

Lexden History Group



*Junction of
Straight Road
and London
Road above
circa 1910 and
below today*



- **Plaque Stories from the Avenue of Remembrance**
 - **Mr Robert Beaumont and Gunner Charles Hunwick**
 - **Colchester's Very Own Spy**
 - **Colchester Repertory Company**
 - **Christmas Past**

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Plaque Stories from the Avenue of Remembrance

Mr Robert Beaumont

Robert Beaumont was born on 24th October 1849 the son of Robert and Sarah. The family lived in Bottle End and on 19th September 1868 he married local girl Martha Isom, of Church Lane, Lexden. He initially worked as a bricklayer finding work in 1871 in Woolverstone, Suffolk, and leaving Martha in Colchester with their daughter, Florence. Three children later in 1881 the family was living Straight Road where he also had a builder's yard there. Their daughter, Mary Ann, died in 1882 aged 1. Ten years later they were in London Road with three of their five children.

In 1891 Robert was recorded as a builder and contractor and they were living at 72 Lexden Street. Their second daughter, Lily Mahala, had married Arthur Turrell Clarke, another local builder, in 1898 and was living nearby at 30 Straight Road. Robert and Martha moved to 22 London Road and in 1911 their youngest son, Evelyn Theodore, was assisting him in his work. Two of his daughters, Eliza born 1879 and Florence, were still with their parents and staying there as well as their eleven year old grand daughter Leila Clarke.

Robert was a well known local builder, architect and undertaker. He put in estimates for buildings throughout Colchester including in 1893 the new North Primary School. His estimate was £7,200 but the contract was awarded to Charles Orfeur for his tender of £6,650. Amongst the many buildings locally that he built were Deoban (now 171 Lexden Road) in 1904 for Edward McArthur Moir and 1-4 Balkerne Passage which is now a restaurant. He also was contracted to link together Grey Friars and Hillcrest in High Street and extend them to convert the premises into a convent and school for a group of French nuns (*right*). This was completed in 1904 but it is reported that the nuns, who were not allowed to leave the building, instructed the builders through an iron grille. The same year he designed Lexden Grange and the external detailing is thought to have been done by his son-in-law, Arthur Turrell Clarke.



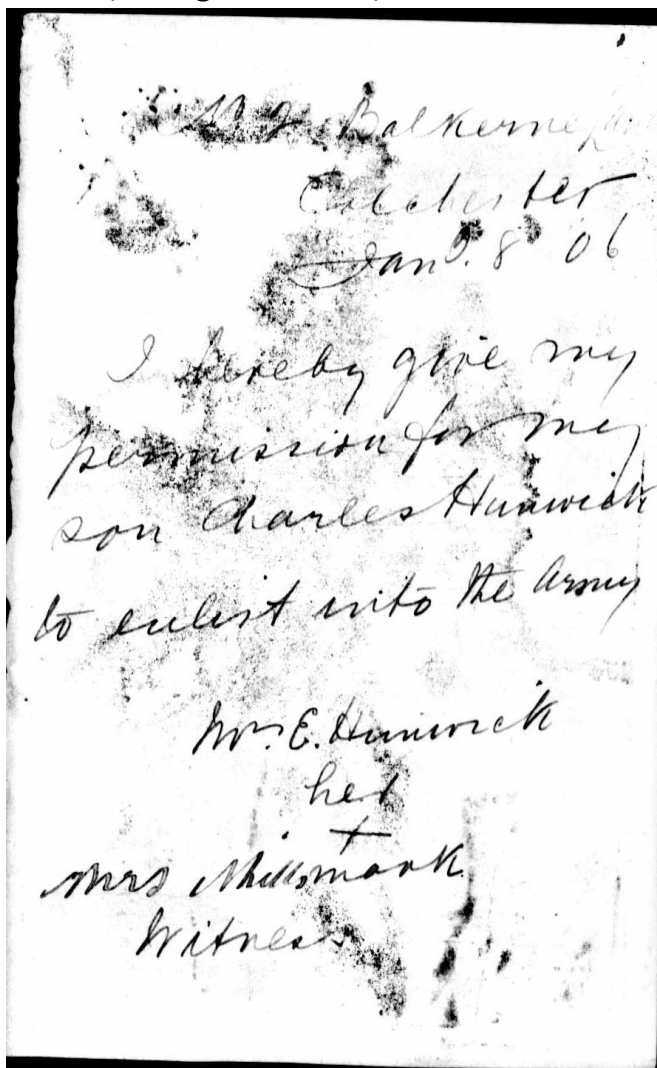
Their older son, Robert Stanley Lee Beaumont, was born in 1884 and was often recorded as Stanley Robert. He became a veterinary surgeon, married and served in the First World War, being promoted Lieutenant in the Army Veterinary Corps on 6th May 1916. In the 1939 Electoral Register he is living with several others at 2 Monks Horton, Nelson Road, and described as a single man. His brother, Evelyn, married Alice Death in 1912 and lived nearby at Cathay, 30 Nelson Road, Lexden. He became a Freemason in 1918. He had joined the Army Pay Corps reaching the rank of Corporal, although he probably never saw active service in the First World War. He died from pneumonia on 18th February 1919 and is commemorated on the Lexden War Memorial. Eliza (also known as Leila) married an engineer, Rutland Oscar Nash, in 1913. Florence, Robert and Leila Nash are recorded in the Columbarium at St Leonard's Church, Lexden.

