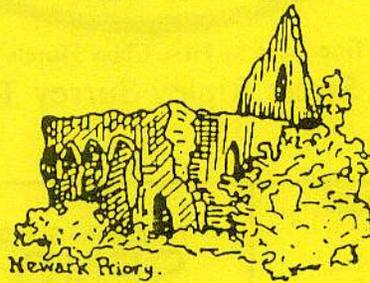
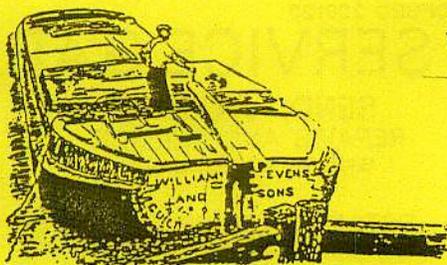
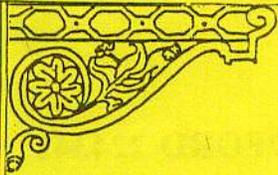
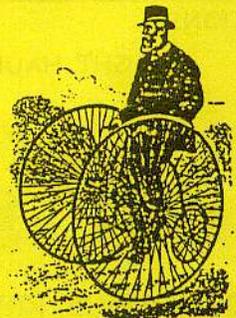


Send & Ripley History Society



Newark Priory.



Newsletter No.85

March/April 1989



A. H. CONISBEE



Suppliers of fine meat to First Class Hotels and Restaurants

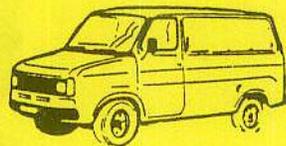
Aberdeen House High Street Ripley Surrey TEL: GUILDFORD 224342

COLLECTIONS

DELIVERIES

LIGHT HAULAGE

B. N. POAT



THE POST OFFICE, RIPLEY
STATIONERY - TOYS

TELEPHONE: GUILDFORD 224688
MOBILE 0860 300531 ANYTIME

Telephone: GUILDFORD 222125

SEND SERVICE GARAGE

SEND, WOKING
REPAIRS AND SERVICE
GARAGE ACCESSORIES

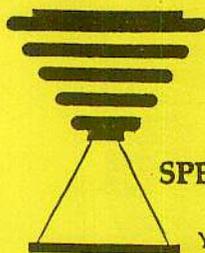
ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS

M.O.T. TESTING
RECOVERY AND ACCIDENT REPAIRS

OADES PLANT

TELEPHONE EGHAM 35555/6

CRABTREE ROAD
THORPE
EGHAM, SURREY
TW20 8RW



KEN BOURNE MSc

PHOTOGRAPHER

Brookwood (04867) 6532

SPECIALIST IN ARCHIVAL COPYING

YOUR ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPHS COPIED
IN BLACK AND WHITE OR SEPIA TONED
PRINTS NEGATIVES OR TRANSPARENCIES

**REGENCY GALLERIES
ANTIQUES AND FIREPLACES**

London House, High Street, Ripley

Guildford 223949

C. & C. AUTOS (RIPLEY)

John Cornell, M.I.V.R.
MOTOR ENGINEERS

**24 HOUR
RECOVERY**



Telephone: Guildford 225003 anytime
Bridge End, High Street, Ripley, Nr. Woking
Surrey GU23 6AX



Send & Ripley History Society

Established 1975 as Send History Society

Registered Charity No. 296326

Chairman: Mr K H Bourne

1 Victoria Cottages, Gole Road, Pirbright (Brookwood 6532)

Secretary: Mr L G Bowerman

The Manor House, Send Marsh Green, Ripley (Guildford 224876)

Treasurer: Mrs P Medlen

Muir House, Brooklyn Road, Woking (Woking 60021)

Newsletter Editor: Dr R L Gale

Tudor House, High Street, Ripley (Guildford 225337)

Typed by Mrs Chris Parker.

Copyright Send & Ripley History Society 1989

Newsletter No 85

March/April 1989

Contents	Page Number
The Comrades, The British Legion and the Old Infant School Part Two (Conclusion), by Jane Bartlett	2
The White Horse Inn, Ripley - An Illustrated Talk by Jane and John Bartlett	3
Woking from 1838 - An Illustrated Talk by Iain Wakeford Notes by Lyn Mileham	5
The Missing Mill on the Wey, by John Molyneux-Child	5
Secretary's Report	8
St Bede's School 50 Years Old	8
1989 AGM	9
Forthcoming Events	10
Society Library - Book List	10

Cover Illustration: A view of Ripley High Street soon after the turn of the century, with the Chemist's shop on the right - the site of The White Horse Inn - subject of an article by Jane and John Bartlett in this edition. The illustration was taken from a postcard kindly provided by Les Bowerman.

THE COMRADES, THE BRITISH LEGION AND THE OLD INFANT SCHOOL

PART TWO (CONCLUSION)

by Jane Bartlett

The school in Rose Lane had been built by a gift of money from Mrs Charles Marshall of Ripley Court in 1861, on land which the Tithe Award shows as a paddock belonging to Ripley Court. It was to be an infant school attached to Ripley National School, which was already too small. The Vicar, the Rev Henry Hooper, was the "school correspondent" and visited the school almost daily. Various ladies of the village were school attendance officers. The school log shows that the staff consisted of a certificated teacher, a pupil teacher and two monitresses; it had an average attendance of 80 children. When the National School was extended by the addition of the "Jubilee Room" in 1898, notice was given to Mrs Laws (Mrs Marshall's niece) that the management wished to end the tenancy of the infant school building. Mrs Gilbert, the head of the infant school, was offered the position of head of the infant department in the main school.

