

THE BREWING EDMEADES FAMILY

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Introduction

I first came across the name Edmeades with regard to brewing in Kent when, while researching updates for the second edition of *Kentish Brewers and the Brewers of Kent*,¹ I came across a notice of the dissolution of a partnership between Thomas and Robert Edmeades, brewers, of Margate, in 1860. Naturally, they were included in the second edition, although I was unable to find out much about them at that time, other than that I thought that they were likely to have been brothers. Coincidentally, I had previously acquired a copy of the late Keith M. Deutscher's book *The Breweries of Australia, A History*² which contained details of the brewing career of a Henry Edmeades, who I found to be another brother, and the fact that they were from a brewing family from Chilham, Kent. This additional information was also included as a 'fact box', although I then had no information on their father, nor indeed on any brewing activity, commercial or domestic, in Chilham.

Since the publication of the second edition of *'Kentish Brewers and the Brewers of Kent'* in 2019, further investigation regarding the Edmeades family has been undertaken drawing upon genealogical resources. This piece is an attempt to flesh out the careers of the brewing Edmeades. Research has uncovered various members of the Edmeades family who brewed not only in Kent, but in several locations elsewhere in the British Isles and indeed in far-flung corners of the British Empire. The first family member to be discussed is the father, Thomas Edmeades (1800-82), who will be referred to as Thomas snr, although his father was also a Thomas.³ Then each of Thomas snr's male offspring will be examined in the order of their birth; where a grandson was also a brewer, then he will be considered immediately after his father.

Thomas Edmeades snr (1800-82)

Thomas Edmeades was born on 7 January 1800;⁴ his subsequent census entries give his place of birth as Rochester,

Kent, although he was baptised at the church of St. Mary the Virgin, Chatham, on 5 February of that year, the son of Thomas and Mary Edmeades.⁵ This couple had probably been married in Higham, Kent, in November 1789,⁶ but apparently the only earlier reference to a Thomas Edmeades in the Medway Towns is to a cordwainer⁷ of that name in Rochester in 1795.⁸ This is also presumably the same Thomas Edmeades who is listed as a boot and shoe maker at 345 High Street, Chatham, in *Pigot's Directory of 1826*. However, when Thomas snr's older brother Robert (1790-1865)⁹ was articled as a law clerk to Thomas Morson in 1808, his father's occupation was given as a victualler.¹⁰

Little has come to light regarding Thomas snr's early life, although he seems to have received a good education; his son Thomas jnr (1829-1911), wrote in a letter many years later that 'My illustrious Father was not favoured with a University education yet he was a scholarly man and received as good an education as the country could give at Mr Lough's Boarding School¹¹ at Milton ...'¹²

Thomas snr was married to Sarah Pullen on 24 April 1827¹³ at St Mary's Church, Chilham, Kent. Thomas is described in the church's marriage register as a 'bachelor, aged twenty-five, of this parish', while Sarah, aged nineteen, was a local girl, having been born in Chilham in 1807. It should here be noted that, although later references to the brewing activities of one of their sons, Henry Edmeades (1837-1938), state that Thomas was a brewer in Chilham,¹⁴ there appears to be no evidence to back this up. Indeed, it would seem unlikely, except as a possible side-line, as the baptismal entry for their first child shows Thomas to have been a miller at that time.¹⁵

A poem, written in January 1882 by another son, Charles Edmeades (1831-1902), also indicates that in the early 1830s their father was a miller.

*'There lived at Milton, fifty years ago,
As fine a couple as fair Kent could show,*

*My own dear father, upright, strong and tall,
Cultured intelligent, admired by all.
Was he so handsome? What was mother dear!
While fair in form she chose the better part,
You could not find her equal far or near;
And so was dear to father's manly heart.
He then was thirty-two, she twenty-five,
And yet the dear old souls are still alive!
I'm sure, dear father, you remember still,
The oyster-beds, and your own busy mill ...*¹⁶

There were three watermills on a stream flowing into the head of Milton creek, as well as one windmill, Meads Mill, in the parish;¹⁷ it has not been possible to ascertain which of these Thomas worked, but it does not seem that it was solely his 'own busy mill'. In October 1832, the partnership of 'Thomas Pullen, Henry Stickals and Thomas Edmeades, of Wilton(sic), next Sittingbourne, millers' was dissolved.¹⁸ One is tempted to suppose that the Thomas Pullen may have been a member of Thomas snr's wife's family. It was also in 1832 that Thomas snr's father died; the terms of his will left Thomas his father's lands in Eastchurch, on the Isle of Sheppey, subject to a mortgage of £300 and a life interest for his sister Rebecca.¹⁹

Sarah Edmeades bore Thomas snr twelve children; a study of their places of birth, as revealed in subsequent census entries and birth registrations, might enable us to piece together the family's movements, and therefore shed some further light upon Thomas snr's subsequent employments.

Ann (1828-82) born Chilham, Kent²⁰
Thomas (1829-1911) born Chilham, Kent
Charles (1831-1902) born Milton, Kent²¹
Alfred (1833-1922) born Kingston, Kent²²
Charlotte Matilda (1834-70) born Chilham, Kent
Robert (1836-1906) born Chilham, Kent
Henry (1837-1938) born Chilham, Kent
George (1839-1919) born Rotherhithe, Surrey
William Daniel (1841-1911) born Newington, Surrey
Sarah Alice, (1843-1931) born Newington, Surrey
Emma (1846-1922) born Newington, Surrey
Martha Mary (1849-1912) born Peckham, Surrey

From the above list we can see that Thomas snr and his family appear to have lived in a small geographical area of Kent from 1827 until about 1837-38 when they seem to have made the move to Surrey. Chilham is a village on the Great Stour, and its fine watermill is still extant. We have already seen that Thomas snr was a miller in Milton and Chilham, but what was he doing in Kingston, where Alfred (1833-1922) was born? Reeds Mill is a smock windmill, built in Kingston in the early nineteenth century; it ground corn until

1915, when the sails and cap were irreparably damaged when 'back-ended' by a storm while the mechanism which keeps the sails facing into the prevailing wind was dismantled for repair.²³ The brick-built tower stood derelict until it was restored and extended as a domestic property in 2010-11. The conversion was featured in episode one of the second series of Channel 4's *Restoration Man* TV programme.²⁴

So, Thomas snr was a miller in Kent, but did his move to Surrey prior to 1839 coincide with his becoming a brewer? Probably not, James Carley²⁵ states that the Chilham baptismal registers list his occupation as a schoolmaster in 1834 and 1836, but as a labourer in 1837. In the 1841 census,²⁶ Thomas was listed as simply a clerk, although he may have been a brewer's clerk which often meant a managing (i.e. head) brewer. The clue here might be that his address was in Brew House Place, in the parish of St Mary's, Newington, Surrey. Brew House Place was in the area of York Street (now Browning Street), Lock Street and Lock Square, Waltham.²⁷ Mike Brown states, in his magnum opus *London Brewed*²⁸ that John Martin and Frederick Barss(sic?) were brewing in 'Lock Place, near the Chapel' in 1798, and that Allan's Yorkshire Brewery was at 8a Lock Square in 1864, but makes no mention of Thomas Edmeades.