Robert Beaumont died on 15th February 1921 at The Hollies, Lexden Road, (now demolished to build Sanders Drive). Martha died on 4th August 1935 and is buried with Robert and Evelyn in Lexden Churchyard.

Gunner Charles William Hunwick Royal Field Artillery

Charles William Hunwick was born at 189 Magdalen Street Colchester on 29th June 1891 to Charles, a fish hawk, and Elizabeth (nee Ringer). Elizabeth was illiterate and marked his birth certificate with a cross. Just before his birth the family, with two daughters, was living at No 8 Prouds Yard, Military Road. In 1901 Charles was lodging, together with his father, with an elderly fish hawk at 21 Maidenburg Street whilst his mother stayed at 2 Balcerne Lane with their three other children. His brother, Joseph, was born in 1898.

On 8th January 1906 Elizabeth put cross on the letter (*left*) giving permission for her son, Charles, to enlist in the Army. He attested for 12 years service as a "Boy" soldier at Weedon on 17th February 1906 aged 14 years 7 months with his height given as 5ft 1½ins, weight 98 lbs, and noted that he had brown hair, blue eyes and a job as a messenger. It was also recorded that he had a "scar right side lower lip, scar right side of nose". Six months later he was 5ft 3¼ins tall and weighed 105 lbs and on mustering to the ranks on 17th July 1909 he had grown to 5ft 7ins with his weight increased to 128lbs. He was posted to the Royal Field Artillery.



21 Maidenburg Street
Colchester
Jan 8 06

I hereby give my
permission for my
son Charles Hunwick
to enlist into the Army

Mrs. E. Hunwick
her
Mrs. Shillman
Witness

However he was soon in trouble and was put in detention in Coventry for 42 days on 8th October 1909 for "striking his superior officer". Whilst serving in Fermoy, Ireland, between 1909 and 1911 he was in constant trouble, eg, striking the cook, being absent overnight, breaking out of barracks "whilst a defaulter" and being found drunk on the public road. He was also charged with being "improperly dressed", ie, in civilian clothes in the town. However, on moving to India he was only charged once with being absent and on 13th September 1914 his character was declared to be very good, and that he was honest, sober, intelligent and reliable.

He had gained a 3rd class certificate in education and was also declared proficient in stretcher bearing. His medical history shows that whilst in Fermoy he ended up in hospital with tonsillitis and later contusions to his face having fallen off his bicycle. He was in North West India from November 1911 for some years and was treated several times for syphilis in Neemuch and also Mhow.

