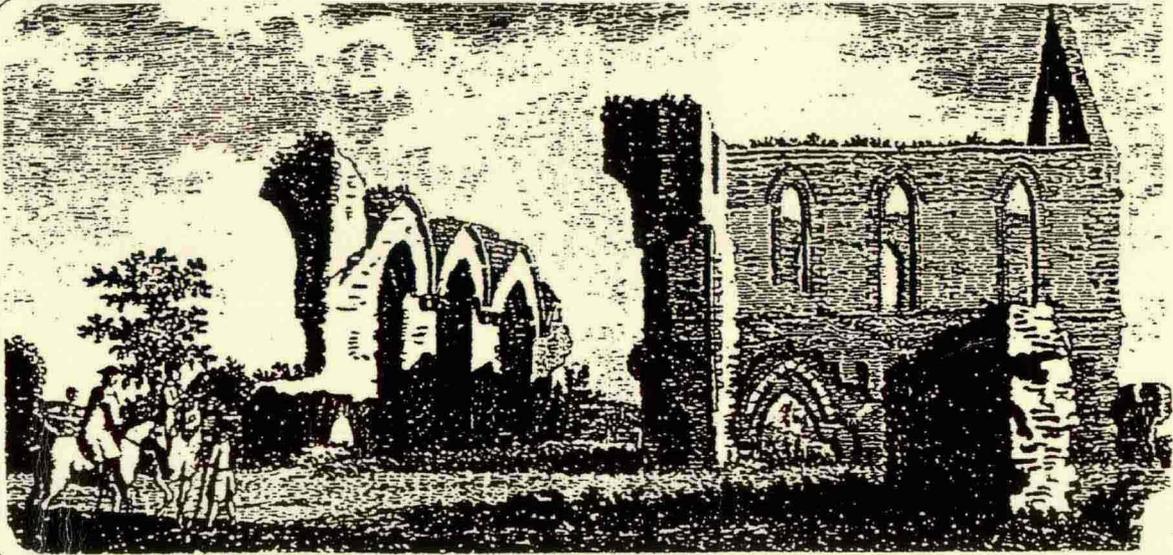


Send & Ripley History Society

FOUNDED 1975 AS SEND HISTORY SOCIETY

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NEWARK PRIORY

Journal Volume 6 No. 195

July/Aug 2007



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Send & Ripley History Society

Established 1975 as Send History Society
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President: K H Bourne MSc

Chairman: Les Bowerman

The Manor House, Send Marsh Green, Ripley, Woking GU23 6JS. Tel: 01483 224876
Email: les@sendmanor.com

Secretary: Marilyn Scrace BA

10 Birnam Close, Ripley, Woking GU23 6JH. Tel: 01483 224025
Email: marilyn@wokinggalleries.co.uk

Treasurer: Christina Sheard

Old Manor Cottage, Send Marsh Green, Ripley, Woking GU23 6JP. Tel: 01483 224600

Journal Editor: Ken Bourne

Brunel House, 30 Brunel Way, Frome, BA11 2XU. Tel: 01373 455641
Email: kenbourne.novoloco@tiscali.co.uk

Journal Distribution: Norman Carpenter

Ufford, 106 Potters Lane, Send, Woking GU23 7AL Tel: 01483 714634
Email: carpenter@uffordsend.fsnet.co.uk

Acting Membership Secretary: Les Bowerman.

Contact Les Bowerman for details of this vacancy.

Web site management: Chris Brown

Web site: www.sendandripleyhistory.co.uk

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Journal Volume 6 No. 195

July/Aug 2007

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Cover photo: Coaches and passengers outside the Anchor Ripley c1874, see page 14.

Editor's Comment

Sadly, this edition of the Journal contains an obituary, an appreciation, and a tribute to our onetime President Jim Oliver who died in May aged 89 years. In the early years I was frequently in touch with Jim on various projects concerning local history and occasionally accompanied him and Ken Gravett on trips out to a site of historical significance, this I naturally regarded as a great privilege and much enjoyed. My contribution was confined to being an attentive listener and taking photographs. It was a joy to observe Jim apply his vast knowledge and experience to the subject in hand, which clearly demonstrated that he had already given it much previous thought and the result was an opinion that was a masterpiece of reasoning. However, on one occasion, due to the ample size of both Jim and Ken, I was sent up some steps into a loft to photograph and describe as best as I could the features of a medieval roof of a house in Kent. Ken did manage to look through the loft hatch and add to my limited description, which satisfied Jim. I have no doubt, however, that Jim would have attempted to squeeze through the narrow opening had Ken not been there?

Q-type Bus to Ripley Notes by David Porter

The illustration below by Mike Jeffries (photograph or painting?) is of a postcard on sale at the Amberley Open Air museum, which has been give to the Society and I have been asked to comment on it.