In the 1851 census,²⁹ Thomas Edmeades, aged 51, born in Rochester, was a 'Clerk (Brewers)', living at number three Walsingham Place, Camberwell. His son, Alfred, aged eighteen, was also listed as a brewer at this time. There is possible evidence that at some time in the period 1845 to 1849 Thomas snr may have had brewing interests north of the Thames, in Stepney, Middlesex. If this is so, then the move did not prove a success, for *Perry's Bankruptcy Gazette*³⁰ reported that 'the partnership of Messrs. John Jillings and Thomas Edmeades, of the St George's Brewery, Charles Street, Back Road, Stepney, - Common Brewers and Retailers of ale and beer' was dissolved in May, 1850. Further, the *London Gazette*³¹ stated in the same month that 'Thomas Edmeades, late of sixty-eight Lucas Street, Back Road, St Georges in the East, Middlesex, Common Brewer' was in the 'debtor's prison for London & Middlesex.' *London Brewed*³² tells us that

In May 1850 the partnership of Thomas Edmeades and John Jillings was dissolved, also shown at Lucas Street, Back Lane. In December 1851 mention of a Mr Jillings, brewer, of Peckham Rye, previously in partnership with a Mr Edmeades. On Friday 14th June 1850: - Thomas Edmeades, late of 68 Lucas Street, Back-road, St Georges-in-the-East, Common Brewer and Retailer of Ale and Beer, in partnership with John Jillings, at St George's Brewery, Charles Street, Back-road; in partnership at 8 Leman-street, Goodman's Fields, and formerly of the Hope Brewery,³³ High Street, Peckham, Camberwell.



Figure 1. Thomas Edmeades sr (1800-82) A portrait taken on 17 October 1864 and inscribed on the reverse 'a good likeness, R.E.', presumably by his son Robert. Courtesy: Kathy Stewart.³⁵

The mentions of Peckham seem relevant, given the birthplace of Thomas and Sarah's daughter, Martha Mary Edmeades in 1849. Indeed, closer examination of Thomas's entry in the 1851 census, referred to above, shows that the Enumerator's schedule³⁴ covered 'All that part of the Hamlet of Peckham comprising the North side of the Commercial Road' (now Commercial Way) making Walsingham Place convenient for the Hope Brewery in Peckham High Street.

However, there seems to be no further evidence that the Thomas Edmeades who was in financial difficulties was indeed 'our' Thomas Edmeades sr. If it was, and if he was in a debtor's prison in May 1850, then he was free again and living and working in Camberwell by 30 March 1851, when

the census was taken. We shall return to the question of the identity of the indebted Thomas Edmeades in East London in due course.

Thomas sr does not appear in the 1861 census, but in 1871 he was living in Victoria Road, Bexleyheath, Kent. At this time, he was described as a 'brewer, unemployed'. He was still in Bexleyheath ten years later, now living at number three Rose Cottages and a 'retired brewer'. Thomas passed away on 11 November 1882 at Market Street, Poole, Dorset. He left effects to the value of £137-10s and probate was granted to 'Alfred Edmeades, brewer, of Hyde St., Winchester, Hampshire, and Jesse Pullen, Effingham Street, Ramsgate, Kent, printer, the nephew'.³⁶

Of the seven sons of Thomas and Sarah Edmeades, at least four, possibly five, went on to become brewers like their father, as indeed did a number of their grandsons.

1) Thomas Edmeades jnr (1829-1911)

Thomas jnr was a devout Methodist, being a 'city missionary' when he married Mary Ann Allchin Allen at St George's, Hanover Square, London, in May 1854, when he was described as being 'of Chelsea'.³⁷ In the following year, Thomas left his new wife in England and sailed for Melbourne, Australia on the vessel 'Oliver Lang'.³⁸ He was accompanied on this trip by his younger brother Alfred who, as we have seen above, was already a brewer; both were described in the ship's passenger list as 'Gentlemen'. Thomas must have been back in the British Isles by the autumn of 1856 because the birth of his son Thomas Alfred was registered in Lambeth, Surrey, in the third quarter of 1857.

Thomas must have liked what he saw of Australia on his first visit, because he and his family sailed again for Melbourne in 1861. He was ordained as a Wesleyan Methodist Minister, serving probationary periods at Brighton and then Beachport. In 1865 he was transferred to South Australia, where he served in Yankalilla, Mt. Barker, Willunga and Auburn, before returning to the United Kingdom for a visit in 1876. He returned to South Australia, serving successively at Melrose, Crystal Brook, Port Adelaide, Gomeracha and Yorketown until 1888 when he semi-retired due to ill-health. He then lived for over twenty years at Evandale, continuing to preach occasionally, before moving in 1911 to live with a married daughter in Prospect, where he died three months later.³⁹ He left a widow, two daughters and a son, Thomas Alfred Edmeades (1857-1940).⁴⁰

Now we must return to the question of the mysterious Thomas Edmeades who was in the debtor's prison in 1850. Could Thomas jnr have been an unsuccessful brewer, as well as a Methodist missionary? Methodism and alcohol don't generally mix, but both his father and at least two of his brothers were Methodists and brewers, and beer could be seen as a temperance drink when compared with 'ardent spirits', so the answer must be that yes, he could. He also had connections with East London, whereas we have little evidence that his father had such a connection. We must also consider the question of how Thomas jnr would have been able to support himself, with a wife and young family; it has not been possible to ascertain whether missionaries were paid at this time, certainly ministers received a meagre stipend, but Thomas was not ordained until he reached Australia. At this stage, we can only conclude that Thomas jnr may have been a brewer, but I have no documentary evidence.

2) Charles Edmeades (1831-1902)

Charles was not a brewer; he was a 19 year-old 'carrier', living at home with his parents in 1851,⁴¹ but ten years later he was married and living in Erith, Kent, and describing himself as a 'Home Missionary',⁴² no doubt preaching the message of Methodism. He later lived in Norwood, Surrey,⁴³ and Catford,⁴⁴ but worked his whole life in the poorer parts of the capital as a 'London City Missionary'.⁴⁵ Charles died in Eltham, Kent, in September 1902.⁴⁶

3) Alfred Edmeades (1833-1922)

We have seen above that Alfred Edmeades was an 18 year-old brewer in 1851, living in Peckham with his parents. We have also seen that in 1855 he sailed to Melbourne, accompanied by his older brother Thomas jnr, aboard the ship 'Oliver Lang'. Alfred travelled on to Tasmania, where in 1856 he leased the Westbury Brewery in William Street, Westbury, near Launceston.⁴⁷ While in Australia, Alfred married⁴⁸ and had two children,⁴⁹ but by 1864 the family were back in the UK, living at Brackley, in Northamptonshire.⁵⁰ There were two breweries in Brackley at this time, William Blencowe's in Market Square and Alfred Hopcraft's in the High Street,⁵¹ but it is not known at which of these two establishments Alfred was brewing.

However, by 1871⁵² Alfred was the Head Brewer at the Hyde Street brewery of Messrs Simonds & Company in Winchester, Hampshire. Alfred remained there for the rest of his working life; it is believed among Edmeades descendants that Alfred was responsible for the growth and success of the Hyde Brewery; the proprietor, Richard Moss,⁵³ even offering him double his salary if he would do the work of two men!⁵⁴

Richard Moss (1823-1905) was the son of a London publican.⁵⁵ He became an auctioneer, living in Brixton⁵⁶ and later in Winchester. Moss was obviously a busy man, being active in local politics, serving as a town councillor for St. John's Ward. He also served two terms⁵⁷ as one of the two MPs for Winchester and he was awarded the Freedom of his adopted home city in 1892,⁵⁸ only the second occasion on which it had been conferred. However, he was not unfamiliar with the brewing trade; in his business life he had sold numerous licensed houses, and a number of breweries,⁵⁹ so would have been aware of their investment potential if efficiently run. As an auctioneer, he would also have been in a prime position to take advantage of the opportunity presented by the death in 1858 of local brewer James Simonds,⁶⁰ indeed Moss may have already held a financial interest in Simonds & Company, he certainly continued to trade under this name.



