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Next Open Event: All day visit to Alfriston, 22 June, to an ancient Sussex village mentioned in the Domesday Book. It is hoped, time permitting, also to visit Mickleham Priory. Meet at 9.15 at Send Marsh Green, or at 11 am at the public car park near the Old Market Cross at Alfriston. Other details see Forthcoming Events.

CHAPEL FARM, ROSE LANE, RIPLEY

Part 2: Construction and Architectural History
by John Slatford and Les Bowerman

In Newsletter No 67, the earliest known documentary reference to Chapel Farm was stated to be 1510, when it was the property of New Place, or Newark, Priory, as we know it today. How long a farm had existed here before that time we may never know, but it is fairly certain that the house today is basically contemporary with the 1510 date.

A combination of several builds, the present Chapel Farm started as a substantial timber-framed structure of at least three bays aligned approximately NE/SW. The NE end was partly rebuilt and extended (again timber-framed), probably towards the end of the 17th century. In the early 18th century, a wing to the South was added, but built in brick.

From study of the original timber frame, it is clear that the house was a late "open hall". What is not entirely clear is whether the hall was central, as one would expect, or at the SW end, as is the case today. Although it is suspected that there was originally a service bay at this end, it has not so far been possible to confirm this. Normally a hall house would have been constructed as in fig 1. This house was slightly different, as in fig 2. Fig 3 shows the development of the timber frame.

The roof space over the present SW end is heavily smoke-blackened, as also is much of the remainder of the original roof. However, it is clear that the upper floor of the SW end was a later insertion (probably around 1600), whereas that in the central bay (adjacent to the present front door) is original. Also it is clear that the massive chimney on the churchyard side was a later addition, perhaps around 1600, and probably when the hall was floored over. Until that time, the fireplace would have been in the centre of the hall with the smoke, of course, rising straight to the roof. If a further service bay had existed at the SW end, one would have expected to find evidence in the form of mortices and peg holes in the present end frame. None have been found so far, but most of the frame is concealed by brickwork and plaster. Similarly, if there had not been a further bay, one would have expected to see evidence of weathering on the outer sides of the frame (as is the case elsewhere in the house). However, the only place where an outside edge can be seen is part of the end truss in the roof space - this appears to be unweathered. Thus a further bay probably stood towards the spot where a well existed until recently. This being so, this bay could have fallen into disrepair and been demolished at the time when the NW end was repaired and extended.

The NW end acquired its chimney during these repairs, when much of the roof was replaced and the "lean-to" wing was added adjacent to the churchyard. The chimney was enclosed within an extension on the end of the house, which also provided space for a rear staircase on one side and a bacon loft on the other. It is believed that the original upper floor to this part was replaced with a new floor at the same time.

The house went through a further period of expansion when the South wing was added. It was built of brick with a chimney on the end wall. Being of early 18th century date, this part could be attributed to the Onslows, who became Lords of the Manor of Send & Ripley in 1712. Where this wing joins the old house at the ground floor, the original timber frame is exposed and extensive weathering is evident, except, that is, for an apparent doorway in the centre where the posts are only partly weathered, indicating, perhaps, the position of a porch.

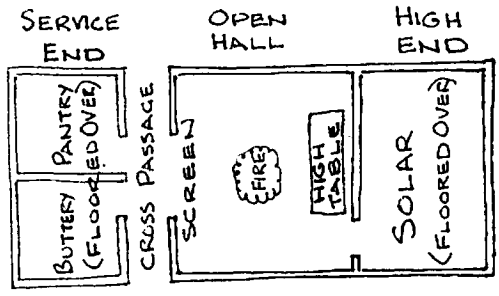


FIGURE 1.
TYPICAL OPEN HALL LAYOUT.

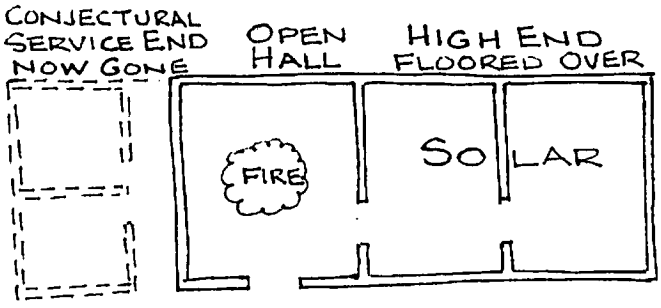


FIGURE 2
CHAPEL FARM
ORIGINAL LAYOUT.

