

Send & Ripley History Society



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NOT QUITE HOW WE
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Cover image:

Pigeon house ceiling featured
in the article 'Albury outing -
not quite how we planned it!'
© Clare McCann

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EDITORIAL

CAMERON BROWN

Perhaps future generations of researchers living in the Surrey desert will read this and recognise the beginning of the end, brought on by global warming? In 2023 we have had a summer of extremes. June was the hottest on record and July the sixth wettest. August did not feel like summer at all whilst September brought a heatwave with unprecedented peaks. Thursday 7th was declared the warmest day of 2023 yet, with 32.6C (91F) recorded in Wisley, a record which was immediately broken by Saturday 9th which turned out a degree hotter and coincided with one of my guided walks around Ripley which sixteen hardy visitors joined. This means Britain baked in temperatures above 30°C for five consecutive days – a record for September.

As this edition lands on your doormat we should be into the second week of the Public Enquiry to finally determine the fate of the Taylor Wimpey application to turn the former Wisley airfield into a massive new housing development. I should perhaps repeat that I am expressing my own views here – not those of the Society, which does not take a political stance and is not a conservation or campaigning group. I am sure that it says something about the workings of our planning laws that this saga has been going on now for many years and, despite the application's having been unanimously rejected by the GBC planning

committee we are now sitting through a month-long public enquiry. I suppose that in a couple of months I'll be saying either that the system is wonderful – or not fit for purpose.

On a more positive note, construction of the new village hall seems to be coming along well and is, apparently, on schedule. We will wait and see what the new hall offers once it is completed but the committee's current inclination is to continue to hold our meetings at the bowls club. It has (just) enough space to seat us all, good parking and a very reasonably-priced bar. We have not found any other options in the catchment area. What do our members think?

Sadly I must also report the recent deaths of our members Roland Kaile and Joyce Mills.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE NEXT JOURNAL

Contributors are asked to send articles and letters to Cameron Brown at cmb@aappl.com by 15th October 2023.

Authors of illustrated articles should submit high resolution (300 DPI or higher) jpgs to the editor by email to ensure best reproduction in the journal, but no more than 20 MB in any one email

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JOHN VALENTINE SAVAGE

ALAN COOPER



The Steam Mineral Water Works manufactory – note the painted advertising on the end of the building



The site of the Steam Mineral Water Works manufactory today

Most of our members will be aware that Ripley was once home to Stansfield Brothers soft drinks manufactory. Indeed, many will have unearthed bottles bearing their name whilst digging in their gardens. However, there was, for a short period of some 20 years, a competitor in John Valentine Savage. Although a recognised name in bottle-collecting circles, very little is known about his business activities and even the excellent books by Mark Sturley make no mention of him whatsoever. ^[1]

Born in Banbury, Oxfordshire in 1836, he moved to Marylebone, Middlesex and married Emma Harwood in 1859. Initially, he learnt his trade at Rawlings, the London mineral water manufacturer and it was probably whilst working there that he qualified as a chemist. He was not shy about declaring these two facts in his numerous advertisements in the local press of the day. ^[2]

Following the birth of a son, John Valentine junior and two daughters, he moved to Ripley in 1867 and the Mineral Water Works Ripley was founded.

It appears that shortly after his arrival, Savage entered a partnership with Arthur Stansfield, being registered as Stansfield and Savage. This enterprise was however short-lived, notice being given on 22nd February 1870 as being dissolved by mutual consent on 13th November 1869 as recorded in the *London Gazette* dated 4th March, 1870. Just what this partnership entailed is unknown but no bottles are to be found bearing the Stansfield and Savage name. [3]

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, Arthur Stansfield and John Valentine Savage, carrying on business as Mineral Water Manufacturers, at Ripley, in the county of Surrey, under the style or firm of Stansfield and Savage, was dissolved by mutual consent, as and from the 13th day of November last. And all debts due or owing to or by the late firm will be received and paid by the said Arthur Stansfield alone, who will in future carry on the business on his own account.—Dated this 22nd day of February, 1870.
Arthur Stansfield.
John Valentine Savage.

Entry in the *London Gazette* confirming the dissolution of the partnership

One imagines the split was amicable, perhaps evidenced by a cricket match which took place in the village on Saturday, 8th September 1877; mineral water makers vs carpenters and bricklayers.

‘This match, between an eleven of the firms of Messrs Stansfield Bros and Savage, mineral water manufacturers and an eleven of the firms of Christmas and Tice, took place on Saturday and resulted in favour of the mineral water players by 31 runs on the first innings.’ [4]

Cricket matches involving the Stansfield brothers were known to have been messy affairs and this was no exception - a proper ‘beer match’ by all accounts with the mineral water manufacturers first innings closed on just 50 runs. Albert, Arthur and Abraham Stansfield and the Savages senior and junior excelling with scores of 0, 4, 2, 1 and 0 respectively!

They then proceeded to thrash the carpenters and bricklayers who scored 19 in their first innings and 23 in

the second with Abraham Stansfield taking all the wickets bar three in both innings!

Savage continued independently at his premises next to the church. First known as the Mineral Water Works it later became the Steam Mineral Water Works following this advertisement in the local press of 1879: ‘Wanted, a two-horsepower steam engine and boiler complete; must be in good working order, and cheap. Send price and particulars to JV Savage, Mineral Water Works, Ripley, Surrey.’ [5]

WATER QUALITY

As with the majority of Victorian England, water quality and hygiene were severely lacking in Surrey and a sanitary inspector’s report in the *Surrey Advertiser* claimed that the water supply of a soda water factory in Ripley was dangerous due to its proximity to the neighbouring churchyard! In a *Surrey Advertiser* of 1881, a furious Abraham Stansfield pointed out that this was not *his* manufactory but that of a rival. A transcript of his letter to the editor follows:

The Ripley Churchyard.

To the editor of the *Surrey Advertiser*.

‘Sir, at a recent meeting of the Guildford Rural Sanitary Authority the report of the medical officer upon the condition of the churchyard at Ripley was referred to by Major Tredcroft, and it was stated that a soda-water factory was in close contiguity to the churchyard, the state of which was dangerous to the water supply. In justice to ourselves, will you allow us to state that our factory is not that to which reference was made? Our works and wells are situated in one of the healthiest parts of this salubrious village and at a distance of fully 200 yards from the churchyard. Here we have carried on business for the last 30 years and it is a matter of importance to us that the fact we have stated should be known. - We are, your obedient servants.

Stansfield Brothers.

Mineral Water Works, Ripley,
11th January 1881’. [6]

Five days later, a response from Savage appeared:

The water supply and Mr Savage's mineral water manufactory at Ripley.

To the editor of the *Surrey Advertiser*.

'Sir, Will you kindly find space in your valuable paper for the following few remarks on the water supply of my manufactory, which I have spared neither time nor expense to make perfectly pure, by filtration and analysing and found to be of rare quality as a spring water. I myself, being a certified chemist and having devoted the last thirty years to the study of manufacturing mineral waters of the best quality, can assure all my customers that if at any time I find the semblance of any impurity it would be to my advantage as well as theirs to get a fresh supply, but I think that time far distant.

I may remark that my establishment being on a large scale on the highest ground in the village, having a frontage of 60 feet and covering an area of nearly half-an-acre of ground, enables me to have my wells in the best position, at a considerable distance from the churchyard.

I have occupied these premises for upwards of 10 years and have not had one day's illness. My predecessor (Mr Williams) also occupied them for 40 years. My neighbour (Mrs Dibble) has kept the Anchor for 31 years, with the same results, so you see that speaks well for our water supply and sanitary arrangements.

Yours truly,

J.V.Savage

P.S. – Who does not mind living near the church.

Steam Mineral Water Works,
Near the Church, Ripley^[7]

To this day the exact location of both the Stansfield and Savage wells remains unknown. We can but assume the wells belonging to Stansfield were in the garden/orchard to the rear of the manufactory – 200 yards from the church as stated, but failing to mention that just one property (a few yards) away was the graveyard of the Ebenezer Strict Baptist Chapel!

Savage suggested his establishment had a frontage of 60 feet and nearly half an acre of ground, so the wells were distanced from the churchyard. Simple arithmetic tells us that this would extend his land over 300 feet to the rear,

which would place Chapel Farm House centrally on his property. Also, the statement that his establishment was on the highest ground in the village is pure fantasy. It appears that both parties were being more than a little economical with the truth.

