

A POSTCARD COLLECTION
OF BOOKHAM

By

Barry Feltham

Album 3
(Pages 61 - 79)

Lower Road - The Hermitage/Fanny Burney 1752-1840



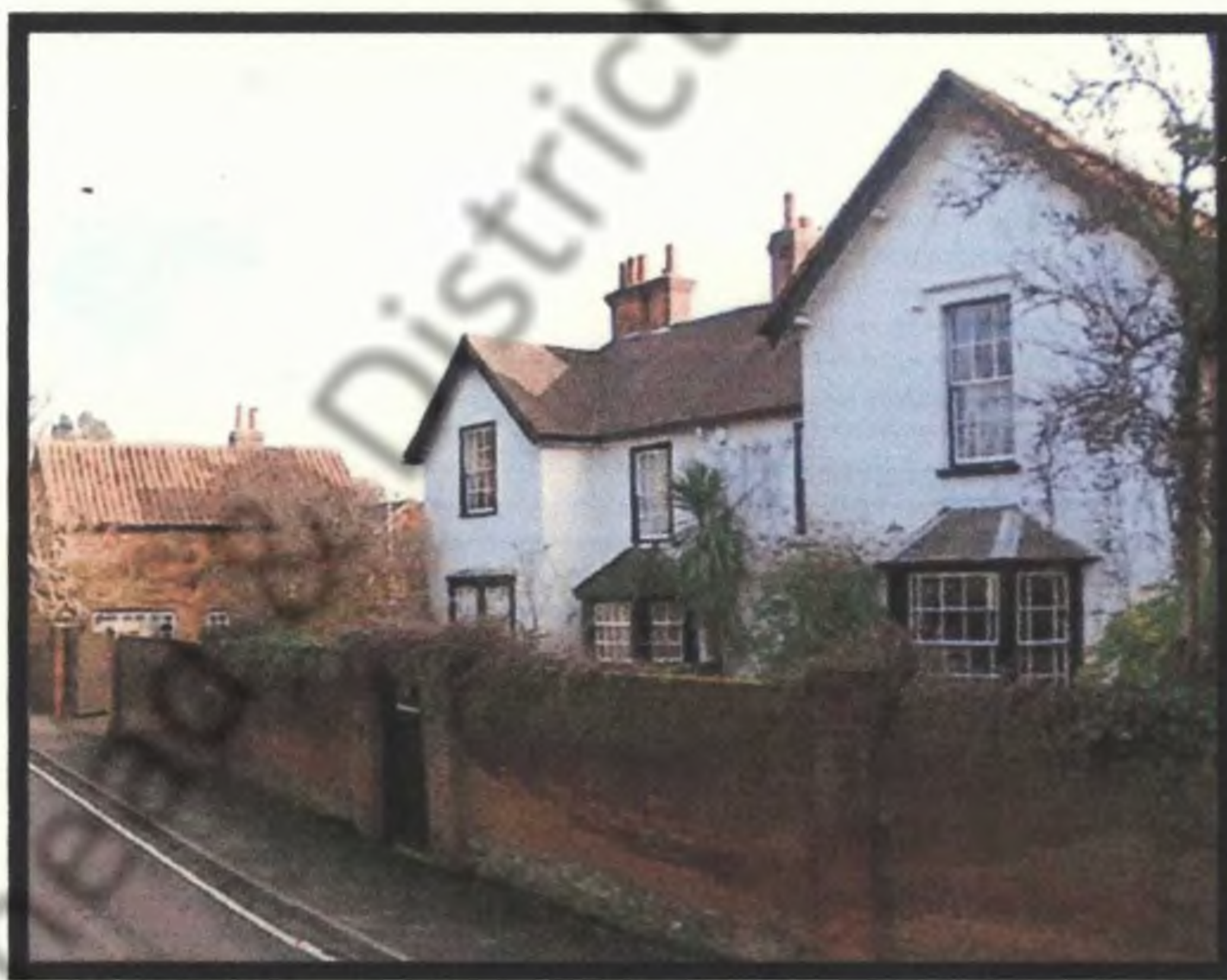
The Hermitage was known as Fairfield until 1913, when the name Fairfield was transferred to the large house in the High Street. The Hermitage is of the 18th century when it was a much smaller property but it has been added to and altered over the years, including the raising of the low ceilings by two or three feet.

In 1792 the novelist Fanny Burney met Alexandre d'Arbley, one of the French émigrés living at Juniper Hall, and they married in the following year and lived for a short time at Phoenix Farm in Chapel Lane near Polesden before moving to Fairfield later in the year. Here she bore her only child, who was christened in Bookham Church. By the time she had already written 'Evelina' and 'Cecilia' which had been published anonymously since it was not the done thing for young ladies to write novels. The books had been widely admired by many influential people, including Dr Johnson and his circle, who were amazed when it was revealed that the author was a woman. The novel 'Camilla' was written here and from the proceeds she was able to build Camilla Cottage at Westhumble.

Fanny Burney describes the Hermitage as 'a very small house in the suburbs of a very small village called Bookham... our situation is totally free from neighbours and intrusion.' Referring to General D'Arbly, 'he works in the garden while I write and he is drawing up a plan for it but this sort of work is so totally new to him. Seeds are sowing in some parts when plants ought to be reaping and plants are running to seed while they are thought not yet of maturity.' 'He cleared a considerable compartment of weeds and when it looked clean and well... he was told he had demolished an asparagus bed. His greatest passion is for transplanting. Everything we possess he moves from one end of the garden to another to produce better effects. Roses take place of Jessamines, Jessamines of honeysuckles and honeysuckles of lilacs, till they have all danced round as far as space allows.' 'But I must not omit that we had for one week cabbages from our own cultivation every day.'

General D'Arbly continued to make up in energy what he lacked at gardening 'by mowing down our hedge with his sabre and other offending growth.' 'He did however in March 1794 contrive a Winter Walk and a Winter Arbour in the garden.'

A recent photo of
The Hermitage.



General Alexandre D'Arbly 1748-1818

He was born in Joigny and joined the army. His progress through the ranks was slow but he was in command of the revolutionary guard at the Tuileries when Louis XVI and his family attempted to escape. Fortunately for him they were swiftly recaptured. He served as Adjutant General to Lafayette in the army of the North but left to avoid the excesses of Robespierre, and eventually joined a group of French exiles living at Juniper Hall in Mickleham.