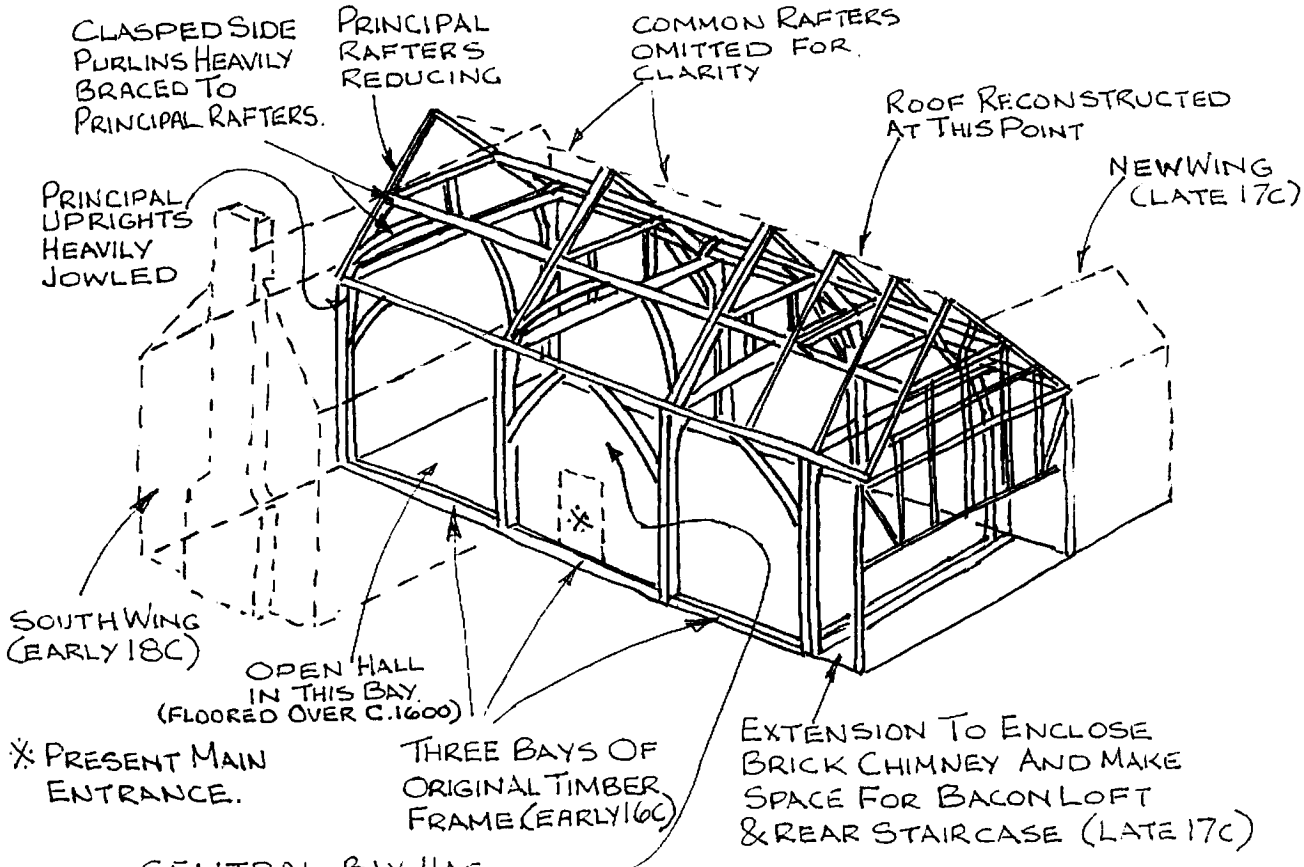
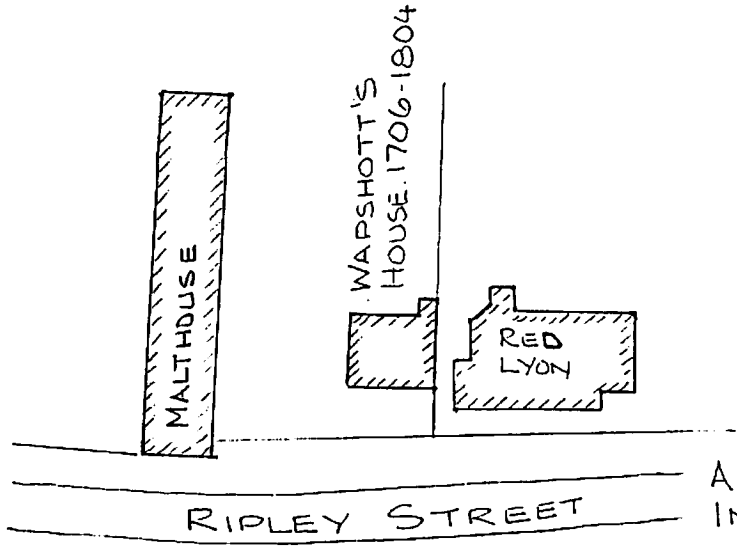


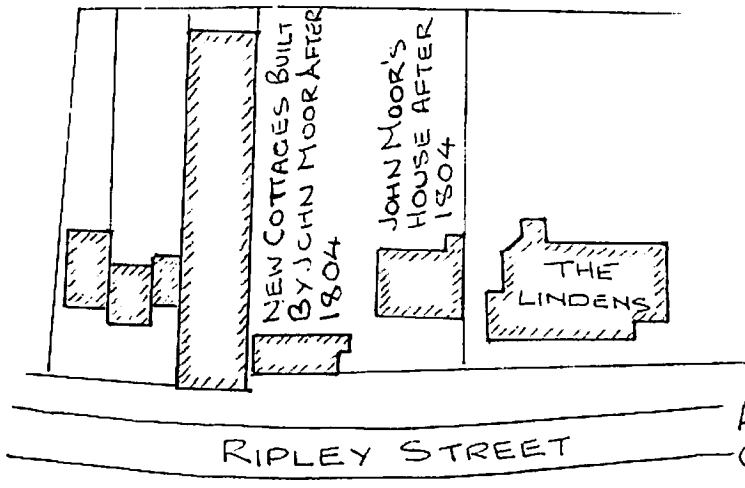
FIGURE 3.
DEVELOPMENT OF THE TIMBER FRAME

CHAPEL FARM
ROSE LANE RIPLEY.

J.M.S. MAY 1986.



1.
According To 1804 Inclosure Map



2.
According To 1871 Ordnance Survey Map

3.
As It Is Today

FIGURE 1. THE DEVELOPMENT OF RIPLEY HIGH STREET ADJACENT TO GEORGIAN HOUSE. 1804-1986.

JMS. MAY 1986.

Whether this was an original doorway is not clear. If it was, then it opened into the centre of the hall and not into a service end cross passage, as would have been normal.

The principal features of the original frame, as seen today, are:

1) Three bays with the centre bay having an original upper floor with joists approximately 6" x 8" laid on the long side.

2) Principal posts approximately 12" square in section and heavily jowled. Posts notched on the outside to facilitate erection.

3) Side purlin roof with reducing principal rafters. Purlins are supported on collars, having two queen struts from the tie-beam, except at the SW end, where there is one central strut.

4) There are large section curved wind braces between
   a) purlins and rafters,
   b) principal posts and wall plates, and
   c) principal posts and tie-beams (or evidence that there were originally).

5) Common rafters, approximately 4" x 6", laid on the long edge.

The sections of timber used and the high quality of construction suggest an early 16th century build, which would equate to the early documentary reference. If, as has been suggested, Newark Priory was in a run-down state at the time of the Dissolution (1538), it would have been unlikely that money would have been available to build a new farm homestead at that time. Equally it would have been likely that Sir Anthony Browne, on acquiring the Manor from Henry VIII, would have had other higher priorities demanding money to be spent.

Thus study of this most interesting house leaves a number of questions unanswered, although it has been possible to define most of its stages of development.

GEORGIAN HOUSE, HIGH STREET, RIPLEY: DOCUMENTARY HISTORY

by

Bette and John Slatford

The Buildings Group made a study of the construction of Georgian House in 1983 and this was reported in Newsletters Nos 51 and 52.

Using the Court Rolls of the Manor of Send & Ripley, the Tithe Apportionment of 1843 and other sources of reference, a detailed history of ownership has been established. We can also show that this involved the land occupied by the neighbouring properties, which are today known as "White Hammer", "Belle Vue" and "School View".

