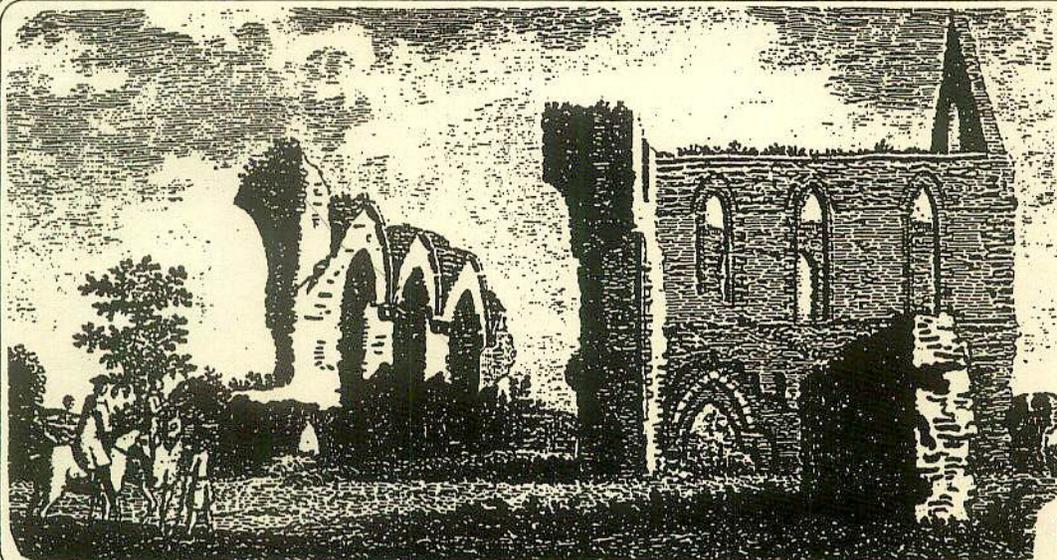


Send & Ripley History Society



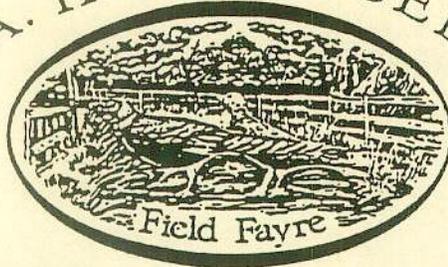
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Newsletter No.116

May/June 1994



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Send & Ripley History Society

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Typed by Mrs. Chris Parker.

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Newsletter No 116

May/June 1994

Contents	Page Number
Editor's Comment	2
How Trees Came to Britain - a talk by Gordon Hartman	2
History Society Branches Out at University of Surrey	3
Ena Harkness, 7 Elm Tree House, Ripley, by John Slatford	4
Pantlin - a One Name Study - Links with Send and Ripley	4
Ashburton House, Send, by Bette Slatford	6
Museum Report, by John Slatford	7
Friendship Quilt	8
Membership Secretary's Report	8
Museum Acquisitions	10
Publications Found	10
Secrett's Barn, Tannery Lane	11
Forthcoming Events	11

EDITOR'S COMMENT

As the Newsletter comes out for distribution, the History Society's summer programme will be just commencing with the visit to Wonersh village and church on Wednesday evening, 25 May (not Tuesday as erroneously stated in last Newsletter).

The all day visit to Sarum follows on 19 June, and there are still one or two places available. Please note the new times, which are departing now at 9 am from Send Manor and meeting in the car park with the guide, commencing at 11 am. This is to allow more time for the journey down, which has been found to take an hour and three quarters if taking the A31, and about an hour and a half via the M3/A303. Details of this and other events are under "Forthcoming Events" at the end of the Newsletter.

HOW TREES CAME TO BRITAIN

**A Talk by Gordon Hartman, Given to the History Society
on 15 March 1994 at Ripley Village Hall**

A small but keen group of members gathered in the annex of the Ripley Village Hall to hear a talk, copiously illustrated by slides, by Gordon Hartman, a lecturer in the Department of Biological Sciences at the University of Surrey. Gordon is responsible for the very fine collection of specimen trees which have been planted there progressively since its foundation in the 1970s. We are most grateful not only for a very fascinating talk, but also for the fact that we have learned subsequently that the very modest lecture fee which the Society paid has been used by Gordon to purchase another tree, which will be planted in the University grounds and dedicated to the History Society (see subsequent report).

The following is a summary of Gordon's talk, provided from his own notes.

Trees and shrubs are woody perennial plants, the former having the potential to achieve six metres or more in height, based on a single stem. Plants on the borderline of this definition include hazel, elder and blackthorn.