The picture is delightful and full of detail. However, the back of the card reads "Q type to Richmond" which is curious as the destination blind reads "Ripley". The 'via' details showing Long Ditton, Esher and Fairmile are correct. The scene is clearly the Kingston one-way system and I suggest the period is the late 1930s. Both vehicles are of interest and at least one example of each exists in preservation.

The London Transport Q type single deck bus was built in the 1930s and was of AEC (Associated Equipment Co) manufacture. It was London's first rear-engine bus. Built to an advanced design, it suffered many problems in service mainly caused by engine overheating. They were never built in large numbers.

*think this is 1950's . see shop front on
left [J.M Stone Radio + Television]*

The engine was built by AEC and the gearbox was epicycle and pre-selective. Leyland Tigers were employed on the 215 route to Ripley during the 1950s. These vehicles had Leyland engines with a conventional clutch and four-speed gearbox of the 'crash' type (no synchromesh). They were front-engined with half cab bodywork. I believe the well-known RF AEC single deck examples were used on the 215 at the time of the demise of this service to Ripley, which terminated in Rose Lane, officially described by LT as "Ripley Post Office".

The bus in the background deserves comment also. It is an AEC T type; which were used on Green Line services prior to World War 2 when the service was suspended. The vehicle is based on the popular AEC Regal chassis as used by many operators during the '30s throughout the UK. Note the tall radiator, which can also be seen on the Rof the previous Journal. The Regent chassis was built to carry double-deck bodywork whilst the Regal was the lighter single deck version.

Examples of the T type Regals were relegated to bus work following the war. The Green Line coach seats were removed. During the war perimeter seating was adopted in order to carry the troops. This increased the standing capacity. T types were used on the 436 and 438 services to Woking via Send. They were withdrawn in 1950 and 1951 together with pre-war ST and STL (double-deckers). They were replaced by two batches of RLH types (see Journal 194) and the services extended beyond Woking to Staines and Walton-on-Thames, the latter route being re-numbered to 463.

In all, this is a lovely picture, which even shows the trolleybus wires – take a close look! In my opinion the title should read "Q type to Ripley". It is a misprint by Rothbury Cards.

Nos. 8-16 Rose Lane, (Ostler's Cottages) Ripley
John Slatford

Now that the Society's web-site is up and running, it is attracting a lot of interest judging by the flow of enquiries that are coming in via the internet. One that came recently was from Lauren Young, the owner of No 10 Rose Lane, asking if anything is known about the history of her house in this block of cottages, which we call Ostler's Cottages. This prompted me to look again for a document that we found at the Guildford Muniment Room some 25 years ago among the papers of the Harrison family. The Harrisons were the owners of Ripley Court and much of Rose Lane through most of the 19th century (see N/L No 58. Sept/Oct 1984 & Journal No 180 Jan/Feb 2005).



The document is the final bill from the builder, Thomas Bedford, and addressed to R Harrison Esq., for the construction in 1818 of this row of five cottages in place of a three much earlier houses. The original agreed price for 'taking down the old cottages and rebuilding five new ones' was £350. However, one then has to realise that there is nothing new when it comes to adding the cost of various extras to building works. The additional items, all costed in detail with precise material quantities, added a further £110, 6 shillings & 10 pence to the final invoice – an increase of almost 33%! It would seem that the original estimate for the build has not survived but it would very likely have been as detailed as the final bill of which a transcript is reproduced here. At a total cost of £460, 6 shillings & 10 pence for building five houses, it is, by today's standards, a remarkable figure.

The listed extras included the provision of storage cupboards with shelving in the downstairs rooms, fixing grates to each of the fireplaces and making footpaths at the front and back of the houses. A major item was the construction of a privy with a cesspit at the end of the garden at a cost of £2, 14 shillings & 6 pence. This was, it seems, communal for all five houses. Each house was also provided with a woodhouse at the back. In the case of Lauren Young's house, at least part of this last item has survived and may at some time have been converted into a privy. So far as can be determined there is now no trace of the original privy.

The frontage of the houses to Rose Lane is distinctive because of the gothic style windows some of which are today sadly in a poor state of repair. Similar windows are to be seen at 'Goodgrove' in Send Marsh Road.

The houses were added to the Surrey County Council Listing of Antiquities in the late 1980s. At the time, it was unfortunate that the inspector from County Hall, who carried out the survey, did not notice that the end houses have their entrance doors to the side. Seeing only three doors at the front, he assumed that there were only three houses in the block and listed nos. 10, 12 & 14 accordingly. The then owners of the end houses, nos. 8 & 16, were not too happy at being left out but fortunately corrections to the listings were quickly made to include all five.

Facsimile of the builders account:

R Harrison Esq., Ripley, Surrey.