The paranoia surrounding the unsanitary conditions and being so close to the village school was born out of a

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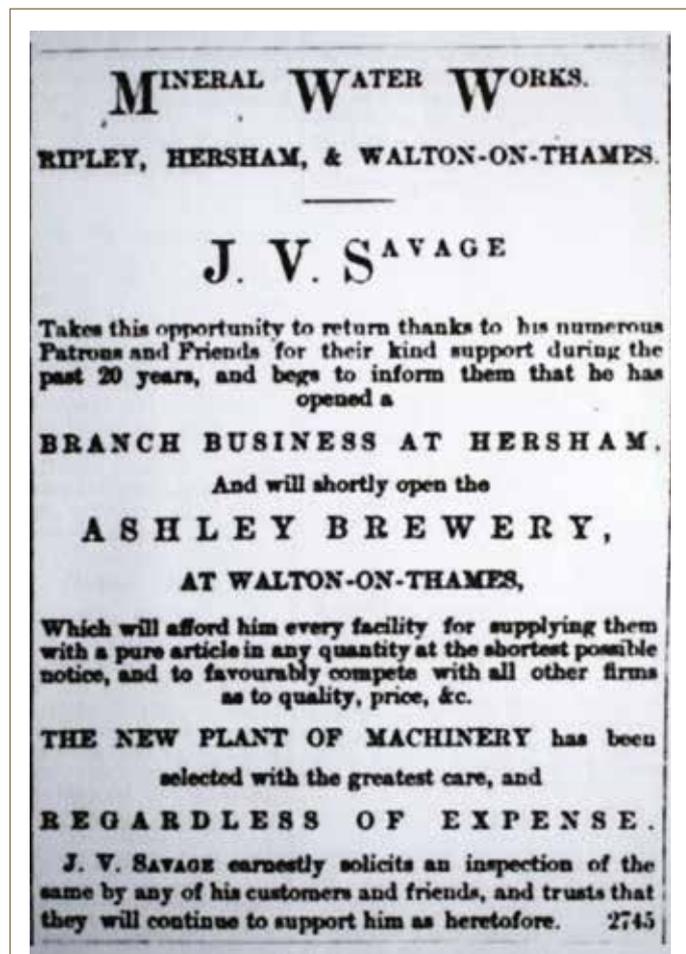
GRAINS PER GALLON :			
Carbonate of Lime	12.67
Carbonate of Magnesia	0.40
Sulphate of Magnesia	1.05
Sulphate of Lime .. .. .	..	..	0.85
Oxides of Iron and Alumina .. .. .	..	..	0.14
Silica .. .. .	..	..	0.28
Common Salt .. .. .	..	..	1.60
Matters Undetermined .. .. .	..	..	0.16
			17.15
Saline Ammonia .. .. .	..	..	None
Albuminoid do. .. .. .	..	..	None
Charring of Solids in ignition very slight
Nitrates and Nitrites	None
Alkaline Carbonates	None

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In Codd's patent ball stopper bottles, in Barnett and Fosters' screw stopper bottles (Gold Medal International Health Exhibition), and in ordinary cork bottles at the

Part of the advertisement taken out by Lascelles, Tickner and Co to reassure the public that their water supplies were pure and free from contamination

diphtheria outbreak in Ripley and Ockham the previous year and an account in 1880 stating that the churchyards at East Clandon and Ripley being full, only served to exacerbate the problem. ^[8] Water pollution was rapidly becoming an issue and in the highly competitive drinks industry Lascelles, Tickner and Co (Castle Brewery, Guildford) took the unprecedented decision to take out a full broadsheet column advert (one sixth of a broadsheet page) focusing on their claim that their products were ‘Absolutely free from contamination by sewage, or other organic matter.’ ^[9]

In 1881 Savage thanked all his loyal customers of the past 14 years for their patronage and informed them of his intention to expand with the purchase of a branch business in Walton-on-Thames. ^[10]^[11] Some four years later he then announced the opening of a branch business at Hershams and the imminent opening of the Ashley Mineral Water Works at what was previously the Ashley Brewery at Walton-on-Thames. It finally opened in April 1886. ^[12]^[13]



One of the many advertisements taken out by Savage to thank his loyal customers past and present and to inform them of his latest ventures

However, his presence in Ripley only continued until 1887 when his business premises were advertised for let or sale on Monday, 4th April 1887. It was finally sold by auction at the Talbot Hotel, Ripley, on Friday, 17th June 1887 with manufacturing in Ripley ceasing the following month. ^[14]^[15]

Both Savage senior and junior were freemasons of the United Grand Lodge of England but this apparently failed to aid or promote their business activities. Savage senior joined the St John’s Lodge, Knaphill, Surrey on 6th February 1882 but for reasons unknown was struck off on 13th December 1886. Savage junior fared no better, being admitted to the Sunbury Lodge, Sunbury-on-Thames, Surrey on 25th March 1900 but, like his father, for reasons unknown, was excluded on 25th October 1905. ^[16]

The Ashley Brewery, Walton-on-Thames prospered for a short period but health issues with the elder Savage were becoming evident and the brewery ceased trading in 1901. It would appear that the younger Savage had no interest in continuing the family business and in 1902 a meeting of subscribers to a new company was held at the Duke’s Head public house for the purpose of settling the details for the formation of the Walton-on-Thames Mineral Water Co Ltd to take over the JV Savage and Son business. ^[17] The venture must have gone ahead as bottles bearing this name are known to exist. Where exactly it was based remains a mystery as the Ashley Brewery buildings were demolished around this time. ^[18]

Savage senior was admitted to the Surrey County Lunatic Asylum, Brookwood on 24th March 1903 where he died on 10th August the same year. Probate records suggest all was not well with the business as he left his widow Emma just £5. ^[19]

His son continued to work in the Walton-on-Thames area as a commercial traveller. Apparently deeply affected by his late father’s demise, he was charged in 1904 with being drunk in charge of a two-horse van, blocking the tram track, causing the delay of 18 trams and assaulting a tram inspector. In his defence he stated ‘family issues’



L-r: Late period stoneware ginger beer of JV Savage and Son, Walton. Mid period Codd's (with marble stopper in a pinched neck) of JV Savage and Son, Ripley and Walton. Early period Sykes MacVay of Savage, Ripley, Surrey

were to blame. He was fined £1 plus costs for being drunk and ordered to pay 2/6d to the Inspector. ^[20] He next moved to Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire where, in 1911, he was recorded as working in farming as an engine driver of threshing tackle. He emigrated to Ontario, Canada in 1914 and died there in 1937.

^[1] *The Breweries and public houses of Guildford* – Part 1 and 2 by Mark Sturley

^[2] *West Surrey Times*, Saturday, 17th June, 1871

^[3] Advanced collectors reading this might know otherwise (?)

^[4] *Surrey Advertiser and County Times*, Saturday, 15th September, 1877

^[5] *Surrey Advertiser and County Times*, Saturday, 4th January, 1879

^[6] *Surrey Advertiser and County Times*, Monday, 17th January, 1881

^[7] *Surrey Advertiser and County Times*, Saturday, 22nd January, 1881

^[8] *Surrey Advertiser and County Times*, Monday, 29th November, 1880

^[9] *West Surrey Times and County Express*, 24th April 1886

^[10] *Surrey Advertiser and County Times*, Monday, 21st February, 1881

^[11] *Surrey Advertiser and County Times*, Saturday, 16th May, 1885

^[12] *Surrey Times and County Express*, 24th April, 1886

^[13] *Surrey Advertiser and County Times*, Saturday, 29th January, 1881

^[14] *Surrey Advertiser and County Times*, Saturday, 11th June, 1877

^[15] *Surrey Advertiser and County Times*, Monday, 25th July, 1887

^[16] *The United Grand Lodge of England, Freemason Membership Registers, 1751-1921*

^[17] *The Surrey Times*, 15th March 1902

^[18] Walton and Weybridge History Society (defunct) via Sunbury and Shepperton Local History Society

^[19] UK, *Lunacy Patients Admission Registers, 1846-1921*

^[20] *The Herald*, 9th April, 1904

We are indebted to David Rose and Mark Stonnard, both advanced collectors for providing a selection of photos of Savage bottles.

Savage Manufactory photo c/o Send & Ripley History Society

Late and mid period bottle photos c/o David Rose collection

Early period bottle photo c/o Mark Stonnard collection

Other photos c/o Alan Cooper collection

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40 YEARS AGO

CAMERON BROWN

This article, entitled *Local Fruit Farms* was written by Marjorie Sex and appeared in Newsletter 53 of November/December 1983.

In 1908 much of the land at Send Marsh and Ripley, now covered with private houses and council-property, was used for fruit farming. The owner, Mr S S Boorman and his wife and two daughters lived at Heath Farm, now owned by Mr K Bourne and his family. Mr Boorman always rode around his fields on horseback and his great hobby was the collection of British wild birds' eggs. This, of course, is illegal today, but it was a famous collection and was, I believe, left to the Haslemere museum.

Most of the land was used for the cultivation of strawberries, although a smaller amount of gooseberries and raspberries was grown. A number of local people were employed to gather the fruit, but the main part of the work was done by gypsies who lived in tents, caravans and tin huts in one of the smaller fields.

