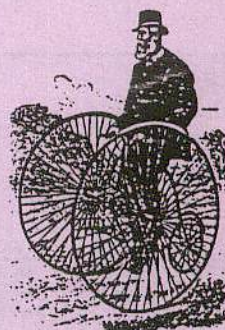
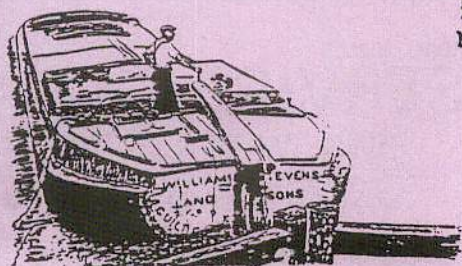
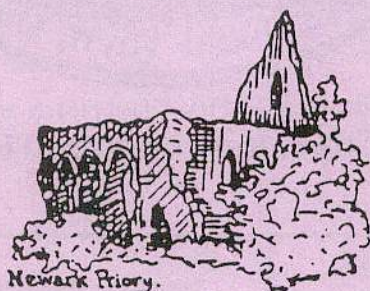
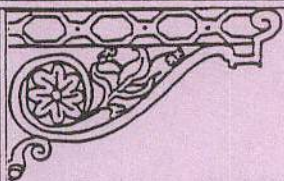


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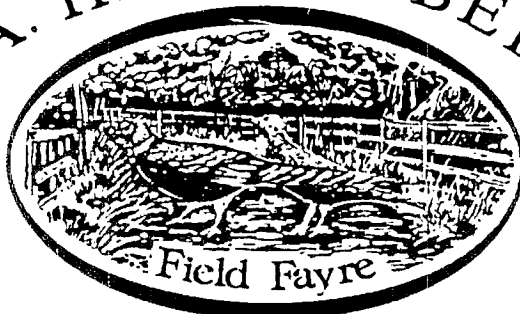


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July/August 1990



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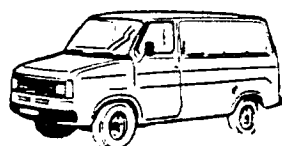
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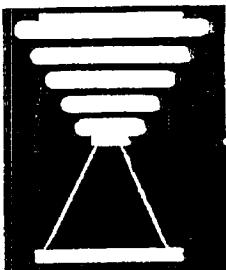
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Send & Ripley History Society

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Chairman: Mr J M Slatford

St George's Farmhouse, High Street, Ripley (Guildford 222107)

Secretary: Mrs A Sykes

Kevan Cottage, Clandon Road, Send (Guildford 222060)

Treasurer: Mrs P Medlen

Muir House, Brooklyn Road, Woking (Woking 760021)

Newsletter Editor: Dr R L Gale

44 Newark Lane, Ripley (Guildford 211536)

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Cover Illustration: This shows April Cottage, Send Marsh Green, originally constructed in the second half of the 16th century. Due acknowledgement for reproduction of this photograph (c 1970) is made to Surrey County Council's Planning Department.

TOUR OF SEND MARSH GREEN

17th May.

By Les Bowerman.

Although Send Marsh is one of the oldest, most interesting and indeed prettiest of settlements in Send and Ripley, this was the first tour around the Green done by the Society in its 15 years of existence. In the early manorial Court Rolls from 1544 the unenclosed area was referred to generally as Kenning Marsh with various spellings. It extended from the present eastern boundary in front of Old Manor Cottage, etc., and extended up to Goodgrove/Alderton's. Under the Inclosure Awards of 1814/15 the very wide verges along the road from the letter box at the corner of the Green up to Alderton's was enclosed and awarded to the landholders, as was the front garden of what is now The Willow Pool and was then part of the Green in front of the farmyard adjacent to the farmhouse which is now known both as Send Manor and The Manor House. There are still indications in the fields either side of Send Marsh Road to indicate where the wide verges originally ended.

