



*Leatherhead & District Local History
Society covering Ashted, the Bookhams,
Fetcham, Headley, Mickleham and Leatherhead*

Newsletter

March 2020



Yet another of the district's best established local businesses closed last October as the owner headed for well earned retirement. David Fuller ran the exclusive men's outfitters in Church Road, Great Bookham for more than 52 years, drawing custom from as far away as Scotland. He is seen above (right) with long-standing assistant Pat Sandy just before the shop closed. David's oral history will be covered in the next *Newsletter*.

The closure follows the departure of the much loved Barton's Bookshop in Leatherhead early last year when owner Peter Snell also opted for retirement. Book Potato, a very short-lived attempt to succeed it, closed just before Christmas.

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2020 L&DLHS MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTIONS

Ordinary £20 Associate /Student £6 Small Corporate £125

If this *Newsletter* comes with a renewal form it is because we believe you have not yet renewed your annual membership of the Society.



EDITORIAL

Welcome to another bumper edition of the *Newsletter*, crammed full of features as well as reports of the recent monthly talks at the Letherhead Institute.

As we only come out every quarter, some talks take place quite a few months before appearing here in print but you can always find out about them earlier by simply checking the home page news at our website, www.leatherheadhistory.org. You can usually learn about them too by checking the latest editions of the *Ashted & Leatherhead Local* or *Look Local* if you live in Bookham.

This *Newsletter* doesn't include the usual oral history interview for reasons of space - there was so much else to include - but the front page picture gives advance notice of what to expect next time.

We are all too aware these days of the rapidly changing face of our high streets with all too many retailers closing down and far too many shop-fronts remaining empty for long periods. This is part of the continuing march of history, of course, but the comparatively high age demographic of our local population inevitably brings retirement pressures on many of our local retailers, compounding other economic issues such as online competition. The front page mentions only two examples of much loved local businesses only recently lost to retirement. There are others, of course. The question is, how long before something else of equal value takes their place?

We only have to look back a short time to recall once familiar names on our high streets that are now just memories. It is our job as the local history society to record them for future reference. The oral history service has a role to play here as does the website's photographic archive. We always welcome additional memories so please do get in touch if you can provide them.

TONY MATTHEWS



CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

A minor controversy accompanied the opening of this new decade. Does a new decade really start with year 0 or year 1? Why mention it? We will be convening for our 73rd AGM this month. The first took place on 19 November 1947 but the Society was actually formed 5 November 1946. So while we have so far officially represented local history for some 73 years, our 75th anniversary will really be on 5 November 2021.

In my last report, I expressed my thanks and those of your Executive Committee for the contributions and participation of our 72nd year. Members are welcome to participate as much or as little as they wish. Our member parishes of course provide boundless opportunities to occupy your leisure time. On our part, we offer the opportunity to expand your knowledge of your neighbourhood and hopefully help others do the same. Our archives are filled with data and information. We might perhaps be able to tell you if it is worth digging deeper in your garden for example!

During 2020 we will continue supporting excavations at Rowhurst. Hopefully, this will provide us with a small army of trained diggers for another project elsewhere to start in 2021. You might consider this as a family activity with a practical objective.

Other opportunities include stewarding at our Museum and taking on officer roles. We still need an Archivist for Leatherhead, a Books Sales Secretary and a Museum Curator. Also required are members for our Programme Committee who can suggest and arrange future speakers and subjects. We hope as well to organise visits to local places of interest by cooperating with nearby like-minded societies. This was formerly a major activity for us.

We are also keen to improve our learned society role by developing our academic publication, the *Proceedings*. Editor David Hawksworth is keen to identify suitable papers that have not already been researched and reported since our early days. However, new information on subjects covered earlier may also stimulate rethinking of past conclusions. So future contributors should always review these in the light of new findings.

JOHN ROWLEY

NEWS FROM THE FRIENDS OF THE MUSEUM

DOWNSEND PUPILS' VISIT by DIANA ROGERS

Two classes of pupils from Downsend Pre-Prep School in Leatherhead toured the Museum on 30 September as part of a study of local history.

There were four staff accompanying the first year children. The weather was good so we were able to use the outside area. Lin Hampson talked about the how the town developed on the River Mole and how the name Leatherhead had changed over time.

We split into three groups which were rotated in three areas. I talked about the Hollis Room and how people lived at that time. The children particularly enjoyed the gramophone playing and looking at the typewriter.

Lin is shown on the right, explaining how a Victorian kitchen worked. The children enjoyed learning about the old fashioned way of doing the washing.

Robin Christian is shown above, talking about the outside area. The archaeological dig was very popular and the children asked many questions. They were very well behaved and interested and everyone had a very enjoyable morning.



ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
Leatherhead & District Local History Society CIO
Registered Charity No. 1175119
Letherhead Institute, 8 pm Friday, 20 March 2020

This is the Society's third AGM as a Charity Incorporated Organisation. The meeting will be chaired by Honorary President Alan Pooley. No special agenda items. Talk follows by Simon Ritchie on *Ordnance Survey Trig Points - Industrial Archaeology Hiding in Plain Sight*. The OS network of trig points for producing maps has been superseded by GPS so the trig points are now just relics.

PROGRAMME OF FUTURE ACTIVITIES

The 2020 programme from next month has still to be confirmed but the following talks are currently proposed. Check the website or pre-talk poster publicity ahead of each event. Society meetings are held in the Abraham Dixon Hall at the Letherhead Institute. Coffee/tea from 7.30pm, talk at 8pm. Admission £2.

Friday, 17 April: Bill Whitman on *Mrs Frederica Lock* who created a haven of culture and peace, appreciated by artists, authors, royalists and republicans at Norbury Park in the early 1790s.

Friday, 15 May: Jane Lewis of the Surrey History Centre to follow her talk on Fashion & Folly (see Page 17) with another on *Corsets & Cameras*, on how to date old photos by using changes in women's fashions from 1860-1920.

Friday, 18 September: Andy Davies, curator of the Railway Correspondence and Travel Society's Library at Leatherhead station, to speak on *Leatherhead Station: The Stationmaster's House*.

Friday, 16 October: Tour guide and author Julian McCarthy to introduce the *Secret History of Kingston upon Thames*.

Friday, 20 November: Paul Le Messurier will give a talk based on his recently published book, *Surrey's Military Heritage*.

In December: The now traditional Christmas Miscellany with three short talks, subjects still to be confirmed.

