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TUDOR HOUSE, RIPLEY - HISTORICAL NOTES (Continued)

Contact was made after a gap of many years by our member, Bill Titcombe, with his old friend and colleague, Mr Basil Howard, whose parents had purchased Tudor House in 1919. The writer subsequently corresponded with Mr Howard and finally met him when he paid a brief visit to his old home earlier this year. The story which has emerged may be thought to add another intriguing chapter to the history of Tudor and Cedar Houses.

In 1918 Mr Howard's parents, who originally came from Yorkshire, were touring Surrey on a motor cycle combination, looking for suitable premises to start a garage. Stopping one night in Chiddingfold, they heard by chance that the Ripley Branch of the Surrey Trading Company was about to be closed down by the proprietor, Mr Lucas. They lost no time in going to view their prospective garage, located on the North-West corner of the intersection of Newark Lane and Ripley High Street (this site is still a garage/show room today, "Town & Country Cars", though it no longer sells petrol). The property was not officially on the market, but the Howards found that Cedar House opposite (now Tudor House) was up for sale. They investigated further, and after looking over the house, Mrs Howard decided there and then that, garage or no garage, they should buy it, which they eventually did for £800. The family moved in on New Year's Eve 1919, having also acquired the Surrey Trading Company's property for conversion to a garage with a forecourt and petrol pumps, under the partnership Howard, Davidson & Noel (main agents for Jowett Cars). A tragedy actually greeted their first morning in Ripley, New Year's Day 1920, when they awoke to a serious fire at the bicycle shop across the road, later to become Conisbee's Butcher's Shop, in which two children died.

Mrs Howard decided immediately that she would have to open tea rooms in Cedar House to supplement the family income following their substantial capital outlay, so Cedar House became, as their advertising expressed it, "a House of Call for Refreshment of the Weary Motorist". Later on, Mr Howard was to buy the attached property next door, now Cedar House, then a butcher's, Grimditch & Webb, for £1,000. With no previous experience in the business, Mrs Howard and her helpers were almost overwhelmed by the response on the day they opened. The food stocks were soon exhausted and additional supplies had to be sent for, while all the rooms quickly filled to capacity, and apparently customers goodhumouredly invaded the kitchen, helping to make their own tea.

Mrs Howard and her helpers learned the ropes the hard way and eventually mastered the business, which proved very successful, increasing substantially as the years rolled by. Customers became regular habitués and many became family friends. The acquisition of the neighbouring property enabled the tea rooms to be considerably extended. Customers were encouraged to write their names in the visitors' book, or, as it became known to the Howards, the "Rosemary Book". As a result, it is an astonishingly rich treasury of names, many unknown, but many well known to the public, celebrities of their day, in their various walks of life. A brief selection only of those referred to by Mr Basil Howard can be given here, but this will serve to indicate the wealth of signatures which emerged from the pages.

With the Brocklands Track nearby, the motor racing car fraternity is well represented - Don Kaye of AC, the Longman Brothers (AJS), Jack Emmerson (Douglas), Claude Temple (OECO). Sir Noel Macklin of Invicta Cars used to turn up in his Steam Stanley, which so intrigued Basil Howard that he was given a job at the Cobham works. The ladies are also in

evidence - Violet Cordery (Invicta), who was a famous racing driver of the twenties, and Betty Carstairs, a well known speed boat racer, and, perhaps the best known woman solo flyer of all, "Wonderful" Amy Johnson. Henry Ford, Senior, from Detroit, took tea there with the prestigious motor agents, Charles Jarrott & Letts.