We have a gap of over 20 years before Sir Wilfrid Stokes bought the old school building for the Old Comrades. I have been told that Douglas White, the carrier, who had his coal yard at the back, used the building as a store for his furniture removal business for some of the time.

In May 1921 the Unity Conference was held in the Queen's Hall, London, to discuss joining the country's ex-service organisations into one strong unified body, and here the British Legion was founded by Earl Haig.

Although several Comrades' Clubs still flourish, Ripley, having lost its strongest advocate on the death of Colonel Young in 1920, became a "post" of the British Legion, along with the majority of other ex-service organisations. Its first committee was formed in October 1921 with Charlie Allwork the Chairman, Reg Allwork the Treasurer, and Alf Carter the Secretary.

Events moved too quickly for the paperwork to catch up, and eight years after they changed their title, the executors of Sir Wilfrid Stokes conveyed the property "formerly known as the Old Infant School" to three trustees (Charles Grantham, G C Cleverly and Eric Preston) for the use of the Old Comrades. However, in 1960, G C Cleverly, as the last surviving trustee, gave the trusteeship of the hall over to the British Legion, with ownership resting with the ex-servicemen of the village.



A 1920's outing

There never seems to have been a caretaker's cottage as first mooted, but the neighbouring two cottages, Nut Tree Cottage and Clover Cottage, were given to the Legion in 1946 by Emma Tedder. Part of their gardens was used to form the car park, but the cottages were sold and have been converted into one house.

Features of the old school buildings are still recognisable, but it has been greatly altered. The old turret was taken down, and the porch given by Mr Preston was added in 1931. Its area was more than doubled in size with a rear extension in 1968. One wonders how 80 children ever fitted into the small original building.

A photograph in Part 1, reproduced by kind courtesy of the Royal British Legion, showed the Comrades' football team of 1920-21 taken in front of the Rose Lane building, where many of their parents must surely have posed for their school photograph.

THE WHITE HORSE INN, RIPLEY

AN ILLUSTRATED TALK BY JANE AND JOHN BARTLETT GIVEN AFTER THE 1989 AGM

Behind the pleasant Victorian tile-hung frontage of the chemist's shop and "Little Barn" is a much older dwelling. The first reference we have found to the White Horse Inn was to a freehold owned by John Hind in 1745. The buildings, however, proved, on inspection, to be of much earlier date.

The Western corner of the site (A) has a 15th century three-storey timber-framed building with a crown post. The top storey is jettied and the ground floor sunk in the manner of a town merchant's house of the period, when selling was carried out at pavement level. Alongside it is another framed structure (B), probably of the 16th century. Originally this was a single-storey building of two bays. A smoke bay, 6 feet wide, is built up against the earlier building. This now incorporates a chimney stack, and intricately contrived staircases.

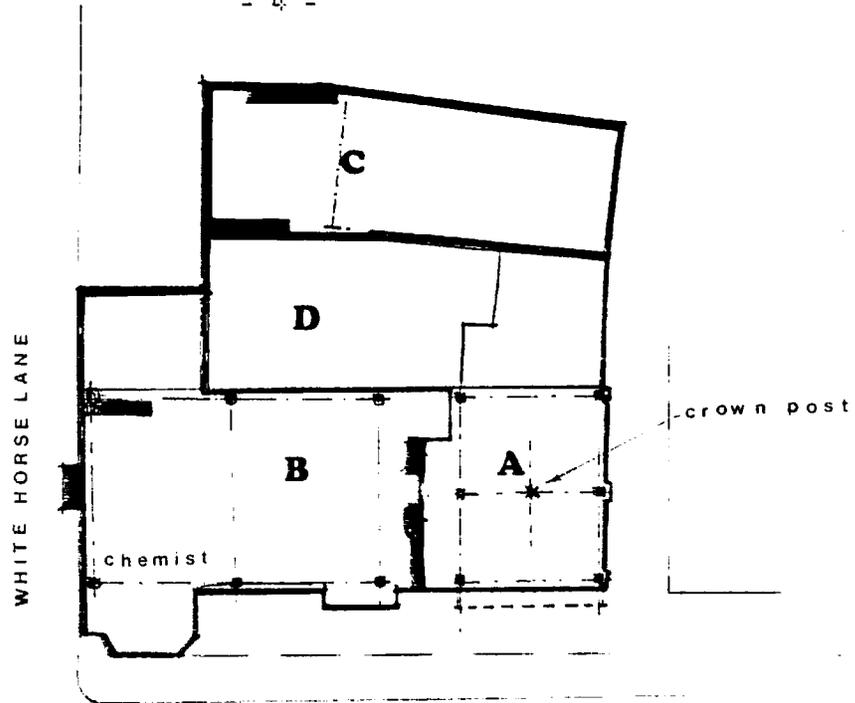
Both these buildings were joined, together with another old building behind them (C) to form the White Horse Inn in the mid 1700s. This rear building seems to have been almost totally rebuilt and extended in the 18th century, probably to provide kitchens and other accommodation for the inn. At that time a yard (D) between the front and rear buildings was roofed over with roughly trimmed tree trunks as beams. This was soon altered to provide additional accommodation on an upper floor, lit by Gothic arched windows of the early 19th century.