1818	<i>To Thos. Bedford</i>	£	s	d
<i>June</i>	<i>To taking down the old cottages & Rebuilding 5) New ones as pr. agreed -----)</i>	350:	0:	0
	<i>Extras. To fitting up recess in the Front Room with) Shelves & Doors to Enclose the same. To Recess in) Back Room with shelves & shelves under the stairs) to each house.)</i>			
	<i>133:0 ft. sup. 3/4 deal wro. 2 sides shelves -----) 22:6 " inch Do " Do Do -----) 74:0 " 1 1/4 Do " Do Do -----) 91:6 " 1 1/4 framed square. Doors & frames -)</i>	15:	18:	6

To Erecting 5 Woodhouses at the back of the Houses.)
 Carpenters 51 Days. 1097 feet of Old Oak)
 Quartering. 40ft. New for 4 & 3. 48 - 14 feet feather)
 Edge boards. 3- 14 ft. ³/₄ deals. 3- 14 flat Do. 31 ft.)
 Sup. 1 ¹/₄ Deal. 34 ft. ³/₄ batten. 220 ft. sup. Inch of) 43: 10: 10
 Old Oak Boarding. 9 - 6 sup. ³/₄ Old Do. 65 ft. sup.)
³/₄ deal. Edged Doors 5 Pair & Garnets. 5 Stock)
 Locks with staples & escutcheon. 5 20lb nails.)
 14 10lb Do. 12 6lb Do. 6lb spikes -----)

To making a Privy at the end of the Garden.)
 Carpenter 36 Days. 30ft. run of Old Oak 4 x 3)
 5ft. 1 ¹/₂ Deal. 17ft. 6 sup. 1 ¹/₄ Do. 12ft. sup. inch) 2: 14: 6
 1ft. 6 sup. ³/₄ Do. 72 20lb nails. 1 10lb Do. An Old)
 Door frame hinges 1 Norfolk latch 2 bolts.)

To fixing 10 Grates & 5 hoppers making good to Do)
 blacking the fireplace. Digging out & filling the)
 foundations of the woodhouses. Digging out cesspool)
 bringing up brickwork for Privy. Paving the floor)
 tiling the roof plastering Do wheeling ground &) 24: 8: 6
 making good a foot Path in the garden to the Privy)
 making foot Path to the front & back paving)
 Doorways to front of house. Bricklayers 26 days)
 Labourers 24 days.)

1826 bricks 93 hods of mortar 16 hods of lime and)
 Hair 4 ¹/₂ hods of fine stuff 1 bag plaster 30 12 in)
 paving tiles 67 10 in Do. 242 plain tiles 10 ridge Do.) ¹/₄ bundle
 Double for laths 1 4lb nails lamb black &) 20: 17: 4
 size)
 60 ft Reduced brick work in foundations of wood)
 houses 6 32 of Plain tiling 67 ft run of hips and)
 ridges)

Carriage and Lodging to the above 1: 10: 0

 £458: 19: 8
 =====

To 300 old plain tiles 200 new Do 18: 0
 To 230 Stocks 9: 2

 £460: 6: 10
 =====

The 'Wokeing' Button Bob Stonard

The French revolution was over and Britain was in danger of invasion again from the "Old Enemy". With Napoleon leading the French into ever more successful battles on the continent, invasion panic was rife in Britain, as it appeared that we would be the next to be attacked. We already had an army in mainland Europe, leaving Britain short of troops for the defence of the homeland. One of the ideas to assist the defences was the formation of localised units of volunteers, just like the Home Guard in the Second World War, who would defend their own districts. This led to a rush of units being formed all over the country.

In May 1798 there was a resolution by inhabitants of Woking (now Old Woking) to form an independent corps of volunteer cavalry under Captain John W Weston, Esq., of Sutton Green, which became the Blackheath and Woking Troop. On 27th May 1798 there was a request for intending members to enrol at the Crown pub (the Crown & Anchor?) in Woking. One can only try to imagine the scene that day in the village. One year on, on the 21st June 1799, a message came from King George III through Field Marshal Frederick, commander-in-chief, expressing satisfaction with his review of Volunteer Corps.