Show business is another profession which is well represented. The names include Evelyn Laye, renowned for her New York Success in Noel Coward's "Bitter Sweet", Marie Lohr ("Call It a Day") and members of the famous "Co Optimists" Company, such as Douglas Byng (whom the writer heard interviewed recently on the radio). There are old Music Hall stars, such as Nellie Wallace, and the celebrated Dickensian actor, Bransby Williams, particularly remembered for his annual reading of "A Christmas Carol" over many years on radio. The whole Ballet Russe Company are recorded in the Rosemary Book; so are the Badderley sisters, Angela and Hermione, and Harry S. Pepper, who wrote "Carry Me Back to Green, Green Pastures" and became a well known radio producer. There are authors (Sax Romer), members of the aristocracy, both British (Duke of Richmond) and foreign (Sultan of Johore) and even politicians (Ramsay McDonald, the first Labour Prime Minister, and his daughter Ishbell, on their way to see the Schneider Trophy competition). Cecil Aldin, artist and book illustrator, stayed with the Howards while he painted a picture of the house for his book of old inns. He became a friend of the family and painted a board, which was hung over the entrance, showing a coach, with a coachman on the box, passing a London/Portsmouth signpost, and with the name The Cedar House in bold lettering above (alas the board has vanished without trace). Finally a cherished signature with recent associations is that of Master Richard Dimbleby from Richmond at the age of 12.

Eventually in the late 1930's Mr and Mrs Howard gave up their business and retired to Yorkshire. The two halves of the property were leased separately, with Tudor House reverting to a private residence (Mr and Mrs Burnside), whilst Cedar House continued as a tea house for a few more years under Miss Maisie Taplin, who later, after the War, gave up the tea house to take over the "Rendezvous Cafe" in Guildford. Both homes were finally sold, with Tudor remaining a private dwelling, but Cedar becoming a restaurant, which it remained until the present owners (Mr and Mrs David Bolt) acquired the property shortly before the writer bought Tudor House.

Mr Basil Howard's mother wrote the story of her experiences of running a tea house, entitling it "A Tea House in the Twenties", and Mr Howard hopes one day to type out the manuscript. It should certainly be an interesting firsthand account of a colourful chapter in the more recent history of the property and a fascinating reflection of the personalities and the times.

The present writer is indebted to Mr Howard for the information he so willingly provided and for his permission to use it in this article. Without his help and a certain amount of serendipity, this story would probably not have come to light.

Robert Gale (Dr)

EVENING VISIT TO ESHER - 7 JULY 1983

On the evening of 7 July the Society visited Esher. The name probably derives from Aesc-Scearue, meaning a boundary of ash trees. In the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle it was Aescæron, in the Domesday Survey it was Aissela and later Ashal, Esere, etc. By the time of the Survey of 1086 it was, as Kipley was to become later, a street village on the Kingston to Guildford

Road. Another similarity with our own parish was that like Send, Esher consisted of three manors. There was Esher Place, or Esher Episcopi, which passed to the Bishops of Winchester in the 13th century. There was Sandon, in which was Sandon Priory, founded by Robert de Wateville during the time of King John, and there was Esher Wateville, which later became Claremont.

(1) Esher Place: Being en route between his palaces at Winchester and Southwark, Bishop Rayleigh (1244-50) built a lodge here and Edward I stayed in 1289 and 1303. In 1331 the lodge was enlarged by Bishop John de Stratford. Between 1478 and 1484 a fine brick gatehouse was built here by Bishop Waynflete when aged between 75 and 90, about three years after he built what is known as "Fox's" Tower at Farnham. It is one of the earliest uses of brick for large houses

The four storey tower, with a blue diaper pattern in the brickwork, was seen by the party to be still in exceptionally fine condition. The original entrance to the house was from the river. Cardinal Wolsey owned the property for four months in 1529. In 1538 Henry VIII acquired it. Being near Hampton Court, he could slip away to Esher Place for privacy. There was also good hunting for him. He appointed as keeper of the park Sir Anthony Browne, who not long after was given the property of Newark Priory. In 1583 Richard Drake bought it from Lord Howard of Effingham, and in 1588, at the instance of Sir Francis Drake, he kept three Spanish admirals from the Armada there for four and a half years. The Drakes remained till 1638. Another branch of the Drake family bought Send Grove precisely 200 years ago, namely Sir Francis Samuel Drake. Esher Place was bought in 1729 by Whig Prime Minister Henry Pelham. He brought in William Kent to make additions. The entrance porch is his. The original brickwork of the tower, which had already stood for 250 years, survives in very much better condition than that of Kent, which itself, some 250 years on, is somewhat crumbly. Everything except the gatehouse/tower was demolished after the Pelham connection ceased in 1804 and a new Esher Place was built nearby. The tower, standing beside the Mole, now rises somewhat incongruously in a 1930's expensive housing estate. It is lovingly maintained by the owners, Mr and Mrs Winand, whose private residence it is. Mrs Winand had already agreed to speak to the party about the history and to allow them to inspect the tower from her garden. It was a unique and unexpected further pleasure to be invited inside. The most interesting internal feature is Waynflete's original brick-vaulted newel-staircase.