Visits to local collections, such as Winkworth and Wisley, or, farther afield, to Bedgebury, Borde Hill, Kew, Romsey, Wakehurst Place and Westonbirt, show that we have a great wealth of trees. The number of tree species in the British Isles approaches 2000, but our native species are relatively few in number. The usual quoted figure is 35, which rises to about 50 by the addition of our rare endemic whitebeams, such as *Sorbus bristoliensis*.

In the tertiary period, such trees as Ginkgo, Magnolias and Palms grew here. Some excellent fossils have been found (eg in Mull and Sheppey). The last two million years saw the ice age, with a series of glacial epochs and the total loss of trees. The ice retreated about 11,000 years ago and tree migration started from Continental havens. The first to return were pioneer species, such as birch, juniper, pine and dwarf willow. These were followed in the Boreal Period by hazel, wych elm and oak, which pushed the pioneers Northward and upward. Alder and ash also spread, and as the climate warmed the small leaf lime became increasingly important. The absence of lime, beech, field maple and hornbeam from Ireland and, to a large extent, Wales indicate the late immigration of these tree species.

The end of the Boreal Period, about 7500 years ago, saw sea levels rise and the breaking of land connections between England and Europe, etc. Plants which had achieved entry by that time are classified as native. Subsequent additions fall into two categories: a very small group possessing natural dispersal mechanisms, capable of crossing the sex barrier, and a larger group introduced deliberately or accidentally by people.

Native and non-native classification is not without controversy and a key technique is pollen analysis. For example how did the Strawberry Tree reach Killarney?

Although the native tree species of Britain are limited in number, there is much horticultural potential in a wide range of varieties and cultivars. Examples include the commonly encountered Golden Yew and Purple Beech and the rare Golden Oak and Golden Scots Pine.

The standard reference work is by W J Bean and runs to about five volumes, which may be consulted at the Royal Horticultural Society at Wisley, or purchased from their bookshop.

Gordon Hartman

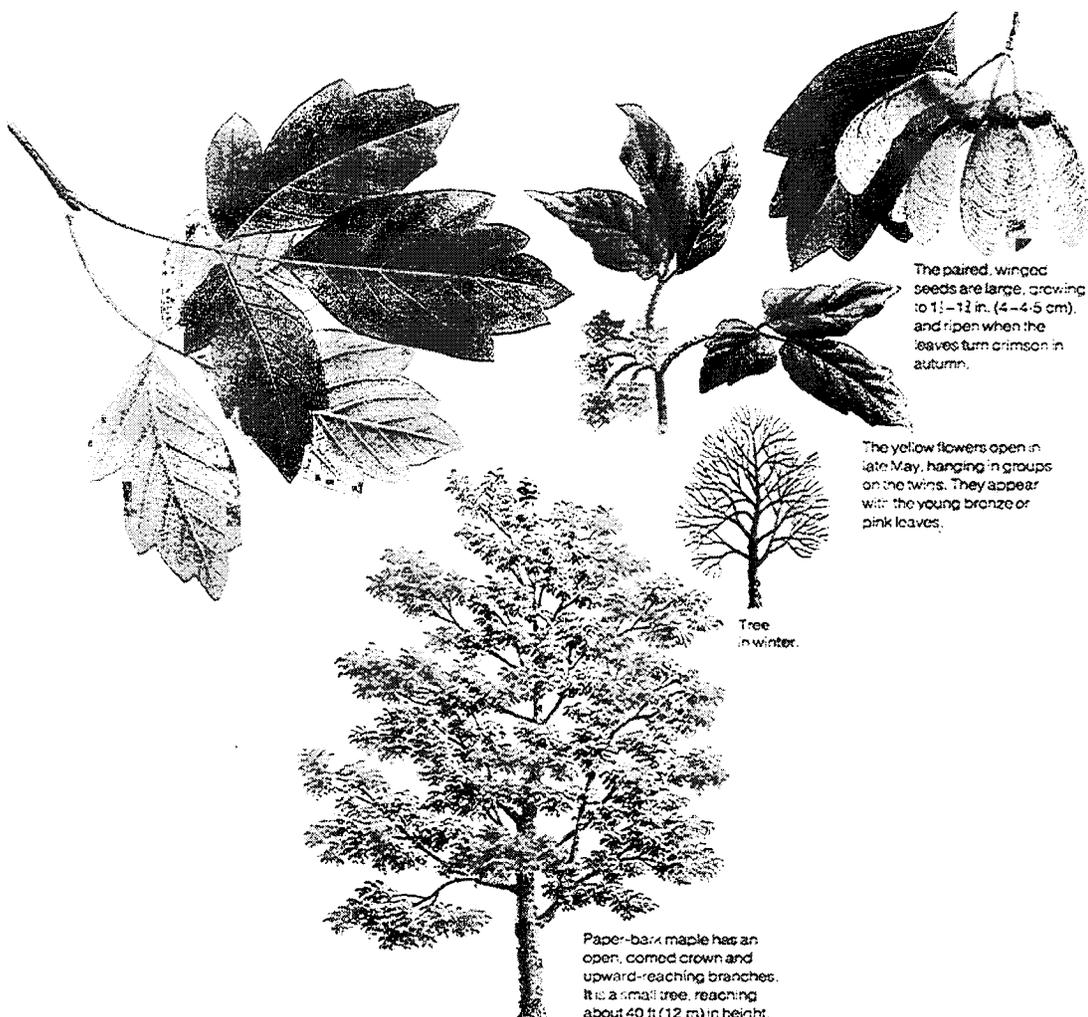
HISTORY SOCIETY BRANCHES OUT AT UNIVERSITY OF SURREY