The beer cellar still remains with its original ventilated heavy door, its key and its woodcase lock, all in present use. The stone passages, serving hatches and rambling passageways are still evidence of its use as an inn, even after 130 years of other uses.

The Victuallers Recognizances show the White Horse to have been a licensed inn until 1853. The 1861 census shows a police constable was in residence, and in 1871 Edward Redford, the police sergeant, was there. conveniently near to the lock-up at the side of The Gables, on the other side of White Horse Lane. In 1899 "Harry" Allenby, the chemist, set up business, since when the Eastern side has had a chemist's shop for the last 100 years (the Western portion is now a separate residence, as it was before John Hind's time).

One assumes that, being so near the Talbot, it was more of a commercial inn, while the Talbot catered for the mail coach and the gentry. It was of reasonable size and importance, however, because, when Newark Mill was sold in 1795, details were available from the White Horse, and it was recorded as having 11 stables, two gardens and a parcel of land in the Enclosure Award of 1816. The London carrier went twice a week from the White Horse to the Spur Inn, Borough, and to the Rose Inn, Smithfield.

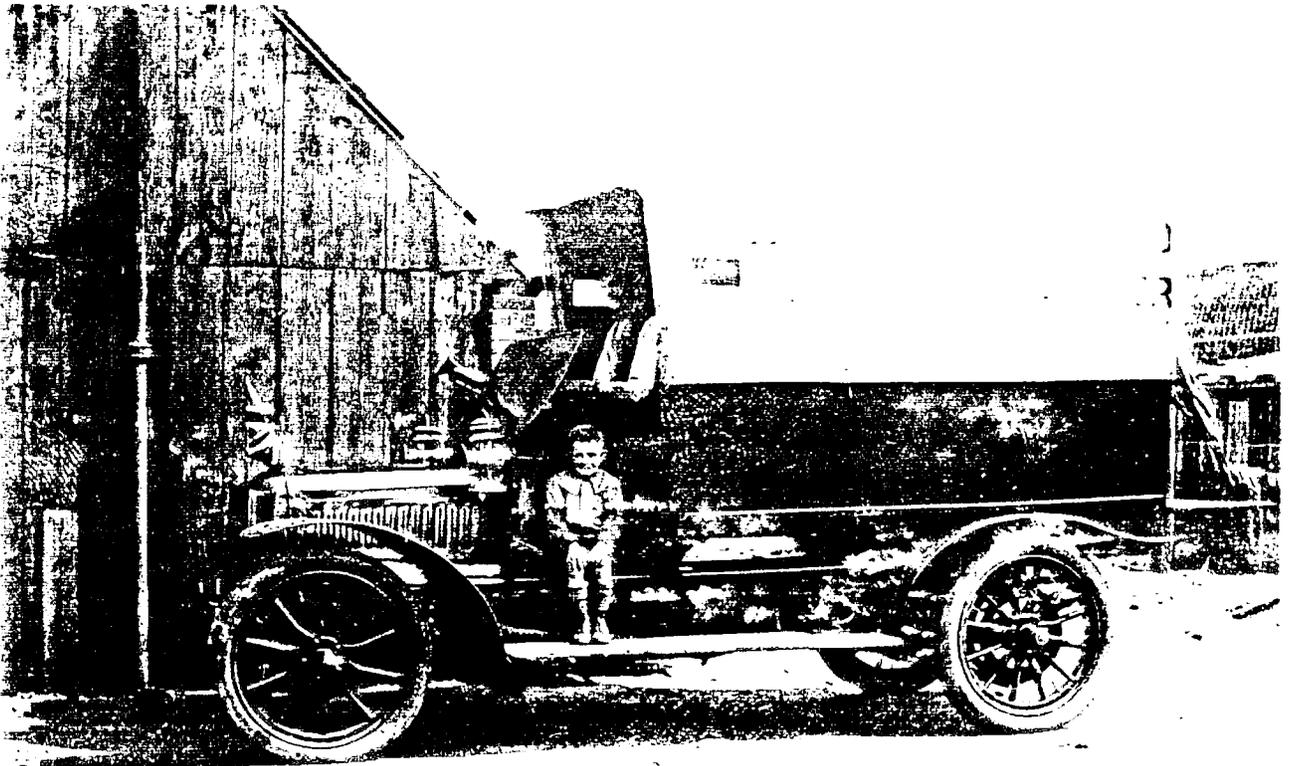
Even after the inn ceased functioning, the carrier's business continued from White Horse Lane. Thomas Farmer who lived in "The Gables" on the opposite side of the lane still went to the Spur Inn from 1903-30, and by 1911 he was going daily instead of twice a week. Many local residents remember his wagons, drawn by paired horses, which he stabled in White Horse Lane. During the First World War, when he brought supplies back from London every night, Lady Lovelace organised a subscription to help him buy a van, with heavy chain drive and solid tyres. It was from this, when going through Kingston at night, at the regulation 10 mph, that Lady Lovelace's laundry was stolen from the back.