(2) Sandon Priory or Hospital: This was the second manor in Esher. Again as in our own parish, the priory was Augustinian. It was founded about 1219, some 20 years after Newark, and the care of the poor and sick was its main concern. The first Master was Richard de Rippele and it was dedicated to St Mary Magdalene. It is believed that the original dedication of Ripley Church was to this saint, and the intriguing thought arises as to whether Richard was sent from Newark to establish Sandon. However, caution must be exercised lest at any time confusion has arisen due to the similarity of the names Send and Sandon. Soon after, William Percy augmented the foundation, probably as a result of the death of his wife there whilst travelling to Petworth. In 1349 all the Brothers died in the Black Death, and in 1436 the Priory ceased to exist. Some of the hospital buildings survived for paupers until in 1740 the Duke of Newcastle, from Claremont, housed them in a workhouse on Esher Green. The Cranmere, a small pond from which the brethren caught their Friday fish, is all that remains - today it feeds the water jump at Sandown Park Racecourse. During the 18th century Henry Pelham had the "Travellers' Rest" built. It is a small grotto-like structure of flint, still standing beside the road outside Sandown Park and still used for its original purpose. The badge of the Pelhams (a buckle) can be seen upon it.

(3) St George's Church: Standing behind the Bear public house, the little Tudor church of St George's was built in 1540, the third church on the site, just two years after Henry VIII acquired the manor. Like Send Church, the lower parts of the roof are of Horsham slabs and this is the farthest North where this form of roof covering is found. The main build and windows are Tudor. The square copper clock dial is 1783, by Johnson of Walton, but the clock itself is older. The weights are cannon balls. Unfortunately, the church was locked and the party was unable to enter, but for the benefit of anybody able to visit during the daytime when it is open, mention was made of the 18' x 16' chamber pew in brick with a slate roof and with a private door in the South wall. It was built for the Duke of Newcastle in 1725 as owner of Claremont. The white painted box pews were for servants. The pew was shared with Henry Pelham of Esher Place. It was later partitioned with the East end for Esher Place and the West for Claremont. Each has a marble fireplace. There was embarrassment when Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold (see later notes on Claremont) occupied Claremont and had to share the pew with a commoner, who then owned Esher Place. There is a three-decker canopied oak pulpit (for preacher, clergyman and clerk in descending order). The North aisle was added in 1812 and the vestry in 1828. A memorial to Princess Charlotte was commissioned by Queen Victoria. Prince Leopold's sister, the Duchess of Kent, used to attend with her small daughter, Victoria, who, when Queen, often attended with Prince Albert from the Claremont pew until 1847. The new Christ Church was built in 1854.

The 1797 Quaker church in Claremont Lane was looked at briefly. The present Bear Inn is 18th century, but there is a much earlier history. Queen Mary (1553-8) would wait for King Philip of Spain on his way from Portsmouth. Charles II, James II and William of Orange would call on their way from Hampton Court. Nelson would stop for the bowling alley. The last royal visitor was the exiled King Louis Philippe in 1848, who lived at Claremont until his death. What are said to be the jackboots of his postilion are still there. Its origin is in the mid 15th century when, as a hunting lodge of Warwick the Kingmaker, it bore his crest, the bear and rugged staff. Henry VIII had the latter part of the name dropped for political reasons. In 1864 the Comte de Paris, living at Claremont, gave £80 on the celebration of his marriage, to sink a well and erect a pump on the green in Esher Street. In 1876 the drinking fountain was presented by Queen Victoria.