D'Arbly designed Camilla Cottage in West Humble, and acted as supervisor while it was constructed, a 100 foot deep well was dug and the garden prepared for cultivation. In June 1797 Fanny wrote, "We have begun at last the little hermitage we have so long proposed for our residence, and M d'Arbly who is our architect and surveyor, is constantly with the workmen." They moved in during the autumn of 1797.

He and Fanny returned to France during the peace of 1801. She was able to return to England in 1812 but he had to remain. He joined the King's bodyguard at the fall of Napoleon in 1814 and was stationed at Treves at the time of Waterloo. He returned to England to be with his wife and son and they lived in Bath.

The Bookhams

Lower Road– The Hermitage

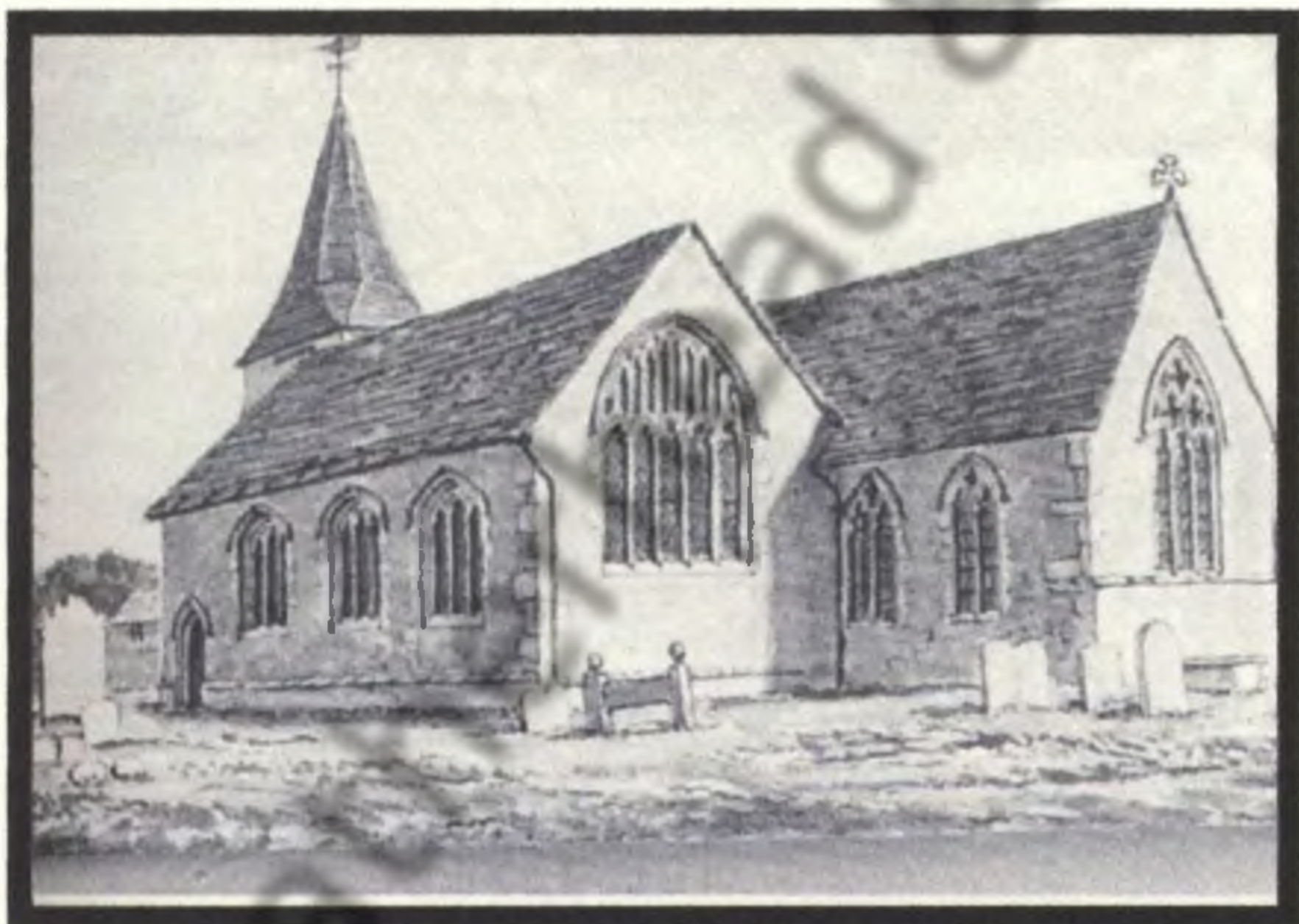
Mrs Catherine Bailey who lived at Gothic House (the Post Office) owned the Hermitage and rented it to Fanny Burney but eventually sold it to John Leach of Merton Abbey in 1813 and his descendants continued to live there until 1881. William Leach the son of John Leach made his contribution to Bookham by sketching St Nicolas Church c1846 (see below). His sketches show he had a considerable skill as a draftsman rather than an artist!

The Surgeon Major Frederic Stedman then lived at Fairfield, after his death, his widow continued to live there.

The Emuss family occupied the house at the turn of the 19th century and in 1904 Sir William and Lady Blanche Bousfield moved into Fairfield. Sir William died in 1914 but Lady Bousfield, who was said to be something of a recluse, continued to live there until at least 1935. A second generation of the Emuss family then lived here from the mid 1930s until the 1970s. At the apex of the roof of the house there is a bell that used to be used to call the workers in from the neighbouring hop fields and the stable block at the front of the house has a crane that was used to lift hay into the store on the first floor. During WWII there was a concrete pillbox in the west corner of the front garden. The stable block was converted into a workshop when the roof was raised a couple of feet.



A Real Photo postcard from J.F Stevens postally used dated in the 1900s. The card is essentially of Leatherhead Road, now Lower Road with Hop Garden Cottage on the left and The Hermitage next door.



These two sketches by William Leach were done c1846. The one on the right is the east end of the church. It shows the north aisle just after it had been built and enlarged between 1841 and 1845 to provide extra seats required by the vicar, William Heberden, 'to disarm pretexts for dissent!' The chancel window, also new in 1841, is alleged to be a copy of the fourteenth-century design.



