



The articles in this newsletter are purely the responsibility of the authors and are not necessarily the views of the Epsom and Ewell Local and Family History Centre.

At last, the History Centre is Open . . .

The Local History Centre is situated in Ewell Library at Bourne Hall, Spring Street, Ewell KT17 1UF. Because of the Covid-19 pandemic we, like the library, have been closed to visitors since March 2020.

We re-opened on 2nd September 2021 for face-to-face visits

If you are interested in the history of Epsom and Ewell or want to trace your family's history, visit us at the Epsom and Ewell Local and Family History Centre. Our Volunteers will be more than willing to help you

Opening Hours

Tuesdays	10.00 am – 12 noon
Thursdays	2.00 pm – 4.00 pm
Fridays	2.00 pm – 4.00 pm

Please follow the library's conditions regarding social distancing, face-masks etc. For information on Ewell Library and car parking facilities please visit

<https://www.surreycc.gov.uk/libraries/your-library/find-your-nearest/ewell>

We look forward to seeing you and helping you with your enquiries.



*Bourne Hall, Ewell, home of the Epsom & Ewell Local and Family History Centre
Image – Google Earth*

. . . if you cannot visit us, you can send us your local and family history enquiries
by email to EpsomandEwellLHC@yahoo.co.uk

Here's just a few we have received recently:

Seeking a patient at Long Grove Hospital

AQ had a relative who was a patient at the hospital in 1939 and was interested in any information we could provide. We were able to direct the enquirer to a family tree for the relative that someone else had posted on the Family Search website – www.familysearch.org - but advised it should be double-checked for accuracy. We were also able to provide information, memories and pictures about Long Grove. However, we do not hold patient records for the hospital and directed the enquirer to Surrey History Centre whose website states that records are held for Long Grove, St Ebba's, The Manor and West Park Hospitals.



*Entrance to Long Grove Hospital
Image courtesy Bourne Hall Museum*



Preparation at the Grandstand WW2

Death of a WW2 Soldier

KJ sought information of a family member, Victor Teather, who was a private in the Royal Army Medical Corps, who died in suspicious circumstances at The Grandstand on Epsom Downs racecourse in June 1944. We were able to provide quite a lot of information on his history, including where he is buried at the Commonwealth War Graves Commission Cemetery at Brookwood, Woking. KJ has subsequently visited the grave and was able to touch his headstone. We were also able to provide a source for a coroner's report on his death at the Grandstand, which our enquirer has now seen; it gives considerable detail on the private's death. More on this can be seen on our History Explorer site: <https://eehe.org.uk/?p=40874#TeatherVW>

En Route to Australia

AR enquired about an ancestor who was born in Epsom in 1813, lived in South Street and who emigrated to Australia in 1865. We were able to provide birth and marriage information and several census records and a report of the troubled journey to Melbourne aboard the ship 'Venus'. Finally, we found an anecdotal story of why the family emigrated and a link to an 1878 probate record for the ancestor.

En Route to America

LV was interested in information about an ancestor, an Underkeeper at Nonesuch Park, a Quaker who left for America in 1684 and died en route. We were able to provide links to several family trees on the Family Search and Geni websites. We also found a hand-written Will and information on his journey on board the ship 'Elizabeth Ann and Catherine' to America, and details of the colony William Penn had established in America in 1681 that the ancestor was due to join.



Treaty of Penn by Benjamin West



*The Rectory House, Ewell
Courtesy Bourne Hall Museum*

History of a house or two

PL was trying to find out information on a private asylum at Rectory House in Ewell. We were able to provide considerable detail about the owner of the house, Professor James Lucett, the self-styled 'Professor for the Cure of Insane Persons' including an 1822 advertisement in The Times for his asylum and details of his bankruptcy as well as further history on the property and its inhabitants. See more on James Lucett on our website: <https://eehe.org.uk/?p=69614>

AE, another enquirer, was seeking information about a house that her great, great grandfather and family had lived in, as recorded in the 1881 census. Even though the house no longer exists we were able to provide more details about the property, and the annexe to the main house, and the people who lived there, a laundress and coachman.

