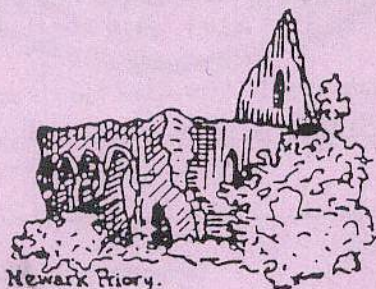
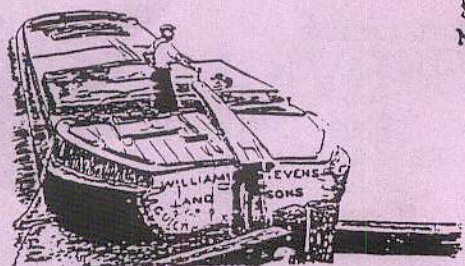


# Send & Ripley History Society



Newark Priory.



Newsletter No.92

May/June 1990



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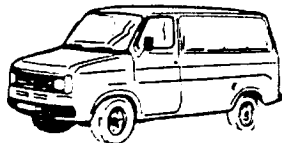
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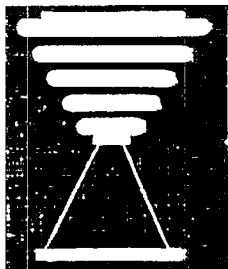
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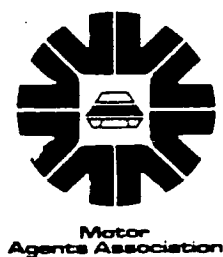
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# Send & Ripley History Society

Established 1975 as Send History Society

Registered Charity No. 29632A

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Typed by Mrs Chris Parker.

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May/June 1990

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**Cover Illustration:** This shows a watercolour, painted by Helen Allingham (1848-1926), entitled "By the Old Cottage, Witley", taken from "Cottages of Yester-Year - Watercolours by Helen Allingham from the Marley Collection", a booklet available from Guildford House Gallery.

## THE FAMILY OF HONE: PART 2, WILLIAM OF RIPLEY

By Jim Hone

William Hone's father was born in Ripley at Homewood Farm on March 31 1755. He was named William Hone, too, and was the first of the 10 surviving children of James and Sarah Hone. Born in nearby Woking in 1732, James had come to Ripley to earn a living as a tenant farmer. He held the farm under Lord Onslow and, according to Hone's autobiographical sketch included in the Hackwood biography, "he lost it through bad management, owing to convivial habits." Hone's father must have distilled his own father's experience into that simple and stark statement of fact.

Evidence of James Hone's financial difficulties is perhaps reflected in the Ripley/Send Parish Records, which have an entry dated April 12, 1777, which reads "Bond of James Hone of Homewood, Yeoman, to George Johnson of Ripley, Tallow Chandler, William Harris, Yeoman, William Stone, Yeoman, Samuel Greenfield, Tanner, and Thomas Mills, Yeoman, in £40, for payment of £20 with interest at £4.10s, being money left by Sarah Hales, the interest to be paid to the poor widows." Apparently, although in her will of 1688, Sarah Hale of Ripley had left £20, the interest to be for poor widows, Yeoman Hone had somehow been granted a loan from the fund. Unfortunately, a further note states that "this was lost by default of James Hone by 1786." There is also a record that James Hone died in 1784.

According to William Hone Senior's recollection, the Hone family unit included two women servants, two carters, two threshers, and a cow boy, to provide for within doors, and two daysmen. He lived there until the age of 15 when, after completing his schooling, he was sent to London to apprentice in the office of a law-stationer. By 1778 he had moved to Bath, but shortly afterwards returned to Ripley during a severe illness, in order to be nursed back to health by his mother. He described her as "an exemplary wife, a loving parent, a kind mistress, and to all a very tender-hearted woman." She seems to have offset the more negative impression left by her husband. She was apparently converted at around that time in her life to the dissenting form of Protestantism. She died in 1790 and the family seems to have scattered.

William Hone of Ripley and his young family stayed in Bath until 1783 when they went to London. His eldest son grew up there and became famous throughout the kingdom. His second surviving son, Joseph Hone, became a barrister-at-law, and eventually emigrated to Australia on account of his brother's notoriety. There he became Chief Magistrate of Tasmania.

William Hone of Ripley died in London in 1831 after a busy career as a clerk in various commercial enterprises and in local municipal offices. A deeply religious man, who must have been initially extremely upset by the activities of his rebellious son, he also served as a lay preacher for many years. In his final days, however, his own autobiographical notes reflect a profound pride in his beloved son, William, "the Conqueror" and "the Stone".

In 1840, just two years before his own death, and with his turbulent career well behind him, William Hone (the writer) was inspired to visit Ripley for a few days with his wife, Sarah. His pilgrimage in search of his roots and his father's childhood home was successful. He recorded that "the Reverend Mr. Onslow the minister, Bonsey the parish clerk, and other elders of the parish still remembered him."

And he concluded: "I have never been in the village before; it was to me lovely, from its peaceful aspect, especially endeared by the occasion of our visit to it - and was animated to my mind's eye, by my father's fancied form, and farm dress, when a child, as he had, more than half a century ago, described himself to me, then also a child. Now he was no more, and I, the only one in England of his descendants, had become old."

Sad but serene after his visit to Ripley, William Hone returned to Tottenham "without stopping in the metropolis, which had few charms to attract me, . . . with hurried views and strange feelings to live for the short time allotted to me on earth after a life of perplexity and turmoil."

## MERTON PRIORY EXCAVATIONS

### An Illustrated Talk by Penny Bruce

#### Notes Provided by Penny Bruce

Penny Bruce was a member of the Museum of London Archaeology Team which excavated the site of the Augustinian Merton Priory, the mother house of Newark Priory. The Museum of London's notes are presented here in full. It is understood that the work on the site, due for development, has been completed and has now been discontinued - Ed.