The Bookhams

Lower Road - Hop Garden Cottage

Hop Garden Cottage was part of the Eastwick Estate. The name derived from when the hops were grown in the fields at the rear of the house as far as Leatherhead Road. When the hops were no longer grown there corn was grown each year until Keswick's death in 1912 when the land was sold. Mr Chitty, who was a boot maker and also the Overseer of the Parish of Great Bookham, lived with his family at Hop Garden Cottage from the early 1900s until 1918, when another well-known Bookham family named Miller moved into the cottage. In the single-storey, lean-to brick building to the right of the cottage Walter Wood ran his boot and shoe repair business after he moved from Church Road and remained here until the late 1940s when he moved to Guildford Road, where he carried on for about another ten years.



The Canon postcard above is dated 1908. The S & W postcard below is dated earlier c1905



The Bookhams

Lower Road

House building on the south side of Lower Road between Hop Garden Cottage and Eastwick Road was piecemeal through the 1920s and 1930s. There were two bungalows almost opposite Eastwick Park Avenue that were built by Mr Scarlett. One of these, no. 175, remains. The second bungalow, no. 173, was Roadside Cottage where Dr Ede had his private practice from 1922 until 1935. When a young newly qualified Dr Easton took over the practice in 1935 he had the bungalow converted to the large house that stands today. The northwest part of the ground floor can still be identified as part of the original Scarlett bungalow. Dr Easton a physician and surgeon quickly gained the confidence of his patients and built up a wonderful reputation as their general practitioner. He was also a police surgeon. In 1971 he moved house and practice to The Tyrrells in Church Road where he died in 1991.

Mr Scarlett also built the bungalows on the north side of Lower Road in the early 1920s after the Eastwick Park Estate had been fragmented and sold off. The front gardens of these bungalows were shortened at the front on the 1960s to enable the road to be widened. In 1982/3 one of those bungalows was demolished to enable Pine Walk to be built.



This postcard c1930/40s has been taken from Lower Road looking towards the crossroads with the church on the right, the church gate can be seen. The gardens on the right were shortened to widen the road with Pine Walk just a little further on to the right of the postcard. The brick wall on the left belongs to the Hermitage.

The Bookhams

Eastwick Park House

The district once known as Eastwick, or the Enclosure, at the East of the Manor had a radius of an amazing 10 miles. The gates to the bungalow at no 182a Lower Road are the original gates of Eastwick Park House, one for vehicles and a small gate for pedestrians. The drive used to curve round to the right towards the front of this once grand house through beautifully landscaped grounds with various specimen trees. In 1806 Eastwick Park House stood in 380 acres with a frontage on Lower Road from St Nicolas Church to just beyond Eastwick Drive. There was a walled kitchen garden of about 2 acres where there was a vinery, and peach and nectarine houses. By 1914 the estate had been reduced to 150 acres. The house was one of the first in Bookham to have electric lighting in 1910 powered by batteries that were charged by a gas engine-driven dynamo until around 1935.

Following the Act of Supremacy AD 1534 when Henry VIII dissolved the Monasteries, the Abbey of Chertsey in 1537 surrendered the Manor of Great Bookham (Eastwick Park Estate) to the Crown. It was re-granted to the Abbey of Bisham, which in turn was dissolved in June 1538 and the Manor again came into the hands of the Crown, where it remained until in 1550 it was granted to Lord William Howard the son of the 2nd Duke of Norfolk. The Manor remained the seat of a junior branch of the Howard family until Richard Howard the 4th Earl of Effingham sold it on the 16th July 1801 to James Laurell.

Since James Laurell bought the Estate it has never remained in the ownership of one family for more than 49 years. In 1809 Jean Louis Bazalgette acquired the Estate and it remained with him until his death in 1830. Bazalgette was one of the more colourful owners of Eastwick and a man of considerable means. He extended the Estate by purchasing in March 1811 Millfield (then known as Woodward's) and Northend Farm, both on the northern side of Great Bookham Common. Bazalgette was born in 1750 of a staunch Protestant family in Cevennes in France. For his own safety he left France and sailed to America. There in 1779, he married a Dutch girl. Family legend relates that he made his money in Jamaica as a slave and sugar trader, but settled in England a rich man in 1784. Besides purchasing the Eastwick Estate he also purchased a house in London, 86 Gloucester Place, Portman Square.

He became a successful tailor and supplied King George IV, both when he was Prince of Wales and Prince Regent. George, as Prince of Wales, was very conscious of the dignity and splendour of his office and by 1787 he was in debt to Bazalgette for the sum of £16,774 – an enormous sum in those days (equal to just under a million pounds today!) The House of Commons voted £161,000 (equivalent to £9 million) for the settlement of the Prince's debts, including that due to Bazalgette. Bazalgette married a second time, a Swedish girl in 1787 and they had eight children.



A repro Frith postcard of Eastwick Park House taken in 1904. The girl on the lawn in front of the tree is Ivy Keswick when she was four years old. The house faced westward and was approached by a drive from Lower Road. The picture is of the original house in 1833.

The Bookhams

Eastwick Park House

After Bazalgette died the executors of his will sold the Eastwick Estate in 1833 to David Barclay the second son of Robert Barclay of Westcott who in 1781 became the head of the brewery known as Barclay Perkins Co. Bazalgette's grandson, Joseph William, was the great engineer, who created London's drainage system, the Thames Embankments and several bridges across the Thames. He was knighted in 1874. His grandson Henry Lantour Bazalgette returned and lived at Oaken Hill, Burnhams Road, Little Bookham, from 1927 until 1931. Mrs Bazalgette was a gifted musician and was President of the Bookham Choral Society and subsequently founder of the North Staffordshire Music Festival. Their younger son, Derek, continued the naval tradition as with so many persons having a connection with Bookham, and became Rear Admiral, appointed to Greenwich Naval College.

After David Barclay, the Estate continued in the ownership of his son, Hedworth David Barclay until his death in August 1873, aged 52. His son, Hedworth Trelawney Barclay held the property for a further nine years and sold it on the 26th July 1882 to William Keswick who conscientiously and benevolently fulfilled his obligations as Lord of the Manor in the appropriate style. William Keswick (pictured below) was an MP for Epsom and held the parliamentary seat for thirteen years from 1899 to 1912. He lived at Eastwick Park from 1882 until his death thirty years later in 1912, aged 78. He is buried in St. Nicolas churchyard.