Life in these dwellings was very primitive. There was a standpipe for the provision of water, but no proper arrangements for sanitation. On more than one occasion a child was born in these conditions.

The strawberries were picked into 6 lb baskets, taken to a shed in a corner of the field, weighed by an overseer and then put into larger baskets ready for market. The Crosse & Blackwell factory sent girls to Send for a working holiday in the fields and there was a large advertising board in one of the fields facing the main road, in those days known as the Turnpike. The girls were lodged in the farm cottages.

At the end of the day a very high-sided dray, drawn by two horses, was

driven through the night taking the large baskets of fruit to the old Covent Garden Market. It came back in the morning, and drivers and horses rested during the day ready for the next night's journey. The pickers were paid with metal discs marked with the value of the work done, and these had to be saved up and changed into cash at the main shed at Send Marsh at dinnertime on Saturdays.

The workers were very dependent on the weather, as the fruit could not be picked when wet, and this meant no pay. There was a very old grocery shop at Send Marsh run by Mr & Mrs Collins. Mrs Collins was a very kindly old fashioned lady, never seen without a hat and always wearing an ankle length skirt. If for any reason a gypsy family ran short of money during the week Mrs Collins would accept the metal discs in lieu of cash and change them herself on Saturdays.

During the strawberry season St Mary's church organized a Sunday evening service for field workers in a large barn at Send Marsh. A piano and seats were borrowed and the church members and choir attended. The barn has since been demolished.

As some of the gypsies came in May to pick gooseberries and stayed on after the strawberries to pick raspberries and harvest potatoes, this meant several months during which their children would not go to school. This was against the law and so they had to attend Send School, then under the headship of Mr Lance Rawes, a famous Surrey headmaster.



Boorman tokens ranging from six pence to two shillings © Ditz

These children were made very welcome, but because of problems of hygiene, they could not be taught in the regular classrooms. Old desks were put in an open-fronted shed in the playground. There were no school

dinners or coaches in those days, so the children walked, sometimes very long distances, and brought food with them. Naturally they were very backward in the three Rs, but very well informed in all matters of country lore.

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ALBURY OUTING – NOT QUITE HOW WE PLANNED IT!

CLARE McCANN



Watercolour of old church of St Peter and St Paul, Albury.
Photograph public domain



The church of St Peter and St Paul as it is today

The best laid plans can unfortunately sometimes go awry and so it was with our outing to Albury on 21st June. Helena Finden-Browne and I had both undertaken pre-visit trips and Helena had lined up a knowledgeable guide, Trevor Brook from the Albury History Society but what we had not bargained for was a road closure. Eventually most people worked out a roundabout route and reached the Saxon church of St Peter and St Paul. They certainly did not have this problem when filming *The Holiday* or *Four Weddings and a Funeral*.

To quote the Churches Conservation Trust website: ‘This charming, ancient church, dating from Saxon and Norman times, is a flint-walled gem, set amongst the trees of beautiful Albury Park above the gently running River Tilling. It is full of contrasts and surprises. Inside, you’ll find a light, limewashed uncluttered interior with a stunning medieval wall painting of St Christopher sporting a curly red beard; interesting monuments, including a brass of John Weston who died in 1440 and an odd but delightful eighteenth-century shingled cupola over the tower. Another



Brass of John Weston

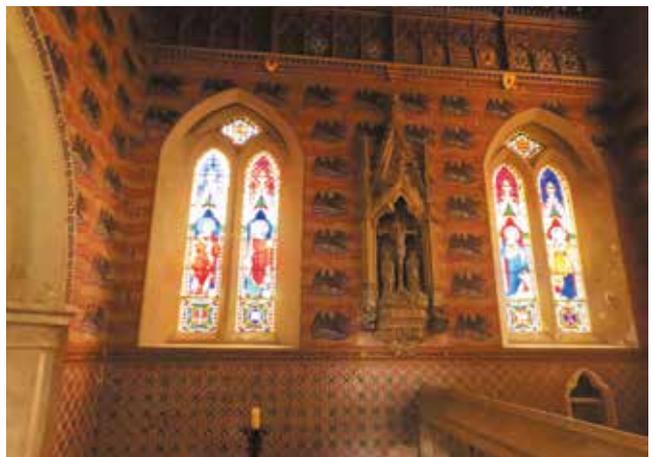


Some of our members admiring the St Christopher wall painting

highlight is the south chapel, which was remodelled by the renowned Victorian architect Augustus Pugin, responsible for the interior of the Palace of Westminster. He used his rich and colourful style here to create a dazzling mortuary chapel for Albury Park's Drummond family. This is lavishly decorated with stained glass, painted walls and ceiling and a magnificent tiled floor.' There is also a plaque to William Oughtred of Albury, a 17th century mathematician who invented the slide rule and came up with the symbol 'X' for multiplication.

The reason that the church is now cared for by the Churches Conservation Trust is that it is no longer the parish church. Once the village of Albury was clustered round the church, with a mill close by but one Captain Finch had other ideas. The park was once owned by the 6th Duke of Norfolk and John Evelyn had laid out the gardens in the mid 17th century but in 1697 much of the house was destroyed by fire. At that time the owner was Heneage Finch, Solicitor General to Charles II. In 1782 the house was sold to his brother Captain Clement Finch.

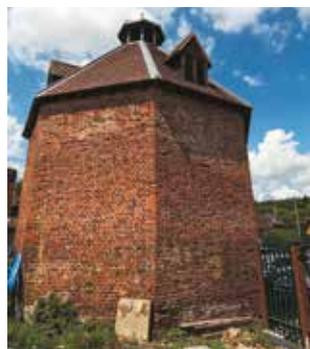
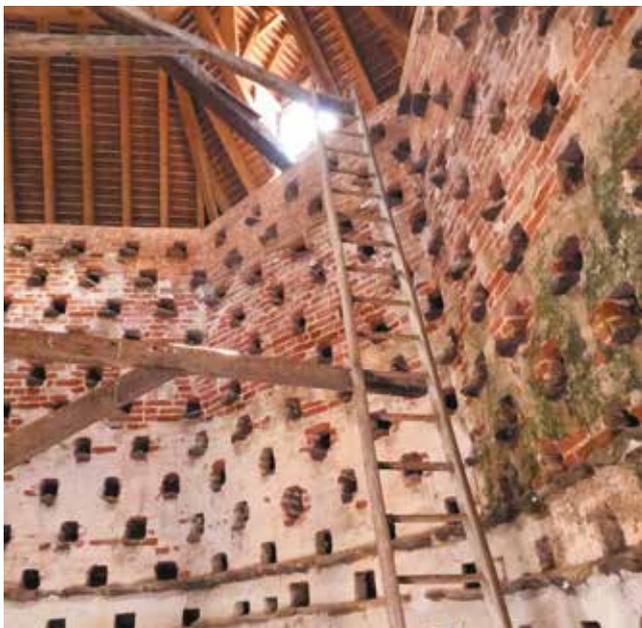
Captain Finch wanted to enclose the park so he obtained magistrates' orders in 1784/5 to close and re-route a number of roads through the park. He also enclosed the village green, incorporated part of the churchyard into



The lavishly decorated chapel by Pugin



SRHS members and their guide Trevor Brook



Top: The rare rotating ladder and pigeon holes
 Bottom-left: Inside the pigeon house – looking up at the construction of the roof
 Bottom-right: The pigeon house

the park grounds and harassed the villagers causing some of them to move away to a nearby hamlet which is now the village of Albury.

After various other owners the estate was bought by Henry Drummond in 1819. A wealthy banker, he added a battlemented stone tower at the north-west corner of Albury Park, and 63 brick chimneys – each to a different design. As with the mortuary chapel, his architect was Pugin.

Fortunately for us he cared about the neglected Saxon church on his estate as a new parish church had been built in the centre of modern Albury. As well as adding the mortuary chapel, he put the building into a better condition although one end needed extensive rebuilding.

Members might be interested to know that the Society has a recording of *Country House Rescue* (2008) when there was an attempt by the then owners to make Albury Park house a viable business as a wedding venue. Sadly this failed, the house was divided up into luxury flats and it is no longer accessible to visitors which meant that we were only able to glimpse it through the gate. However, some of the 63 magnificent Pugin chimneys could be seen.

After a group photo at the church we moved on to the Tudor pigeon house which is in the Weston yard of the Albury estate. The Duke of Northumberland acquired Albury Park Estate in 1890 and still owns much of the land, though death duties required some to be sold in 1922. The Weston yard used to have stabling, workshops, hayricks and even a little railway to move things around – all gone except the pigeon house. This was saved thanks to the enthusiasm of naturalist Dr Maurice Burton. It took many years of fundraising and the work was finally



Albury cottage chimneys

completed in 1980. There is space for 600 pigeons and the wonderful ‘potence’ – a revolving ladder – that enabled the pigeon ‘keeper’ to reach each roost. The guano was collected and used in the gunpowder works at nearby Chilworth.