#### Introduction

A Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology team has been working on the site of Merton Priory since 1986. This work is still being undertaken and will continue into 1990. As the excavation has been continuous, there has been only a limited amount of work on the level two archive. Therefore the following information is largely tentative, but has been compiled to give basic information concerning the Priory and the excavations undertaken.

#### Brief History

Merton Priory is a Mediaeval Augustinian Priory, that is at present situated between Colliers Wood and South Wimbledon tube stations in South West London. The approximate site of the priory has been known for some time and was confirmed in the 1920s, when a local antiquarian, Colonel H F Bidder, carried out a series of excavations on the Merton Priory site.

Merton Priory was founded in 1114, but is thought not to have been situated on the present site until 1117. Records for the priory indicate that a stone church was constructed in the 1120s. In 1121 Henry I granted a Charter to the priory, handing over the Manor of Merton to the priory.

The documentary evidence is lacking for the construction or architectural detail of the church and associated buildings. It does, however, suggest that the priory soon grew in size and wealth and became one of the richest Augustinian houses in Surrey. It appeared to enjoy Royal patronage, particularly from Henry III, who had Royal lodgings at Merton in 1258.

Merton was also of political importance, in that the Chapter House was large enough to hold meetings, such as the Peace Conference in 1217 and in 1236 a meeting that resulted in the Statutes of Merton, a series of legal codes.

Merton Priory was dissolved in 1538 with demolition taking place almost immediately. Much of the stonework was reused to build Henry VIII's palace at Nonsuch.

#### Early Excavations

During his excavations in the 1920s, Col Bidder investigated much of the church, Chapter House and small areas within the Cloister. Although these excavations were fairly limited in certain areas, Col Bidder was able to draw up a plan of the priory church, based on the wall foundations that he had exposed.

In 1962-3 Mr D J Turner carried out limited excavation to the West of the priory church. This revealed a possible floor layer and a segment of trackway, which may have been associated with the priory.

#### Chapter House Excavations 1976-8

Following the decision of British Rail to sell the site in 1976, S McCracken and members of the Surrey Archaeological Society carried out extensive excavations within the Chapter House. These excavations revealed floor layers, wall foundations and 31 graves. Two building phases were identified. The first phase consisted of a rectangular building constructed in the mid 12th century. This was later extended Eastwards and an apsidal end added in the 13th century.

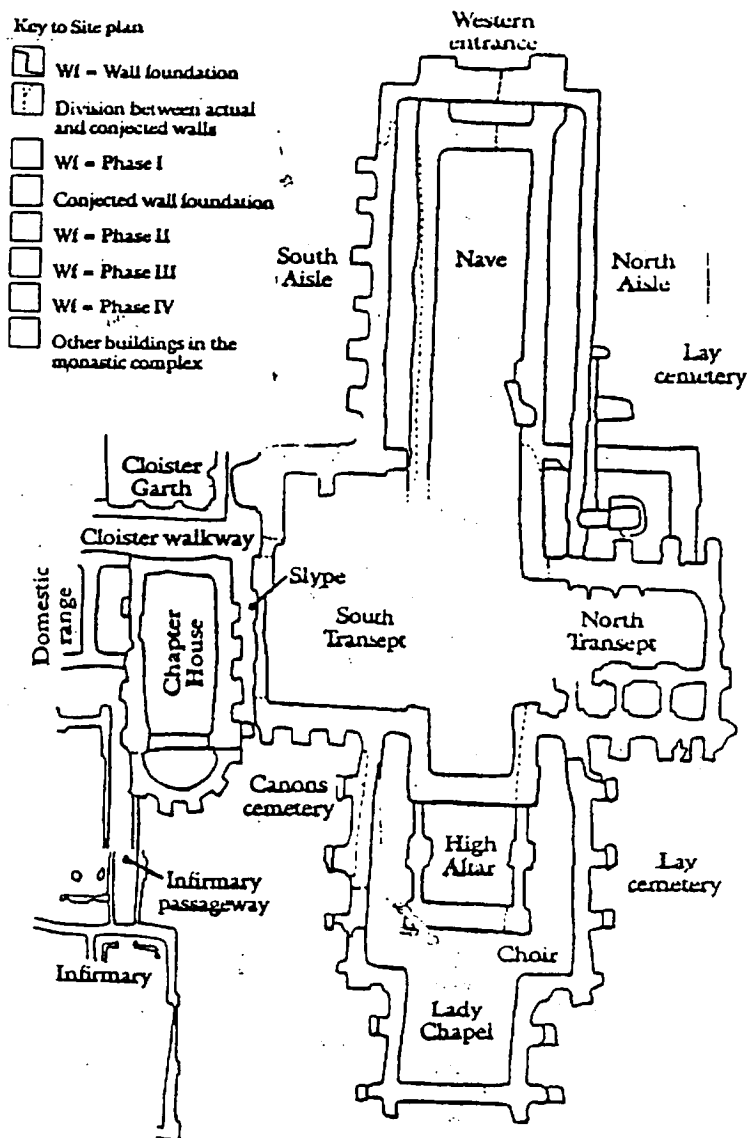
After completion of the 1976-8 excavations, the site was considered to be of national importance and was subsequently scheduled by the Department of the Environment.

The Chapter House foundations have been preserved and can be viewed beneath Merantun Way. Further work will be carried out on the foundations and on the associated display areas.