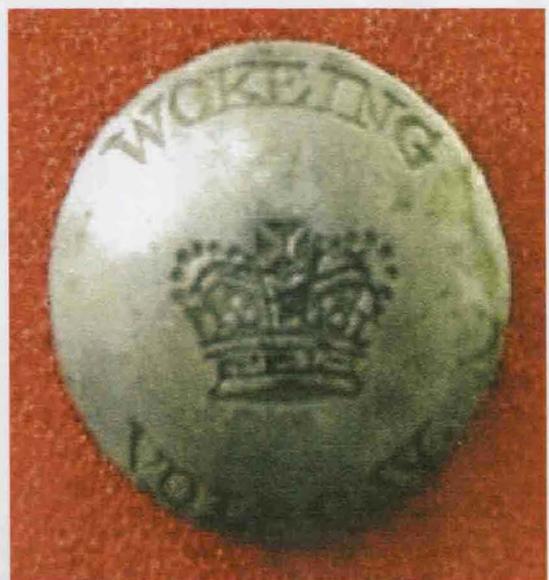
In 1802-03 there was a brief calm when the Peace of Amiens was signed. This peace did not last long and many units, which disbanded in 1802 reformed again. Woking was now incorporated into the Guildford and Blackheath troop under Major J M Molyneux, O.C. in August 1803 (information from the National Army Museum).

On August 16-18th 1805 orders were given by James More Molyneux, Major Commandant of the Guildford and Blackheath Cavalry, for troops to hold themselves in readiness for active service with arms and horses in fit condition. On 2nd April 1806, there were orders for a review at Guildford 'opposite the new church' (probably holy Trinity which had been rebuilt 1757-1763). Guildford and Blackheath troops were to parade in field day order.

In about 1808 the volunteer units either disbanded or became part of newly formed local units called the Local Militia, then on to the 12th Surrey Rifles, then the Volunteer Corps.

In September 1860, the 6th, 9th, 11th, 15th and 16th units were grouped as the 2nd Administrative Battalion of the West Surrey Regiment. This then became 'A' Company, of the Queen's Surrey 5th (Volunteer) Battalion in the Queen's Regiment.

The bronze button shown opposite is silvered and was made in the Strand in London (name not discernible). It is in pristine condition and was found with a metal detector by the author's son at Sutton Green in 1996. Although not in Send and Ripley, it may be of interest to our members. Maybe some Send residents joined that day. It is inscribed "WOKEING VOL CAV" and must date to 1798-1802.



Jim Oliver

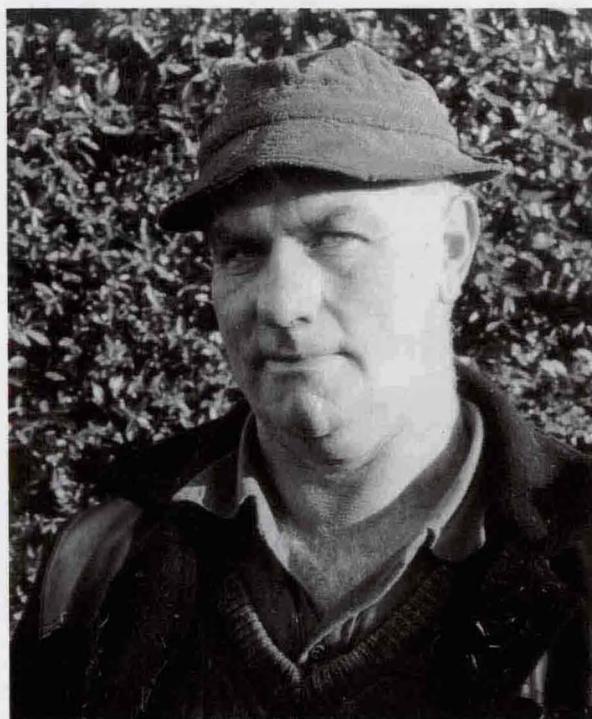
8th September 1917 – 19th May 2007

First President of SRHS

Les Bowerman

Jim Oliver, the Society's first President, has died aged 89. Blessed with a photographic memory and great intellect, coupled with an encyclopaedic knowledge of history and farming, he had an immeasurable influence on the Society and its standard of research and publication in the first nine years.

Jim's family came from Dorset where they had lived for generations. He once told me that one of his great-grandfathers was Job Rose and that the 19th century Dorset poet William Barnes wrote a poem about him using the name Bloom. The poem relates how Bloom came up to London for the Great Exhibition of 1851. A cab driver tried to charge him double fare because he was so wide he had difficulty entering the cab, to which Bloom (Rose) replied asking if he was trying to rob a poor, half-starved Dorset man. Towards the end of his life Job could sleep only sitting in a specially made wide armchair, which is still an heirloom at Send Court. Jim himself was obviously of similar stock, being unusually broad and exceptionally strong. He was said to think nothing of carrying a hundredweight sack of corn under each arm. During his time as a cricketer for Send he once raised on his own a sight screen blown over by the wind. And woe-betide anyone tempted to trespass or cause damage on his land!



Jim's father had come to Send Court to farm in 1933. On his death five years later, his widow and sons took over the firm and ran it in partnership, with Fred living at Cricketshill Farm. After their mother's death in 1963 and Fred's moving away in the early 1970s, Jim farmed it on his own. It is believed to have extended at one time to 400 acres, including most of the Broadmead. Jim retired from farming and sold practically all of the land in 1979/80.

