

SEND & RIPLEY HISTORY SOCIETY

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Newsletter No 66

January/February 1986

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Open evening, 18 March, Ripley Village Hall. Mr Cliff Webb, Director of Research, West Surrey Family History Society, on Genealogy.

DO YOU KNOW THE NAME AND OCCUPATION OF YOUR GREAT GRANDFATHER?

DO YOU WANT TO FIND OUT ABOUT YOUR ANCESTORS - WARTS AND ALL?

Here is your chance to find out where to start. Cliff Webb will be telling us how to get on the right track and answering all our questions.

THE HISTORY OF PYRFORD AND WISLEY

A Talk by Mrs Sylvia Lewin - Notes by LGB

A local history depends on geography and geology. When prehistoric man walked here from the Continent, tracks went across the Downs. They came down to the river valleys and found Wisley an ideal place to settle. Prehistoric flints have been found. Iron Age man settled here. There was a considerable Iron Age village with iron smelting furnaces which were excavated about 80 years ago. The site is now under the sewage works. Two boys found two prehistoric canoes in the banks of the River Wey. One of the canoes was rescued and is now displayed in Weybridge Museum. Doubtless it was part of the transport for the Iron Age village. Another attraction for these early settlers was the ford on the Woking side of the lock. This was the only good river crossing between Guildford and the Thames for many centuries.

A track ran up the West side of St Nicholas Church, Pyrford, to the nearest high ground. It is possible that this is one of the oldest roads regularly used as a road in England. It is now falling into disuse. At the top of the hill is the Pyrford Stone. There is a Christian cross incised on it. It was years before the cross was noticed. It is clear that this was a pagan object which continued in Christian use in the same way that we believe the church mound was. In the 1960s a council rubbish lorry was seen to be carrying the stone away. It had previously been at the little crossroads and was dug up during road widening. The stone was removed from the lorry and Lord Iveagh's agent agreed that it could go on the verge by the lodge. It bears a note to the effect that it is a pre-Conquest stone which has been in the locality since time immemorial. The nearest field is called Holy Cross Field on the Tithe Map. Slides were shown of Romano-British pots and coins. The pots are from Wisley.

There was a church at Pyrford since Saxon times. The name meant the ford by the pear tree. The village of Pyrford developed in a straggly shape. In 956 AD King Eardwick gave Pyrford to a friend. Mrs Lewin and some colleagues traced the boundaries of the Saxon village, which at that stage extended as far as Horsell. It is therefore known what the village was like one hundred years before Domesday. The Domesday Book gives the picture of Pyrford and Wisley. There was a chapel in Wisley and possibly in Pyrford too. The mill mentioned was possibly the late lamented Newark Mill. Pigs were bred.

The original Saxon chapel was replaced by a Norman one. It was one of 61 such rebuilt churches out of 63 in Surrey. Wisley Church is unspoilt and unrestored. It is rare in that it stayed in Saxon hands after the Conquest.

Pyrford was in the Royal Forest, and was therefore playground, larder and sports field. Restrictions on people living within the forest were appalling, but the Conqueror gave Pyrford to the Abbey of Westminster for the good of his soul. It was therefore taken out of the forest and freed of all taxes. The Abbey sold the church to Newark Prior.

Pyrford was prosperous at the time of the Black Death, but it then suffered badly. There were more houses there before the Black Death than there were two centuries later. There were no major landowners to develop the church at Pyrford and it therefore remains unspoilt. The Tudor porch is the only later addition. The church dates from about 1140. There is much history inside, including no less than three very rare Consecration Crosses. Churches had twelve of these Consecration Crosses applied by the Bishop when the church was first built, and it is unusual to have this many still remaining. There is a fine Jacobean pulpit. The Norman chancel arch still bears Norman axe marks. Brass candlesticks, which were attached to the pulpit, were stolen some years ago.

Wall paintings inside the church at Pyrford were whitewashed after the Reformation. The church was restored in 1869 by Sir Thomas Jackson. When it was cleaned Sylvia watched the paintings emerge. There are two series of paintings of about 1100 and about 1200. The later ones show the passion of our Lord and the tormentors scourging Christ. The 1140 painting is a much older fresco. Fresco means a painting on fresh plaster and was therefore applied at about the time the church was built. It is much smaller. It depicts fighting horsemen. It appears to be a procession of mounted horsemen. It has been interpreted as pilgrims on their way to a boat carrying staves. They are about to sail to Spain to the shrine of St James. Pilgrims went there from all over Europe before the shrine of St Thomas a Becket at Canterbury became the favourite destination for pilgrims. The wall paintings are a very great treasure.

A building just over the border in Woking was Woking Palace, which was really a country house dating from mediaeval times. It belonged to Margaret Beaufort, the mother of Henry VII. She came here a lot, as did Henry VIII also. There was a very good deer park. Wolsey was at Woking Palace when the message came that he had been made a cardinal. Queen Elizabeth did not like Woking. Zouch took much of the stone from Woking Palace to Hoc Place.