Figure 2. Symonds & Co. bottle label. Labologists Society

When Richard Moss became the proprietor of Simonds & Co's Hyde Brewery, he needed the right man to manage the operation in a manner which would maximise his investment. That man was Alfred Edmeades; it would seem that Alfred may have taken up Moss's challenge to do the work of two men; he served successively as head brewer, manager, company secretary and he became the managing director of the Winchester Brewery Co Ltd, when it was registered to acquire Simonds & Co in November 1893. Richard Moss was still involved with the later company, describing himself in 1894 as 'carrying on business with others in co-partnership, under the style or firm of The Winchester Brewery Company, Limited'.⁶¹ When he died in 1905, the grant of probate⁶² described his sons, John Snow Moss (1849-1913) and Arthur Edmund Moss (1870-1943), as brewers. Alfred Edmeades had retired by 1901,⁶³ passing away at his daughter's home in Surbiton, Surrey, in 1922, leaving an estate valued at £11,369 14s 1d.⁶⁴

3a) Alfred Edmeades jnr (1860-1930)

Alfred Edmeades snr was succeeded at Simonds & Co and then the Winchester Brewery Co by his son Alfred jnr, who had been born in Westbury, Tasmania, in February 1860. Like his father, Alfred jnr became head brewer - 'An interesting incident took place last night at the counting-house of Messrs. Simonds and Co., brewers of this city, the staff, including the agents at Southampton and Portsmouth, also

the clerks and workmen of the above firm, uniting in presenting Mr. Alfred Edmeades, jun., the brewer, with two souvenirs expressive of their esteem and cordial good wishes for his future happiness, and celebration of his approaching marriage'. He also later became the company secretary and then managing director but, in addition to his business life, he was a Justice of the Peace, an Alderman and served as the Mayor of Winchester from 1914 to 1919,⁶⁵ as well as being the Deputy Lieutenant of the County.⁶⁶ He was awarded the C.B.E. for his public service; his daughter Doris (1894-1963) also devoted her life to public service, serving twice as Mayor, in 1952 and 1956.⁶⁷ In the year after his father's death, Alfred joined the board of Messrs Marston, Thompson & Evershed Ltd, of the Albion Brewery, Shobnall Road, Burton upon Trent, when that company acquired the Winchester Brewery Co. Brewing ceased at Winchester in 1927, but bottling continued until 1969 and the premises were used as a Marston's depot until the 1980s.⁶⁸ Alfred jnr retired from business, but remained in public life⁶⁹ until his death in 1930.

4) Robert Edmeades (1836-1906)

Robert Edmeades was a 15 year-old 'shop boy',⁷⁰ in 1851; the next official record we have of him is as a brewer in Margate, Kent,⁷¹ employing three men in 1861, lodging in Princes Street with his wife Emma. Robert had married Emma Warren, the daughter of a brick maker, at St. Peter's

Church, Mile End Old Town, Stepney, in east London, in April of the previous year; the marriage register entry describes the groom as a brewer, of Margate, the son of Thomas Edmeades, also a brewer.⁷²

A newspaper advertisement published in the *Thanet Advertiser* in November 1859⁷³ makes two things apparent; firstly, it would seem that Robert was the junior partner at the brewery in New Street, Margate, and secondly, that the partners had not been there very long. In 1855, among a selection of properties in Margate which were being offered for sale by auction, was the following: - 'All that range of STABLES and BREWHOUSE, on the south side of the said foundry yard, with two coach-houses on the east side, part in the occupation of Mrs Wood, at the yearly rental of £9-9s., and part in hand'.⁷⁴ The 'foundry' referred to was in premises 'on the south side of the New Inn Yard' which would tend to indicate that the defunct brewhouse had been attached to the New Inn in New Street. The New Inn had been owned by William Simmons⁷⁵ brewery in Margate and had passed into the ownership of local brewers Messrs Cobb & Son in 1833.⁷⁶

What is not obvious is who, if anybody, was the senior partner; it could have been Robert's father, Thomas snr, or his older brother, Thomas jnr, either of whom might also have been the mysterious Thomas Edmeades who was in financial difficulties in East London nine years previously. If it was Thomas snr, then he would certainly have been the senior partner, if only in age. If it was Thomas jnr, then why not style the firm 'Edmeades Brothers'? Whoever it was, he withdrew from the firm when the partnership was dissolved in November 1860⁷⁷ and we have seen that Thomas jnr had sailed for Australia by April 1861.

The enterprise, and its 'first-rate porter, equal to any imported',⁷⁸ did not long survive the breakup; by September 1863, Robert and his family had moved on from Margate. The *Kentish Gazette* reported the death 'at the Barley Mow Brewery, Hoxton, of the wife of Mr. Robert Edmeades, late of Margate'.⁷⁹ This brewery was at the southern end of Whitmore Road, Hoxton, near the Whitmore's Head, an old coaching inn. The brewery, of three quarters brew length, was offered for rent, or the plant for sale, in August 1866,⁸⁰ interested parties were asked to contact Mr Edmunds(sic) at the brewery.

Robert married again in June 1868, to Anna Rumsey, a widow; she had been born in Farnham, Surrey, the daughter of Charles Waterman, a hop grower.⁸¹ Perhaps Robert had met her through trade contact with her father. Robert, who was still a brewer, although now living at 229 Camberwell New Road, Surrey,⁸² would no doubt have purchased Farnham

White Bine hops, renowned for their delicacy of colour and much used at this time for the brewing of pale ales.⁸³ At the time of the 1871 census,⁸⁴ Anna Edmeades was living at 73 East Street, Farnham, although Robert does not appear to have been there at the time. She describes herself as the head of the family and a 'brewers' wife'; with her in the household were her daughter by her first husband and Robert's son and daughter by his first wife, as well as Anna's widowed mother. As to the question of where her husband was, it has not been possible to locate him in the census; he may have been travelling, or in temporary accommodation, possibly in Poole, Dorset. Robert and Anna's first child, Thomas Waterman Edmeades, was born in 1872 in Poole, where Robert was then the head brewer at the Dolphin Brewery of Messrs Millns & Marston. Their second child, Sarah Matilda, was born at the brewery in March 1875.⁸⁵ By the following year Robert was contemplating a move to Trowbridge, Wiltshire; the *Southern Times & Dorset County Herald* reported that 'Last week Mr. Robert Edmeades, who had been for several years employed as manager at Messrs. Millns and Marston's (the Dolphin) Brewery, was presented by the staff and employees at that establishment with a handsome plated tankard as a mark of their esteem. Mr. Edmeades has been appointed to manage a brewery at Trowbridge'.⁸⁶ However, notwithstanding the above, another child was born in Poole in 1879 and in 1881 Robert was a 'Brewer (managing)', living in Market Street (now Market Close), Poole.⁸⁷

John Taylor Marston (1812-99),⁸⁸ who had become the sole proprietor of the Dolphin brewery in 1877,⁸⁹ was a common brewer and merchant from Market Deeping, Lincolnshire,⁹⁰ and as far as is known, never lived in Poole. However, his son, Charles Taylor Marston (1850-92), certainly did; he married Martha Twigge at the parish church, Longfleet,⁹¹ in June 1874, at which time he described himself as a brewer.⁹²

Robert Edmeades lost his second wife in August 1881,⁹³ and at about this time his parents moved down from Bexleyheath to live with him. We have seen that his father, Thomas snr, the miller turned brewer, died in Poole in November 1882; Thomas snr's wife, Sarah, had only pre-deceased him by some nine months and they are both buried in the graveyard of St. James church in Poole.⁹⁴ Robert, after these losses, married again in June 1883. Here arises another possible brewing link to the Edmeades family; on the certificate of Henry's marriage to Matilda Leversuch,⁹⁵ the occupation of her father, Thomas Leversuch, is given as 'Brewer' as is that of Robert's father. However, when Thomas Leversuch married Matilda's mother in Woodford, Wiltshire, in 1844, his occupation was given as 'Carpenter',⁹⁶ likewise when his daughter Ann married in 1868.⁹⁷ Apart from the register entry, there seems no evidence that Thomas Leversuch ever

forsook carpentry for brewing. Perhaps the entry was merely a slip of the pen?