The first reference to occupation on this site is in the Court Baron of 1668, when Thomas King was ordered "to open up an encroachment" made "with posts and bars upon the waste soil near the house in the tenure of Mr Harrison". In 1669 he died, leaving his two tenements, or cottages, rent four shillings per annum, to the benefit of his wife, Elizabeth, who, after his death, married Francis Holmes. Before King died, he was fined 20s for continuing the aforesaid encroachment. ml

In 1706, Francis and Elizabeth Holmes surrendered the two tenements, with buildings, courtyards and appurtenances, rent 4s per annum, to her son, Charles King. He immediately surrendered the property to the Manor Court in two separate parts, namely:

1) All that cottage with building, structures, courtyards and orchards now in the tenure of Jane Stoughton, widow (excepting four rods of land, part of another tenement in the tenure of William Wapshot) to the benefit and use of William Fairbrother of Ripley, tailor. Rent was 2s 6d per annum.
2) All that messuage "lately in the tenure of William Ayres and now of the said James Wapshot and four rods of land to the benefit and use of James Wapshot and Anne, his wife". Rent was 1s 6d per annum (obviously the clerk made a mistake in writing first William and then James, Wapshot, but the latter was correct).

Considering the first part, the new owner, William Fairbrother, died in 1729 and his wife, Mary, inherited the property, by then known as the "White Lyon", for her lifetime and, after her death, to his nephew, George Marsh, the younger. After her remarriage, to William Stanton, Mary died in 1735, and George Marsh of Ripley, tailor, was then admitted to the property. Ten years later, he obtained a mortgage for £95 at 4½% interest from John Chippen of Effingham, yeoman. Perhaps he used the money to build another house, because, when he died three years later, the court recorded that the messuage, known as the "White Lyon", was in his own occupation and that a messuage and courtyard "to the same belonging" was occupied by Joshua Aldin. It would seem that George Marsh had not repaid the mortgage because the properties then passed to John Chippen. The latter held the "White Lyon" until 1772, when it passed to James Francis of Ripley, farrier. By 1789, when it had become the "Red Lyon", James Francis had died, leaving it to his wife, Elizabeth Francis, for her lifetime and then to Edward Harbroe, the eldest son of Edward Harbroe of Ripley, surgeon (who lived at Elm Tree House).

Edward Harbroe, junior, did not keep it very long, for in 1804 it passed to Lydia Keen, who died in 1805, leaving it to her brother, Nathan Keen, who in turn surrendered the property to his other sister, Martha Keen of Chertsey, spinster. At that time, it was still known as the "Red Lyon". Martha Keen lived there until her death in 1856 when, according to the terms of her will, it was sold.

At auction, the highest bidder, at £335, was Frederick Winkworth, but he died before being admitted to the Manorial Court. In his will, he left the property to his wife, Emma, thence to their children, or if none, to the children of his late brother, John Winkworth. Emma lived until 1884 and, having had no children of her own, the house passed to the surviving children of John Winkworth.

They sold the property to Joseph Harvey Sutcliffe of Ripley, surgeon, in the same year for £680. The property was then still copyhold to the Lord of the Manor and so an absolute surrender to the court was necessary for Dr Sutcliffe to be admitted at the unchanged rental of 2/6d. Dr Sutcliffe remained here for 34 years, until his retirement in 1920. By this time known as "The Lindens", the house was then bought by another doctor, Frederick Edward Pearse, for £900. After Dr Pearse died, Miss Burnside bought the house and used it, in part, as a tea-room. The property passed in 1939 to a Mr Bennett, who sold it in 1947 to Mr Ivan Amis. On his death, the property passed to his son, Richard, and the name changed again to "Georgian House". It is interesting to note that, despite the various changes of name, the Manorial records consistently describe the house as "formerly Mr King's of Cobham".

The second part of the original property remained in the Wapshot family until 1804, when John Wapshot, grandson of the original James, sold the messuage and the four rods of land to John Moor of Ripley, wheelwright. Before his death in 1819, John Moor had converted the messuage into two tenements and had built two others adjacent. John Smith, a farmer, then paid £30 to John Moor's executors and, when he died, the four cottages went first to his executor, John Thompson, and then in 1870 to John Pilcher. The last reference we have, at present, is in 1891 when Edward's widow, Ellen Pilcher, was admitted to the property.

The present houses on this land are not the original ones. The earliest original house and the later two neighbouring properties were pulled down and replaced by "White Hammer", for Dr Sutcliffe's partner. Those houses built in or around 1804 would seem to have been close against the terrace now known as "Perseverance Cottages", according to the 1871 Ordnance Survey map. Demolition of these houses is assumed to have been necessary in order to provide the gardens for, and access to, Perseverance, and "Belle Vue" and "School View" were built in their place. Figure 1 illustrates the development of the area.

CRICKETS HILL HOUSE, POTTERS LANE, SEND - CONSTRUCTION

by

John Bartlett

With its simple rendered brick facade and tiled roof, Crickets Hill House, once the farmhouse for the farmstead lying to the South on Potters Lane, conceals earlier origins. The gable wing to the North was added as a separate dwelling about 1900 and does not form part of this report.

In the late 18th century, a double-fronted extension with central front door, built in 1½" thick brickwork, with pegged oak framed roof, was constructed parallel with the road and incorporated a bay at the East end of an earlier 17th century oak-framed structure. Two bays of this three-bay building remain as a wing projecting to the West and parts of the third, East, bay can still be seen within the 18th century section.

The two West bays (1 and 2) are 8' 4" x 8' 8" wide, respectively, with 10" x 10" posts, vertical queen post framing, curved brace wall framing, and clasped purlins.

The present first floor in bay 1 is either a late insertion or it has been raised, as the beam on the line of frame 2 is suspended by a metal rod from collar level. The bedroom over now has its door little more than four feet high to avoid cutting the tie-beam.

The first floor level plate in the North wall frame to bay 3 (East) and the binder beam have both been extended some three feet to meet the front wall. If a long slot on the underside of the plate had been originally intended for a curved brace, then the East frame (4) would have been located just inside the present brick wall to give a bay approximately 15' wide.