Claremont

The third of the three manors was originally Esher-Wateville. Although it was not practical for the party to visit, an account of Esher is incomplete without mention of it. John Slatford thus outlined the history and a number of members visited the garden the following week when the National Trust organised a "Victorian Extravaganza" there. In 1708 Sir John Vanbrugh built the first house there. Brick walled gardens and the "White Cottage" remain. In 1714 Vanbrugh sold the property to Thomas Pelham, Duke of Newcastle and Earl of Clare (hence Claremont). A belvedere to the South-West, built in 1715, remains of this period. In 1717 George I was entertained there.

Newcastle enlarged the estate by 2,000 acres. The garden had been developed by Vanbrugh and then William Kent, creator of the naturalistic style of landscape gardening. Charles Bridgman probably made the lake and also the amphitheatre. Newcastle attended cock fights there. Kent converted the round pond into a lake with an island with a domed temple in 1744 and also made the grotto.

In 1768 Claremont was bought by Lord Clive for £25,000 (he had returned from India in 1766). Clive had Lancelot "Capability" Brown to replan the grounds. He naturalised the layout in front of the house with a long sweeping drive and took in additional ground to the North, for which the road was moved, by a cutting through Horseshoe Clump Hill. Brown erected the present mansion in the Palladian style. The drawing room was built specifically to house an Indian carpet of Clive's. There is a large sunken marble bath, which was probably never used. Clive died in 1774 after living there for less than a year.

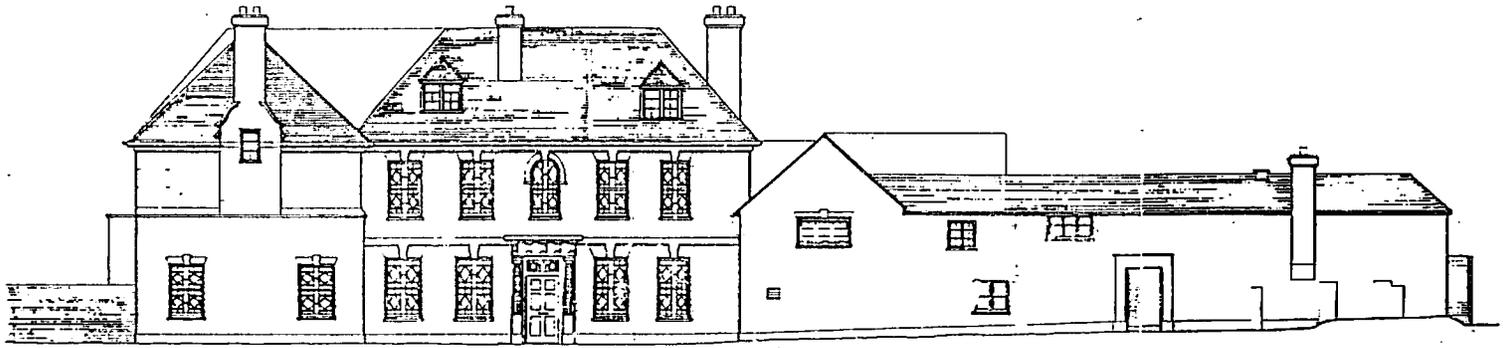
In 1816 the Commissioner of Woods and Forests bought Claremont for £69,000 for Princess Charlotte (only child of the Prince Regent, heir to George III, who later became George IV) and Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg. They had married on 2 May that year and had spent their honeymoon at Oatlands Park. On 23 August they took up residence at Claremont. 1 February 1817 was Charlotte's 21st birthday and there were great festivities in Esher. On 6 November the same year a male child was stillborn and Charlotte died the next day. This tragedy removed in hours two generations of direct heirs to the throne, thus paving the way for the succession of Victoria after the death of George IV in 1830 and his heirless brother, William IV, in 1837. Leopold lived at Claremont until called to the Belgian throne in 1831. The tragic events at Esher, therefore, altered the course of European and, indeed, world history, as Victoria would have been only an obscure Princess. Instead the stillborn child would have become King of England and presumably of Belgium as well.