There is some evidence that Robert may have visited relatives in Australia in 1884,⁹⁸ but on the night of 5 April 1891 he was lodging in Gold Street, Saffron Walden, Essex in the home of William Weedon, a retired grocer.⁹⁹ Robert was still a 'Brewer's manager', but whether he was just visiting Saffron Walden or was working at one of the breweries¹⁰⁰ in the town is not known. It has not proved possible to locate his wife in the same census. Ten years later, the Edmeades family were living in Addington Road, Reading, Berkshire.¹⁰¹ Robert was still a brewer, although no longer described as 'managing' but as merely a worker. So far, no information has emerged as to which of the Reading breweries¹⁰² made use of his services. Robert passed away on 16 February 1906 at Oxford Road, Reading.¹⁰³

4a) Robert Edmeades jnr (1861-1923)

Born in Margate, Kent,¹⁰⁴ Robert jnr was not a brewer, but he bears mention here because he sailed for Australia on 22 January 1878, aged just seventeen, aboard the ship Chimborazo, arriving at Port Adelaide on 9 March.¹⁰⁵ Ostensibly he went to join his uncle Henry in order to learn the brewing trade.¹⁰⁶ Young Robert had travelled alone, but in the previous year Robert's uncle Henry, already in South Australia, had applied for, and been granted, a certificate of free immigration for his brother Robert's entire family.¹⁰⁷ However, as we have seen above, most of the family were in Poole by 1879. Robert jnr, for whatever reason, decided not to go into brewing with Uncle Henry; he moved on to New Zealand.¹⁰⁸ He worked all his life as a grocer and, like the rest of his family, was a religious man. However, his calling was not Wesleyan Methodism; he became a founder member and a pillar of the Petone Baptist Church. Robert jnr was fatally injured in a motor accident in March 1923.¹⁰⁹ His only son, Thomas Henry Edmeades, (b.1897) was a civil servant; he died of tuberculosis in 1923, shortly after his father.

5) Henry Edmeades (1837-1938)

Henry had a long career in brewing; we have seen that his brother Alfred had emigrated to Australia in 1855 and Henry, who arrived in Sydney in 1857, joined him at his brewery at Westbury, Tasmania. After working for a short time with his brother, Henry took a brewing position at Latrobe, on the Mersey River in northern Tasmania, early in 1858.¹¹⁰ He returned to Westbury after a few years, then held the licence for the brewery there from 1862. By 1864 Henry had moved on to the Albion Brewery¹¹¹ at Te Aro, Wellington, New

Zealand, and was listed as living in Tory Street in 1866-67.¹¹² but that business failed in 1870. 'Some excitement was caused in commercial circles by the announcement of the suspension of Mr Henry Edmeades, of the Te Aro Brewery, and the seizure of the plant, &c, under bill of sale. The liabilities amount to about £12,000, of which £5,000 is understood to be secured. The greater portion of the loss will fall on Wellington firms, Melbourne houses being represented to the extent of about £1,000, a Nelson firm for a few hundreds, and a Dunedin one for a small amount'.¹¹³ The *Wairarapa Daily Times*,¹¹⁴ quoting the *Carterton Observer*, carried an interesting piece in 1905, stating that a carpenter, whilst carrying out repairs to a house in Greytown, had discovered a rat's nest, part of which was composed of old invoices. 'One was dated 1867 and was an invoice for ale forwarded to the Rising Sun Hotel, John Fuller, proprietor, by H. Edmeades, brewer, of Wellington. In those days Greytown was the centre of the Wairarapa coaching system and the Rising Sun the most important stopping place in the whole district. Harry Edmeades was a name as familiar as household words...' Further, the piece states that 'It recalls, too, the first brewery in Greytown, run by Dan Edmeades in a small slab *whare*¹¹⁵ in West-street, on property now owned by an ardent prohibitionist!' Dan Edmeades, as we shall see in 7) below, was Henry's younger brother.

In the year after the above invoice, the *Wellington Independent* contained a piece which throws some interesting light upon the styles of beer that Henry was brewing at Te Aro. 'COLONIAL BREWS. - Now that people are beginning to economise owing to the hard times, it is noteworthy that a considerable and marked change has taken place in the drinking customs of the province. Two years ago, a very large amount of imported ale in bulk was consumed in Wellington; whereas now the colonial brews have almost entirely driven them out of the market. This is a satisfactory circumstance, for more than one reason. In the first place, a large amount of ales sent out to the colonies, particularly some of the Otago importations from home, was the veriest trash, distasteful to the palate and cold to the stomach. Moreover, good imported ale, such as Bass's No. 3, is expensive, and retailers usually prefer to sell cheaper and therefore inferior brands. At the present moment there is excellent ale brewed by Mr. Edmeades which, in the opinion of competent judges, is equal to any of the best English brands, while its price is such as to meet the times and the pockets of the public. Mr. Edmeades brews two kinds of ale, the Wellington No. 1, which closely resembles the seven-guinea ale of Messrs. Young & Co., the celebrated East County Brewers, in Scotland.¹¹⁶ It is full bodied, mellow, strong, and slightly sweet. His other ale is lighter, and has more of the hop flavour, but it is also excellent, and will possibly suit those whose digestion is weak better than the



Figure 3. Beer label issued by Messrs. Strutton & Trapmann between 1876 and 1883. Victorian Beer Label Collectors Society.

other. We were recently through the Albion brewery, and inspected his plant and cellarge, which are complete and perfect of their kind. It will be noticed from recent advertisements, that Mr. Edmeades has induced the publicans to purvey threepenny drinks; and the “threepenny” being excellent, has of late had a vastly increased sale.¹¹⁷ It would seem that Henry was a good self-publicist; this would not be the last time that he would entertain a newspaper correspondent with a pint or two!

Henry had married while he was in Westbury, Tasmania, to Charlotte Elizabeth Kemp, of an immigrant Methodist family, having been born in Milton-next-Gravesend, Kent, in 1843.¹¹⁸ They had a son in Westbury, and then a daughter and two more sons in Wellington. However, Henry’s family life began to turn to tragedy; their son Charles Leonard died, aged just five months, in 1869 and then his wife and their new-born daughter, Adeline Elizabeth, both died in February 1872. After the collapse of his business and the deaths of his wife and children, Henry sold up and returned to the UK.