The front garden of Send Manor was never enclosed and used to form part of the Green. To maintain the right of the public to use it as common land, tradition has it that old Mr Pullen of Pullens Cottages, (now Send Marsh Cottage) would bring his deck chair and newspaper once a year and sit reading on the front lawn. Unfortunately for the public but fortunately for the owner of Send Manor the right was not registered under the Commons Registration Act of 1965 so it is now extinguished. The first known documentary reference to Send Marsh as such is in a Deed of Bargain & Sale of 1623 filed in the Minet Library at Lambeth. It mentions a messuage, orchard, backside and 13 acres at Sende Mersh and probably relates to the farm of which the Manor House was the farmhouse, although at the time there was probably an earlier house on the site, the present one dating from about 1650 to 1700. No doubt the land was unenclosed because it was low-lying and wet, particularly in the winter, i.e. it was a marsh. General silting up, mains drainage (from about 1900?) and a fringe of nine large elm trees around the Green (referred to on old postcards just after the turn of the century as both Nine Elms and Send Green) led to the marsh drying out and becoming a green. At times of heavy rainfall water lies on the west end of the Green even nowadays, and at one stage a causeway had to be laid across the Green to enable heavy vehicles to come straight out across the Green without getting bogged down and because the angles at each end of the Green were too acute to be able to turn a large waggon. I have been told that the the causeway was made when a fire appliance was kept in one of the garages of The Willow Pool during the 2nd World War but it is more likely to have been very much earlier because maps show a way across.

Old Manor Cottage is the oldest building in Send apart from the church. It is certainly the oldest domestic building. The raking struts at the south or solar end, clearly visible from

the road, show it to be pre-1450. They were originally on all sides, but only the mortices for them are to be seen now on the southern end. The massive oak joists closely spaced at first floor level confirm the antiquity and indicate that this end of the building was always floored. The bay to the left or north was the open hall but it has long since gone as has the service end which would have contained the buttery and pantry. About 1500 a new open hall was built in the same position by erecting a separate structure in the same position, the evidence for this being the two upright posts adjacent to each other with a space of only a few inches between them. It was usual to add a new section by building a completely free standing structure closely adjacent (vide the Anchor in Ripley). In about 1550 the new open hall was converted to smoke bay and the first floor extended across. Perhaps another 50 years later the chimney was inserted. Although it was not practical to point it out on this tour, the smoke bay partition still survives in the roof on the south side of the bay, as does the groove which held the partition on the north side. There is considerable soot encrustation in the roof showing that first the open hall and then the smoke bay were in use for a considerable time before the chimney was inserted. Everything to the left of the front door is very much later. The owners, Sue and Bob Hall, kindly allowed the party to look indoors and tramp around the garden. They pointed out an underground circular brick structure recently uncovered in the garden which could be a well but is more likely to be a drainage chamber. The house was visited by the Buildings Group at the beginning of 1981 and reported at Newsletter 37/10.

Send Marsh Cottage, formerly Pullens Cottages, forms an essential part of the attractive scene around the Green. It is 18th Century and contains a certain amount of timbering. It was converted into a single dwelling by the Finlays about 12 years ago, and has been nicely restored since severely damaged by a thunderbolt a year ago (vide N/L 88/7). Members Ann and Richard Smith kindly allowed us to look within although they were unable to be present themselves.

April Cottage is typical of smaller timber-framed houses in this part of the country and apart from the appearance itself the beauty of it is that practically the whole story of its structure can be seen from the road. It consists of one main living bay flanked on the left by a smoke bay evident from the adjacent posts about three feet apart where the front door is, and on the right by an end bay added at the time of original construction which was in the period 1550 to 1600. The exposed gable end shows the roof to be of side purlin construction with queen posts standing on tie beams to support the collars, purlins and thus the weight of the roof. Looking up to a first floor window, it is possible to see the diamond shaped holes which originally held wooden mullions. These windows would have been unglazed. The brick extension which is now Pipp's Cottage was first built as a grocer's shop in 1920 by local builder,

Mr. Holdforth. Grocery ceased in about 1975 when it was used for electrical fittings and that use ended in about 1978. The Buildings Group have inspected the house, and their report appeared in 1980 in the Newsletter at 31/2.

Another essential element in the scenery of Send Marsh Green is the timber-framed Corner Cottage owned by our members Charles and Diana Gibson who kindly gave carte blanche to wander inside and out. There are two original bays separated by a central smoke-bay, above which there is considerable soot encrustation in the roof. The front door leads directly to the smoke bay. The chimney would have been inserted about 1600. There is a later extension to the west and another out to the road to the east with catslides both front and back. The timbering to the extension to the road was fitted after it ceased to be used as a village store after the First World War. The delightful garden contains both a well and a surface water drainage chamber. There is a Buildings Group report at N/L 30/5.