The young Princess Victoria, daughter of the Duke of Kent (brother of William IV), was a frequent visitor with her parents. After Victoria came to the throne in 1837, she and Albert often came over from Windsor. In 1848 Claremont became a refuge for the exiled King of France, Louis Philippe. In 1850 he died and his widow, Marie Amelie, lived there till her death in 1866. In that year Leopold died and the estate reverted to the Commissioner. Victoria secured a life interest in the property and in 1882 she gave it to the Duke of Albany. He died in 1884 and his widowed Duchess lived there with their daughter, Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone. 1884 was the date of Victoria's last visit. In 1914 the Duchess of Albany handed Claremont over for use of wounded officers. It then became a girls' school.

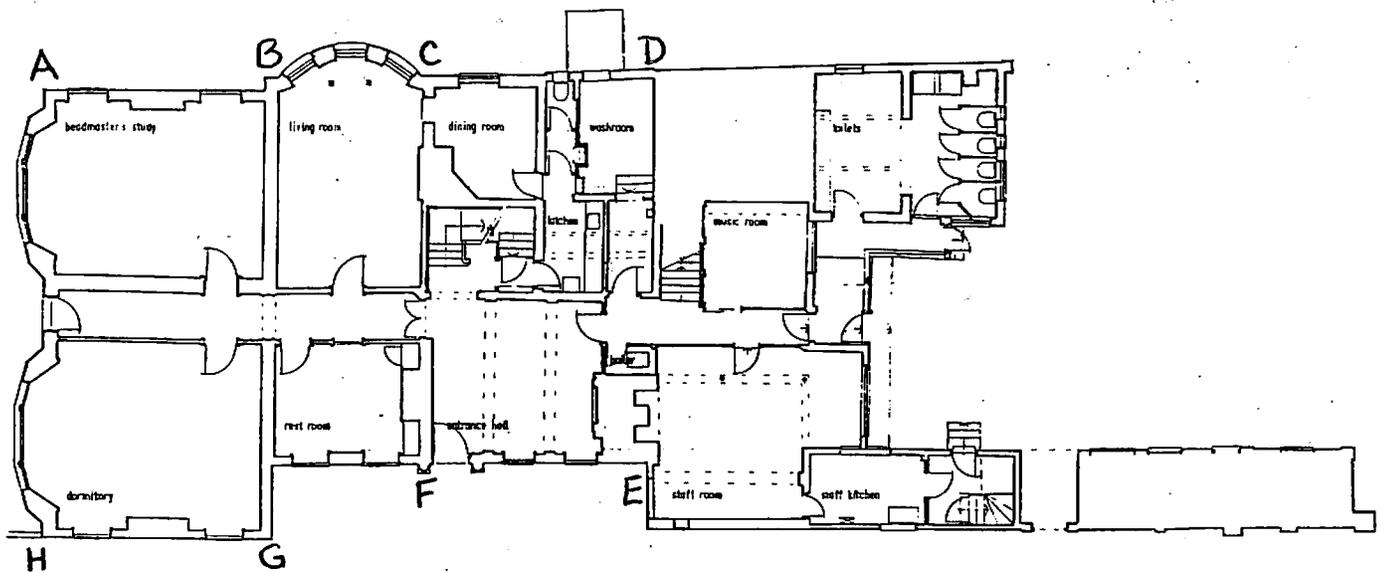
In 1949 50 acres, including the lake, were bought by the National Trust. In World War Two it was the Headquarters of Hawker Aircraft and the Hurricane aeroplane was planned there. In 1946 the school returned to Claremont.

RIPLEY COURT SCHOOL, ROSE LANE, RIPLEY (TQ054565)

Members of the Buildings Group visited the school on two occasions during July. Mr Dudgeon, the Headmaster, kindly gave access to all parts of the buildings. He also provided a set of up-to-date and very comprehensive plans, without which analysis would have been infinitely more difficult. Research by the Documentary Group has produced a very detailed, but as yet incomplete, history of the site and its ownership. It is expected that this will be the subject of a separate report at a later date. Perhaps at this time it is appropriate to say that by working back through the documentary evidence, the earliest reference to the site is to be found in the Ripley & Send Court Baron of 1541 and that the site is positively identified on the Onslow Estate Map of 1777 (British Library, reference MT663(8)) as the land belonging to Mrs Toovey. This lady and her family are well documented, and the Group possesses a copy of the sale notice of the property after her death and dated 30th June 1783 - just 200 years ago. The sale notice has been invaluable in determining the extent of the buildings at that time.



