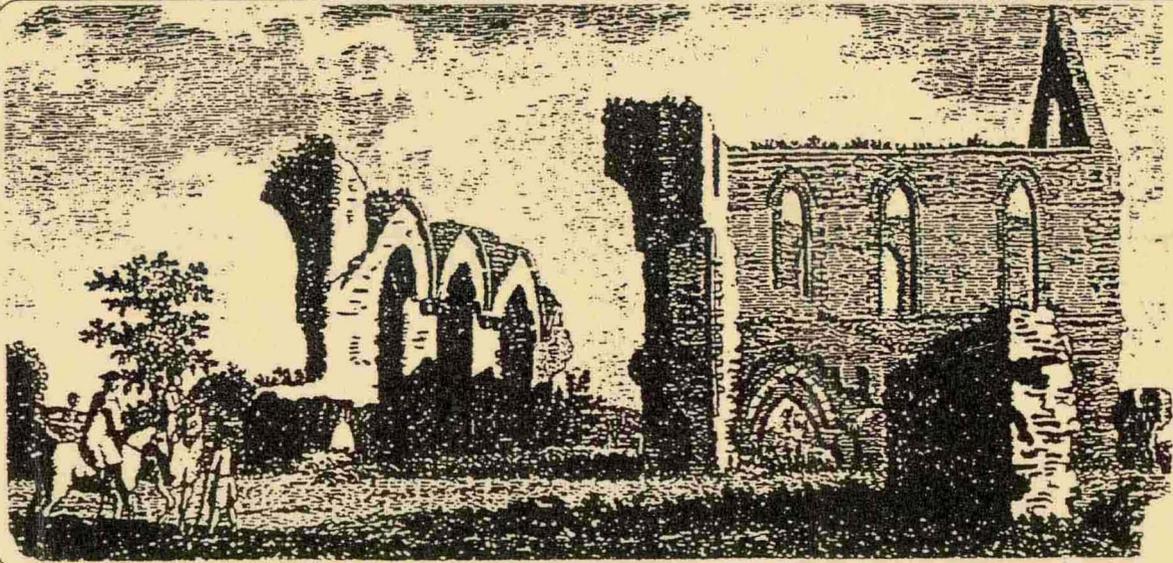


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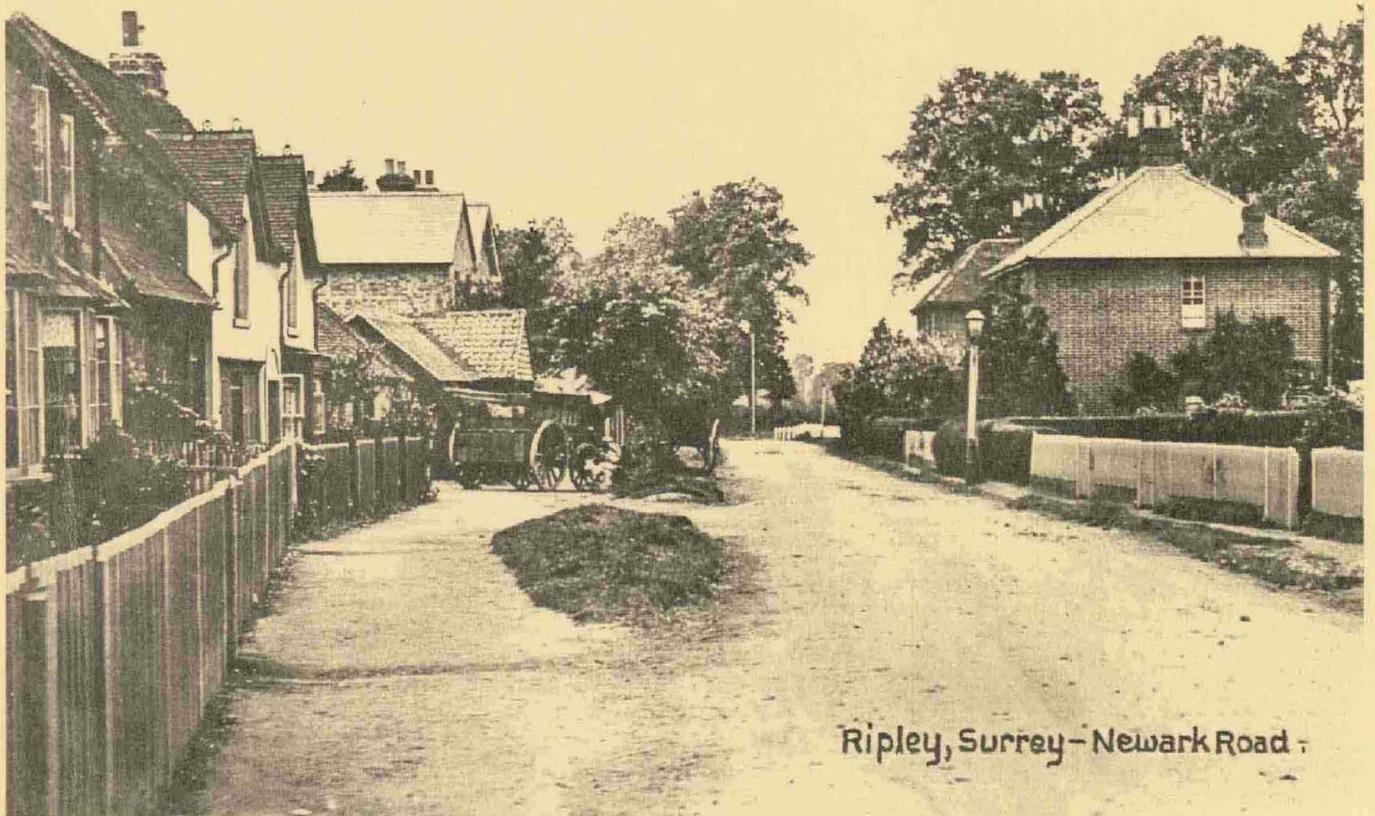
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NEWARK PRIORY

Journal Volume 6 No. 198

Jan/Feb 2008



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Cover photo: Enlarged from postcard view of Newark Lane c1910 showing Stansfield's premises and delivery cart on left. See article on page (2).

