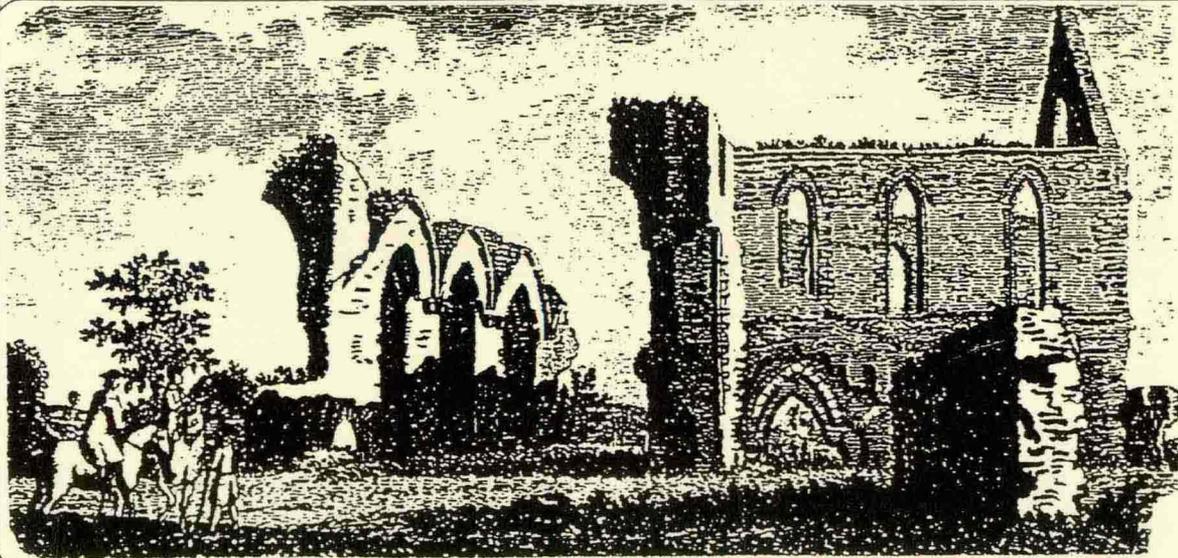


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Send & Ripley History Society

FOUNDED 1975 AS SEND HISTORY SOCIETY

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NEWARK PRIORY

Journal Volume 6 No. 200

May/June 2008



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Cover photo: Aerial view Ripley House 1998. See article page 4

Editor's Comment

As I start compiling this Journal (May 9th), the weather has at last changed for the better and rewarded us with glorious sunshine and warmer temperatures (23°C), at least for most of the past week. Up to now, it seems we have experienced generally much colder weather this year and to most peoples surprise it actually snowed on Saturday 5th and Sunday 6th April. My wife Phyllis and I motored up on Sunday 6th from Frome Somerset, passing over icy roads and through a snowstorm to visit the exhibition at St Mary's Church Send (see report on this event by Christine Lavender). Soon after arriving at midday the sun was shining, the snow had disappeared and the journey back to Frome that afternoon was in brilliant sunshine. The photograph taken by Norman Lavender of St Mary's Church in the snow on Saturday and displayed at the exhibition was a timely reminder that the snow was not an illusion!

Change of email address

As most of you who use a computer for email and broadband will know, these are usually linked and a change of one affects both. Consequently, having changed my broadband provider from Tiscali to Talk Talk my email address is no longer as shown on page one of the Journal. However, through the advice of my son-in-law, my email is now independent of my broadband provider and has changed to kenbourne.novoloco@live.co.uk This now appears on page one of the Journal.

1901 Census - Send and Ripley

Clare McCann

In conjunction with the recent Edwardian exhibition I have been trying to establish the social make up of Send and Ripley by looking at the occupations of the people from the 1901 census.

The writing in the census is not always easy to read and I have had to allocate people to a limited number of categories so the results are approximate. I looked at Send first and the population of Send in 1901 was around 1040. There were eleven farmers and about 25 dependants (some sons are old enough to be listed as farmers) and 102 agricultural workers of different descriptions with 194 dependents (142 of which were children). I have included market gardeners in this category. This means that over a third of the population were in agriculturally related families.

There were only about 15 people listed as living off their own means with approximately 11 dependants – I am not sure any of these were truly 'gentry' – the owners of Send Grange and Sendholme, for example, list themselves as retired industrialists. However these families plus the few professionals living in Send supported about 135 domestic servants and around 82 dependants. The number of dependants is much lower in this category than for the agricultural workers because many of their number were live-in staff – butlers, footmen, maids and cooks. I have also included gardeners and coachmen etc. and some of them lived locally away from their employers and had wives and children.

There were five people from the armed services four of whom were retired and four nurses (I was not sure where to categorise them). About 25 heads of household are listed as employers and these include a variety of types of employment - market gardener, publican, saddler, florist, photographer, coke dealer and builder among others, but of course the census gives no idea if their businesses were in Send or how many they employed. Another 25 I have categorised as tradesmen – baker, butcher, blacksmith and carpenters. There were quite a few men working in the printing industry – presumably at Unwins in Old Woking.

Around 100 people could be best described as manual workers, with about 150 dependants, and presumably some or most of those worked for local employers. Many of these are listed as bricklayers and watermen. There were many women working as laundresses, either from home or in local laundries.

The small size of what one might think of as the professional middle class is perhaps surprising – one barrister, two solicitors and one civil engineer and a couple of clerks. The railway had come to Woking sixty years or so earlier but there is no obvious sign that many were commuting in 1901. The other notable fact is the proportion of children – those under 16, which was over a third of the total. At least most households listed an occupation and there were only three people on poor relief.

The make up of Ripley was rather different, although the population was about the same as Send (just over a 1000). As for Send, agriculture was important, with twelve farmers, their wives and children (some adult unmarried daughters) totalling forty and over sixty agricultural workers, their spouses and seventy plus children. However a massive difference is the number working in shops or running shop related businesses – around eighty people were grocers, bakers, butchers, fishmonger, greengrocer and fruiterer, shoe and boot makers or their assistants. In this category I have included a number of dressmakers, drapers. A lot of these shop workers, particularly the assistants were young and single - only about thirty were married but they had over seventy children. As today there a large number of pubs in Ripley and eight publicans are listed with seven spouses and fourteen children. There were also village policeman and postmen.

Ripley had about 100 manual workers - many were bricklayers, carpenters, painters also workers at Stansfields, the mineral drink manufacturer as well as general labourers, road menders, blacksmiths and carriers. Some women, particularly widows, worked as laundresses. The manual workers had about 155 dependants of whom 114 were children.

Like Send there were many people in domestic service – over 80 and similar to Send most of these were unmarried as many would have lived in. Only ten are listed as having spouses with twenty children and these were mainly families of gardeners. There is a significant difference however to Send, in that the number of those who would have employed the services of domestics is much higher. Thirty-six people are listed as living on their own means plus there was a solicitor, a retired stockbroker, a clergyman, an architect, two doctors, ten employers, a photographer and an insurance agent. Education was also more significant in Ripley with Ripley Court School and Ryde House School as well as the village school. There were about twenty teachers or teaching assistants but the boarding schools also needed domestic help, as there were over one hundred boarding pupils in Ripley. Children under the age of sixteen made up over a third of the population of the village.

There is the impression from the occupations listed in the census that Ripley was a more vibrant and thriving village than Send in 1901 but the number listed on parish relief in Ripley was higher at seventeen, with one widow supported by the blind society, so not everybody was prospering. Of course a census only tells a fraction of the story of life in Send and Ripley in 1901 but it does give some insight into the society and is therefore an interesting source for research.

Visitors to Send and Ripley Jane Bartlett.

