder, showing modern-day Wadbrook Street and the Rose Theatre. Not to scale. Approx. Location of malthouses is shown by an “X”.**

Mr. Wadbrook's daughter Jane married Alexander Gopsall Pooley, the son of Thomas Pooley who was the founder of New Kingston, modern-day Surbiton.<sup>7</sup> In this context, on 22 November 1840, The Era newspaper reported that William Wadbrook [the elder] was present when John Ellis MP laid the foundation stone of a market in the new town, along with "a large assemblage of the most influential and opulent gentlemen of the County of Surrey".<sup>8</sup> In 1862 it was reported that at a meeting in London, William Wadbrook of Kingston was appointed Chairman of a deputation of maltsters, from Essex, Hertfordshire, Kent, Middlesex, Suffolk and Surrey, to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer for an extension of credit on the malt duty.<sup>9</sup> It appeared that this William Wadbrook was not just an ordinary maltster.

Malt was required to make ale and beer. Ale brewing was an established local industry by 1500 and in Kingston the brewing of beer grew in importance during the 17<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>10</sup> Malthouses were needed to make malt. Therein, barley grains were steeped in water, spread out on floors to germinate and raked and turned to ensure regular growth. Then, it was heated in a kiln to arrest germination. Finally it was cleaned to remove the husks and rootlets and then stored to await dispatch to brewers.<sup>11</sup>

The occupational names "*maltster*" and "*maltman*" appeared in Kingston Census enumerator's records. Maltsters owned or managed malthouses, while maltmen worked as labourers in them. In the 1841 Census, three maltsters, including the aforementioned William Wadbrook, and eight maltmen were recorded in the area south of the Wadbrook Street area.<sup>12</sup> The location of malthouses close to the River Thames indicated the need for the waterborne delivery of barley and coal to fuel the kilns.

This paper, based mainly on genealogical research of digitised Census records, from *Ancestry* and *Find My Past*, of persons with the surname *Wadbrook* in the Kingston area.<sup>13</sup>

### **WADBROOKS & MALTING IN KINGSTON**

The origin of the surname *Wadbrook* is obscure. It is not listed in Lower's Dictionary of Surnames, 1988, and The Oxford Names Companion, 2002.<sup>14</sup> Possibly, the surname is connected to the place name, *Wadbrook*, near Axminster, in Devon. Ekwall, 1960, and Field, 1989, link names with the element *Wad* to the Old English *wād*, meaning land on which woad was

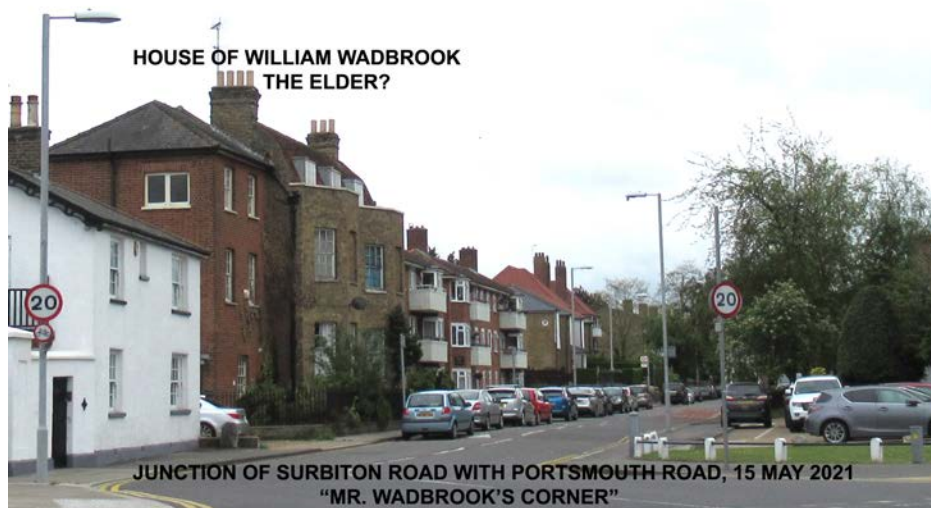
grown or processed.<sup>15</sup> References to persons with the surname *Wadbrooke* and *Wadbrook* appear in the Guide to the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames' Archives. These include *George Wadbrooke* in a Plea of Debt in 1663 and in the various Bonds of Sergeants At Mace, e.g., *John Wadbrook, yeoman*, in 1660, *John Wadbrook, mercer*, in 1663, *George Wadbrook, mercer* in 1663 and *John Wadbrook, mercer* in 1666.<sup>16</sup> On 24 April 1635 at the General Sessions at Kingston, a William Wadbrooke was reported for "not watching" in All Saints' Church for which he was "lawfully warned".<sup>17</sup>