Editor's Comment

Producing the first edition of the Journal in a New Year is always a challenge to meet deadlines, since it is compiled a week later than usual due to the Christmas and New Year's holidays. There are changes to advertisers copy, which occur at this time and the Journal must be completed and ready for distribution in just over a week, in this instance by the 3rd week of January. This is to ensure that notices of the AGM can be distributed with the Journal in good time to comply with our constitution.

Once again we are fortunate to be able to feature a number of important articles, which add to our knowledge of the way people lived in times gone by in our villages. From time to time such articles also depict changes, which almost certainly have had an impact on the villages and the inhabitants way of life. A good example is the report by Jane Bartlett on the demise of Stansfields, which follows on this page.

Change of course is inevitable but sometimes change may be forced upon us and that situation is always a cause for concern, an extreme example being when a war is declared. In peacetime democratic processes can be exercised and this is shown in the appeal processes associated with development proposals and planning applications. No doubt the recent proposals put forward by Guildford Borough Council to develop additional residential and commercial sites in Send and Ripley will see that process in full swing.

A reminder to those members who have not yet renewed their subscriptions that they were due on the 1st January and should be paid with the renewal forms, which were sent out with the previous edition of the Journal.

Stansfield Brothers Jane Bartlett

The early postcard view shown on the front page and the modern photograph opposite depict a familiar building in Newark Lane but we are about to lose what has been a landmark building in Newark Lane for over 150 years – Stansfield Brothers, ginger beer manufacturers.

The Census Returns of 1861 give us, in Newark Lane, Arthur Stansfield, soda water maker, helped by his two sons, Arthur and Albert. His son, Arthur, assisted by two brothers, Albert and Abraham, followed him ten years later.



This pattern of the eldest son taking over continued into the 20th century (see also Newsletter 126). Originally Arthur rented the premises, but in May 1890, Albert bought the dwelling house, 35 Newark Lane, shed, factory, stable, outbuildings, cowshed and orchard for £550.

The single storey office building partly shown on the photo on the next page in front of the redbrick factory was built in 1927 and the canopy half way down the yard was added in the 1940s. To the left of the yard is the "Ice House". The thick walls and lack of windows made it cold enough to store the crates of bottles ready for delivery.

Upstairs was the mixing room with the large vats resting on the settling platforms. Older inhabitants remember sugar being delivered to the left hand extension of the house (believed once to be the Chequers Inn) but in later years when nuts, crisps and other sundries were kept there, ten tons in cwt bags of Tate and Lyle sugar had to be stored under a tarpaulin behind the yard canopy. The bags were lifted through the access door to the first floor mixing room. Occasionally bags would burst and sugar would trickle out on to the floor and, sometimes wasps flew out.



The photograph opposite shows the beams are still marbled with sugar staining and in hot weather they still drip to the floor below.

Downstairs was a 20ft long conveyor. Here the returned bottles were washed, moved on to be filled, then capped, on to the labeller, and finally to the person who filled the crates. There was a continuous clacking noise. The neighbours, however, said they were so used to it and they only noticed the sudden silence when it stopped. The crates of bottles ready for delivery were stored outside. Some winters they became so cold that the contents froze and stuck up like ice-lollies topped with a crown cap, and often they exploded showering the warehousemen with glass.

Deliveries were made all over Surrey and into Sussex and Hampshire. Originally it was by horse and cart, then in Model T Fords, and in the eighties they had three flatbed lorries and one much larger van.

By the nineties they had progressed to four covered lorries and one much larger van. There were public complaints about traffic congestion, but when the police were called they commented that they were pleased to see the Newark Lane traffic slowed down. There were about twenty people working there.



There have been various excitements in its history. In 1879 a sanitary inspector's report claimed that the water supply to a soda water manufacturer in Ripley was dangerous because 'it could be affected by the neighbouring churchyard'. In the Surrey Advertiser of 1881, Abraham Stansfield pointed out that they were not the manufactory referred to. It was in fact meant for the rival ginger beer maker in the village, J.O.Savage, who was located between the church and the Anchor.

Though Abraham says that they are in one of the healthiest parts of this salubrious village he does not tell us where his wells were situated. We do know that water used to be stored in the mixing room in tanks made of slate. The slate slabs are still there, but laid down on the floor.

Early in the 20th century, one of the Stansfields, a keen sportsman, spent so much on hiring shoots that he ran up debts of over £500. The bailiffs were due in. However he was lent the money from one of the Cobham pubs he supplied. Perhaps that is why in more recent days, Dick Bosley, acting as a rep (it is said) regularly had a drink in all the local pubs to keep on friendly terms with his customers.