In earlier days, with a good turnpike road from Portsmouth to London, many people came through Ripley. Daniel Defoe, the pamphleteer and author of *Robinson Crusoe* published his *Tour through the whole island of Britain* in 1724-26 and praised Clandon House, and Pyrford with its fine house and scenery, but ignored Ripley which he must have gone through. William Cobbet in his *Rural Rides* was not impressed by “the rascally common land covered by poor heath” as he came from Guildford to Ripley. Two of our early visitors were impressed however. The painter, J.M.W. Turner filled sketchbooks with views along the River Wey in 1807. His two oil paintings of Newark Priory, now in Tate Britain, were done from these. The author Thomas Love Peacock also visited Newark Priory.

In 1807, Peacock was secretly engaged to Fanny Faulkner and used to meet her in the ruins of Newark Abbey (often misnamed, it was a Priory, never an Abbey). Though her parents made her break off her engagement, he never forgot her and wrote the poem *Newark Abbey* in 1842.

*The sunbeams play, the breezes stir
Unseen, unfelt, unheard by her
Who in that long past Autumn day
First saw with me those ruins grey
etc.*

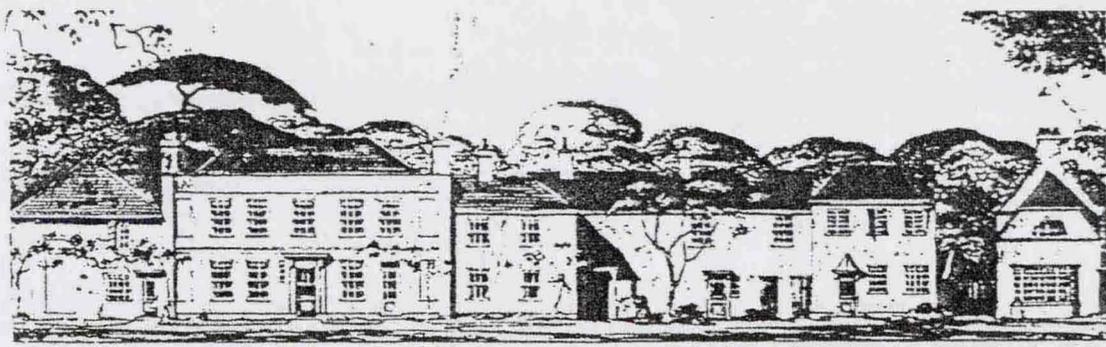


Newark Priory ruins 1980. Drawn by the late John Baker

There were visitors who came for a specific reason to a specific place. Thousands of cyclists came down to Ripley, and many interesting names were recorded in the 1880s visitor's books at The Anchor including that of the author H.G. Wells. (six of these books are now in the Surrey History Centre, Woking). Later, in the twentieth century, when a run down to Ripley in a car was a popular outing we are told of the Rosemary Book, a visitor's book kept in the 1920s by Mrs Howard, the owner of the Cedar Tea Rooms. Here we have names of Angela and Hermione Badderley, Ramsay Macdonald, Henry Ford, and Amy Johnson among many others. Many were regular visitors.

In 1950, British Rail commissioned S.P.B. Mais, the writer and broadcaster, to write *Winter Walks in Surrey and Kent*. He commented on the wide street of Ripley but “to my surprise I found the little flint parish church locked, but consoled myself with an excellent tea at the Bright Spot (later the Green Lantern and now the Curry Garden) where I was given two eggs and homemade cakes. On the wall I noticed a large number of autograph letters including some from Ellen Terry, Rupert D'Oyley Carte and Ellanine Terris.”

Obviously some visitors came to see specific people. In John Buchan's biography *Memory Hold the Door* he came in the 1890's to stay with his wife's grandmother, the Honourable Mrs Stuart-Wortley in Ripley House. “It was well called rambling as it started with a large drawing room, ran through a hall, twisted itself up a staircase, and sped away down passages with endless little rooms opening out of them.” Mrs Stuart-Wortley usually wore a widow's cap with two streamers fastened with a silver brooch on her chest. On her shoulders was a cashmere shawl over a voluminous black satin dress.



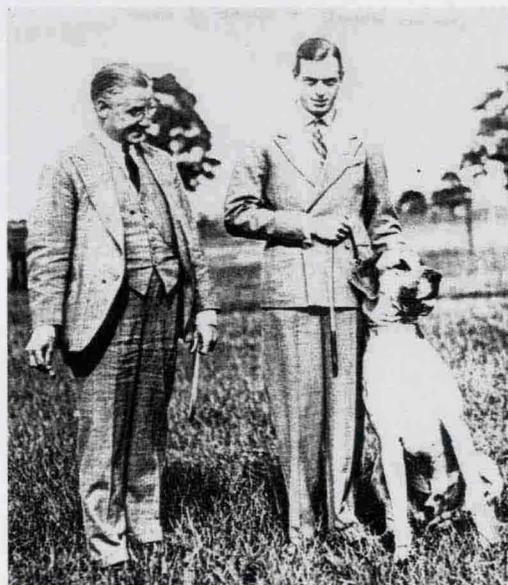
Ripley House - 1947

Rosemary Sutcliff, the historical novelist, tells us in *Blue Remembered Hills* of her stay, in the 1930s, with her Aunt and Uncle, Dr and Mrs Pearse, at the Lindens (now Georgian House). She describes Aunt Maud as fat “not like a full blown rose, but like a feather bed”. Ripley traffic was also mentioned. “On the mantelpiece was a papier-mâché cow whose head nid-nodded every time a lorry rumbled by.” The surgery there got rather gory and dramatic on Saturday nights.

When a resident was herself famous, naturally she would have well known visitors and in her biography *Cocktails and Laughter*, Loelia Duchess of Westminster wrote, “At the beginning of the war, I moved into a charming Georgian house in Surrey, called Send Grove. It suited me perfectly, and I felt the house and I were made for each other”. Cecil Beaton, the photographer, visited her there, and I was told by Bill Milton, the caretaker at Clandon House that the Queen Mother had come to a function there, which was also attended by Loelia. Without notifying the bodyguards, she took the Queen Mother to look at her 'cottage' in Send, causing a temporary panic. By this time, Loelia having found Send Grove too expensive had moved to the Old Vicarage.

There were other royal visitors too. The Duke of Kent (George VI's brother) visited Gordon Stewart at Send Marsh to see his Great Dane kennels. More recently in April 1990, Princess Anne brought her two children to take the Optimist Sailing Course at Papercourt Sailing Club and presented the prizes.

It is always exciting to find references to our villages, whether the writers are famous or not. One such is in the biography *Yet softly tread the Leaves*. by Eliza Redford (nee Davies) who was the wartime health visitor to the area. Once a week the clinic was held in the church room, where dried milk and vitamins were given out. “Winnie (Blakeman) the vicar's housekeeper came back to help clear up and lock the doors, always cheerful, kindly, even gay. Goodness knows her reasons were not apparent. The rector (Rev Thomas) was a bachelor. He wore a grey woollen scarf above, which his pinched face looked out sadly.” Who was, I wonder, the 'well-read' volunteer who locked the baby food away sharp at four? The latecomers waited until the coast was clear because “we wouldn't want to 'urt 'er feelings would we now”. Also, who was the butcher who took a fancy to Eliza and on the day she left ran out from the shop with a bunch of dahlias, the flowers more than half faded?



Gordon Stuart and Duke of Kent

The present exhibition at the museum is “**Visitors to Send and Ripley.**” If there are others of note that you have heard of, let us know. Perhaps we can start our own visitor’s book.

Wealth of History at Send Church **Christine Lavender**

Those were the words used in local newspapers to describe the **Exhibition at Send Church** on the weekend 5th/6th April – and that is just what it was. The central pews had been removed to make way for 12 displays depicting events at the church over the last century. The earliest document was a wedding certificate from 1907 and the earliest photograph showed the wedding of Edith Faithfull to Colenso Smallbone in 1927. The church has, of course, changed little over the century, only the wedding fashions giving a guide to the dates.