Mr. R.J. Duncan has received instruction from Mr. Henry Edmeades, who is about leaving for England, to sell by auction, on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 12 o’clock noon, sharp, at his residence in Tory Street, near the Albion Brewery, the whole of his Household Furniture, without the slightest reserve. Terms cash.¹¹⁹

Henry married again while he was back in the mother country, to Anne Wheatley Kirk, in Manchester in October 1873.¹²⁰ He gave his occupation as a ‘Gentleman’, not a brewer, and stated that his father was ‘Thomas Edmeades, Gentleman’.¹²¹ This might indicate that Thomas Edmeades snr had retired from trade at this time, being 74 years of age, indeed there is a belief among Edmeades descendants that he had retired after an accident.¹²²

Henry sailed to Australia again in 1876, with his new wife and another child, this time to Adelaide to re-open the defunct Anchor Brewery in Morphett Street.¹²³ In the following year a warrant was issued for the arrest of an American, Henry Rosselle, for embezzlement from the business.¹²⁴ Rosselle was soon arrested in Victoria and sentenced to three months hard labour.¹²⁵ Newspaper reports¹²⁶ in 1880 provide us with a ‘snapshot’ of Henry’s new venture, stating that

Mr H. Edmeades is the proprietor, and he has been gradually increasing his operations, having in June last added cordial making to the brewing of ales and porter. [The reporter goes on to tell us that] Mr. Edmeades’ special line of trade is in bottled ales and porters for private families, and, therefore, his brewing operations are not on the same extensive scale as those of the big city establishments that supply the public-houses. Mr. Edmeades brews on an average about 600 gallons every other day, using, as he

informs us, nothing but hops of the best quality, good malt and crystal sugar. His brewing plant is very compact, and well suited to the requirements of the trade, and his cellarage is extensive enough to hold some thousands of dozens of the bottled beers. There is the usual apparatus for brewing, for cooling rapidly with refrigerators, and working the ale in casks until it reaches the bottling and corking machine. The quality of the ale, judging by the samples submitted, is excellent, and as it is sent out in kegs and jars of two gallons each, as well as in quart and pint bottles, it is easy to understand how there is a great run on the article, especially during the hot days of summer. [However, the anonymous reporter did not seem as keen on Henry's porter, damning it with faint praise.] The porter is also very good as a colonial production, but we must admit to a preference for the "bulldog" or "pig"¹²⁷ whenever 'tis obtainable. Mr. Edmeades, however, means to make a speciality of his porter, and is confident that if he cannot out rival Guinness, he can at least produce a stout that shall to some extent supersede the use of the imported beverage.' [Neither was the writer impressed with the premises, stating that they had] done duty for many years as a brewery of moderate size, and therefore (had) no claims to anything architectural [going on to say that the site, fronting onto Morphett Street, was an extensive and valuable one that would permit] the erection at some future day of a more imposing structure.

Henry's business was registered as H. Edmeades & Co. Ltd. in 1881 and the company purchased the Kangaroo Brewery at Hindmarsh¹²⁸ in 1883; the partnership of Messrs Strutton and Trapmann had re-opened the long defunct Kangaroo brewery in 1876, Trapmann retired in 1882 and Strutton sold out to Henry Edmeades.¹²⁹

The Anchor Brewery ceased production at this time although it continued to be used for bottling;¹³⁰ however, the move did not prove to be a commercial success. In October 1883 Henry's assistant brewer fell into an open copper of boiling wort at the Kangaroo Brewery; he was severely scalded and died from his injuries the following day.¹³¹ The jury at the subsequent inquest returned a verdict of accidental death, but offered the opinion that the premises were unsafe for carrying on the business of brewing. Early in 1884, Henry's property was assigned to his creditors and the business forced into liquidation. The company's properties, comprising the two breweries and two freehold, one leasehold, and two tied hotels, were auctioned in December 1884.

Henry was now forced to look for a job and he found employment in Sydney as the managing brewer of the Pymont Brewery, on the corner of Union and Murray Streets.¹³² This concern had been newly opened in 1880 by William Henry Felmingham, to produce beer comparable to the imported pale ales of Messrs Alsopp and Bass ... 'As colonial beers go, that made at the Pymont Brewery is above the average, and it would be curious if it were not so, seeing that only

malt, hops, sugar, and water are its ingredients, and that a brewer of large colonial experience superintends the manufacture'.¹³³ During his time in Sydney, Henry was living in Pymont Bridge Road, Glebe.¹³⁴ He did not stay there long; in 1885 he bought the Victoria Flour Mill at Inverell and duly started a brewery there,¹³⁵ but with no more success. Brewing ceased when his property was once more assigned in September 1886. Henry now moved north to Queensland, and in 1887 he attempted to establish the Ipswich Brewing and Bottling Co. Ltd. In the prospectus he stated that Ipswich¹³⁶ with a population of nearly 10,000, was the largest town he had seen without a brewery.¹³⁷ However, financial support was not forthcoming and the project failed.¹³⁸ Henry was then in business as a bottler for a while in Roma Street, Brisbane, where he was joined by E.F. Wright. The pair moved to Spring Hill, where they added brewing to their activities in 1889. Henry bought out Wright's interest in 1890, but the business failed due to Henry's illness.¹³⁹

Henry became the brewer at the Kent Brewery, Rockhampton, Queensland, in 1892, replacing William Jones Humphreys, who was the brewer when a detailed account of the Kent Brewery, its plant and operation, was published in 1889.¹⁴⁰ Henry had left the Kent Brewery by May 1894, when Mr T.R. West was the brewer.¹⁴¹ By 1896, Henry had moved to Western Australia to take the position of brewer at Gustavus Luber's newly-opened Eclipse Brewery on Fitzgerald Terrace, Northam. In April 1897 Luber sold the Eclipse brewery to a Perth syndicate¹⁴² although Henry remained as the brewer. Henry acquired the company outright in July 1901.

A newspaper report in December 1906 stated that a company, to be known as the Avon Brewery Ltd., was to be floated and that

a provisional agreement had been made between Mr. T.A. Stremple, as manager of the proposed company, and Mr. H. Edmeades, the proprietor of the Eclipse Brewery, for the purchase of the brewery, together with its tied trade, etc. The intention is to build a new and larger brewery on a suitable site, and to equip it so that the present business may be greatly increased. Mr. Stremple has had a very long experience in the brewing business. He was with the South Australian Brewing Company at Broken Hill and Laura, and was for eight years manager at Hannan's Brewery at Kalgoorlie. During that time the output of the brewery increased from 20 hogsheads per week to 550.¹⁴³

The report further stated that 'It is understood that Mr. Edmeades will retain a considerable interest in the new company.' When a shareholders meeting was held in February 1907, the name of the new company had become the Northam Brewery & Refrigerating Co. Ltd.¹⁴⁴ and in June Theodore Alfred Stremple, secretary, and Alfred Deacon, brewer, were granted



Figure 4. Red Band Ale advertisement, the brand remained popular long after William Daniel Edmeades' involvement. Railway Studios, Maurice Poulton [?], c1950, Archives New Zealand, Wikimedia Commons.

'two gallon licenses' for premises on York Road, to be used as a brewery'.¹⁴⁵ These premises became the Avon Brewery and it is believed that the Eclipse Brewery ceased brewing in 1909, although it was still listed in a directory in 1910.¹⁴⁶ It is not known whether Henry Edmeades did indeed retain an interest in the new company, certainly he was not elected as a director at the shareholders meeting in February 1907.

Henry probably took this opportunity to retire to Hammersley Road, Subiaco, after a long brewing career, perhaps typified by the fact that his brewing ability seems to have overshadowed his business acumen. He was well loved in his locality, always keeping sweets in his pocket for the children, and pupils from the Subiaco State School visited his house upon his 100th birthday to sing him two of his favourite hymns and a number of secular songs.¹⁴⁷ Henry passed away on 7 April 1938 after a short illness.

5a) Alexander Edmeades (1875-1960)

Henry's son Alexander was born in Chorlton, Lancashire, prior to his father's return to Australia with his second wife. Alexander presumably trained as a brewer with his father, he became the brewer at the Federal Brewery in Kalgoorlie, Western Australia in 1898.¹⁴⁸ Frank Whitfield's Federal Brewery had been completed in 1897; Deutsher states that 'The difficulties of producing palatable beer, particularly in

the hot dry regions of the eastern goldfields, proved far greater than Whitfield had anticipated, and after many anxious months both his health and the brewery failed'.¹⁴⁹ It is not known whether Alexander stayed on to brew for Whitfield's successors, the Wilkie brothers, but by June 1899 the brewer at the now-renamed Shamrock Brewery was John Cocks.¹⁵⁰ Alexander was certainly back in Northam by 1910, when he was listed as a brewer, presumably for his father, in a directory.¹⁵¹ However, he does not seem to have remained in the trade; by 1916 he was a 'produce merchant' in Northam¹⁵² and nine years later, an 'agent' in Subiaco.¹⁵³ In 1930 he was adjudged bankrupt, at which time he was living at thirty Keighley Road in Subiaco.¹⁵⁴ Alexander died in Perth in 1960.