The banqueting/dance hall at The Willow Pool was constructed about 1650-1700 as the barn for the farm at Send Marsh. It is built of re-used timbers with a modern "minstrels' gallery" added by the late Gordon Stewart when he owned the Send Manor Estate. The timbers have been expertly cleaned and treated by the present owners, our members Pam and Simon Crane by whose kind permission the party was able to inspect the inside. Its present use ensures the survival of this barn in basically its original form. There was a brief report on this barn at N/L 27/9.

The tour terminated at the Manor House where a "fork supper" was enjoyed, the proceeds cancelling out the slight loss incurred on the New Year Social. There is an inconsistency in the construction of the Manor House in that the brickwork is in English Bond (alternate courses of headers and stretchers), a style of bricklaying which was superseded in this area in about 1650, whereas the roof of massive oak timbers is in the butted side purlin style which did not arrive until about 1700. Although of striking appearance viewed across the Green, the house is remarkably austere for its time, being devoid of practically any decorative features. There is much re-used timber in the construction, possibly from an earlier timber-framed house on the same site. It was built as a farmhouse for reasonably well-to-do local yeoman farmers and must have stood out clearly from the surrounding timber-framed houses - indeed, its first certainly known name was "High House" (in an 18th Century Send church seating plan). By 1823 it appeared variously as Send Marsh Farm and Butchers Pond Farm (the farm pond still existing in the front garden of The Willow Pool). The "Manor House" name figures for the first time in the Census Returns of 1861. The alternate form of "Send Manor" first appears in 1913. A report by the then incipient Buildings Group appeared in Newsletter 15 in 1977. This concluded the tour.

-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-

TOUR OF CHOBHAM 21st June.
Notes by Les Bowerman

A cold evening threatening rain deterred all but an intrepid ten from trekking to the formerly isolated settlement of Chobham for an interesting tour conducted by Mrs Joy Mason, a Chobham resident since 1919 to whom thanks are accorded.

Chobham is basically a linear, ie roadside, village. There are two Bourne streams which join near Fair Oaks airfield. There were six mills in about five miles. The last surviving mill was vandalised about 1968. Originally all the properties along the High Street were farmhouses with strips of land running down at the back. Barns would be used by two or three properties between them. The thresholds of these barns were always communal. There used to be common fields in West End which used to be part of Chobham. Chobham had a very rural aspect until the early 1800's when it became quite prosperous. The coming of the Basingstoke canal to Woking in 1796 made slate available. With increasing prosperity many of the houses were double-piled with one roof later being raised over both parts for improved water-proofing. This development is visible in the gable ends of some of the houses.

There was a great Army camp on Chobham Common in 1853 the troops at which were reviewed by Queen Victoria. This was the year before the Crimean War began. A cannon from that war was manually towed into place beside the High Street in 1900. It was removed and melted down as part of the War effort in 1942. It was replaced on 12th May, 1979, with five of the men who towed the original into place following behind in a Rolls Royce.

Chobham Frogpool House was built about 1763 and its roof raised about 1780. Cross & Herberts shop was built as a shop in 1763. It is now a chemists with very nice pillars by the door and at the corners. The shop Espree was once sold to two ladies unseen as being "opposite the church". When they discovered that it was in fact opposite the White Hart Inn they refused to live in it. The White Hart is very old, date unspecified. "Penny-Farthing" Antiques is an open hall house of circa 1550. Terra Cotta House was at one stage modernised with slates in front but with the old clay tiles remaining at the back.

The church of St. Laurence was originally built in the 11th Century. It was cut through about 1170 by the south arcade, and the splays of the earlier Norman windows can be seen. One enormous roof covers both nave and south aisle (vide para. re double piling above). Much pudding-stone and heathstone is used. The 15th century tower is all heathstone. It is believed possible that the porch came from Chertsey Abbey. The south aisle has an unusual roof with peculiar elbow joints. The pulpit was carved by 13-year-old boys plus some men from a

carving class in about 1870. Archbishop Heath is buried below the chancel. A recent vicar modernised the chancel by removing all the interesting old features, to Mrs. Mason's disgust.