The oldest registers, dating from 1653, had been borrowed from Surrey History Centre and made the centrepiece of a fascinating display of artefacts, including the church plate and a beautiful wood carving of the church made in Germany by Werner Dietz. Church registers dating from 1813 were on show, with a steward on hand to help visitors who wished to look up their family history. Attractions also included a slide show giving more history of the building, a detailed tour guide of the interior of the church, and a quiz for the youngsters.

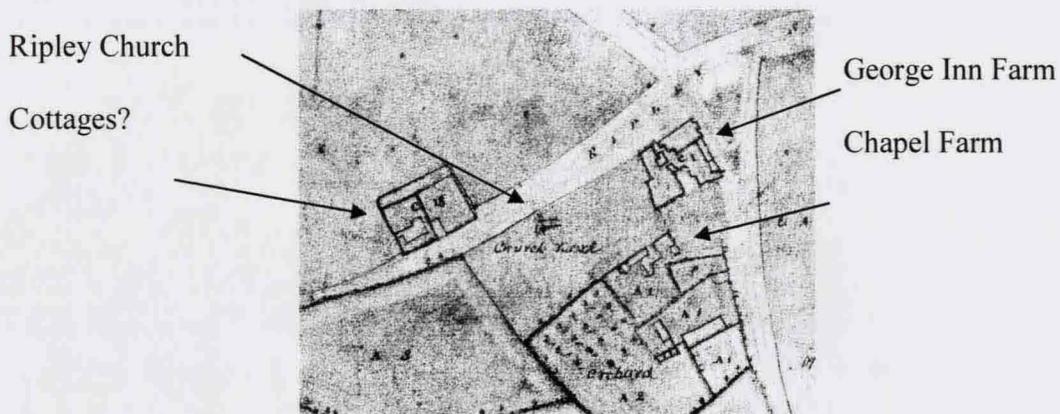
In addition there was a most comprehensive display detailing all the activities, which make this beautiful ancient building a living and breathing church for today. It was a most interesting and entertaining event, but don’t worry if you missed it. The Exhibition will be held again on 13th and 14th September as part of the Heritage weekend.

The photograph shown above was taken by Norman Lavender, on 5th April 2008.

**St. George's Farmhouse & Perseverance Cottages,
High Street, Ripley.
John & Bette Slatford**

In the early days of our Society, we made many visits, particularly to London, in search of records connected with the history of our villages. One important discovery was made in the Map Room at the British Museum where we found and obtained copies of two large estate maps dated 1777 and relating to Onslow property, mostly in Ripley. We were told that these had originally come from a collection, which was part of the papers of King George III but there was no explanation of how these maps came to be with it.

The maps give extensive details of several farms and enclosed land in and around Ripley, which are described in a table listing the properties. Unfortunately, most of the information given in the table is very faded and impossible to read. Also, they only show Ripley properties relevant to the Onslow's holdings. At the time the museum staff attempted to enhance the table using ultra violet light but to little avail. The properties listed included the original George Farm (the present day Tudor House and Cedar House and then in the tenancy of John Lloyd), Chapel Farm, The Talbot Farm and Newark Mill. Clearly indicated on the main map as belonging to George Farm are two buildings (reference C 18), which correspond to the front part of the present day Perseverance Cottages and St George's Farmhouse next to it. However, from other documentary evidence, the present St George's Farmhouse is a later rebuild of a pair of freehold cottages probably around 1815.



A Section from the 1777 Onslow Estate Map

The history of these properties is very much tied up in the fortunes or misfortunes of a man named Robert Whitburn. He was an entrepreneurial brewer who built up a portfolio of local properties through the late 1700s and early 1800s entirely, it seems, on borrowed money. These included The Anchor pub, part of the present day Footbridge House (the former White Hart pub) as well as the subjects of this article. He was eventually declared bankrupt in 1830 but it was not until 1833 that his properties were sold by the Commissioners in Bankruptcy at auction at The Talbot Hotel.

Documents for the conveyance and lease for a year dated 22nd and 23rd January 1836 (SHC Ref: 165/308/1/1 & 2), clearly refer to the present day St George's Farmhouse. They record the purchase at the 1833 auction of two freehold cottages situate at Ripley for £300 by William Lord King, later the first Earl of Lovelace. The conveyance refers to the will of Robert Loveday whose daughter Elizabeth Frances was the wife of the above Robert Whitburn and gives details of a mortgage by Loveday's trustees in 1805 for a Malthouse, Carhouse and Malthouse yard in Ripley.

It goes on to describe further advances by the trustees to Whitburn until he owed almost £5000 and was then bankrupted.

The document then records that Whitburn had *some years since* (after 1812?) built the two messuages described as *lying in Ripley in the tenure of William Stevens and M Bublick bounded on the east by a malthouse and premises sold at the auction to James Bailey, on the north and west by the property of William Lord King and on the south by the London - Portsmouth Turnpike Road*. From this record there is no indication of when Robert Whitburn acquired the malthouse property, which was freehold but it is possible that his father John Whitburn, who was a maltster, may have owned it before handing over to his son.

St George's Farmhouse was first recorded as the George Farm in the 1891 census but by 1903 it had become St George's Farm. In 1841 one part of the house was occupied by Moses Bublick who was described as a maltman – of him more later. The 1843 Tithe recorded the owner as Lovelace with Moses Bublick as the occupier. The 1891 census records Richard Morey as a farmer at the George Farm in 1891 and by 1901 it was in the tenancy of William Hill who came in late 1900 from Pырford. With him then were his wife and ten children, the youngest being Arthur aged six months and born in Pырford. Arthur Hill was to continue as the farmer at St George's Farm after his father died in 1926. The Hills were market gardeners producing vegetables and flowers for the Covent Garden market. Like his father, Arthur Hill also had a very large family said to have been 16 children (although no-one seems to be quite sure!). He lived in the house for the whole of his life but his wife finally left in the late 1970s after which time it was extensively refurbished.

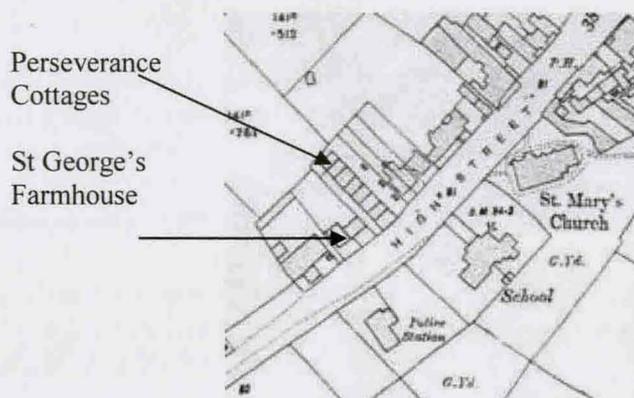
Through most of the 19th and much of the 20th centuries, large areas of land and many properties in Ripley were owned by the Lovelace family through the Ockham Park Estate. In 1958 "By direction of the special executors of the late Baroness Wentworth in respect of the Will of the Second Earl of Lovelace", the whole estate was offered for sale by Knight, Frank & Rutley. The sale catalogue, covering almost 5000 acres of land and many houses and farms, has become an invaluable document for researching various Ripley properties and its people at that time. Arthur Hill was shown in the sale catalogue as the tenant of Lot 8, part of St George's Farm with just over two acres, this being the farmhouse and the land behind which is today Wentworth Close. He paid a yearly rent of £23. A large barn adjacent to the farm was demolished in the late 1970s and is now replaced by the houses - St Anne's Cottage and St James Place. Also listed in the sale catalogue with Arthur Hill as tenant was Lot 13 consisting of 28 acres of land fronting Portsmouth Road next to Georgelands Estate. This extended around Georgelands to further frontage with Newark Lane opposite Homewood Farm. The annual rent was £42. The boundary of this land, as indicated on the present day maps and which was recently sold at auction, corresponds almost exactly with that of six fields shown as part of the (original) George Farm on the 1777 map.