Though we think of it as a ginger beer factory, they also made other carbonated drinks, such as cherryade, cream soda and limeade and various cordials. The recipes were kept secret and Ron Stansfield, assisted by his sister Mrs Nora Bosley, did his mixing by smell and taste. Whilst the factory was engaged in manufacturing "own label" drinks, the outside buildings contained the products of the main brand leaders of the day. This included ranges of soft drinks, beers and ciders from the likes of Shweppes, Coca-Cola, Britvic, Whitbread, Ind Coope, Bulmers and Coates. These were sold to the many pubs, clubs and other retail outlets that were served by Stansfields. In the late eighties when they amalgamated with Pinks of Chichester a range of wines and spirits was added to the stocks. These were kept in a locked wire cage upstairs, which is still there today. After Dick Bosley's death (he had taken over after Ron Stansfield died), Stanfields became a distribution centre for Liquid Assets Co. and then was taken over by Tavern Holdings, who in 1996 finally closed the Ripley branch in favour of their depot in Bedfont.

Ann Haskins, Nora's daughter let the premises in 1996 to Smart Movers for eight years. We got used to seeing Mike Smart's red furniture vans up and down Newark Lane. Now there are plans to pull down the old premises and build houses and offices.

Clayton's butchers shop

Further notes by David Porter regarding Clayton's butchers shop reported in Journal 197.

As stated, the Claytons purchased the butchers and greengrocers shops from Mr and Mrs Cyril Bettsworth who had themselves acquired the shops from Mr and Mrs Hester sometime in the early 1960s. The Claytons closed the greengrocers shop and incorporated this within the butchers shop. The former green-grocers is now a lock-up garage.

The Hesters had built the greengrocers shop sometime in the 1950s following the closure of 'Oldlands' shop next door which is now 'Hands and Jams'. Oldlands were greengrocers and fishmongers. Vegetables were sold on the left of this double fronted shop and fish on the right. I clearly recall the fish scales placed in the centre of the fish counter. I believe Oldlands ceased trading soon after the completion of the new Send Parade in the 1950s, which included a butcher and greengrocers. The butcher was Mr Webb and the greengrocer was Mr English. The former occupied the left hand side of what is now the double fronted McColls store and the latter the Victoria Wine shop.

Initially, the third shop of this row of four was occupied by Forresters the grocers. The second, now the right of McColls was a confectioner and newsagent. Does anyone recall the name of the proprietor? He drove a beige Humber Hawk car.

Note added by Les Bowerman on proof-reading: I believe the Mr Webb referred to by David was Alan Webb, known as "Sonny", who moved to Send Road from his shop on the corner of Kingfield Road and Beaconsfield Road which then became, and was until recently, an off-licence. Whilst he was at Kingfield I worked for Alan Webb from April 1947 to June 1951 delivering meat by carrier cycle on Saturday mornings. The pay started at 6/- (30p), rising to 5/- (75p) by the time I left to commence National Service.

Street's Dairy

Comment by Peter Parvin (via Pat Clack) on David Porters article in Journal 197

The Streets did not own the dairy - they were managers. I believe it was owned by Cow & Gate. The milk floats were horse drawn and the horses were kept in stables at the end of Tice's yard. Mrs Street used to pat up the butter ration in a little room attached to the house, which was also an office. There were also large cold storage cabinets under Tices workshop. The Streets lived in Carlton. Up stairs there was a mahogany loo, which flushed with a pull up handle by the side of the seat. It's strange what you remember but then it was different to an 8 year old. In their sitting room was a Morrison shelter (a large metal table with a sprung frame underneath) and one day when we were sheltering under it Mrs Burns, who lived next door in what was Holly Cottage fell out and we thought it was a bomb that had dropped.

Carlton was a spacious house and probable still is.

Ramblings from Pat Clack

Here are some more 'ramblings' from last month's issue (Journal 198):

The butchers - ex-Claytons - During the War the shop was run by Mr and Mrs Hester, with a greengrocers next door run by Percy Oldland and his wife. During an air-raid one evening, Mrs. Hester knocked on our door covered in blood - we thought she had been hit by shrapnel or something, but in fact she had just tripped in the black-out and the blood was streaming from her nose - Mum brought her in and attended to her. I think Percy Oldland's daughter, Joy, still lives nearby - Burpham, I believe - Jean Turner would know.

The Miltons - Fred and Arthur Milton both delivered to us when they were working for Rust's.

The Great Storm - I must confess that I slept though this! At 7a.m. the next morning my phone rang and it was my son from London! I was a bit out-of-sorts because I don't usually surface until later than that but he said "Are you alright?" and I said "of course - why wouldn't I be?" and he said "have you looked out of the window?" - I did so and saw a lot of trees on Send Hill flattened, I then looked next door where one of the neighbour's trees was also down, but I hadn't heard a thing. I go to bed to sleep!

Street's dairy/Tices Yard - I knew both Mr and Mrs Street (he had flaming red hair!) also their children, Brian and Rita. When they left Send, they moved to Percy Street, Woking (I am still in touch with Peter Parvin, whose parents kept Tyler's, the off-licence, on Mays Corner, and I lunched with him the other day. I have contacted him and am sending you his reply - he is happy for you to use this copy!)

I agree with David that the Tice boys were not the marrying type, but Lionel did "pursue" me when we were both in the RAF. He was stationed at Abingdon, when I was at Compton Bassett, and we both, after weekend leave, had to go from Guildford station and change at Reading. There was always a long wait there and I got fed up with him always catching up with me in the YMCA, so after a while I tried another route into Woking, taking a train to Virginia Water, changing there and on to Reading. What do you know? There was Lionel waiting on the platform for me!