Surrey Land Tax records showed that a William Wadbrook had a malthouse in Kingston between 1780-1794. Among the jury-qualified freeholders and copyholders of Kingston in 1785 was the maltster William Wadbrook. The maltsters Francis Wadbrook, George Wadbrook and William Wadbrook were buried in All Saint's churchyard, in 1788, 1800 and 1811, respectively. The maltsters, William and George Wadbrook were listed as jury-qualified persons in Kingston in the years 1820-1824.<sup>18</sup>

Alderman Frederick Gould recalled that when he first arrived in Kingston in 1839, it was a celebrated malting town with malthouses visible in all directions.<sup>19</sup> Pigot's Directory of Kingston, 1839, listed fifteen maltsters. Eight of these, including William Wadbrook, were located in Town's End and one was located in West by Thames, which was adjacent to Town's End. The premises of others were elsewhere in the town and one was located on Ham Common.

### **WILLIAM WADBROOKS IN CENSUS RECORDS**

**In the 1841 Census**, three persons called "*William Wadbrook*" were recorded in Kingston, namely William Wadbrook, aged 60, a maltster located in Surbiton, his son William Wadbrook, aged 20, who probably worked as a maltster alongside him and William Wadbrook, aged 55, located in Norbiton Street, who was described as a "*labourer*" but the signs were that he was a lodging house keeper. For convenience, William Wadbrook the maltster was designated "*William Wadbrook, the elder*," and his son was designated "*William Wadbrook, the younger*". The other William Wadbrook is considered below.