St George's Farmhouse & Perseverance Cottages

St George's Farmhouse as has been shown from the documentary record dates from around 1812 but, if the evidence on the 1777 Onslow map can be relied upon, it may be a rebuild of the earlier building. It is of brick construction with nine inch walls throughout and very little in the way of foundations.

The roof is tiled and hipped at both ends. The walls have been much altered over the years particularly on the east wall facing Perseverance Cottages with evidence of former windows and doorways. On the 1843 Tithe map and on the 1871 25inch OS map it appears that the house was in some way connected to Perseverance Cottages. The roof timbers are to a large extent re-used from earlier buildings – perhaps from the previous building on the same site? Around the top of the outside wall is an oak wall-plate measuring 5 inches x 7.5 inches in section with mortice holes at 21 inch spacing remaining from earlier usage. Most of the rafters are rough cut, secured at the apex with ridge boards and probably contemporary with the brick build but the main trusses are of oak construction, of higher quality and most likely from an earlier building. By the mid 1700s, imported soft wood had become increasingly used for domestic buildings since oak and similar hardwoods were scarce and very expensive. The purlins are also older oak sections, some with mortice holes, and are clasped into the collars of the main trusses. There are no posts or struts between the tie beams and the collars of the main trusses.



Ripley High Street from the 1914 25inch OS Map

Returning to the 1777 Estate Map; the likelihood is that one of the buildings was the present Nos. 1 & 2 of Perseverance Cottages. Perseverance Cottages are clearly of two different builds with Nos. 1 & 2 having a higher tiled roof and Nos. 3 to 7 being slated (No 8 has modern Marley tiles). Internal inspections of the roofs show that while Nos. 1 & 2 have pine framing of high quality with central king posts (a form unusual in this area), the roofs of the later Nos. 3 to 8 have ridge boarded soft wood framing typical of the early 19th C. No 1 originally had a main door in the end wall opening on to the High Street.

Study of the 1804 map of the Inclosure Award, shows that the whole row of the present day Nos. 1 to 8 had been built by that time. However, although the original purpose of the part now Nos. 1 & 2 is not known, the whole row is recorded in the 1843 Tithe Apportionment as a malthouse, hence the significance of Moses Bubrick, the maltman living next door in 1841 but who died in 1845. The Tithe also recorded the owner of the malthouse as James Bailey, who was a maltster from Chertsey, and Thomas LaCoste, also from Chertsey, as the occupier (but not necessarily living there). From study of the census returns from 1841 through to 1901, the occupants of the houses along this part of the High Street cannot be stated with absolute certainty but it does seem that the malthouse was not converted into the present day row of cottages until the 1880s.

This would tie in with the engraved title and 1880 date on the end wall of No.1 facing the High Street. The first time they are named is on the 1901 census where they are shown as Nos. 1 to 8 Perseverance Cottages.

Although this report does not provide any answers to questions about the 18th century origins of these buildings, it has been possible to follow their history through most of the past two centuries from the documentary records that are available.

Sources: 1777 Onslow Estate Map, 1804 Inclosure Award Map, 1843 Tithe Apportionment, 1871 & 1914 25 inch Ordnance Survey Maps, Census Returns 1841 to 1901, Kelly's Directories, The Ockham Park Estate sale catalogue 1958 and the Surrey History Centre.

Footnote about Malt and the Malthouse

John Slatford

The brewing of ale and beer requires just four ingredients: water, hops, yeast and malt. To produce malt, barley grain are first steeped in water to encourage germination and then heated and dried to prevent further growth. The drying would be carried out in the malthouse by spreading the malted grain on raised floors beneath which fires would be used to generate and circulate the necessary hot air. Constant raking of the malted grain was required to ensure even drying and to produce the desired flavours and colours. Thus the skill of the maltster was paramount in controlling the process to achieve the best results. The malt would afterwards be transferred to the brewery and when required would be milled to produce a fine mixture called grist. It is likely that the whole length of the Perseverance Cottages building would have been used with the moist germinated grain being spread on the raised floor at one end to start the drying process and gradually raked towards the other end as the drying progressed.

ON THE LIBRARY SHELF

Mavis Davies

Members may have forgotten or not know that we have books at the Museum (and a few DVDs) which can be borrowed –but please remember to put the details in the relevant loans book.

We thought it might be helpful if we featured one or two in each newsletter

Two new donations are:-

THE HOUSE-A NOVEL by **Teresa Waugh**, which is loosely based on Clandon House, although the body in the lake may not be strictly historical!

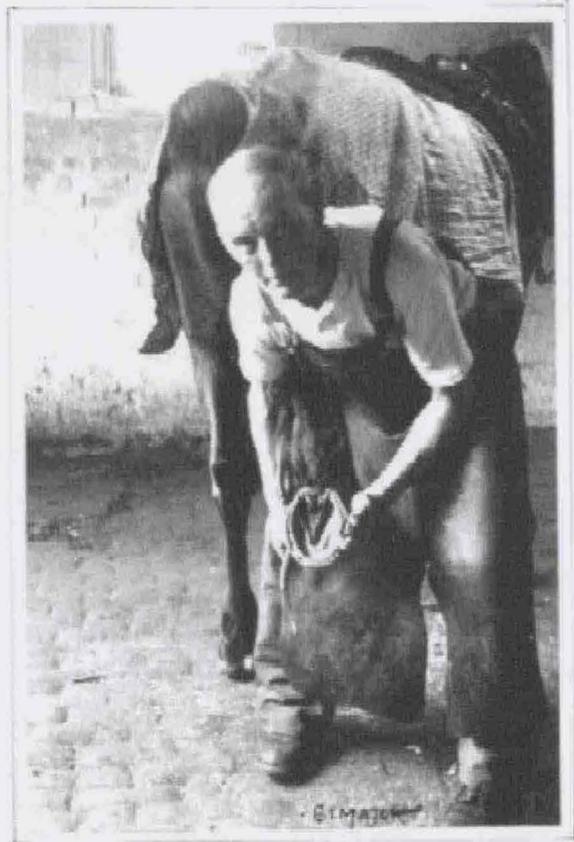
&

ERIC CLAPTON-THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY which has a fascinating section on his early life in Ripley, a great insight into his struggles with addiction and a lot for the serious student of twentieth century Blues music.

A Ripley Blacksmith John Slatford

Through another contact from our website, the Society was recently given a framed photograph of a farrier working in "The Smithy at Ripley, Surrey, 1938". Jane Boylett in Woking who contacted us explained that her father had found it recently amongst a job lot at a country auction in the village of Hatherleigh on the edge of Dartmoor! He didn't win the lot but was later given the photo by the successful bidder.

The photograph also has the name "E T Major" inscribed but with no indication if this was the name of the farrier. Without any other identification, a search has been necessary to try and find out who this man was. The best known Ripley blacksmith in the 1930s was William Heath but he died in 1937. All but one of the several older "Ripleyites" that I asked were unable to suggest a name other than Heath. The odd one was Ted Cooper in Newark Lane who said he was sure that it was Ike Grinstead. However, Ted could say little about him except that he believed he was an ex-army farrier. A check with the 1938 Kelly's Directory confirmed that Isaac Grinstead was the blacksmith in Ripley in that year.



THE SMITHY at RIPLEY, SURREY. 1938.