If you attend talks given by other organisations that may be of interest to L&DLHS members please contact Programme Committee chairman Fred Meynen at programme@leatherheadhistory.org

MUSEUM EXHIBITION

THE BARCLAYS OF EASTWICK PARK

In October the Society mounted an exhibition of paintings by John Hassell of local buildings drawn from the Robert Barclay Collection at the Surrey History Centre, writes BILL WHITMAN.

Robert Barclay bought Eastwick Park in Great Bookham in 1833 and enlarged and remodelled it. In 1855 he moved away to live in Penryn but his son David Hedworth Barclay came back to live at Eastwick Park until his death in 1873.

Robert Barclay was active in Surrey for many years. Long before buying Eastwick Park he purchased the Anchor Brewery in Southwark from Mrs Thrale, a good friend of the writer and local resident Fanny Burney, and developed the Barclay Perkins Brewery, which was subsequently sold to Courage.

In 1803 he leased Bury Hill, Dorking, and bought it in 1814. He took great pleasure from developing the gardens. He also commissioned artists to produce over 700 pictures of notable buildings in Surrey.

He divided his share in the brewery between his two sons, Charles and David. The latter was active not in the brewery but in politics as MP for Penryn and later for Sunderland. He also served as a director of the Bank of England. David, his son and their wives are all buried in a large table vault in the graveyard of St Nicolas Church, Great Bookham, and there is a tribute to Hedworth above the pulpit.

This information has been compressed from 'Barclay of Bury Hill and Eastwick Park', part of the 'Landed Families of Britain and Ireland.' Project by Nick Kingsley.



CHRISTMAS MISCELLANY TALKS

THE SECRET CODE-BREAKER OF TWO WORLD WARS

by JOHN ROWLEY

Commander Alastair Guthrie Denniston, CBE, CMG (1890-1961) - known as 'AGD' - served his country in almost total secrecy for 30 years spanning both world wars. He and his family lived in Ashted from 1937 to 1947.

AGD was born in Scotland to a doctor's family. They moved south for health reasons, settling near Altrincham, Cheshire, where he attended Bowdon College. After finishing school he attended



Above: AGD in civilian clothes and outside Buckingham Palace in uniform after receiving the CBE.

universities in Bonn and Paris and then became a language teacher, eventually working at Osborne College on the Isle of Wight from 1909. (A keen hockey player, he was also in the Scottish team at the 1908 Olympics in London.)

On the outbreak of World War 1 in 1914, the Admiralty sought linguists and recruited him and three others from Osborne. This was the beginning of code-breaking and translation intelligence embodied in today's Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ). It was then known enigmatically as 'Room 40', simply a room within the Old Admiralty Building.

AGD played a crucial role in bringing about US entry into the war on the Allied side by translating a decoded German telegram to Germany's Embassy in Mexico revealing a proposed invasion of US territory. As all transatlantic cables passed through London, the General Post Office was able to provide copies for examination.

In 1917, AGD was appointed a Commander in the Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve. In 1918 he was despatched to the Fleet flagship taking the German surrender at Scapa Flow and then participated in the Versailles peace conference, monitoring communications.

Room 40 became the Government Code & Cypher School which continued naval, diplomatic and commercial traffic intelligence in peacetime. Following a merger with army intelligence, AGD became director of the GC&CS. Holding the OBE since 1918, he was promoted to CBE in 1933.

During the late 1930s he worked with French and Polish colleagues examining mechanised coding methods developed in Germany. Shortly before the outbreak of World War 2 he led a delegation to Poland to review local capabilities, observing the 'Bomba', a machine replicated and developed later at Bletchley Park. He returned through Germany with the latest model Enigma machine provided by the Poles.

With the growth in intelligence officer numbers he was involved in moving the GC&CS to Bletchley Park early in 1939 and its re-naming as GCHQ.

AGD had married in 1918 and in 1936 his wife Dorothy organised a move of the family home from Chelsea to Ashted. They arrived on 21 May 1937, possibly living on the Berg estate. After working with

a local builder, O.W. Presland, they moved into North End, Greville Park Avenue on 2 January 1938 and their son Robin started at Downsend School while his sister Margaret went to Parsons Mead. Retaining their Surrey home, they moved to a farmhouse nearer Bletchley Park in 1939.

Running GCHQ, AGD recruited steadily at all levels, especially from Oxbridge using methods evolved by the secret services. Famous figures included the great Alan Turing. Flow lines for receiving messages from dispersed radio interception stations through to actionable intelligence were established using huts in the grounds of Bletchley Park.

In 1941, AGD underwent bladder surgery and was eventually recalled to London where he became director of a reborn Room 40 at an office in Berkeley Street. There code-breaking continued for many additional languages, Japanese in particular.

On the weekend of 22-23 May 1943, AGD hosted an American intelligence colleague, Col William Friedman, at his home in Ashted. They watched a cricket match in Woodfield Lane and played golf at Tyrrells Wood. The Dennistons were well integrated into local sporting life.

AGD left the public service in May 1945 and returned to teaching at Downsend School. The couple sold North End in September 1947, moving to the New Forest to be near Margaret. Dorothy died in 1958 and AGD in 1961.

Curiously perhaps, AGD, the first ever director of GCHQ, died without receiving any obituaries or official attendance at his funeral. However, on hearing the news, Friedman wrote to Margaret: 'Your father was a great man, in whose debt all English-speaking people will remain for a very long time, if not forever. That so very few of them should know exactly what he did toward achievement of victory in World Wars 1 and 2 is the sad part of the untold story of his life and of his great contributions to that victory.'



*Cmdr Denniston,
RNVR*

ARCHAEOLOGY AT ROWHURST - THE STORY SO FAR

by **NIGEL BOND**



The first excavations at Rowhurst, Leatherhead, took place in three weeks of May and one week in October. They form part of the Surrey Archaeological Society's county-wide Heritage Lottery Funded community outreach project.

This project aims to engage members of the public in archaeology and learn more of their local heritage. We were pleased to have a number of people join SyAS's experienced diggers for test-pitting at the weekends, pupils and teachers from West Hill School for a hand-on excavation experience, and many people attending our open day in May.

In all, we excavated ten one-metre square test-pits, the deepest down to 1.2m, and six trenches one metre wide and up to 8m long. As well as a large quantity of 19th and 20th century material we were excited to discover prehistoric and Roman material distributed across much of the site.

Prehistoric pottery dates to the Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age (900-600 BC). The Roman pottery included a large piece of a wine jar (amphora) made in southern Spain around 170-300 AD. This was found at the bottom of what appears to be a hole for a timber post, our first evidence of early construction activity on the site.