As the result of the generosity of Gordon Hartman, the Society has now become the proud donor of a tree, planted by Gordon, shortly after his talk, in the grounds of Surrey University.

The tree is an *Acer griseum* (Paper-bark maple, see illustration below). The tree is deciduous with a spreading habit, having a striking, peeling, orange-brown bark. The leaves are divided into three leaflets, only one or two maples having this distinctive feature. The leaves change throughout the year from green in the spring to a brilliant red in the autumn. As with other maples, the seeds are wind-borne, being propelled, but not at any great distance from the parent tree.

One reference source consulted states that this particular tree is a native of China and was brought to Britain by the collector, E H Wilson, in 1901, when on an expedition to gather seeds of the elusive Handkerchief Tree.

Editor



ENA HARKNESS, 7 ELM TREE HOUSE, RIPLEY

By John Slatford

In Newsletter No 71, we wrote about Elm Tree House and mentioned the pencil sketch drawn by Ena Harkness with the date 1834. We assumed at the time that this was Ena Harkness after whom the famous rose variety was named. This suggested that further research might prove interesting, but, like so many other things, it got put to one side until time permitted.

In the "Daily Mail" recently, there was a review of a book called "How It All Began in the Garden", by Maurice Baren, about people whose namesake flowers and fruit had achieved greater fame than they.

Among the examples quoted in the review was that of Ena Harkness. Unfortunately, this totally destroyed our view about the drawing. The article said:

"Ena Harkness is one of the most popular red roses ever created. Rightly so, hers was a true love story as old fashioned and straight-laced as her rose. When she was a young woman in the twenties, Ena's father invited rose grower William Harkness to his home in Portsmouth to help him plan his rose garden. Ena thought Bill very handsome. She saw him from her upstairs window and rushed down to meet him. However, she soon discovered he was not only married but had young children so she tried to dismiss him from her mind. She stayed single until, ten years later, Bill's wife died. They then got together.

"In 1942, when the famous Harkness rose nursery in Hitchin, Herts, was given over to growing vegetables - digging for victory - Ena and one other member of staff kept the rose side of the business alive. That year the company received two seedlings from Albert Norman, President of the Rose Society, for them to grow on.

"One turned out to be a tall leggy red hybrid tea with a very definite future. Norman wanted it to be named after William Harkness, but he insisted on calling the rose after his wife who had cared for the roses throughout the war."

On reading this, I contacted Peter Harkness, a retired member of the family and a cousin of William Harkness. He confirmed the story and told me that Ena died only four years ago. He had traced the family history back to the early 1800s and had no record of an Ena. He made the point that Ena was an unusual forename, and that if there had been another Ena Harkness, it was a strange coincidence. Ah well, back to the drawing board!

PANTLIN - A ONE NAME STUDY - LINKS WITH SEND AND RIPLEY

By Sir Dick Pantlin, CBE

(The second and concluding part of the article
published in Newsletter 112)

The writer has been involved in a lot of lobbying for greater access by the public to the St Catherine's House records. All his database records include the official register references, so that if ever access to the certificates became readily available, it would be easy to consult them; whereas one has to make a lengthy search if seeking details from the census films, consultation of the official birth, marriage and death films could be extremely rapid, since it would be based on these references; eg "Guildford, second quarter of 1939 for deaths, reference IV.115". Nothing would be easier than to produce a printout of all the official record references it was desired to consult.