The 82nd Bn Royal Field Artillery was part of the Indian Expeditionary Force in the Mesopotamian Campaign. They fought in the Battle of Ctesiphon in November 1915 against the Ottoman Empire, but ended up in retreat, partly caused by inadequate supply lines. A British soldier, commenting on the attempts of his officers to pronounce the name "Ctesiphon", wrote "we calls it Pist-upon". The Allies retreated to Kut-el-Amara, now in modern day Iraq, and came under siege from early December. It was a desperate time, with disease and little medical help, many attempts to break the siege, and later no

food supplies. In April 1916 No 30 Sqn of the Royal Flying Corps carried out the first air supply operation in history, dropping food and ammunition to the defenders of Kut, but "as often as not their parcels go into the Tigris or into the Turkish trenches". After many losses and failed negotiations General Townsend surrendered to the Ottomans. Having enduring a brutal march they were forced to make camps in Anatolia and continued to receive harsh treatment. The ensuing poor conditions and negligent welfare of the prisoners of war were of great concern to both the British and Indian Governments. Out of 10,000 surrendering troops, 4,000 died on the march or in the Turkish camps.

Charles's mother, Elizabeth, wrote to the local office on 7th January 1916 requesting news of son as she had heard nothing in 18 months and 6 letters had been returned. The officer received a reply on 24th January saying that they had no knowledge of his whereabouts. Contact was also made with the War Pensions Local Committee who wrote asking for news. The committee was based at Albert School, now the Co-operative Bank in the High Street. News did come in April the following year when a death certificate was received stating that he had been taken prisoner on 29th April 1916 at Kut-el-Amara and had died on 19th August 1916 from malignant malaria at Bagtche hospital. His only effects were worn clothes which were buried with him at Bagtche Hospital Cemetery. It also states that he died peacefully. This Certificate of death received from Ottoman Red Crescent was accepted as "sufficient evidence for official purposes" Letters went back and forth and finally his married sister, Lily Harper, wrote on 28th November 1920 to say that any further correspondence and medals should be sent to her at No 4 Balcerne Lane as if sent to her mother it would "refresh the memory of her lost son".

Charles William Hunwick died as a prisoner of war in Bagtche Hospital on 19th August 1916 and is buried initially at Bagtche Hospital Cemetery, grave number 1421. After the end of the war graves were brought from other burial grounds to Iraq (North Gate) Cemetery in Baghdad, plot XX1 C 51. He was posthumously awarded the Victory and British War medals and 1914-15 Star.

Colchester's Very Own Spy

Trish Terry

THOMAS BILLIS BEACH aka HENRI Le CARON aka Dr HOWARD

Have you ever wondered what it must be like to be a spy and whether you would be able to live a double life? Well, Colchester had its very own spy in Victorian England.

Thomas Billis Beach (*right*) was born in Colchester on 26th September 1841, the second of thirteen children of John Joseph Billis Beach and Maria Passmore. The family was probably living in St John's Street at the time but later they were in Magdalen Street and in 1871 and 1881 in Mersea Road next to the Mermaid Inn (now The Odd One Out). His father was originally a cooper and later a rate collector. He was also a lay Methodist preacher. Thomas, after two attempts to run away to London, was apprenticed to a local draper at the age of 12. After several more illicit visits to London he found work there, aged 16, as a clerk in a drapery firm.



In 1859 he went to Paris and worked at Arthur and Company, an English Banking House, Estate agency and wine merchants that dealt with American and British residents in the

French capital. Despite not speaking French he joined a choir, made friends and adopted a Gallic lifestyle.



At the start of the American Civil War in April 1861, friends from the American Colony in Paris encouraged him to join them in the United States. He sailed on the *Great Eastern* (left) to New York and enlisted at the Union Army recruiting hall as a Frenchman, Henri le Caron, (a name he probably took from a nearby family restaurant in Paris). This ensured his family in Colchester would be unaware of his enlistment. He joined the 8th Pennsylvania Reserves of the Union Army on 7th August 1861, later transferring into the Anderson Cavalry, and served for two years with McClellan's army of the Potomac. His scouting abilities soon led to his promotion but in December 1862, whilst on a mission to find rations in Fredericksburg, he was captured by Confederate troops

and locked in the log smokehouse of a farm. 'Death' he later wrote 'was very near' but during the night he was unexpectedly released - by Nannie Melville, the farmer's pretty, blonde niece, and he re-joined his unit. Two years later he and Nannie were married in Nashville.

