



NEWSLETTER

2023, ISSUE 3

June 2023

Secretary's Notes

May's talk on the Horton Cemetery was a reminder of an important part of Epsom's history. The cluster of five mental hospitals - Horton , Long Grove , Manor , St. Ebba's and West Park - which were founded at the end of 19th century and built over the next two decades, offered care and treatment to patients from designated areas in Metropolitan London. Although, no doubt, people were incarcerated for conditions we would not consider mental illness today, and some treatments may appear barbaric, for many the hospitals provided a community within which they were accepted, and treated. Many were discharged when 'cured', others spent their (often short) lives within these institutions. All that remains of these hospitals now are renovated buildings within new housing estates and Horton cemetery. It is a disgrace that this cemetery, providing a last resting place for 9,000 unclaimed souls, can be sold for redevelopment and left to deteriorate presumably in the hope that the public outcry will diminish over time.

If you would like to learn more about the Epsom mental hospital cluster go to the excellent articles on the Epsom and Ewell History Explorer at <https://eehe.org.uk/?p=25027>. The Friends of Horton Cemetery website at <https://hortoncemetery.org/> includes stories of those buried in the cemetery bringing them to life, and if you enjoy genealogical research you too can help.

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Lecture Diary

July 5th Epsom's War Graves : Martin Olney

August 2nd The Art of the London Underground : Mike Grundy

September 6th The Punic Wars : Charles Blencowe

Meetings are normally held on the first Wednesday of each month at St. Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell, KT17 2AY.

Doors open 7.45 for 8pm start. Members free, visitors £4, includes refreshments.

Steve Nelson Memorial Lecture: April 5th, 2023

Rhenish influences on earthenware and stoneware production in England : a talk by Lyn Blackmore

Jon Cotton

This was an important opportunity to pay tribute to Steve Nelson's work for EEHAS (formerly NAS), KUTAS, and Surrey Archaeological Society. In so doing we were delighted to welcome Steve's family – wife Sue and children Jenny and Andrew, who could vouch first-hand for his dedication to the cause of local heritage, even if it meant sharing the house with finds and archives generated over decades!

We were also pleased to welcome Les Green, Sue Rhodes, and Jo Jones, who like Steve were former members of KUTAS – the latter now sadly disbanded – along with Emma Corke and Mairi Sargent of the Surrey Archaeological Society. Others, not able to attend in person, sent their best wishes: they included EEHAS Vice President and Archaeology Officer Frank Pemberton, Chris and Gay Harris, and Judie English.

Steve's local archaeological roots ran deep. As Ian West noted in his obituary, Steve took part in the Nonsuch Palace excavations while still at school, and ten years or so later was one of the founding members of KUTAS. He visited, worked on, and directed countless sites across Kingston, Ewell and Epsom in the decades following, combining this with a professional career at the Ministry of Public Building and Works, the Department of the Environment, and latterly English Heritage.