When, at the beginning of 1975, I called a meeting of all those I knew to be interested in the local history to consider forming a Send history society, I invited Jim as I had noticed in the Surrey Archaeological Society Bulletin that, together with John Baker of the Surrey Advertiser "Seeing Eye" column, he had written about the Great Barn at Wanborough. All I knew about him at that stage was that he was the farmer at Send Court and had a fearsome local reputation. What I did not then know was that he was exceptionally well-read with an extensive library, especially of books on archaeology and history, that he was a Thomas Hardy scholar, that he had been involved in the setting up of the Weald and Downland Open Air Museum at Singleton in the early '70s and that he was to become Chairman of the Wealden Buildings Research Group.

Such was the respect which members had for Jim as guide and teacher that after a year he was elected as President of the then Send History Society, a position he held until 1983. Most of the Society's outings in those years were suggested and led by Jim and many of the speakers at the Open meetings were proposed and engaged by him. No-one who attended those outings to places such as Shipley Windmill, Watership Down, Titchborne Abbey, Chatley Heath, Silchester, Winchester, Chichester, Old Sarum, etc., etc., will ever forget Jim's inspiring and entertaining historical explanations delivered from a profound knowledge in his slow Dorset drawl.

In those early years Committee meetings were held in members' houses. Again, who can forget the magnificent feasts, which Flossie Oliver used to lay out at Send Court as her version of the more usual coffee and biscuits?

It became a regular practice for him to call me down to Send Court, usually on a Friday evening, to discuss the History Society and other matters and to haul me over the coals if anything at all, factual or grammatical, was incorrect in the Newsletter (now the Journal). It could be both agreeable and grilling sitting in the kitchen, under the massive oak beams absorbing Jim's demanding standards and his knowledge of country and local life.



Jim at one of the Society's meetings

As Reverend Tony Shutt put it in the well-attended funeral service at Send Church, Jim will be remembered as a strong man, physically, intellectually and emotionally. By 1983 he found himself in disagreement with the Society in a number of ways. As a result, sadly for all concerned, including Flossie who had appeared to revel in the social life of the Society, Jim felt that he had to resign.

In the Society Jim had been charming, erudite, inspirational and a great teacher on all aspects of rural life, not least of Send. We missed him enormously, but have tried to maintain his standards. And now he has gone. Our condolences go to his daughters, Annette and Elizabeth, and their families. We are most grateful to them for the donation of five bound volumes of the Send Parish Magazine covering the years 1878 to 1940, which Flossie had been given by the housekeeper at Sendholme. They are invaluable to the Society in its study of the history of Send.

Jim Oliver - An Appreciation Geoff Parker

I first became aware of Jim at the open meeting in St Bede's that followed the inaugural Society meeting at Ken Bourne's house. The initial impression given by his slow speech and Dorset accent was quickly changed as he illustrated his knowledge and intellect. From that first meeting until he, sadly, left the Society, it was a joy to share his knowledge and enthusiasm.

When I tired of dictating the Newsletter to Chris, my wife, he took over and patiently dictated while she typed. When I produced my only report on a Buildings Group survey, he tactfully and kindly suggested how it might be changed to bring it up to an acceptable standard.

The most important way in which he touched the lives of Chris and myself was with the assistance he gave Chris on visits to Singleton and other historic sites. He escorted Chris round, giving explanations and giving Chris an opportunity to touch artefacts and buildings, so that blindness did not spoil her enjoyment of the visits. She particularly enjoyed his open meeting talks because they often included exhibits that could be examined and did not include slides, which, to her, are meaningless.

Royal Arms

Jim Oliver

(A copy of an article by Jim that appeared in Newsletter 4, July/Aug 1975)

Visitors to St Mary's Church, Send, may miss the Royal Arms of George III which have been relegated to the north wall of the Tower behind impedimenta of ringing gear at the rear of the gallery. The arms are in poor condition, and painted on canvas which is stretched over a surrounding frame of wood; but they can still be deciphered,

A few remarks on Royal Arms may be of interest. When Henry VIII broke with Rome in 1534 and the Reformation in England really commenced, ordinary people were still largely illiterate, and most of the clergy still felt strong affiliations with the church in Rome, and were reluctant to recognise Henry as the 'Supreme Head on Earth of the Church of England', as confirmed by Parliament. Clergy were also loath to give up the considerable influence exercised over the populace, and to forego the privilege they had held since Thomas a Becket of being immune from the secular courts of the Realm and having the right to be tried by their own ecclesiastical courts for any offence.