### Infirmiry Excavations 1983

In 1983 Scott McCracken carried out excavations to investigate the infirmiry area. Only a limited area was opened up, but the excavation revealed part of the infirmiry passageway and two rooms within the infirmiry complex. The floor layers within this area survived extremely well. One room contained a reused roof tile floor and the other smaller room a green and yellow glazed tile floor. The larger room was later partitioned, but originally had been a large open hall with a large pitched tile hearth, constructed from roof tiles set vertically in mortar.

Further work was carried out on the infirmiry in 1988 and 1989. Discussion of this follows.



## Merton Priory Phase One, 1986-88

In 1986, excavation was begun by a Museum of London team on the Merton Priory site in response to the proposal for the Savacentre development and adjacent relief road, as these would affect the priory church and Chapter House. As the site had been scheduled, consent to excavate had to be sought from the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission prior to excavation taking place.

The Northern half of the church was the first area to be excavated. Mortar and flint wall footings were revealed along the entire length of the church, which measures approximately 100 metres. These wall footings revealed a number of building phases within the church. The first phase consisted of a narrow nave, North and South transepts and a short chancel. At a later date the nave was widened, gaining a North aisle. In addition, the North transept was rebuilt further Eastwards. It appears from the foundations that a larger chancel was intended, but the work was suspended, possibly due to the drying up of funds.

This rebuilding work may be linked to a record in the Annals of Dunstable, stating that in 1222 the Merton tower was blown down in a storm.

Phase 3 of the church consisted of an Eastern extension, creating a larger chancel. The fourth phase mainly consisted of extensions to existing buttresses to give added strength to the walls. These extension buttresses contained much reused stone from earlier phases of the church.

The church itself was constructed of Reigate ashlar blocks on flint and mortar footings, with some Purbeck marble work inside the church. Excavation within the church also revealed some floor layers. These were mainly bedding layers, but Reigate pavers survived in situ within the North aisle, and glazed floor tiles within the North transept.

There were numerous graves within the church, many of which had been disturbed by subsequent inhumations. The graves within the North transept were the richest, containing some delicate remains, such as leather shoes, part of a linen shroud, pieces of gold cloth and a leather belt.

The North transept consisted of one main chapel and four smaller side chapels, each with an alter base foundation.

The area to the North of the church revealed an extensive lay cemetery. Again many of the graves intercut one another. This area had also been used as a work area, possibly during demolition of the priory. This is indicated by a large deposit of crushed greensand and also a large pit containing coarse yellow mortar. Further work carried out in a series of pile holes to the North of the church uncovered a chalk trackway with grooves cut into it. This was possibly laid down to facilitate the removal of demolition material from the site.

Excavation within the South aisle of the church in 1988 revealed a similar phasing to the North aisle, with a later widening of the nave to create a South aisle. Floor layers survived well in the South aisle, including in situ Reigate pavers. The South transept was also investigated, but did not reveal a great deal, as much of the interior had been destroyed by two large pits. However, the wall foundations and a number of graves survived.

Most of the cloister area was left intact as the relief road would not affect the archaeology in this area. It was felt that it would be better to protect the mediaeval stratigraphy than to carry out excavation under rescue conditions. This area was cleaned down to the 1538 demolition layers. A series of wall foundations were visible, possibly indicating the position of units within the sellarous range.

The Eastern walkway of the cloister was, however, to be disturbed by the foundations for the relief road and was subsequently excavated. The inner cloister wall was revealed, as expected, but in addition, wall foundations forming a square building were uncovered to the West of the South transept. As these wall foundations were almost totally robbed out, the phasing is unclear. These may have been the foundations for an earlier South transept or for an additional side chapel, contemporary with the South transept.

Areas within the canons' cemetery and infirmary were also to be affected by the relief road. The canons' cemetery contained numerous graves, which were set out in fairly well ordered rows.

The infirmary area was perhaps the most productive area to date, revealing intact floor layers with as many as 24 separate floor layers in one area. It was seen from the 1983 excavations that the infirmary was built in three phases:

The first phase was indicated by a series of pits or column bases, which were abandoned before use. The second phase included a large room or hall with a large hearth in the main aisle. The third phase reveals that the hearth was floored over and that the existing aisles in the hall were partitioned.

The North West corner of the infirmary revealed two rooms contemporary with the second phase. The Northernmost one had an entrance arrangement coming off from the infirmary passageway. The Southern room was a continuation of the hall excavated in 1983. The infirmary passage was originally continuous, but was later partitioned with 24 layers on the North side and none after partition on the South side.

Later work on the relief road necessitated an extension of the infirmary trench to the East. A section of the infirmary wall was revealed with external buttresses. To the North of each buttress were a series of stakeholes respecting the line of the buttress. These could reflect either construction or repair work to the buttresses.

A section of the priory precinct wall was discovered during alteration work to the course of The Pickle to the East of the priory. This wall was seen to consist of large chalk blocks set loosely in mortar.

#### Phase Two, 1988-90

Phase two of the Merton Priory excavations is in progress at the present time (November 1989). It was begun in February 1989, with trial trenching to the South of the relief road, prior to development taking place in this area. The same scheduled monument conditions apply to phase two.

The trial trenching was carried out to reveal the extent of the monastic complex and to investigate any further archaeological activity. The trenches to the South of the infirmary range have revealed a series of peat-lined channels containing wooden objects, such as a tool handle and a bowl. This area has recently been opened up as an area excavation to investigate these deposits further. Trial trenches to the East of the infirmary range have exposed sections of the foundations of the priory precinct wall. Further trial trenching will take place in this area in January 1990.

Much of the phase two work was concentrated on the infirmary range. A large trench (Trench K) has been opened up to the South of the relief road and Chapter House to expose the infirmary buildings. These are currently under excavation. As Trench K lies directly to the South and East of the 1983 trench (A), it has exposed more of the buildings that Scott McCracken identified. There are numerous floor layers in this area. The uppermost layers have been fairly disturbed by ploughing, but the earlier layers appear to be intact. In addition, there is a linear range of rooms to the South of the main infirmary "hall", aligned East to West, which also contains floor layers. A large drain has been revealed to the East of this linear range with large Reigate blocks lining the bottom and sides of the drain. This drain continues to the East and North and is currently under excavation.