Ripley Court School south-west elevation



Ripley Court School ground floor

RIPLEY COURT SCHOOL.
ROSE LANE, RIPLEY.

The discovery earlier this year that the school was undergoing extensive repairs, with the whole of the roof being retiled, prompted the Buildings Group to seek permission to carry out a survey. It is unfortunate that by the time this was possible, much of the work, including what was believed to be in the oldest part, had been completed. As a result, full examination of the structures of these areas was not possible.

The complex of buildings, for that is indeed what we have here, lies on the North-East side of Rose Lane, some 400 yards from its junction with Ripley Street. When viewed from the roadway, the main block (B D E G on the plan) is symmetrically arranged with the central front door, equal-sized sash windows on either side and on the upper floor, and two Dormer windows serving the attic or garret. To the left of the main block is an extension (A B G H on the plan) projecting forwards by approximately ten feet. To the right is an extensive arrangement of service buildings and, behind these, various other buildings now serve as schoolrooms, etc. So far as can be judged, the whole of the structures are of brick, the external walls being rough cast rendered throughout. Pevsner's "Buildings of England - Surrey" describes Ripley Court as having "a five-by-two-bay front of circa 1730 in a rough imitation of Hawksmoor or Vanbrugh with complex glazing bars to all the windows."

Ripley Court, as it is today, is shown on the accompanying drawings. The front door, which has a classical style surround with attached Doric columns, opens into a large square entrance hall. This has an interesting well-worn tiled floor, the principal tiles being 24" square and white, with small black tiles positioned at the intersections. To the left of the hall is a long corridor leading to a door into the garden at the Ripley end. Off the corridor are the four principal rooms, two on either side, of the ground floor. To the right of the hall is another corridor leading to the kitchen and service areas. To the rear is a fine framed newel staircase having tapered barley-twist balusters. The stairwell gives access first to bedrooms on the first floor and then to the attic in the roof space. A striking feature of all of these principal rooms on the ground and first floors is the ceiling height, which varies between 9' 6" and 10'. Also in each room there is simple but impressive cornice plaster work.

The attic layout offers a clue to the original construction in that here in the roof is evidence that the main build (B C F G) was not parallel to the road as might be imagined, but from front to back in that part of the house immediately to the left of the front door as viewed from the road. Very little of the roof construction of this part can be seen because the attic is plastered up to collar level, but it was possible to see some rafters, which were perhaps 5" square, of oak and not blackened. It was generally agreed that this is the oldest part of the house, being probably late 17th century or early 18th century. To the right of this part, that is above the front door (C D F E), the roof is made up of three sections, parallel to the road and each other, and merging with the aforementioned front-to-back section. The centre section of the three covers the main stairwell. Because it was not possible to examine the outside of these roof areas when they were stripped prior to retiling, and since so little is visible internally, it is not possible to be conclusive about how much was part of the original build. The absence of evidence of earlier stairways suggests that at least the centre part containing the present stairwell is original. The roof of this part was seen to have hard wood rafters without a ridge board. It is likely that the whole of the area contained in the centre block (B D E G) was built at the same time, but the unusual and irregular form of roof construction tends to contradict this. A prominent feature of the roof in the main attic area is the presence of four pairs of

principal rafters. However, these are mostly evident only from their profile in the ceiling plaster.