. . . for more information on Local and Family History don't forget to check our
Epsom & Ewell History Explorer website at <https://eehe.org.uk>

|||||
COMMONWEALTH
WAR GRAVES
|||||



Guided Tours of the Military Graves in Epsom Cemetery

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission is running tours around its site in Ashley Road Cemetery, Epsom and some of the other 83 war graves in the main cemetery.

Come and hear the history of the Commonwealth War Graves site and find out about some of the servicemen and women buried there.

The tours will be on the last Saturday and Sunday of the month between September and October.
There will be two tours on each day – 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. and will last about 90 minutes.

The dates are: Saturday 25th & Sunday 26th of September 2021
 Saturday 30th & Sunday 31st of October 2021
 The 10 a.m. tour for Saturday, 25th September is fully booked

The tours are free but the numbers will be restricted.

Sign up through EventBrite

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/cwgc-tours-epsom-cemetery-tickets-162660833933>

or on the CWGC site in the section headed 'What's Happening Near You'.

<https://www.cwgc.org/our-war-graves-your-history/what-s-happening-near-you/>



or scan the QR Code

The 1921 Census is coming . . . but what next?

Earlier this year we all had to complete a Census return for 2021 and it reminded me that it is 100 years since the 1921 Census and it should soon be available; in fact, it is due to be released in January 2022.

It will be the most informative yet for family historians. It was taken on the 19th June 1921 and records information on almost 38 million individuals: name, age, sex, relationships, birthplace, trade, nationality, number of children, number of living rooms, where a person worked (to *obtain travel information*), whether divorced (*why?*) and for Wales and Scotland whether a person spoke Welsh or Gaelic

Phew! That should give us all plenty to pour over and update our family trees and maybe find some surprises. But what of 1931 and beyond?



Regrettably, the 1931 Census returns, including schedules, enumeration books and plans, were completely destroyed in a fire in Hayes, Middlesex, where the census was being stored.

The 1941 Census was not taken due to World War II.

However, all is not lost. The National Registration Act, 1939, provides a viable census substitute for the 1941 census. It established a National Register “for the issue of identity cards.” This population count took place on the 29th September 1939, and provided information for “all persons in the United Kingdom at the appointed time” and “all persons entering or born in the United Kingdom after that time.” Forty million people were registered. As well as the usual name, age, etc. people were asked about membership of Naval, Military or Air Force Reserves or Auxiliary Forces or of Civil Defence Services or Reserves, which seems a relevant question. The Register is available to view now on *Ancestry*, *Find My Past* and *The Genealogist* websites. It’s also worth remembering that further information on where people lived can be found in the Electoral Registers on-line at *Ancestry* and *Find My Past*.

Sources: <https://www.1921census.org.uk> and <https://www.familysearch.org/blog/en/what-no-british-censuses-for-or/>

Marry’d in Haste

by Meg Bower

We were recently sent an example of an early marriage certificate. Brian Bouchard, a regular contributor to *Lives & Times* and to the *Epsom & Ewell History Explorer* website, came across the document in the course of his research at Surrey History Centre. The format was unfamiliar but then, alerted by the name of the minister, Walter Wyatt, we identified it as the certificate for an ‘*Irregular Marriage*’.

With the Royal coat of arms lending the appearance of legitimacy, the certificate includes the following details:

The name, place of abode and marital status of the bride and groom as well as occupation of the groom:

*William Finch, Carpenter of
Ashted, Batchelor and Ruth
Young, Spinster of Ockley*

Date and place of the
marriage: 2nd March 1741, St
Sepulchre Parish, London

The Minister: Wyatt’s
Notebook (*National
Archives*, ref: RG7/745),
gives the further detail that
this marriage took place at
Ye Bishop’s Head, which we
found was a hostelry that
stood opposite St Sepulchre
Church, City of London.

‘*Irregular*’ marriages,
though valid under Common
Law, did not comply with
ecclesiastical law. They took
place without banns or a



Source: Surrey History Centre, Ref 3073/8/1

licence and required no witnesses or parental consent. They are sometimes called ‘*Clandestine*’ marriages, usually when some element of secrecy was also involved.