A curious feature of this building is the cellar, located below bays 1 and 2. Three brick walls, at the West end and North and South sides, lie under the timber sill plates and seem to date from the 19th century. However, the East wall does not lie under frame 2, but about 18 inches further East into bay 2. It is built in chalk block to ground level, then continues up in 2" brick for two feet, which is topped with a final section in later 2⅝" brick as a partition. The 2" brickwork was revealed briefly during recent building work, but is now covered over again with plaster.

As this cellar walling does not "fit" the framed structure over, it may predate it. We are told that the earliest reference to the property in the deeds is 1640. If continuing documentary research discloses further information on the history of Crickets Hill House, this will be reported in a later issue of the Newsletter.

The Society wishes to thank the owners, Mr and Mrs McCann, for permitting members of the Buildings Group to visit and photograph the house on several occasions.

PAINS HILL PARK PLEASURE GARDENS - AN ILLUSTRATED TALK BY DAVID TAYLOR

Notes by Tony Medlen

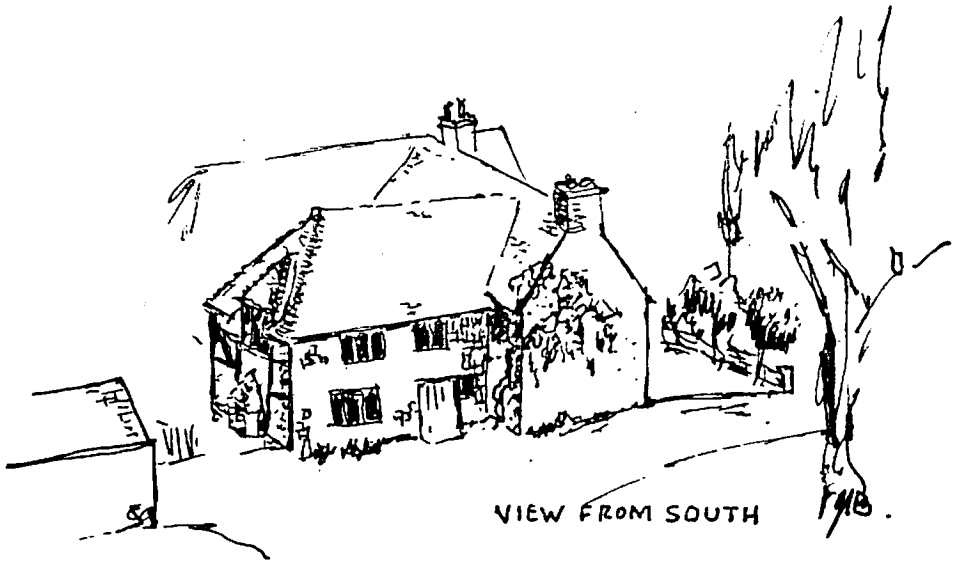
This talk on Pains Hill Park was given by David Taylor, a well known local historian with a particular interest in Cobham. He has written several books on local history and is one of the founders of Pains Hill Park Trust. He is also a trustee on the Park's Board of Management. The talk was to be followed by a visit to Pains Hill Park on 4 May.

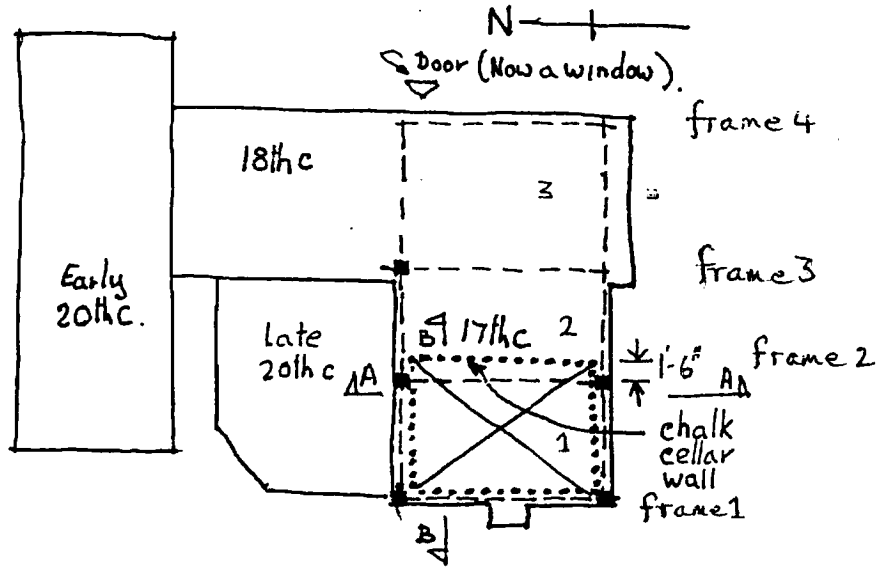
Probably most of us have noticed a ruined tower which is very close to the A3 just South of Cobham, and no doubt many people have wondered what it might be. It was a surprise to me to learn that this tower once formed part of one of the finest landscaped gardens in Europe. The Pains Hill Park Trust is a registered charity, set up to restore this 18th century park to its former glory, eventually intending to reopen it to visitors once more after two hundred years of seclusion and neglect.

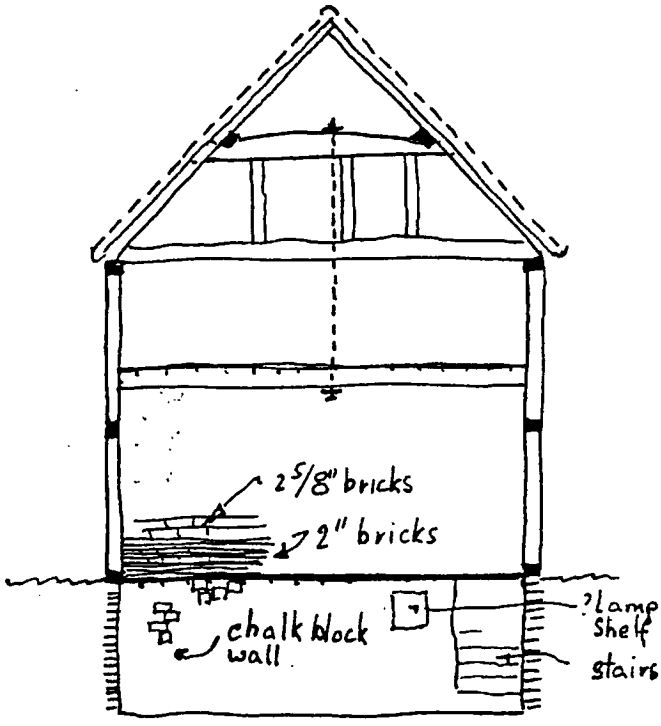
The creator of Pains Hill Park was the Hon Charles Hamilton, 1704-86, a member of the aristocracy and youngest son of the Earl of Abercorn. Hamilton was sent off on the Grand Tour, not once but twice, and he was strongly influenced by the Italian landscape paintings of the 17th century. In the early 18th century, there was not much landscape painting in England, and those discoveries from the previous century were collected by Hamilton and his contemporaries.