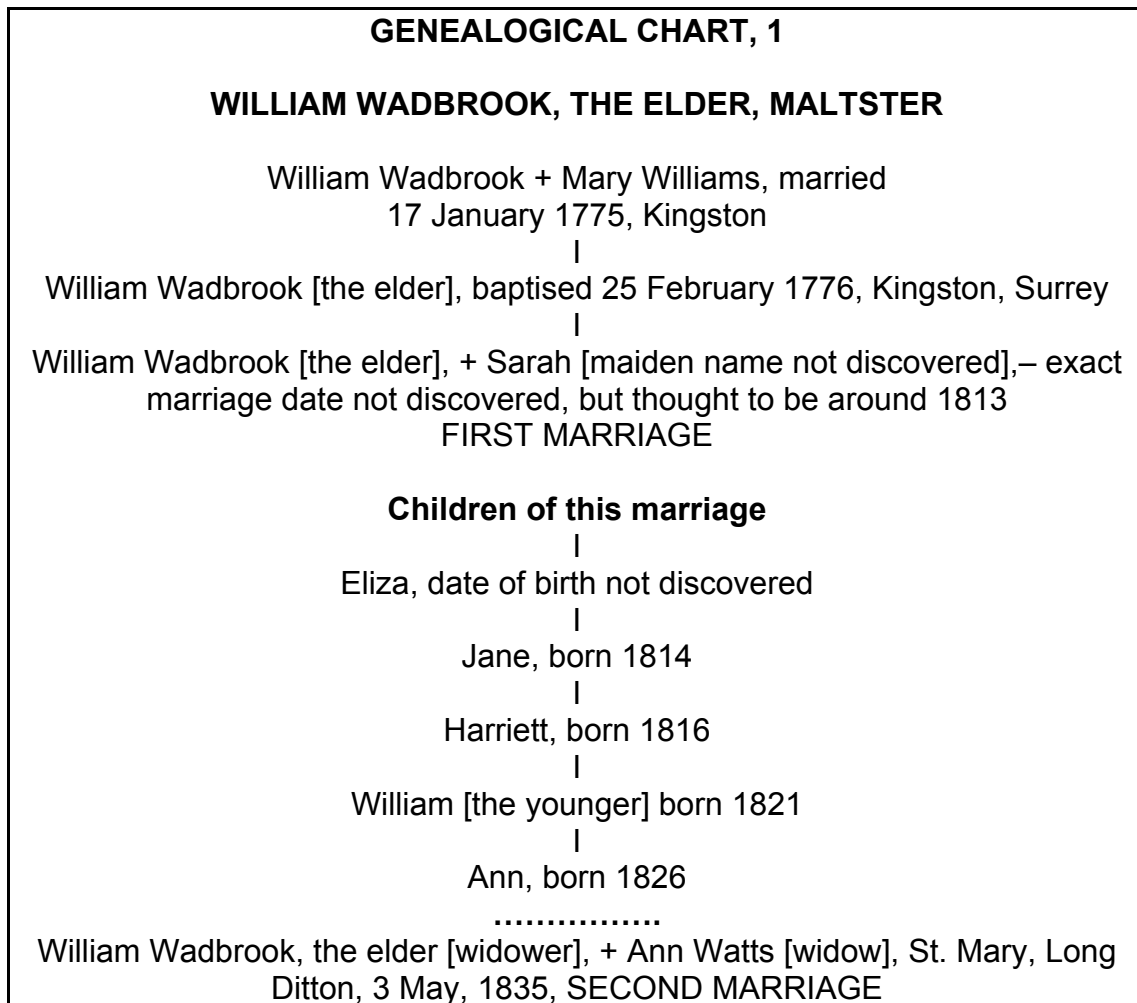
**Figure 3. Photograph of the junction of Surbiton Road and Portsmouth Road, 15 May 2021, taken by David A. Kennedy. The area was once known as “Mr Wadbrook’s Corner” and his house is believed to be the second one on the left hand side.**

**In the 1851 Census**, four persons called “*William Wadbrook*” were recorded in Kingston. These were William Wadbrook, aged 74, a maltster living in Surbiton Street, i.e., the aforementioned *William Wadbrook, the elder*; William Wadbrook, aged 30, a maltster, assumed to be in business on his own account, located in Town’s End, i.e., the aforementioned *William Wadbrook, the younger*. His son, also called William Wadbrook, aged 5, lived with him: he was designated “*William Wadbrook, junior*”. Thus, a succession of Wadbrooks was identified, i.e., a grandfather, his son and his grandson.

The fourth was William Wadbrook, aged 65, described as a “*Chelsea Pensioner*”, who appeared to be a lodging house keeper, located in London Street. It was assumed that he was the same man who in the 1841 Census was described as “*a labourer*”. He will be considered in more detail below. Surrey Electoral Registers for 1852-1853 indicated that William Wadbrook, the elder and William Wadbrook, the younger, had freehold property in Town’s End, Kingston and William, the Chelsea Pensioner, had freehold property in London Street, Kingston.