The lobbying has also been in favour of access to film rather than microfiche, since the films already exist, are used by the producers of official certificates, and because it is easier quickly to consult a film with a rapid reader than to adjust microfiches. The ideal system would be to put all the existing film onto a large computer and thence to CD-ROMs

(compact disc read only memory), thus giving access in much the same way as one can consult huge reference books and encyclopaedias. The trouble is that the transmission of the pictorial information (it would be impossible - except for certificates issued nowadays by computerised registrations - to transcribe the contents other than pictorially) needs indexing, so that the CDs can provide split second access to the required record. The work of indexing would be very costly indeed, and it is estimated that to put all the existing birth, marriage and death records onto a computer and thence to CD-ROMs would cost many millions of pounds. But the technical means do exist. If this objective could be achieved, it would be possible to provide the computer with a printout of the records required and a booklet could quickly be produced by it of all of them in chronological order, or indeed in any other order, at little cost. Ancestral research would be transformed. It would also be possible for family researchers to rent a reader and consult required CDs from a very small cabinet, which would contain, in this form, all the records in St Catherine's House. It should be remembered that one compact disc - the same size as one uses for music - can store ten times all the information in a complete set of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, with instant access to any page. This is the ideal method of handling a mass of information.

Unfortunately, and in spite of lobbying by many interested parties, successive governments have not found Parliamentary time to enable the required legislation to be passed to put the St Catherine's House records into the public domain. Part of the problem is also one of cost and the need to find a financially acceptable method by which the records could be viewed by the public in a secure manner, preferably throughout the UK. To avoid the problems associated with the issue of false certificates to persons wishing to obtain a passport, the access would almost certainly be to all records older than, say, 75 years, but such a system would make it no longer necessary to pay sums which make it impossible to purchase many certificates, some of which may even prove to be useless to the researcher. A system of access to film, microfiche or CD-ROMs would enable the researcher also to obtain not only the information desired, but, with modern self-operated machines, to get immediate photocopies, if desired.

So far the required legislation has been linked to wider alterations in the laws governing marriage ceremonies and the functions of the officials who deal with the issue of certificates; perhaps it would be easier to obtain Parliamentary time for a brief law intended only to release the St Catherine's House certificate information? But to be successful, a method would have to be found to deal with the films of those records, and reasonable access to them, at no cost, or probably profit, to the government. Some system of "privatisation" is required. There should be no reason why a commercial charge should not be made while still leaving the present system of access to the registers, but not to the certificates, to remain in force. One wonders why a commercial enterprise is not interested in purchasing copies of the films and providing them, and photocopying reading machines, to public libraries, or other interested bodies, throughout the country. If such a "sponsor" could be found, it might then be possible to initiate the required brief legislation. Recording on CD-ROMs might eventually be possible once the sponsor began to make an acceptable return on the capital originally invested in the films. The advantage to the Treasury would be self-evident from the sale of the access to the films.

It is hard to understand why all the history societies in the UK do not get together to work out the application of such a scheme, which would transform ancestral studies, since existing lobbying for many years has been totally unsuccessful.

As a matter of general interest, the Society of Genealogists has stored in its family history section a large box in the name of Pantlin, containing all the printouts and information and many certificates, thus illustrating in a practical manner the points which have been raised in this article.

To correspond on this subject, please write direct to Sir Dick Pantlin CBE, with a correctly stamped addressed envelope, at 11 Avenue de Mercure, 1180 Brussels, Belgium.

SEND.

SHOCKING FIRE AT ASHBURTON HOUSE.
A CHILD BURNT TO DEATH.