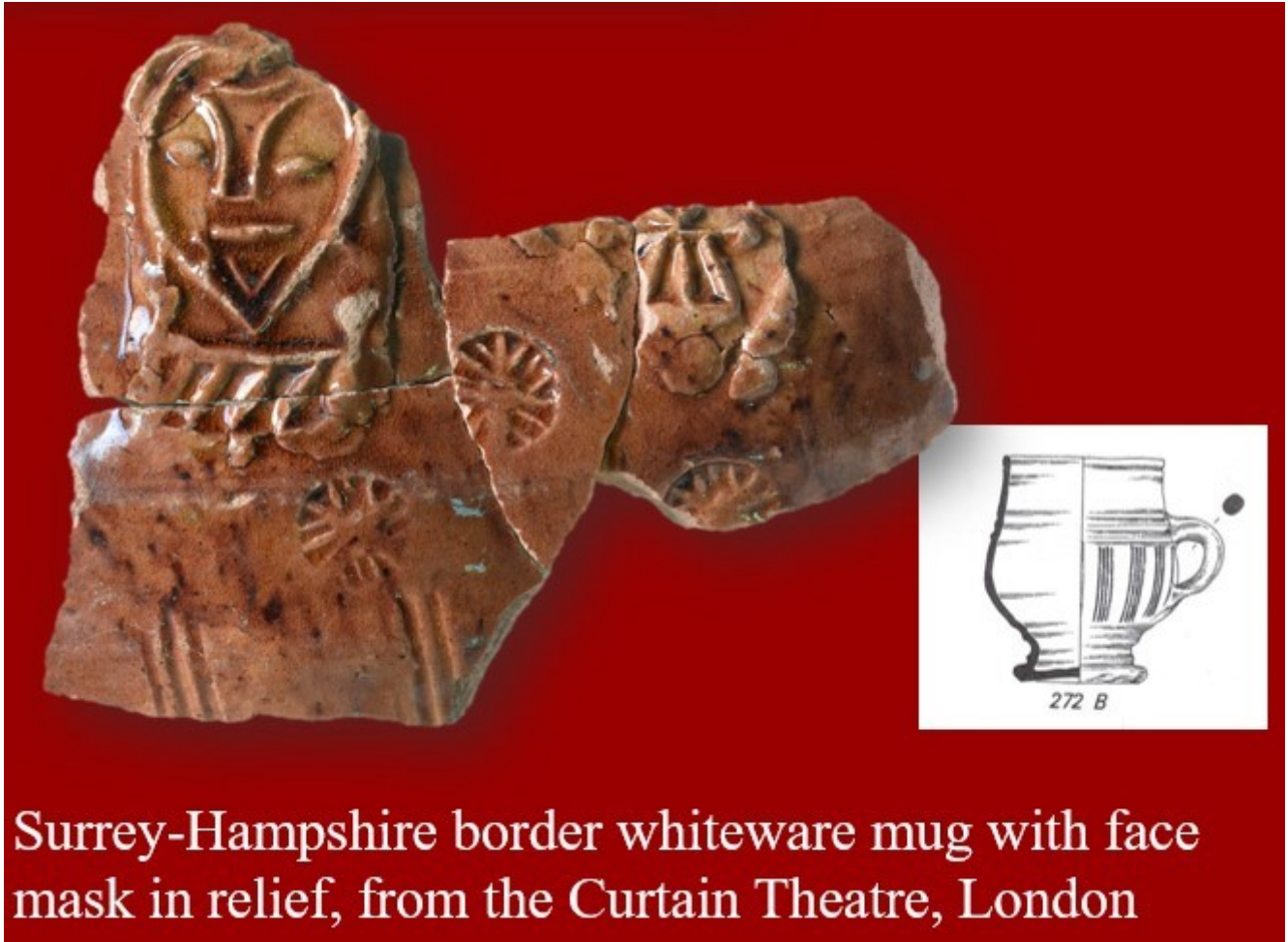
In retirement he threw himself back into Surrey archaeology and was beginning to publish the sites on which he and others had worked over the years. His meticulous approach is manifest, for example, in the report on the Tolworth Court Farm excavation, jointly published by KUTAS and the University of Surrey Extra-Mural Archaeological Society in 2019. Other publications dealing with the post-Medieval pottery kiln at Churt, his work on the Bourne Hall material, and the extraordinary so-called 'inn clearance group' of pottery, glass and clay pipes from South Street in Epsom are set to be published or are well advanced.

Following his untimely death, the EEHAS Committee thought about ways in which Steve's unique contribution to local and wider archaeological research might best be celebrated. Bringing his site reports through to publication is certainly one way. A second was the institution of a memorial lecture. Accordingly, we were delighted to welcome not one but two speakers eminent in their fields to pay their own tributes to Steve by focusing on subjects dear to his heart – and to which he made his own contributions over the years, latterly through the Surrey Archaeological Society's Medieval Pottery Group and Medieval Studies Forum.

Our first speaker was Lyn Blackmore, a Senior Ceramics and Finds Specialist who has worked for Museum of London Archaeology and its predecessor bodies since 1986. During this time, she established the Anglo-Saxon fabric type series for London and has contributed to the Type-Series of London Medieval Pottery. Her talk focused on Rhenish influences on earthenware and stoneware production in England.

Lyn noted that the importation of German stonewares began early, with Raeren products including anthropomorphic mugs popular in the middle decades of the 15th century. These were joined from around 1500 onwards by German stonewares from Siegburg, Cologne and

Frechen. There were early attempts to copy Frechen *Bartmann* bottles in Surrey-Hampshire borderware, possibly associated with the presence there of one Herman Raignold (Reynolds), an immigrant Rhenish potter. Other products imitated included high status stove tiles and curious 'pig pots'. One notable glazed whiteware mug featuring a caricature of a bearded man – possibly custom made and likened by some to Shakespeare – was found at the site of the Curtain Theatre in London. The secondary use of imported *Bartmann* type vessels as so-called 'witch bottles' also proved very popular at the height of the witch craze in the early part of the 17th century.



Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware mug with face mask in relief, from the Curtain Theatre, London

Concerted attempts to imitate German stonewares began in London as early as c. 1598, but our first physical evidence comprises the short-lived kiln at Woolwich dated to around 1660, again possibly controlled by immigrant German potters. Fast forward to 1671 when William Killigrew funded the production of stonewares by one Symon Wooltus, another German potter, at Southampton and Chelsea. However, Killigrew was slow to patent his innovative products, and was beaten to it by lawyer John Dwight, who was conducting experiments of his own using local potters at the Fulham Pottery in 1671/72. Dwight attempted to produce porcelain as well as stoneware and was quick to patent his discovery of salt glazes in white/blue and marbled wares. We know quite a bit about these experiments following documentary research by Dennis Haselgrove and the excavations carried out at Fulham Pottery in the 1970s and published by Chris Green in 1999.

Dwight's pioneering attempts to produce innovative wares with innovative glazes were eventually picked up by others, and London factories at Southwark, Vauxhall and Lambeth capitalised on his legacy. They were later followed by others in Bristol, Nottingham,

Derbyshire, and Staffordshire at places like Hanley and Burslem from the late 1690s. Lyn closed her talk with an engaging slide of a real *Bartmann* from Surrey, which deserves wide circulation!



A real *Bartmann* from Surrey meets a ceramic one from Frechen, Germany!

Our second speaker was Clive Orton, Emeritus Professor of Quantitative Archaeology at the University College London Institute of Archaeology. Clive is probably best known to us at the Editor of *London Archaeologist* – a role he fulfilled for 40 years (1976-2016) – and for his work on the Medieval Surrey whiteware industries at Kingston and Cheam.

All pictures are from Lyn Blackmore's presentation.

Cheam ware: what, when and why?: a talk by Clive Orton

Nikki Cowlard

Dedicated to the memory of Stephen Nelson, especially his work on the medieval pottery of Surrey.

Emeritus Professor Clive Orton gave the meeting a succinct overview of the Medieval Cheam pottery industry. He reported that there had been five main discoveries relating to the medieval pottery industry in Cheam village: Parkside 1923 (directed by C.J. Marshall); 19 High Street 1936 (C.J. Marshall); The Harrow car park c. 1940 (C.J. Marshall); 15–23 High Street 1969 (Martin Morris); Whitehall garden 1978 (Norman Nail).

The **Parkside** kiln was found on 29 April 1923 and was excavated by C. J. Marshall, a local architect. The remains of a medieval kiln (Cheam 1) were exposed, and many 'waster' pots were found, some almost complete. It was published the following year. Very little was known then about dating such pottery but Marshall guessed late 13th to early 14th century, on the basis of decorative motifs, similar to those in the margins of manuscripts of that date range. Dates for this pottery from London excavations range from 1365 to 1480. Pottery found behind the Thames revetments can be more securely dated due to dendrochronology dating of the wooden structures.



Photo. C. J. Marshall

(b) The Pottery on Exhibition, December, 1923

In 1941 Marshall reported that more waster pottery had been found at **19 High Street** in 1936. They seem to have been very similar to those found at the same spot in 1969. He also mentioned wasters found when the car park at the back of **The Harrow** was extended. In 1968, wasters were found at **15–23 High Street**. The site was excavated in 1969 by Martin Morris, on behalf of Nonsuch and Ewell Antiquarian Society (which became the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society in 1972 and is now Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society). Two kilns were found, one like Cheam 1 and one completely different (Cheam 2).

The site at **Whitehall garden** was excavated in 1978–80 by Norman Nail (also from NAS), where wasters of whiteware and fragments of kiln were found in the filling around a well. It is thought that they may have come from the nearby Parkside kiln, or perhaps from an unknown kiln. Unfortunately the excavation ended in 1980 after Norman Nail had been involved in a serious road accident. The site was finished under the direction of Stephen Nelson and Nicholas Burnett, and the finds (which were the property of the London Borough of Sutton) went into store where some preliminary work was done. Following the excavation Norman Nail retired to Cornwall, dying in 2000, leaving the work unfinished. The pottery was finally catalogued by Clive's Time Cheam project in 2010–12, in which several EEHAS members, including Steve Nelson, took part.