RIPLEY HIGH STREET
(portsmouth road)

Both The Gables and the White Horse Inn had always had farren rights on the Green, and in the 1920s cows were led from their stalls in White Horse Lane across the main road to the Green - a pleasing continuation of tradition from Ripley's earliest days.

We are very grateful to the owners of "The Barn" and "Little Barn" for allowing us to explore their property.



WOKING FROM 1838

AN ILLUSTRATED TALK BY IAIN WAKEFORD

Notes by Lyn Mileham —

In 1838 the first section of The London and Southampton Railway was opened from its London terminus at Nine Elms to a station named Woking Common. This was where the railway crossed the Guildford to Chertsey road on the open heathland some two miles from the village of Woking. The road was diverted, passing under the railway at the Victoria Arch, where the roadway was originally only 15 feet wide.

The first building to be constructed was The Railway Hotel (now The Sovereigns), to cater for passengers arriving by stage coach from North-West Surrey and the surrounding districts, who wished to travel on by rail to London.

Gradually the new town developed, mainly to the North of the railway, and became Woking, while the original village came to be known as Old Woking. Houses and shops were built adjacent to the station in the High Street, the Broadway and Chertsey Road, together with the Albion Hotel and The Red House public house. The London Necropolis Company, as part of a grandiose scheme to develop burial grounds to serve the London area, had originally bought large areas of land in the vicinity, and, having established Brookwood Cemetery, they began to sell off plots for building where the demand for housing was now growing near the station. In due course churches and chapels were built, one of the latter becoming the public library in later years.

The town became an Urban District and the Council Offices were at the corner of the Broadway and Chertsey Road. Shortly after the Council had decided not to buy a modern fire engine for the town, their offices were severely damaged by fire, this reversing their decision on the new fire engine. Later the Council moved to new offices in Commercial Road.

Over the years the town expanded on both sides of the railway, and amenities were improved, with the provision of an electricity generating station, main sewerage, and the making up of roads, many having been little more than muddy tracks full of ruts from passing vehicles.

Iain noted the early connections of the town with Islam, with the establishment of the Oriental Institute by Leitner over 100 years ago and, as a result, the building of Britain's first Mosque in 1889. The Oriental Institute had converted the buildings occupied by The Royal Dramatic College, opened in 1865 and intended to be a school for the dramatic arts, but eventually becoming a home for retired actors and actresses.

The Inkerman Barracks, now a housing estate, had been set up on the site of the Woking Invalid Convict Prison built in 1859. The Surrey County Pauper Lunatic Asylum, now Brookwood Hospital, was opened in 1866 on 150 acres of land purchased from the Necropolis Company for just over £10,000. Britain's first crematorium was built in Woking in 1878 at St Johns, but not actually used until 1884, since the law regarding cremation was at that time still unclear.

Woking continues to develop rapidly to this day, although, as Iain remarked, not always with the approval of its residents. Change seems to be an unending quest to find the right formula, which, however, always remains elusive.

The Society is most grateful to Iain Wakeford, of Mayford and Woking District History Society, for an interesting and entertaining account of one of the county's principal urban areas, which only came into existence 100 years ago.

THE MISSING MILL ON THE WEY

BY JOHN MOLYNEUX-CHILD

On a sunny late October afternoon, a small party trudged over the water meadows near Sutton Place in search of the site of a long-gone mediaeval water mill, recorded in the Domesday Book as the second mill in Send, Surrey.

The Domesday Survey itemises six mills along this part of the River Wey and records their values. Starting with the Manor of Burpham, near Guildford, the water mill there is shown as 15 shillings, and was most likely located at the site of the present day Bower's Mill. Moving downstream, the next manor reached is that of Sutton-by-Guildford, which, with its demesne, in particular, is mainly to the North and West of the river. The Sutton mill is shown as 5s value.

The three manors that comprise the parish of Send have two mills between them and on the same stretch of the old meandering part of the Wey, but on the other bank, where the Domesday entry informs us that the two manors of Woking each had a mill: the Royal Manor's was shown as 11s 4d and that of Bishop Osbern's is rated at 30d.

It would be opportune at this stage to examine the Domesday entry for Send, taken here from the author's book "The Evolution of the English Manorial System", published by the Book Guild (1987):

LAND OF ALFRED OF MARLBOROUGH

In WOKING Hundred

1 Alfred holds SEND from the King, and Reginald from him.

Karl held it before 1066. Then and now it answered for 20 hides.

Land for 10 ploughs. In lordship 2 ploughs, and 8 slaves; 14 villeins and 10 bordars with 6 ploughs. A mill which pay 21 shillings 6 pence. A church; 5 fisheries which pays 54 pence; meadow, 100 acres less 16; woodland at 160 pigs.

Of this land Walter holds 11/2 hides, and Herbert 9, of the arable land of the villeins. In lordship 2 ploughs, and 7 slaves 1 villein and 16 bordars.

A mill which pays 2 shillings.

Total value before 1066 £20; now, the lordship £10, the rest 110 shillings.