Viscount Downe, who purchased Bookham Grove in 1775, may have contemplated acquiring the Eastwick Park Estate, as amongst his papers are particulars of the proposed sale of the property by the Auctioneer. The property according to the particulars, 'deserves the attention of any moneyed purchaser' and contained 'the fullest accommodation for a family of fashion and distinction.' The mansion was described as having a Hall or Billiard Room 27 feet square, Morning Room 25 feet by 25 feet, Library, Dining Room 31 feet by 21 feet, and a noble saloon or Drawing Room 70 feet by 20 feet supported by a double screen of Ionic Scagliolia columns in imitation of purple breccia. The different apartments were heated by concealed stoves besides the ordinary provision of fireplaces and doors of mahogany. There was a 'capital large walled kitchen garden with graperies, ornamental dairy, ice-houses, farmyard and capital farm buildings.' The house also had 6 main bedrooms and 10 servant's rooms. The staff consisted of a cook, kitchen maids, housemaids, buttons and a butler. A staff of 16 servants cared for David Barclay, the previous owner who lived with his wife and only child! In comparison the Keswick's had a staff of 9 plus a nanny and a maid.



A Frith's series postcard of Eastwick Park House dated 1904 with William Keswick's daughters, Kathleen and Ivy. The picture is of Eastwick Park House in 1841.

The Bookhams

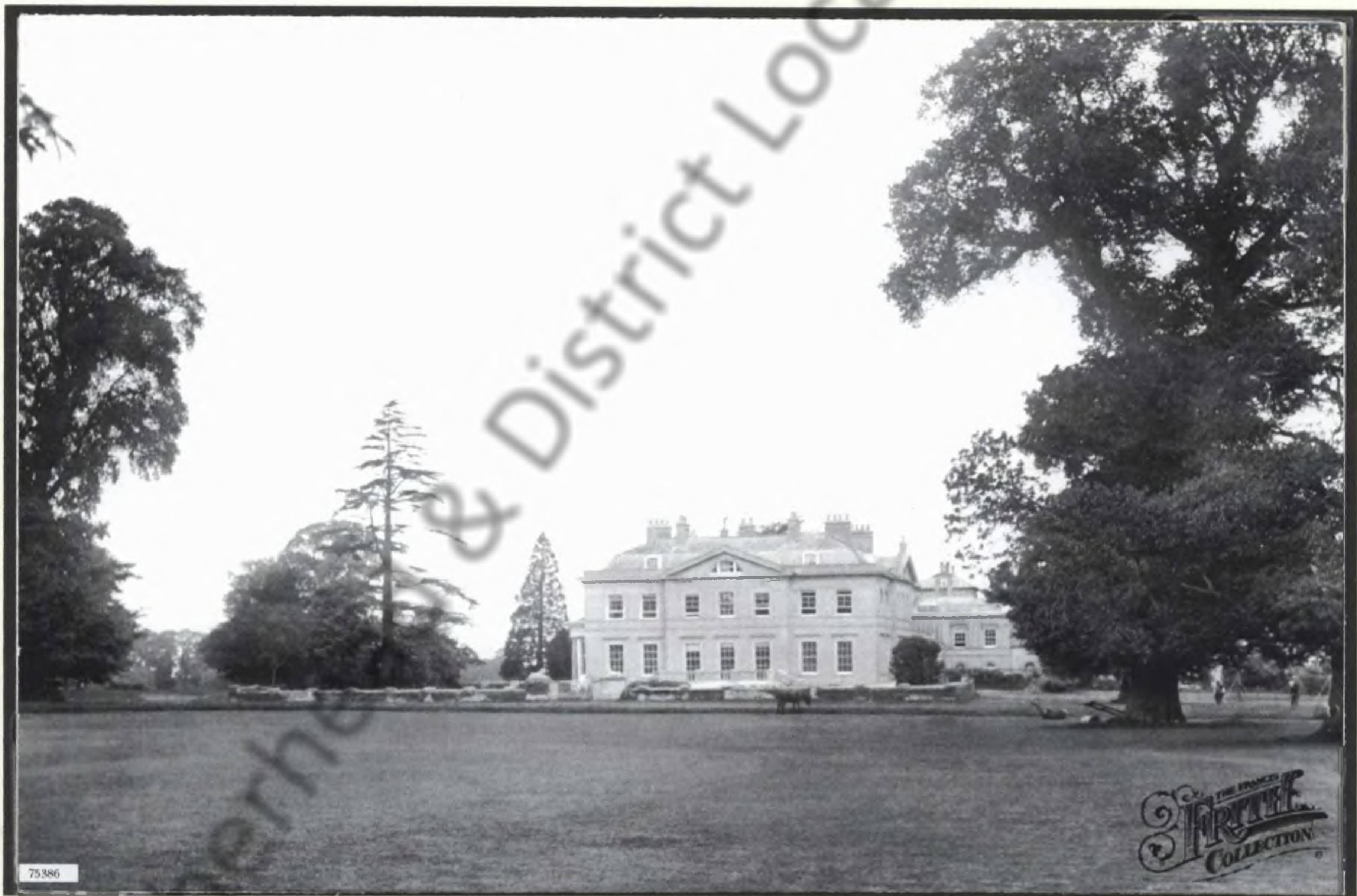
Eastwick Park House

Keswick's first wife Amelia Sophie gave birth to two sons, the younger son David was killed in the Anglo Boer War, and a daughter but sadly his wife died in 1833 aged 36. Keswick remarried to Alice Henrietta, who was born in Dublin giving Keswick two further daughters, Kathleen and Ivy. Some years after Keswick's death Alice Henrietta remarried and lived until 1966, aged 93. Keswick died in 1912, aged 78, and is buried in St. Nicolas churchyard. Both of his wives are also buried there.