One of the most terrible fires which has happened in this neighbourhood for some years occurred on Thursday night, unfortunately resulting in the death of a little girl, and great destruction of property. The scene of the occurrence is Ashburton House, Send, the residence of Mr. C. F. A. Noel, formerly belonging to the 2nd Dragoon Guards. The house, which stands in its own grounds, was a large structure of brick, containing some 20 rooms or more, having been improved and enlarged two or three years ago, and stands only about 50 yards away from the river Wey, near Cart Bridge. On the night in question, Mr. and Mrs. Noel were both away from home, the former having left two or three days before, and the latter only on that afternoon, and the occupants were Mr. Fraser, Mr. Noel's brother-in-law, his wife, three female servants, and a beautiful little girl named Adelaide Harris, seven years of age, whose parents live at Knaphill and who had been adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Noel. The child was put to bed at half-past eight by one of the servants, the bedroom being situate at the back of the house directly over the kitchen, the kitchen flue running up close to it. Everything was apparently safe in the room at that time. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser and the servants retired to their bedrooms about half-past ten, and one of the latter went to the room where the child was. As soon as she opened the door, flames burst forth in volumes, and she had to beat a hasty retreat. The fire rapidly spread to the other portion of the house, and the servants and Mrs. Fraser were with difficulty rescued by Mr. Fraser, who had been aroused, having to jump out of a window to save themselves, a ladder which had been procured being burnt. A messenger was at once despatched to Guildford for the Fire Brigade, but meanwhile every attempt was made to get to the poor little child in the bedroom, Mr. Fraser, who was most energetic in this way, being dreadfully burnt and cut about on the legs and arms. It was found to be utterly impossible to effect a rescue, the room being like a furnace, and any attempted entry into it would have meant instant suffocation. About eleven o'clock the flooring of the apartment gave way, and the bedstead and the child were observed to fall into the kitchen below by the few spectators who had assembled and by the terrified servants. About a quarter past 12 the deep tones of the town the unwelcome news of a fire. The members of the Brigade quickly assembled, and arrived at the engine house with great alacrity, but owing to an unfortunate delay in obtaining the horses, it was getting on for one o'clock before the engine was on the road to the scene of the fire, which was reached about half-past one, Captain Peak and Foreman Hooke being in command. The river being so near, there was of course plenty of water to be had, but the flames had got such a hold on the place that all hopes of saving it were vain. The members of the Brigade, seeing that it was useless to try to save the house, directed their hose to the part of the premises at which the kitchen and the child's bedroom had stood, and in an hour or two the place was sufficiently cool to admit of entry. Foreman Hooke, with one or two other men, then, at a good deal of risk, entered the ruins, and after searching for a short time, discovered the remains of the ill-fated child, which were an unrecognisable mass, nothing but the charred trunk being there, the head, legs, and arms having disappeared. Foreman Hooke handed the body over to the police, who placed it in a wine box, covered with a sheet, and took it to a cottage close by. A search was afterwards made for the other portions of the body, but without success. The house itself was completely gutted, the front wall only standing, and everything but a few articles of furniture which were saved at the commencement of the fire being destroyed, even to the clothes and jewelry of the occupants, the servants having nothing left but what they stood up in. A stable, in which are some ponies, stands at a little distance from the residence, but this was untouched by the flames. Mr. Deputy-Chief Constable Barker and four constables from the district were soon on the spot, and were most active in rendering assistance. The majority of the Fire Brigade left the ruins between five and six yesterday morning, but some of them remained for the greater part of the day. Nothing is yet definitely known as to the exact origin of the fire, but it is believed that it arose from the igniting of the kitchen flue, which had apparently been smouldering for some days, and a neighbour states that early in the evening he saw a reflection, apparently of fire, from the window, but, according to his own account, failed to give an alarm. We understand that the premises are insured, but the loss to Mr. Noel will necessarily be considerable. Much sympathy has been felt not only with him, but with the parents of the child Harris, not only in Send itself, but in the neighbourhood. The sad death of the little girl has caused deep regret, as she was a child of particularly prepossessing appearance, and a general favourite.

ASHBURTON HOUSE, SEND

By Bette Slatford

The article, from the "Surrey Advertiser and Guildford Times", dated Saturday, April 30 1881, was found and given to us by John Janaway of the Surrey Local Studies Library, Guildford.

Ashburton House was first mentioned in Kelly's Directory in 1867 as belonging to an Edward Rowland. We do not know if he built and named it. In the 1841 Tithe Apportionment, the land belonged to Richard Greenfield, farmer, but no buildings were marked.

The owner named in the report, Charles Francis Adderley Noel, born 30 August 1854, formerly a Lieutenant in the 2nd Dragoon Guards, was the son of Charles Berkeley Noel, JP, DL, of Moxhill Park, Warwick.

It would seem that the house was totally rebuilt after the fire, for it was shown to be much larger on the 1896 Ordnance Survey than it had been on the 1873 OS.

By 1914 it was larger still and owned by William May (the father of Michael May?).

MUSEUM REPORT

By John Slatford

Since Irene Bleach's report in the last Newsletter (No 115), we now have two opening sessions every Saturday, from 10 am to 12.30 pm and 2 pm to 4 pm. We hope to continue this through the summer months, but it does depend upon having sufficient members willing to participate in the stewards' rota. Once again, please think about volunteering and give Irene Bleach a call on Guildford 222233. Everyone who has taken part so far has said how much they enjoy the experience and, in case anyone is worried about being able to answer visitors' questions, this need never be a problem. All that is needed is a note in the Day-Book for further investigation.

I would like to remind members that among the facilities in the museum is our quite extensive library, now fully catalogued. We now have a wide range of books on local history topics, as well as many others on general historical subjects. These can all be borrowed by members, but we also have other reference books and research material available for study in the museum when it is open.

Progressively, we are acquiring more and more artefacts, which will help to broaden the interest that we aim to create. To improve the displays, we have just received a specially made pair of showcases. It will take time to get our displays properly organised and, of course, we are learning all the time. The comments made by the increasing numbers of visitors have been most encouraging.

Finally I would like to mention our family history open day on Saturday, 23 July (see separate notice). We hope to attract anyone and everyone with possible genealogical interests in this area. We will have available all of our archive material for researchers to study, as well as the museum being open all day.