Domesday refers to Walter and Herbert as landowners, whose holdings historians have sometimes believed to be the origins of the lordships of Papworth and Dedswell. Walter is shown with one and a half hides (150 acres) and Herbert nine hides (900 acres). The acreages quoted do not conform in any way with the lands of these manors from the 16th century onwards. The demesne, or lord's home farm, is recorded as two carrucates (200 acres) but it is unclear whether this is the demesne lands of either Walter or Herbert or perhaps their combined demesne. Perhaps we shall never know.

Also Domesday refers to a mill, which "pays 2 shillings" but this could have been part of either Dedswell or Papworth. It has long been thought that the Newark mill on the river Wey belonged to the manor of Send, in later times, although it is sometimes claimed by Papworth manor prior to 1200.

Some modern day historians doubt the accuracy of detail in the Domesday Book, as it was probable that the surveyors reported back to the King what the Monarch actually wanted to hear rather than absolute fact. Due to the pressure of completing the Book in a reasonable period of time, it would seem to be riddled with inspired guesses, though, this must not be allowed to detract from the accomplishment of such an extensive and informative undertaking.

Karl, a Saxon, had been lord of Send pre-conquest and King William had installed a Norman, Alfred of Marlborough, in his place. In turn Reginald, Walter and Herbert held the manor for him; if the latter two held their land from Reginald, rather than from Alfred direct, their holdings would have been of subinfeudated nature and, accordingly, they would have been underlords to Reginald.

There is little doubt that the most likely spot for the 21s 6d mill - quite a significant enterprise - was the Newark site, which had a working mill until earlier this century.

What do we know about the 2s mill in Send? The Manorial Court Rolls for Dedswell do not exist before 1616 and give little assistance in searching for a water mill recorded five and a half centuries earlier. We now turn to another extract from the author's book "The Evolution of the English Manorial System":

Moving on to the time of James II, the Court Baron of Arthur Onslow M.P., Lord of the Manor of Dedswell, records in 1685 the homage presenting the manorial fishing rights:

"Item wee present that the Lord of this Mannor as appeares by evidence given in Cort hath the sole right of fishing in the River from Newbridge to Harmes hatch and that formerly Sir Richard Weston Lord of this Mannor did erect and sett upp a ware neere Newebridge where the tumbling bay nowe is and alsoe another ware at Treford and that the Lord of this Mannor hath a right to sett upp wares in the places aforesaid if hee pleases. And that the said Sir Richard Weston did usually fish in all the River aforesaid."

The homage or jury included Thomas Farley, who "gave evidence for the pescary", and was a freehold tenant of the Manor of Dedswell and held Milland on the River Wey at Three Fords. He leaves his mark or cross on the Court Roll. Perhaps some dispute had broken out over the customs of the fishing rights with a neighbouring Manor, and the presentation of oral evidence at the homage enabled the Lord's steward to formally record the customary fishing rights apertaining to the Lord of Dedswell, in addition to the right to build weirs in the Wey.

What deductions can be made from the above? Firstly, the reference to an area called "Milland" - was it land connected with the tenure of the manorial mill? Or, was it the site of the mill? Alternatively, was it ground owned by someone named Mill? The likelihood was that the land was so named because of its proximity to the mediaeval mill.

The next fact to be examined is the ancient right of the Lord of the Manor of Dedswell to set up weirs; a right that can still be exercised in the stretches of the river stipulated. Why should this customary right to alter the water level in the old course of the Wey have arisen? It is highly probable that it results from the necessity to obtain optimum conditions for the head of water for milling activities.

"Milland" is part of the area known from ancient times as "Three Fords" alias "Treford". A weir still exists today in the vicinity of Broadoak Bridge, believed by the author to be the old site of Three Fords, alongside the private carriageway leading from the A3 Portsmouth Road to Sutton Place. This is a suitable site for milling operations and it is at the point where the Wey Navigation takes a violent 90° turn to the North. The Navigation, constructed in about 1653, was the responsibility of Sir Richard Weston, Lord of both Dedswell and Sutton Manors and others. The steep departure from the old river course into the Wey Navigation may afford us another clue: it seems that the Navigation is trying at all costs to avoid crossing the Send parish boundary and is cut through the demesne lands of Sutton.

Many would think it strange that with the Send parish boundary following the centre line of such a natural feature of a significant river for almost all its length, it should depart from the river arbitrarily to include some meadowland on the Sutton side of the water and then revert to its natural water boundary. Does this very strange diversion of an ancient boundary have significance in terms of milling? The position of manorial mills elsewhere has influenced manorial and parish boundaries.

Another fact which may be relevant is that, according to the Victoria County History (volume 3, page 383), a water mill and a fulling mill were separated after the grant of Sutton Manor to Sir Richard Weston in 1521. The water mill would have been the corn mill at the site of Unwin's printing works at Old Woking and the VCH suggests that the other mill would be near Triggs Lock. However, Hillier, in his "Old Surrey Water Mills" (page 110), claims that there has never been a mill at Triggs Lock and it is possible that this is again a reference to Broadoak Bridge. Indeed there may have been mills on both sides of the river at this site, one in Woking parish and one in Send with Ripley.

We walked along the parish boundary, which today is marked by a ditch opening into the river at "Milland". The features of the ground had undoubtedly been changed by the excavation of the canal at that point. It would have been interesting to see if the ditch lay on the line of an ancient mill stream, but we concluded that there was no compelling evidence of this.