6) George Edmeades (1839-1919)

George has proved something of an enigma; apart from his 1841 census entry,¹⁵⁵ in which he is shown as a baby, having been born in Rotherhithe, Surrey, in 1839, and in 1851,¹⁵⁶ when he is aged eleven, I have been unable to find any further references to him in the British Isles. However, by 1870 he was in New Zealand and although he was not a brewer, he was engaged in an 'allied trade', being the proprietor of the Wellington Cooperage. No evidence has been found of a marriage or offspring for George; he died in 1919 and was buried at Purewa Cemetery, Auckland on 15 Octo-

ber, his last address was given as Shelley(sic) Beach Road, Auckland.¹⁵⁷

7) William Daniel Edmeades (1841-1911)

Thomas snr and Sarah's youngest son was a brewer and like many of his relatives he set off for the antipodes. He married in Greytown, in the Wairarapa, north of Wellington, New Zealand, in 1869; at this time, he was a brewer and wine and spirit merchant, proprietor of the Hope Brewery.¹⁵⁸ By 1880 William was living in Murphy Street in Thorndon, Wellington,¹⁵⁹ and in 1905 he had moved around the corner to sixteen Turnbull Street.¹⁶⁰ This information tells us that he was almost certainly working at the Beehive Brewery of John and William Staples, which had been established in 1866¹⁶¹ in Murphy Street, opposite Turnbull Street.

The Staples family had emigrated from England in 1842 and between 1856 and 1866 had established and operated the Motueka Brewery before moving to Thorndon.¹⁶² The operation was registered as a limited liability company in 1899 with a capital of £50,000 and it must be assumed that William Daniel Edmeades played some part in the success of Staples' 'Red Band' ales. Staples Ltd. became a part of New Zealand Breweries Ltd. in 1923, the second largest of the ten brewery companies involved in the merger, and brewing continued on the Thorndon site until 1988 when the newly-formed Lion Nathan¹⁶³ concentrated its brewing in Auckland and Christchurch. Most of the buildings on the site have been demolished, although a fine red brick brewhouse tower of 1915 remains.¹⁶⁴ This brewhouse, protected as a Historic Place – Category 1, now forms part of a New World supermarket, opened in 1998. William Daniel Edmeades did not live to see the erection of the new brewhouse; he passed away at twenty-four Turnbull Street on 5 May 1911; he was buried at Karori Cemetery, Wellington, leaving an estate valued at £2,984.¹⁶⁵

However, notwithstanding the above, it is possible that Dan Edmeades brewed elsewhere in the land of the long white cloud in the 1890s. A newspaper announcement¹⁶⁶ in May 1894 by James Paul, who had for thirty years been the proprietor of the Egmont Brewery,¹⁶⁷ in New Plymouth¹⁶⁸ stated that 'I have much pleasure in intimating that having secured the services of Mr Edmeades, a thoroughly experienced and practical brewer of many years standing in England and the Colonies; and as the Ales I am now turning out will bear favourable comparison with any in New Zealand, I hope still further to merit favours, and prevent the money being sent out of the district.' Or was this another brewing Edmeades, yet to be identified?

Conclusion

It is in the nature of historical research that it will inevitably answer some questions while posing more questions to replace them. Such is the case with the Edmeades family; all of the above leaves a number of questions unanswered. Firstly, having established that Thomas Edmeades snr was initially a miller, we must ask what made him forsake milling to become a brewer? That he did so is clear, but not the reason; perhaps he was prescient enough to realise that steam flour mills would undermine the profitability of traditional water and wind mills. The first steam flour mill in the British Isles was the Albion Mill in Bermondsey which was operational by 1786.¹⁶⁹ It was promoted by Matthew Boulton, who was the partner of James Watt in the manufacture of rotative steam engines. Mumford's Flour Mills, on Deptford Creek, followed in 1790 and by the 1830s Thomas surely have been aware of the effect that cheaper steam-milled flour was having upon his livelihood. Whatever his rationale, his decision was to have far-reaching effects upon his descendants.

Secondly, who was the Thomas Edmeades who was in financial difficulties in 1850? The references to brewing in Peckham and the fact that Thomas snr lived there would seem to indicate that it was him. If this was the case, then no memory of bankruptcy or debtor's prison seems to have passed down to his surviving descendants around the world. Perhaps this can be forgiven in a family which seems to have held deeply religious beliefs. There again, it cannot be ruled out that the debtor may have been his eldest son; the 'shame factor' would also apply, perhaps more so because we have seen that he later became a Methodist minister. Which brings us to the question of whether it was Thomas snr or jnr who was in partnership with Robert in Margate in 1859-60. My own feeling is that it was Thomas jnr, based upon little but the fact that the date of his return from the colonies, the partnership being dissolved in 1860, and the fact that he sailed again for Australia in 1861, seem to neatly bracket the period of operation of the New Street brewery. The trading name used – T. & R. Edmeades – provides no clue; if Robert's partner was his father, then why not Thomas Edmeades & Son? If his partner was his brother, then why not Edmeades Brothers? Either of these would have answered our question.

Thirdly, who was the Mr Edmeades who so improved the quality of James Paul's ales in New Plymouth? With so many points still unclear, the author would be pleased to hear from anyone who might have further information about the Edmeades family and their careers as brewers, or indeed about any other brewing Edmeades of whom he may be unaware.