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*
*          SEND & RIPLEY HISTORY SOCIETY
*                Is Holding A
*          FAMILY HISTORY OPEN DAY
*                        At
*          THE MUSEUM &
*          RIPLEY VILLAGE
*          HALL ANNEX
*                        on
*          SATURDAY
*          23 JULY 1994
*          10am to 4pm
*
* An invitation to anyone with interests in the
* Send & Ripley area to come along and browse
* through our archives. As well as Parish
* Register and all Census transcripts, we have
* available Tithe, Inclosure, Land Tax, IGI &
* Manor Roll records etc., etc., mostly indexed.
*
* No charge but donations will be welcome.
* Refreshments will be available.
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FRIENDSHIP QUILT

There is an old patchwork quilt on which there are some religious texts. This was made by the Girls' Friendly Society for Ripley Parish Church to be loaned out to sick parishioners.

Mrs Hilary Street, whose husband, George Street, was Vicar of Ripley in the 1960s, saved the quilt from being disposed of after her husband's death and carried out repairs to it.

Four or five years ago, she gave it to the present vicar, who presented it to Guildford Museum, who wrote a letter of acknowledgement and thanks.

Mrs Street, now that the Send & Ripley History Society museum has been established, suggests that this quilt ought most suitably to be returned to Ripley for display in the museum. She wonders if the Society would approach the Guildford Museum to ask for its return.

Brian Cobley
22 April 1994

This is undoubtedly a good idea, but at present the facilities at the museum are inappropriate for the safe keeping of such a valuable item. The Guildford Museum, on the other hand, does have secure and more suitable facilities for storage of the quilt. It could, however, be displayed from time to time in connection with an exhibition, and in the meantime it is hoped to obtain a photograph for permanent display in the museum.

Mary Alexander, Assistant Curator of Guildford Museum, who gave an illustrated talk to the Society on 30 April 1992, in Ripley Village Hall, concerning patchwork and quilts, has kindly obtained a copy from her colour slide of the Ripley quilt. The quilt, in fact, was brought to this talk by Mary, when members had the opportunity of examining it. The quilt, which was made in 1875, measures 81" x 78", and is, in fact, a form of patchwork, as very little quilting has been done, but is a common term used for any sort of bedspread. This is all fully described in Newsletter No 83, 1988, pages 2 and 3. We are grateful to Brian Cobley and Hilary Street for the additional information relating to the origin of the "quilt", and to Mary Alexander for the laser copy of her photographic slide.

MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY'S REPORT

We are pleased to welcome the following new members:

John & Glenda Campion, Paddock End, Boughton Hall Avenue, Send.
Mr & Mrs G M Scrace, 41 Linden Way, Send Marsh, Ripley.

Subscription Renewals

There are still some members who have not yet paid their subscriptions. Please do so without further delay if, as we hope, you wish to remain a member. Payment should be made to our Treasurer, Patricia Medlen. The subscription is still £4 single or £6 double, plus £2 for postage, where the Newsletter is received through the post.

Les Bowerman

MUSEUM ACQUISITIONS

Christmas Day Gifts Certificate

The following certificate was donated by Crispian Glover via Audrey Sykes. Such certificates were issued to children who helped to raise money or provide gifts which were sent to our fighting forces during the First World War.

*Stansfield Bottle*

A ginger beer bottle, made from stoneware and imprinted with the name of Stansfield Brothers, has been donated by Bernard Titcombe to the museum.