We then walked on to the Drummond Arms for lunch, admiring more of Pugin’s wonderful chimneys on the way. Henry Drummond built housing for local people and a Christian library, Weston Dene. It is worth mentioning that his interest in religion was to lead to perhaps the strangest building in Albury, the Catholic Apostolic church.

Within five years of his buying the mansion in Albury Park Henry Drummond had gathered about him a group of associates to examine and discuss the teachings of the charismatic Scottish preacher, Edward Irving. Drummond’s group met regularly and from 1826 it conducted

a series of annual conferences at Albury Park which caused him to leave the Church of England and fall out with the local vicar.

After 1832 his followers established their own Catholic Apostolic Church in the Newman Street Church in London. Drummond commissioned a Catholic Apostolic church to be built in Albury, across the Tillingbourne and in sight of his mansion. Completed around 1840, it is still maintained to this day but is sealed, waiting for the second coming of Christ. A longer article on the Catholic Apostolic movement can be found at <http://www.alburyhistory.org.uk/attachments/File/Albury%20and%20the%20Catholic%20Apostolic%20Church%20by%20Dr%20Tim%20Grass.pdf>

Sadly all the delays of the morning meant a longer walk round the village was not possible but perhaps next year? In the meantime, thanks to Trevor Brook from the Albury History Society. For anyone wanting to know more, his society has a website with a lot of additional information.

DITZ ADDS:

SIGN OF THE TIMES

Sadly Cameron and I were amongst those who did not make this outing which we'd been looking forward to.

Having left our home in Wisley with plenty of time in hand we did not think it would cause much of a problem when we found the road to Albury closed and trusted that the diversion signs would get us there. Except they didn't, they went the way of lots of diversion signs and simply petered out – needless to say that by then we were clueless as to where we were. Luckily Cam's car had sat nav; he entered the postcode for our destination and off we went ... only to find ourselves at the closed off road to Albury again. We then thought that we ought to be clever enough to outwit sat nav by approaching Albury from a different direction. We'd come from the east before and now drove west towards Guildford. Sat nav was reprogrammed and things looked very promising when the directions took us over delightful small country roads we'd never been

on before, only to arrive at the same blocked off spot again. We were fuming, time was getting ever tighter, but we thought we'd give it one more go by approaching Albury via Shere. Alas, it was just not to be. Shere was gridlocked, we were, by now, well over half an hour late and threw in the towel.

If only we'd been in my ancient little car instead - it does not have sat nav but I carry a big old street map. It would have been worth its weight in gold on that day! The usefulness of a good old-fashioned map was also confirmed by the recently published *National Highways* figures from 19th June 2022-2023 which show 872 incidents involving 'oncoming vehicles' on England's motorways – ie drivers following their sat nav instructions onto the wrong carriageway – up from 770 during the previous 12 months which represents an average of more than 16 every week, an increase of 13 percent in a year. People were advised not to be over-reliant on sat nav and use more common sense.

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SEND CHURCH CA 1847

JULIAN POOLEY, PUBLIC SERVICES AND ENGAGEMENT MANAGER, SURREY HISTORY CENTRE

This charming watercolour of Send church was recently acquired by Surrey History Centre with the help of Surrey History Trust. It is by Georgiana Nicholls (b.1814), a talented amateur artist, daughter of Sir George Nicholls KCB (1781-1865) who is remembered today for his role in Poor Law reform, his successful career in banking and his friendship with Thomas Telford. The painting formed part of a collection of works by Miss Nicholls depicting the areas around England where her family had lived over a number of years, Nottinghamshire, Gloucestershire, Birmingham and the Wirral.



Watercolour of Send church by Georgiana Nicholls

Georgiana's painting of Send dates to around 1847, presumably after her family had moved to 3 Hyde Park Street in London. Her watercolours show that she was a skilled watercolour artist, able to capture the beauty of the English landscape and accurately depict the buildings she recorded.

It makes a fine addition to our collections, and we are very grateful to the Trust for their support and in particular to the Trust's chairman Dr David Taylor who spotted it when it came up for sale in March 2022.

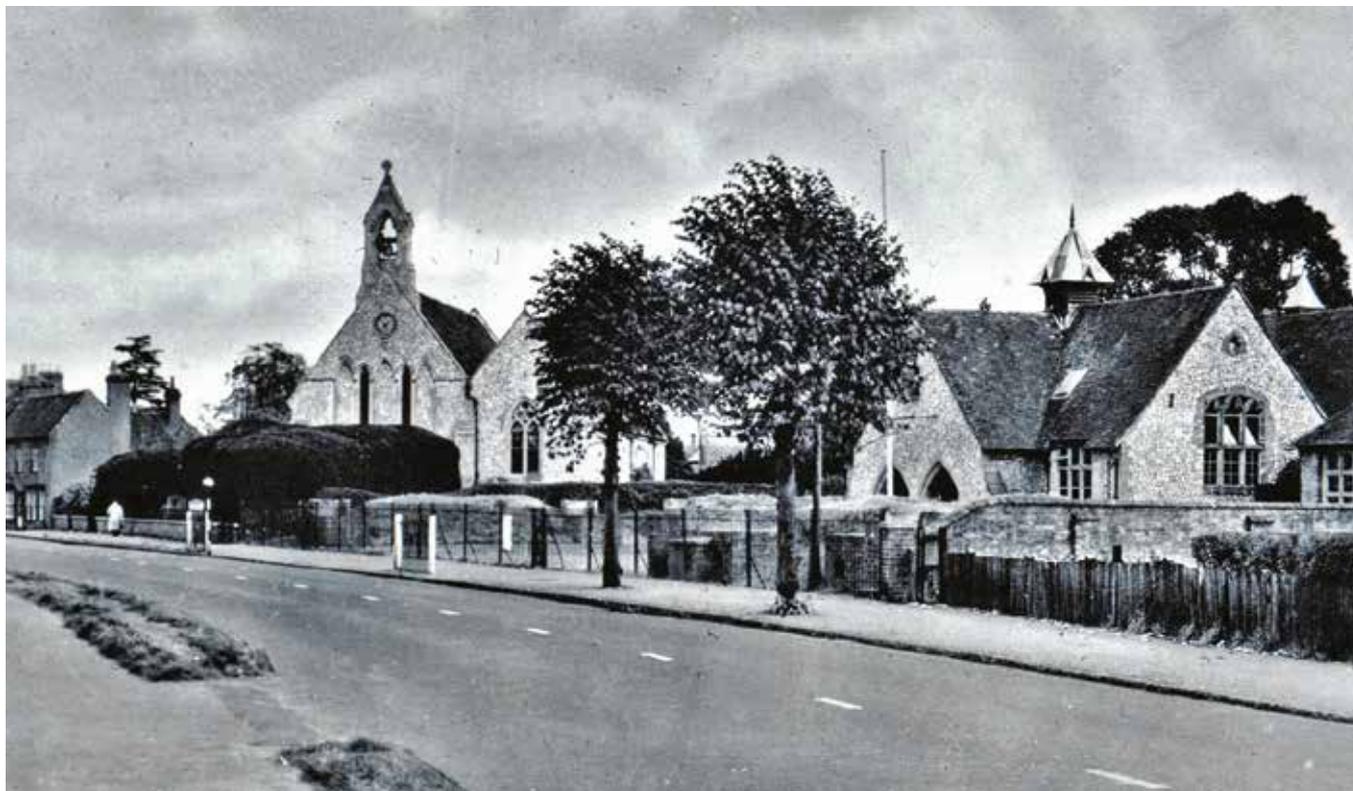
Surrey History Trust acts as our 'Friends' organisation, raising funds through membership subscriptions and events that we can draw upon to support our work.

As we no longer have a budget for purchasing historic documents when they come up for sale, we rely very much on the Trust when we seek to rescue, preserve and make accessible Surrey materials that appear at auction, on ebay or in a bookseller's catalogue. Each year they help us to add important and fascinating materials relating to Surrey's past to our collections.

The Trust also funds the renewal of our Zoom licence, enabling us to continue our popular programme of online talks. The twenty talks we held last year were attended by 531 people and generated £2,655 of much-needed income. If you are not already a member of Surrey History Trust, please look at their website <https://www.surreycc.gov.uk/culture-and-leisure/history-centre/donate/trust> to see the full range of support they are able to provide and to follow a link to their membership page. It costs only £15.00 a year to belong, and every membership fee goes to support our work.