Almost all the pottery made in Cheam was wheel-thrown and fired in a kiln. There is documentary evidence for potters in Cheam in the 1390s, and even some names: Walter the potter, and John and Nicholas Waterservant. This may be "Walter's servant". Thanks were expressed to Merton Historical Society for this piece of information.

The kilns - so far, remain of two medieval kilns have been found in Cheam. They are: Marshall's kiln, found in 1923, known as Cheam kiln 1 and Morris' kiln, found in 1969, known as Cheam kiln 2. It is suggested that a kiln similar to Cheam kiln 1 had been mainly destroyed by the building of Cheam kiln 2. Little was known in 1923, when Parkside was discovered, about the design of medieval kilns but as more were found, Cheam I looked more and more unusual. The re-discovery of Marshall's photos made his drawn plans and sections look less plausible, but examination of the finds from the Whitehall garden excavation gave evidence which seems to support Marshall's interpretation of the unusual fire-bars.

There were several fragments that appeared to be very similar to the bars as described by Marshall. Remains of the fire-bars show the clay was formed around a framework of bendy branches/wattle. Both kilns belongs to the 'twin-flue updraft' type, and hot gases would have passed through the closely-stacked pots. The suggestion that tiles were used in the construction of the kilns was given more weight by a fused stack of tiles found at Whitehall garden.



Fire-bar showing method of construction

What was being made in the kilns? So far, we know of two types of pottery that were made in medieval Cheam, known as Cheam White ware and Cheam Red ware. Cheam White ware was made in kiln 1, and in the earlier High Street kiln. Large quantities were found at The Harrow and Whitehall garden. Cheam Red ware was made in kiln 2.

The main products of **Cheam white ware** are jugs, divided into: biconical jugs- small



Biconical jug



Rounded jug

Cheam White Ware

Cheam Red ware pots are much larger than those in Cheam White ware, and common forms include pitchers, pipkins and bowls, but also frying pans, chafing (warming) dishes, lids and costrels (flat containers for liquids with loops through which a belt or cord may be passed for easy carrying, also called pilgrim bottles).

Cheam was one of many sites that produced pottery for the London market in the medieval period. Cheam White ware is found in London from about 1350 to perhaps 1450 or 1500. Cheam Red ware is not recognised in London, but seems to date to about 1500. So why did Cheam become a centre for pottery production? Cheam is special because it has easy access to white-firing clay of the Reading Beds, which can be used to make a superior pot which is almost water-tight. Other kilns, such as Kingston, used a similar clay, but many of London's suppliers did not. It seems to have established itself as a niche producer of jugs, particularly of small drinking jugs. This may be because of the difficulty of transporting pots from Cheam to London, compared to other producers, such as Kingston and Woolwich, which could send their pots by river.

The Whitehall material has more affinities with Kingston ware than the other Cheam sites do, and it is possibly that Whitehall represents the start of the Cheam industry, set up by potters moving from Kingston c. 1350. Next may come Parkside, then High Street, and finally The Harrow. The conventional view is that Cheam stops producing jugs in white

'drinking' jugs, about 1 pint capacity; rounded jugs - larger 'pouring' jugs, about 2 to 3 pints. There are also other forms, such as dishes, cooking pots and 'measures'. A later type of jug, known as the 'barrel-shaped' jug, was found at The Harrow car park, and in small amounts elsewhere. The proportions of Cheam white ware forms in the Whitehall assemblage are: Jugs 90% (biconicals outnumber rounded about 3:1); small dishes 5%; other forms (e.g. cooking pots, lids, skillets) 5%. It appears that Cheam was a 'niche' producer.



Cheam Red ware pitcher

ware around 1480 to 1500, in the face of large-scale imports of stoneware drinking mugs from Raeren. However, stoneware drinking mugs were being imported from Siegburg throughout the period in which Cheam was producing drinking jugs for London.

Clive concluded by saying that very little is known about Cheam Red ware. He suggests that it was an unsuccessful attempt to diversify after the Cheam potters had lost the London drinking jug market to the stoneware potters. Finally, pottery very similar to Cheam Red ware (known as Nonsuch ware) was found in the final phases of Nonsuch Palace (1660-80) - was this the final flourish of a fading local pottery industry?

All pictures are from Clive Orton's presentation.