When he returned from Europe, Hamilton was apointed to the household of Frederick, Prince of Wales. Frederick lived at Kew Palace, and so Hamilton started looking for an estate nearby. He purchased the Pains Hill estate and set about creating a landscape park, based on the classical Italian landscape paintings he had seen on his travels. Hamilton had a desire to create something different. In the latter part of the 17th century, most English gardens were very formal, Hampton Court being a good example. Hamilton wanted to create a man-made artificial landscape that was to be, above all, naturalistic, where one could stop, walk and explore a landscape reminiscent of the 17th century landscape paintings he and his contemporaries admired so much, except that Hamilton wanted a three dimensional canvas. This brilliantly gifted plantsman and artist created at Pains Hill a work of art on two hundred acres of "canvas", said to be the first and finest example of the English landscape garden. Hamilton lived at Pains Hill from 1738 to 1773, and during that time he built up the estate from about 125 acres to 200 acres. He worked ceaselessly to transform a site of barren heathland into a beautiful and varied landscape - "a garden of earthly delights", as his intention is reported to have been.

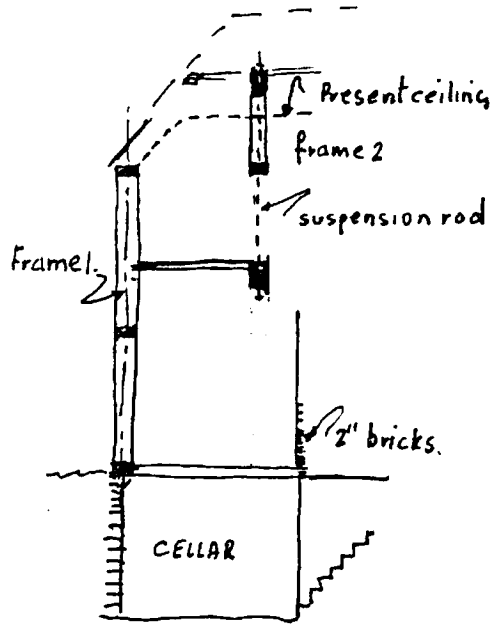
The gardens consisted of a multiplicity of beautiful scenes, built around an artificial lake fed by the River Mole. The scenes were set in open parkland with trees planted in the manner later to be associated with the style of Capability Brown. One contemporary of Hamilton claimed to have wandered through the "elysium of Mr Hamilton's garden like the first solitary man in paradise".







A — A
Frame N°2.