In Newsletter No 80 (May/June 1988), my wife Bette wrote about the history of the Ripley Smithy. In this article she recorded that, in the 1930s, the then owner of the Smithy property was Mary Dibble, the widow of Alfred Dibble, who had been the owner and landlord of The Anchor.

Bette's article went on to say that in 1937, Mary Dibble let the Smithy for a term of two years to Isaac Grinstead of Guilehill, Ockham. In fact, he stayed until 1945 after which time the blacksmith was Jack Jolley until the Smithy finally closed in the late 1960s.

So who was the man in the photograph? Isaac Grinstead was a farrier and was at the Ripley Smithy in 1938 but was E T Major another farrier working for him?

The Mansell Family – a Continuation

Andy Jones

Members may recall my article in Journal 194 about the descendants of James Mansell, the Ripley Postmaster in the mid to late 1800s. On reading the article through later, I was inspired to check my research and was surprised to discover other family members to add to the family tree.

First, I found a possible brother to James Mansell born 1776 (the Postmaster's father), namely Edward Mansell who was born in 1771 in Surrey. He is on the 1841 census with James and Mary, all living in Albury.

Next, I found on the 1851 census that James and Mary's daughter, Mary (the Postmaster's sister) had married a William Lee who had been born about 1802 in Woking. They had married about 1847 and had two children, Mary Ann born 1848 and Charles John Lee born 1850 in Woking. In 1872 Mary Ann Lee married a William Thomas Knight born in Womersley about 1850. They had six children, who were 1) Frances Mary born 1874 in Womersley, 2) Alice Ada born 1876 in Ripley, 3) Catherine 1882, 4) Edith 1887 5) Alfred 1889, and 6) Gertrude M 1891. The last four were all born in Hampstead. Nothing more is known of Charles John Lee, their father, at this time.

I then found a George Mansell born 1840 in Woking, the second son of Mary Lee's brother James and Maria Mansell. Their younger son Jessie and his wife Emily had eight children and not four as stated in the previous article. The extra four were Arthur 1883, Albert 1885, Jay 1887, and Horace 1890. All were born in Woking. On the 1891 census the family was living at Portsea near Portsmouth and Jessie was listed as a post office clerk.

I also found the family tree of Emily Mears (wife of Jessie Mansell) and her sister Esther Mears who was listed as post office assistant to Jessie Mansell in Woking on the 1881 census. This family tree and a revised tree of the Mansell family have been forwarded to Ronald John Mansell and to Bette & John Slatford, of the SRHS Documentary Group.

Bruce Wyllie

Les Bowerman

On February 11th, Bruce Wyllie died aged 85. His father was the founder in 1933 of the Ripley furniture and clothing shop, Wyllie & Mar. A substantial obituary appeared in *The Daily Telegraph* of 21st April and that is the source of information for these notes. Born in Canada, Bruce when aged 8 drove himself to school in a sledge pulled by his dog. It was when his family came back to Britain in 1933 that the shop in Ripley was opened.

As a young man Bruce was a cricketer of some ability and a marksman, the latter hobby being useful when he joined Bomber Command during World War 2. He became a rear-gunner in Lancaster aircraft, his first operation being the famous Dresden Raid.

After the war Bruce returned to the business, outside of which his interests included shooting, skiing, gold, yachting and driving.

His wife, Alex, predeceased him by a year. There were three sons and a daughter.

A Mesolithic site at Send

Bob Stonard - May 2008

During my school years in the 50's I attended Send Primary and then St Bedes C of E. One of my many interests at that time was archery and the history of the bow and arrow. It was at this time a school friend playing ducks and drakes on the pond opposite the Lancaster Hall found the most beautiful Bronze Age barbed and tanged flint arrowhead. This really did it for me; the search was on! Having been an ardent fossil collector I knew that Send and the gravel pits was an ideal place to search for them.

Unfortunately, Send wasn't blessed with very much agriculture, mainly small market gardens or sand and gravel pits. Luckily, permission was granted from Jim and Flossie Oliver to walk a few fields above and around the farm. It was after a few fruitless trips that I at last observed a scatter of flints in a field immediately to the north of Send church. Subsequent fieldwork on the highest point of the field close to the edge of the river bluff revealed a dense concentration of flints. Because of crops of corn and barley, only a limited amount of time per year was allowed for searching.

Albeit, it wasn't to last. The fields were earmarked for sand and gravel extraction and the searches came to an end. Bulldozers arrived and the topsoil was scraped and pushed up around the edge of the field. With the odd visit over the years the heaped soil still gave up more flints, thanks due to the badger, fox and rabbit population living in the banks. Eventually, the site was worked out and it was time to put it back as it was. Back filling went on for a long time and I couldn't wait for the day when they would spread the topsoil back over the field. That day came and having asked for permission I was again able to search and whilst the prehistoric features had long since gone, the flints survived.

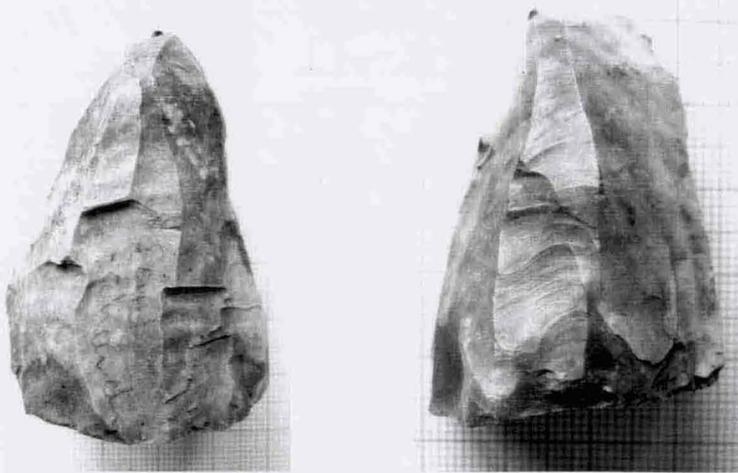
The Settlement

The settlement is situated in a commanding position about 50 metres above what is now the river level, on a promontory bluff of low terrace gravels formed by the River Wey. Good views are attained towards the river and Merrow downs. The variety of geological features in the immediate vicinity must have provided a hunter-gatherer community with good supplies of raw materials, in the form of various plant life suited to sand, silt or clay and gravel from the terrace was immediately to hand for flint working. The proximity of the river, which now flows about 400 metres from the site, assured plentiful supplies of fish, waterfowl, eggs and game. The Mesolithic settlement or 'flaking floors' in Surrey seem to continue the trend known elsewhere, and being located on higher land overlooking rivers or wetlands, are based primarily on free draining sands and gravel

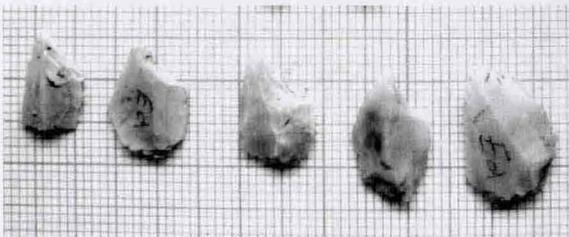
The Flints

The bulk of the raw materials for flint knapping was almost certainly taken from the gravel terraces as indicated by the weathered and stained cortex, old thermal fractures and the great variety of colours and textures of the struck pieces. The patina varies from honeycomb, green/blue to opaque white. But the majority of flakes are only incipiently affected. This differential patination cannot be used as a guide to difference in age as it is clear that different forms of flint develop a patina at varying rates. Quality flint would have been sourced from the chalk on Merrow Downs. The bulk of the material consisting of the usual waste flakes and cores and the remainder included scrapers, blades, microliths and many pieces exhibiting retouch. They represent most stages in the core reduction sequence and were the product of a careful and systematic reduction strategy based on the creation, and preparation of standardized cores and striking platforms designed to produce regular thin and narrow flakes and blades. This technique of flint working is usually considered to predate the later Neolithic period.