Acknowledgements

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2. Deutsher, K.M. (2012) *The Breweries of Australia, A History*. Glebe, NSW: Beer and Brewer Media.
3. Carley, J. (1982) *The Meopham Edmeades*. Meopham, Kent: , Meopham Historical Society, p.25. Thomas Edmeades (1761-1832) referred to himself in his will, dated 6 October 1831, as Thomas Edmeades the Elder.
4. Gravestone inscription, St. James churchyard, Poole, Dorset.
5. Freereg.org.uk/search_records/58184572e93790ec8b0c0b66
6. England, Select Marriages, 1538-1973, Ancestry.co.uk
7. A maker of new shoes and boots.
8. UK, Register of Duties Paid for Apprentices' Indentures, 1710-1811, p.202, October 1795, Public Record Office, IR1/67
9. Robert was later a solicitor in Sheerness, on the Isle of Sheppey in Kent, where his father (Thomas the elder) later lived and owned land, Carley, J. (1982) op. cit., p.25.
10. UK, Articles of Clerkship, 1756-1874, Ancestry.co.uk
11. John Lough was the Curate of Milton-next-Sittingbourne (now Milton Regis) and Iwade; he was Vicar of Sittingbourne from 1817 until his death in 1826. He ran a Latin grammar school at number sixty-eight High Street, Milton Regis, from at least 1783; the schoolroom survives largely intact at the back of the property.
12. Family papers, Frederick Bestall, grandson of Alfred Edmeades snr.
13. Canterbury Marriage Licences, 1810-37, Vol.35, Ancestry.co.uk
14. Stubbs, B.J. (2012) *A Brewing Life: Henry Edmeades (1837-1938)*, brewsnews.com.au/2012/08/07/
15. Folkestone, Buckland and Capel-le-Ferne Wesleyan Methodist baptismal register, 1828, Ancestry.co.uk
16. Family papers, Frederick Bestall, grandson of Alfred Edmeades snr.
17. catalogue.millsarchive.org/kent
18. *Morning Chronicle*, 9 January 1833, British Newspaper Archive.
19. Carley, J. (1982) op. cit., p.25.
20. Chilham is a parish six miles south-west of Canterbury.
21. There are a number of places of this name in Kent. However, as Charles was baptised in Sittingbourne on Christmas Day, 1831, and in light of the poem quoted above, then this would seem to have been Milton Regis, where Thomas received his schooling.
22. Kingston is a parish five miles south-east of Canterbury.
23. catalogue.millsarchive.org
24. Watch it here – www.youtube.com/watch?v=2DF2IVrP414
25. Carley, J. (1982) op. cit., pp.26-7.
26. HO107/1064. Folio 11, p.21.
27. Census enumerator's schedule, 1841, HO f1064/11, p.2.
28. Brown, M. (2015) *London Brewed*. New Ash Green, Kent: Brewery History Society, p.324.
29. HO107/1581, folio and page number not legible on microfilm.
30. British Newspaper Archive.
31. Issue 21097, p.1475, thegazette.co.uk
32. Brown, M. (2015) op. cit., p.290.
33. ibid, p.225, Brown states that a partnership between Henry Andrews and Charles Twining was bankrupt in 1843 at the Hope Brewery at 169/171 Hight Street, Peckham.
34. HO107/1581, folio and page number not legible on microfilm.
35. Family history researcher, descendant of Robert Edmeades (1836-1906), New Zealand.
36. National Probate Calendar, 1883, p330, Ancestry.co.uk
37. *Kentish Mercury*, 6 May 1854, British Newspaper Archive.
38. Victoria, Australia, Assisted and Unassisted Passenger Lists, 1839-1923, Ancestry.co.uk
39. Thomas jnr's career details from an obituary of his widow, Mary A Edmeades. *The Register*, Adelaide, South Australia, 27 December 1919, State Library of South Australia.
40. Obituary, *The Age*, Adelaide, South Australia, 13 December 1940. Thomas Alfred Edmeades (1857-1940) was a career banker, rising to the position of Chief Inspector of Branches of the National Bank of Australasia.
41. HO107/1581, folio and page number not legible on microfilm.
42. 1861 census, RG9/466, folio 60, p.9.
43. 1881 census, RG11/627, folio 65, p.12.
44. 1901 census, RG13/552, folio 44, p.18.
45. 1891 census, RG12/637, folio 159, p.33.
46. National Probate Calendar, 1903, p.13.
47. Stubbs, B.J. (2013) *Very Good Beer and Ale: Breweries and Brewers of Tasmania, 1820s to 1930s*, Lismore, NSW: Tankard Books, p.229.
48. To Rebecca Smith, 14 May 1857, Westbury, Tasmania, Australia Marriage Index 1788-1950, Ancestry.co.uk
49. Matilda, 1858, and Alfred, 1860, Australia Birth Index, 1788-1922, Ancestry.co.uk
50. Birthplace of daughter Rebecca, 1864, and Ada, 1866, freebmd.org.uk
51. Barber, N., Brown, M., & Smith, K. (2005) *A Century of British Brewers, Plus, 1890 to 2004*. New Ash Green, Kent: Brewery History Society, p.103.
52. Another daughter, Rose, was born in Winchester in the summer of 1870: 1871 census, RG10/1212, folio 62, p.48
53. M.P. for Winchester, and Brewer, 1881 census, RG11/1216. Folio 57, p.28, Ancestry.co.uk
- Edmeades snr.

55. Baptismal Register, St Brides Fleet Street, Ancestry.co.uk
56. Stated occupation and abode at the time of the birth of his son, John Snow Moss, Baptismal Register, St Paul, Herne Hill, 1860, p.40, Ancestry.co.uk
57. 1880-85 and 1887-92.
58. *Southern Echo*, 31 October 1892, British Newspaper Archive.
59. Among them the Titchfield Bry in 1850, the Eversley Bry in 1854, the Theale Bry in 1855, the Castle Bry, Lewes, and the Mill Lane Bry, Reading in 1856, the Basingstoke Bry and the Marlborough Bry in 1857, and the Southgate Street Bry, Winchester, in 1860, sales columns, various newspapers, British Newspaper Archive.
60. James Simonds is listed as a brewer in the 1851 census (HO107/1674, folio 138, p.1), aged 60 and born in Reading, Berkshire. He is listed as a wholesale brewer and maltster in Hyde Street in Gilmour's *Winchester Directory* in 1854. He died 28 February 1858, leaving effects valued at under £600 (National Probate Calendar, 1858, p.134). James was the brother of the Henry and George Simonds, brewers, of Bridge Street, Reading.
61. Application for provisional license for a newly built pub, the Vauxhall, Leigh Road, Eastleigh, *Hampshire Advertiser*, 18 August 1894, British Newspaper Archive.
62. National Probate Calendar, 1905, p.370. John Snow Moss was the Chairman of the Winchester Bry Co. Ltd. at the time of his own death in 1913 (*West Sussex Gazette*, 18 September 1913, British Newspaper Archive). Arthur Edmund Moss remained associated with the company; he died at his home, Leygore Manor, Northleach, Gloucestershire, in January 1943 (*Western Daily Press*, 28 May 1943, British Newspaper Archive).
63. 1901 census, RG13/1104, folio 44, p.21.
64. National Probate Calendar, 1922, p.173, Ancestry.co.uk
65. *Portsmouth Evening News*, 21 June 1930, British Newspaper Archive.
66. Carley, J. (1982) op. cit., p.29.
67. *ibid*, p.25. winchester.gov.uk/councillors-committees/mayor-of-winchester/past-mayors
68. Barber, N., Brown, M., & Smith, K. (2005) op. cit., p.50.
69. He was chairman of the Hampshire & Isle of Wight Agricultural Wages Committee in 1928, at which time he was referred to as 'Mr. Alfred Edmeades, O.B.E., D.L.' *Western Gazette*, 11 May 1928, British Newspaper Archive.
70. HO107/1581, folio and page number not legible on microfilm.
71. 1861 census, RG9/535, folio 92, p.18.
72. London, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, Ancestry.co.uk
73. *Thanet Advertiser*, November 1859, British Newspaper Archive. Note the advertisement immediately below that of T & R Edmeades; Jesse Pullen was from Chilham and was Robert Edmeades' cousin. He was actually the proprietor of the *Thanet Advertiser*.
74. *Dover Telegraph*, 4 August 1855, British Newspaper
75. Moynihan, P. (2019) op. cit., p.240.
76. dover-kent.com/Pubs/New-Inn-Margate.html
77. *London Gazette*, 20 November 1860, p.4383, thegazette.co.uk
78. Imported, in this case, meaning imported into the Isle of Thanet from London.
79. 15 September 1863, British Newspaper Archive.
80. Brown, M. (2015) op. cit., p.169.
81. Marriage Register, Emmanuel Church, Camberwell, 20 June 1868, Ancestry.co.uk
82. *ibid*.
83. Wray, E. (2012) 'The Farnham Whitebine Hop', *Brewery History*. Number 147, pp.17-22.
84. RG10/821, folio 48, p.16.
85. *Western Gazette*, 12 March 1875, British Newspaper Archive.
86. 27 May 1876, British Newspaper Archive.
87. 1881 census, RG11/2095, folio 25, p.1.
88. So far as I have been able to establish, John Taylor Marston was not related to the John Marston who established a brewery in Horninglow, Burton upon Trent, in 1834.
89. *London Gazette*, March 16 1877.
90. 1851 census, HO107/2095, folio 686, p.13.
91. Longfleet is a parish in Poole, Dorset.
92. Dorset, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, Dorset Record Office, PE/LOF:RE2/1.
93. freebmd.org.uk
94. Dorset, England, Church of England Deaths and Burials, 1813-2010, Ancestry.co.uk
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96. Wiltshire, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754-1916, Ancestry.co.uk
97. *ibid*.
98. Newspaper notice, Brisbane, Queensland, 'Edmeades, ship Harbinger, will friends of Mr. Robert Edmeades, of Poole, kindly call or leave their address at the Launceston Hotel for Mr C. S. Millar, Sydney.' Unattributed attachment to Murch/Edmeades family tree, Ancestry.co.uk
99. 1891 census, RG12/1433, folio 26, p.4
100. William H. Day's Castle Brewery was at seventeen Gold Street, Saffron Walden. Barber, N., Brown, M., & Smith, K. (2005) op. cit.
101. 1901 census, RG13/1150, folio 106, p.12.
102. Blandy Hawkins & Co, Castle Brewery; James Dymore & Sons, Royal Albert Brewery; Fergusons Ltd., Angel Brewery; S. H. Higgs Ltd, Lion Brewery; H. & G. Simonds Ltd, Bridge Street.
103. *Hampshire Chronicle*, 24 February, 1906, British Newspaper Archive.
104. Birth announcement, *Thanet Advertiser*, 24 August 1861, British Newspaper Archive.
105. Victoria, Australia, Assisted and Unassisted Passenger Lists, 1878, Public Record Office of Victoria.
106. *The Edmeades Family of New Zealand*, edmeades.weebly.com
107. Government of South Australia Attorney-General's Dept., Document GRG 7/40, *Monthly Schedule of Free Immigration*