Steve Nelson slide show

The slide show which was shown at Steve's memorial lecture can be seen at:

<https://www.epsomewellhistory.org.uk/NoticeBoard>

Sean F Khan - obituary

Ian West

March 1943 – January 2022

Sean was born in Epsom and had one brother (Joseph) and two sisters. His father was Indian and served in the Army Pioneer Regiment, his mother was Irish. In 1939 the family lived in Drummond Gardens, Epsom later moving to Rosebank. This remained the brothers home until the death of their parents. As a young man Sean owned and maintained an "antler handlebar" motorbike (BSA or Triumph), he was a 'Teddy Boy' with a liking of Skiffle. Whilst a student Sean worked for Epsom & Ewell Council grass cutting. After Art School Sean worked in a metal engineering works prior to joining Graham Hunter as a display assistant when Bourne Hall Museum was established. This job allowed Sean to combine his interests in photography with collating and restoring antique cameras. Sean was able to construct displays and exhibition cases from recycled materials enabling more economical running costs.

When Graham Hunter moved to Maidstone Museum, Sean was appointed to run the Museum. At this time Epsom was being 'redeveloped' with the construction of the Ashley Centre and the former 'Sainsburys' in the High Street. The site for the Ashley Centre resulted in the demolition of several late 17th C 'Listed buildings'. At "The Shrubbery" the removal of architectural features (including early 18th C panelling) revealed late 17th C wallpaper. This inspired Sean to develop this interest into a research project that last for many years.

Sean's ability to improvise is well demonstrated when he needed to relocate an 18th C corner cupboard from 8 West Street, Epsom to the Upper Mill which was being partly used as a museum store. As no other transport than his own car was available the cupboard was placed on top of the car and Bill Owen stood on the back bumper holding on to the cupboard with one hand and the roof rack with the other for the short drive. Fortunately both the cupboard and Bill arrived safely at the Upper Mill.

During the construction of the Ashley Centre, Sean established a good working relationship with the site staff. This enabled him to record may Spa period features including a cess-pit

filled with exceptionally interesting items including pewter tankards, stoneware tankards, wine bottles, clay pipes and leatherwork. When the pit was dismantled it became clear that its walls incorporated ornamental mediaeval stone that would have originated from Merton Priory, then used at Nonsuch Palace as 'rubble' before being brought to Epsom. Another major contribution to the Museum's work was the excavation of the Saxon Burials at Banstead.

It was during his time at Bourne Hall Museum that Sean painted a picture of his girlfriend Niki that was exhibited at the Royal Academy Summer Exhibition. Shortly after this Sean and Niki moved to New Zealand where Jo, Sean's brother, had moved to and concentrated on their art work. Sadly this move was not successful and on their return to England settled near Worcester. This home was an isolated bungalow called 'Windy Ridge' which still had its 'prive' at the bottom of the garden.

One of Sean's improvements to Windy Ridge was to construct a toilet on stilts on the manner of some he had seen in New Zealand. In the garden Sean grew vegetables, fruits and grapes from which he made wine. Improvements to Windy Ridge incorporated a "Rayburn" cooker from a house in Putney and matchboarding from Pound Lane School. Sadly the latter had more "woodworm" than anticipated so some had to be used on the fire.

Later Sean moved to a flat in Tetbury Wells where he eventually completed his book on early wallpaper entitled a "Paper Tapestry", Epsom Walls and the origin of English Wallpaper 1680 – 1720, published in 2012 with a book launch in Bourne Hall Museum. As a result of his research for the book Sean was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts. Perhaps to overcome copyright difficulties, Sean produced all the illustrations for the book himself showing the adaptability of his art over a wide range of techniques. Sean was equally at home repairing anything mechanical or DIY jobs about the home.

The successful return to the Museum of the Epsom Clock was in part due to the detailed photographs Sean took of the clock, especially the veneers. This enabled the positive identification of the clock as the one stolen from Bourne Hall Museum.

Sean was a great improviser as this final paragraph shows. Whilst Sean was in New Zealand he wrote a letter to Bill Owen but could not find his address. In typical Sean improvisation he described the location of Bill's home on the front of the envelope and for good measure drew a map on the back of the envelope to guide the postman to the correct property. Well done, the letter arrived safely.

I. J. West, March 2023

Most of the information that I have used above I have obtained in discussions with Bill Owen. I wish to take this opportunity to place on record that the recovery of the Epsom clock was due to Bill Owen identifying that it was to be auctioned and bringing this to the attention of the Council's Property Officer, whose actions resulted in the Council recovering the clock for the Museum. Thank you Bill for initiating the return of the clock and thanks to Sean for his great photographs.