The Keswick family did what they could to benefit the village. This is borne out by the many events that they ran. A programme of entertainment at a Garden Party in the Park in 1897 survives which indicates his desire to share his good fortune with others. The Annual Flower Show and Fair were held in their Park and at Christmas time there was a great Christmas Tree at the house and each child received a bag of sweets, an orange and clothing according to age, and the parents were given a large joint of meat. All the Estate workers were benevolently looked after. Whenever a baby was due a basinette, blankets and all the necessary equipment were provided and special foods and beef tea for the mother. There was no poverty. If anyone fell upon difficulties the Bailiff would mention the problem and immediately the matter was resolved. Eastwick was a community, which depended on the mutual trust and respect of master and servant. The Keswick family also gave an organ and a stained glass window to St Nicolas Church.

There were many *copyhold estates held of the Manor of Great Bookham. The Lord of the Manor was entitled to a third of the Oak timber felled for sale on the copyhold lands and in 1823 the estimated annual value of the copyholds was £500 (equivalent to £21,000 today.) Fairfield House in the High Street was a copyhold property. When Fairfield House was sold by the Trustees of the will of George Lowdell, who died on 6th June 1827, it was subject, having a copyhold title, to the customary fine, a **Heriot (horse) on death and apportioned Quit Rent of four shillings. Tyrells in Church Road, Slinfold Cottage in Lower Road were also copyhold properties of the Manor of Great Bookham.

A Frith postcard dated 1924 when Eastwick Park House became Southey Hall School.



**At its origin in medieval England, copyhold tenure was tenure of land according to the custom of the manor, the "title deeds" being a copy of the record of the manor court. The privileges granted to each tenant, and the exact services he was to render to his lord in return for them, were described in a book kept by the Steward, who gave a copy of the same to the tenant; consequently these tenants were afterwards called copyholders in contrast to freeholders. Two main kinds of copyhold tenure developed. Copyhold of Inheritance and Copyhold for Lives.*

***Heriot, from Old English heregeat ("war-gear"), was originally a death-duty in late Anglo-Saxon England, which required that at death, a nobleman provided to his king a given set of military equipment, often including horses, swords, shields, spears and helmets. It later developed into a kind of tenurial relief due from villeins*

The Bookhams

Eastwick Park House

Eastwick Park House had four more owners after William Keswick died, including his son Henry, who sold the house and manor in 1918 to a retired sugar planter named Souchon, who wanted to cash in on the timber shortage after the war. Public objection to the felling of the trees persuaded Souchon to sell the property and in 1922 a property developer and estate agent, Percy Portway Harvey, bought the Eastwick Estate and began the disintegration of the estate. In 1924 Harvey agreed to the closing of the level crossing that used to be at the north end of what is now Eastwick Drive and in return the London and South Western Railway Company allowed traffic to use the Glade Bridge for further development on the north side of the railway. A large part of the estate became available but it was stipulated that it was to be for residential use only and for houses selling at no less than £1000 each with the exception that land adjoining Leatherhead Road was cheaper with small bungalows from £500 upwards.

In 1924 Eastwick Park House and the surrounding land was bought by Mr Fussell, who owned a boys' school at Worthing, called Southey Hall. The school in Worthing was restricted by the size of the building and the number of boarders it could take and found that Eastwick Park was ideal. He purchased the lease and changed the name to Southey Hall Boys Preparatory School. The original School in Worthing was purchased and became 'Southey Hall Hotel' and in 1953 was converted to flats called 'Southey Hall Flatleta.' It is still a block of flats but now known as 'Dolphin Court.'

The school continued to grow in the period up to WWII with about 60-70 boarders (no day boys.) At the beginning of the war the school at first stayed at the house as the bombs started to fall. Approximately where the bungalow at number 182 Lower Road now stands was The Lodge to Eastwick Park where Mr Dicker, gardener/gatekeeper, and his wife lived until a German bomb destroyed it with a direct hit on 24th October 1941. Thankfully they were taken out of the wreckage unhurt. About a week after the direct hit on The Lodge a land mine fell in the grounds north of Southey Hall and after further bombs dropped near the school, staff and pupils were evacuated. to Great Fulford House at Dunsford near Exeter for the duration of the war. At this time the Headmaster was aged about 60 and decided that it was a good time for him to retire and hand over the headship to his son Denis Fussell. Denis was then 33 and a confirmed bachelor. His father did not have a long retirement and died in 1941 aged only 63.



A postcard of the back of Southey Hall School, and below two pictures of the interior of Eastwick Park House - the drawing room on the left and the dining room on the right.



The Bookhams

Eastwick Park House

School uniform was grey corduroy shorts, black and white striped ties, a jersey with the black and white school colours around the neck, long socks with the colours around the tops and school caps. On Sundays a grey flannel suit was worn to go to St Nicolas Church. The boys always referred to the Headmaster as 'Sir' but behind his back as Denis. He was a large burly man, fairly 'shambly' in attire with somewhat whitish or auburn hair and rather a reddish face. He was approachable, well liked by the boys and a good teacher. The senior master was Mr Locke called Dumbo by the boys for the obvious reason.

While they were evacuated Southey Hall School was taken over by the Canadian troops stationed locally. They didn't have the same respect for the property with military exercises in the grounds and a casual approach to the house. By the time the war ended and the troops had departed the house was in a very poor condition with banisters pulled down, decorations dirty and depleted and furniture devastated. Even with the best attempts the house was in a poor state.

This was the house to which Southey Hall School returned in 1945. The period after 1945 was not an easy time. The war ended but rationing and shortages through to the late 1950s. It would have taken a fortune to restore the house to its former state, far outside the finances of a school's budget and it was a matter of living with the state it was in.



An envelope dated 1942, that was addressed to Tadworth but redirected to 'Old School' Eastwick Park, Great Bookham with Censor Seal. I guess this letter must have something to do with the Canadian Army who occupied the 'Old School' during the war. The picture on the left is the Entrance Hall and on the right the Staircase, both were taken in 1904.



The Bookhams

Eastwick Park House/Southey Hall School

The school continued until 1954 when suddenly overnight the headmaster, Denis Fussell vanished from the scene with no explanation - he no longer appeared at the school and the boys were told nothing.

The school was taken over by the deputy headmaster Mr Locke. The local rumour for this was that the headmaster had been interfering with one or more of the boys but the degree of truth in this will never now be established. It would however account for the extraordinary departure of the person who was the owner of the school and previously had been highly spoken of and well thought of by the boys.

A rumour amongst the boys was that he had been killed by a train door hitting him but that was not true as he lived until 1977 (age 70) and died in the Southampton area.