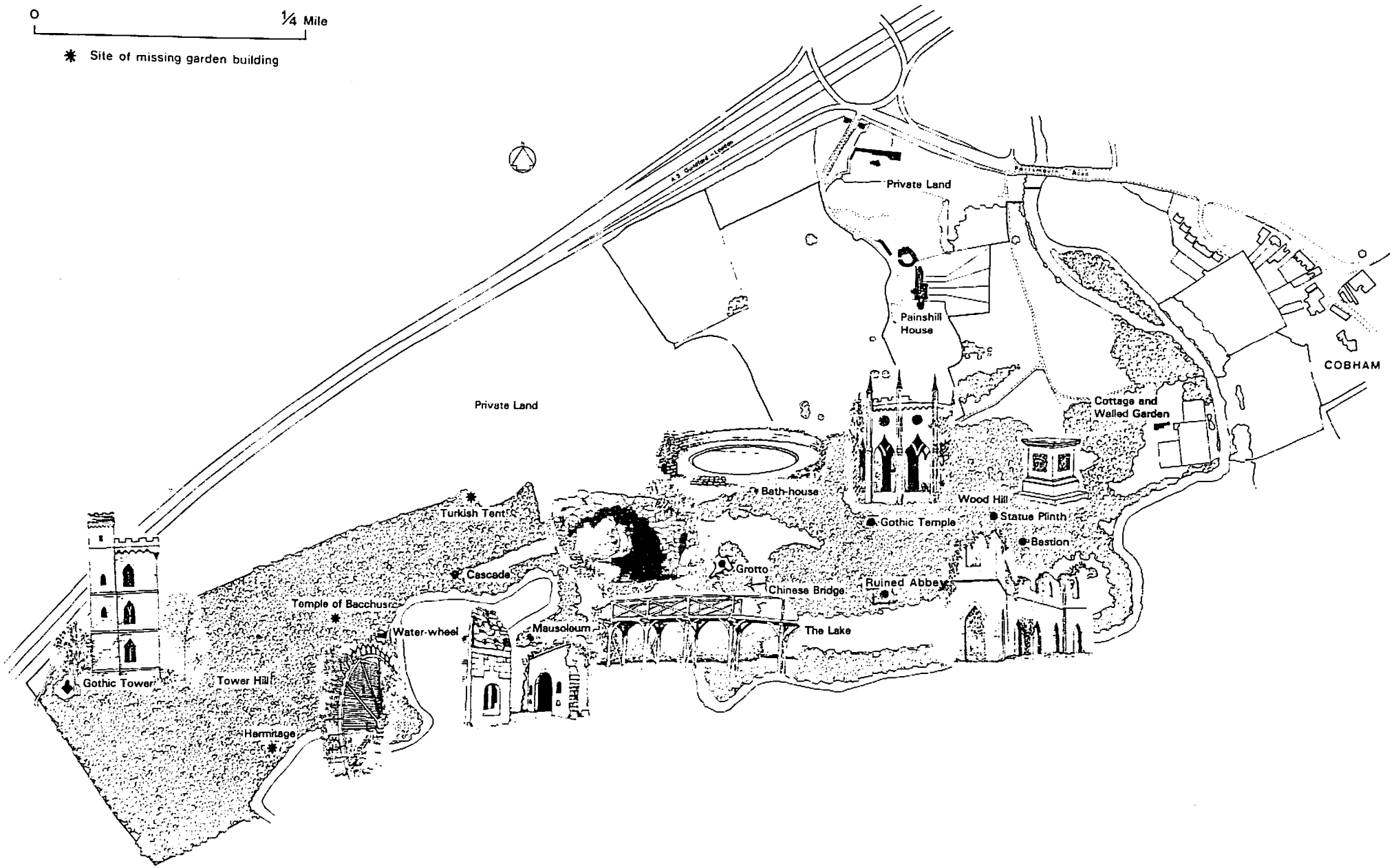


B — B

CRICKETS HILL HOUSE
POTTERS LANE
SEND

PJB 1.9.86

Painshill Park



Hamilton collected many fine and rare trees and shrubs on his travels and he skilfully used these in the landscape. The garden was composed with the intention of creating illusions of perspective, continually offering surprises to the visitor. The lake was carefully shaped so that all the water could not be seen at once, paths were contrived to alter perspective and plantings concealed a view until it appeared to its best advantage. Hamilton introduced his follies into the garden, carefully placed to evoke a change of mood as the visitor walked from one setting to another. Many of the best architects of the day were chosen for this work, including Robert Adam (the Temple of Bacchus), Henry Keene (Turkish tent) and Josiah Lane (the Grotto). The Grotto, entered through a dark tunnel, was perhaps regarded as one of the most exciting follies. The ceiling was hung with artificial stalactytes made of plastered wood, the huge central chamber was lit by numerous cunning openings, so that light was reflected from the crystaline walls, many of which were kept wet by concealed water pipes.

There was also a hermitage complete with resident hermit, employed by Hamilton and paid to keep his nails uncut and his hair long. This lonely existence proved too much for the hermit, however, and he was dismissed after being found seeking solace in one of the local inns. Other notable features included the wheel which fed the lake from the surrounding River Mole and the vineyard, which was reputed to be the most successful in England at the time, producing a sparkling white wine good enough to pass for champagne. The folly seen from the A3 is Hamilton's Gothic Tower, standing at the highest and most Westerly point of the park, from which on clear days one could see over three counties.

Although this exciting 18th century garden was very popular and was visited by many famous people in its heyday, unfortunately Hamilton, who was not a wealthy man, ran out of money and he was forced to sell off the estate in 1773. Since then it has passed through many hands, before being disposed of in lots in 1948.

Some of the follies have disappeared, and so have many other features. However, many also remain and some have already been restored. Fortunately, the large Cedar of Lebanon trees, one said to be the largest in Europe, and some of Hamilton's plantings, remain. It is surprising to find that the landscape, although having reverted to nature, is otherwise unchanged, even after 200 years. Now the long task of restoration must gradually win back this work of art which for so long has been neglected. It is fortunate, indeed, that Elmbridge Borough Council was sufficiently far-sighted to purchase 158 acres of the original estate. This has also meant over 80 jobs for young unemployed people through the Manpower Services Commission to help the project. Detailed drawings of the original park and Hamilton's plantings have been made. Every tree has been recorded and careful archaeological research has enabled the Trust to reconstruct the original plans. A visit is strongly recommended. Meanwhile, the progress of the project will be observed with interest and the official reopening keenly awaited.

VISIT TO PAINS HILL PARK - FURTHER NOTES BY BOB GALE

Having heard the talk by David Taylor and seen the Trust's very professional audio-visual presentation, it was a fascinating experience to tour the actual park itself. The abiding impression of the visit is one of the immense size and scope of the undertaking. It is the magnificent landscape at present which captures and holds the imagination. Until more of the follies are actually restored or recreated, as well as the vistas and perspectives, it will remain difficult to assess the original effect intended.

I personally found it difficult to come to terms with the stark, almost jarring, presence of the restored Gothic Temple. Aimed at what would now, perhaps, be

regarded as an overdeveloped sense of melodrama, the Romantic movement of the 18th century assigned a central, and often awesome, role to the flow of natural forces. The modern mind will not be so susceptible to the intended effect and mood created by each feature or folly in its particular setting. The fully restored park will be a rare and intriguing return trip to the 18th century mind and experience.

The visit arranged by the Society attracted over 60 members, who were taken on conducted tours in three parties. The weather exercised restraint, so that "wellies" we had been advised to bring were not necessary.

This was a most pleasant and enjoyable visit, for which we thank the Park management, and our best wishes for success go to the Trust in this massive enterprise.

GENEALOGY - A TALK BY CLIFF WEBB: NOTES BY BOB GALE

In his talk and the discussions which followed, Cliff Webb, Director of Research, described the work carried out by the West Surrey Family History Society. He referred to the sources commonly consulted - parish registers, censuses, manorial court rolls, etc - and explained the methodology adopted. The WSFHS largely concerned itself with the unglamorous, but vital, task of indexing information. Britain was particularly fortunate in having a well-stocked and highly developed archive system of historical information, centrally available at such places as the Public Records Office (Chancery Lane and Kew), as well as at local offices. Mr Webb mentioned the constant battle, sometimes a losing one, to protect the archival material against physical deterioration and decay. He dwelt also on the particular problems which could mislead the unwary researcher into false conclusions, notably regarding the question of social mobility.

The WSFHS, in a sense, acted as a handmaiden in serving the needs of such interested bodies as local history societies and individual researchers. Cliff Webb would welcome greater co-operation and exchange of information between the two sides. The WSFHS was a particularly active branch with a number of publications to its credit, covering mainly its work on indexing.

This talk by Cliff Webb, in his informal, conversational style, was most informative in revealing the activities of the WSFHS.

SEND CHURCHYARD MEMORIALS AND MAINTENANCE

Recent work by the Society at St Mary the Virgin, Send, recording tombstone inscriptions, a project almost complete thanks to John and Bette Slatford and their colleagues, has reminded our members that there is an urgent need to rescue from neglect a large part of the churchyard.

Whilst the South side is well maintained by a regular team of volunteers, the North side has gradually become overgrown with grass and brambles; although some graves are well tended, the majority are not. No doubt as relatives die or move away, this situation becomes inevitable, the burden of maintenance thus falling upon the willing few. This is not a problem peculiar to Send, of course - neglected churchyards are, alas, a common sight around the country.

It would be a pity, however, if this ancient church, so beautifully situated overlooking the Wey Valley, should be spoilt through lack of attention. In addition, the historical and social importance of many of its memorials cannot be doubted and our members hardly need to be reminded that this church is the oldest building in Send (c 1220) and that it is still being used for the purpose for which it was built.