PUBLICATIONS FOUND

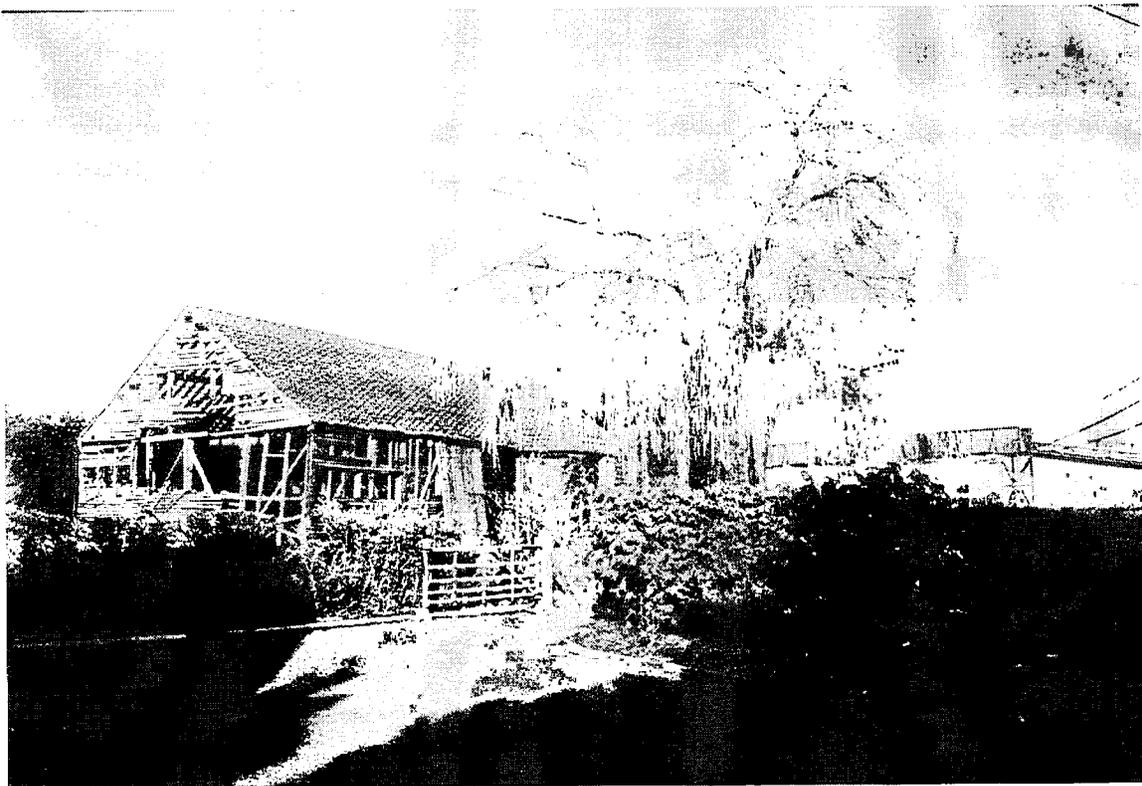
In the previous Newsletter, a request was made for a copy of the "Then and Now" publication to forward to a member in the Orkney Islands. We are grateful to Mr P R Welch, father of Phyllis Bourne, for coming to our aid with a spare copy.

SECRET'T'S BARN, TANNERY LANE

Following the note in newsletter 115, appealing for photographs of the barn before its collapse, a search in the Society's archives revealed a partial view c 1950 (see front cover). The group are employees waiting to be instructed where to commence work. The two windows in the cottage, seen just above the hedge, were those A W Secrett's office. A brick path led up to one of these windows, through which, at the appropriate time, wages were paid. Peter Rixson, who worked for A W Secrett, points out that the barn was transported from Ham in 1937 and not Sutton in 1939 as previously reported.

The other photograph shows the barn in the winter of this year. The weeping willow covered in early morning frost is in the Send Pound. In the background can just be seen the sand and gravel conveyor which crossed Tannery Lane and has now been removed.

Editor



FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Sunday, 19 June - all day visit to Old Sarum

Old Sarum is the ancient capital of Salisbury, originally a huge iron age hill-fort, later occupied by the Romans and Saxons, and finally by the Normans, who built the castle, cathedral and Bishop's Palace. In the 13th century, the cathedral was moved to New Sarum, or Salisbury, as it is known today, and the old city was deserted. There will be a conducted tour, by a local guide, around the old city, and this will be followed by a short stop for lunch and a tour of Salisbury. Arrangements have been made for a visit to the Berkshire & Wiltshire Military Museum, which has a small restaurant. This is a small museum and has an exhibit on the D Day landings. Parking in the front of the museum is free and meals are very reasonable. Of course there are plenty of places to eat in Salisbury and, weather permitting, a picnic lunch can be had by those who prefer it.

We have firm bookings for 20 people and can accommodate up to 35, so any more wishing to attend, please telephone the Editor as soon as possible. Just leave your message on the answerphone, and if there is a problem with overbooking, we will get back to you. The cost is at present still £3.50 to pay for the guide. There will be other entrance fees to pay to the Old Sarum site and the museum. It is also hoped, time permitting, to view the tower and roof structure of Salisbury Cathedral. This will be at the end of the day, after the tour around Salisbury, and if 13th century timber construction and/or a wonderful view of Salisbury appeals, this is an event not to be missed.

Meet outside the Manor House at 9 am sharp, or alternatively, at Old Sarum car park at 10.45 am. The tour will start at 11 am sharp. The quickest route to Old Sarum is M3/A303, turning off at Amesbury onto the A345 to Old Sarum and Salisbury. This takes about one and a half hours. Alternatively, a slightly longer route, about one and three quarter hours, can be taken via Farnham and the A31 to Winchester, and the A272 via Stockbridge and the A30 to Salisbury.

Saturday, 25 June, 2 pm - a visit to Haslemere Museum

This is an afternoon visit to this museum, which has long been famous for its displays on natural history and the topography of the Weald. There will be a short video about the history of Haslemere, and this will be followed by a short tour of Haslemere, conducted by Richard Muir.

Saturday, 23 July, 10 am to 4 pm - Family History Open Day - History Society Museum, Ripley

John and Bette Slatford are organising an open day at the museum and adjoining annex in Ripley Village Hall, featuring family history. All those interested in genealogy and topics of local interest will no doubt find this an extremely interesting day. Anyone interested in assisting as stewards, please contact John or Bette Slatford on 0483 222107.