Fleet Marriages are the best-known examples of irregular or a clandestine marriage taking place in England, so called because many were conducted in London’s Fleet Prison. When the Marriage Duty Act of 1695 clamped down on such marriages at parochial churches, the clandestine marriage business in the Fleet boomed. The marriages took place in the prison chapel until about 1711, but spilled out into the surrounding area, into ‘marriage shops’ set up in taverns and coffee houses within the ‘*Liberties of the Fleet*’. This short article cannot hope to cover the history and development of irregular marriages in the detail it deserves, nor explain how Lord Hardwicke’s Marriage Act of 1753 brought them to an abrupt end. All of that is set out in this excellent account:

<https://www.familyhistory.co.uk/parish-records/fleet-marriages/>

In the 1740s, it was estimated that around half of all marriages in London took place at or around the Fleet prison – that is approximately 14% of all English weddings at the time. It is thought that clandestine marriages at the Fleet alone numbered more than 6,500 per year. The records show that many of the couples had travelled to London from all corners of the country so, even though your ancestors may have had no apparent London connection, it is well worth checking the ‘*Fleet Registers*’ if there is an elusive marriage in your family tree prior to 1753. (If possible, do check the notebook entry as well because that is more likely to be accurate than the register entry.) I should also point out that these ‘non-parochial’ registers often included more detail than the Anglican parish registers of the same period.

The surviving registers and notebooks are held in The National Archives. RG7 is the collection of registers and notebooks of Clandestine Marriages and Baptisms in the Fleet Prison, King’s Bench Prison, the Mint and the May

Fair Chapel ranging from 1667 to c.1777. Of these, the Fleet registers are the most significant with an estimated 400,000 entries, representing 200,000 weddings. These records are available online at the following subscription websites: *The Genealogist*, *Ancestry* and *FindMyPast*. Happy hunting!

Family research of my great aunt led to WW2 Special Operations

By Linda Jackson

Oftentimes it pays to revisit sparse /difficult sections of your tree periodically to see if anything new has materialised. Taking my own advice, I decided to find out more about my great aunt Maud, specifically about her second husband who she married in 1970 when she was about 75. He was widower Reginald Seymour who, in the 1911 census was described as a 'clerk in a lunatic asylum' at Long Grove Hospital in Epsom and was listed in the Long Grove staff for the 1939 National Register.

Reginald's first wife, Ethel, had at least two sons, the younger being Kenneth Roy Seymour, born 1921, who wound up as a Sergeant in the Special Operations Executive (SOE) during WW2. This was turning out to be more interesting than I thought when I first looked at great aunt Maud, and I decided to dig further.

The Jedburgh project was a joint effort by various Allied entities to parachute teams, known as 'Jeds', into occupied territories to organise local resistance. The teams comprised three personnel – for example, a British officer, a Free French officer and a wireless operator. Sergeant Kenneth Seymour was the wireless operator for team 'Jacob', commanded by Captain Victor Gough; the other officer was a Frenchman, Guy Baraud. The teams were uniformed, in the hope that, if captured, they would be treated properly as prisoners of war, as they should have been.



Team Jacob: Capt. Gough, Lt. Baraud and Sgt. Seymour. Photo courtesy National Archives

Operation Loyton involved a team from the SAS, plus 'Jacob', and it went horribly wrong. On the night of 12/13th August 1944 the SAS personnel and 'Jacob' were parachuted into the Vosges area of Northern France, which is mountainous and near to the German border. Kenneth hurt his ankle in the drop and the wireless set was damaged and unusable, so Gough had to travel back and forth to the SAS position to use their radio. Baraud was killed and Kenneth was captured in a German ambush. Gough mistakenly thought that both his team members were dead and carried on as best he could in conjunction with the SAS contingent.