At the dissolution of the monasteries, the Newark Priory lands were taken by the Crown and Elizabeth gave the lands in Pyrford to her Lord High Admiral to build a new house, which was Pyrford Place. It later came into the possession of Sir John Wolley. Elizabeth used to visit Pyrford Place on her way to Loseley. There is a summer house in the grounds on the site of an earlier one where John Donne, the poet, is said to have written some of his best poetry. The son of the house befriended Donne after he made a runaway marriage with a daughter of Loseley. They lived there for several years and some of their children were born there. The prosperous Tudor middle class built many attractive farm-houses - for example Wheelers - which A J Munby, the Victorian diarist, owned at one time.

After Richard Weston of Sutton Place returned from the Netherlands in about 1650, he decided to canalise the River Wey to prevent floods and to improve the navigation. It is the oldest canalised river in England. Newark Lock had original turf sides until only recently. Corn, timber, coal, gunpowder from Chilworth, and bullion were transported on the navigation. The bullion was said to come up along the Wey & Aran Canal.

The early 19th century was a very hard time for people in Pyrford. It was the time of the enclosures. Prior to that a third of the land had been common land. All of that went except for the fuel allotments, which are known as Pyrford Common, on which the commoners were entitled to take as much fuel as they could by "hook or by crook". Peas and beans were a local crop, but they were preyed upon by sparrows.

There was a dame school near the church for about forty years in the early part of the 19th century. Pyrford people walked to Ripley for their letters and for the doctor. It was said that they came by foot in the morning to see the doctor and by foot again in the afternoon to collect their medicine. They walked to Woking to do their shopping. After the railway arrived at Woking Common in 1838, development increased extraordinarily. The long term effect was that people came and bought houses and settled. Wisley was put on the world map by the coming of the Royal Horticultural Society.

Other points which were brought out in questions were that the peas and beans which were grown were used to supply the London market. Sheerwater Lake was 150 acres in extent and that supplied fish to the London market also. One reason for the enclosures was that that they led to increased efficiency in farming, which enabled people to be fed. Much temporary work was in harvesting the crops. The school log books show that children took time off school for this purpose.

Gypsies also helped with the crops. Wisley Church is much the same date as Pyrford, but it is not known why it was built there or by whom. Pyrford Common was chiefly a peat common. A special kind of shovel was used to dig the peat. Lord Iveagh started a model dairy near the early Pyrford school. He produced gas for his kitchens from farmyard waste. The road by Pyrford Church was a pack-horse route. It continued along Monks Walk in West Byfleet towards Chertsey. Continuing in a Southerly direction, it came along Newark Lane to the crossroads in Ripley, beside which Ripley Church was built.

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SURREY LOCAL HISTORY SYMPOSIUM - 16 NOVEMBER 1985

This was the second year that the symposium, chaired by Kenneth Gravett, was held at Surrey University. It was the 20th in the series. The theme of road, rail and air provided plenty of scope for the participating member societies and the standard of exhibits was once again very high. Of particular merit was the imaginative stand constructed by the Guildford Museum and Guildford Muniment Room, which was in the form of a Greek style portico or entrance, which was a replica (reduced in size) of the 20-foot high entrance which Dennis Brothers had for their stand at the 1908 Motor Show at the Crystal Palace. Behind the replica portico they had arranged a display of photographs and documents relating to the company's early products and activities.

Send & Ripley History Society provided an exhibit featuring "Ripley - the Bicyclist's Haunt on the Most Famous Cycling Highway in the World". An account of the exhibit follows this report.

Absorbing and authoritative lectures were given by Dr E Course on the Reading, Guildford and Reigate Railway, and Sir Peter G Masefield on Surrey Airports with Special Reference to Croydon. Included in this distinguished company was our own Hon Secretary, Les Bowerman. To our members and his friends in the Southern Veteran-Cycle Club the choice of Les Bowerman was entirely appropriate, and likewise his subject, "Early Cycling on the Surrey Roads". His talk entertained some 250 people. Whether acquainted with cycling in the 19th century or not, they were given the benefit of a lively, informative and occasionally humorous discourse, much appreciated and amply illustrated with slides of scenes from the early days of cycling.

It was a very enjoyable day out for everyone interested in local history in general and for the participating members of Send & Ripley History Society in particular. The Society is indebted to Les Bowerman for the loan of the cycle exhibits and for preparing descriptive material. Thanks also to Patricia and Tony Medlen for typing and assisting Ken Bourne in setting up the display, and to Anne Bowerman, Bob Gale and Duncan Jennings for attending the stand and assisting in the sale of publications.

K H Bourne

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THE SOCIETY'S EXHIBIT AT THE SURREY LOCAL HISTORY SYMPOSIUM

"Ripley and the Road Thither"

The theme of the symposium being Road, Rail and Air, we took the early cyclists' love of Ripley and the Ripley Road as the subject of our display.