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## 19th CENTURY COUNTRY LIFE

### An Illustrated Talk by Avril Lansdell

Notes by Bob Gale

Avril Lansdell, former Curator of the Weybridge Museum, with a particular interest in costume and dress and country life, gave a fascinating and extremely well-presented talk on 19th century country life among the poorer classes in England, and Surrey in particular.

Her talk was based on, and accompanied by, a series of excellent slides of pictures painted by such artists as Myles Birkett Foster, Charles Wilson and Helen Allingham, active in Surrey in the 19th century. As she pointed out at the beginning of her talk, the paintings of these and the many other artists at work at that time tended, if regarded uncritically, to give a false impression of contemporary social life in the countryside.



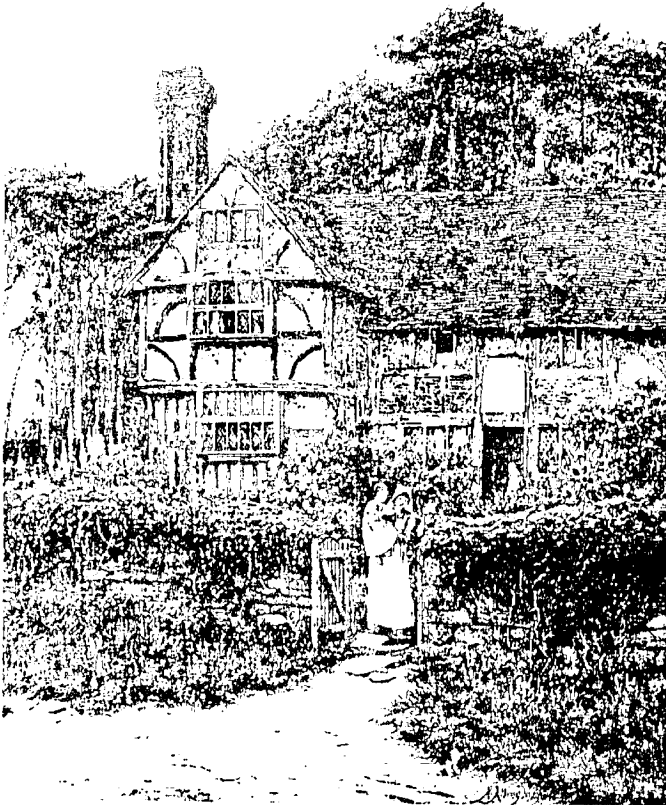
Helen Allingham painting in the garden of Coneygar, Bridport 1902/3.



An Old Surrey Cottage

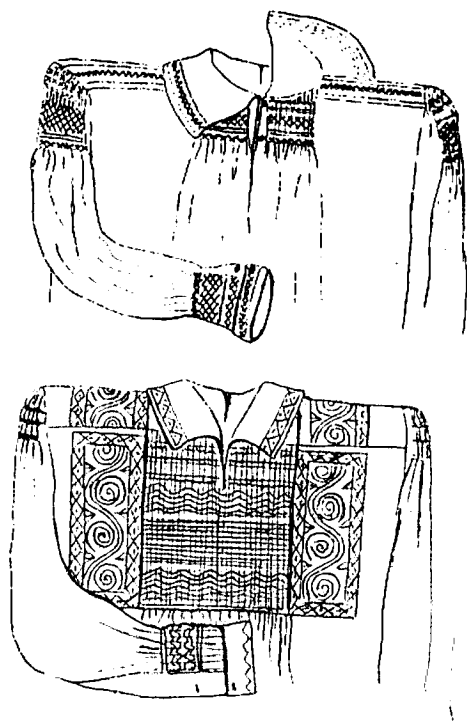
The subjects were considerably sentimentalised and the extreme poverty, known to abound at that time, greatly discounted; the rose-clad cottages were idyllically portrayed, bathed in golden sunlight, and the children, although simply dressed, were shown largely to be clean, healthy and charming. Avril's cut-off point was 1914, the beginning of the Second World War, a watershed after which, as the oft-quoted phrase goes, nothing was ever to be quite the same again. By this time urban development and industrialisation had already started to spread out, and to have an effect on villages and country life in general.

Early 19th century cottage life was lived as much as possible out of doors. Space was limited and the rooms dark, little light penetrating the interior; rush/tallow lighting being the main and inadequate source of illumination. A painting by Wheatley showed a young girl at her spinning wheel outside the cottage door. A young man, perhaps back from the navy and now a reaper, is wearing knee breeches, stockings, boots known as "high-lows" (neither high nor low) and a soft hat.



An Old Surrey House

The Inclosure Acts of the early 19th century had a significant impact on country life. The Communal Strip System of agriculture was replaced by private ownership and working of enclosed land. Animals were penned, instead of roaming freely. Old Commons' rights were foregone. Entitlements were often, out of ignorance, sacrificed and lost for ever to the big landowners. As a result, the villager was often forced to become a labourer working on the landowner's fields. By about 1810, the smock, a second shirt, was the customary garment worn by the village worker or agricultural labourer. Surrey smocks were plain and had no embroidery and minimum smocking. Similarly, the hooded red cloak was the common outer garment worn by the village women throughout the 19th century. Interestingly, stays were worn as a top garment by female workers in the fields. Washing of clothes