With such an atmosphere prevailing, Henry was wise enough to realise that by ordaining that his Royal Arms be displayed in a prominent place in churches (usually above the Rood Screen), he reassured his subjects, and also reminded any clergy who still retained any doubt, that the new 'Supreme Head on Earth of the Church of England' was resident in Hampton Court, Windsor or the Palace of Whitehall, and not in the Vatican City, and that the Supreme Head was also intent on organising his naval and shore defences from East Anglia to Portland, and also generally enjoying himself!

This, then, was the situation in 1534. Henry died in 1547 and his policy was continued by Edward VI (who had the altar furnishings, vestments, chalices and patens at St Mary's, Send, in 1553 delivered into the custody of James Ferrant, John Ede, John Willatt, and Thomas Bayley), but reversed by Mary, and most of the existing Arms of the two preceding reigns were destroyed during her policy of returning to the Church in Rome. By 1558 she had died, and Elizabeth set about a continuation of her father's policy with a vengeance. Her Royal Arms appeared in churches, and so the custom continued until Victorian times, with a lull during the Commonwealth followed by a vigorous revival in 1660 at the Restoration.

This brings us to St Mary's, Send. Each successive monarch since Henry VII had varied his or her Royal Arms according to the major alliances, conquests, acquisitions or losses during that particular reign, and Royal Arms are in fact a form of shorthand of History to the student.

Hence the Royal Arms at Send represent (not in the verbiage of Heraldry); in the first quarter of the shield three red lions of England in the recumbent position. In the second quarter the Fleur-de-Lys of France representing our claim to the Kingdom of France. This claim goes back to Matilda, daughter of Henry I, who married the Count of Anjou and was the founder of the Plantagenet line. Her son, Henry II, inherited vast tracts of France: (this situation caused the Hundred Years War, with the battles of Crecy, Poitiers and Agincourt). This claim was not relinquished until the Treaty of Amiens in 1801 during an uneasy truce in the Napoleonic War.

In the third quarter the golden harp of Ireland, which had been introduced by James I in 1603, and in the fourth quarter the Hanoverian devices introduced in 1714, i.e. more lions and hearts, and in the lower third of the quarter the white horse of Westphalia, while in the centre is superimposed a shield with the golden crown of Charlemagne.

Now the date of these Arms; they are before 1801, as they still display the Fleur-de-Lys and the crown of Charlemagne, which was replaced by the Electoral Bonnet of Hanover. They bear the Royal Cypher of George III and so must be later than 1760. That is as close as one can get. They bear no date or Churchwarden's name, as does the fine example at Dunsfold, and it only remains to comment that it would be a pity if they were allowed to deteriorate further.

The Royal Arms restoration

Ken Bourne

The preceding copy of Jim Oliver's article appeared during the first year of this Society's existence and is reproduced here as a tribute to Jim, and as just one example of many ways in which he informed and influenced the Society, and thus inspired the committee to act upon his advice. We are sure you will agree it is packed with useful information and is as interesting today for its obvious scholarship, as it was all those years ago.

Although a photo of the restored Arms featured in the Send Church Guide, published in 1980, we were unable to satisfactorily reproduce photos in the early newsletters. This can now of course be done easily in the Journal; and so here are 'before-and-after' restoration photographs of the Royal Arms.



The Royal Arms removed from the Tower ready to be transported to the restorer. Here supported by a younger Les Bowerman.

The committee under the then Chairmanship of Ken Bourne resolved to set about the task to restore the Arms. The initial plan included investigating the costs involved, obtaining the vicar's permission, (who then applied for a faculty to remove the Arms), find and appoint an expert restorer and raise the necessary funds to pay for the restoration. The various phases were reported in the 1978 Newsletters: 20/5, Appeal, 21/2 Progress report and 22/6 Re-instatement of the Royal Arms in August 1978. The appeal for funds also included a grant application to the Marc Fitch Fund, which was successful, resulting in a grant of £169.00 towards the total cost of £269.00. A then, considerable sum to a fledgling society, which would probably equate to ten times that amount today.



The Royal Arms at Send were restored by Lt Col. R L V French Blake DSO, an expert in the restoration of Arms and Hatchments. Col. Blake and the Marc Fitch Fund was recommended by the Egham and Runnymede History Society as the result of a chance encounter by the Chairman with a group of their members who were visiting Send Church and who had themselves been involved with a similar project. The splendidly restored Arms can be seen mounted above the south door of the church.