**In the 1861 Census** a William Wadbrook was recorded in Kingston and another was recorded in Hampton Wick, on the other side of Kingston Bridge. The first was William Wadbrook, aged 84, a maltster employing 9 men, in Surbiton Road, i.e., *William Wadbrook, the elder*. The second was identified

as *William Wadbrook, junior*. Aged 15, he was a scholar at a boarding school in Park Road, Hampton Wick. William Wadbrook, the younger, was not found in the Census but the Surrey Electoral Register showed that in 1863 he was living in Surbiton Hill and according to the Middlesex Electoral Register he owned “*The Running Horse*” pub in Sunbury. William Wadbrook, the elder, died on 30 May 1867, aged 90. **In the 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901 & 1911 Censuses**, no Wadbrooks were recorded in Kingston.<sup>20</sup>



### **WILLIAM WADBROOK, ELDER & YOUNGER**

**Chart 1** shows that this group was descended from William Wadbrook and Mary Williams who were married in Kingston on 17 January 1775. Nothing was discovered about his trade or whether there were other siblings. The maiden name of Sarah Wadbrook, wife of William Wadbrook, the elder, or the exact date of their marriage, were not discovered. Sarah was buried in Kingston on 6 April 1832. Census and marriage records showed that the

couple had four children: Eliza whose birth date was not discovered, Jane, born in 1814, Harriett, born in 1816, William, i.e., William Wadbrook, the younger, born in 1821 and Ann, born in 1826. None of their baptismal records was discovered. William Wadbrook, the elder, married again, to Ann Watts, a widow, on 3 May 1835. This marriage and that of his daughter Eliza took place on the same day in St. Mary's Church, in Long Ditton, Surrey.<sup>21</sup> As William, the elder, and Ann were both over fifty years of age, it is most unlikely that there were children of their marriage.

**GENEALOGICAL CHART, 2**

**WILLIAM WADBROOK, THE YOUNGER, MALTSTER**

William Wadbrook [the younger]+ Elizabeth Ann Horne, of Hampton Wick, Middlesex, daughter of John Horne, maltster, Kingston, 15 August 1843, FIRST MARRIAGE,

**Children of first marriage**

|  
William Wadbrook [junior], born 24 September 1845, baptised 21 November 1845, Kingston

|  
Elizabeth Jane, born 30 December 1848, baptised 4 April 1849

.....

Elizabeth Ann Wadbrook died in 1872 in Hendon, Middlesex

**Children born before death of first wife**

Florence Venn D'Arc, born 1863, Petersham, Surrey, baptised, 8 February 1873, Weybridge, Surrey

|  
Frederick William D'Arc, born 8 August 1864, Teddington, Middlesex, baptised 8 February 1873, Weybridge, Surrey

|  
Elston Ernest D'Arc, born 1867, Teddington, baptised 8 February 1873, Weybridge, Surrey

William Wadbrook, the younger + Eliza Jane Perron D'Arc, Jul/Aug/Sept 1874, Staines, Middlesex, SECOND MARRIAGE

## **WILLIAM WADBROOK, THE YOUNGER & JUNIOR**

**Chart 2** shows that William Wadbrook, the younger, married Elizabeth Ann Horne, of Hampton Wick, Middlesex, the daughter of John Horne, a maltster, at Kingston, on 15 August 1843. This was his first marriage.

William and Elizabeth Ann had two children: William Wadbrook, junior, born 24 September 1845, baptised 21 November 1845 at Kingston and Elizabeth Jane Wadbrook, born 30 December 1848, baptised 4 April 1849 at Kingston. Elizabeth Ann Wadbrook died in 1872 in Hendon, Middlesex.

William Wadbrook, the younger, married again, in Staines, Middlesex, to Eliza Jane Perron D'Arc in July, August or September 1874. She appeared to be a divorcee. The couple had three children: Florence Venn, born in 1863, at Petersham, Surrey, Frederick William, born on 8 August 1864 at Teddington, Middlesex and Elston Ernest, born in 1867, at Teddington. All three were baptised on 8 February 1873, at St. James' Church, Weybridge, Surrey. Their birth dates indicate that they were born before the death of William Wadbrook's first wife.

## **WILLIAM WADBROOK, CHELSEA PENSIONER**

Some research on Census records, parish records, birth certificates and digitised newspaper records, was carried out to assist Alfred Wadbrook with his family history research. Alfred, who lives in Manchester, is the last of a line of travelling showmen and wished to know more about his roots. In particular he wished to know whether he was descended through Alfred Wadbrook, born in Kingston around 1820, from William Wadbrook, the elder, or from William Wadbrook, the Chelsea Pensioner.