I agree with Ken that **David Porter has a phenomenal memory**, particularly with regard to bus numbers etc. Incidentally, my Dad caught the **Blue Saloon** into Woking every day of his working life - he had a season ticket, which I think was about 7/6 a month, and they always waited for him if he was a little tardy in getting to the bus stop. On a Sunday the drivers would change over outside our house, with about a 20-minute wait, and the drivers would come into our house and have a cup of tea and a slice of Mum's fruit cake. I remember some of their Christian names - Fred, Harry, Bill and there was an inspector called Llewellyn.

Edwardian Costume (part two)

Clare McCann

Continuing the article from Journal 197



Mrs Pinnock as a young lady

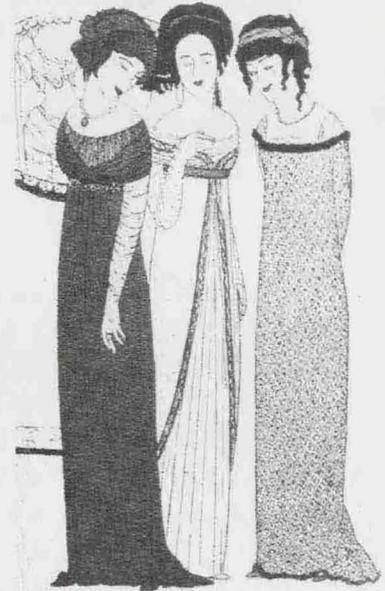


Dresses got narrower but hats got wider

As previously mentioned the sewing machine revolutionized clothing production but it took time. Initially it was men's clothing that started to be mass-produced, as it was more uniform and standardised. Women's clothing, with its fitted bodices, braids and trimmings were too difficult to turn out en mass. However, underwear (often glamorous silk underwear), loose cloaks and capes could be manufactured, as well as clothes at the cheaper end of the market.

The Department Stores, such as Selfridges and Debenham and Freebody, began to come into their own. They initially sold drapery but gradually they had their own workshops making clothes, some of which were partly made and eventually ready to wear.

Towards the end of the Edwardian era, women began to rebel against interminable fittings and the tyranny of fashion. Ready-to-wear items became more available and at more reasonable prices, which played a part in women's emancipation, although ironically at the expense of sweated labour – the women clothing workers. French fashion designer, Paul Poiret, who, in 1908, promoted the 'natural figure' banishing the S shaped corset, led another breakthrough. His designs loosened the waist, which perhaps coincidentally coincided with the rise of the suffragette movement.



Dresses designed by
Poiret

'The connexion between fashion's changes and social changes has never been more emphatic than at the end of the end of the Edwardian era'. For a while hats became even larger but underwear became simpler and straighter as did the Hobble skirt, which despite being restricting, caught on quickly, possibly because it was a style that was easy to make. Pleats and slits were soon added to make it more comfortable.

The shape of clothing was not all that changed – the colours became more vibrant and there was an oriental influence in design. Lady Diana Cooper commented, "There was a general new look in everything in those last years before the war...and a budding freedom of behaviour that was breaking out at the long last end of Victorianism." Even before the war the pace of change was speeding up – high necklines began to give way to round necks and even more dangerously, the V neck, although this was somewhat tempered by the modesty vest. The so called Jazz Age was still some years off but in 1911 the Tango arrived from America followed by the Turkey trot and RagTime and daring young women bobbed their hair and donned the Vamp dress to dance. Fashion was fun!

Notes and quotes from *History of Twentieth Century fashion* by Elizabeth Ewing published by Batsford Books

Edwardian Clothing for the working class

As was mentioned in my article about fashion, the Edwardian period was the beginning of the mass production of clothes and this was particularly true of clothes for working people. It was easier to produce work clothes that were not required to fit perfectly than those for the couture end of the market that were still being made to measure. Most clothing had formerly been made in the home and Gertrude Jekyll in her 1904 book looks nostalgically, and rather patronizingly, back to the country clothing of Victorian times - "the pride of a cottager was to have a really good Sunday bonnet. It was invariable in pattern, of black satin, drawn and corded somewhat in the way of a sun-bonnet...the close-fitting muslin cap showed inside the bonnet...the loss of these white caps is to be sincerely regretted."



Of course hats were still worn by people of all classes for the first half of the twentieth century but working men favoured caps and women's bonnets gave way to hats in a variety of styles.

It was not just the passing of bonnets that Miss Jekyll regretted - "The old carter's smock-frock or round frock, still lingering, is on its way to becoming extinct" Engaged girls apparently used to work a round frock for their future husbands. However these homemade items were becoming a rarity after the turn of the century, although the village bootmaker continued to be important for making working boots, which were given weekly coatings of mutton fat or neatsfoot oil. The old apparently still wrapped their feet in rags in preference to socks! Wellington boots did not appear until the late 1920s, when they gradually replaced leather boots and gaiters or leg ties. Generally women who helped on farms wore long skirts or dresses until the First World War. The war brought many more women onto the land, both as civilians and as The Women's Land Army - these women wore knee breeches and leggings or dungarees.