RIPLEY SCHOOL AIR RAID SHELTERS

ALAN COOPER



The wartime air raid shelters are clearly visible behind the railings, in the playground



Some 40 years earlier a small group of motor-cyclists pause for a photograph outside Ripley School in 1924

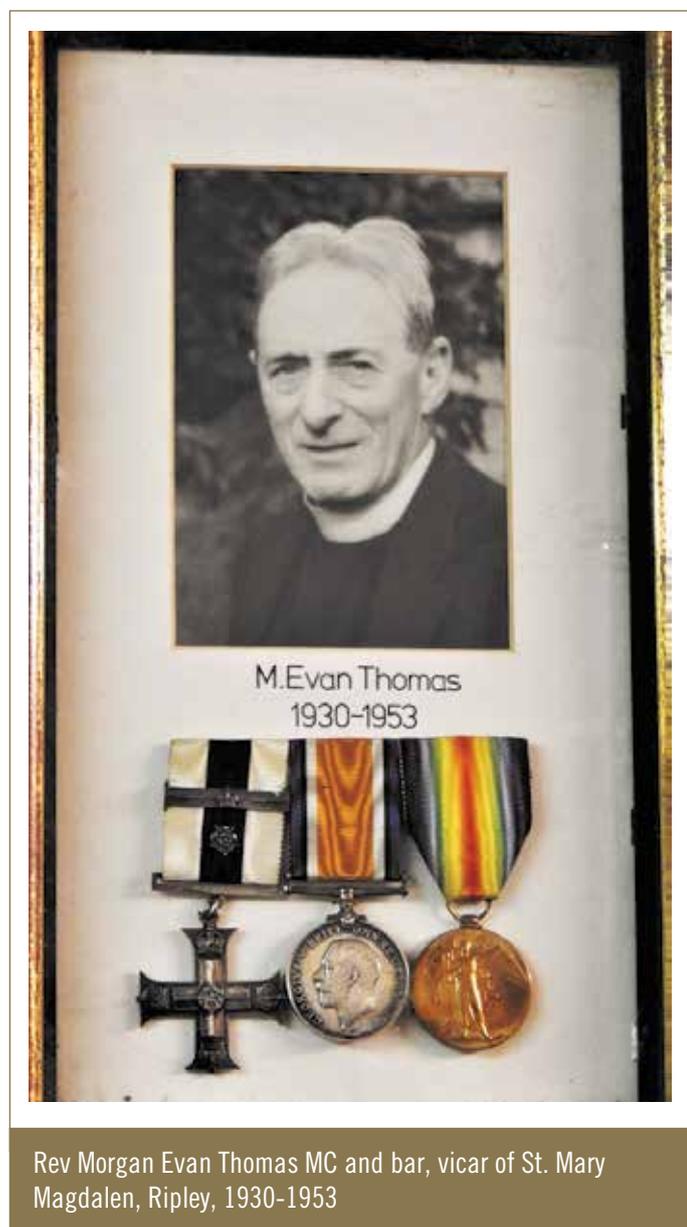
This is a further follow up to the *What is it?* item in J291

On finding the photograph on the left, my first thoughts were that it was taken beyond living memory. Moving forward circa 40 years and the large image (above), taken in the early 1960s (and not a car in sight) shows the school as most of us remember it, with earth-covered air raid shelters to the left and right of the playground. My next thought was: how many villagers remember the shelters being built and the huge effort it took school headmaster Fred Dixon to achieve this? Probably just a handful now.

He was appointed as headmaster on 6th January 1936 following the retirement of William Blaxland and would remain in charge until his retirement in 1961. Fred served throughout WWI, joining the Surrey Yeomanry in 1914 and the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment in 1917 when the Yeomanry morphed into the 10th battalion.^[1] After five years in the army he knew more than a little about discipline – something he would need to rely upon during his frequent run-ins with the powers-that-be who ultimately controlled the educational system employed in the village school and appeared hell-bent on its remaining firmly entrenched in the Victorian era.

THE PROTAGONISTS

Ripley School was a church school, meaning the building was owned by the church but its maintenance was the responsibility of the school managers, of whom there



were six. Of these, four were foundation members appointed by the church, one representing the county council and one from the parish council.

The chairman, correspondent and treasurer of the Ripley School management was Christopher Morris Hussey Pearce (known locally as 'Captain' following his service during WWI as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards and subsequently, in 1919, as a Staff Captain at the Horse Guards). The son of the founder of Ripley Court School, and, after completing his military service its head administrator,^[1] he was also a justice of the peace in Woking, chairman of the parish council and member of Guildford rural district council. Locally he was respected as an archaeologist, having successfully excavated Newark Priory in 1928. His nemesis was the vicar, Morgan Evan Thomas, a no-nonsense, diminutive Welshman with a fearsome demeanour, who had a distinguished army career with the Royal Engineers during WWI which saw him rise to the rank of captain and receive the Military Cross and bar.^[1]

Pearce and Thomas both endured and enjoyed what could only be described as a hate-hate relationship, with both men being single and very used to getting their own way.

THE AIR-RAID SHELTERS

After over four years of patiently dealing with the incessant arguments between the managers, the start of WWII gave Fred something else to worry about. He quickly saw that advances in technology would pose an important threat to the school – aerial attacks on legitimate local targets such as Vickers in Weybridge. The children's safety was of paramount importance and air-raid shelters suddenly became must-haves, much to the consternation of Rev Thomas, who was firmly against such structures blighting the school playground. In the end Fred stood up to the vicar and finally got his way, but not before signing a document promising to reinstate the playground at the conclusion of hostilities.

The shelters were built of pre-fabricated concrete sections manufactured by a company whose works were near the village.^[2] Funds were raised by every means possible, from jumble sales to whist drives. People donated miscellaneous building materials and gave freely of their time. The owner of Barrett's sheds (now Titan Sheds) generously gifted and manufactured seating for 200 children until finally four shelters, each with a capacity of 50 children (but often more), were constructed.

Captain Pearce went one step further with Ripley Court,



An aerial view of the village school, shortly before the entire site was razed to the ground to make way for residential housing



Church Row circa 2008 – the residential housing development that replaced so many happy memories of school life for so many people

evacuating the entire school, staff and pupils, to Wales. When Pearce died in 1941 in Llandrindod Nursing Home, Radnorshire, Wales, his body was returned to Ripley for burial but Rev Thomas, although present, did not officiate. The burial was an extravagant affair with the village scouts firing a volley of rifle shots into the air as would befit a military funeral, before he was finally laid to rest in the family vault. ^[3] Thomas resigned his position in 1953 and moved to Guildford, where he died in 1965.

Fred Dixon had been retired for several years when he finally decided to write his memoirs. Immediately considered to be of some local importance, it was published by Send & Ripley History Society in 1986. ^[4]

Fred moved from Ripley to Christmas Pie, Normandy and later to the Bridge House Retirement Home in Elstead, situated near to his daughter Joan, where he died in 1995 in his 99th year.

THE PLAYGROUND REINSTATEMENT DOCUMENT

But what of the document that the vicar insisted Fred sign? I now quote directly from Fred's memoirs: 'At the conclusion of the war I received a visit from the Chief County Inspector of Schools, Mr Gunton. As he was leaving the school I drew his attention to the shelters and asked him if he knew their history. He told me that he had heard something about them, then turning to me he said "I think they are a monument to you Mr Dixon". I then told him about the piece of paper containing my signature and held by the vicar, where I promised to reinstate the playground. He immediately 'blew-up' and said that he had never come across such an instance where a person's sense of social service had been treated in such a shabby manner. He went back to Kingston, gave them a piece of

his mind and I received a letter from the Chief Education Officer to the effect that the Surrey County Council had accepted responsibility for the shelters.'

In the early 1960s when I attended the school the shelters were put to good use as storage for broken and obsolete desks and chairs. They were also strictly out-of-bounds to all pupils. This, however, was little more than a red rag to a bull resulting in frequent visits to Mr Reynolds, the headmaster, to be caned for exploring them!

Those shelters were among the last remaining in the country, fitting reminders of the war until the school itself was demolished in 1982. The residential properties built on the site were named Church Row. Many people new to the village could be excused for assuming there never was a village school, with the only clue to suggest otherwise being a house opposite named School View.

^[1] *Heroes All* published by Send & Ripley History Society and available from the museum or online

^[2] This would almost certainly have been Norcon in Send, who also manufactured the shelter now on display outside the museum

^[3] Local memories – John Hutson

^[4] *The straight Furrow* by Fred Dixon, published by Send & Ripley History Society and available from the museum or online

Aerial view of the school c/o John Hutson collection

Rev Morgan Evan Thomas c/o Angie Blydon collection

Motor-cyclists c/o Alan Cooper collection

All other photos c/o Send & Ripley History Society

THE ETYMOLOGY OF CRICKET

DITZ BROWN

Susi Dent runs a regular column in the *Radio Times* about the etymology of words. When the word of the week in the 8th -14th July edition was 'cricket', it caught my eye and I quote what she wrote:

'The earliest record we have of the word 'cricket' is from an intriguing mention in the Guildford Borough Records 1598, involving a dispute over a parcel of common land in Surrey. Here a man aged 59 swears in court that he once played cricket and other games as a schoolboy on the site. This

would date the game as far back as the reign of Henry VIII, when football was also popular.