During September 1944 Gough disappeared and it emerged that he and other personnel, including two French priests, had been captured and imprisoned. In November they were taken to a forest, shot and buried in a mass grave; Gough was later re-interred in Durnbach War Cemetery. Ironically, little if any of this would have been uncovered if a German Military Police officer - a fellow prisoner who had been sentenced to death for actions not untoward for a commanding officer in the face of an advancing enemy - had not escaped and subsequently given evidence to the War Crimes investigation.

Captain Gough was posthumously awarded the Croix de Guerre and Kenneth Seymour was Mentioned in Despatches. Having been held as a Prisoner of War, Kenneth lived to return to Sutton; he died in 2004. And great aunt Maud, who inadvertently led me to him and his story, survived until 1996, by which time she was 101 years old.

Sources:

- Captain Gough's nephew, Colin Burbidge, contributed an article to the BBC's WW2 People's War website in 2005 and he has also written a book about Loyton and its aftermath called 'Preserving the Flame', ISBN: 9781849230247
- 'WW2 People's War' re Captain Victor Gough and Sergeant Kenneth Seymour contributed by Colin Burbidge <https://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ww2peopleswar/stories/79/a4162079.shtml>
- 'The Competitive Advantage. Special Operations Forces in Large Scale Combat Operations' edited by Robert Toguchi and Michael Krivdo. Army University Press, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas – pages 100–107 <https://www.armyupress.army.mil/Portals/7/combats-studies-institute/csi-books/the-competitive-advantage-lsco-volume-8.pdf>

WW2 aircraft crashes on Headley Heath commemorated

From Ashley Barnett - Volunteer & Project Co-Ordinator
The Secret WW2 Learning Network

The Secret WW2 Learning Network is an educational charity established in 2014 with the aim of creating greater public awareness of the contributions and experiences of the men and women who took part during the Second World War in Allied special operations, intelligence gathering and resistance. The charity has recently completed a project to document the use of Headley Heath during the Second World War, creating a walking trail and installing three information boards at the public car parks around the Heath.

Knowing that an aircraft had crashed on Headley Heath during WW2 I sought to research this for inclusion in the walking trail. My research took me to the 'Epsom & Ewell History Explorer' webpage: 'Local Aircraft Crashes during World War 2', - <https://eehe.org.uk/?p=33445> - where the story of the Hampden AD913 crash caught my eye. Reading on I was delighted to see the notes on 'The Second Headley Crash', explaining that it was in fact a Wellington that had crashed on the Heath, while the Hampden had come down near Headley Court.

This provided me with some core information, and I was able to drill down into further aspects of both crashes and create a dedicated webpage to accompany the trail notes: <https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/headley-heath/features/wellington-and-hampden-aircraft-crashes-on-headley-heath>

Dignitaries and delegates of several nations & organisations attend unveiling.

An information board is located at the *Headley Heath Approach Car Park (near Bellasis House)*. It commemorates the use of Bellasis House as Special Training School 2 for the Special Operations Executive (SOE), which is intrinsically connected with the story of Operation Anthropoid – the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich in Prague in June 1942.

On Wednesday 14th July 2021, an official unveiling ceremony took place in the *Headley Heath Approach Car Park*. The unveiling ceremony was attended by dignitaries and delegates of several nations & organisations, including the Embassy of the Czech Republic, Embassy of the Republic of Slovakia, Canadian High Commission, Mole Valley District Council (partnership funders), the Royal Air Force and The Gerry Holdsworth Special Forces Charitable Trust (partnership funders) et al.

A second information board has been placed at the main *Headley Heath Car Park (opposite the cricket club)*, as part of the large information board already in place. This gives a general overview of the wartime use of Headley Heath and another board is being installed in *Brimmer Car Park (a few hundred yards from the main car park on Headley Common Road)*.

The walking trail has proved popular during recent months and we hope to see this continue, you can view the trail notes online at:

<https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/headley-heath/trails/headley-heath-second-world-war-walking-trail>

In conclusion I would like to offer a vote of thanks to Bert Barnhurst and *The Epsom & Ewell History Explorer* – <https://eehe.or.uk> for their assistance on this project.