Sunday, 18 September - a visit to Preston Manor, Brighton

A guided group tour of Preston Manor has been arranged to start at 2.30 pm at Preston Manor on the outskirts of Brighton. The manor dates from 1250, and was rebuilt in 1738 and further added to in 1905. The interior evokes a powerful atmosphere of the Edwardian gentry's world of upstairs and downstairs. There is also a delightful walled garden and a fine 13th century parish church with early frescoes. The charge per person is £3, which must be paid in advance (by 4 September) to Bob Gale, 44 Newark Lane, Ripley GU23 6BZ (0483 211536). The minimum number in the group is 20.

Members should make their own way to Preston Manor, which is located just off the A23 to the left and beyond Preston Park, Brighton. Further details will be provided in the next Newsletter.

Thursday, 29 September - 8 pm, Ripley Village Hall

Following the very interesting talk, albeit to a rather small audience, at Send on 19 April, Eric Hunter has agreed to give a further talk, with entirely new photographs depicting views of Victorian Guildford. The quality of the slides and the presentation was so interesting that it was felt that members would appreciate another opportunity to attend this talk.

Thursday, 27 October - 8 pm, Send Red Cross Hall Meeting to be arranged.

Saturday, 5 November - Chertsey Hall

Surrey Local History Council Annual Symposium - "Surrey in Picture Postcards". Details to be given in future Newsletters.

Thursday, 24 November - 8 pm, Ripley Village Hall

A silent auction is to be arranged and will be supported by refreshments in the form of cider and cheese - details in subsequent Newsletters. Anyone wishing to contribute articles for the auction, please contact Audrey Sykes on 0483 222060.

October 1994 - Visit to Surrey University

It is hoped to make a visit to the University campus in the autumn to view the very fine collection of trees, some of which are rare specimens. Hopefully this will coincide with the change in autumn colour. This will probably be an afternoon visit late in October, and anyone wishing to be included in the group, please contact Tony Medlen on 0483 760021.

NEWSLETTER CONTRIBUTIONS

The closing date for submission of material for the next Newsletter is Friday, 8 July. Please let the Editor have your contributions on or before this date.

MUSEUM OPENING TIMES



The museum is open every Saturday morning from 10 am until 4 pm.

Please contact George or Irene Bleach on Guildford 222233 if you would like to help in the museum.

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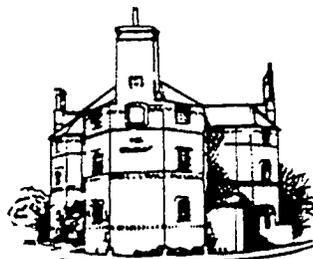
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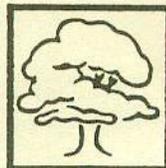
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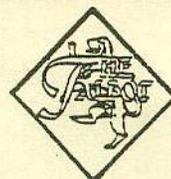
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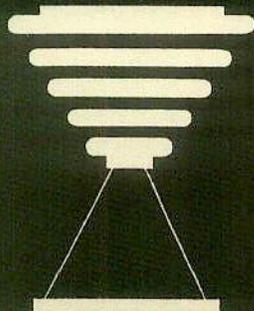
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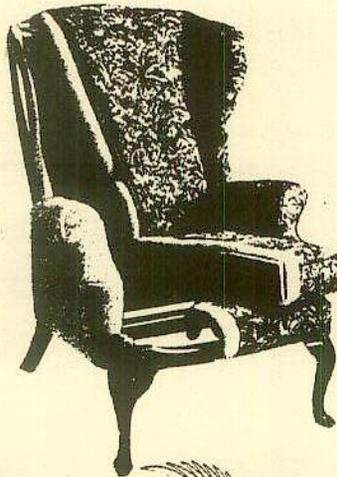
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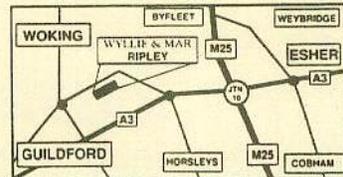
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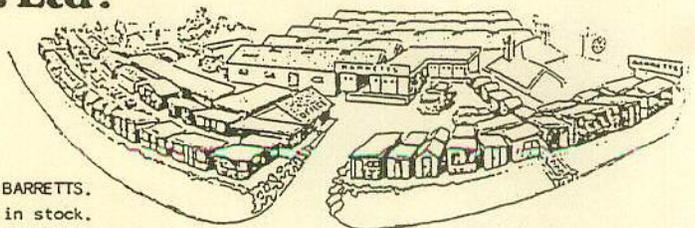
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