ARTSCAPE
ART COMPETITION
CELEBRATING THE HISTORICAL LANDSCAPES OF SURREY

Sponsored by **Send and Ripley History Society**
With support from **Ripley Farmers Market and The Ceramic Café**

In conjunction with the **Surrey History Centre's Artscape Project**.
Prizes will be awarded for each age group but all entries will also go forward to the **History Centre competition** (www.exploringsurreyspast.org.uk/artscape)

ENTRY INFORMATION

- Your work can be in whatever medium (drawing, painting, collage), or digital format (Photoshop composition, or manipulated photos) and up to A3 in size.
- The six old photos (with the entry form) are designed to give you inspiration and consider how the landscape has changed. For example you might paint or draw some aspect of your school, which we can show alongside a photo of the old Ripley School or Send School. All entries should be inspired by the landscape of SEND and or RIPLEY but do not necessarily have to be representational.
- Competition entries will be judged in the following categories: 7 & under, 11 & under, 12-15s, 16 & over.
- The closing date for entries is September 7th. Entries can be left at The Ceramic Café, Ripley, or the Ripley Museum on Saturday mornings, or at The Cedar House Gallery, Ripley on the morning of the 7th. Entries can also be collected from participating schools by arrangement. (Please ring Clare McCann G.728546)
- The work will be displayed at the Ripley Farmers Market on Ripley Green on September 8th when prizes will be awarded. The work will then go forward to the History Centre competition. Prize-winners for their competition will be notified by October 5th 2007 and their presentation will take place on Saturday 13th October as part of the Big Draw event.

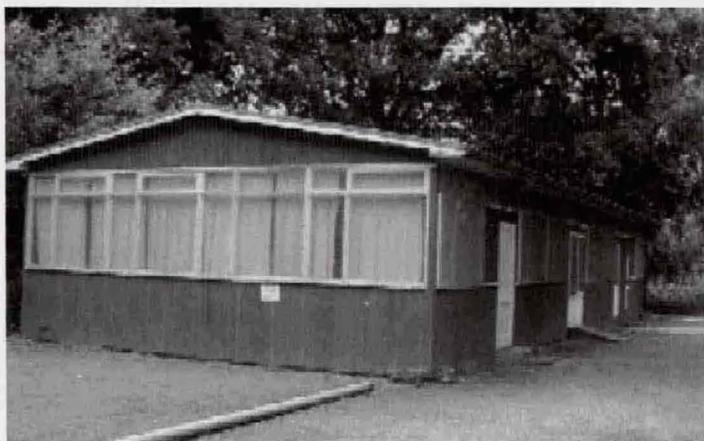
Entry forms

Please complete the entry forms available on a separate sheet enclosed with this Journal. Additional forms can be obtained from Ripley Museum.

One hundred years of scouting!

Clare McCann

To commemorate the centenary of Scouting, Mr and Mrs Cowan are kindly allowing the Send Scouts to hold a centenary camp (31st July/1st August) at Sendholme. The History Society are mounting a small exhibition on the history of Send Scouts, which will initially be at Sendholme and will then be in the museum for a short time. Geoff Salmon has also contributed to the occasion by recalling the events, which resulted in the building of the current Send Scout HQ (picture right).



Some Memories of Scouting in Send

By Geoff Salmon

In 1968 our son Colin was old enough to join the single Send Cub Scout group. At the same time my wife Lena, Colin's mother, trained as an assistant Cub Scout leader with the name 'Kaa'. Although I had never previously been involved in Scouting, I joined the Group Council first as Secretary and later as Chairman for more than eight years.

In the late 1960s the Cub and Scout meetings were held in a small hall attached to the church on the Broadmeads. The group's equipment such as tents, cooking appliances, rope, tables etc. was stored in houses, sheds and garages round the village. This was clearly not satisfactory and a fund was started to raise money with the aim to somehow obtain a headquarters building for the group.

Funds were raised in all manner of ways, which included jumble sales (large enough to completely fill the Lancaster Hall), Barbeques, bob-a-job weeks, stalls and games at the May Fair and even a piano-smashing event! A substantial source of funds was the collection and sale of newspapers. These were collected on a regular basis, sorted, bundled and stored in one of the sheds previously used to grow mushrooms at the back of Alec Cartledge's house in Send Barnes Lane. Also stored in one of the sheds was an aged Bedford van owned by the group. This was used to collect the newspaper and at intervals the van and a number of cars would be used to take the paper to the council depot at Maybury and the proceeds added to group funds. The shed roof was not entirely watertight which helped to increase the weight of the paper and hence its value! Most parents took an active part in fund raising efforts, which were greatly enjoyed by all.

In those days the Cubs held evening meetings in the field at Baigent's Farm in Sandy Lane and weekend camps at Sendholme and Bentley Copse. The Scouts also used Sendholme for camping in addition to other venues. Many stories could be told of these camps as well as purely social events. For example a fancy dress football match was held after Christmas for several years between the Cubs and parents. Unfortunately or fortunately I have no picture of me in a grass skirt but I do remember a demon goalkeeper named Kaa (my wife Lena).