We also found several pieces of a Medieval pot from 1050-1250 AD. On future digs we will be looking for more evidence from pre-historic to Roman, Saxon, Medieval and later periods. Eventually we hope to build a picture of people's lives at Rowhurst through time.

The Domesday Book tells us there is a lost Saxon minster church to be found somewhere in this part of Leatherhead. It may be awaiting discovery within Rowhurst's grounds.

WALKING IN LEATHERHEAD by BILL WHITMAN



Above: Heron over the River Mole. Below: A swan, the town's own symbol, spreads its wings. Both photographed by Gill Whitman.

In the last few years the birds and beasts to be seen when walking by the river in Leatherhead have changed.

Gill Whitman's compilation of photos taken in 2012-13 featured piebald horses and cows that no longer graze on Leatherhead's Town Meadow. Egrets



and a cormorant are now commonly seen but were not there when these photos were taken. However, unusual diving ducks, a pair of Scaups, were photographed.

LECTURE REPORT

HOW CRIME INVESTIGATIONS USE ARCHAEOLOGY TECHNIQUES

In last October's lecture to the Society, forensic scientist PROFESSOR PATRICIA WILTSHIRE introduced the audience to a range of techniques long used in archaeological and ecological studies and now also applied in criminal investigations where appropriate.

These include many sub-disciplines which contribute to ecological research including, among others, palynology (the study of pollen grains and spores), botany (all aspects of plant science), mycology (study of fungi), entomology (insect studies), soil science, and osteology (human and animal bone studies). She stressed that forensic science is essentially ANY science but to qualify as being 'forensic' it must be for the purposes of the law.

She described the difference between the Anglo-American adversarial legal system and the European inquisitorial system. She is an expert witness and has appeared in crown courts all over the UK and Ireland, sometimes being cross-examined for as long as four to five days by multiple barristers, depending on the number of defendants in a case.

She went on to outline how techniques such as Isotopic Ratio Mass Spectrometry (IRMS) had been shown to give information on the place of birth of any individual and their subsequent geographical movements throughout life. Elements such as oxygen and strontium have more than one isotope, and the relative amounts of each in ground water can give a specific signature to a location.

The isotopes become incorporated into teeth, bones, and hair and the relative turnover of body parts has allowed archaeologists to determine the movements of peoples in antiquity. Variation in isotopes of nitrogen and carbon can similarly demonstrate the kinds of food eaten.

Isotopic analysis has been a boon to archaeologists trying to reconstruct ancient communities and their activities, and more recently the technique has been used in a similar way to provide details about murder victims and bodies of unknown persons. DNA is one of the most important techniques used by criminal investigators, and this



Above: Working on nasal washings in the mortuary.

is one technique that has been borrowed by archaeology. It has transformed how we view ancient communities.

Estimation of time since death or time since deposition of a body is of critical importance to any criminal investigation as this can narrow the search for missing persons. Pat explained how botany, mycology, and entomology are used to estimate timings at crime scenes, and other pertinent places, and gave graphic descriptions of cases where this has been achieved.

For example, it was the re-growth of trampled stinging nettles that established the time that the little girls in the Soham murders had lain in the ditch where they were found. Likewise, in the case of a murdered girl in west London, she explained how the budding of bramble stems and fungi growing on detached leaves in the makeshift grave, allowed her to estimate a time between the end of September and beginning of November. When identified, the skeletal remains were assigned to a victim who had disappeared on 16 October.

This window helped the police to limit their search in the missing persons database and thus saved them time. She also showed how estimating the rate of mould growth on corpses or items such as carpets can also give the police time-lines. On more than one occasion her methods had identified the exact day of an event and this had been corroborated by confession.

When describing the role of trace evidence, Pat outlined the way she was able to show, by analysis of his shoes, that the murderer Ian Huntly had visited the place where he deposited the bodies of Jessica and Holly on two separate occasions, even though he had denied being there. Pollen grains and spores in soil had been deposited in various places in his car and on two petrol cans. Plant material picked up by the girls' clothes which he tried to burn at their school after removing them from the deposition site, also showed it was highly likely that he had placed the girls in the ditch and had taken them there in his car.

Forensic science can prove innocence as well as guilt. Pat ended her talk with a case of possible cause of death by multiple drug-taking. The deceased had recently attended a ceremony where a self-styled shaman had given him a drink made from two South American hallucinogenic plants. The shaman was arrested for manslaughter.

Pat's analysis of items retrieved from the dead man's home and trace evidence from his gut contents, showed that in addition to the hallucinogenic 'tea' made from the two South American plants, the deceased had drunk a 'tea' made of cannabis, had eaten magic mushrooms, and also the seeds of opium poppy.

He had consumed so many potentially hallucinogenic compounds that no-one could be sure the concoction given to him by the shaman had been to blame for his death. The shaman could not therefore be convicted of manslaughter and had instead received a custodial sentence for possession of a Class A drug.

Pat has recently had a book published called *Traces* published in the UK by Bonnier Books.



Left: Examining a suspect's trousers for incriminating evidence.

Below centre: Plant and fungal spores visible under the microscope.

Bottom: Entering essential data based on findings at the scene of a crime.



LECTURE REPORT

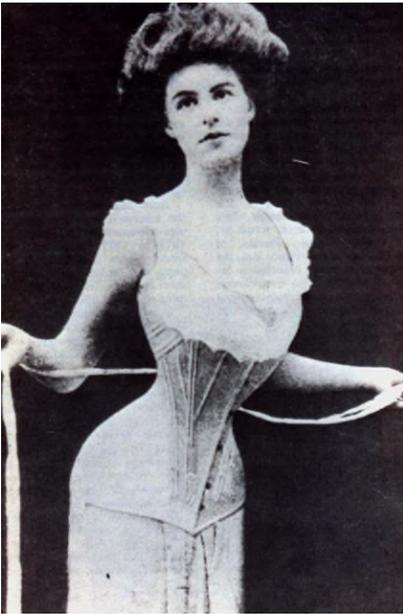
FASHION AND FOLLY

Over the centuries people have gone to extreme - often bizarre - lengths in order to stay in the fashion, JANE LEWIS of the Surrey History Centre, told the L&DLHS meeting in November.

Jane, who previously worked for the Surrey Record Office for over 20 years, is a long-term student of costume and textiles and has visited collections and researched costume history worldwide. Her talk *Fashion & Folly* was commissioned by the West Surrey Family History Society following a talk on costume history as an aid to identifying and dating family photographs. It highlighted how far women - and some men - have gone to follow fashion.