Looking at the contours of the ground and the present waterways, it would seem possible that the Dedswell mill might have been sited close to Broadoak Bridge. At the time of Domesday it was rated at 2s and hence it was not a particularly significant operation, belonging to manors that had only one villein, a middling peasant farmer, 16 smallholders, not all of whom would have had grain to bring to the mill. The land was poor, ranging from light sand (hence the name Send) in Papworth to the heavy clays of the Dedswell demesne. The 200 acre combined demesne of Walter and Herbert nine centuries ago would not have justified much

of a mill, even if all their home farm was turned over to producing grain. Quite what the remainder of their combined holding of at least 1050-1300 acres, or 10 1/2 hides, produced is not known, but more than one villein would undoubtedly have been essential to economically farm the land for grain.

Nine hundred years ago the Dedswell mill would have been of a wooden construction, as the nearest stone was available at Bargate, near Godalming, a distance of more than ten miles away, and it would have been rather uneconomical to cart the stone such a distance to build a rather insignificant water mill. Oak grew in profusion, so undoubtedly this mill would have been built in wood and hence this explains why no trace is now evident.

Finally it is interesting to note that on John Senex's map of Surrey, at a scale of one inch to one mile, published in 1729, a water wheel symbol representing a mill is shown at Broadoak Bridge, together with the words "Paper Mill" and "Tombling Bay" (weir or overflow). This was, of course, 76 years after the Navigation opened, so that the present head of about four feet of water at the weir would have been available to power a mill. However, no other reference to a paper mill at this site is known. Also Bower's Mill, which made paper from about 1716 to 1790, is not shown on the map. It seems likely, therefore, that Senex incorrectly located Bower's Mill half a mile downstream at Broadoak Bridge, so that this evidence does not provide support for a mediaeval mill at the site.

Acknowledgement: The author is indebted to Professor Alan Crocker for his assistance with the research and preparation of this article.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

New members

We are pleased to welcome the following new members:

Mr Christopher G E Dawson, Meadow Cottage, Northcote Road, West Horsley.
Mrs M Poole, 6 RHS Cottages, Wisley.
Mr Jack & Mrs Moya Miller (rejoined), Albion East, Ockham Lane, Ockham.

St Bede's School 50 years old

This month sees the 50th anniversary of the building of St Bede's School, Send, and Miss Wright, the Headmistress, wishes the occasion to be celebrated. She would therefore be pleased to hear from anyone who was involved in any way with the building of the school or its opening, or who was an early pupil there. She may be contacted at the school during normal school hours at Guildford 222143. No detailed history of the school has appeared in these pages, although it has had passing mentions. In Part 4 of her series of articles on "Elementary Education in the Parish of Send & Ripley" in Newsletter 13, Sheila Brown recorded that, despite the war, reorganisation of elementary education took place and in September 1941, all children of 11 and over were transferred to the newly completed St Bede's. In an article, "Personal Recollections Mainly Concerning Send School", published in Newsletter 48, Miss N Palmer, who taught at the school for many years, noted that when St Bede's opened the juniors, who were still in the old school in School Lane, trekked crocodile fashion across to St Bede's for canteen dinners in all weather. This writer noted at the beginning of Miss Palmer's article that St Bede's closed as a secondary school in 1972 and reopened the same year as a Junior School. It became a Middle School in 1976. Doubtless our Editor, Bob Gale, would be pleased to hear, like Miss Wright, from anyone who has any recollections to relate.

Stansfield Bros Mineral Water Bottles

The Society has recently been given two Stansfield bottles, both in good condition. One is a glass torpedo shaped bottle and was donated by David Taylor of Cobham, who found it in a ditch not far from the London Road. The other, an earthenware ginger-beer bottle, was donated by John Janaway of the Surrey Local Studies Library in Guildford.

The Annual General Meeting

The AGM, held at Ripley Village Hall on 22 February, was attended by some 47 members. **Ken Bourne, as Chairman**, observed that 1988 had been a very busy year, as reported in the excellent Newsletter edited by Bob Gale. He outlined visits made, and gave special mention of the Exhibition about the Newark area, held in Ripley during the autumn. The Society is entering its 15th year, and he felt there should be something special to celebrate it. Chris and Geoff Parker, in particular, were thanked for their work in producing the Newsletter.

In her **Treasurer's Report**, Patricia Medlen thanked Peter Spindler for preparing and auditing the accounts. The Fred Dixon book has now paid for itself. There was a surplus of income over expenditure, largely due to the sale of books, but this, to some extent, recoups earlier outlay. The Chairman pointed out that any further publications could quickly lead the Society into deficit. Subscriptions were low compared with income from publications. The accounts were adopted.

Les Bowerman, as **Secretary**, reported that at 315 membership was the highest ever, but was very consistent with 307, 307, 310 and 304 for the preceding years. Outings and the Social were usually reasonably well attended, but the indoor meetings are not as well supported as might be. On the whole, the by now well-trodden paths along which the Society chugs seem to suit most, but there is a little concern that although research work continues, it seems to be done by fewer individuals.

Subscriptions were increased, as proposed by the Committee, from £3 and £2 for couples and single members respectively to £5 and £3. This is the first increase in five years. Members were requested to pay as soon as possible.