It was apparent from study of differences in floor levels and ceiling heights that the part of the house to the left of the centre block, viewed from the road, is of separate and later build. This was confirmed from study of the aforementioned 1783 sale notice, which quoted the sizes of the downstairs rooms and the number of bedrooms (seven). Thus it is certain that the extension was added some time after 1783, but probably before 1800. The extension was not originally as we see it today. An old photograph, loaned to the Society by Miss Rose Onslow, and understood to be before 1893, shows it with a ground floor only and with false windows at the front. The upper floor was added some time before 1940. Furthermore, at some time bay windows were added at the front, but were later removed and replaced with flush windows matching the rest of the front. One of the most striking aspects of the frontal elevation is the style of the principal windows. All are of the balanced sash type without horns on the top halves. (NB. Horns on sash windows are the short extensions to the sides of the upper halves. This was a Victorian modification to prevent injury in the event of the sash crashing down on the sill.) In every case each half has an identical and intricate design of glazing bars arranged around two diamond shapes and using 20 panes of glass. All of the window apertures have lintels with false key stones. Because of the windows' similarity, it is suggested that the present frontal arrangement of the centre block is contemporary with the extension of c. 1800. As stated previously, the original build of the centre block was probably one hundred years earlier. There is confirmation of this in the Court Baron of 1705, which refers to a new message. However, the earliest reference to a house on the site is in the Court Baron of 1672.

Our thanks are due to Mr Dudgeon for giving permission to carry out the survey, for the use of his drawings to produce the diagrams illustrating this report, and for giving his time to guide us over the house and grounds.

John Slatford

SECRETARY'S REPORT

The following have recently become members of the Society and we are pleased to welcome them:

Miss D. Tappin, Rose Lane, Ripley.

Mr & Mrs D. W. James, 10 Redcourt, Blackdown Avenue, Pyrford.

Miss P. James, 10 Redcourt, Blackdown Avenue, Pyrford.

Mr J. Hartley, 186 High Street, Ripley.

Miss J. W. White, 1 Church Row, High Street, Ripley.

Mrs R. Downing, 11 Hawthorn Road, Send Marsh.

Miss E. M. Wyborn, Ripley House, Ripley.

Mr. & Mrs. D. G. Ashton Davies, 24 Dean Close, Pyrford.

Membership amounts to 101 double and 76 single subscriptions.

The sympathy of the Society is extended to our member, Mr W. G. Daniel, on the recent death of his wife, who was also a member.

Open Meetings and Christmas Social

John Slatford, who organises the raffles at open meetings (to offset the cost of hiring the hall), requires suitable items as prizes. Offers to him, please, at 15 Kevan Drive, Send (Guildford 222107), or at the meeting itself. It is hoped that there will be a particularly good selection of prizes at the Social Evening on 20 December.

The Georgian House, High Street, Ripley

In the survey report on this house in the last issue of the Newsletter, speculation was made as to the reason for the presence of bricks on edge visible from the road at first floor level on the West wall adjacent to the facade. A recently acquired postcard, dating from just after the turn of the century, appears to show that at that time only the course of bricks immediately under the eaves was laid in this fashion and that there was damp from a leaking gutter pipe there. The most likely explanation, foreseen as a possibility by one of the team who inspected, is now, therefore, that the "on-edge" bricks are simply modern replacements for the outer parts of some which had deteriorated.

The Old Cricketers, Portsmouth Road, Ripley

A letter has recently been received from a Mrs Kathleen Mills (nee Day), whose grandfather, John Day, lived for some time prior to 1939 in the "Old Cricketers". She states that the original building, which had been a beerhouse, was thereafter demolished and the present building erected on the site. She would like further information and, in particular, to see any pictures of the old building.

We were able to provide the following details about the property.

That part of the parish has been known as Rawridge, with one spelling or another, back to at least 1542 (Court Rolls). The property is Raidridge Cottage in the 1843 Tithe Apportionments. In the 1851 census it is simply Rawridge. It seems to have become a beerhouse some time during the next ten years because the 1861 census records it as "Rawridge Cottage Beershop". The head of the family and beershop keeper is given as Henry Collins, aged 47, born at Guildford, who lived there with his wife and daughter. Kelly's Directory for 1900 shows C. Harris at the Cricketers. A Surrey County Return of Licensed Houses, Beerhouses, etc., prepared in 1903, gives The Cricketers, Ripley, as an On and Off Beerhouse licensed before 1869. It was owned by the Friary Brewery Company of Guildford, and the licensee, Charles Harris, lived on the premises. It does not appear in the 1903 edition of Kelly, or indeed in any of the other editions of Kelly which we have. The present owner, Mr Ralph Moore-Morris, says that he understands that it lost its licence in about 1912. It had been a tea shop and lodging house before he bought it in 1978. One of our members states that John Day was originally a blacksmith working for May of Send and that he later worked at the Ripley Sewage Works. This member was aware that John Day had lived at the Old Cricketers, but he does not believe that it was demolished. Mr Moore-Morris says that he understands that it was rebuilt all except for the two end walls, so that perhaps accounts for the difference in recollection. In the 1938 edition of Kelly John A. Day, aged 80, is shown as a hairdresser in Send Road. We do not know if that would be the correspondent's grandfather.