Nonsuch Park Culvert Introduction

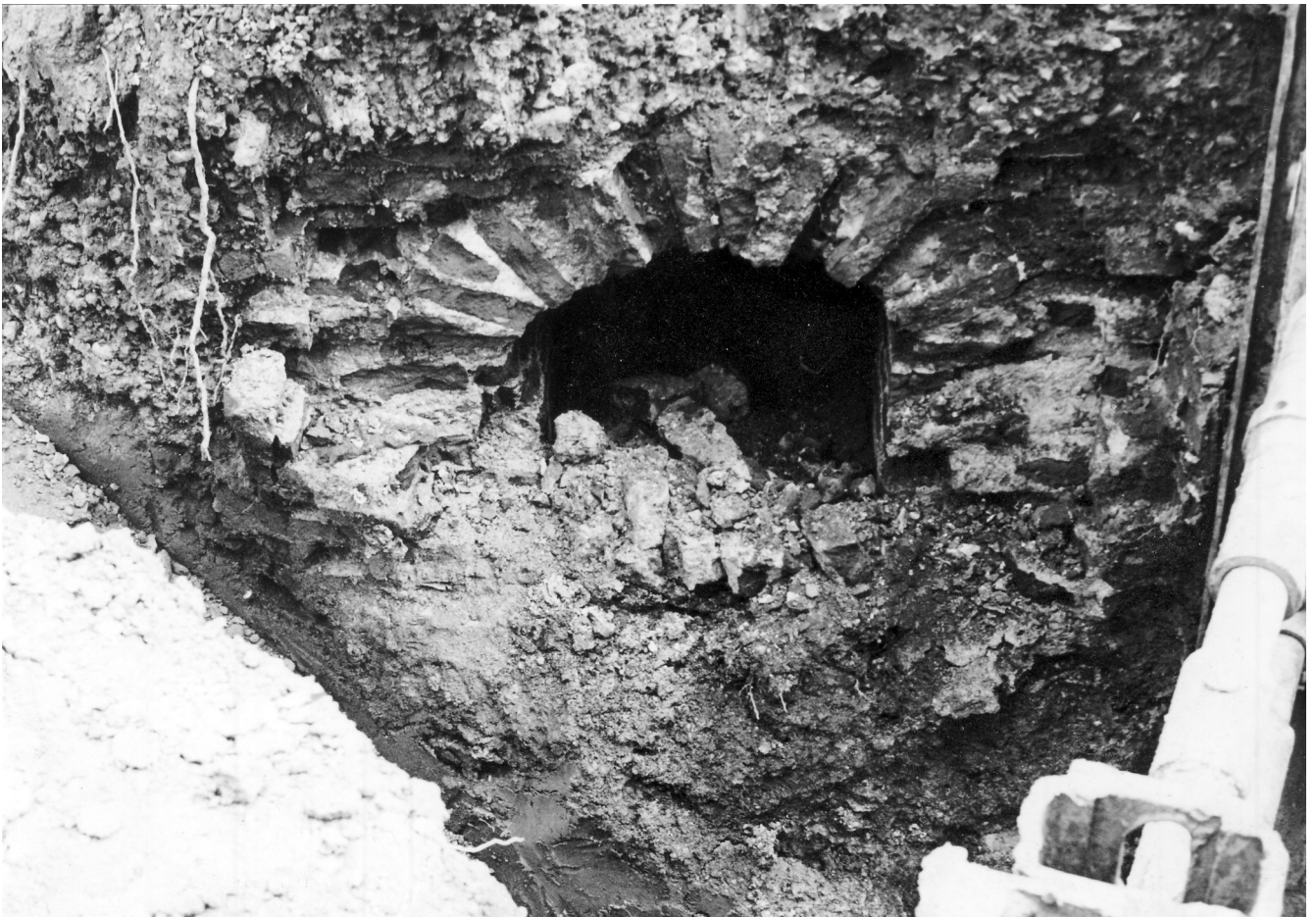
Nikki Cowlard

John Phillips and the late Doug Cluett carried out a minor investigation in 1986 when the Nonsuch Palace main drain was cut by a contractor's trench. This report was forwarded to Nikki Cowlard following the publication of the Nonsuch Palace magnetometry survey in both EEHAS newsletter 2022, ISSUE 5 and Surrey's Past number 493, February 2023. We are grateful to John for sharing this report, although it is not quite as he would write it now, and he has managed to find a photo taken at the time.