**Chart 3** shows that William Wadbrook, Chelsea Pensioner, was born on 11 January 1786, the son of William and Sarah Wadbrook, née Walter, who were married in St. Peter's Church, Petersham, Surrey on 17 August 1785. Chelsea Pensioners' British Army Service Records dated 1803 identified Sergeant William Wadbrook, of the 1<sup>st</sup> Royal Surrey Militia. His record stated that he was aged 24 at the time of his attestation and had been born in Kingston. However, his date of birth suggests that he would have been aged about seventeen at the time of attestation. The Kentish Gazette newspaper of 20 May 1803 reported that the Royal Surrey Militia marched from Kingston, where it was based, to Ashford in Kent. On 18 May 1804 the newspaper



reported that the 1<sup>st</sup> Royal Surrey Militia was encamped on Dover Heights, in Kent.

It was assumed that William Wadbrook's unit had been posted to Dover because of the prevailing fear of invasion by Napoleon's forces. The evidence suggested that while in the Dover area he met Sarah Hawley, whom he married in the Church of St. Mary The Virgin in 1806. The Kentish Gazette of 4 March 1808 reported that the 1<sup>st</sup> Royal Surrey Militia had left Dover and it was assumed that his wife followed him. Kingston parish baptismal records showed that William, the son of William and Sarah was born on 18 August 1811 and their daughter Eliza was born on 3 January 1814. Both children were baptised on 23 January 1814. The delay in the baptism of their son might suggest that he was born while the couple were *en route* from Dover to Kingston while their daughter was born in Kingston.

### **GENEALOGICAL CHART, 3**

#### **WILLIAM WADBROOK, CHELSEA PENSIONER**

William Wadbrook + Sarah Walter, St. Peter's Church, Petersham, Surrey, 17 August 1785

|

William Wadbrook [Chelsea Pensioner], born 11 January 1786, baptised 1 February 1786, All Saints' Church, Kingston

|

William Wadbrook [Chelsea Pensioner] + Sarah Hawley, of the parish of Houghton, Dover, Kent, August 1806, St. Mary the Virgin, Dover

#### **Children of the marriage**

|

William, born 18 August 1811, place unknown, baptised at All Saint's Church, Kingston on 23 January 1811

|

Eliza, born 3 January 1814, probably at Kingston, baptised at All Saint's Church, Kingston on 23 January 1811

|

Alfred, born 12 March 1819, at Kingston, baptised at All Saint's Church, Kingston on 16 May 1819

|

Matilda, born 8 March 1821, at Kingston, baptised at All Saint's Church, Kingston in 4 April 1821

The baptismal records of both these children stated that the father's occupation was "soldier" which indicated that he was then still a member of

the Militia on 24 January 1814. The baptismal record of Alfred, in 1819, stated his father's occupation as "*labourer*" and that of Matilda, in 1821, stated her father's occupation as "*bricklayer*".

There was evidence that William Wadbrook, born in Kingston, was discharged from the Surrey Militia, aged 48, in 1828, after 25 years of service and was a Chelsea out-pensioner by the time of the 1851 Census.<sup>22</sup> Burial records showed that he died in Kingston, in late 1859, aged about 73. It was concluded that Alfred Wadbrook, currently living in Manchester, was descended from William Wadbrook, the Chelsea Pensioner.

### **ALFRED WADBROOK, SON OF THE CHELSEA PENSIONER**

It was revealed that on 14 July 1843, Alfred Wadbrook, son of William Wadbrook, the Chelsea Pensioner, married Mary Powell, born in Little Brompton, Shropshire, in the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, Middlesex. On 21 November 1844, a birth certificate showed that the couple's son Alfred John was born in Little Brompton, Shropshire. The 1851 Census found the couple living at Grosvenor Street, Westminster. The occupation of Alfred senior was recorded as "*letter carrier*" and Mary's birthplace was recorded as "*Little Brompton, Shropshire*". Living with them were their son, the aforementioned Alfred John, a son and daughter born in Carshalton, Surrey, and a son and daughter born in Westminster.