The school continued under Mr Locke for a short time but presumably it was still owned by Denis Fussell and was closed down. In 1954. It is hard to see that the school was financially viable and nobody would have taken it on with an income from fees of just 70 boys. The remaining pupils were either taken away from the school or transferred to the Little Abbey Prep School in Burghclere, Newbury.



Southey Hall School, Bookham, Surrey



Southey Hall School, Bookham, Surrey

A postcard from P.A. Buchanan based in Croydon showing the dormitory and below the washroom and dining room.



Southey Hall School, Bookham, Surrey.

The Bookhams

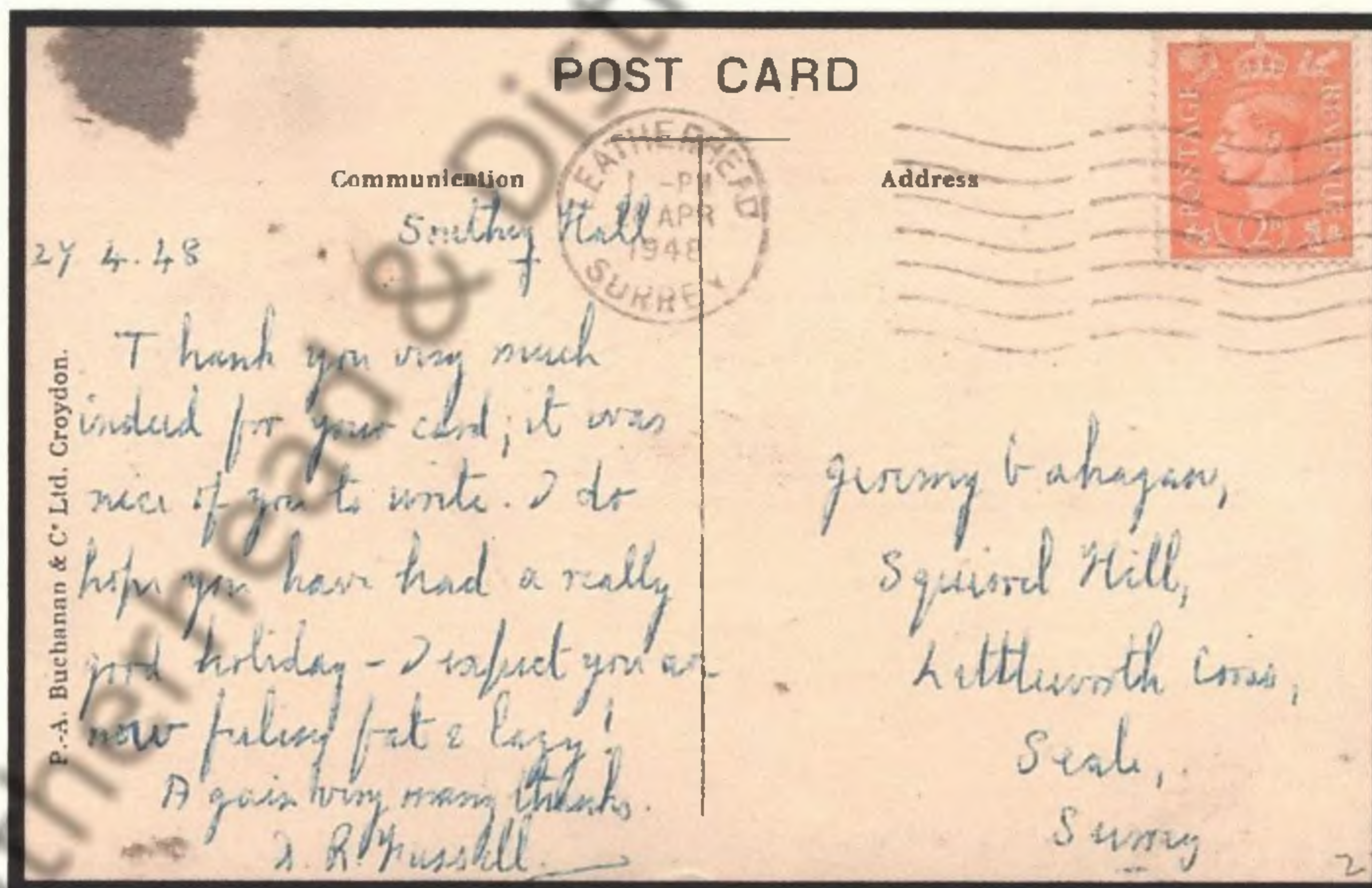
Eastwick Park Hous/Southey Hall School

It was sad to see what had once been a majestic house stand empty and abandoned and fast going into decay. The building was eventually demolished and a modern development has lead to the whole area becoming the Eastwick housing estate. The sole sorry remains of this once majestic house are the entrance gateposts in front of 182a Lower Road and parts of the moat, off Eastwick Park Avenue, as does part of the kitchen garden wall in the grounds of Southey Court. It is understood that the two lion statues that were at Eastwick Park now grace the front of Headley House, Headley.



Southey Hall School, Bookham, Surrey.

A postally used postcard dated 1948 of the boys playing cricket - the sender being Denis Fussell, the Headmaster. Notice the two lion statues in the foreground. Below is a picture of Southey Hall looking rather sad for itself after the school closed.