- Certificates, 1876-77*, certificate number 438, applicant – Henry Edmeades, nominees – infant (-), Anna (17), Anna (39), Emma (14), Robert (41), Robert (16) and Thomas (6).
108. Family papers, the late Alison Murch Robinson, great-granddaughter of Robert Edmeades snr.
109. *The Edmeades Family of New Zealand*, Edmeades.weebly.com
110. Stubbs, B.J. (2013) op. cit., pp.229-30, 251.
111. *Evening Post*, Wellington, 14 February 1868, en.geneanet.org/fonds/bibliotheque
112. *Stevens and Bartholomew's New Zealand Directory*, enzb.auckland.ac.nz
113. *Wanganui Herald*, 11 November 1870, New Zealand Archives.
114. 3 November 1905, paperpast.natlib.govt.nz
115. A Māori (te reo) word, meaning hut or house.
116. John Young & Co., Ladywell Brewery, Fisherrow, Musselburgh, Lothian.
117. *Wellington Independent*, 21st July 1868, paperspast.natlib.govt.nz
118. Baptism register, Princes Street (Independent), Gravesend, Public Record Office, RG4/1110, p.26.
119. *Wellington Evening Post*, 16th March 1872, paper-spast.natlib.govt.nz
120. Marriage Register, Cathedral Parish Church, Manchester, Ancestry.co.uk
121. Some researchers have interpreted the Register entry to read 'Rev'd Thomas Edmeades', which would seem to conflict with his having been a miller and brewer. In my opinion, having examined the handwriting closely, the word interpreted as 'Rev'd' is 'Road', carried over from Henry's address in the box to the left – '58 Clarence Road, Bow, London'.
122. Edmeades family, private papers
123. Deutscher, K.M. (1999) op. cit., p198.
124. *South Australian Police Gazette*, 25th July 1877, National Library of Australia. The Pymont Brewery Co was in liquidation in 1886 and was paying a meagre third dividend of 8d in the £ in November 1887, *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 21st November 1887, National Library of Australia.
125. *ibid*, 26 September 1877.
126. *South Australian Advertiser*, 7 February 1880, *South Australian Chronicle and Weekly Mail*, 14 October 1880, trove.nla.gov.au
127. Popular brands of imported bottled stout.
128. Hindmarsh, now a suburb of Adelaide, was named for John Hindmarsh, the first Governor of South Australia in 1836. In 1809, as a young naval officer in Chatham, Kent, Hindmarsh had married Susanna Edmeades, a cousin of Henry's father, Thomas Edmeades snr. One wonders whether Henry knew of the family connection?
129. Deutscher, K.M. (1999) op. cit., p203; Painter, A. (2012) *Beer Barons or Bankrupts, Early Brewers in South Australia*. Clapham, South Australia: Alison Painter, p104.
130. Deutscher, K.M. (1999) op. cit., p198.
132. Deutscher, K.M. (1999) op. cit., p.65.
131. Stubbs, B.J. (2012) op.cit., brewsnews.com.au/2012/08/07/133. *Sydney Morning Herald*, 5 August 1880, National Library of Australia.
134. *Sands Directory of Sydney and New South Wales*, 1886.
135. Deutscher, K.M. (1999) op. cit., p.44.
136. Ipswich is a town on the Bremer river, west of Brisbane.
137. Deutscher, K.M. (1999) op. cit., p.182.
138. Stubbs, B.J. (2010) *Beer, Mines and Rails, a history of the brewing industry in Queensland to the 1920s*. Lismore, NSW: Tankard Books, p.66.
139. Deutscher, K.M. (1999) op. cit., p.173.
140. *Morning Bulletin*, Rockhampton, 13 February 1889, trove.nla.gov.au; Stubbs, B.J. (2010) op. cit., p.141.
141. *The Capricornian*, Rockhampton, 19th May 1894, trove.nla.gov.au
142. *Northam Advertiser*, 10 April 1897, trove.nla.gov.au
143. *ibid*, 8 December 1906.
144. *ibid*, 6 February, 1907.
145. *ibid*, 5 June 1907.
146. *Western Australia Post Office Directory*, 1910, p.876.
147. *The West Australian*, 8 April 1938, trove.nla.gov.au
148. Stubbs, B.J. (2012) op. cit., brewsnews.com.au/2012/08/07/149. Deutscher, K.M. (1999) op. cit., p.241.
150. *ibid*, p.241.
151. *ibid*, p.238.
152. Northam electoral registers, Ancestry.co.uk
153. Subiaco electoral registers, Ancestry.co.uk
154. *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette*, 16 May 1930, trove.nla.gov.au
155. HO107/1064. Folio 11, p.21.
156. HO107/1581, folio and page number not legible on microfilm.
157. Purewa Cemetery Records, plot number E/047/056, Ancestry.co.uk
158. Listing of brewers in New Zealand, *New Zealand Gazette*, 1869, trove.nla.gov.au
159. Thornden Electoral Register, 1880-81, Ancestry.co.uk
160. Electoral Register, 1905-06, Ancestry.co.uk
161. *The Cyclopaedia of New Zealand*, 1897, Vol.1, p.597.
162. *The Pursuit of Hoppiness – the voice of SOBA*, Winter 2010, p.22.
163. Now owned by Kirin Biru kabushiki gaisha, of Japan, a member of the Mitsubishi Group.
164. wellingtoncityheritage.org.nz/buildings/151-300/224-new-zealand-breweries-brew-tower
165. *Wellington Evening Post*, 8 May 1911.
166. *Taranaki Herald*, 16 May 1894, paperspast.natlib.govt.nz
167. James Paul died in 1906. Incorporated as the Taranaki Brewery and Cordials Ltd. in 1927, cordial production ceased in 1959 and name changed to Taranaki Brewery Ltd in 1969. Dominion Breweries, of Auckland, took over in 1971 and brewing ceased at the Egmont Brewery. Puke Ariki.com, stuff.co.nz
168. New Plymouth is in the Taranaki region, 350km north of Wellington.
169. portcities.org.uk/london