### **ALFRED WADBROOK, GINGER BEER VENDOR**

In 1861, Alfred and Mary Wadbrook were living at Ann's Building's, Chelsea, with Alfred John, aged 16, whose occupation was given as "*fishmonger*", two daughters and another son. The occupation stated for Alfred, senior, was "*ginger beer maker*".

On 25 September 1865 in the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, Alfred John Wadbrook, general dealer, of York Road, married Jessie Thomas, a minor, daughter of George Thomas, a cane worker. In 1871, the Census found Alfred Wadbrook, senior, a ginger beer maker, and Mary, his wife, living in George Street, Chelsea. The 1881 Census found Alfred Wadbrook, "*ginger beer vendor*", and his wife, Mary, still living at George Street, Chelsea.

### **ALFRED JOHN WADBOOK, TRAVELLING SHOWMAN**

While Alfred John and Jessie Wadbrook were not found in UK Census reports of 1871, the Western Times newspaper of 30 March 1875 reported that Jessie

Wadbrook was involved in an altercation in the Oakhampton Inn, in the St. Thomas' District of Exeter. Furthermore, a birth certificate showed that Alfred James, son of Alfred Wadbrook, a showman, and Jessie Wadbrook was born at Bilson Woodside, East Dean, Gloucestershire, on 18 October 1875. However the maiden name of the mother was given erroneously as "Smith".

On 19 January 1878, the Belfast Telegraph newspaper announced that Mr. Wadbrook, who was assumed to be Alfred John Wadbrook, was exhibiting "*The Yorkshire Giant Brothers*" in the Agricultural Hall for three months. A birth certificate recorded that Jessie Wadbrook, daughter of Alfred Wadbrook, a travelling showman, and Jessie Wadbrook, née Thomas, was born "*in a van, New Market Place, Grimsby*" on 15 April 1878.

In 1879, newspaper reports located Alfred John Wadbrook in Limerick, Ireland, where he was exhibiting "*The Yorkshire Giant Brothers*" and Alfred and Jessie in Bristol where they were operating a "*curtain show and unauthorised fair with shooting gallery and swings*".<sup>23</sup>

The 1881 Census found Alfred Wadbrook, "*ginger beer vendor*", and his wife, Mary, still living at George Street, Chelsea. In the household were a granddaughter and a grandson, namely Mary Wadbrook, aged fourteen and Alfred James Wadbrook, aged five, who was born in "*The Forest of Dean*". It was assumed that they were in the care of their grandparents while their parents were travelling. The 1881 Census also found Jessie Wadbrook, aged 3, born in Grimsby, and Elizabeth Wadbrook, aged one, born in Middlesex, in the Market Place, Chelmsford, Essex. They appeared to be in care of the manager and staff of a travelling shooting gallery and fat men exhibition. Their parents, Alfred John and Jessie Wadbrook, were not found by the enumerators of the 1881 Census.

In 1881, newspaper reports located Alfred John Wadbrook in Norwich, Norfolk, where he was exhibiting "*The London Giant Brothers*" and in Doncaster, Yorkshire where he was advertising for "*a good steady doorsman*" for the Giant Brothers exhibition.<sup>24</sup> In 1886 and 1887 newspaper reports located him in Dublin, Ireland, where he was advertising for an entire company for "*Wadbrook's London Ghost Pavilion*" and later in Farringdon, Oxfordshire, where he was recorded as a "*travelling show proprietor*".<sup>25</sup>