A special effort is needed, first of all, to restore the North side of the church to a state of order and reasonable tidiness. Then it will be necessary to implement a programme of care and maintenance to assist the established church maintenance team. Ultimately, the object must be to improve the appearance of this graveyard to a standard similar to the South side, so that overall the result will be in keeping with the importance of the memorials and their location. At the Society's last Committee Meeting, it was unanimously agreed to offer practical assistance in this matter, and this has been gratefully accepted by the Vicar, John Wynburne. It can be reported that work has already commenced and over half of the area has been cleared.

Many hands make light work, of course, and anyone who can spare an hour or two any Saturday morning (from 9 am onwards and with tools and mower, if available) would be very welcome. This is an enjoyable project and well worthwhile. Perhaps Send could be setting a good example to other parishes and possibly the tide of neglect and untidiness could be turned. If you would like to help, but cannot be there on Saturdays, or require more information, please contact Ken Bourne (tel No Guildford 223028).

K H Bourne

OLD CHURCH ROOM AND SCOUT HUT, HIGH STREET, RIPLEY

It is with a tinge of sadness that we have to record the demolition of the old church room and the Scout Hut at the rear, in Ripley High Street.

Kelly's Directories refer to the existence of the church room in 1913, but not in 1911 or earlier. Although this is not conclusive evidence of construction c 1912, however it is a strong pointer to this date. It has been suggested that the date of construction could possibly be as early as mid 19th century. We would therefore welcome any member who has information or anecdotal material connected with the church room or the building behind to contact us.

Bette Slatford has uncovered an interesting document, an indenture involving Lady Lovelace and the Comrades of the Great War, dated 23 April 1919, permitting the use of these buildings by the Comrades as a club institute for members of the naval or military forces.

Not altogether without a certain quaint "vernacular" charm, lent dignity by age, these corrugated iron buildings nevertheless suffered from a temporary, makeshift appearance which made it difficult to take them seriously in architectural terms. I understand that a building of similar design and construction is located behind the Rio Transformers shop on the opposite side of the High Street. I can also well recall as a five- or six-year-old attending my first Sunday School lessons in a similar "tin tabernacle" in Slough. I therefore suspect that this style of building, especially for church purposes, was quite widespread throughout the country. The church room and Scout hut had sadly been allowed to fall into a severely dilapidated state. The Society had made inquiries of the owners regarding the possibility of using particularly the Scout hut at the rear for a museum or small meeting room for its own purposes, however it was evident that the buildings had deteriorated already too far for further use. It is understood that the owners, Clifford James, intend to construct a shop and office over at the front, and store, manager's office, rest room with store over at the rear. Car parking facilities are also planned for site use at the rear.

While on the same subject of demolition and replacement, it may not have escaped the attention of members that the children's playground in the dip on Ripley Green is being upgraded and the playground equipment made safer. The original

playground equipment was installed by the British Legion in 1956. The body responsible for the improvement work is the Ripley Playground Group.

The Newsletter Editor recently assisted in the removal of the "Witch's hat", the central support of which remains and, it is hoped, can be used as a maypole.

Bob Gale

DOCUMENTARY GROUP - PROGRESS REPORT

Since writing in Newsletter No 63, the Group has made steady headway with its various projects.

Work on the later volumes of the Parish Registers has proceeded with Audrey Sykes and Janet Tice putting in most of the effort. Burial indexes up to 1875 have been completed for Ripley to add to those already finished up to 1837. Muriel Millar is undertaking further typing, this time the baptisms index.

Indexing of the census returns is nearing the end, with work by Janet Hill on the 1871 Census now in part completed.

As recorded by our Secretary in Newsletter No 67, we have been instrumental in having the 1815 Inclosure Award deposited in the Guildford Muniment Room for safe keeping. Bette Slatford, Audrey Sykes and Betty Bennett have spent many hours transcribing the Award onto audio tape, and Jane Mestraud is in the process of typing this. When indexed, it will be a valuable source of information for the parishes.

Another task now thankfully nearing completion is the recording of the Send churchyard inscriptions. Bette and I spent a large part of Easter - and bitterly cold and wet it was, too! - searching for and deciphering these inscriptions, so that we now believe we have every readable memorial recorded. The finished list, indexed and with location plans, will, we hope, be available soon.

Something of a breakthrough in documentary history was made in April when we visited Elm Tree House in Ripley to study the house itself. The owners, Colin and Julie Abbott, surprised us with the documents they possess relating to their property. These documents, which we are still studying, give a complete history of ownership from 1774 almost up to the present day. It has already been possible from these to trace back through the Court Rolls to the year when the original build took place.

Similarly, thanks are also due to Mr and Mrs Robinson of Old Cottage, Potters Lane, and to Mrs Doris Pullen of Send Road, who have provided us with details of earlier ownership of the properties from the title deeds. These will furnish further background information for future studies.

John Slatford

SEND SCOUT FETE

As members may have read on the front page of the Surrey Advertiser of 9 May, the Society was represented at the Send Scout Fete. Under the auspices of the Fete Sub-Committee (Kate Smith, Duncan Jennings, Bob Gale), the Society not only had a stand at the Fete (housed in its new tent - thanks to Gerald Hill), but also entered a "float" in the parade.

The stand, which attracted numerous visitors, presented a display on the theme of the Wey Navigation. Our contribution to the float consisted of three splendid

old cars which almost stole the show. For the car buffs, their description is as follows:-

A 1933 Rolls Royce (chassis and engine) with a 20/25 Thrupp & Mabberley Sedanca style body. Originally commissioned and owned by the famous playwright, R C Sherriff ("Journey's End" - a West End hit on a First World War theme); later owned by Sir William Troughton, Chairman of W H Smith.

A 1934 Wolseley Hornet Special, a frequent prize-winning model as "the most original in the UK".

A 1936 Alvis saloon "Silver Eagle", also an original model.

We also thank the owners of these cars, Chris Smith (Rolls Royce, Wolseley) and John Dabbs (Alvis), for making them available to us. We must also thank the passengers in these cars, namely Mrs Phyllis Smith, Mavis Lake, Gloria Henson, Kirsty Jennings and Valerie and Graham Lewis, all of whom added an authentic touch with their resplendent matching period costume.

Finally I am grateful to Vince Locatelli for kindly lending us photographs and various tools and equipment, which formed a most impressive part of our display.