Gertrude Jekyll's general comments on Edwardian working dress are worth noting - "Now alas, all workpeople, except those who do the hardest outdoor labour, such as navvies, stone-pitmen, and farm labourers, are clothed in a dead-level of shabbiness. The shops are full of cheap suits with the pretence of fashion, which are bought for Sunday wear. They are soon past their best and are then taken into working use, for which they are entirely unfit." Incidentally these suits would have short jackets rather than the long frock coat, which lingered on longer with the leisured classes, and black was still the most common colour for Sunday Best. "Working people", she says, "are tempted by the shops that present their wares in a convenient and superficially attractive way. unfortunately the word 'fashionable' has an attraction that speaks but ill for the good sense of the buyer of the labouring class."

On the wearing of a bridal veil, cheap suits and white gloves to a wedding, she comments "Have these poor people so utterly lost the sense of dignity of their own position that they can derive gratification from the performance of such an absurd burlesque?"

"The ploughman and farm-labourer still wear the capital white slop jacket in summer. They unconsciously regret the knee-breeches of their ancestors, for they strap their cord trousers round below the knee"



“Labouring men had the bread and met they carried for their dinner, in a clean handkerchief, inside the rush dinner-basket. Now it is taken for the most part, in a piece of newspaper, and the piece of paper is thrown away by the side of the road.”



Times were clearly changing as early as 1904 but what she perhaps overlooked was the convenience of being able to buy ready-made clothes and the reduction in the workload for women in the home. However the staff in these new clothing shops and department stores continued to be formally attired – in Selfridges, for example, the male staff wore black suits and the female staff wore black dresses with high necks and long sleeves in serge with black woollen stockings. Black was also the colour for those working in offices, banks and the Civil Service.

In many jobs uniforms would be provided and those in service either wore formal clothes or in wealthier establishments, a household livery. The butler might well wear black knee breeches, stockings a waistcoat, and tailcoat. Other members of the household would also be formally dressed with the exception of the nanny or governess. She would have probably worn a skirt and blouse for the morning and a dress later in the day. She was expected to look after the children's clothes in the same way as the lady's maid looked after the mistress's.



Ockham Park Staff

The advent of the car brought about the weekend visit and if guests did not bring their own servants then footmen and maids had to take care of them in addition to their own duties. Picnics became popular, with employers lounging about in casual dress, waited on by menservants in black suits and bowler hats or housemaids in black frocks with white collar and cuffs, looking decidedly out of place in open country. Whilst the attire of servants by no means changed over night, the war, when so many men from all walks of life joined up, meant that life in the country house was never quite the same.

Notes from *Working Dress* by Diana de Marly published by Batsford 1986
Gertrude Jekyll first published 1904

Thomas Davison's Account Book **John Slatford**

Thomas Davison seems to have been a travelling salesman dealing primarily in all kinds of haberdashery but also in clothing and various food items. He lived in Ripley at least from 1751 when his first child was born there until his death, also in Ripley, in 1776. We do not know where he came from but he was married twice, firstly in 1750, probably in Womersley, to Mary Gains and, after she died in Ripley in 1759, to Elizabeth Sturt in Alford in 1762. With Elizabeth there were two children baptised in Ripley, John in 1762 and Mary in 1764. Elizabeth survived Thomas and she died in Ripley in 1782. In the parish burial register, he is referred to as Mr Davison rather than Thomas Davison suggesting that he was considered a person of some standing in the village.

I learned about the Account Book from Diana Honnor who lives in Devon and is researching her husband's family. They were farmers in Laleham for many generations. She contacted me because she had found that several members of this family had connections with Ripley through much of the 19th century and the early 20th. One of these was Alfred Honnor who lived at The Kilns in Ripley in the Daws household for over 40 years until his death in 1892. He was farm bailiff to Lord Onslow for Papercourt and Highlands farms. After he died, he was succeeded as bailiff of Papercourt for a few years by his nephew Herbert Honnor. In 1901, Herbert was living as a boarder with three elderly spinster sisters named Boreman in the house now Tudor House in the High Street. Some time after 1903, he emigrated to New Zealand.

We discovered another Ripley connection with the marriage in 1846 in Ripley of Jane Stone to Harden Honnor. She was the eldest child of William Stone, a farmer of Cattringhams in Grove Heath (see the Society's book "The Hamlet of Grove Heath"). How Thomas Davison's book came to be with the Honnor archives is not known but it is possible that it was via the Jane Stone connection since it was found among the family documents from Laleham where she went when she married.

The book is leather bound with a metal clip. Inside the front cover is written:

*Thomas Davison att Ripley in Surrey.
Now if this should chance to tine (?) this write (?) will show that itt is mine.
November 26 1757. Ended 1764.*

There follows an index of customer's names with page numbers relating to individual accounts. He seems to have operated within a seven or eight mile radius of Ripley, mostly in Cobham, the Horsleys and Woking but occasionally he was as far away as Thursley and Bentley. Strangely, there is the name of only one Ripley customer, Mr Bowman, and one in Send, Robert Lockwood.

There are over 200 names and where they lived – a transcript of the index is attached to assist anyone searching for missing 18th century ancestors. The accounts describe the various transactions with his customers. The book was one of a series since there are references to previous volumes and to the next (how did it find its way into the Stone/Honnor archives and what could have happened to all the others?). The records appeared to be dealing with account customers rather than cash sales.

Typical examples of the transaction entries are:-

- 10 May 1759. Sold to Matthew Robley (of The Street, Cobham) a cart and harness for £2.2s.0d to be paid by Michaelmas next. Matthew Robley is also recorded as buying mainly cheese and butter in large quantities, typically 38 lbs Gloster, 26 lbs Chester. 34 lbs thinn (?).