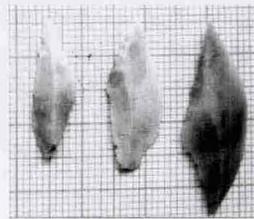
It is not safe to say that all these pieces belong to the Mesolithic era because of possible later admixture but the following artifacts of definite Mesolithic association can however, be noted.



Typical cores - size approx 10 cm high



Microburins size approx 3 cms high



Microliths 2 – 4 cms high

Quantity of items found

Cores – 150

Microliths - 18

Microburins - 6

Saw - 1

Flakes and blades - over 2000

Glossary

Core - A worked flint from which, cutting tools and arrowheads have been obtained.

Microliths – A small notch is made on the edge of a Microblade by means of abrupt retouch and the bulbar end snapped off. What the stone tools tell us is that by the Eighth Millennium BC, people lived by hunting with bow and arrow tipped with these tiny carefully shaped points.

Microburins – Waste products from the production of Microliths.

Mesolithic- Middle stone age - (9000 – 4000BC)

Neolithic – later stone age

Patina – a surface film or coating.

My sincere thanks to my good neighbour, Roy Rose, for the photographs.

Artefacts acquired by SRHS 2007
Recorded by Les Bowerman

A494	Electricity meter card ex 29 Georgelands (WESC)	01.07	?????	Mus display
A495	Bound vol. Ryde House School Mag 1908	01.07	Chris & Bill Knight	Ref Lib
A496	9 bottles (inc 2 Stansfields earth'ware, 1 ditto narrow glass Ripley & G'fd, 1 Savage & Son, Walton-o-Th) ex garden of St George's farmhouse	01.07	£20 ex funds from B&JS	Meth
A497	Motor Fuel ration book	01.06	John Slatford	Meth
A498	Framed pic Ockham Park ex Brayleys (1848)	01.07	Sheila Brown	LB
A499	Framed copy photo Send Cricket Club 1898	07.06	Arthur Andrews	Meth
A500	Cardboard Ashley Giles beer crate	02.07	Clare McCann	Meth
A501	Framed C E Shaw w/colour of The Anchor, Ripley	02.07	£130+£37	Meth
A502	Framed photo-copy of ditto	02.07	£35	Mus
A503a) & b)	Bully beef can openers	03.07	Jennie Mackenzie	Meth
A504	Heart urchin fossil (found Send Close c1972)	03.07	Sykes, 18 GHN via AJ	Mus
A505	Sunday School badge (VR Jubilee 1887)	03.07	Sykes, 18 GHN via AJ	Mus
A506	Send Newsletters 1980-2006	03.07	Sylvia Wintridge	B'binder
A507	Send Residents' Assn minutes, a/c books, etc	03.07	Sylvia Wintridge	Meth
A508	Send Social Council Autumn Fair prog 1967	03.07	Sylvia Wintridge	LB for Meth
A509	Ripley WI Minute book 4.11.86-1.10.91	03.07	Rita Avery Exors	LB for Meth
A510	Wrought iron gates ex Tudor Hse (George Inn)	03.07	via Andy Jones	LB garden
A511	Silver 3d coin	03.07	Jackie Strange	Meth
A512	Pre-decimal coins	04.07	J Cornell via AJ	Meth
A513	Bottles from garden of Rio Café	04.07	John Cornell	LB
A514	Bottles from Avonmor, Portsmouth Rd	04.07	Andy Jones	LB
A515	Bottles found on Ripley Green behind public WCs	04.07	Andy Jones	LB
A516	Fossil & Ironstone/sandstone from Ripley Green Found when fence posts being replaced	05.07	Andy Jones	LB
A517	Glass bottle from garden of Fairmile House, Ripley	05.07	Andy Jones	LB
A518	Framed photo "Smithy @ Ripley, 1938"	06.07	Mrs Boylett	LB
A519	Citroen Cert awarded to AMPorter 1968	06.07	David Porter	LB
A520	2 x milk token booklets	07.07	Pam Ellisson	LB
A521	White Hart Ct Opening booklet 31.3.79	07.07	???	LB
A522	White Hart Ct Day Centre "Info for Users" ?1991	07.07	???	LB
A523	Local Business Directory Sheet A5 size 1975-78?	07.07	???	LB
A524	Books & papers ex Send PC 1894-1978	08.07	John Aldridge	LB
A525a	Framed pen & ink drawing of White Hart Ct	08.07	Rosemary Wallis	LB
A525b	White Hart Ct Day Centre pro re plaque unveiling 1991 ex Sendholme	08.07	Rosemary Wallis	LB
A526	Ph/copy Ch'wardens a/cs, etc 1869-1927	08.07	Anette Marsden	LB
A527	Plate of Send Church (Déco Art) ?1990s	08.07	Andy Jones (loan)	LB
A528	5 x A4 sheets re Women's Institute in WW2	08.07	Sheila Brown	LB
A529	2 mounted Dendrochronology cores from Vintage Cottage, Rose Lane, Ripley	09.07	Andy Moir	LB
A530	J Gibbs Ltd cast iron name plate for vehicle,etc	10.07	Peter Croucher	LB
A531	Pencil sketch (framed) of Triggs Lock by Peter Symonds	10.07	Andy Jones (loan)	LB
A532	Stansfield (Ripley & Guildford) glass bottle	10.07	Andy Jones (loan)	LB
A533	Folded card "History " of Send church (undated)	10.07	Andy Jones	LB
A534	Xmas card with pen & ink drawing of exterior of Send church by D H Somerfield (of Send)	10.07	Andy Jones	LB
A535	Xmas card pen & ink drawing of interior of Send church by D H Somerfield (of Send)	10.07	Andy Jones	LB

A536	1982 plan of Church Row, Ripley	10.07	Andy Jones	LB
A537	Send Parish magazine 11.68 (local parts already in bound volume in refce library)	10.07	Andy Jones	LB
A538	Notebook of photos of Send church 1954 outing to Switzerland	10.07	Andy Jones	LB
A539	6 prs Blacksmiths long-handled tongs (? Ex Send Forge)	12.07	Anette Marsden (Oliver)	LB
A540	20 Horseshoes found on Broadmead by J Oliver showing history from mediaeval to modern	12.07	Anette Marsden (Oliver)	LB
A541	Box of loose ditto	12.07	Anette Marsden (Oliver)	LB
A542	Shire Album 19 "Old Horseshoes" & 2 lists describing the shoes on display board (A540)	12.07	Anette Marsden (Oliver)	LB
A543	2 files of papers re the Broadmead ex J Oliver	12.07	Anette Marsden	LB
A544	Baby's WW2 gas mask	01.08	Pat Clack	LB
A545	Send Parish magazine 6.36 (local parts already in bound volume in refce library)	01.08	??? at SRHS film evening	LB

Boughton Hall –A link with steam.

David Porter

The year 2007 marked the 40th anniversary of the end of steam-powered engines on the Southern Region of British Railways (BR). This year, 2008, sees the anniversary for the total demise of steam power on the entire railway system in the British Isles except for the engines mostly operated by enthusiasts on private lines.

Back in the summer of 1967 the last steam hauled service bound for Woking, left London, Waterloo station, behind locomotive number 35023, one of the thirty strong Merchant Navy class engines built at Eastleigh, Southampton between 1941 and 1949.

The engines were built in three batches of ten and those built prior to Nationalisation in 1948 carried Southern Railway numbers. The ninth locomotive of the first batch built circa 1941/2, initially carried the number 21C9, which was changed after 1948 to 35009. The engine carried the name Shaw Savill.