Making the point throughout that suffering in some way has always resulted from slavish following of fashion, she began with the Christian Dior collection of 1947. A mild start, perhaps, but she demonstrated the obvious discomfort that a Hollywood star like Ava Gardner must have endured by wearing an outlandish dress of green silk taffeta with a corset, petticoats and bean bags on the hips. This was the era when starched petticoats for dancing were de rigueur but caused itchiness, rashes and ruined nylon stockings. The early 1950s also saw women wearing over-tight corselettes which exaggerated curvy figures at the expense of comfort and brought long-term physical harm.

This was nothing, however, compared with what had gone on half a century before and earlier, dating right back to the 17th century. She moved on to Edwardian times when the S-bend corset, allegedly less damaging than its predecessors, was still laced so tightly around waists that it caused internal injuries. Starched high collars upset the skin and the use of bone and steel also dug into people's necks. This applied to men's collars too. Women's corsets were worn at all times - even when playing tennis or riding - and no allowance at all was made for those living in hot climates elsewhere in the world. The use of inappropriate wool in military uniforms also made for male discomfort through entirely unnecessary sweating. Yet the suffering was simply accepted as the price of respectability and correctness.



*Above left: A corset dating from the start of the 20th century.
Above right: French actress Polaire shows off her waist, also c1900.*



Left: Cartoon from Punch in August 1870 depicting the wearer of a bustle, a padded undergarment used to add fullness at the back of women's dresses at that time. Bustles were worn beneath the dress, just below the waist, to stop the skirt dragging. They made the wearer look like a snail, it was thought.

In the mid 19th century things were even worse. Then absurdly heavy crinolines were worn with a bustle or bamboo cage underneath the dress as an alternative to multiple petticoats. Women may have looked impressive but they were also stopped from easy access to toilet requirements, often causing infections, while the crinolines themselves were a real fire risk. The innovation of theatre safety curtains followed a horrendous case when a female performer's dress accidentally covered the lighting and she went up in flames.

So was life easier at the start of the 19th century before the arrival of crinolines? No. Corsets then were worn so tightly that women could barely move, while a fashion for revealing figures through dampened clothing resulted in chills and deaths.

In the earlier age of trend setters Queen Marie Antoinette of France and England's Duchess of Devonshire, panniers expanded dresses by up to four feet in any direction. Cane or bamboo hoop petticoats were expected at society gatherings and added maybe 60 pounds in weight to clothing. At that time the use of arsenic and other toxic chemicals on the skin also became common, supposedly improving its natural condition but of course actually poisoning the wearer. This in itself was a further development from the 17th century fashion of whitening skin with paint to demonstrate not prettiness but prosperity. Toxic lead was of course its main component. Other crazy practices included the use of Belladonna (Deadly Nightshade) to brighten - and eventually blind - eyes; sulphate of mercury to enhance eyelashes with horrendous results; and dots and patches of mouse-skin to cover smallpox scars. Yet variations on this use of toxic chemicals continued right up to the 20th century!

Jane then moved on to hairstyles over the centuries. 18th century fashions required piling up of hair over a frame with use of lard and powder to maintain shapes. The use of corn-flour effectively created pastry on women's heads which naturally attracted lice and other vermin. In the 1780s unnaturally grey hair was fashionable and while men wore powdered wigs, women would powder and enhance their own hair with that of others - not always human. Some added flea-ridden dog-hair to their own!

Later use of unsafe curling tongs or irons effectively cooked hair in the mid 19th century, while as late as the 1930s, cold perms may have curled hair to match that shown on cinema screens but they also wrecked it in the longer term.

Jane didn't get on to the horrors caused by unnatural shoes but did briefly cover dental fashions. In the 18th century people bought teeth extracted from corpses to fill their own gaps. Ugh!

Dentures came later but were actually abused by dentists as

late as the 1950s when they charged for unnecessary extractions rather than working to save natural teeth as they do today.

She ended her talk by asking what had now changed. Fashions today were almost as bizarre as in the past. She quoted her own mother - a fashion victim herself - saying 'better out of the world than out of the fashion'. Today's young women often wear revealing clothing in the depths of winter while young men wear 'hoodies' in summer heat! Consider how much is spent today on hairdressers, designer trainers or little pieces of froth and net to balance precariously on the heads of wedding guests. Is it absolutely necessary to have shoes that cannot be walked in, permed eyelashes or extended fingernails? Fashion continues its folly.



Above: In the 18th century women at court would wear gigantic and heavy hoops under their dresses, add disease-carrying materials to their hair, and poison their skins with toxic chemicals. All to appear wealthy rather than necessarily beautiful.

LECTURE REPORT

PEN PALS AND THE PRESIDENT'S MUM - THE STORY OF AGNES and MARY ANN

Leatherhead resident CATHY BRETT (right) told a romantic story in her January lecture about two teenage girls who had no idea how exciting their lives were going to be.

It was the story of her grandmother, Dr Agnes Bentley (below right). When she died in 2001, Cathy inherited her large photographic archive and wartime diaries.

By 2015 Cathy had become a successful author and book illustrator. She took an MA in Illustration and Book Arts at UCA Farnham and one of her assignment themes was 'memory'. Out came the archive and she created a series of illustrations using the photographs. Then in the summer of 2016 she found seven tiny snaps showing Agnes's teenage pen pal friendship with Mary Anne MacLeod from the Isle of Lewis - mother of US presidential candidate Donald Trump! She posted the pictures on FaceBook.

Her friend and Scottish publisher Mairi Kidd replied immediately and asked if the photos could be forwarded to another friend, Torcuil Crichton, a journalist from the Isle of Lewis. He was working in London as political correspondent for several Scottish newspapers. Torcuil duly met Cathy and in August his article about the photographs was published in Scotland's *Daily Record*.

The story was as follows. In the late summer of 1926, Agnes, age 14, returned to her Dundee home after a family holiday. Waiting for her was a letter from one Mary Ann MacLeod, also 14, who lived at Tong, near Stornoway on the Isle of Lewis. She had seen an article in the *Dundee Courier* about Agnes's success in a painting compe-





Above: Contrasting pictures of Mary Ann when young on the Isle of Lewis and later in New York where she met Trump's father, Fred.

tition. Mary Ann asked if they might become pen pals and enclosed a photograph. A regular correspondence followed and photographs exchanged. Mary Ann's father was the village postmaster in Tong. The port of Stornoway was three miles away and the rest of the island community consisted mostly of crofts and poor fishing villages.