Opposite the church is a house with an internal jetty. There was a moated vicarage in Bagshot Road, formerly Vicarage Lane and Vicarage Road.

-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-

100 YEARS AGO
Extracts from "Bicycling News" Aug. 2nd, 1890.

"Ally Sloper" Bromley and family are staying at Ripley holiday making. They will visit the Southern Counties Camp (at Busbridge, Godalming - LGB), but will take no active part therein. He's going to give the boys a chance this year.

The Brixton Ramblers' French tour party had a reunion at the Hautboy and Fiddle this week. The singular spectacle of eight ordinaries coming along the Ripley Road in good club run order, and at a moderate pace, the running being made by "The General" - Le Duc having spurted ahead in the most reprehensible manner - was calculated to surprise the habitues of the highway.

The Dibbles, by means of the new house opposite the "Anchor", which is complete as a dwelling-place, are now prepared to house and board, or house only, any parties who may wish to ruralise for a few days or a few weeks amid the beautiful surroundings of their famed Surrey village - Ripley. Experience of their catering will at once suggest the excellence of such an arrangement to any cyclist who is anxious to take his holiday thus, or who wants a healthy, and at the same time inexpensive, outing.

Contributed by Les Bowerman.

For the Archives

The Executors of the Will of the late Margaret Bayliss have passed to the Society a great deal of material which they felt might be of interest, plus a few items left to us specifically in her will. There are several scrapbooks compiled over a long period, consisting mainly of cuttings about the Royal Family, etc. There are church guides and parish magazines from various parishes around the country, there are useful local newspaper cuttings, a file of various papers about the Broadmead, some postcards, photographs, and various other things. useful and not so useful.

MEMBERSHIP

There are no new members to record in this issue. There are 98 paid-up double memberships and 64 singles, making a total of 260, which is 13 up on the same time last year. LGB.

No 70 SEND ROAD, SEND

By John and Bette Slatford

No 70 Send Road, the home of Pat and Stan Herbert, is a brick and tiled house, semi-detached with the newspaper shop, formerly Gardners and now Patels. It is probable that No 70 was, at one time, two cottages, each only 12 feet square in plan, one being slightly older than the other.

When viewed from the road, the oldest part is that on the right, although it is not clear whether this was originally built as a house measuring 12 feet square. The evidence can be seen in two ways. Firstly, in the brickwork at the rear, there is a vertical joint where the later house was built into the first one. Secondly, there are two sets of roof timbers over the earlier house. It would appear that the original roof (of hardwood, probably chestnut, with clasped purlins and rafters pegged at the apex) was left in position when the new roof (of softwood, with 4" x 2" rafters, joined at the apex with a ridge-board) was built over the extended house.

There is also a rear extension to the house, which seems to be contemporary with the second build. A separate outhouse to the rear may also be contemporary. They are both shown on the 1870 6" Ordnance Survey map, from which it can also be surmised that the newsagent's shop is a later build. The outline on the map is that of just No 70.

The brick is 9" and, where exposed, is Flemish Bond. The front of the house and the lower part of the end (East) wall are rendered smooth. On the end wall across the lower level of the gable, there is an unusual projection, in which several ventilators have been inserted. The purpose of these is uncertain, since there are no corresponding ventilators in the bedroom adjacent. It is possible that a timber tie beam exists inside the brickwork.

Internally, the house is probably much the same as then extended, except that the division between the two main downstairs rooms has been removed to make one large room. In the older half, there is no clear evidence of where a staircase may have been. The present staircase has a rather restricted access adjacent to the fireplace and chimney at the lefthand end. Upstairs, there are three bedrooms with original doors with blacksmith's hinges and latches.



Visually, the house would seem to date from the late 1700s. There is a record in the Court Baron of 1800 for the Manor of Send and Ripley granting half an acre of land on Send Heath to James Mann "for the purpose of erecting a cottage thereon". The Inclosure Award of 1815 records that James Mann purchased half an acre of land from Lord Onslow and the plot reference, No 954 (on the corner of what is now Send Road and Wharf Lane), is shown on the 1804 Inclosure Plan. James Mann built his cottage and the records show that he lived there until his death in 1855! The Tithe Apportionment of 1843 also shows James Mann as the owner of the same plot. His land at that time was, in fact, nearer to one acre. In the 1841 and 1851 Census Returns, he is shown as the head of the household in a house on Send Heath. He is also recorded as an owner of land in the Land Tax Returns between 1808 and 1831 (the last year for which the records are extant). He was assessed at 2 shillings and sixpence (12½ new pence) annually.