Soon after their marriage he fought in the Battle of Nashville, promoted to Major and then demobilized, keeping his French name and determined to study medicine. He was always adept at gaining the confidence of influential people and soon met a civil war friend, John O'Neill, who introduced him to leading members of the Fenian Brotherhood, a revolutionary Irish nationalist organization in the US and Ireland. They were planning to invade Canada for the second time to encourage England to give Ireland independence. He was horrified by this and, feeling very English, he wrote to his father who showed his letters to John Gurdon Rebow, Colchester's Liberal MP who in turn passed them to the Home Office. This led to the easy defeat of John O'Neill's movement on 1st June 1866.

Le Caron visited England in 1867 and was introduced to Rebow and after a secret meeting with Robert Anderson, a civil servant attached to the office of the Irish secretary, he was recruited as a paid agent. He continued in direct and frequent communication with the British and Canadian governments for many years.

By now Le Caron had temporarily abandoned his medical studies and was able to penetrate into the inner circles of the Fenian leadership taking the Fenian oath and accepting further responsibility, rising to the rank of colonel. O'Neill, meanwhile, had been put in charge of Fenian operations against Canada and from his position of trust Le Caron was able to give Robert Anderson in England detailed reports of Fenian plans. In the spring of 1868 he agreed to give a Canadian police commissioner, Gilbert McMicken, regular updates and in February 1870 warned him of an impending Fenian raid near Frelighsburg, Quebec. The Canadian government was therefore prepared when O'Neill attacked at Eccles-Hill near Frelighsburg on 25th May. The Fenians were utterly defeated and the Canadian Government, in a gesture of appreciation, awarded Le Caron \$2000. Le Caron then travelled to Montreal and Ottawa via the township of Cornwall on the St Lawrence River, but was arrested as a Fenian and taken under escort to Commissioner McMicken in Ottawa. He was secretly released to return to the United States and his report on the raid was a high point as a secret agent.

Le Caron finally completed his medical studies in 1873 and he and Nannie with their three

Children moved to Braidwood in Illinois, 60 miles south of Chicago, where he was a medical practitioner, eventually owning several drugstores. On 16th February 1883 there was a huge mining disaster in Braidwood with a loss of 69, some victims as young as 13. Henri helped to save many and was rewarded for his efforts. His undercover activities continued and in 1881 he became the liaison officer between Clanna Gael - an offshoot of the Fenian movement - and the Irish political leader Charles Stewart Parnell, who was on a fund raising tour of the United States. Plans were afoot for young Irish Americans to travel to England to plant bombs at major sites in London, eg, Houses of Parliament, Tower of London. Le Caron's information led to the arrest of 25 terrorists but he was unable to discover all their plans and there were a number of explosions in London. His dual role was never suspected.

In 1883 he and his family of six children were encouraged by contacts in England to move to Chicago, to be closer to the core of Clanna Gael. Their leader in Chicago was Alexander Sullivan and the group was particularly popular amongst Irish Americans boasting a membership of 40,000. Le Caron returned to England from time to time to meet Richard Anderson and whilst there Charles Parnell asked to meet him. In 1888 Parnell felt constitutional means were not working for Irish independence and advocated plans for mass bloodshed. This information was quickly passed to Richard Anderson.



On 5th February 1889 Henri le Caron took the stand in Probate Court One at the Royal Court of Justice to give evidence against Charles Parnell and his activities in the United States. Le Caron was described as "short and slightest of build; erect like a soldier - imperturbably cool; he has a lofty forehead, and smallish alert eyes ... [and] one of the boniest faces ... like a death's head with a tight skin of yellow parchment". The court was astounded by his initial announcement that he was not a Frenchman dedicated to the cause of Irish freedom but an Englishman named Thomas Beach from Colchester in Essex and for 25 years had been a spy for the British government. He later recalled, "I stepped into the witness box and

came out in my true colours as an Englishman, proud of my country, and in no sense ashamed." However, further questionable testimony was given by others and Parnell was cleared, receiving substantial compensation from the Times Newspaper for defamation. By now Le Caron's testimony had shocked the Irish in America and considerable doubt had been cast over Parnell.