In Dundee, Agnes, an only child, lived with her parents in a poor tenement. Her father had worked in the Blackness Foundry before World War 1 and now did odd jobs, collected rent and ran a small corner shop. But Agnes was very bright and secured a scholarship to Dundee High School. She wrote in her memoir about being bullied and feeling ashamed of her home-made uniform but she made friends and thrived, winning medals and coming top of her class.

Mary Ann continued to write, complaining of loneliness as many people were leaving Lewis to emigrate to Canada and New Zealand, including all of her nine siblings. She was the last and alone with her parents. In early 1930, Agnes got a letter from her saying she was leaving too. She had been invited to New York by her sister, who was going to help her to get a job. Mary Ann asked if Agnes would come to Glasgow to see her off on the ship. In the spring of

1930, the girls met for the first time there aged 17.

By then Agnes was at St Andrews University, studying French and German. They continued to write and exchange photos and gifts even after Agnes won a scholarship to continue her studies at a German university. In September 1933, she travelled to Marburg to begin her doctorate. At the end of her first year she travelled home to Scotland for the summer holiday. By chance Mary Ann was home in Lewis too but preparing to settle for good in New York.

The girls had a day together shopping in Glasgow. Mary Ann was looking for a gift for her new boyfriend, Fred, and they found some fashionable fur-backed gloves that Mary Ann thought would be ideal. Agnes bought a pair for herself. They said their goodbyes and Mary Ann set sail on the *Transylvania*. She turned 18 on the voyage.

At the end of the summer, Agnes returned to Marburg and in 1934 met her future (first) husband, Werner Schurhoff, a fellow student. Before the end of the decade both girls were married, Mary Ann to Fred Trump, a property magnate, and Agnes to Werner. They continued to write, sharing landmark events like marriage and children until the outbreak of war. The letters then stopped and they lost touch. Agnes resettled in Britain with her children after the war.

Following the story's appearance in the *Daily Record*, Cathy was approached by Mirror Group Newspapers which wanted to add the pictures to its photo stock. In 2016 the mother of presidential candidate Donald Trump was potentially an interesting story. Cathy was offered a licence for the photos but warned they might not raise much money. She pushed for a 70/30 split and thought nothing more until the November election shock. Suddenly everybody wanted the pictures and the money started to roll in.

Torcuil said the story should be pitched to BBC Scotland as an original drama. Nothing happened for a few months but then he suggested developing it as a documentary. At Westminster he asked Cathy if she would be willing to be interviewed for a programme. He had already approached Calum Angus Mackay, a producer/director friend from the Isle of Lewis who had agreed to make a 'taster' film. This was pitched to BBC Alba, the Gaelic language channel, which approved it and provided funding together with TG4 in Ireland. Distribution deals were agreed in the US too.

Early last year location shooting began, including Trump's fleeting visit to Scotland, with protest marches filmed in Edinburgh. Filming in Dundee astonished Cathy's family who had never previously seen the tenement where Agnes grew up. On the Isle of Lewis people were interviewed who had known Mary Ann before she married Trump's father. Then in early summer they filmed in New York and Washington.

Cathy was filmed at her desk in Surrey as she turned the story of Mary Ann and Agnes into a graphic novella. Images were included in the film. In September she drove up to the Western Isles to see where it had all begun. She met Calum Angus in Stornoway. He had finished editing and was about to deliver the film to the BBC. She saw it at the Art Centre An Lanntair where it was to be premiered the day after she left. She was filmed there for the local news. The premiere was a sell-out even before it aired on BBC Alba.

Cathy finished the book in October and had 100 copies printed for the Yorkshire Comics Festival, *Thought Bubble*, in November where it was a sensation. Copies are now available at GOSH Comics in London and online.



Above: The girls meet again after 50 years.

But that was not quite the end of the story. In 1995, 50 years after World War 2, Agnes chanced to see a late night TV programme.

Selina Scott had filmed a profile of the tycoon Donald Trump with cameras in Trump Tower, New York, in his mother's apartment. She was referred to as the former Mary Ann MacLeod from Lewis Scotland. Agnes jumped. This elegant lady with blonde hair was sitting

with her legs crossed, just as the original Mary Ann had done.

The next day Agnes wrote to her old friend at Trump Tower and got a swift reply. Later that summer, Mary Ann visited London on route to Scotland and invited Agnes to lunch at The Dorchester.

Mary died in 2000 and Agnes a year later so neither saw Trump become US President. What might the old friends from 1930s Scotland have thought of that, not to mention the TV documentary and book?

FEATURE

PENS HILL, LITTLE BOOKHAM



The watercolour above was painted by John Hassell c 1823 and is titled *Little Bookham, The seat of Mr Seawell, Pens Hill, Surrey, Vol. 2 703*, writes VIVIEN WHITE. It is part of the Robert Barclay Illustrations acquired by the Surrey History Centre and is shown with the Centre's kind permission.

The painting is almost certainly of a house that stood on the site of the current Gracewell nursing home in Little Bookham where Preston Cross Hotel formerly stood. Two earlier *Newsletter* articles, *The Seawell Family of Little Bookham and Blechingly* (February 2013) and *Henry & Lettice Collins of Great and Little Bookham*, (May 2013) suggested that the house pictured was in Rectory Lane on the site of the present Grange Centre for people with disabilities.

This is extremely unlikely.

The painting's title says *Little Bookham*. The site of The Grange is in Great Bookham and has been since recorded records began. The distinction between the two villages would have been very important in the early 19th century. These paintings were produced with sale to the owner of the property or other local gentlemen in mind. It is unlikely that John Hassell would have made a mistake about the village the house stood in.

The Mr Seawell mentioned in the title would have been Thomas Seawell Esq, a wealthy gentleman. He had inherited his wealth from his father and grandfather, both successful London merchants who originated from a Nottinghamshire yeomanry background.

Thomas Seawell's first known connection with the local Bookham area was in 1786 when he leased the house that was later known as Preston House and then Preston Cross Hotel in Little Bookham. Its owner was the Rev George Pollen, Lord of the Manor of Little Bookham. Thomas and then his son Henry leased it until at least 1831 and used it as their country home. They were both buried in the graveyard of St Nicolas Church, Great Bookham, but the abode of both was listed as Little Bookham in their burial records.

Some 12 years after coming to the area, in 1798 Thomas Seawell bought the land on which The Grange now stands along with the house then on it but there is no evidence he ever lived there. Its previous history would not suggest that it was a house that a gentleman like Seawell would live in and the work to extend the house to make it more suitable as a gentleman's residence seems to have been carried out at a later date. He appears to have continued living at what later became known as Preston House.