The origin of the name 'cricket' itself is elusive. It may be a relative of the French *criquet* ('stick'), or of the English word 'crutch' - in both cases the inspiration would have been the predecessor of the modern bat.

The cricket that is an insect is unrelated. This comes from the French *criquer*, meaning to 'crackle' or 'click', imitating the insect's sound.'



Early village cricket (photo public domain)

RECOLLECTIONS OF A VISIT TO WEST HORSELY PLACE

ANNIE STANLEY

DITZ BROWN WRITES:

When I talked to Annie, a member of our Society, about our latest visit to West Horsley Place in May (written about in J291) I mentioned how I would have loved to be able to go back in time to see what the house was like when the Duchess of Roxburghe was still in residence. Amazingly, it turned out that Annie did! Thankfully she agreed to write about her experience:

In 2001, Lady Heald, who lived at Chilworth Manor, introduced me to the Duchess of Roxburghe. She and the duchess had been close friends for many years. Shortly after we met, the duchess invited me to have tea with her at West Horsley Place.

I already knew something of the history of the house and knew that it was Grade I listed. I also knew of its connection with Sir Walter Raleigh and had heard the story of his decapitated head being carried by his widow until she herself died. Prior to my visit I knew that the duchess was the daughter of the Marquis of Crewe and that during the nineteen-twenties and -thirties she had been described as one of the most glamorous women in London. I also knew that, although she had been married to and divorced from the Duke of Roxburghe, she had in fact inherited West Horsley Place from her mother.



Portrait of the Duchess of Roxburghe, Mary Innes-Ker, by Sir Oswald Hornby Joseph Birley (1948)

On a sunny summer afternoon, I drove from my house in Merrow to West Horsley Place. Not wishing to sully its impressive façade with my old car, I parked discreetly round the side of the house and walked up to the front door. My first impression was how strange it was to have two, rather ornate, brick dog kennels at the front entrance of such a grand house. I rang the doorbell and was greeted by the duchess.



The main hall at West Horsley Place

Entering the house, the main hall appeared vast. The blinds at the windows were partly drawn causing it, even on a warm summer day, to be rather dark and to feel quite cold. Fresh flowers stood on the centre of a large polished wooden table. A rather worn carpet lay beneath the table on an old flagstone floor and heavily framed portraits hung on the walls. I was surprised by how quiet it seemed.

The duchess led the way through a small vestibule to the left of the hall into her sitting room. This room overlooked the garden and, in contrast to the dark entrance hall, felt light, warm and cosy. It was beautifully furnished with several small tables and a display cabinet on which stood a number of silver framed photographs. Magazines and brochures sat in a pile on an ornate desk. There were some comfortable armchairs and several pretty gilt framed watercolours decorated the walls.

The housekeeper brought us tea and a freshly baked cake, that the duchess then served. We talked together for about two hours. She asked me about my work with young

people, many of whom had endured much of their lives in care. We spoke about how both society and social mores had changed in recent years and of some of the current challenging issues that these changes had made.

The duchess also told me about her visits to her home in central London and her appreciation of all that city culture has to offer. At the same time she expressed her love of the quiet setting and rural tranquillity of West Horsley Place. She spoke very fondly of Lady Heald and how much she valued both their friendship and her living nearby.

During my visit, I mentioned that I had heard about the ‘crinkle crinkle wall’ in the garden and the duchess insisted that I should see it before I left. I remember offering to take the tea tray back to the kitchen and she gratefully pointed me in the right direction. Hoping that I wouldn’t trip on the uneven floor, I carefully carried the tray back across the entrance hall and eventually found a small modern kitchen. I returned to the sitting room, both to thank her and to make my farewell. The duchess then very kindly came with me and opened the large front door, but not before she had



The crinkle crankle wall

On that sunny afternoon, I remember that it was attractively covered in both peach and cherry trees. Walking round the garden, I also admired a small flowering nutmeg (*leycesteria formosa*) and the gardener kindly gave me a cutting. I am pleased to say that, in the following years, it flourished and grew into a beautiful shrub in my garden.

The duchess and I had got on well and during my visit she invited me to stay with her in her London home. Sadly, my increasing work commitments

called the gardener to show me 'the wall'.

I was eager to see this lovely old curled wall, as I knew that there were not many such walls remaining. In order to both catch the rays of the sun and to shelter the fruit, it was originally built in large south facing curves.

always prevented me from doing so.

I enjoyed my recent guided tour earlier this year and am in awe of the enormous efforts that are now being made to both conserve and restore this amazing house while simultaneously providing an inspiring centre for creative arts. However, I also feel very privileged that I was able to experience West Horsley Place whilst it was still a home.

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OBITUARY - JOYCE MILLS, 1929 - 2023

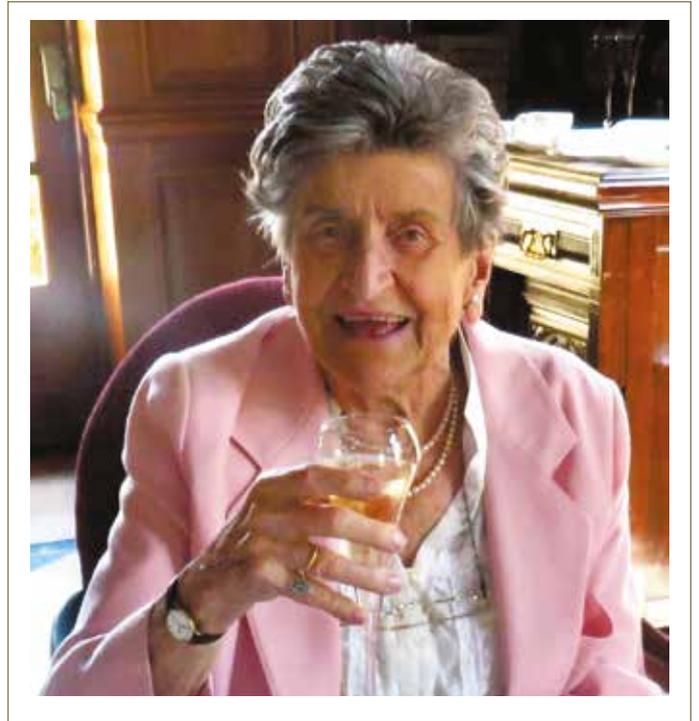
NEIL MILLS AND SUSAN ROGERSON (JOYCE'S CHILDREN)

Joyce Mills, née Emmott, was born in 1929 in West Dulwich. Her father was a master mariner, who worked for Eagle Oil. When she was six weeks old, she sailed with her mother and older sister to Aruba, an island off Venezuela, to join their father. They lived there for three years, returning to Dulwich where she started school. At the beginning of WWII, aged ten, she was evacuated, along with her little brother and older sister, to Landrake in Cornwall. After a brief return home, they were again evacuated. Her father re-joined the merchant navy but after being torpedoed in 1942 he was rescued and they moved back to London. The family then followed their father to various places in the UK. Joyce celebrated VE day on the Wirral.

After going to secretarial college in Guildford, where she witnessed the troops going to the south coast in 1944 for D-Day, Joyce joined the Burmah Oil Company, got married in 1955 and worked until her son was born. They moved to Grove Heath North, Ripley in 1961 where they renovated their bungalow and her daughter was born the following year. In 1967 she joined the Young Wives group and Ockham WI, becoming a committee member. She enjoyed the companionship and the various activities of both and was an active member for the rest of her life.

Joyce was a member of the local fundraising branch of the RNLI, the annual highlight being the hog roast (courtesy of Conisbee) in the gardens of a property near the New Inn, Send. She was also actively involved with the local Conservatives group.

As a volunteer she was active at the the Royal Surrey Hospital for 20 years and was also involved in delivering meals on wheels to Ripley residents, collecting the



food from the kitchens at the Ministry of Ag and Fish (agriculture and fisheries) in Guildford.

She worked at Gibbs, in Ripley, when the children were at school, while continuing with her various groups and ferrying the children to brownies, guides and after-school activities.

After moving to Send Marsh in 1987, she joined the Send and then the Ripley over-60s, as well as the History Society, where she enjoyed the meetings and informative talks. After moving to Woking, she continued to attend meetings and events, as kind members gave her lifts. During Covid she relished the contact by phone or the newsletters, keeping her informed of her various groups.

In July Joyce died peacefully at home, aged 94.

WHERE IS IT?