Le Caron never returned to the United States and his family hastily left Chicago for London. With the brutal death in Chicago of another Irish medical practitioner who had fallen out with Clanna Gael and the Fenians, Le Caron took on another alias, Doctor Howard. With the constant threat of assassination he lived with his family under police protection in South Kensington in London.

For most of his time as a spy the sense of importance was sufficient reward but later he wanted public recognition, hence his testimony against Parnell. However he risked everything - career, family and even his life for Queen and country. His health began to fail and he wrote his memoirs "Twenty Five Years in the Secret Service: the Recollections of a Spy", published in 1892. He died two years later from appendicitis and was buried in Norwood Cemetery. His family returned to the United States.

Following his burial, John Devoy, his former colleague and Irish American revolutionary noted he was "the champion spy of the century" - praise indeed.

Through the enterprise of two former drama colleagues, Robert Digby and Beatrice Radley, a professional drama company was formed in Colchester in 1937, opening on 2nd October that year as Colchester Repertory Company.

By arrangement with the Borough Council they were able to hire the Albert Hall and Art Gallery in High Street for alternate weeks until Christmas to present a series of plays. Writing an introduction in the first programme for 'The Late Christopher Bean' (right) the partners wrote:

"Tonight represents the beginning of an attempt to re-introduce drama to Colchester and the surrounding district. For some years now, except for the occasional appearance of

a touring company, the production of plays has been in the hands of amateur societies. How well they have done their work against almost overwhelming odds is common knowledge to us all, and it is entirely due to their efforts that the theatre in East Anglia has not passed into oblivion, but it is obvious from the limited sources at their disposal that amateur societies are not able to produce a continuous series of plays, and thereby re-establish the theatre in its rightful place in the life of the community. This can only be accomplished by a professional company devoting all its energies to this end. We should like to thank the amateur societies for the support they are giving us, and we look forward to working side by side with them in the task to which we have set ourselves."

The Albert Hall was not built as a theatre and had many shortcomings - no permanent proscenium arch, a flat floor and non-permanent seating. However, Digby and Radley, together with their new company of acts and backstage staff, settled in well and continued with a series of plays in 1939. For the years leading up to the war the 'Rep', as it was commonly called, produced a mixed range of plays. Sometimes the less well-known, and possibly controversial content, did not do as good a business as the popular light comedies and thrillers and this led the company into some financial problems but somehow they survived. Once 1939 arrived, with lots of troops in the town and residents looking for escapism in entertainment, the 'Rep' carried on successfully.

The first play I was taken to see by my parents in early 1939 was "The Rose without a Thorn" (the story of King Henry VIII's fifth wife, Kathryn Howard). Perhaps my memory

THE ALBERT HALL, COLCHESTER

Opening To-Night, Saturday, October 2nd
at 8 p.m. and following week.

**Season to be opened by His Worship the Mayor and
Miss Joyce Bland.**

Beatrice Radley and Robert Digby present
THE COLCHESTER REPERTORY COMPANY in

THE LATE CHRISTOPHER BEAN

Adapted by Emlyn Williams

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LATE BUSES TO ALL PARTS ALL THE WEEK.**



of that attendance gives some idea what it was like to see a performance of Colchester Repertory Company at that time. Outside the Albert Hall did not really resemble a theatre. There were several billboards announcing future productions and photographs of the current artistes. Inside the foyer was a wooden cabin as the box office. One stood at the window to book seats and the cashier held up a seating plan for the day and performance required, ie, Monday evening, seat row H, numbered 11 and 12, and the cashier crossed off the plan H11 and H12 and issued tickets from a block which were pre-numbered. Having paid the required amount the tickets were now ready to be presented to the attendant on the evening of the performance.



The ground floor was slightly tiered up to a central gangway and there were two side aisles. The front seats were of the 'tip-up' variety, but had little leg room. The two rear rows were the cheapest seats and they were hard chairs, for which a cushion could be hired for an extra threepence. Waiting for the play to commence, the programme (price 3d) was studied - who was in the play this week? As this was wartime a note reminded patrons that in the event of an air raid warning, a red sign beside the stage would light up, all clear it turned green - the performance would continue anyway!