The house on the site of the later Preston House appears to have belonged in 1614 to Edmond Martyr, a member of the Great Bookham yeoman family, when it appears on the 1614 Thomas Clay map clearly marked outside the Great Bookham boundary. In contrast, the house on The Grange site is clearly marked as within Great Bookham and listed on the accompanying survey. Both houses were shown as double-piled houses of a similar size, two rooms deep, and both were likely to have been timber-framed. However, the Preston House had chimney stacks on each pile indicating a house of a

slightly higher status

A double-piled house accords with the watercolour painting by Hassell as the painting shows another building behind the first pile and a house of five bays. As noted in the useful analysis of the architecture of the house in the May 2013 *Newsletter* article, the watercolour shows that a Georgian façade with a decorative porch supported by classically styled columns has been attached to the front of the old house, gentrifying it, with the addition of walls to each side enclosing gardens.

This would fit well with the house at Preston Cross which was acquired by the Pollens possibly in the 1700s. It may have been originally acquired to use as a dower house for an older relative, but it is known to have been rented out by at least 1785. It would have been updated to make it suitable for the occupation of a gentleman or gentlewoman and the mid-18th century date of the added Georgian façade would fit well with this scenario. The practice of adding a new stone or brick façade to an older timber framed house was a common and cheap way of updating a house, but often did not stand the test of time as the join often became unstable.

The previous occupant before Thomas Seawell was a local landowner, Montagu Wilkinson Esq. The house in the watercolour also accords with a rough plan of the house drawn on the Plan of the Parish of Great Bookham of 1804 which shows a house facing onto Rectory Lane on the site of the later Preston Cross Hotel that could be double-piled with an extruding gable to the south side. Another extension to the back of the house to the north would not have been visible from the artist's chosen viewpoint. To the north of the house behind the brick wall was a large orchard.

The watercolour calls the house Pens Hill. The February 2013 article suggests the house was incorrectly named but it is likely to be correct. At that time, houses, including those of gentlemen, were often not named but merely called 'the house of Esq at' This is likely to have applied when the Pollens used the house. Pens Hill was probably a name used by Thomas and Henry Seawell, the name reflecting their family background in Nottinghamshire as Pens Hill was close to their ancestral village of Normanton.

Before Preston Cross Hotel was demolished in 2015, Mole Valley

District Council instructed the developers to commission an Historic Buildings Record which was produced by Archaeology South-East. This detailed record makes clear that earlier phases of the house were included in the hotel building.

During demolition some architectural features were saved. These included part of the timber framework, probably from the original house thought to date from the 1500s. This would accord well with the above account as would the finding and retrieval of a complete mid-18th century sash window as this matches the date of the work on the house which included adding the mid-Georgian façade.

There is more to be learned about the history of Preston House, but hopefully this research has added to what is known about its early history.

Records and Documents Mentioned

Parish Records of St Nicolas, Great Bookham

Land Tax Records of Great Bookham and Little Bookham 1785 to 1831

Thomas Clay Map and Survey of Great Bookham 1614 K34/3/1
Surrey History Centre (Map copied by John Harvey property of Surrey Archaeological Society).

A Plan of the Parish of Great Bookham 1804 K177/1

Historic Buildings Record of Preston Cross Hotel by Archaeology South-East, December 2014

SNIPPET

RUNNING HORSE PUB ON TV

On 4 January, broadcaster Tony Robinson's TV programme *History of Britain: The Tudors* on Channel 5 included a piece on ale-wives featuring Leatherhead's Running Horse pub and the notorious tavern owner Elynour Rumminge. She was immortalised in the poem the *Tunning of Elynour Rumminge* by John Skelton (c1463-1529), a poet and tutor to King Henry VIII. Dating back to 1403, the Running Horse is one of Leatherhead's oldest buildings. It was originally known as Rummings House, after Elynor Rumminge. Skelton's poem can be found on a wall there.

FEATURE

ONE CANADIAN WHO BUILT YOUNG STREET

In late 1940 the 2nd Road Construction Company of the Royal Canadian Engineers was ordered to build a bypass needed for tanks around Leatherhead. The resulting road - Young Street - is today a major carrier of traffic between the Fetcham Down roundabout and Givons Grove, providing essential relief to Leatherhead during the busiest hours of the day.

There is an excellent overview of the project itself by Goff Powell in the February 2016 L&DLHS *Newsletter*. Now DAVID FORD, nephew of one of the Canadians who built Young Street, adds human interest by providing some detail about the background and experiences of Lieutenant Kenneth Ford, his uncle who was adjutant of the company.

Several of Ken's family were engineers and public servants. One great-great-great-great grandfather was the receiver of customs in Dover during the Napoleonic wars. Another co-founded the North-west Company, instrumental in the early development of Canada.

A great-grandfather had an engineering practice and foundry in Limehouse, East London. He produced a very early commercial version of the pneumatic tube system for message delivery, later used notably in the War Rooms and many other places. He lost the patent battle, so decided to hire a ship and move his family to Toronto.

Ken was born there but spent his early years in Prince Rupert on Canada's far west coast. His father, also a civil engineer, had been hired as the government's inspector on a 75-mile segment of the Grand Trunk Pacific railroad, being built between Prince Rupert and Winnipeg, in the middle of the continent. While there, his nurse was Florrie, a Haida, a formidable native tribe from the Queen Charlotte Islands. His father's role kept expanding, culminating when he was made responsible for the final inspection of the entire railroad in 1916.

The Leatherhead bypass was built with remarkable speed for that era, very largely because they used modern construction equipment, most notably bulldozers and power scrapers. Ken was one of the



Left: David Ford with pictures of his uncle and colleagues at the opening of Young Street in 1941.

few who had had extensive experience with these new tools, as he had for the past several summers worked with them on the Big Bend highway in central British Columbia after graduating as a civil engineer in 1934.

At the end of his life, Ken prepared quite extensive illustrated memoirs in which his war experiences play a large part. Curiously he does not talk much about his overall situation, preferring to describe various incidents, often quite amusing. For instance I was shocked to learn in Goff Powell's article that the Canadian company was living in tents all through that rainy summer, and that they were bombed and strafed continually. He never mentioned it.

But he did mention the time that one of his bulldozers cut through the main naval communication link between London and Portsmouth, owing to some faulty mapping on the part of its installers.