Incidentally, we managed to sell a further nine calendars, five Munbys, one Church Guide and one National School, Ripley, total proceeds £13. A donation has been made to the Fete organisers.

Bob Gale

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Correction It is regretted that in the report of the Annual General Meeting in the last Newsletter, the name of Mavis Lake was omitted from the list of Com Committee members re-elected.

Subscriptions There are still a few subscriptions remaining unpaid. A reminder will accompany this Newsletter to those concerned. If the subscriptions remain unpaid after that, regretfully no more Newsletters will be sent.

Recent local history publications available

"Surrey History" is published annually by the Surrey Local History Council. It is A5 size, 48 pages, with a card cover, and contains articles on a variety of aspects of the local history of the county. The latest issue contains the following papers:

"William of Ockham", by J M Kisch
"New Material for Surrey Historians", by D B Robinson
"Thomas Holloway - Entrepreneur and Philanthropist", by Ron Davis
"Mathematical Tiles in Surrey: a Supplementary Note"
"Mining and Quarrying in Surrey: Accidents and Regulations Before 1900", by P W Sowan

It is on sale at a special price to members of Member Societies, of whom we are one. Vol III No 2, £1.50 to the public or £1.20 to members. It may be ordered from Mr P S Inskip, Jenner House, 2 Jenner Road, Guildford GU1 3PN. If ordering by post, please include the name of Send & Ripley History Society. Add 16p for post and packing. Cheques payable to Surrey Voluntary Service Council.

"Captain White's River Life", by Nancy Larcombe This is a book of recorded memories of one of the last barge masters on the River Wey Navigation. It is illustrated by Nancy Larcombe. There are various references to the Send & Ripley stretch of the navigation, including a sketch of the Carpenter's Shop at Worsfold Gates. Available from local booksellers.

Denis Somerfield

We record with great sadness the death of local artist, Denis Somerfield. He was well known for his charming paintings of local scenes, and at the time when we were raising money to pay for the restoration of the Royal Arms in Send Church, he donated a painting of the church. He was a member of the Society, but had joined only six months previously.

Send Barns/Send Manor Unfortunate though it is that any building should be damaged by fire, particularly if it is an old local one, I am relieved to be able to say that, contrary to what appeared in the Guildford edition of the "Surrey Advertiser" of 2 May, the Manor House at Send Marsh has not had its roof so damaged. The building concerned was, in fact, Send Barns, nearly a mile away, just off the lane to which it has given its name.

Les Bowerman

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Tuesday, 3 June ... Evening visit to Claremont, Esher, for a conducted tour around the 18th century landscape garden, now owned by the National Trust. Meet at the car park inside the entrance off the Portsmouth Road at 8 pm. There is an admission charge of 80p per person, regardless of membership of the National Trust.

Saturday, 14 June ... Send Church Fete at 2.30 pm at the Recreation Ground. The Society will be represented with a stall and a display on the theme of Send Church and Churchyard. (The fate's theme is the "Wild West".)

Monday, 16 June ... Documentary Group Meeting at 8 pm at Little Ripley House, High Street, Ripley.

Wednesday, 18 June ... Committee Meeting at 8 pm at Heath Farm, Tannery Lane, Send.

Sunday, 22 June ... All day visit to the ancient, picturesque Sussex village of Alfriston and (if time) to Mickleham Priory. Meet at 9.15 at Send Marsh Green, or at 11 am at public car park near the Old Market Cross at Alfriston. Bring a packed lunch, or eat out locally, as preferred.

Wednesday, 25 June ... Buildings Group visit to Wanborough Barn and Puttenham. Meet at Send Marsh Green at 7 pm, or at the Barn at 7.30 pm.

Tuesday, 8 July ... Evening visit to the 13th century Augustinian Priory at Reigate, now incorporated into a school. Meet at Send Marsh Green at 7 pm, or in the Bell Street car park, Reigate, at 7.45 pm.

Saturday, 19 July ... Ripley Summer Event on The Green. The Society will be represented with a stall and a display based on the Event's chosen theme of "Cycling".

Tuesday, 16 September ... Open evening at the Red Cross Centre, Send.

Thursday, 16 October ... Open evening at Ripley Village Hall.

Tuesday, 11 November ... Open evening at the Red Cross Centre, Send.

Tuesday, 16 December ... Christmas Social at Ripley Village Hall.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION: PAST AND PRESENT - OCTOBER 1986

An exhibition is being planned by the Photographic Group and will be held in Ripley (probably in the Methodist Chapel hall in the centre of the village) all

day Saturday, 18 October, and in Send (probably at the Lancaster Rooms) the following Saturday, 25 October. The exhibition will present photographs, old and new, and will feature several topics of local interest, such as:-

1) industry past and present;
2) people;
3) buildings;
4) topography - waterways;
5) natural history;
6) recollections of the Society's activities.

Anyone interested in taking part, either by contributing photographs, postcards or memorabilia (on loan) or assisting in setting up the exhibition, please contact Ken Bourne (Guildford 223028). Ken Bourne

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PUBLICATION OF FRED DIXON'S MEMOIRS

The Society has decided to proceed with the publication, later this year, of the edited memoirs of Fred Dixon, Headmaster from 1936-61 of the old Ripley C of E School.

Further information will be forthcoming in due course.

DEMOLITION OF BUILDINGS

In addition to the demolition of the old Church Room and Scout Hut in Ripley, mentioned by Bob Gale earlier in this Newsletter, it is noted that the "Sunnyside Tea-Rooms" and "The Triangle Cafe" on the Portsmouth Road have also suffered the same fate.

Les Bowerman

NEWSLETTER EDITOR

Now that Les Bowerman has officially stepped down as Newsletter Editor, this is my first attempt at "flying solo". I therefore stand responsible for any mistakes perpetrated in putting this and subsequent issues of the Newsletter together.

I am sure that on behalf of all members you would like me to thank Les, who has been Editor since the inception of the Society, for his dedicated efforts in maintaining such consistently high standards over the past eleven years. It will not be an easy act to follow.

May I also appeal to any members interested in contributing material to the Newsletter, to take their courage in both hands. You may have something of interest on local history to impart, factual or anecdotal. Or you may be able to research a subject and write it up - one of the Society's groups could probably assist you. Or, yet again, you might like to try writing the notes on a talk given by a speaker at an open meeting - a tape will be available to help you.

If you are interested, please contact me.

Bob Gale