Before the play commenced we all stood for the National Anthem played on a gramophone record from backstage. We sat down again, then the house lights were turned off with a loud clicking noise from the back of the hall, for that is where the switchboard was situated and the footlights lit up the closed blue house curtains. Probably appropriate music was relayed as the curtains opened to start act one. Plays were usually in three acts with two ten minute intervals. At the first interval a lady walked down the side aisle to the front carrying a tea urn which she placed on a table with cups and biscuits ready for patrons to quench their thirst (was the tea 3d a cup?). Into the second act and in the next interval there was time to sit and look at the walls that carried the paintings reminding us that the Albert Hall was still an art gallery.

At the end of the play all the cast lined up to bow and accept applause and quite often Mr Digby would make a short speech encouraging patrons to come again next week for another superb drama - 'the box office is still open'. On leaving the Hall theatre manager Mary Rawlings stood at the main door wishing everybody 'Goodnight'.

For the full story of Colchester Repertory Company through to its last production in January 1972 - pantomime Sleeping Beauty - several books carry the tale in great detail, particularly Nicholas Butler's 'Theatre in Colchester' in which he tells of the financial struggles, Beatrice Radley leaving in 1942, Robert Digby's death in 1963 and the coming of David Forder to eventually see the opening of the Mercury Theatre in May 1973.

Christmas Past

At Weavers I have many old books, most passed down through the family, and they make interesting reading. Here are a few seasonal excerpts.

The Guide 21st December 1929

Plums of Knowledge

Christmas trees were known to Londoners as long as four hundred and fifty years ago.

Holly was used by the early Roman Christians to decorate their house at Christmas time.

Holly stands for strength, prudence and foresight.

Most of the Christmas trees we see at Yuletide are grown in this country, chiefly in Norfolk and Surrey, and (a special kind of fir tree) in the New Forest.

Christmas turkeys came originally from America via Spain. They now come in large numbers from Poland.

Christmas Day is generally dry.

Christmas cards were not invented until 1840.

Christmas festivities were at one time forbidden by law.

Christmas boxes were originally presents for the poor and collected in boxes placed in the churches.

Christmas crackers were first made in France.

The Christmas pudding first appeared in the Middle Ages, but there was no sauce or snapdragon - the pudding was boiled in meat gravy.



Home-made Decorations

Large ball - lightly-crumpled newspaper covered with crepe-paper of different colours make striking decorations if hung in clusters from the ceiling.

Strips of webbing on to which laurel leaves have been stitched make splendid garlands for the walls.

Plates of home-made artificial fruit make good decorations for a sideboard. Crepe paper shapes stuffed with cotton wool can be transformed into quite realistic fruit of various kinds. Orange especially brightens up the colour scheme of a room. The stalks for the fruit can be made from florists wire wrapped round with crepe paper.

Where there is electric light, frills of coloured crepe-paper placed around the lamp-shade will entirely alter the effect of a room,



Christmas bells cut in cardboard and covered with red or gold paper; points where garlands are suspended in order to break the lines of the decorative scheme.

Narrow strips of tinfoil hung from the branches of a Christmas Tree make realistic icicles.

A Christmas tree that is lop-sided can often be improved if a branch is cut from one side and nailed to the other. The branch can be supported by wires hidden among the foliage.

Daylight - an Independent Weekly Journal Saturday 23rd December 1882

"Christmas comes but once a year" but to those of us who have reached the meridian of life that "once" seems to have come round so quickly as to furnish us with reflections the reverse of pleasant. Here it is again, at any rate, and this is no time for melancholy reflections. Fun, frolic, conviviality and jollity are far more in the line of our readers just now than prosaic philosophy.

With them, then, we drive dull care away, and bury the worries and toils of life for the nonce in the happy oblivion of merry-making to be found at this season round the social board. For why should we insist upon growling and grizzling over our little misfortunes?