Ken had an encounter with Field Marshal Montgomery of Alamein while on the job. Montgomery had become intrigued by the fighting possibilities of Ken's bulldozers, and Ken found him exercising one, and risking the life of its operator. I won't describe the ensuing exchange in detail, as I am sorry to say that it does not reflect well on the field marshal. But Montgomery did have several armoured up and they played an extensive part in his ensuing battles.

The Leatherhead bypass was opened in summer 1941 by Canada's Prime Minister, William Lyon Mackenzie King. It was Ken who handed him the scissors to cut the ribbon. It was raining, so someone held King's umbrella open for him but for some reason it had no silk! The troops didn't even titter, which was pretty amazing.

After the bypass project, Ken spent some time in North Africa and then was attached to the headquarters of the first Canadian Army as its Mechanical Equipment Advisor. He continued with the headquarters through the invasion preparations, and landed with them at one of the Mulberry docks on D-Day plus 45. He was then heavily involved in managing the construction of the advanced landing grounds needed by the Typhoons and other ground support aircraft, ending up as a staff officer Royal Engineers I, with rank and pay of a lieutenant-colonel. Again, much of this work was dangerous, owing to the continued attentions of the Luftwaffe, but he never mentioned it.

After the war Ken had a long and distinguished career as an engineer and public servant in Canada. Among his projects was the design of the road between Radium Hot Springs in the southern Rockies of British Columbia through to Jasper in Alberta. Part of this road is now known as the Icefields Parkway, and is quite famous. He was also in charge of building the Trans Canada Highway over the main spine of the Rocky Mountains, through the mountain national parks.

His final major project was the construction of infrastructure for Northern Transportation Company at various points along the MacKenzie River, from Hay River on the south shore of Great Slave Lake through to Tuktoyaktuk on the Beaufort Sea. In this way his career in some ways came full circle, as the river had first been explored by his great-great grandfather's cousin, Alexander MacKenzie.

The following background article is reproduced from the *L&DLHS Proceedings 1992 Vol 5, No 6*. Writer Ernest Crossland wrongly quoted the official opening date of Young Street as 25 May 1941. In fact it was on 28 August.

THE BUILDING OF YOUNG STREET **by E. A. CROSSLAND**

On the north-west corner of the Givons Grove roundabout a stone cairn records the work done by the Canadian Royal Engineers during the war in the construction of the western extension of the Leatherhead bypass left incomplete some years earlier.

The inscription makes it clear that the road was named after the Engineers' Commanding Officer, thus contradicting the attribution sometimes made that the name derives from one of the main thoroughfares in Toronto, called Yonge Street.

The Commanding Officer referred to was Major E. J. Young (later to become a Colonel) and the road was opened on 25 May 1941 by Mackenzie King, the Canadian Prime Minister. (*See the correction to this on previous page.*)

Since the narrow roads of Leatherhead were causing congestion to military traffic early in the war it was decided to employ the 2nd Road Construction Company of the Canadian Royal Engineers to complete the Leatherhead bypass. The Company had arrived in England from Toronto in June 1940 and they started work on what was to become Young Street at the end of the year; their headquarters was at Oxshott where the brickworks site was used as a workshop and equipment dump. Most of the large houses in the area (including Stoke D'Abernon and Cobham) were requisitioned for accommodation.

The building of Young Street was no easy task. It involved removing 145,000 cubic metres of chalk and flint to form the cutting up to Hawks Hill wide enough for a dual carriageway (though it was built and remained a single roadway), enlarging and strengthening the railway tunnel, bridging the river, and transporting the excavated material across the river to form the approaches to the bridge.

The bridge itself had concrete abutments and wooden piers to support a wooden deck on steel girders across the 79 ft. gap. It was made stronger than would have been necessary for ordinary traffic in order to carry the weight of the heavy military equipment.

West of the bridge, the tunnel under the Leatherhead to Dorking railway (originally serving only a country lane) needed major reconstruction without causing interruption to the trains. This entailed lowering the roadway and underpinning the brickwork of the 1867 archway.

The road remained a single carriageway and so needed lights to regulate the traffic. The bridge and the tunnel under the railway remained in use until 1978, although a new bridge had been built in 1976 which was not, however, connected to the road so that during



Above: Lieutenant Ken Ford handed the scissors to Canadian Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King on 28 August 1941 to cut the ribbon at the formal opening of Young Street.

the drought of that year there was a bridge with no road over a river with no water!

The rebuilt road, undertaken by Surrey County Council engineers, was opened on 20 January 1978 by Paul Martin, Canadian High Commissioner.

After completing Young Street, the 2nd Road Construction Company carried out between 1941 and 1944 many civil engineering tasks in Britain (including building the runway to Dunsfold airfield). They then went to France soon after D-Day and gave similar support to the Allied armies. Following disbandment in July 1945 the Oxshott brickworks site reverted to its former use. It finally ceased production in the 1950s and was sold for housing. The claypit became flooded and is now an attractive nature reserve.

NOTE

This account of Young Street is based on *The History of the Corps of Royal Canadian Engineers* by Col. A. J. Kerry and Maj. W. A. McDill, and on information supplied by Mr & Mrs J. C. Elliott of Stoke D'Abernon.

FEATURE

THE WRONG ROYAL RECTOR

In the Middle Ages most of the people who could read and write in English and Latin were members of the clergy from curates to archbishops, writes JOHN MORRIS.

Such people were in high demand especially by monarchs. Kings acquired parishes and employed their clergy as king's clerks. Bishops were given high offices and expected to use their own funds to work for the king. Edward I acquired the parish of Leatherhead in 1286 on the grounds that Alfred the Great had once owned it. A poor case, but you don't argue with the king.

The rector of a parish would keep body and soul together by collecting his tithes and farming or renting out his glebe land. He was expected to employ a chaplain to look after the parish in his absence.

Six rectors were appointed, of whom at least three got into financial difficulties. In 1345 the parish was given to Leeds Priory near Maidstone. The lives of the six rectors are told in the *L&DLHS Proceedings 1969*, Volume 3, No 3.

Robert de Hoton was Rector of Leatherhead 1324-1330. The register of John de Stratford, Bishop of Winchester, provides the shocking details of his time in post. Both records are with the Society so you can obtain fuller material if you wish.

Robert had held a parish as a layman before coming to Leatherhead and was ordained to minor orders three months after his arrival. A further three months later he became a priest. King Edward II sent him to work on the records in the Tower of London, part of his job being to identify parishes for the king himself to claim. Robert seems not to have appointed a chaplain, despite his absence.