- 2 April 1760. Sent an order to John Hardin of Cobham via Mr Chity's wagon for fee of two pence.

- 1 December 1758. For William Speedy (possibly for setting him up as an apprentice or employee):

2 pair shoulder leathers)	
5 end leathers)	
2 newish packsheets)	All £2.2.0
1 poackboard)	(7 Oct. 1759 – rec'd in part: £1.1.0)
1 licence)	

- Mr Thomas Trigg of West Horsley had over 16 lbs of tobacco in a year. When the price jumped from 12 pence to 14 pence per lb, he switched to loose tobacco which was only 13 pence per lb. but he appears to have soon reverted to the packed variety.

- Mr John Daws of East Horsley accrued several year's interest for not paying his bills. The final entry is for £7.12s. 4d. in 1764, the last payment having been in 1758 (some things never change!).

- Mr William Adams, maltman of The Street, Cobham, paid for some of his purchases with sacks of malt, valued at 13s. 4d. per sack.

- Capt. Inchboard (the Hon. Capt. Robert of Park House, Byfleet) received goods via the shepherd's wife, Ed Whopshade, Mr Fathers of Ripley and J Mills.

The goods sold and listed by Thomas Davison were very diverse. While most of the goods have familiar names, there are many, which seem very strange. Fabrics and tailoring materials were sold either by Ells or Yards. The Ell is a now obsolete tailoring measurement no longer used and in England was generally equal to about 45 inches or 1140mm. This was said to be the distance from shoulder to wrist - a very long arm! Examples under Ells and Yards are *Dowlas* (a coarse linen from Brittany) at 12 pence per ell, *Garlix Holen* (a linen cloth from Germany) at 12 pence per ell, *Sprig* (a cheap alternative to real lace) at 13 pence per ell, *Flozing* (a heavy woven coating cloth) at 14 pence per yard,

Under "Made Goods", all manner of clothing and wearing apparel were supplied. Sundries included the various tailoring items such as buckles at 3 pence per pair, buttons at 2 pence per dozen, pins at 10 pence per 1000, threads, tapes, ribbons and laces of all descriptions. Also under "Sundries" were food items including cheese at 3 1/2 pence per lb, sugar at 5 pence per lb, butter at 6 pence per lb, bacon at 5 1/2 pence per lb, mixed teas at 7 shillings & 6 pence per lb (tea in those days was not for your average household!) and *bohea* which was a black China tea of low quality at 6 shillings per lb. Non food items such as snuff at one shilling & sixpence per lb, tobacco at 12 pence per lb and hops also at 12 pence per lb.

Some transcribed lists of many of the tailoring materials, made goods, sundry items and foodstuffs are attached.

It is perhaps surprising that a country-travelling salesman could be established and working so long ago but Thomas Davison was obviously highly organised with a very extensive range of customers. They appear to have been mostly from businesses and large households who would have preferred pay by account rather than cash on demand. Any connection between Thomas and the Honnor family remains a mystery and I would be very pleased to hear from anyone who can explain this. His book remains with Diana Honnor's family archive but I am very grateful to her for telling me about it and providing transcripts of parts of the contents.

Some of the Goods Sold By Thomas Davison

(Present day descriptions in *italic*)

Fabrics by the 'Ell' (approximately 45 inches). Prices are old pence per ell.

Dowlas	12	<i>A coarse linen from Brittany</i>
Garlix Holen	12	<i>A kind of linen from Germany</i>
Sheeting	12	<i>A cotton or flax fabric for bedding</i>
Irish	20	<i>Probably Irish linen</i>
Shearing cloth	10	
Sprig	13	<i>A piece of lace applied to a lace foundation</i>
Hop bagging	10	

Fabrics by the yard. Prices are old pence or shillings and pence per yard

Flozing	14	Wilton	4/0	<i>Carpeting</i>	
Fustin	14	<i>Fustian – fine cotton fabric</i>		Printed linen	20
Stuff	12	<i>Recycled fibres – used for cheap fabrics</i>			
Rusah/Riwah/Rusia		<i>Could be Russia, a coarse Plain Fabric or Russia duck, a fine</i>			
	6.5	<i>bleached linen or Russian serge, a strong thick wool fabric</i>			
Rusia Dyper	9	<i>Diaper fabric (diamond pattern) linen fibre</i>			
Dyper	12	<i>Used for baby's napkins</i>		Clouting dyper	16
Damask	12/0	<i>Woven figured fabric in silk, cotton or wool</i>			
Drab	13	<i>Thick strong dull linen fabric used for smocks</i>			
Buckram	12	<i>Coarse open weave jute or linen fabric stiffened with size for hats</i>			
Wt bays	12	<i>Coarse woven woollen cloth similar to flannel</i>			
Silk camblet	14	<i>Plain or twill wool weave mixed with silk</i>			
Poplin	2/0	<i>Corded fabric with silk warp and worsted weft</i>			
Flanning	12	<i>Thick flannel of some type</i>			
Calico	12	<i>Plain bleached or unbleached cotton cloth</i>			
Chauk	12	<i>Chalk stripes</i>			
Hesins	8	<i>Coarse open weave fabric</i>		Check	12
Herringbone check		<i>Possibly a plain herringbone cloth with a printed check</i>			
	4/0				
Cillimnce/callimnco		<i>Calamenes? A woollen fabric originally made on the continent</i>			
	12	<i>now made in York</i>			
Printed Cotton	2/4			Muslin	5/0
Pink Stuff	1			Purple cotton	2/2
Striped barras	14	<i>Coarse linen fabric</i>			
Cambrick	6/0	<i>A fine white linen fabric</i>		Lace	2/6
Spooted Lawn	4/0				
Chints cotton	3/0	<i>Cotton fabric printed in many colours on a light ground</i>			
Scots cloath	12	<i>Could be a linen fabric woven of nettle fibre</i>			
Fivver or Firret	2	<i>Could be a narrow tape of silk wool or cotton</i>			