Election of officers: Ken Bourne and Les Bowerman were re-elected as Chairman and Secretary respectively, posts that they have held since the Society was formed. Both indicated that they did not wish to continue indefinitely. John Slatford was re-elected as Vice-Chairman and Patricia Medlen as Treasurer. Eric Ferris, Mavis Lake, Kate Smith and Iris Watts did not wish to stand for re-election to the Committee. Anne Bowerman, Bob Gale, Beryl Gomme, Rosalie Hewitt, Valerie Lewis, Tony Medlen, Bette Slatford and Audrey Sykes were re-elected. Terry Hewitt and Wendy Vincent come onto the Committee for the first time.

Bob Gale briefly outlined the development of **the Newsletter** since the Society's inception in 1975. In particular he traced the changes in the cost of production, from the days of the duplicator to the current offset printing method used by the University of Surrey, costing roughly 1p and 2p per side respectively. However, the University print unit has recently reviewed its accounting procedures and, as a result, doubled the costs to 4p per side.

Advertising revenue has drawn in over £400, offsetting roughly two-thirds of the total annual print cost in the past. As advertising rates will remain unchanged, only one-third will be covered in this way during the current year. Since there would be no return to the old duplicator method, estimates have been obtained from various possible alternative print sources, including photocopying, and the most economical will be chosen, taking into account other relevant factors.

In discussing his editorial policy, Bob Gale emphasised his intention to maintain, and if possible improve, the general quality of the Newsletter. For reasons of economy and to improve the neatness of the layout, a smaller type face, with right justification, will be tried (note this N/L). He paid particular tribute to Chris and Geoff Parker, without whose unstinting and freely given effort and expertise, production of the Newsletter would not be possible. He noted that apart from the very first Newsletter (February 1975), typed by our Secretary, Les Bowerman, Chris and Geoff have been responsible for every subsequent issue - a wonderful record of which the Parkers are justly proud and for which the Society is deeply grateful.

The official business was followed, after refreshments, by a most absorbing double lecture by John and Jane Bartlett on the building, development and history of Little Barn and the Chemists in Ripley, formerly The White Horse Inn. The talk is written up elsewhere.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

- Wednesday, 19 April . . . Open meeting at Ripley Village Hall, at 8 pm, for one of the first viewings of the new "Circle 8" film, "Tales of Old Surrey", which will feature some local people and places. There will be an entrance charge of 50p for all attending, to cover the cost of hiring the film.
- Wednesday, 26 April . . . Committee meeting at Kevan Cottage, Clandon Road.
- Friday, 28 April . . . Annual Parish Meeting at 8 pm in the Lancaster Hall, Send.
- Monday, 1 May . . . The Send Scouts Fete, on the Recreation Ground, where the Society will have a display.
- Wednesday, 10 May . . . Conducted tour of the old parts of Cobham by Mr David Taylor. Meet at 7.30 pm sharp in the car park in Downside Bridge Road, across the road from Waitrose's beside the RC Church on Leg of Mutton Field.
- Wednesday, 14 June . . . Conducted tour of Thorpe Village and Thorpe Green by Mrs Jill Williams and Mr Des Mills. Meet at 7 pm at Send Marsh Green, or 7.30 in Church Approach, Thorpe. Approach from Staines Lane (A320), Chertsey.
- Sunday, 9 July . . . All day visit to the National Trust Mediaeval Village and Augustinian Abbey of Lacock, Wiltshire. Meet at 9.00 sharp at Send Marsh Green, or at 11 outside the museum in Lacock. Lacock is on the A350, between Melksham and Chippenham.
- Saturday, 15 July . . . The Society will have a display at the Ripley Summer Event.
- Sunday, 24 September . . . Conducted afternoon tour of West Horsley by Mrs Pam Bowley.
- Saturday, 4 November . . . Surrey Local History Council Symposium at Surrey University.

John Slatford and Les Bowerman are giving conducted tours of Ripley to the Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society on the morning of Sunday, 21 May, to Guildford "Out & About" Week on the evening of 30 May or 1 June, and to Weybridge & Walton History Society on the afternoon of Saturday, 17 June.

SOCIETY LIBRARY - BOOK LIST

- R W Brunskill Illustrated Handbook of Vernacular Architecture.
- A G Dickens The English Reformation.
- William Edwards Notes on European History, Vol II, The Reformation and the Ascendancy of France 1494-1715.
- Sheppard Frere Britannia - A History of Roman Britain.
- Joan M Harding Four Centuries of Charlwood Houses - Medieval to 1840.
- Dean Hoare English Roots and the Derivation of Words from the Anglo-Saxon.
- Jane Lane The Crown for a Lie (Life of Queen Anne).
- Nancy Larcombe (Ed) Captain White's River Life.
- Lord Macauley England in 1685.
- Sir H T Mackinder Elementary Studies in Geography and History - Our Island History.
- S P B Mais See England First.
- J W Molyneux-Child The Evolution of the English Manorial System.
- Lady Mary Montagu Letters 1709-1762.
- D B Quinn Raleigh and the British Empire.
- B A Ramsbottom Bible Doctrines Explained for Children.
- T Rowley & J Wood Deserted Archaeology.
- David C Taylor People of Cobham - The Pypports Connection.
- Stephen Turner William, Earl of Lovelace 1805-1893.
- Martin Tupper Stephan Langton or The Days of King John - A Romance of the Silent Pool.
- G Warner & C Marten The Groundwork of British History Part II - From the Union of the Crowns.