In 1325 Pope John XXII imposed a tax on the clergy with the king's approval. Robert owed 34 shillings and 8 pence but could not pay. The archdeacon confiscated his goods to the value of 10 shillings. Nobody was willing to buy those goods. In 1326 the archdeacon collected and confiscated Robert's tithes because he was neglecting his parish.

In 1328, Robert Darcy, Lord of the Manor of Patchenham, found

that Robert de Hoton was ‘not saying Mass at St Margaret’s Chapel on the estate of one Robert Darcy’ and so impounded the rector’s animals. So he now owed his taxes to the Pope, his tithes had been confiscated and his farm animals were in the pound.

On 16 February 1329 a general excommunication of robbers of the clergy was declared. Robert’s case was cited: ‘Certain sons of iniquity . . . have without permission taken and retained grain, animals, and other goods of Robert de Hoton, Rector of Leatherhead, from houses and other places belonging to his church.’ Perhaps somebody took what was owing to him.

Just two days later on 18 February the rector signed a lease that entitled him to collect two-thirds of the tithes of Thorncroft Manor which would otherwise have been paid to the Norman Abbey of Bec. He was to pay 20 shillings a year for the privilege. But on 12 May, Thomas de Ledrede claimed the rector owed him 13 marks and 7 shillings (worth 20 shillings and 4 pence).

The climax came on 25 May. Thomas Jelyng accused Robert de Hoton with others - Nicholas Longwynesson, Nicholas, son of William Morys of Leatherhead, John de Trillyng of Tackly, Gilbert Orgar of Great Bookham and Peter de Cautoner, Robert’s servant - ‘that they by force of arms took goods and chattels of the said Thomas, found at Fetcham and Leatherhead to the value of ten pounds, carried them off, and inflicted other outrages on Thomas to his great damage and contrary to the King’s peace.’

Robert de Hoton, Rector of Leatherhead and king’s clerk, was also leader of a gang of robbers! Things were getting too hot for him and he exchanged Leatherhead Parish for St Elfin’s, Warrington. Stephen le Blount became Rector of Leatherhead early in 1330. Once appointed he was immediately granted permission not to reside in Leatherhead for the next three years.

Clergy who exchanged parishes were called ‘chop churches’. St Elfin’s church may have had a lower income than Leatherhead and Stephen le Blount may have paid the costs of the exchange, providing Robert de Hoton with much needed funds.

NOTE: The Bishop’s Register records accusations against Robert de Hoton but the results are not recorded as the register does not show court case conclusions. With so many accusations, were some or all justified?

FEATURE

LEATHERHEAD UNITED CHARITIES by JOHN HENDERSON, CHAIRMAN LUC

The December 2019 *Newsletter* included a report of Joan Burnett's oral history interview in 1982 which asked the question: 'Did the church have a hostel in Church Walk?' The answer is: 'Yes, but ...!'

The Leatherhead United Charities (LUC) originated over 400 years ago in 1608 following Henry VIII's dissolution of the monasteries. One sad effect had been cessation of the monasteries' major role in what we would now call social work, helping the poor and sick.

This responsibility was partly taken over by individuals. In Leatherhead it was first initiated in the will of a Mr Skeet which included a bequest to be invested to help the town's poor folk. His executors bought some fields near Kingston where Surbiton now stands. The proceeds were used to buy bread which was handed to the poor who queued outside the parish church door after Sunday service. LUC still owns part of those Surbiton fields, now lined with houses, and the rental income is still used for good causes, although nowadays more discreetly.

Twelve other good folk followed Mr Skeet with gifts or legacies. Some were bespoke for particular causes, such as for apprentices, or providing food or other help. You can still see the Legacy Boards in the Leatherhead Parish Church tower, showing who contributed.

In 1968, the Charity Commission suggested that having 13 separate charities, each with its own trustees and accounts, was too cumbersome, so with the agreement of those involved, what is now Leatherhead United Charities was formed. What does it do?

There are four residential buildings or almshouses in Leatherhead, together comprising 30 apartments. Residents are local people of a certain age and limited means. LUC also provides grants to local people in need - today's equivalent of the founders' intentions - and small supplementary pensions in some cases.

There are seven trustees. The Rector of Leatherhead is an ex-officio trustee, three are appointed by Mole Valley District Council, and the other three co-opted from local residents. The Clerk manages the work which is as meaningful today as at any time in its long past.

BOOK LAUNCH

ST JOHN'S SCHOOL AND THE GREAT WAR



The L&DLHS was well represented at the official launch in November of the new book *St John's School Leatherhead and the Great War 1914-1919*. Records Secretary Roy Mellick and Membership Secretary Frank Haslam attended the event in the old chapel of the school. Frank is seen here with authors Sally Todd and Neil Pudney.

Sally is the school's archivist as well as its librarian. Her extensive research on the school's history revealed previously unseen material and imagery which feature in the book.

Neil was formerly head of grounds and gardens at St John's. A keen historian, he found some names missing from the school's roll of honour and so researched and contributed details of each of the 162 former St John's pupils who are known to have died in in the Great War. Frank set up the original website listing these men.

A copy of the book is in the Society's library at the Letherhead Institute.

LEATHERHEAD & DISTRICT LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

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Telephone: 01372 386348 Email: museum@leatherheadhistory.org

Website: www.leatherheadhistory.org

Online Archive: www.ldlhsarchive.co.uk

Monthly meetings at the Letherhead Institute every third Friday of the month between September and May, 7.30pm for 8pm.

Museum (Hampton Cottage): Open April-December

Thursdays and Fridays 1pm - 4pm and Saturdays 10am-4pm

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Archival Material

The Society's archival material including documents, illustrations and maps, may be accessed through the following members:

ashteadarchive@leatherheadhistory.org

John Rowley

bookhamarchive@leatherheadhistory.org

Roy Mellick

fetchamarchive@leatherheadhistory.org

Alan Pooley

leatherheadarchive@leatherheadhistory.org

Vacant

Historical Enquiry Service

This tries to answer questions about the histories of Leatherhead, Ashtead, Bookham and Fetcham submitted via the Museum.

Kirby Library (Letherhead Institute)

The Library is open Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 10am-12.30pm.

VACANCIES

The L&DLHS still has vacancies for all of the following posts. Filling these really is crucial for the Society's future, as is attracting more ordinary members. For more information, to volunteer yourself, or to recommend someone suitable, please contact Chairman John Rowley on 01372/723417 or any of the existing office holders on Pages 38/39.

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Corporate Membership Coordinator

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Jamal Aliyev