Notes:

- Official photos of the unveiling can be seen at: <https://wyrddlight.com/Bellasis/>
- For a map of Headley Heath and the car parks: <https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/headley-heath/trails/headley-heath-second-world-war-walking-trail>
- The Secret WW2 Learning Network have several exciting projects in the pipeline, and should you be interested, we invite you to join our growing network: <https://www.secret-ww2.net/>
- For more on the Hampden Crash, I recommend pages 52 & 53 of 'The King's Thunderbolts – No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron RAF: An Operational Record and Roll of Honour, 1917 – 1982', ISBN 10 1873257856 – ISBN 13 9781873257852.



Flight Lieutenant Gail Bragg lays a wreath on behalf of the Royal Air Force

It's a miracle!

From Ian Parker

In the May 2021 issue of *Lives & Times* we ran an item entitled '*Cleanliness is next to Godliness*' about Mrs Elizabeth Culling's precise instructions on her memorial in St Martin's Church about the upkeep of her family tomb. She died on June 30th, 1790, and her instructions about cleaning and maintaining the tomb are exceedingly long and clear.



The Culling Tomb photographed in 1963 by Martin Nail.



The Culling Tomb in May 2021 . . .

We featured an image of her family tomb in St Martin's Churchyard taken in 1963 by Martin Nail of the *Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society (EEHAS)*. Since this photograph was taken 58 years ago, I thought it might be an opportune moment to take a more up-to-date picture of the tomb. So, in May I went down to St Martin's and that's when I saw that nature had done what nature does and totally covered the tomb with saplings and shrubs. My immediate thought was that Mrs Culling would be disappointed that some 231 after her death and despite her precise instructions and the funds she had left to carry them out, her instructions were being ignored.

Then in early July, I was walking past the Churchyard when I noticed, to my complete surprise, the tomb had been totally cleared and was looking more like it had in the 1963 photograph. I thought Mrs Culling would be heaving a sigh of relief.

Much as I would like to believe it's a miracle it's more likely the gardeners moving in as covid restrictions ease – Ed.



. . . and in July 2021, done and dusted.

Sources: The original article can be found in the May 2021 issue of '*Lives & Times*' – no 52 – on page 7:

<https://eehe.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/NewsletterMay2021.pdf>

Don't try this at home – it will be the ruin of you

By Peter Reed

I've been researching the Vauxhall Society website for information on the Beaufoy Vinegar factory mentioned in Linda Jackson's article on the Pott family on the Epsom & Ewell History Explorer website - <https://eehe.org.uk/?p=70532> – when I came across this old recipe for gin:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| * oil of vitriol (sulphuric acid) | * oil of almonds | * oil of turpentine |
| * spirits of wine | * lump sugar | * lime water |
| * rose water | * alum | * salt of tartar |

So, no botanicals here then!

Talk of 'Mothers' Ruin', this would affect everyone else who also imbibed. It is estimated that approximately five million gallons of gin made from recipes similar to the above were consumed in 1735.

Just for the record, the Pott family made vinegar, not gin.



The 18th Century Gin Craze, men, women and children all imbibing.

<https://intriguing-history.com/gin-act-1751/>

It's curious what you come across in the records

From Hazel Ballan and Ian Parker

Here's just a few comments we have come across whilst researching the census and other records, which have raised further questions.

In the 1861 Census in St. Marylebone - the enumerator has added the puzzling comment 'Do not sleep here enumerated elsewhere'. One wonders what this might mean.

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the

Parish [or Township] of	City or Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of	Town of	Hamlet
St. Marylebone	St. Marylebone	New Church St.	St. Marylebone		

No. of Schedule	Road, Street, &c., and No. or Name of House	HOUSES		Name and Surname of each Person	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age		Rank, Profession, or Occupation
		Inhabited	Uninhabited (U.S. or Building B.)				Males	Females	
1	Do not sleep here enumerated elsewhere								
2	26 Edgware Rd.	1		William Foster	Head	Mar	31		Ironmonger, employing 1 man
				Mary do	Wife	Mar	30		
				Mary C. do	Daughter		7		Scholar
				Louisa S. do	Daughter		5		
				Eliza Patient	Serv	Un	21		General Serv
				John Britton	Serv	Un	16		Housemaid