We should be pleased to hear from anybody who has further information about the Old Cricketers, and any photographs of the old building would be particularly welcome.

Pevsner and Nairn

In his report on Ripley Court in this issue, John Slatford quotes Pevsner's "The Buildings of England - Surrey", and nobody interested in the buildings of any English county can afford to be without their Pevsner. It is sad, therefore, that the deaths of both Sir Nikolaus Pevsner and Ian Nairn, who together produced the Surrey volume, should have occurred within a short space of each other recently.

In addition to editing the monumental county-by-county series of volumes on the buildings of England, (and he is said to have visited personally every building about which he wrote), Pevsner was also Editor of "The Pelican History of Art", and among other books wrote "An Outline of European Architecture" and the two-volume "Studies in Art, Architecture and Design". All this and more - and as a native of Germany, English was not even his first tongue!

The County Symposium on Local History

Members will be aware from "Forthcoming Events" that this year's Symposium is due to be held in Dorking on 12 November with the theme "Schools in Surrey". As usual, there will be top line speakers, who are almost always highly entertaining, there will be the exhibits of the member Societies to look at, and there will be book stalls. This Society will be displaying an exhibit featuring Send and Ripley Schools, and it is hoped that our usual sizeable party will attend. Tickets are available to members of SLHC affiliated Societies, of which we are one, for £1.50 if bought in advance. For visitors and persons buying tickets at the door, the price is £2. Please let me as Secretary have your £1.50 before the end of October if you wish to take advantage of this offer. On the day it is advisable to take a packed lunch.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

- Sunday, 25 September ... Ride of veteran and other tricycles from Ripley to Thames Ditton and back to commemorate the centenary of a 24-hour tricycle race which finished at Ripley, starting at the car park behind the Half Moon Public House at 10 for 10.30 a.m. (an event organised not by the Society, but by the Ripley Section of the Southern Veteran-Cycle Club, which some members may find of interest).
- Tuesday, 11 October ... Buildings Group meeting at 8 p.m. at 11B Kevan Drive, Send.
- Tuesday, 18 October ... Open meeting at 8 p.m. at the Red Cross Hall, Sandy Lane, Send, when Mr R. Schueller will speak about the history of Chobham and some Chobham families. Chobham was an isolated village on the edge of the manorial waste. It developed its own distinctive personality and produced many larger-than-life characters.
- Thursday, 27 October ... Committee Meeting at 8 p.m. at the Manor House, Send Marsh.
- Tuesday, 8 November ... Buildings Group meeting at 8 p.m. at the Thatched Cottage, Burnt Common.
- Saturday, 12 November ... SLHC Symposium at Dorking, commencing at 10.30 a.m. See separate paragraph for details.
- Tuesday, 15 November ... Open meeting at 8 p.m. at the Red Cross Hall, Sandy Lane, Send, when Mr M. Sturley will give an illustrated talk on the subject "The Public Houses of Guildford". It is stressed that this is not a beer-drinker's guide, but an opportunity to see slides of old inns, taverns, etc., many of which have long since been demolished.
- Tuesday, 20 December ... Annual Social Evening at the Red Cross Hall, Sandy Lane, Send.

Arrangements are in hand for the spring session of meetings, half of which will be in Ripley and half in Send. Provisional dates 24th Jan. in Ripley, 21st Feb. in Send, 22nd March in Ripley, and 17th April in Send.