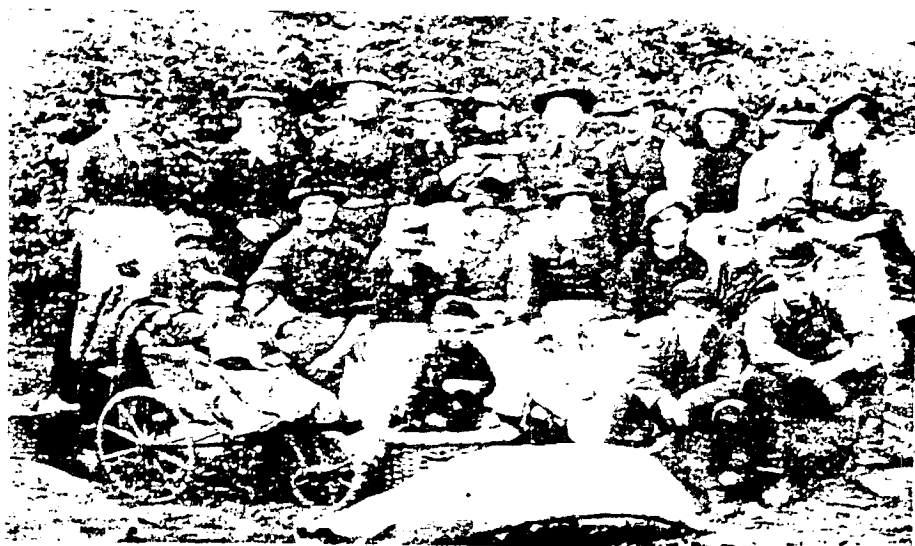
Sketches of two smock types from Guildford Museum. The top smock is the typical Surrey and Sussex smock with very little gathering and embroidery. The bottom smock is typical of the South Midlands.

A Hereford field worker in the 1890s on her way to work in the hop fields. She wears an ankle-length dress covered by a long white apron and a check shawl. On her head she wears the countrywoman's sunbonnet so common between 1840 and 1914.



in the early 19th century was normally done in a convenient stream and hung to dry on rocks - pegs and washing lines did not come into use until the middle of the century. The village well provided drinking water, pumps not being in general use until 1830 onwards. Sanitation was a privy at the bottom of the garden. Life may have been rudely healthy or robust, as it was lived out of doors, but it was also subject to the vagaries of poor, or lack of, sanitation, inviting contamination and disease. Cottage furniture, fittings and decoration, today the antique collector's delight, were simple and practical.

By 1840, a postal system was widespread, the postman doing his round on horseback. The village band also doubled as the choir musicians, so a wide variety of instruments were in evidence. The church organ did not take over until much later in the century in the village church. Despite the Inclosure Act, there was still a lot of common land available in Surrey, but agriculturally unworkable, and much of it passed to the



By 1900 farm women near towns had abandoned the country sun-bonnet in favour of large hats. These seasonal workers at Hersham, Surrey, helped harvest vegetables.



This ploughman (1801) wears a plain, short smock, swathed round his waist, over breeches, stockings, ankle boots, shirt, waistcoat and a neckerchief.

Crown. Duck ponds were, and still remain, a common feature.

Where villages were within a few miles of a town, the villagers often found employment there, thinking nothing of walking up to 12 miles a day, as in the case of Claygate's proximity to Kingston. By the time of the Great Exhibition of 1851 and thereafter, the evidence of technological advances, the introduction of agricultural machinery, was apparent and began to replace workers, decreasing wages and causing unemployment.

Although the process was at first slow, almost imperceptible, the encroachment of urbanisation through technical change increased steadily in the villages. It created social problems, but raised expectations, and eventually made deep inroads into village life and agricultural employment.

**Acknowledgements:** The illustrations shown in this article are taken from Helen Allingham's book, "Cottages of Yester-Year - Watercolours", from the Marley Collection, available from Guildford House Gallery, and "Occupational Costume", by Avril Lansdell (Shire Album 27).

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## HENRY VIII AND THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD

By Audrey Sykes

The relationship between England and France had been uneasy for years, and in the 28th year of his reign, 1537, at a time of relative peace, Henry set out to impress the French with a display of wealth and majesty. This meeting was to take place in France, with no expense spared, and in fact, it subsequently became known as the "Field of the cloth of Gold". However, there would need to be a rehearsal, and this event took place at Hampton Court and Oatlands.

The Guildford Muniment Room is lucky enough to have the original bill for this rehearsal, from which I have extracted the following. Those employed were:

Tailors for the "reparing of the Kynges tentes, halles and pavylyons, sewing ruffes of canvas and sowying testures (testers) and hanging beds". Eighty-four were employed at various rates of pay and times.  
Joiners for "Reparing of the Kynges joyned (timber) howses, and also in making of pynakles". Thirty-four employed, and 7 apprentices.

Carpenters there were 13 employed in making stakes and poles for the "tentes".

Glacyers for the "reparing of the Horned Wyndows in the Joyned Howses". There were seven of them.

Paynters - six were employed.

Labourers - 49.

Sawyers - 2.

There was a vast number of carters, transporting "tentes and Joyned howses to the parke at Otlandes at 2d per load".

Here is a list of those from Send and Ripley:

Send: John Varges, James Foringes, Tho Atfeld, Robt Godarde, Tho Gylles, Wm Atle, James Ferent.

Ryple: Good Wyfe Kellye, Edw Sylvester, Wm Stint.