Note on a brick culvert in Nonsuch Park near the London Road Gate

John Phillips & Doug Cluett

In August 1986 a trench was excavated to lay a concrete drain pipe. It started at TQ225633 and ran NE, just south of and parallel to, London Road. It crossed the drive into the car park at the London Road gate to Nonsuch park and then turned north. It terminated a short distance from a newly constructed pond at TQ227637, to which it was connected by an open ditch. The trench cut through a brick culvert 3m west of the drive into the car park at the London Road gate (TQ226634). It was examined on 9th and 10th August 1986.



'The culvert 3m west of the drive at the London Road gate, view looking south' taken by John Phillips

Internally, the culvert was 0.63m wide and 0.64m high from the top of the inside of the vault to the brick covered floor, which was about 1.53m below ground level. The arch was four-centred with a rise of 0.10m from the springing to the apex. The vault was one stretcher thick while the side walls were both 0.48m thick. The floor was covered with brick and covered with very fine dark silt, which was 5cm thick where the height of the vault was measured, and may have been a little thicker in other places. A few of the bricks used in the vault were measured and were 6 x 24 x 11cm.

At the point of intersection with the trench the culvert was aligned at 335 degrees from magnetic north. It was crawled for a short distance in both directions. A long tape was not available so distances are very rough estimates. To the south, the culvert ran straight until it was blocked by a fall, after perhaps 15m. To the north the drain ran straight for perhaps 15m. At this point the vault had been broken to install an iron pipe. A metre or so beyond this the direction changed to 5 degrees magnetic, and the vault became rougher, as if it had been broken open at some time and reconstructed less carefully. After 3m or 4m the alignment changed again and followed a rather wavy course around 350 degrees magnetic to a blocking about 10m further on. A piece of sheet metal had been used to block a breach in the roof in this section. The traffic on London Road could be heard. When the site was revisited on 16th August 1986, the trench had been back-filled and a concrete manhole installed on or near the line of the culvert.

The culvert is almost certainly the main drain of Nonsuch Palace. The plans in Dent (pages 77, 87, 97 and 247) show two major northward running drains., one running from the kitchen and the other from the main courtyards. It seems likely that they merge before reaching the London Road gate site. The kitchen drain was 2ft 6in (0.76m) high, which is less than at the London Road section; but its construction appears to have been similar (Dent plate 10c).

John Phillips

Doug Cluett

3 Feb. 1987

Retyped with minor revisions 18 September 1997.

Conversion of magnetic bearings to O.S. grid north

Magnetic	Grid
335	327
5	357
350	242

Dent, John. The Quest for Nonsuch. Sutton Libraries and Arts Services, 1981

Forthcoming Events

Surrey Archaeological Society: Roman Studies Group: Walking Tour of Roman Chichester

Sunday 11th June 2023 at 10am-4pm. A tour by David Rudling. Cost £5.

Surrey Archaeological Society: Roman Studies Group: Excavations at Cocks Farm, Abinger

Saturday 17th June 2023 at 9:30am - Sunday 23rd July 4pm. Contact romanstudiesgroup@btinternet.com

Surbiton and District Historical Society: Artists, Antiquaries and Collectors

Tuesday 4th July 2023 at 7pm for 7:30pm, The cornerHOUSE Arts Centre, 116 Douglas Rd, Surbiton, KT6 7SB. A talk by Julian Pooley. £4 for visitors.

Surbiton and District Historical Society: The Archaeology of the Orpington Area

Tuesday 1st August 2023 at 7pm for 7:30pm, The cornerHOUSE Arts Centre, 116 Douglas Rd, Surbiton, KT6 7SB. A talk by Michael Meekums. £4 for visitors.

Surrey Archaeological Society: Roman Studies Group : Visit to Roman Villa near Basingstoke

Saturday 26th August 2023 at 10am-2pm.

Surbiton and District Historical Society: Cinema in the Royal Borough of Kingston

Tuesday 5th September 2023 at 7pm for 7:30pm, The cornerHOUSE Arts Centre, 116 Douglas Rd, Surbiton, KT6 7SB. A talk by Carolynne Cotton, the wife of our President. £4 for visitors.

Horton Cemetery - A talk by Kevin McDonnell

Hugh Ricketts

At our meeting on 3rd May, Kevin addressed us on a wide range of matters related to the cemetery, which is located just south of the junction of Hook Road and Horton Lane on the west side of Epsom.