Dimity	14	<i>A strong white cotton cloth, striped or figured in the weaving</i>
Blue linen	18	
Long lawn	2/0)	
Flowered lawn	18)	<i>Fine sheer linen or cotton thinner than cambric</i>
Clear lawn	4/0)	
Striped lincey	18	<i>Durable string English cloth in white and blue stripes</i>
Shalleon	18	<i>A light woollen cloth, twill weave, used as lining for coats</i>
Gause	3/0	<i>A thin transparent fabric in silk fibre</i>
Swan skin	22	<i>A tightly woven woollen flannel cloth</i>
Holon filleting	12/piece	<i>A very heavy unbleached tape used in tailoring</i>
Thickset	20	<i>A strong worsted twill weave cloth</i>

Some of the Made Goods

Chints cotton gown	£1.10.0 (Mary Cuzens)	Satin hat & ribbon	5/0
Table cloth	7/6	Waistcoat	5/0
Pair sheets	7/0	Chauk apron	18
Handkerchiefs	16,18	Silk handkerchiefs	3/0
Stockings	18	Ribbed stockings	4/6
Buckskin britches	17/0	Youths hat	3/0
Boys gloves	6	Men's gloves	8
Caroline hat	6/6	Britches	13/0
Scarlet Cardinal (a cloak)	18/0	Black silk Cardinal	25/0
Pr shaped pumps	14	Necklith	2/3
Pr stays	2/4	Pr garters	4
Silk purse	16	Thicksett frock & trimming	29/9
Thicksett waistcoat & trimming	16/6	Mending stays	3/0

Some of the Sundries

Silk laces	6	Thread & buttons	4
Pr buckles	3	Ribbon (yd)	4
Pins (lb)	3/0	Stock tape	11
Dozen buttons	2	Paper of cotkin pins	6.5
Paper midlings	6	Paper striped tape	13
Peace beggars tape	3.5	Worsted yarn (ounces or balls)	2.5, 4
Shirt buttons (dozen)	2	Peace filleting	2/2
1000 corkin pins	10	1000 midlins	12
Milk pans	6	Large wash pan	8
Cheese (lb)	3.5	Sugar (lb)	5
Butter (lb)	6	Bacon (lb)	5.5
Pepper	20	Hair broom	20
Brush	6	Snuff (lb)	1/6
Firkin of best butter	28/0	Hops (lb)	12
Tobacco (lb)	12	Tobacco (loose)	13, 14
Green tea (lb)	2/3	Bohea	6/0 <i>Chinese black tea</i>

A Confidence-Trickster at Ripley 1785

Notes and Transcription by Les Bowerman

The following is a transcription from a photocopy of an original document, believed to be in the archives of the Surrey Quarter Sessions. It was set as an exercise in transcription to students on a course, one of whom gave it to me.

The Examination & information of Thomas Russell who on his Oath deposes that on the seventh of March 1785 he saw Samuel Perry on a stage in the open air at Ripley in the County of Surrey collect money from divers of his Majesties subjects by saying 'Throw up your money ye little rogues. A child of twelve months old may get a prize as well as a grown person. That this informant put a shilling & a Handkerchief upon the stage for which he got a packet of medicines by lot by drawing his handkerchief from under a cloth. Samuel Perry declared there was a timepiece, Buckles, a piece of Linnen or cot. to make a gown to be drawn for Thomas Russell
Richard Pain on his Oath confirms the above testimony & that he has put upon the stage aforesaid one shilling & a leather glove & got a packet of medicines by lot drawn from under a cloth on the stage as above Richard Pain
Sworn before me this
seventh day of March 1785 at Dophem in the County of
Surrey
Shing

Thomas Russell & Richard Pain further on their Oath deposes that James Fuller was on the same stage & collected money from divers people & that he was draged in a Mary Andrews. appeared this seventh day of March 1785 at Ripley aforesaid Thomas
Russell
Richard Pain
Sworn before me
7 March 1785 Shing

The examination and information of Thomas Russell who on his Oath deposes that on the seventh of March 1785 he saw Samuel Perry on a stage in the open air at Ripley in the County of Surrey collect money from divers of his Majesties subjects by saying 'Throw up your money ye little rogues. A child of twelve months old may get a prize as well as a grown person. That this informant put a shilling and a handkerchief up on the stage for which he got a packet of medicines by lot by drawing his handkerchief from under a cloth. Samuel Perry declared there was a timepiece, buckles, a piece of linen or cotton to make a gown to be drawn for. Thomas Russell.

*Richard Pain on his oath confirms the above testimony and that he put upon the stage aforesaid one shilling and a leather glove and got a packet of medicines by lot drawn from under a cloth on the stage as above. Richard Pain, sworn before me this seventh of March 1785 at Ockham in the County of Surrey.
King.**

*Thomas Russell and Richd Pain further on their Oaths depose that James Fuller was on the same stage and collected money from divers people and that he was draped in a Merry Andrews** apparel this seventh day of March, 1785 at Ripley aforesaid.*

*Thomas Russell
Richard Pain*

*Sworn before me
7 March 1895.
King**

*The name King is doubtless the signature of Peter, Lord King, of Ockham Park, before whom the deposition was sworn.