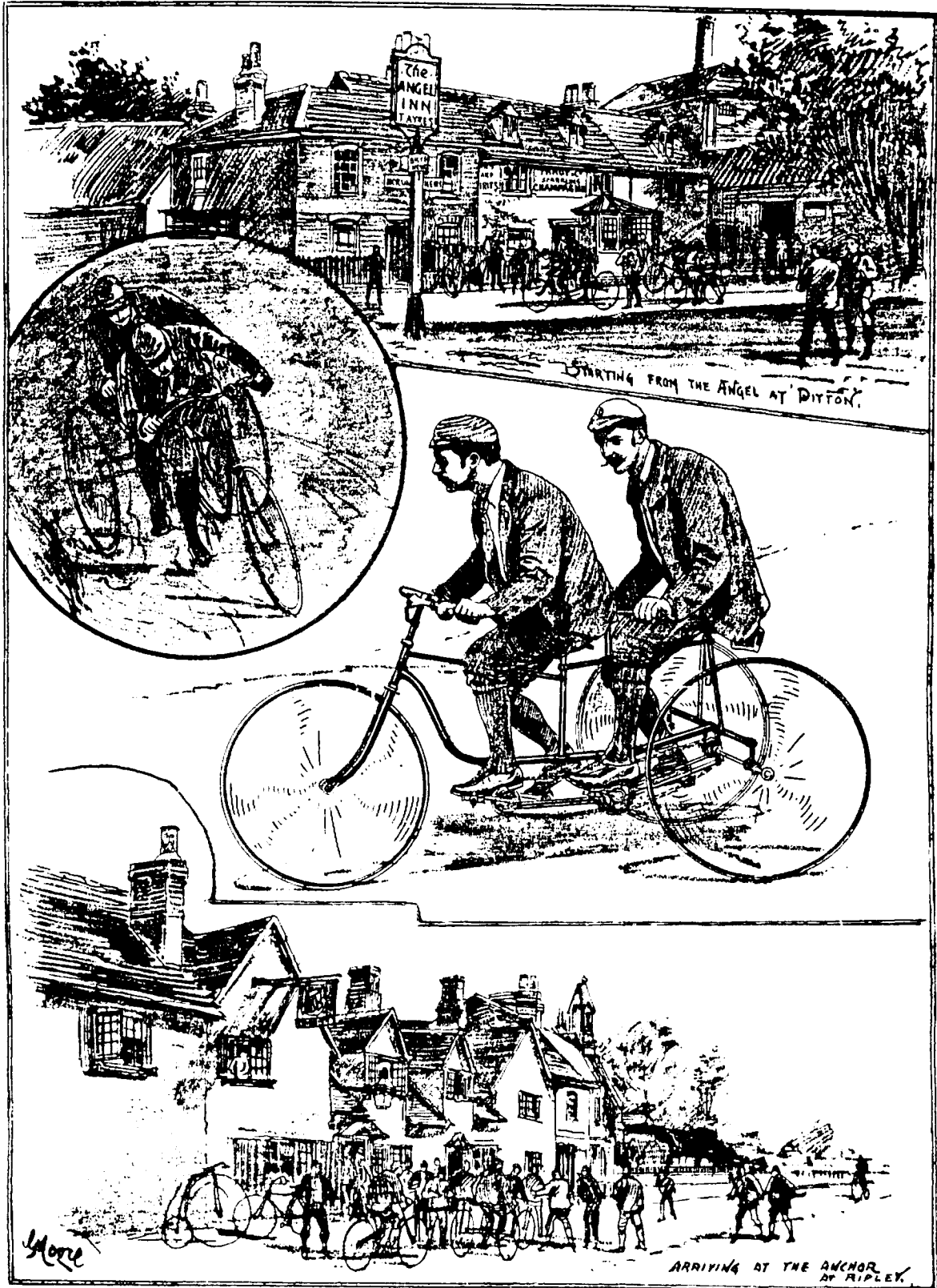
Many bills were submitted, especially from the blacksmiths for nails, for example: 100 brods (round-headed nails) 3 inch, at 12d per 100. 6 thousand nales at 2/6 the thousand. Lantern makers for lanterns of horne 21/- the hundred.

There are bills for lead, rosyn (resin), thread and waxe, also 14 quayres of paper at 10d each.

A large item was the amount of wood used, some of which was for "600 planche bordes (planks), bought and delivered - 11s 6d". Rates of pay varied, starting at 10d per day, and occasionally work went on during the night as well, but whether they were paid extra is not clear.

This rehearsal covered the space of 14 weeks, July 15 - October 18 1537, and all the articles returned to London that had "taken wett" had to be "eyred (aired) and dried".

I have not yet totalled the amounts, but for those days, it must have been fairly substantial.



## BETWEEN THE HOUSES.

*RECORD BEATEN ON THE LINLEY & BIGGS TANDEM TRICYCLE.*

This illustration, an advertisement for the Linley & Biggs tandem tricycle, taken from "Bicycling News" 100 years ago, features the 10 mile "Great White Road" from Ditton (The Angel) to Ripley (The Anchor), a section much frequented by cyclists of the time.

Les Bowerman

## HISTORY SOCIETY ANNUAL SOCIAL

### Report by Wendy Vincent

The Annual Social, held on 27 January 1990 at Lancaster Hall, Send, was timed to coincide with, and celebrate, the 15th anniversary of the Society's foundation.

The theme of the evening was "Victorian", and those attending, over 50, were encouraged to wear appropriate costume, which many did. They were entertained in old time music hall style by Peg's People with perfect panache and purposeful performance. Bob Gale once again produced his Newsletter Quiz to question and query, without querulousness, the quintessentials - first prize going to Kate Smith. The splendid spread was organised by the Catering Subcommittee, consisting of Anne Bowerman, Rosalie Hewitt and Audrey Sykes, with contributions from a number of other people. The raffle was organised by Patricia and Tony Medlen.

The evening was drawn to a close with the cutting of a cake by Mrs Kay Bowerman, Les's mother, to mark the 15th year of the Society.

Both those involved in the organisation and those who attended are to be congratulated for making it a very enjoyable evening in a friendly atmosphere.