James Mann was born at Amberley in Sussex in 1766. He was married on 24 November 1799 at Send Church to Lydia Carpenter. They subsequently had six children, two sons and four daughters. Of these, two died in infancy, one after only 17 days. Lydia died in 1851, aged 76, and James in 1855, aged 89. They were buried in Send Churchyard and their gravestone also records "Thomas Mann died 1843, aged 79" (James's brother?) and "Jane and James who died in their infancy". In the 1851 Census, James is shown as an Ag. Lab, deaf and, presumably, still working at the age of 85!

Of the surviving children of James and Lydia, their second daughter, Mary, born in 1811, married Charles Nightingale in 1827. They had eight children, two sons and six daughters. In 1841 they were living in Frogmarsh in Ripley, although their eldest daughter, Jane, spent the night of the census with her grandparents. By 1851, the Nightingales had moved to Goodgrove Cottages (now Boughton Hall Cottages) in Send Marsh Road. This time, their daughter, Clara, spent the night of the census with her grandparents.

Not long after the 1851 Census, Lydia died, followed by James four years later. He made a will (GLRO Ref: DW/PA/5/1855/18) and, it seems, left his house to Mary Nightingale, for she and her husband were living there when the 1861 Census was taken. By then all their children had left home. Mary died in 1863, aged 53, and some time after that, Charles Nightingale appears to have left the house. In the 1871 Census, he is shown as a lodger with George and Susan Bird somewhere else in Send Heath. He died in 1885, aged 79, and was buried with his wife in Send. Their gravestone also records their eldest daughter, Jane Monk, who died in 1915.

After 1861, we can find no further references to the property. The later Census Returns provide no clue, since all of the names had changed and most of the dwellings were just referred to as being on Send Heath. However, this is yet another example of how far it is possible to trace ownership and occupation of houses from the various documentary records.

We wish to thank Pat and Stan Herbert for allowing us to look over their house, and we hope they will find this short history interesting.

SEDGELEY COTTAGES, POTTERS LANE, SEND

Reported by John Slatford from Research by Bette Slatford

Members of the Buildings Group had an opportunity last autumn to visit this row of cottages, two of which, Nos 3 and 4, had become vacant. These small dwellings are an early example of speculative or investment building for rent.

The present row was four cottages, but two (Nos 1 and 2) have been converted into one in recent years. There is some evidence to suggest there was a fifth cottage at the Guildford end, but, if this was so, it had gone by the time of the 1851 Census.

As shown on the drawing overleaf, all of the accommodation is on one floor, with each cottage having four small rooms and entrance doors front and back. There are also outhouses at the rear which may have been part of the original build.

Construction is of 9" brick in Flemish Bond, with a simple softwood roof with a ridgeboard, and clad with Welsh slate. The latter presumably arrived by barge on the nearby Wey Navigation. The living room and kitchen areas have a York stone floor, but the two bedrooms have suspended wood floors. No 3 has remained virtually unaltered from the time of building. No 4 has had some modernisation with one bedroom converted into a bathroom.

It has not been possible to determine whether the row did originally extend beyond to a fifth cottage. It is significant, however, that the end wall of No 1 is plain, without any chimneys, whereas at the other end, ie No 4, there are two external chimneys.

When were these cottages built? In the Inclosure Plan of 1804, by Job Smallpeice, there are no buildings indicated on this land. It is shown, together with the site of the New Inn, as a single plot, reference No 991. The Inclosure Award, not completed until 1815, lists reference No 991 as:- 1 acre, 3 roods. Owned by the Master and Brethren of the Hospital for the Blessed Trinity, ie Abbott's Hospital, Guildford.

In 1823 a survey of the Wey Navigation was carried out and the plans, which are housed at Guildford Muniment Room, show much detail of properties adjacent to the Navigation. This survey would seem to have been based upon the Inclosure Award, for the New Inn/Sedgeley Cottages plot again appears as No 991 and owned by Guildford Hospital. In this plan, however, there is shown a building corresponding to Sedgeley Cottages. Thus, they were built some time between 1804 and 1823.