## GINGER BEER VENDORS

Nineteenth century newspaper advertisements indicated that it was relatively easy then to make ginger beer by just adding water to a commercially-available powder or liquid concentrate. For example, “*Woodcock’s Ginger Beer Powder*” cost four pence per packet, from which could be made two gallons of ginger beer. And, a pint of “*Ashton’s Liquid Preparation*” which cost three shillings could provide 30 dozen bottles of “*the best*” brew or 50 dozen bottles of a more dilute but “*really good*” ginger beer. Thus it appeared that somebody could set themselves up as a ginger beer vendor for a relatively modest outlay in raw material and containers with the hope of turning a profit. Furthermore, there was evidence that ginger beer vendors attended outside events such as travelling fairs, agricultural shows and the Epsom Derby.<sup>26</sup> Perhaps the entrepreneurial Alfred James Wadbrook helped his father Alfred sell ginger beer at such events and this led him to take up a career as a travelling showman.

### GENEALOGICAL CHART, 4

#### ALFRED & ALFRED JOHN WADBROOK

Alfred Wadbrook + Mary Powell, 14 July 1843, St. George, Hanover Square,  
Middlesex

|

Alfred John Wadbrook, born 21 November 1844, Little Brompton, Shropshire

|

Alfred John Wadbrook + Jessie Thomas, 25 September 1865,  
St. Mary, Lambeth, Surrey

|

Alfred James Wadbrook, born 18 October 1875, Bilson Woodside, East Dean,  
Gloucestershire

|

Jessie Wadbrook, born 15 April 1878, “*in a van, New Market Place, Grimsby*”,  
Lincolnshire

|

Elizabeth Wadbrook, born 1880, “*Middlesex*”

## DISCUSSION

In genealogical research, an assumption often is made that people with the same surname or variation of it are somehow related and the identification of the most recent common ancestor [MRCA] is targeted. For example, digitised Kingston parish records identified William Wadbrook, son of Joseph and

Deborah Wadbrook, baptised on the seventeenth of March 1716 and Mary Wadbrook, daughter of John and Sarah Wadbrook, baptised on the tenth of April 1717. Who was the MRCA, probably born in the late 1600s, of Joseph Wadbrook and John Wadbrook?

This research was challenging because of the plethora of William Wadbrooks who were found in the Kingston area and the fact that Alfred John Wadbrook was a travelling showman who sometimes was not found in Census records. Wadbrooks often were found to be maltsters in Kingston and the question remained whether they were inter-related. However, the research identified two distinct branches of the putative Wadbrook family, the “*maltster branch*” and the “*Chelsea Pensioner branch*” – see **Table 1**, below.

<b>MALTSTER BRANCH</b>	<b>CHELSEA PENSIONER BRANCH</b>
<b>William Wadbrook + Mary Williams Kingston, 17 January 1775</b>	<b>William Wadbrook + Sarah Walter Petersham, 17 August 1785</b>
↓	↓
William Wadbrook, the elder + Sarah, maiden name unknown, marriage place unknown, around 1813	William Wadbrook, Chelsea Pensioner + Sarah Hawley, Dover, August 1806
↓	↓
Eliza Wadbrook, birth date unknown	William Wadbrook, 1811
↓	↓
Jane Wadbrook, 1814	Eliza Wadbrook, 1814
↓	↓
Harriett Wadbrook, 1816	Alfred Wadbrook, 1819
↓	↓
William Wadbrook, the younger, 1821	Matilda Wadbrook, 1821
↓	
Ann Wadbrook, 1826	

**Table 1. The “maltster” and “Chelsea Pensioner” branches of the Kingston Wadbrooks.**

And, were William Wadbrook, the elder and William Wadbrook, the Chelsea Pensioner, somehow related through a MRCA? It was decided that this was to be an ambitious investigation for the future and within it might be an attempt to identify “*proto-Wadbrook*”, the first Wadbrook ever to be recorded in Kingston upon Thames and the first one to take up malting. Moreover, it is hoped that soon it will be possible to examine the large collection of transcribed parish records held at the Kingston History Centre

that currently are unavailable because of the prevailing Covid-19 lockdown restrictions.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish thank Alfred Wadbrook, descendent of William Wadbrook, the Chelsea Pensioner [above] for rekindling my interest in malting in Kingston and wish him well in his family history research. Also, I wish to thank John McCarthy and Paul Lang for helpful comments on the penultimate draft of this paper and Carolynne Cotton, Kingston's Local History Officer, for locating the minutes of Kingston Town Neighbourhood Committee that are cited at endnote 3.