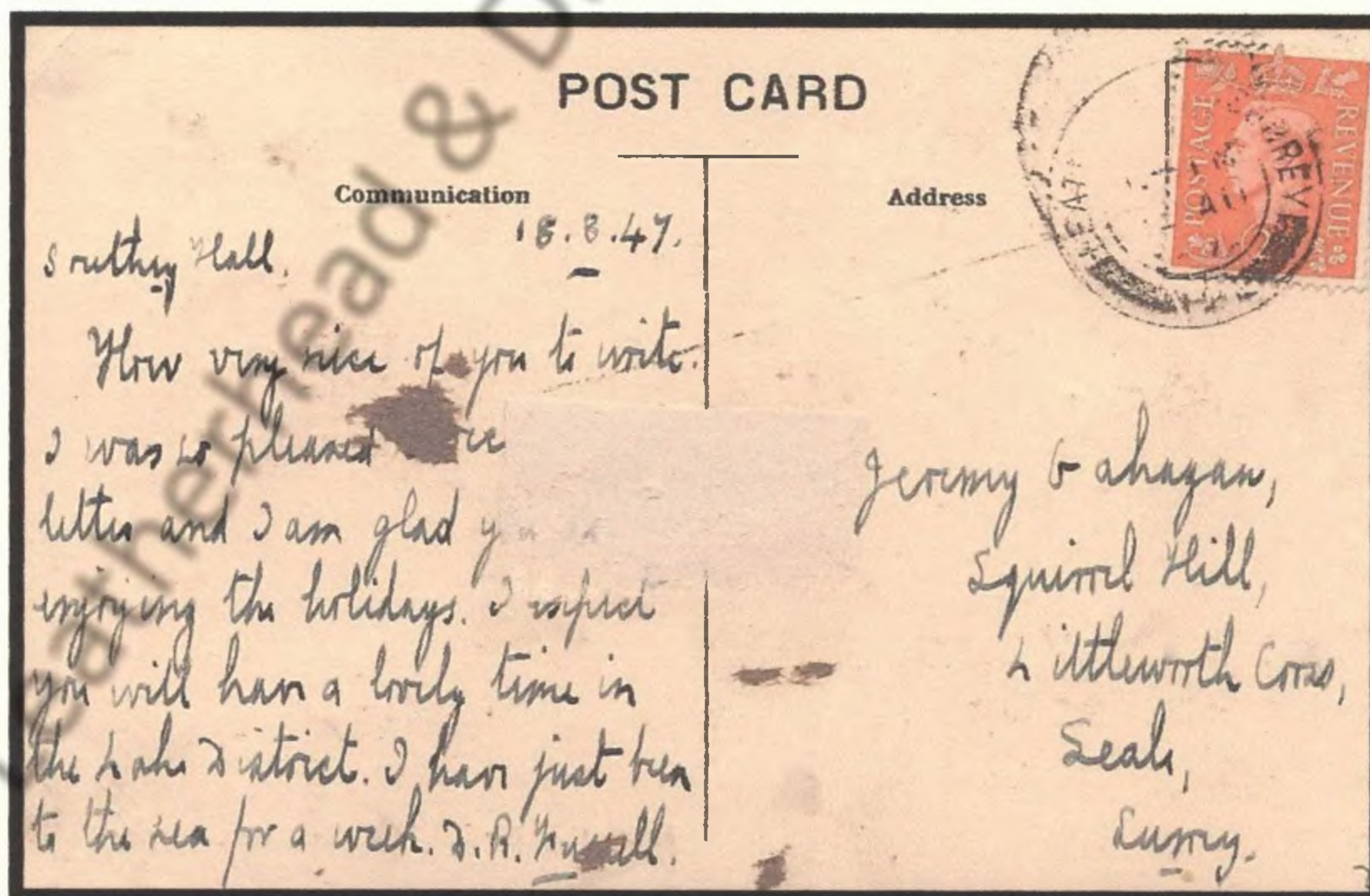
The Bookhams

Eastwick Park Hous/Southey Hall School

The name Southey Court still lives on in the form of a residential home, run by Mole Valley District Council, which is off Eastwick Park Avenue. It was opened in 1989. Adjacent to Southey Court is Keswick House, which was built in 1973 by Surrey County Council for the aged who are unable to take care of themselves.



Another postcard from Denis Fussell to the same recipient - Jeremy Galagan, dated 18.8.47.



The Bookhams

Eastwick Park Hous/Southey Hall School

This school photograph was taken c1946 from a personal memoire by Charles R. Butt.



Left to right

5th (Back) Row (1) Mr. Hedley-Browne, (7) Bratton, (10) Lart,

4th Row (1) Miss Holston, (2) Higginson (?), (3) Littlewood,
(4) Butt, (5) Smith, (9) Venner, (11) Musselwhite
(12) Richardson S., (18) Mr. Steers

3rd Row (8) Casalani (?), (9) Ellman M., (17) Miss Braddock

2nd (Seated) (1) Matron (Sister) Smith SRN, (8) Headmaster Mr. D.
Fussell, MA, (9) Deputy Headmaster Mr. Locke,
(16) Miss Braddock

1st (Cross-
Legs) (8) Ellman A.