In the Tithe Apportionment of 1843, the plot is shown divided into two, both still owned by Guildford Hospital. At this time, however, the cottages were shown as one plot, occupied by William Walton, the other plot being called the New Inn.

In fact, the Sedgeley Cottages land was sold by Guildford Hospital in 1819 to a person named Grover (this is one of many inaccuracies to be found in the Tithe Award). Nine months later, on 24 December 1819, there was a further sale to George Bowers, a carpenter, of Ripley (Friary Meux Archives).

George Bowers was born around 1760 and married Elizabeth Bex at Holy Trinity, Guildford, in 1790. It would seem that they lived in Cobham for some time, since two of their children with whom we are concerned, John and Mary Ann, were baptised there in 1796 (twins?).

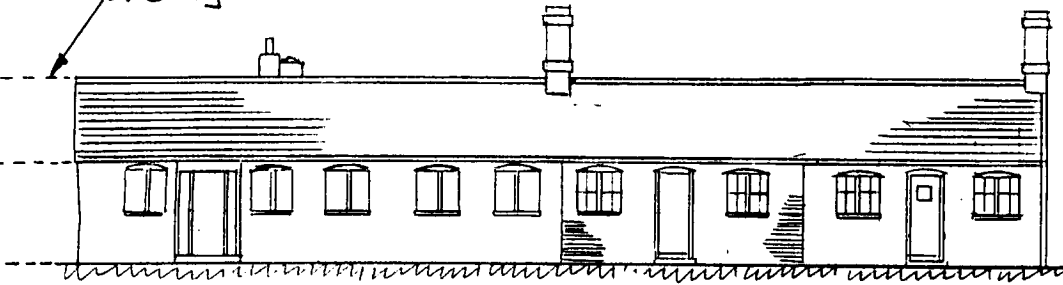
Mary Ann was married to Henry William Bund Smallpeice, a saddler, and they lived in Ripley High Street, in the house which is now Sage Antiques, from before 1841 for the rest of their lives. He died in 1876 and she in 1882.

John Bowers followed his father as a master carpenter, also in Ripley, until his death in 1875. For part of this time he lived in Rose Lane, probably in the house now Rambler Cottage.

George Bowers lived in the High Street near where the Half Moon pub is now. His yard and carpenter's shop were adjacent. After his death in 1848, his son came here and seems to have stayed until he died.

Now, back to Sedgeley Cottages. Having acquired the land in 1819, George Bowers seems to have built his cottages soon after, certainly by 1823, according to the Wey Navigation Survey. The first actual reference to them is in his will, dated 19 September 1836, when he bequeathed his "five freehold messuages . . . lying and being near Cartbridge in the Parish of Send" to his wife, Elizabeth, and then to his daughter, Mary, wife of Henry Smallpeice of Ripley, saddler.

Conjectural fifth cottage
in original build.