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<sup>1</sup> Shaan Butters, 2013, That famous place. A History of Kingston upon Thames, Kingston, Kingston University Press, pp. 449-450.

<sup>2</sup> The 1851 Kingston Census enumerator called it "*Surbiton Lane*".

<sup>3</sup> Appendix M, Annex 1, Minutes of Kingston Town Neighbourhood Committee, 29 May 1999.

<sup>4</sup> George William Ayliffe, 1914, Old Kingston. Recollections of an octogenarian, reprinted 1972, Kingston upon Thames, Knapp Drewett & Sons Ltd.

<sup>5</sup> Surrey Comet, 23 May 1857, 2 January 1858 & 29 October 1864.

<sup>6</sup> The plan is based on the First Edition 1:2500 OS map published in 1868.

<sup>7</sup> [www.kingstonhistoryresearch.co.uk](http://www.kingstonhistoryresearch.co.uk), Advent of Suburbia. Thomas Pooley, the railway & Surbiton, 1791-1856.

<sup>8</sup> See endnote 4. The market never got off the ground.

<sup>9</sup> Herts Guardian, Agricultural Journal & General Advertiser, 29 March 1862. It was reported that Mr. Gray of Kingston also was present at the meeting. He was probably, Samuel Gray, the younger, who had maltings in Town's End.

<sup>10</sup> Shaan Butters, 2013, pp. 125-127.

<sup>11</sup> Section 4, Food & Drink, Surrey's Industrial Past, 1999, edited by Glenys Crocker, Surrey Industrial History Group, <http://www.sihg.org.uk/books/SurreyIndPast4.pdf>

<sup>12</sup> Bittoms, Bittoms Lane, Town's End and Surbiton.

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.ancestry.co.uk> <https://www.findmypast.co.uk>

<sup>14</sup> Mark Anthony Lower, 1988, A Dictionary of Surnames, Ware, Hertfordshire, Wordsworth Editions. Patrick Hanks, Flavia Hodges, A. D. Mills & Adrian Room, 2002, The Oxford Names Companion, Oxford, Oxford University Press.

<sup>15</sup> Eilert Ekwall, 1960, The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-names, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, Oxford, Oxford University Press. John Field, 1989, English Field Names. A Dictionary, Gloucester, Alan Sutton Publishing.

<sup>16</sup> Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames, 1971, Individual Pleas of Debt, KE1/3/6, 1663 & Bonds of Sergeants At Mace, 1660-1679, KB/13/4/1-157.

<sup>17</sup> Reported in the Surrey Comet, 8 July 1871. It is assumed that he was reported for not paying attention during a church service.

<sup>18</sup> <https://www.ancestry.co.uk>

<sup>19</sup> Surrey Comet, 28 July 1900.

<sup>20</sup> Find My Past, within a 5 mile radius of Kingston upon Thames.

<sup>21</sup> Eliza Wadbrook married Charles Browne.

<sup>22</sup> National Archives, Catalogue reference WO 97/1111/2.

<sup>23</sup> Bassett's Chronicle, 6 March 1879 & Western Daily Press, 12 November 1879.

<sup>24</sup> Eastern Daily Press, 14 April 1881, The Era, 10 September 1881.

<sup>25</sup> The Era, 10 April 1886, and The Wilts & Gloucester Standard, 24 September 1887.

<sup>26</sup> Buckinghamshire Advertiser & Free Press, 8 June 1878, Broad Arrow, 18 July 1874, Bolton Evening News, 28 June 1877, Maidstone & Kentish Advertiser, 24 September 1861, Kidderminster Times & Advertiser, 28 August 1869.