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## SEND SCOUTS FETE - 7 MAY 1990

### Notes by Tony Medlen

This year once again the Society participated in the Scouts' Fete. We have had an exhibition at the fete for several years now, and we tend to use the occasion as a primer for our exhibit at the Surrey Local History Council Symposium, held at Surrey University in the autumn. This year we followed the established pattern with a display entitled "The Artist in Surrey", that being the subject for this year's Symposium in November.

The display featured the work of contemporary artists living in Surrey today, and famous Surrey artists of the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the latter represented mainly by John and Edward Hassel, and Henry Petrie.

The contemporary artists were represented by Frank Lewin and our members, Ray Davis and Frank Brown. Ray paints mainly in watercolour, and kindly painted a Ripley scene specially for the Scouts' Fete. Ray is a self-taught painter, well known in the area. Frank Brown is a very well known professional artist, and had his own one man exhibition at the Guildford House Gallery a couple of years ago. By courtesy of their owners, several of Frank's paintings were on display, including an oil painting of Newark Mill.

We also featured the work of Frank Lewin, who now lives in Godalming. Frank is an architect with a special interest in preserving the interior of church towers. He has made several beautiful drawings of the internal details of church towers in the area, and gave us a talk on the subject some years ago.

The work of John Hassel and his son, Edward, are well known to many members. They painted altogether over 1700 works of buildings in Surrey during the years 1767-1825. Several of these, of local interest, were reproduced photographically especially for the fete, and the quality of reproduction was excellent. The same is true of the Henry Petrie drawings, and the Society is very grateful to Ken Bourne, who organised all the photographic work.

It goes without saying that to organise such an exhibit takes a lot of time, effort and attention to detail. Grateful thanks are due to Bob Gale, who masterminded the affair, Ken Bourne, who looked after all the photography, and our Treasurer, Patricia Medlen, who organised the typing, supervised the book sales (over £40) on the stand, and guarded the exhibit. Thanks are also due to the Surrey Archaeological Society, who kindly provided copies of the Petrie drawings. The tent served us well once again, and thanks to Terry Hewitt and Les Bowerman and others who helped, but whom I have not mentioned. The same exhibit will be shown in modified form at this year's Ripley Event on 27 July, and at the Symposium on 10 November, so you'll have another chance to see it - don't miss it!

(As modesty prevents Tony from mentioning his own not inconsiderable part in the preparation of the display and involvement on the day, may I be allowed to do so and thank him on behalf of the Society - Ed.)

## MISS MARGARET BAYLISS

The death on 26 March of Margaret Bayliss, at the age of 82, is noted with considerable sadness. Her grandfather, Barnet ("Barney") Bayliss, came from the Midlands to Old Woking in 1879, and Margaret was born in one of the houses, Barnetty, which he built there at Priors Croft Farm. Apart from seven years at Ripley (1928-35), she lived all her life in Old Woking and Send, between the latter two of which she divided her loyalty. A freelance piano teacher by profession, Margaret still had about 30 pupils on her books at the time of her death. After we founded the Society in 1975, she soon became an enthusiastic member, attending meetings quite regularly at first, and always following with great interest the articles in the Newsletter, which she would write to correct whenever she believed there was something wrong. In June 1978, she spoke at one of our open meetings on "Old Woking in the 19th Century", relating with great gusto the trials and tribulations of her family, particularly the skirmishes of her Liberal grandfather with the Conservative squire, Edward Ryde.

One of Miss Bayliss's ruling passions in life was her music. The other was religion, in respect of which she alternated her attendance between St Peters at Old Woking and St Mary's at Send. When talking about family and local history, she was always direct and open and in great good form, letting out from time to time bellows of uninhibited laughter as she recounted particularly hilarious incidents, such as the tale about how one of her family came to be named "Glorious Conveyance". She was not averse to telling stories against herself, as, for instance, when her father insisted she should always be home by 9 pm, to which she had replied "Well, Father, I am over 50." Some of her stories, also, were not as reverent as one might expect from one whose interests were so closely bound up with the church.

One of her pleasures in life had been to ride her bicycle around the village and to and from Old Woking, which she did until about ten years ago. Many will remember seeing her with her splendid green loop-framed Raleigh. She was heart-broken when she realised that infirmity meant she could no longer cycle safely.

At the funeral at St Peters, the Society was represented by Mary Milner, Reg Giles and Irene Whiting, Irene and George Bleach, Anne and Les Bowerman, and possibly by others. The interment was at Send Church.  
L G B.

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## MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY'S REPORT

### New Members

We are pleased to welcome the following new members:

Mrs C F & Mr N J Brook, Danend, Send Marsh Road, Send.  
Mr & Mrs O Burch, 9 Briar Road, Send.  
Mr & Mrs J Dabbs, Appledore, Manor Road, Send Marsh.

At the time of writing, 78 double and 61 single subscriptions have been paid, making a total of 217 paid-up members.

### Changes of Address

Bill and Bernard Titcombe have moved from Woodhill Farm Cottage. Bill now lives at Boughton Hall, Send Marsh Road, and Bernard at 56 Worples Road, Staines, Middlesex.

### Archives

We are grateful to Bill and Bernard Titcombe for the deposit in our archives of some minute books relating to Ripley War Weapons, and in connection with the origins of the Village Hall. Also a 6 ft square 6" to the mile, canvas-backed Ordnance map, surveyed over the period 1870 to 1882, covering the whole of the area from Lyne to the North-West, to Thames Ditton in the North-East, to Leatherhead in the South-East, and almost to Guildford in the South-West.

Les Bowerman

## SECRETARY'S NOTES

As a follow-up to the "Organs of Praise" article in the last Newsletter, Les Bowerman has had a letter from Mr George Bleach to the effect that a decorated candle-holder was made by Tony Colmer out of one of the few pieces that was worth saving from the old organ. John Slatford is investigating the whereabouts of an old pew-end from Ripley Church, and also the old school bell.