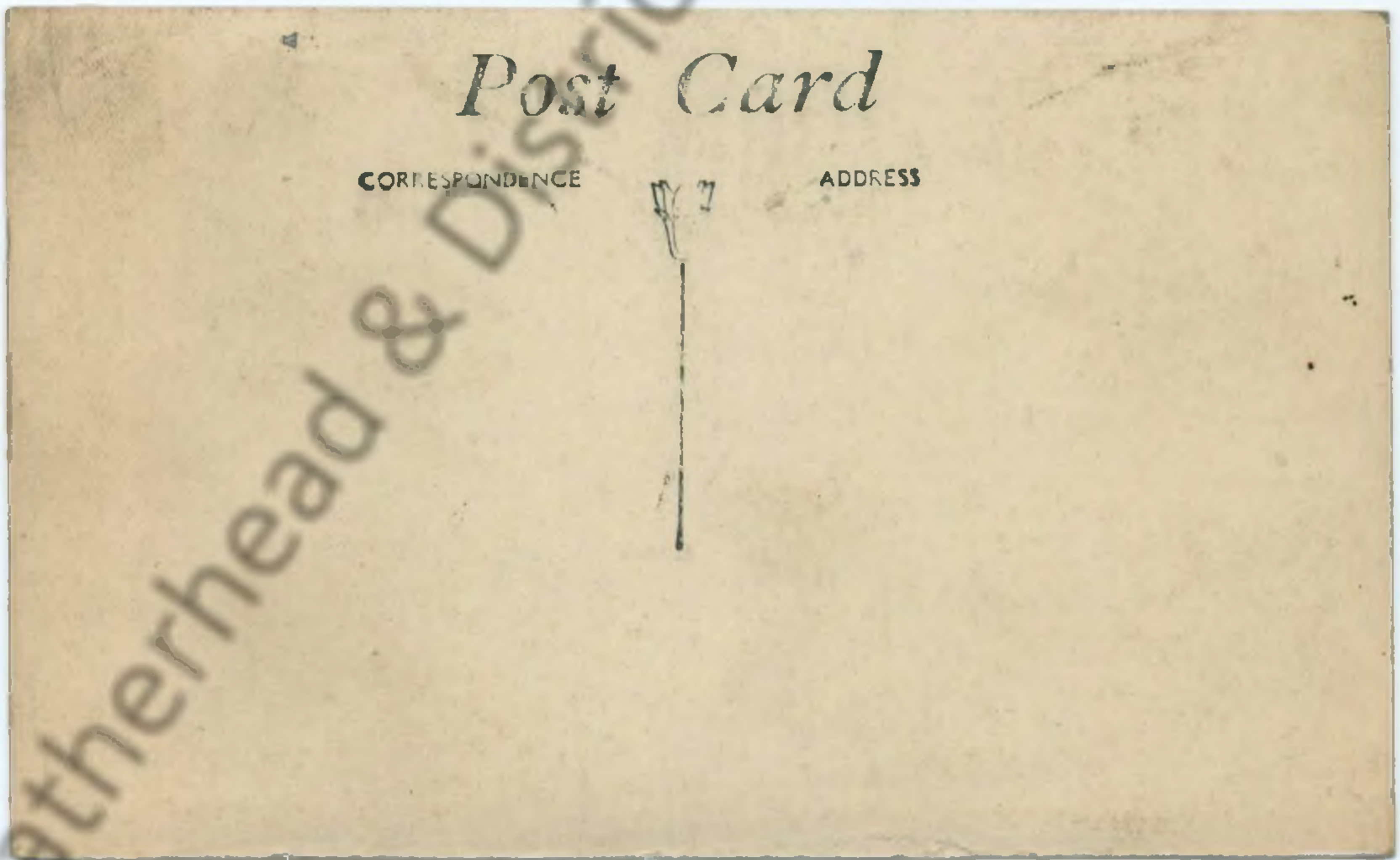


75385 Southey Hall School, Great Bookham.



SOUTHEY HALL SCHOOL,
BOOKHAM. 16

Published by
W.R. WOODFORD.



218 - Dec 2010

Original, vintage, c1950's, Christmas card that was sent to film producer Sir Michael Balcon (see below) by Chairman of MGM Films Sam Eckman and his wife.

The front of the card has a picture of their home - The Old Rectory, Little Bookham, Surrey.

Size of the card is 19cm x 12cm approx. (closed).

Condition is good and complete, with slight faults only including a couple of creases to the corners.

This card comes from a collection of items that belonged to Sir Michael Balcon.

Please see my other ebay lots for more items from this collection.

Sir Michael Balcon (1896-1977)

British film producer and production executive. He was knighted in 1948 and is best known for his work with the Ealing Studios and he is also grandfather of actor Daniel Day - Lewis.

Sir Michael Elias Balcon was born on 19 May 1896 at 116 Summer Lane, Edgbaston, Birmingham, the youngest son and fourth of five children of Louis Balcon (c.1858-1946) and his wife, Laura Greenberg (c.1863-1934). His parents, Jewish immigrants from eastern Europe, had met in England. Louis Balcon described himself as a tailor, but seems rarely to have practised his trade. He preferred to travel, especially to South Africa, where his brother-in-law had settled, leaving his wife to bring up the children as best she might. Michael Balcon's childhood, in his own words, was 'respectable but impoverished' (Balcon, 2). Despite poverty, all the children were given a good education. Balcon himself won a scholarship in 1907 to George Dixon Grammar School in Birmingham, where his scholastic career, so he later claimed, was 'undistinguished' (Balcon, 5). Even so, he hoped to follow his elder brothers to university, but to his disappointment the family's financial needs obliged him to leave school in 1913 and work as apprentice to a jeweller. When war broke out he volunteered for service, but was turned down owing to defective eyesight. In 1915 he joined the Dunlop Rubber Company's huge plant at Aston Cross, known as Fort Dunlop, and he rose to become personal assistant to the managing director.

After the war a friend, Victor Saville, whose family was in show business, invited Balcon to join him in setting up a film distribution company. Together they formed Victory Motion Pictures; the chairman, and financial backer, was Oscar Deutsch, a rich scrap-metal dealer who later founded the Odeon cinema chain. In 1921 Saville and Balcon moved to London, opening an office in Soho, and in 1923, with backing from Deutsch and a prominent London distributor, C. M. Woolf, they produced their first feature film, a melodrama called *Woman to Woman* (1923). It starred a then popular Hollywood actress, Betty Compson, and was directed at Islington Studios by a leading British director of the period, Graham Cutts. The film was a screen hit. On the strength of it, Balcon and Cutts took a lease on Islington Studios and formed Gainsborough Pictures. The studio, recently vacated by the Hollywood company Famous Players-Lasky (later to become Paramount), was small but well equipped and fully staffed. The staff included an ambitious, highly versatile young man called Alfred Hitchcock.

That same year, 1924, Balcon married on 10 April Aileen Freda Leatherman (1904-1988), daughter of Beatrice Leatherman, born in Middlesex, but brought up in Johannesburg. In 1946 she was appointed MBE for her war work. Their marriage was happy and lasted until Balcon's death. They had two children: Jill, born 1925, and Jonathan, born 1931. Jill Balcon, who became an actress, married future poet laureate Cecil Day-Lewis; their son, Daniel Day-Lewis, also became an actor.

Under Balcon's leadership Gainsborough earned a reputation for high-quality films, often with cosmopolitan themes. Several of them were shot at the giant Ufa Studios in Berlin, where Balcon established a good working relationship with the great producer Erich Pommer. In 1925 Balcon gave Hitchcock his first chance to direct with *The Pleasure Garden*, filmed in Germany and Italy. Gainsborough often featured matinee idol Ivor Novello in such films as *The Rat* (1925), directed by Graham Cutts, and *The Lodger* (1926), directed by Hitchcock.

19.10.01

Brother of Guildford from 1657 to the present day But I must have it back.

Yours sincerely

Alexander Bird

Leatherhead & District Local History Society

The Bookhams

All Saints Church - Manor House Lane

A local postcard by G.H. Uden which has been postally used in the 1940s.

An unknown postcard of the church and graveyard.

The bottom postcard is from Frith.





THE PARISH CHURCH, LITTLE BOOKHAM, SURREY.

Leatherhead

Local History Society