The powerful Merchant Navy class carried the maximum railway power classification of 8P (class 8 passenger i.e. not freight or mixed traffic) and all were named after shipping companies, which used ports on the Southern Railway system.

In the SRHS Newsletter 134 p10, Ken French records a Mrs Shaw in residence at Boughton Hall, Send, in 1933. Mrs Shaw being a widowed member of the Shaw/Savill Company.

Over the past 40 years there have been many locomotives rescued from the South Wales scrap-yard at Barry and it is pleasing to record that 35009 is still with us, however at the time of writing it is still in a dismantled state in the north of England pending a decision to restore it. Prior to its current state the engine had been overhauled and rebuilt at Eastleigh in March 1957 with its sister locomotive 35017 – Belgian Marine. In fact all thirty engines were rebuilt between 1956 and 1957 following an axle fracture at high speed in 1953 on engine 35020.

In spite of the attempt to reduce the weight of the locomotive during the rebuilding programme these engines still tipped the scales at a hefty 97 tons, 140 tons including the coal tender.

Consequently due to the weight restrictions on the Portsmouth line they were not used around the Guildford area. Their entire working lives were spent on the lines between Waterloo, Bournemouth, Salisbury, and Exeter. Today, only a few private railways can accommodate such heavy engines namely the Mid Hants Railway and the Great Central Railway.

Thankfully engines 35005 Canadian Pacific, 35027 Port Line and 35028 Clan Line have all been seen on the main line through Woking hauling 'Steam Specials' in more recent times, albeit at reduced speed; almost half the class having survived. However, the sight of Shaw Savill running close to 100 mph at the head of the named 'Royal Wessex' or 'Atlantic Coast Express' has passed into railway history.

Ripley Court – Maternity Hospital **Sheila Brown**

Recently a lady came from London on a nostalgic visit to Ripley looking for the address shown on her birth certificate. The address was Ripley Court.

Her mother remembered being taken from a London hospital to the countryside just prior to the birth. The year was 1943 and it was wartime. A few days after she had given birth to her daughter she was returned to her home in London. She had a vague memory of a big house, which she thought might have formerly been the Workhouse. The daughter contacted the Send & Ripley History Society for further information.

John Slatford was able to tell her that Ripley Court was a private school that had been evacuated to Shropshire for the duration of the war, and Westminster Hospital had used the premises for a maternity hospital so that babies could be born in a relatively safe environment.

She made a second visit with a friend a few weeks later and they were standing outside Ripley Court when the Headmaster's wife came out and invited them in. They were given a welcome cup of tea and then taken on a tour of the house.

Not much is known about what happened at Ripley Court during the war years although there are a few entries in the baptism records for Ripley. Possibly the present day Chelsea and Westminster Hospital have records of those wartime babies born in the countryside.

There is a moral to this story. Anyone who has an unusual address on their birth certificate should bear in mind that many large houses, and even Stately Homes, were requisitioned in wartime for use as hospitals or convalescent homes. Often there is a plaque proudly displayed on the wall by the main door to this effect.

The Life and Times of King George VI **Sheila Brown**

I have in my possession a copy of the above book, which was given as a prize to a pupil at Send C of E Primary School in 1952. I would be happy to return this to its original owner or a family member. The book is inscribed in Miss Perrin's hand and I reproduce a photocopy of this.

Send C. of E. Primary School.

Mr. & Mrs. Grantham's Prize

for Reading Aloud.

Presented to

Maureen Johnson.

July 1952.

From The Daily Mail, 26th February, 1898

Extracted By Bette Slatford

Cyclist's Antiquities.

Secret Chamber Discovered at Ripley

There has for some time been a growing feeling in cycling circles that something ought to be done to make Ripley worth cycling to.

The little village is conveniently situated twenty-one milestones out on the Portsmouth road, just a handy distance for the half-holiday spins of civilised cyclists who bike for pleasure. Twenty-one miles and home is a respectable distance. If Ripley had been only 18 miles from Hyde Park Corner the cyclists would have disdained it. Eighteen miles is not quite enough to talk about. But 21 miles out and 21 miles home make, as every cyclist knows, the desirable total of "getting on for 50 Miles". So cyclists have been going in procession to Ripley.

But cycling for cycling's sake, or even for the liver's sake, does not satisfy the minds of a practical and utilitarian people. There might, it is felt, be something to see or do at Ripley, to give the attraction of **A Purpose for the journey**

That need has now been supplied. The Talbot Hotel now has recently changed hands and the new landlord, a gentleman who has the experience of hotel management in the progressive north, has thrown himself into the development of Ripley with energy and enterprise. The result is the discovery, in the old-fashioned jumble house, of a secret door, a concealed passage and several Royalist hiding places.

What could be more fortunate or more appreciated? Cyclists love old-fashioned things, curios, old wainscotting, gables, oak chests, rooms in which Queen Elizabeth slept, anything of easy antiquarian interest. And Ripley is the very spot for antiquarian discoveries. The nearest railway station is miles away. The village with its wide street, its tiled cottages, its diamond paned lattice windows, is entitled to antiquarian discoveries. If its licensed houses had in the past been conducted with **Any Degree of Enterprise** it would long ago have had a ghost or two.

A 'Daily Mail' representative went to Ripley yesterday to look at the Talbot discoveries. It was all, true enough. In a bedroom on the top floor there is a projection from the wall. The new landlord has been in the house for two months and, as far as he knows, from time immemorial this projection has always been believed to be the flue from the big old-fashioned fireplaces below but in reality it is a door. The cutting of the wallpaper has revealed the fact. The door being opened discloses a way of clambering up to a little trap door leading to the roof, and on the roof among the chimneys are several gutters, in which the Royalists, if they had lain very low, could have hid from the Cromwellian troops.

This is not all. Downstairs, in the very middle of the house, just at the back of the bar, is an unaccountable block of solid masonry as big as a room. The new proprietor **has his suspicions** of a walled-in chamber. What may it contain? Perhaps very old port, perhaps skeletons, perhaps treasure, perhaps even a ghost.

NB. Mrs Ivy Sopp whose grandfather kept the Talbot at one time told us that when she was a child she used to go and play in the Talbot and she said that there was a hidden staircase next to the bar that she and her siblings used to use.

Letters

Street's Dairy

Letter from Mrs Dorothy Jones (daughter of Mr Keene), who lives in Bradenstock, Wilts.

Thank you Doreen (Gribble) for sending me the article by David Porter, Journal 199 p15.

Well! What a surprise. It's a strange feeling to find one's family written about even if the family name was spelt incorrectly. It should be KEENE.

Yes, I remember David Porter and Mr and Mrs Porter. Mrs Porter sometimes helped Mum indoors and Mr Porter always delivered the rent to Gosden Hill Farm on his bicycle.

My parents did not own the freehold of the Mays Corner Dairy but started their retail milk business there in the early 1930s as tenants of the property.

Yes, numbers 58 and 59 Send Barns Lane, were jointly owned by my parents. After both had died, Mother left both properties to my cousin, Mrs Margaret Ashworth née Wooldridge (from Nottinghamshire).

Mr Bob Clarke, I remember, had a head of red hair, although much lighter in colour than my mother's and yes, we employed him. I remember Mr Fred Hillman at Dedmans too.

The 'Land Girl' referred to is my cousin, Margaret. She was too young to be in the Land Army but lived and worked for us at Hydlands Farm since her Mother, my Mother's sister, died, and she went to Guildford High School with me too.

As explained, I did not own numbers 58 and 59. I did not own Bowers Farm, Burpham, but after my father's tenancy, my ex-husband and I took it over as tenants, firstly from the Duke of Sutherland at

Sutton Place and then the American, Mr Paul Getty, of Getty's Oil fame. The Sainsburys details are correct.