ALAN COOPER

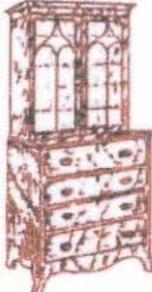
Familiar with the expression ‘can’t see the wood for the trees’? Can you look beyond the meat and work out where this photo was taken? With apologies to any vegan/vegetarian members!



WE ASKED IN J291 WHERE THIS PICTURE WAS TAKEN AND IF ANY MOTOR CYCLE ENTHUSIAST RECOGNISED THE MAKES OF ANY MACHINES.

This photo was taken outside Ripley School in 1924.

Nobody came back providing an answer regarding the make of any of the machines but the location was correctly identified by Audrey & Peter Smithers and Michael Morris.



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WHAT IS IT?

ALAN COOPER

WE ASKED IN J291 WHAT THIS STRANGE LOOKING OBJECT, GIVEN TO US BY VERNON WOOD, WAS AND WHO WOULD HAVE USED IT.



This is a 'disc centre finder' as used by a carpenter. With the two pegs resting against the edge of a circular object a line can be drawn along the blade. Repeat this process from any other point on the circumference and where the lines drawn intersect is the centre.

This example bears the name W Elsey. I conducted a search assuming this was a toolmakers name but found nothing – however – the 1939 census gives us a father and son, William (b. 1880), a carpenter and William F (b. 1907), a woodwork teacher living in Kingfield, Woking. William snr lived originally near Croydon.

Too much of a coincidence to be ignored. Perhaps Vernon can add to this??

Nobody answered this correctly.

THIS STRANGE LOOKING OBJECT WAS GIVEN TO US BY DITZ BROWN. WHAT IS IT AND WHO WOULD HAVE USED IT?



If any of our readers has an unusual or quirky object they would like to see in the journal, please get in touch. Likewise, any photographs for 'Where is it?'

FURTHER MEMORIES FROM PAT CLACK

ALAN COOPER

Our member Pat Clack wrote to us with further Send memories after reading the Saddlers Arms article in the last journal. Pat, who still lives just a stone's throw from Broomfield's shop, later Gott's the chemist, recalls:

'I remember old man Broomfield well (James – Wally's father). He worked in a little room to the side of the shop where he would repair shoes and had a very distinctive appearance, having a Father Christmas beard. Upon his death Wally took over the business, moved next door to work, sold the shop to Kenneth Gott and started to rent

out the adjacent tennis court in their garden. I knew the Gotts; their daughter Barbara went out with Peter Parvin for a time before they both married other people. Peter lived two doors from us in the off-licence which his father managed and we knew each other well. Broomfield's was two doors away to the other side of our house.

If you wanted to hire the tennis court you paid Wally one shilling per hour. My dad played there and gave tuition to Nancy Baker (née Saunders) who lived in the house next door to what is now Alan Greenwood's Undertakers.

Her family ran a laundry nearby. Husband Edgar worked at Unwin's factory



Peter Parvin, whose father Edward managed the off-licence at Send Corner (later known as Mays Corner) pictured here with Pat and her mother Florence

in Old Woking and when he died she married Tom Graham, who had a nursery around where Vision Engineering was. They lived at the top of Send Hill.

Dad also played tennis with the daughters of Mrs Baker (no relation to Nancy), who ran the telephone exchange in Ripley. Mrs Baker's son, John, was in the RAF, attached to the railways and worked out of Euston Station on the RTO ^[1]. I would often see him when I was travelling to and from Bletchley Park during the war and would frequently get him to issue me with a 'dodgy' stamp to my travel permit if I was ever late and missed my ticketed train.

This was not the first of my many 'illegal activities,' most of which involved my father, the Woking bookmaker Harold Gibbons!

Bookmakers, especially those who operated on the race courses, were renowned for their unscrupulous behaviour and would frequently cheat winning punters by paying out less than was due when they thought they could get away with it.

Most of those who were office-based issued their clients with handy pocket books full of relevant information such as previous winners of certain races, race calendars and, as if to underline their honesty and integrity, tables of returns against investment for various odds!

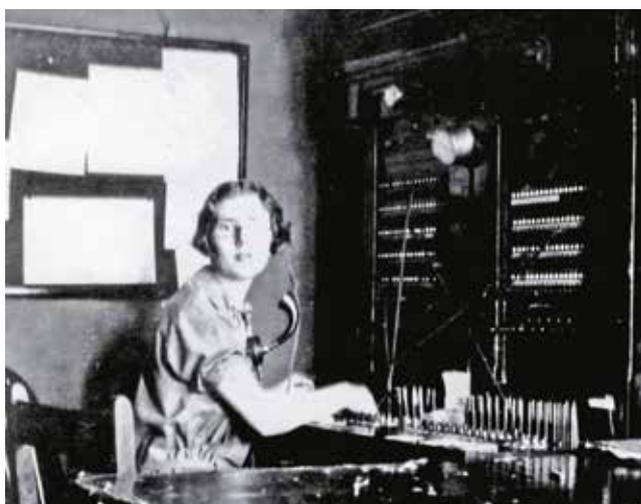
Pat now continues with more tales of her involvement in the shady world of bookmaking!

‘Whilst still at Send School, the senior teacher, Sidney Kenneth Penn (aka Ken Penn) liked a flutter or two on the horses and I was frequently asked to pass slips of paper to dad, and sometimes to return envelopes (containing winnings) to him. At the time I don't think I quite realised what the envelopes and secrecy was all about!

And so, back to Mrs Baker. Because of dad's job we had a telephone, one of the old candlestick types and our phone



Taken at the beginning of August 2023, the site of what was Vision Engineering has been completely razed to the ground. It will eventually be home to a development of 23 residential properties



The old telephone exchange, now the front room of Chestnut Cottage, Ryde Close, Ripley. The lady in the photo is believed to be Audrey Baker



The telephone exchange relocated to a purpose-built property to the rear of what was the scout hut and the church hall (what is now Newark House) and adjacent to Gibbs (now the Co-Op). It was recently the subject of a conversion into five residential properties, now going by the name of Exchange Cottages



Ken Penn, far left back row, taking a break from the horses; seen here with the Send school football team 1933-34

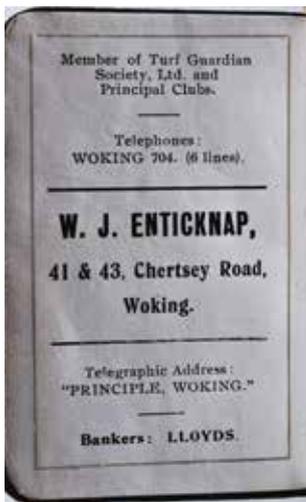
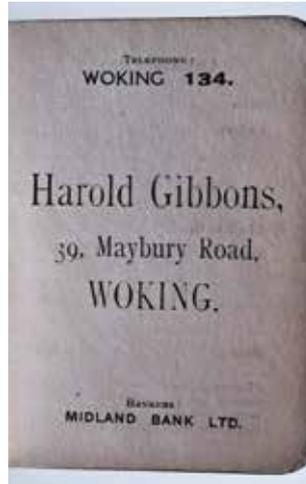
number was Ripley 160. Well, dad had an arrangement with Mrs Baker and quite often mum would take bets which she would phone through to dad. Mrs Baker would connect these calls to him at his office in Duke Street, Woking. For this, the girls would be rewarded each Christmas with an enormous box of chocolates.’

As the Epsom Derby of 1946 approached, Pat, then a WAAF^[2] based at Portreath in Cornwall was, along with her colleagues, delighted to discover an entrant running by the name of Airborne and recalls:

‘Most of us decided to have a flutter and I collected all the bets together and presented them to my father upon my

return home. He roared with laughter saying “Call that a horse, it's a three-legged donkey that has no chance.” The 50-1 rank outsider overtook Gulfstream inside the final furlong to win by a length!

My father was not at all impressed to put it mildly, but at least I didn't bankrupt him as he had wisely chosen to lay off^[3] with Wally Enticknap and I was very relieved to eventually get back to base, carrying quite a substantial amount of money about my person.’