No 1

No 2

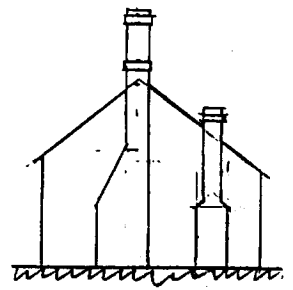
No 3

No 4

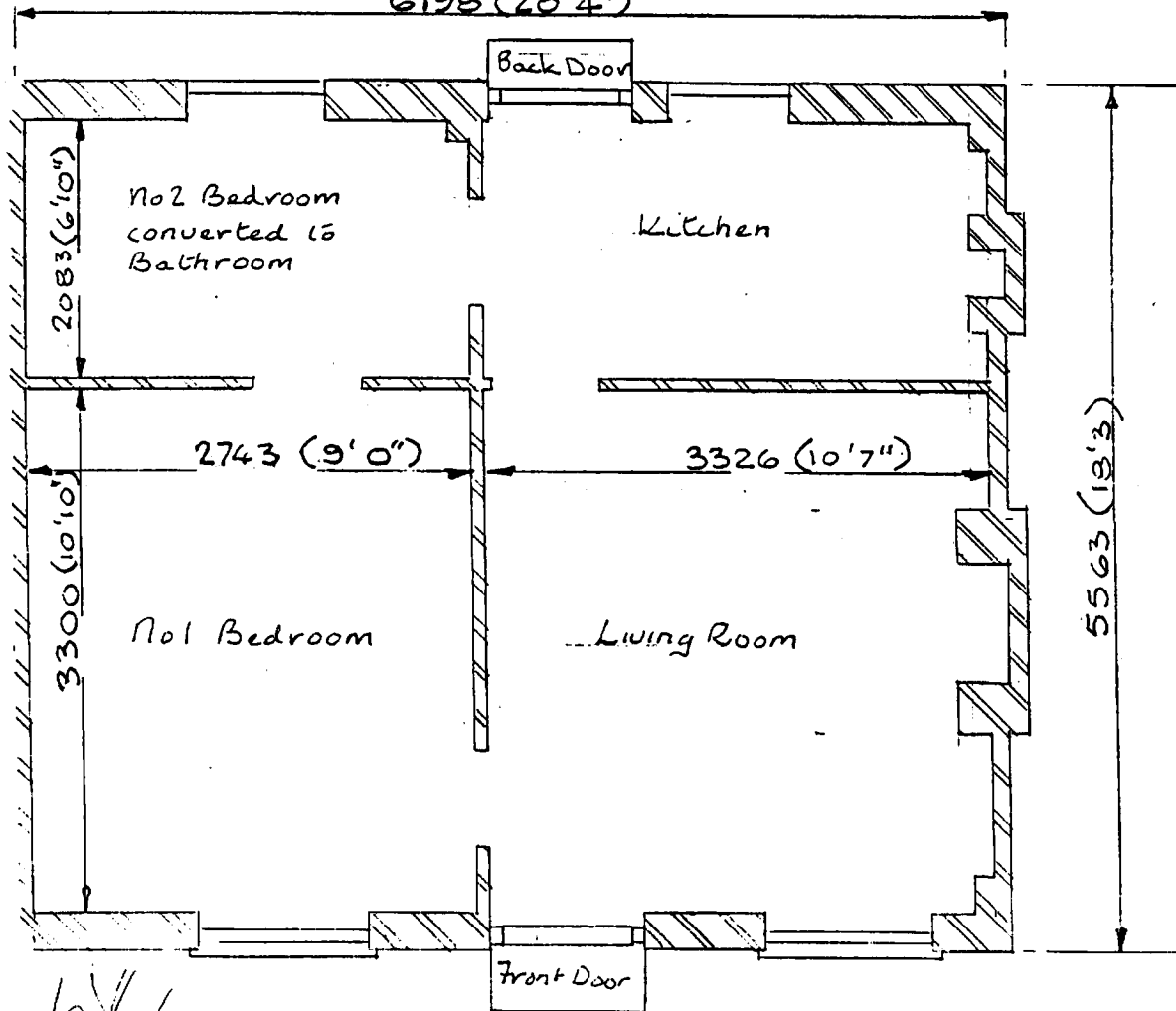
Now a single dwelling.

ELEVATION FROM POTTERS LANE

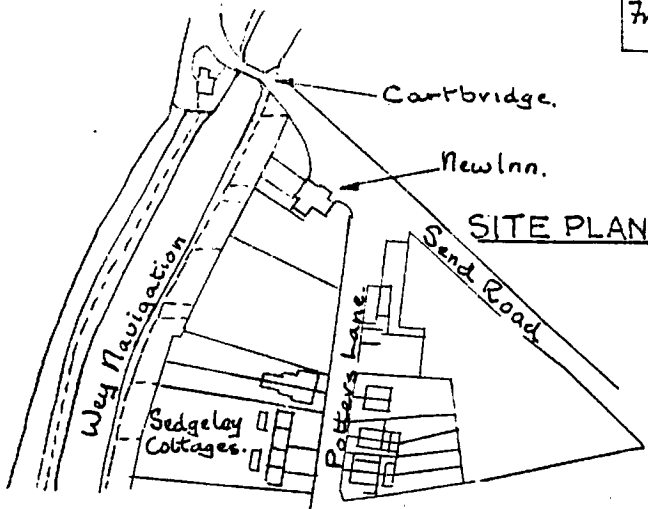
6198 (20'4")



END ELEVATION
FROM NEW INN.



PLAN OF NO 4.