No, we did not own Send Marsh Farm, ('Hydelands' to us). We were the tenants of Hall's Aggregates, sand and gravel merchants, but not the original house and barn at the entrance. So after the Foot and Mouth epidemic in 1946, father applied to put the buildings in the centre of the farm and put in a Guernsey Cattle dairy herd, which Margaret was in charge of when she left school. That is when mother asked Mr and Mrs Porter, Snr, if they could house her for a few weeks to eliminate the long bicycle ride to and from Gosden Hill.

Journal Correction

Correction to Michael Morris's "Idyllic Wartime childhood." Journal 199, pages 8 and 9. Member Isla Hunt informs us that Miss Lancaster's chauffeur at Sendholme was Jim Jackman and not Ron Jackman. She should know - she is his daughter.

The closure of White Hart Court



White Hart Court Day Centre closed in 2006 following a substantial decline in the numbers attending despite great efforts to publicise the service locally. The closure of the Day Centre precipitated the closure of the residential sheltered housing on Friday 5th September 2007, and the site is now awaiting plans for its re-development.

Situated behind the British Legion building in Rose Lane White Hart Court was opened in late 1978 and formally opened by the Mayor of Guildford Tyrwhitt-Drake, on 31st March 1979. It consisted of two, two storey wings, linked at ground floor level by a corridor leading to a sitting area. These wings provided accommodation in one bedroom flats (two persons) and bed-sitting rooms (one person). In addition there were four self-contained two-person bungalows.

May Smith a resident since White Hart Court was opened and Rosemary Wallace who became a resident with her husband Tony in 1996 have provided the following accounts of their experiences during their stay.

May Smith:

When White Hart Court opened in late 1978, the first Christmas Party was a huge success. Early in 1979, after the official opening on 31st. March, we organised a Social Club with a committee from tenants. We had coach outings and bingo sessions and also, whist and darts. From money raised at these events we organised a Christmas Party (with the consent of the warden) and this was a great success.

We met fortnightly for a 'high tea' and had raffles. We also had Christmas Fayres and Spring Fayres. We made all kinds of handicraft: cushions, sewing boxes, peg bags, soft toys and, of course, cakes, pastries and jams etc. The funds from these events paid for our Christmas Parties, visits to the pantomime and strawberry and cream teas. We went to pick the strawberries and baked the scones ourselves.

White Hart Court Sheltered Housing was a very happy place and we all got on well together. I lived there from January 1979 until January 2007 and loved it.

Rosemary Wallace:

My husband Tony and I lived at White Hart Court from 1996 to 2007 in one of the four lovely bungalows. We were made very welcome, as were all tenants when they moved in.

When we first moved in there were two live-in wardens to care for tenants, but gradually there were cut backs until eventually we just had a manager who came in for a few hours a day.

We had many activities which we organised ourselves such as coffee mornings and afternoon teas, fish and chip lunches, Christmas and Birthday parties. It was quite a lot of hard work but we thoroughly enjoyed it. We also had quite a few outings, until the last year or so when it became difficult to manage the less able bodied on and off coaches without a manager or warden with us.

White Hart Court was a very happy place and those who went to the Day Centre there had many extra special entertainments. We all got on very well and anyone coming in invariably noticed how happy people were, lots of laughter and chatter.

We were all sorry to be split up, but most of us keep in touch through the Over 60s Club once a month and by letter with those who have moved further away.

We tried hard to fight the closure of White Hart Court, but to no avail, and it sad to think there is nowhere for the elderly and those who need company to move to in this village of Ripley.

It will be missed very much.

The above notes have been compiled from contemporary newspaper reports and a brochure of the Opening Ceremony provided by and donated to SRHS archives by Rosemary Wallace. It seems extraordinary that this new development with all the modern amenities that could be desired should close after just 29 years.

ARTSCAPE 2008

ART COMPETITION

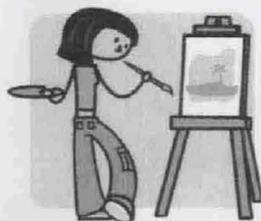
*Sponsored by Send and Ripley History Society,
Ripley Farmers Market and The Ceramic Café*

Open to all who live, work or study in Send and Ripley

ENTRY INFORMATION

- Your work can be in whatever medium you like -drawing, painting, collage, ceramics, tapestry or photographic (Photoshop composition, or manipulated photos are fine) and up to A3 in size.
- **All entries should be inspired by the life or the landscape of SEND and or RIPLEY but do not necessarily have to be representational.**
- Competition entries will be judged in the following four categories:
7 & under, 11 & under, 12-15s,
Over 16 – we hope all you arty adults or keen photographers will enter
- **The closing date for entries is 31st July.**
Entries can be left at The Ceramic Café, Ripley, or the Ripley Museum on Saturday mornings. Entries can also be collected from participating schools by arrangement. (Please ring Helen Harris 01483 223114)
- **The work will be displayed at the Ripley Farmers Market on Ripley Green on September 8th when prizes will be awarded.**

**PLEASE ENSURE YOUR ENTRY HAS
YOUR NAME, AGE GROUP AND CONTACT DETAILS ON THE BACK
- OR ATTACHED IF IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO PUT IT ON THE BACK.**



**PLEASE INCLUDE YOUR ADDRESS IF YOU WOULD LIKE YOUR WORK
RETURNED**

Forthcoming Events

The summer programme of outdoor events and visits is now under way and they have been well attended so far. If you have not yet seen the "Famous Visitors to Send" exhibition in the Museum, try to go soon before the displays are changed. Remember that members can use the library so it is a good opportunity to select your holiday reading. Opening times are Saturday mornings from 10.00 until 12.30pm and for two hours on the third Sunday of the month to coincide with the Farmers Market.

Wednesday 4th June – An all-day outing to historic Henley-on-Thames. This includes a guided tour to look at the old buildings in the main street, a visit to one of the museums and lunch at Greys Court, a National Trust house. Bring your NT membership card if you have one. Please let me have 3 days' notice if you wish to attend this outing. There will be a small charge on the day. Meet at Send Marsh Green at 8.45 am.

Tuesday, 8th July – A walk around Send Marsh Green to look at the old houses. Meet at the Manor House at 7.30pm.

Saturday, 19th August - Come and support the Society's books and bric-a-brac stall at the Ripley Event on Ripley Village Green. Offers of help in manning the stall would be welcomed.

Wednesday, 17th Sept. – "**From the Archives**", a talk by David Rose, Editor of the "Surrey Advertiser". This meeting, and next month's, will be held in the Ripley Village Hall Annexe, starting at 8 o'clock.

Wednesday, 15th October - An illustrated talk about Shalford by Margaret Dierden.

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

A NEW EXHIBITION AT RIPLEY MUSEUM

FEATURING

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Throughout the year
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**Also open on 3rd Sunday of each month,
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Other times for school groups and small
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Contact Les Bowerman on 01483-224876 if
you require further information or wish to
help in the museum.

HISTORY SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS

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

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



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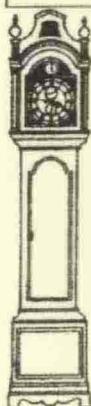


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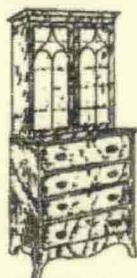
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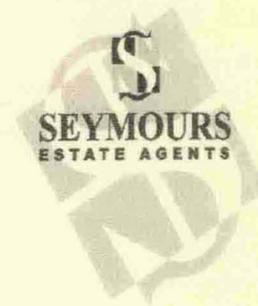
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On Ripley Village Green

2nd Saturday of the month

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www.ripleyfarmersmarket.co.uk



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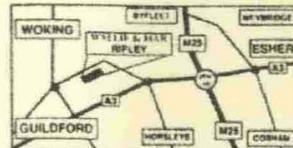
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