In taking a retrospect of the immediate past, as is natural at Christmas time, we can scarcely omit to mention the fact that the season has brought its usual crops of disasters, some of them amounting almost to national misfortunes. We have, however, experienced less of the severity of winter than is customary at this period and in view of the thousands of ill-clad underfed poor of the county we welcome this mitigation of their sorrows. Much is also done in this direction by the hand of charity; and the angels of mercy, as they go from door to door, must feel how much more blessed it is to give than to receive. Even the inmates of the poor-house are not altogether forgotten at this festive season.

We do not remind our readers of the dreary side of life to detract in any way from their joys, but rather that they may, by assisting the poor and needy add to their own pleasures the gratification of knowing that they have been able to render the burden of life less hard to bear than in the case of some of the more unfortunate, or it may be improvident, members of the human family.

And now we leave our readers to the enjoyment of their Christmas holiday. Even as the sweet morning carol ushers in Christmas Day, the youngsters are on the move, eager for a beginning of the joyous day and restless from visions of plum pudding and other dainty but dangerous comestibles. The woods have been searched for the holly branch and the mistletoe bough, and the big girls and boys are watching their opportunity to take advantage of the latter. Twilight, blind man's buff, hunt the slipper, snap-dragon, and all the etceteras have been taken in turns. The younger ones are now fairly tired out and are regretfully toddling to bed. There, Master Tom has caught Miss Alice right under the mistletoe and, after a brief, coy resistance, he has - of course not without difficulty - succeeded in planting *such a kiss* on her sighing lips.

Well, well, we were just as wicked as Tom once. Even now we enjoy the fun *almost* as much as he does. Certainly without these pardonable pleasantries, these romping rogueries, we could scarcely hope to enjoy a real MERRY CHRISTMAS.

Every Woman's Encyclopedia 1910

A Christmas Tea-table decoration that will please both old and young is another charming and novel idea.





For this, purchase a small wooden wheelbarrow, such as can be obtained at any toy shop, but if there is a clever home carpenter in the family it will not be difficult matter to get it made at home.

Enamel it a bright shade of scarlet, which is essentially a Christmas colour. Line it with moss and place a glass jar - or tin that will hold water - inside it.

Stand some lead supports in this, hide them with moss, and fill lightly with fragrant lilies of the valley (forced) and their leaves.

Place this on the centre of the table upon sprays of fern and moss, and stand a knowing-looking robin on the barrow. Then place your Father Christmas so that he appears to be wheeling the barrow.

Father Christmas to the guests will look an elaborate figure, but he began life as a very ordinary sixpenny one, and was beautified by the home worker. A big beard was made with some scraps of white fur, a pointed cap of red Turkey twill trimmed with a band of white wadding, and a long coat of the same material trimmed to correspond.

How to decorate a Christmas supper table when you wish to give presents to those assembled.

Take a strip of white wadding and pull the surface loose until it is a fleecy mass, which will form a good imitation of snow. In the centre of the snow stands Father Christmas, with a holly bough in his hand, or holding a banner with good wishes painted upon it, his robin by his side.

Under the snow around him place the presents, tied in neat parcels and attach a length of scarlet ribbon to each parcel. Hide the edge of the wadding with sprays of holly.



Bring the ribbons out in all directions, and place the end of one before each guest's seat. Write the names of the guests in red ink on holly name-cards, and attach them to the ribbons with a pretty bow. At a given signal each guest draws a ribbon and finds an appropriate little present at the other end.

For the sweets fill little rustic wheelbarrows with cocoanut creams in the shape of marbles to represent snowballs, and perch a tiny toy robin on each barrow.



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FORTHCOMING EVENTS/SPEAKERS

Wednesday 10th January 2018

Geoff Pettit Memorial Lecture

Liz White

The Lexden History Project
'The Avenue of Remembrance'

Wednesday 14th February 2018

Charlie Haycock

'Surnames'

Wednesday 14th March 2018

Frances Sparrow

'History and the Weather'

Meetings are held on the 2nd Wednesday of each month at 7.45pm in St Leonard's Church Hall, Lexden, except August when there is no meeting.

Entry £1 for members, £3 for non-members, refreshments included.

Annual membership £15 for single person; £20 for a family living at the same address.