SEdgeLEY COTTAGES.
POTTERS LANE, SEND.

J. L. Slatford
October 89.

This reference to five messuages has created a puzzle. On the 1843 Tithe Map there are very few houses shown around Cartbridge and none, not even Sedgley Cottages, owned by George Bowers. Thus, whilst it is possible that he built another cottage apart from the four that are there today, it is also possible that the row was originally five. If this was so, then what happened to the fifth one?

Since Elizabeth Bowers died before her husband, the cottages went, on George's death in 1848, to Mary Smallpeice. The only positive reference found after that is in the 1851 Census for Send when the row (of four) is referred to as Mr Smallpeice's cottages. Occupying them then were:- Mary Bullen with a son and a daughter living with her; William Smith, a sawyer, with his wife and seven sons; James Tubbs, an Ag Lab, with his wife, two sons and three daughters and, finally, Richard Monk, another Ag Lab, with his wife, two grandchildren and two lodgers - a total of 25 people!

Nothing positive is known of later ownership, except that, more recently, the row belonged to the late Michael May of Ashburton House. One clue, however, may lie in the Sedgley name. Many older members will recall that, on the corner of Sandy Lane and Farm Lane, there was once a house named The Poplars, the garage and coach house of which are still there. According to Kelly's Directories for the years 1905 and 1907, the resident there was a William Henry Sedgley. Any connection?

RIPLEY SUMMER EVENT

Notes by Bob Gale

The Ripley Event coincided with one of the hottest days of the July heatwave, probably accounting for the restricted number of people visiting the Green. However, with a hot-air balloon and the Knights of the Crusade, it was a successful afternoon.

The Society presented its display on the theme "The Artist in Surrey", and it attracted much attention and drew favourable comment. Over £20 was taken for publications sold and new membership.

The Society is again indebted to Tony and Patricia Medlen, Ken Bourne, Les Bowerman, Terry Hewitt and Bob Gale for giving their time and effort in "showing the flag".

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Tuesday, 18 September Open meeting at the Red Cross Centre, Sandy Lane, Send, at 8 pm, when Mr Ken Major, of the Surrey Industrial History Group, will give an illustrated talk on "Windmills and Water-Mills". Ken Major, architect, is a member of the Wind- and Water-Mill Section of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.

Saturday, 29 September (note date change) Afternoon visit to the Museum of Rural Life, Reading. The museum was founded in 1951 with the intention of preserving aspects of the old order, as farms at that time became significantly more mechanised. Meet at 2 pm at Send Marsh Green, or 3 pm at the Museum, University of Reading, Whiteknights, Reading. The Museum can be found near the main entrance to Whiteknights, off the Shinfield Road. Refreshments are not available at the Museum.

Thursday, 25 October Open meeting at 8 pm in Ripley Village Hall, when Mr Ian Currie, Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society, will give an illustrated talk on "Drought, Deluges and Dust Devils", to show the variety of weather conditions experienced in South-East England during the past 200 years. Mr Currie is co-author of the book "Surrey in the Hurricane".

Saturday, 10 November Surrey Local History Council Symposium, at the University of Surrey. Doors open at 10 am. The theme this year is "The Artist in Surrey", and there will be the usual programme of lectures and exhibits from societies in the county. Tickets will be available from the Secretary, Audrey Sykes.

Tuesday, 20 November Open meeting at 8 pm at the Red Cross Centre, Sandy Lane, Send, when Eric Tupper, a retired Civil Servant and member of the Royal Institute of Naval Constructors, will give an illustrated talk entitled "Oddities of London", an entertaining account of interesting features of the London scene.

Thursday, 6 December Open meeting at 8 pm at Ripley Village Hall, when Terry Hewitt, Committee member, who teaches historical geography at Roehampton Institute, will give an illustrated talk on the "Historical Geography of Dartmoor".

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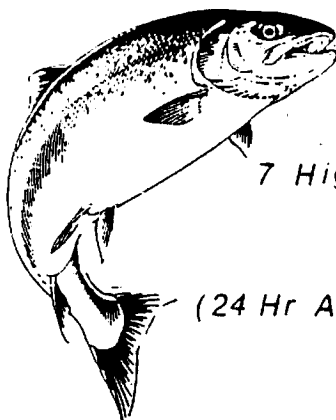
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