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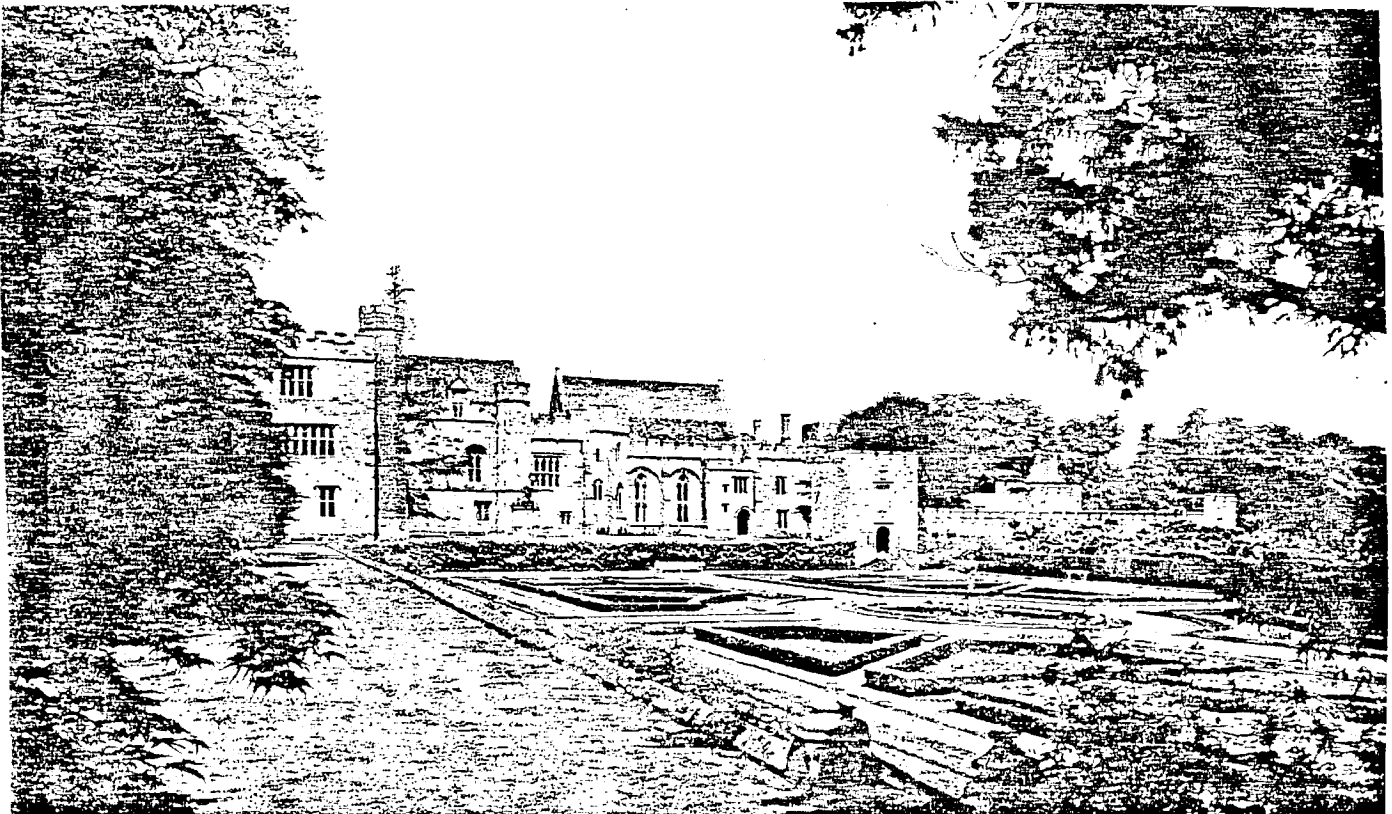
### FORTHCOMING VISIT TO PENSURST PLACE

Details by K H Bourne

The Society's all day outing this year is to the High Weald of Kent on Sunday, 15 July, visiting Penshurst Place and nearby places of interest.

Penshurst Place, the 13th century manor house home of the powerful Sidney family, and still occupied by their descendant, the Lord De L'Isle, is surrounded by formal and kitchen gardens, and is close to the 12th century church of Penshurst. Nearby is the modern Penshurst Vineyard where English wine can be purchased. If time permits, a visit will also be made to the Bough Beach Nature Reserve, where a typical Kent oasthouse, now a museum relating to the hop growing industry.

Meet at 11 am at Penshurst Place entrance and car park, or at Send Manor, Send Marsh, at 9.15 am. Bring a picnic lunch, or use local tea rooms at Penshurst.



*The South Front and Italian garden*

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## FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Thursday, 21 June . . . Evening visit to Chobham village. Meet at 7 pm at Send Marsh Green, or at 7.30 at the village car park, Chobham.

Sunday, 15 July . . . All day visit to Penshurst, High Weald of Kent. See notes on page 13.

Saturday, 21 July . . . Ripley Summer Event. The Society will have a stand at the Event with a display on the theme "The Artist in Surrey".

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.

Sunday, 23 September . . . Afternoon visit to the Museum of Rural Life, Reading. Full details in next Newsletter.

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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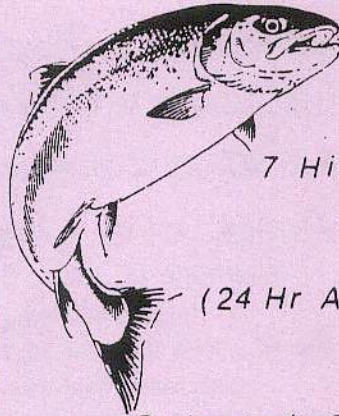
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