Society Publications

- Newsletters Nos 1-36 1975-81.
- Newsletters Nos 37-72 1981-86.
- Then and Now - The Changing Scene of Surrey Village Life.
- Looking Back - Surrey Village Life and Its People 1890s, 1940s.
- Then and Now - A Victorian Walk Around Ripley.
- The Parish Church of St Mary The Virgin, Send, Surrey.
- Fred Dixon The Straight Furrow - Some Memoirs of a Surrey Village Schoolmaster 1936-61.

GOODRICK-MEECH

Chartered Surveyors & Valuers
Auctioneers & Estate Agents

WILLIAM HEATH, F.R.I.C.S.

High Street, Ripley
Surrey, GU23 6AQ

TEL: GUILDFORD (0483) 224343

The Antique Tea Pot

RIPLEY
SURREY

Antique Furniture,
Porcelain & Pictures

Telephone:
Guildford 224078



Eos Career Services

Are you . . .

TAKING THE PLUNGE?

leaving school or college soon
WANTING TO RETRACK!
you know you could do better in
another job, but how?

REJOINING THE RACE?

Young Mums wanting to get back
to work?

WORRIED OR CONFUSED?
about what job to do next?

1988 could be a milestone
in YOUR career!

**We will work with you to sort
out what you really want to do,
how to start, and get there.
Your future starts today
To find out more phone:**

Dai Williams, M.Sc.
Career Consultant
on Guildford 222017

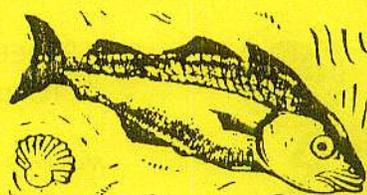
RECRUITMENT, CAREER COUNSELLING, and EDUCATION SERVICES

Watsons Bakeries
Quality
Bakers & Confectioners

Come and try our large range of takeaway snacks
baked potatoes, pies, sausage rolls and pizzas
also home-baked bread, cakes and pastries

Guildford 224332/East Horsley 5219

Bon Appetit



SEA FOOD SPECIALISTS

7 High Street, Ripley, Surrey, GU23 6AA

Phone: Guildford 224423

Sales Dept. Woking 60739

Since Tudor times our Restaurant and Hotel have attracted the discerning

Formerly a well-known Coaching Inn, The Talbot Hotel has always
offered impeccable cuisine, service and hospitality.

We are pleased to announce that we have completely refurbished our
rooms to a standard that Lord Nelson and Lady Hamilton would
have appreciated.

Today the pleasures of our a la carte restaurant
and hotel are yours to enjoy. It's the perfect venue
for an evening out, business conference,
wedding, banquet or a night away from it all.

The Talbot Hotel
Ripley, Surrey
Telephone: 0483 225188



Ripley Office Services

Teulon House, High Street
(Rear of Greens, opp. car park)
Ripley, Surrey, GU23 6AY

Tel: 0483 225291

Telex: 859470 ABNROS G
Fax: 0483 222878

FAX / TYPING / AUDIO / SHORTHAND / WORD PROCESSING / TELEX / COPYING / BOOKKEEPING

* WORDPROCESSING, MAILSHOTS, CV's *
* LASERJET PRINTING *
* CONSULTANCY REPORT TYPING *
OUR SPECIALITY

ENQUIRIES WELCOME FOR
STATIONERY, CV SERVICE
AND FAX/TELEX BUREAU

Sage Antiques & Interiors

*Furniture · Paintings · Objects · Restoration
Fabrics · Wallcoverings · Carpets · Sofas · Tiles.
Specialist Curtain Makers & Upholsterers*



HIGH STREET, RIPLEY, SURREY GU23 6BB

Telephone: Guildford 224396

Hours of Business

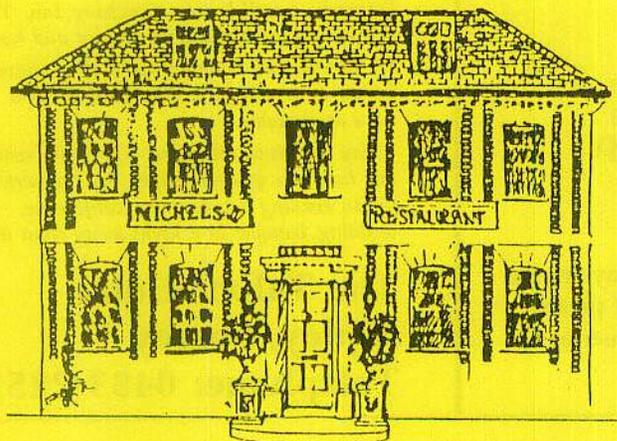
Mon-Fri, 9.30-12.30 2.00-5.30 Sat 9.30-5.30

Other times by appointment.



MICHELS' RESTAURANT

High Street, Ripley



*Highest quality food
individually cooked and beautifully presented
in one of Ripley's finest Georgian Houses*

Guildford (0483) 224777/222940