**Wikipedia (and the OED) inform us that a Merry Andrew(s) is a clown or buffoon. I have found it in use in the 20th century in Cycling Magazine for 28th March, 1906, as a nom-de-plume

May Baigent 1919 - 2007

We first met May in 1985 when she visited Send regarding her family history. She became a member of the Society and subsequently wrote a fascinating account of her childhood in Send and Ripley, which was reproduced in Newsletter No 62. She was a niece of Joe Baigent of Hillside Farm who figured prominently in the Society's early days. After working at Sendhurst Grange at the age of 17 she left Send to join the Royal Air Force where she served for 25 years. She lived in retirement in Marlborough in Wiltshire where in her later years, after a serious stroke, she was in a care home. She died peacefully on 21st November.

John Slatford

Florence Turner

Florence ("Peggy") Turner's nephew has informed us that sadly she died on 16th November last. Florence lived at White Hatch, Potters Lane, with her husband the late James R Turner for over 40 years. He joined the History Society in 1975, its first year, and Florence joined shortly after. Although they always took an interest, they were never active members of the Society.

James died in 2002 (obituary at 166/6), after which Florence moved out to Haywards Heath but retained her membership.

Les Bowerman

Ron Hill.

We were sad to hear of the death of Ron Hill who died suddenly on the 25th November aged 90years.

Ron the, youngest of six children, was brought up in 48 Newark Lane (the one-time Workhouse) at that time rented from Mr Shoemith. Soon after the war he helped his parents buy it for £450. He was married by this time and was living in a caravan behind the Three Frogs cafe on the Portsmouth Road. When his father died, he and his late wife Pat moved back to Newark Lane to look after his mother.

Ron's first job was as a mechanic for Bland's garage in the High Street. He drove their coach, which was often hired by schools in the area. For example, he took the girls from Ripley School to their cookery lessons in Cobham. At the weekend he ran outings to Southsea or Bognor for five shillings (25p) return. He converted a Dennis coach into a breakdown van and used it to pick up the damaged cars he later mended. He told me he particularly enjoyed bringing in an AA motorbike and sidecar.

He joined the RAF in 1940 and trained to fill oxygen cylinders for the aircrew. In Benghazi he worked 8hour shifts in a truck fitted with a compressor driven by a Crossley engine. The oxygen was highly compressed into cylinders - a hazardous job and needing much concentration to avoid explosions.

After the war Ron worked as a mechanic in Guildford. On his retirement he continued to live in Ripley, and his vegetable garden with its plastic bottle topped stakes were a colourful feature of Newark Lane.

We extend our sympathy to his son Stephen and family.

Jane Bartlett

Peaseworth Bourne

John Molyneux-Child, Lord of the Manors of Dedswell and Papworth, reminds us that the name of the stream referred to in the Journal, 196, at Page 16, is Peaseworth Bourne.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

We are hoping for a bumper turnout for the first meeting of 2008, so we hope everyone will come to our showing of the Circle 8 film. Fifty members attending and buying a few raffle tickets would finance the hire of the film! All our evening meetings are held in the annexe of Ripley Village Hall at 8 o'clock except for the film evening, which will be in the main hall.

Friday, 25th January: *Tales of Old Guildford*. Another excellent film presented by Terence Patrick of Circle 8. Come and buy your choc-ices!

Wednesday, 20th February: The Annual General Meeting, followed by cheese and wine and short talks by members on their finds and interests.

Wednesday, 19th March: *The History of Woking*, an illustrated talk by Iain Wakeford.

Wednesday, 16th April: *Guildford in 1913*, an illustrated talk by Roger Nicholas.

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

Journal Contributions: Closing date for the next edition is **Friday 7th March. 2008.**



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help in the museum.

HISTORY SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS

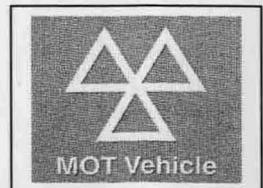
'Ripley & Send Then and Now; The Changing Scene of Surrey Village Life'	(Reprinted 2006)	£10.00
'Guide to The Parish Church of St Mary The Virgin, Send'		£1.25
'Then and Now, A Victorian Walk Around Ripley'	(Reprinted 2004&7)	£4.00
'The Straight Furrow', by Fred Dixon		£1.50
'Ripley and Send – Looking 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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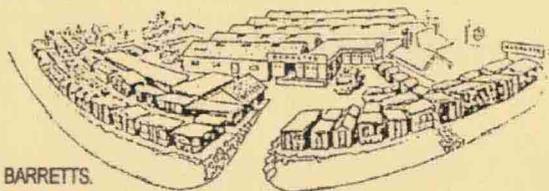
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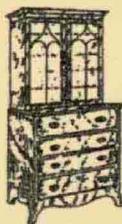
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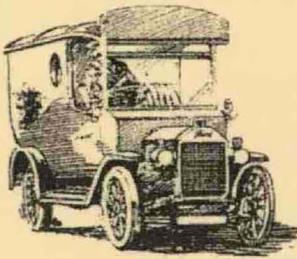
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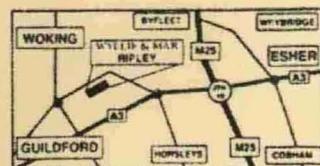
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