One of the many instructions to the 1861 census enumerators is that they should add 'any explanatory notes calculated to make the description clearer or more complete'. So, Mr Walter Turnbull, enumerator for St Mary's Paddington district, did just that and created a much clearer picture of the neighbourhood and its inhabitants. He seems very keen on respectability – his comments are transcribed here for legibility:

Carlton Villas / Road	Highly respectable first-class houses	Park Road	Occupied by small shopkeepers
Carlton Mews	Stables belonging to Carlton Villas	Queen Ann's Terrace	Highly respectable, none let, all finished
Andover Place	Occupied chiefly by humble tradesmen	Harrington Terrace	Highly respectable, nearly all empty
Portsdown Place / Mews	Occupied chiefly by Omnibus servants	Hotel	Large and respectable, near Kilburn Gate
Portsdown Terrace	Respectable shopkeepers	Queen Ann's Yard	Consists of a number of stables, with rooms over, like barracks
Kempshall Terrace	Respectable private houses, all let		

Whilst researching my great grandfather I came across an entry in the overseas passenger list for a George Parker, age 44, single, travelling from Liverpool to New York on a ship named Philadelphia departing on 19th September 1914. Travelling on the same ticket seems to have been Annie Robinson, age 26, a stenographer, and two children, Lester, 10, and Pauline, 6. But then I noted that

Name of Ship		PHILADELPHIA	Date of Departure		19 SEP 1914	191	Where bound		NEW YORK			
Port of Departure		LIVERPOOL	Steamship Line		AMERICAN LINE							
NAMES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF <u>BRITISH</u> PASSENGERS EMBARKED AT THE PORT OF <u>LIVERPOOL</u> .												
(1) Contract Ticket Number.	(2) NAMES OF PASSENGERS.	(3) CLASS. (Whether 1st, 2nd, or 3rd)	(4) Port at which Passengers have contracted to Land.	(5) Profession, Occupation, or Calling of Passengers. In the case of First Class Passengers this column need not be filled up.	(6) AGES OF PASSENGERS. Except for First Class Passengers state the age.						(7) Country of last Permanent Residence.	(8) Country of Intended Future Permanent Residence.
					Adults of 12 years and upwards.		Children between 1 and 12		Infants.			
					Adults except for handicap or wife.	Men between 12 and 15 or wife.	Children between 1 and 12	Infants.				
		Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	England.	Wales.		
									Scotland.	Ireland.		
									British Possessions.	Foreign.		
									Continental.			
265	Goss, Nellie	1	2nd New York	Companion		20			/		U.S.A.	
271	Theodore, William Henry	1		Boys	7							
936	Hillmore, Alice Fredericka	1		Domestic		13			/			
3106	Robinson, Annie	1		Stenographer		26			/			
	Parker, George	1		H. Wife		44			/			
	Robinson, Lester	1		Child		10			/			
	Pauline	1		Child		6			/			
3135	Robinson, Ethel	1		H. Wife		28			/			
	Helen Mary	1		Child		3			/			

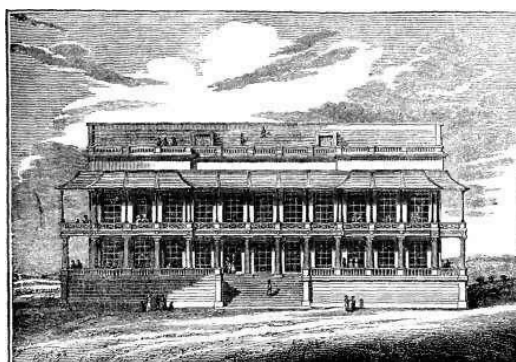
George Parker, Annie Robinson and the two children are all travelling on the same ticket.

Mr. Parker's 'Profession' was recorded as 'Housewife' – where did that come from? – I then began to question why Mr. Parker, age 44, was leaving Britain just five weeks after the 14th August 1914 declaration of war with Germany; was the 'profession – housewife' a ruse rather than a mistake and what was the relationship with Miss Robinson. It turns out Mr. Parker is not related to me, so I haven't followed it up but it's an interesting puzzle.