After three or four years of fundraising and grants from Scout charities and others, a positive start was made to acquire a headquarters by signing a lease for a patch of land on the bank of the canal, at the back of Vision Engineering, with access to Send Road.

A group of parents assisted by a bulldozer cleared the undergrowth, bridged a drainage ditch and prepared the site. At the same time an empty single storey wooden building was located at Boxgrove Road, which was purchased for £100.

A particularly energetic and experienced group of parents constructed the foundations for the proposed headquarters building. Over the four days of the following Easter weekend a large group of parents, friends, scouters, scouts and helpers dismantled the entire building at Boxgrove Road and, using a large lorry and the scout van, transported the whole thing to the new site. Over the next months the new headquarters was assembled using about half the usable parts of the dismantled building. The new building was fitted out, water and electricity laid on from Send Road, a new roof laid and lots of paint applied.

The building was completed and the opening ceremony was performed by Lord Baden Powell, the grandson of the founder of the Scout movement on the 17th September 1977, as recorded on the plaque inside the building. The overall cost of the building was around £4000, which reflects the enormous amount of time, energy and work put into the project by the Scout organisation, scouts, parents and friends of the group.

I am sure everyone involved continues to be proud of what was achieved over those years in the mid 1970s.

Coaches and passengers outside the Anchor c1874

This photograph was sent via our website by Carolyn Gilbert who wished to identify the location, which we were able to do. The photo is mounted on card with the photographers name printed on the back. It was taken by a Miss Roberts of Elm Cottage, Gt.Bookham and includes a hand written date 1874. Unfortunately the image is not as sharp as is usually the case, probably due to much handling, which suggests it may have been taken for general circulation? John Slatford is investigating the possible circumstances which caused the photo to be taken and we hope to hear from him in the near future



Forthcoming Events

No Meeting in August.

Indoor meetings start again in September in the annexe of Ripley Village Hall at 8 o'clock.

Wednesday, 19th September - "Heathrow from the Stone Age to the Jet Plane".

An illustrated talk by Nick Pollard

Wednesday, 17th October - "The Guildford Guy Riots", a revealing talk by Gavin Morgan on hooliganism in the mid-nineteenth century.

Wednesday - 21st November - "An Estate for all Seasons", an illustrated talk about Cobham Park by David Taylor, M.A.

Wednesday, 19th December - The Christmas Social. More details in the next Journal.

Wednesday, 19th September - "Heathrow from Stone Age to the Jet Plane". An illustrated talk by Nick Pollard. This meeting will take place in the Ripley Village Hall Annexe at 8.00pm.

For further details of any of our events, please ring me, Anne Bowerman, on 01483 224876.

Journal Contributions: Closing date for the next edition is **Friday 7th Sept 2007.**



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Contact Les Bowerman on 01483-224876 if you require further information or wish to help in the museum.

HISTORY SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS

'Ripley & Send Then and Now; The Changing Scene of Surrey Village Life'	(Reprinted 2006)	£10.00
'Guide to The Parish Church of St Mary The Virgin, Send'		£1.25
'Then and Now, A Victorian Walk Around Ripley'	(Reprinted 2004&7)	£4.00
'The Straight Furrow', by Fred Dixon		£1.50
'Ripley and Send – Looking Back'	(Reprinted 2007)	£9.00
'A Walk About Ripley Village in Surrey'	(Reprinted 2005)	£2.00
'Newark Mill Ripley, Surrey'		£3.00
'The Hamlet of Grove Heath Ripley, Surrey'	(Reprinted 2005)	£4.00
'Ripley and Send – An Historical Pub Crawl in Words and Pictures'		£6.00
'Two Surrey Village Schools - The story of Send and Ripley Village Schools'		£10.00
'The Parish Church of St Mary Magdalen Ripley, Surrey'		£5.00

All the publications are available from the Museum on Saturday mornings, or from Ripley Post Office. The reprinted copy of 'Ripley & Send Then and Now' and 'Two Surrey Village Schools' can also be obtained from Send Post Office.



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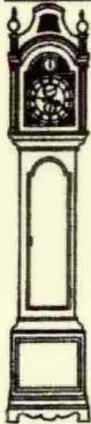


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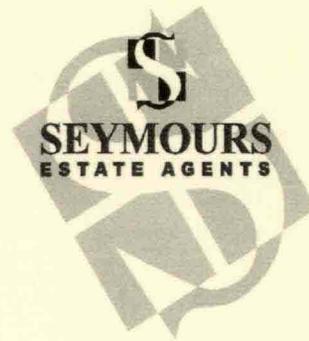
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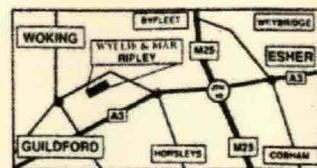
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