Odds	SUM INVESTED.			
	1-	2 6	3 6	4 6
11 to 10	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
10 to 5	1 1	2 0	3 10	4 11
5 to 4	1 2	3 0	4 2	5 5
11 to 8	1 3	3 1	4 4	5 7
5 to 4	1 4	3 5	4 10	6 2
13 to 8	1 6	3 9	5 3	6 9
7 to 4	1 7	4 1	5 8	7 4
9 to 4	1 9	4 4	6 1	7 10
5 to 2	2 3	5 7	7 10	10 1
11 to 4	2 6	6 0	8 9	11 3
3 to 1	2 9	6 10	9 6	12 4
100 to 30	3 4	7 6	10 6	13 6
7 to 2	3 6	8 4	11 8	15 0
4 to 1	4 0	8 9	12 3	15 9
9 to 2	4 6	10 0	14 0	18 0
5 to 1	5 0	11 3	15 9	19 3
11 to 2	5 6	12 6	17 6	21 6
5 to 1	5 6	13 9	19 3	24 0
13 to 2	6 6	15 0	21 0	27 0
100 to 15	6 8	16 3	22 9	29 3
7 to 1	6 8	16 8	23 4	30 0
100 to 14	7 0	17 6	24 6	31 6
8 to 1	7 2	17 10	25 0	32 2
100 to 12	8 0	19 0	28 0	36 0
9 to 1	8 4	20 0	29 2	37 6
100 to 11	9 1	22 9	32 0	41 1
10 to 1	10 0	25 0	35 0	45 0
12 to 1	11 0	27 6	38 6	49 6
100 to 8	12 0	30 0	42 0	54 0
	12 6	31 3	43 9	56 3



An identical phone to the one used to transmit bets from Send via the Ripley exchange to Woking

Clockwise from top left:
 An example of a bookmaker's pocket book.
 Harold Gibbons' pocket book inside page.
 A page indicating the return for a bet placed at various odds.
 Wally Enticknap's pocket book inside page



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THE CLOCK HOUSE

[1] RTO – Railway Transport Office - who issued travel permits for the railways

[2] WAAF - Women's Auxiliary Air Force

[3] 'Lay off' - Bookmakers would insure against a loss resulting from a large bet by placing a similar bet with another bookmaker, in this case with Wally Enticknap also of Woking and an altogether much larger business more able to absorb any losses

Peter Parvin photo c/o Pat Clack collection
 Ken Penn and Audrey Baker photos c/o Send & Ripley History Society archives
 All other photos c/o Alan Cooper Collection

MUSEUM NEWS

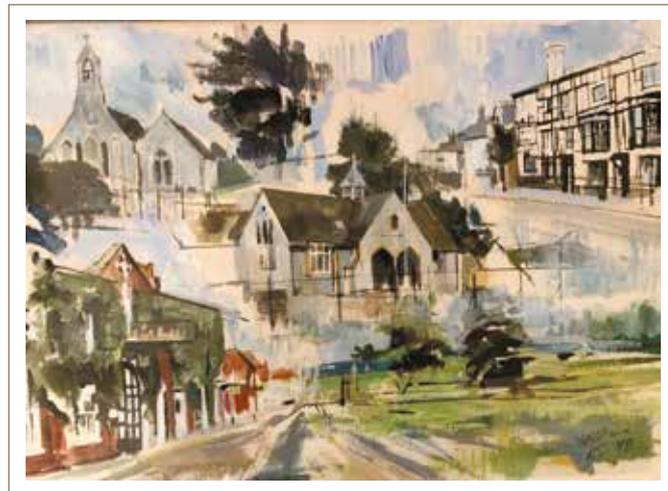
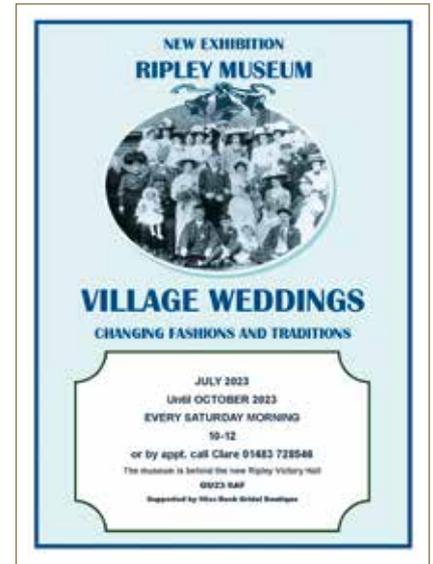
CLARE McCANN

The Village Weddings exhibition seems to have been very well received – do try to get along or ring me if Saturdays don't work for you.

We have two new stewards joining the team which is lovely but I want to pay tribute to Fred and Sheila Hookins who have finally decided to retire. They have been amazingly supportive and were stewards even before I got

involved with the museum. So a really big thank you.

I was hoping that the final exhibition of the year would feature the amazing work of locally born artist Frank Brown. He now lives in Scotland but I'm delighted to say he is being very encouraging. I am realising that to do his work justice is going to take time so this exhibition will go ahead in 2024.



In the meantime I would love to hear from anyone who owns one of his paintings and might be prepared to loan it. I am particularly interested in pictures that feature either local scenes or characters.

Instead of this I have decided that

the final 2023 exhibition of the year, from November, will be a more general look at the history of Send and Ripley with a chance to show off a few new artefacts and some that rarely see the light of day.

More details in due course.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Meetings will be held on the second Wednesday of the month at the Ripley Bowling Club in Rose Lane, GU23 6NE. Doors open for all evening talks at 7.30pm for an 8.00 start. Tea/coffee and wine available. NB – payment by cash only.

DATES - 2023	EVENTS
Wednesday 11th October 2023	James Dickinson talk: <i>Margaret Beaufort - My Lady the King's Mother</i>
Wednesday 8th November 2023	Chris Shaw talk: <i>The Bridge Collapse at Millmead</i>
Wednesday 13th December 2023	Christmas Social (members only)

Further details can be obtained from Helena Finden-Browne helena_findenbrowne@compuserve.com

SEND & RIPLEY LOCAL HISTORY MUSEUM PUBLICATIONS



THE MUSEUM IS BEHIND VICTORY HOUSE AND TO THE RIGHT OF THE NEW VILLAGE HALL WHICH IS CURRENTLY UNDER CONSTRUCTION

OPEN: SATURDAY MORNINGS 10.00 – 12.00

We can arrange to open at other times by appointment

Please contact Clare McCann on 01483 728546 or cricketshill@hotmail.com for further information or if you wish to help in the museum

HISTORY SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS

History Colouring Book (price includes felt tips and a carrier bag)		£5.00
Ripley & Send Then and Now; The Changing Scene of Surrey Village Life	Reprinted 1998/2006	£10.00
Guide to The Parish Church of St Mary The Virgin, Send		£1.00
Then and Now, A Victorian Walk Around Ripley	Reprinted 2004/07	£2.50
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	£2.50
Newark Mill Ripley, Surrey	Reprinted 2012	£4.00
The Hamlet of Grove Heath Ripley, Surrey	Reprinted 2005	£4.00
Ripley and Send – An Historical Pub Crawl in Words and Pictures	New Edition 2017	£5.00
Two Surrey Village Schools – The story of Send and Ripley Village Schools		£10.00
The Parish Church of St Mary Magdalen Ripley, Surrey		£2.00
Memories of War		£5.00
Map of WW2 Bomb Sites in Send, Ripley and Pyrford		£2.50
Memories of War and Map of Bomb Sites		£6.50
Send and Ripley Walks (revised edition)		£7.50
Newark Priory: Ripley's Romantic Ruin		£5.00
Special Offer: Purchase Newark Priory and St Mary's Ripley		£5.50
Heroes All		£20.00

All the publications are available from the museum on Saturday mornings, from Pinnock's Coffee House, Ripley, or via the Society's website www.sendandripleyhistorysociety.co.uk or email srhistorysociety@gmail.com



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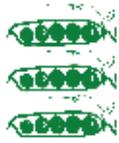
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January 2018

Send & Ripley History Society



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Send & Ripley History Society



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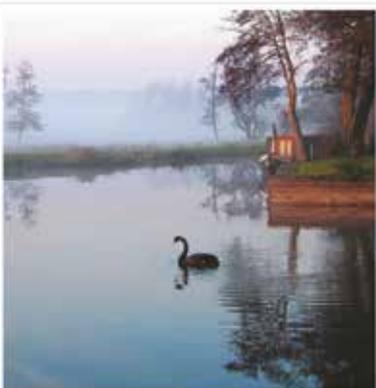
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THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST MARY THE VIRGIN	WICKHAMPTON CASTLE AND FARMHOUSES	A HISTORICAL STUDY OF OLD BURNING	WORKING ON THE DRAC
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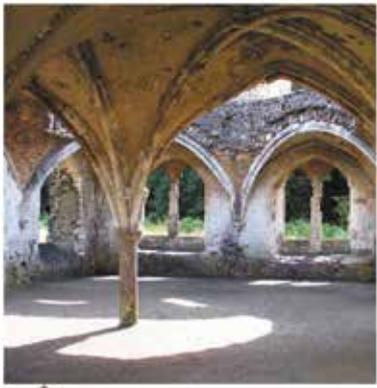
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OSCAR WILDE TEA ROOMS	THE MYSTERY OF THE HEATHS (SANDHILL BURNING)	THE SURREY LONGSAIL ARMY BATTALION	EVERYBODY LOOKS UP TO A ROOFTOP
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