If any of our readers come across any amusing, strange, intriguing or weird genealogical records, please let us know for future editions of 'Lives & Time's'. Contact us at EpsomandEwellLHC@yahoo.co.uk - Ed

A brief description of Epsom and Ewell from 'A Picture of England and Wales' By A F Randall, published in 1832

EPSOM is a small town, beautifully situated on the high road to Dorking, about 14 miles from London; It contained, in 1821, 2890 inhabitants, and had formerly a weekly market, which has long been discontinued. The Church is a handsome building, lately erected, with a neat spire; and here are Meeting-houses for Dissenters, Alms-houses, a Charity School, &c. Two breweries carry on an extensive trade, and there is a large flour mill in the neighbourhood. Epsom was formerly celebrated for its mineral waters, which were discovered on the Common, about half a mile from the town, about the beginning of the seventeenth century, and soon became so famous as to attract more company than even Bath or Tunbridge; while the demand for the salts prepared from them was greater than could be supplied, although they were sold at five shillings an ounce! (*worth around £27 today – Ed*). They had much declined, however, from



Epsom Downs new Grand Stand.

their ancient repute, (not, it is believed, from any diminution of their virtues,) about the middle of the last century, when the fashion of sea-bathing completely superseded their use; the well was deserted, the buildings pulled down, and although the prepared salts are still extensively used, the place has long ceased to be a fashionable resort.

On the neighbouring Downs is a well-known Racecourse, which is very numerously attended, and being on an elevated situation, commands an extensive and delightful prospect. A new Grand Stand was erected on Epsom Downs in 1830, at an expense of £20,000 (*worth around £2.2 million today – Ed*).

EWELL, a small town, 13 miles from the metropolis, with a population of 1750 persons, had formerly a market, now disused. The Church is a building of considerable antiquity and contains some curious monuments. A fine spring of crystal water rises near the spot formerly occupied by the market-house, and soon forms a stream called Hogsmill River, which turns several mills and falls into the Thames about a mile above Kingston.

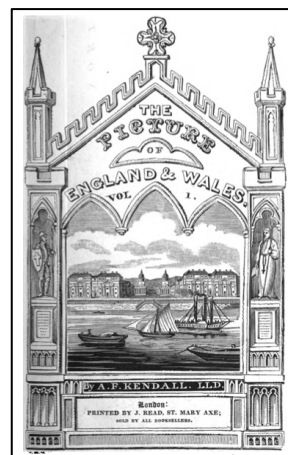
At Ewell was born, in 1582, Richard Corbet, successively Bishop of Oxford and Norwich; who, beside being a sound divine, was a man of great humour, and author of some poems which were re-printed about 20 years ago. He died in 1635.

Source for images: Cover of A F Randall's book: Source: Google Books

Epsom Downs Grand Stand: <https://eehe.org.uk/?p=24080>

Richard Corbet by Sylvester Harding, hangs in the Hall of Christ Church, Oxford

Reproduced exactly as written and punctuated – Mr Randall liked his commas – Ed



Richard Corbet, Bishop of Oxford and Norwich.

What's new on the Epsom & Ewell History Explorer website

From Peter Reed

Since the last issue of 'Lives & Times' in May there have been over twenty additional and amended items added to our website. They cover a range of subjects including:

Subject	Web Address	Author
<u>Stop Me and Buy One – Wall's Ice Cream in Epsom & Ewell</u>	https://eehe.org.uk/?p=71039	Roger Morgan
<u>Protection of Horton Cemetery</u>	https://eehe.org.uk/?p=70960	Kevin McDonnell
<u>Aston, Alfred Withall</u>	https://eehe.org.uk/?p=70849	Roger Morgan
<u>Aston, Henry Withall</u>	https://eehe.org.uk/?p=40855#AstonHW	Roger Morgan
<u>Saunders, Henry William</u>	https://eehe.org.uk/?p=70688	Roger Morgan
<u>Child's Play – Part 1 – Games, toys, puzzles</u>	https://eehe.org.uk/?p=70622	Linda Jackson
<u>Child's Play – Part 2 – Pastimes from the past</u>	https://eehe.org.uk/?p=70681	Linda Jackson