Horton Cemetery is 70 metres wide by 300m long- covering approximately 4.5 acres. About 9000 people are buried there. A total of 119 county asylums were established, including the Epsom cluster, comprising the Manor, St. Ebba's, Long Grove, West Park and Horton hospitals. All the unclaimed dead from these institutions were interred in this cemetery from 1899 until 1955. Most of the patients were from London and lived in poverty. In 1983, the NHS sold the property to a developer for an unknown amount but rumoured to be in the hundreds of pounds. In Scotland, the NHS is responsible for the bodies in such cemeteries and the local authority is responsible for the ground that they are buried in. This is not the case in England.

Kevin informed us that that Horton is the largest (in terms of bodies) such cemetery in the country, and that it is the one in the worst condition, a testament to years of neglect and

indifference. The Friends of Horton Cemetery charity was set up with the pro bono help of a local solicitor. A large and geographically dispersed group of volunteer genealogists is researching the lives of the people buried in the cemetery. Three of their number, Hazel, Angie and Lesley attended the talk. The aims of the friends are to save the cemetery from development and to research and write the patients' stories. Detailed information is available on the website hortoncemetery.org and the 300+ stories so far published can be seen here <https://hortoncemetery.org/the-people/horton-cemetery-stories/>. The friends would like our readers to encourage family and friends to have a look at these stories.

Kevin McDonnell is looking to extend the research project to include similar hospitals in the area - Cane Hill, the Netherne, Caterham, Banstead, Tooting Bec, Hanwell, and others.

Many interesting aspects were covered in the talk: the area is almost totally overgrown, there are badger setts, builders' waste has been found, a human skull was found on the surface, dips of graves are visible in places. St Ebba's specialised in the treatment of epilepsy. Horton became a military hospital in the first world war and also The Manor for the later part of WW1 into the 1920s. Horton Hospital was also a military hospital in WW2. There was wartime deprivation - doctors were sent away to the front, many hospital male employees joined the armed forces and admissions were discouraged by many GPs because of the high patient death rates during this period. Some early patients admitted to The Manor came in with Typhoid. There was a 25% death rate in TB cases in such hospitals during some periods. Life expectancy was much reduced in these hospitals.

The friends are keen to promote and protect the cemetery as part of the community heritage, and the cemetery is now formally on the borough heritage list. Work is underway to make sure that the appearance of the cemetery on the borough heritage list can be seen on the borough's web site. The friends strongly disagree with the cemetery being described as "amenity woodland" as it has been recently by a council officer.

A Nostalgic Look at the 'History on Your Doorstep' Exhibition at Bourne Hall

Paul Howard Lang

My wife was recently looking through her old scrapbooks from the early 1980s and found an interesting document produced by the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society in September 1982.

Caroline Lang was invited to the exhibition as at the time she was working for the library at Bourne Hall. Unfortunately, she did not take any photographs at the time. I noticed that Mrs Hazel Wynn Jones, lived at number 23, St James Avenue, Ewell, and we now live at number 11.

It was very nostalgic looking at the list of names in the society at that time. I wondered if anyone in the society remembers this exhibition? There is an interesting quiz on the back sheet relating mainly to Ewell.

Scans of the programme can be found on the EEHAS website at: <https://www.epsomewellhistory.org.uk/historyonyourdoorstep>

MEMBERSHIP MATTERS

We thank the following for their kind donations:

Ian West

Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society
Founded 1960 Registered Charity No. 259221

Useful contact details

To contact any of the committee please e-mail epsomewellhistory@btinternet.com

President: Jon Cotton MA, FSA

Chairman: Vacant

Secretary: Nikki Cowlard, 1 Norman Avenue, Epsom KT17 3AB (01372) 745432

Treasurer: Jane Pedler

Archaeology Officer: Frank Pemberton

Conservation Officer: David Hartley

Membership Secretary: Doreen Tilbury, 31 West Hill Avenue, Epsom KT19 8LE
(01372) 721289

Newsletter Editor: Jeff Cousins

Programme Secretary: Hugh Ricketts

Please send copy for the next newsletter to the Newsletter Editor by 12 August 2023.

Visit our website

www.epsomewellhistory.org.uk

Gift Aid

Just a further reminder that if you pay tax EEHAS, as a charity, can claim Gift Aid on your subscription or donations, at no cost to yourself. In order for us to do this you need to sign a Gift Aid Declaration form which is available at meetings and can also be found on the Society website on the Membership page.

You can see a colour copy of this newsletter on the Society website from mid June
www.epsomewellhistory.org.uk