<u>The Pott Family</u>	https://eehe.org.uk/?p=70532	Linda Jackson
<u>My time at Horton Hospital</u>	https://eehe.org.uk/?p=70571	<i>Derek Underhill</i>
<u>Diary – Guided Tours of the Military Graves in Epsom Cemetery</u>	https://eehe.org.uk/?p=33247	Clive Gilbert
<u>Absalom, Harry William</u>	https://eehe.org.uk/?p=70347	Roger Morgan
<u>Sculpture – “Evocation of Speed”</u>	https://eehe.org.uk/?p=70305	Roger Morgan
<u>Emily Davison – local memorials</u>	https://eehe.org.uk/?p=70191	Roger Morgan
<u>Teather, Victor William</u>	https://eehe.org.uk/?p=40874#TeatherVW	Roger Morgan
<u>Buzz Bomb Attack on West Ewell</u>	https://eehe.org.uk/?p=70056	Jim Hayton
<u>Sir Charles and lady Frances Holroyd</u>	https://eehe.org.uk/?p=69964	Roger Morgan
<u>Turner, Sharon – historian</u>	https://eehe.org.uk/?p=69982	Roger Morgan
<u>16 Waterloo Road, Epsom & its Royal Connections</u>	https://eehe.org.uk/?p=69943	Roger Morgan
<u>Cedars Cottage, Epsom</u>	https://eehe.org.uk/?p=69890	Brian Bouchard
<u>Cumming, William Neville</u>	https://eehe.org.uk/?p=69894	Brian Bouchard
<u>Following Roman Stane Street</u>	https://eehe.org.uk/?p=69854	Philip Pavey
<u>Sparrow Field Maps</u>	https://eehe.org.uk/?p=69833	Peter Reed

A big thank you to all those who have contributed to the website. You can check them all out, and much more, on the ‘What’s New’ page on our website <https://eehe.org.uk/?p=61076>

Have You got News for Me?

We hope you’ve enjoyed reading this edition of ‘Lives & Times’. Thanks to all those who have provided information, anecdotes, stories and pictures: Hazel Ballan, Bert Barnhurst, Ashley Barnett, Brian Bouchard, Meg Bower, Clive Gilbert, Roger Morgan, Elaine Parker, Peter Reed and AF Randall. But, to keep the momentum going we need more so I make no apologies in repeating this message again – have you got news for me, please? I’m sure many more of you have experiences, contacts with enquirers or local or family history information that would interest us all, so let’s have them - you can see from this current issue, we like gossip and comments as much as more serious subjects. So, please don’t be shy. If you have any:

- reports on visits to various sites or centres
- intriguing Information Requests
- forthcoming projects or events
- interesting facts about local history or genealogy
- new research documents the LFHC has received
- or just strange tales to tell

please let me know. Supporting photographs and pictures, if available, would be most welcome as it will make it even more interesting for us all.

The next publication date will probably be in the January 2022, as long as your contributions keep coming. With the current constraints on socialising, you could even have time on your hands to find something to interest and intrigue us. Just send an email to EpsomandEwellLHC@yahoo.co.uk telling us what it is.

Items are welcome from volunteers, friends and readers of ‘Lives & Times’ wherever you are in the world.

Ian Parker – September 2021

And finally . . . Seen around Epsom & Ewell this Summer 2021

It's interesting to see what amusing, relevant and appreciative things people will do during a pandemic.
Thanks to you all.



Church Road, Epsom



High Street, Ewell



Bourne Hall Museum



Church Street, Epsom . . .



. . . specially created for Emergency Services



Dorking Road, outside the hospital . . .



. . . specially created for NHS Staff



Statue of suffragette Emily Davison by the Clock Tower in Epsom High Street.



Tree Bugs in Albert Road, Epsom

Image of Emily Davison statue by Roger Morgan, other images by Ian Parker, 2021.