Among the pictures shown was the oldest known photograph of a bicycle at Ripley, showing a workman holding an early high bicycle of about 1873 outside the smithy, and a series of sketches from "The Pictorial World" of 21 May 1881 showing road scenes en route to "The Bicyclist's Haunt". These included the earlier "Hut" at

Bolder Mere, the Hautboy at Ockham, the Talbot and the Anchor, the latter two depicted with chickens in the road in front of them, and uniformed bicyclists descending into Ripley on their high wheels with legs nonchalantly placed over the handlebars. The accompanying written article by C W Nairn, bugler in the London Bicycle Club and a founder and first captain of the Ripley Road Club, described what it was that drew these bicyclists to Ripley in such numbers (600 on Good Friday 1881).

The Anchor, which had a very special place in the cyclists' hearts, inevitably featured prominently with the 1897 sketch by Charles E Shaw, the "Cyclists' Sunday Dinner" in the dining room at the back, drawn for the "Graphic" in 1891, and, of course, the cyclists' memorial window to the two Dibble sisters, who had so faithfully ministered to the cyclists' needs until their deaths in 1895 and 1896.

There was an advertisement for the Gamages "Ripley" Road Cycling Shoe, sold for well over a quarter of a century from before 1898 to after 1925. Another advertisement featured Marriott & Cooper's "Ripley" tricycle of 1888 outside the "Anchor". This was accompanied by an article about how S F Edge (later to achieve the 24 hour motor car record at Brooklands in 1907) won the National Cyclists Union One Mile Amateur Championship in 1888 on a "Ripley" tricycle.

Among items displayed was the board game "Wheeling", akin to Snakes & Ladders, but featuring hazards which could befall the unwary bicyclist along the road from the Angel at Thames Ditton to the Anchor at Ripley. a 52" Singer "Special Challenge" ordinary bicycle of 1879 was typical of the high-wheeled machines by means of which Ripley first became popular. A Singer solid-tyred safety bicycle of 1890 was a type popular when H G Wells's Mr Hoopdriver, in "The Wheels of Chance", stopped at Ripley to observe the Young Lady in Grey who had entered the "Golden Dragon Hotel" (ie the Anchor).

Thanks are accorded to Ken Bourne for producing many of the slides.  
Les Bowerman

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#### CHRISTMAS SOCIAL - 17 DECEMBER 1985

Alternating with Ripley, the venue this year was the Red Cross Hall in Send. This popular social event was as usual well attended, this year by over 86 members and friends. The high standard of catering was once more maintained by Phyllis Bourne, ably assisted by Rita Goldup, Gloria Henson, Barbara Tinkler and Alan Tinkler, renowned for his punch.

Frank and Jenny Lewin, and their young group with handbells and other instruments, followed their debut at last year's social with a further demonstration of their skill this year. Their rendering of mediaeval songs and carols was much enjoyed.

Bob Gale tested his popularity and the participants' general knowledge with a quiz based upon guessing the names of buildings, locations, etc; neither were found wanting, judging by the numbers joining in and the resulting high scores.

The evening, as usual, was concluded by John Slatford's splendid raffle with numerous prizes donated by members. Our thanks to John and to everyone who, by helping and by attending, contributed to a successful social occasion.

K H B

### THE LOCATION OF THE 18th CENTURY ARMY CAMP ON SEND HEATH

In the early days of the Society, our member Pat Thurbin researched the history of the encampments that were established in Send between 1759 and 1762. The results of his work were published in Newsletters 9 and 11 in 1976.

Despite Pat's determined efforts, the precise location of the camp remained unknown, making it impossible to complete the story. A recent search of the indexes in the documents section at the British Library produced several references to Send and Ripley. One of these, although misleading, proved to be well worth pursuing. The reference simply stated: "Send Heath Near Brentwood. Plan of Encampment There." Further examination revealed a leather-bound book of coloured plans of army camps in Great Britain between 1756 and 1771. They were drawn by, or perhaps under the direction of, Captain (later General) George Morrison, who had a distinguished career as a military engineer and surveyor. The book illustrates a number of sites in different parts of the country, and among them is one of Send Heath. How the book came to be in the British Library is not known.

The plan, reproduced from manuscript ms ADD.15532 with the permission of the British Library, shows clearly that the camp was located on the same site in successive years and generally as conjectured by Pat Thurbin. The regimental details given for the four years in the associated table match exactly those given in the various camp entries for marriages and baptisms in the Send Parish Registers. Although the plan is finely drawn, it is apparent that the surveyor had only a limited knowledge of the area. He was, it would seem, conversant with Old Woking and the road to Guildford, ie Potters Lane, for these parts of the plan are fairly accurate. The probable reason for this is that Captain Morrison would have arrived and departed along this route.

There is much evidence of "artists licence" in the area East of the camp site and it is very difficult to relate much of this to the present day Send and Send Marsh.

The camp site itself was formally laid out in lines for the different regiments based there. There were four lines in 1759, but only three in each of the other years. In the first year the camp was approximately 700 yards long x 300 yards in depth.

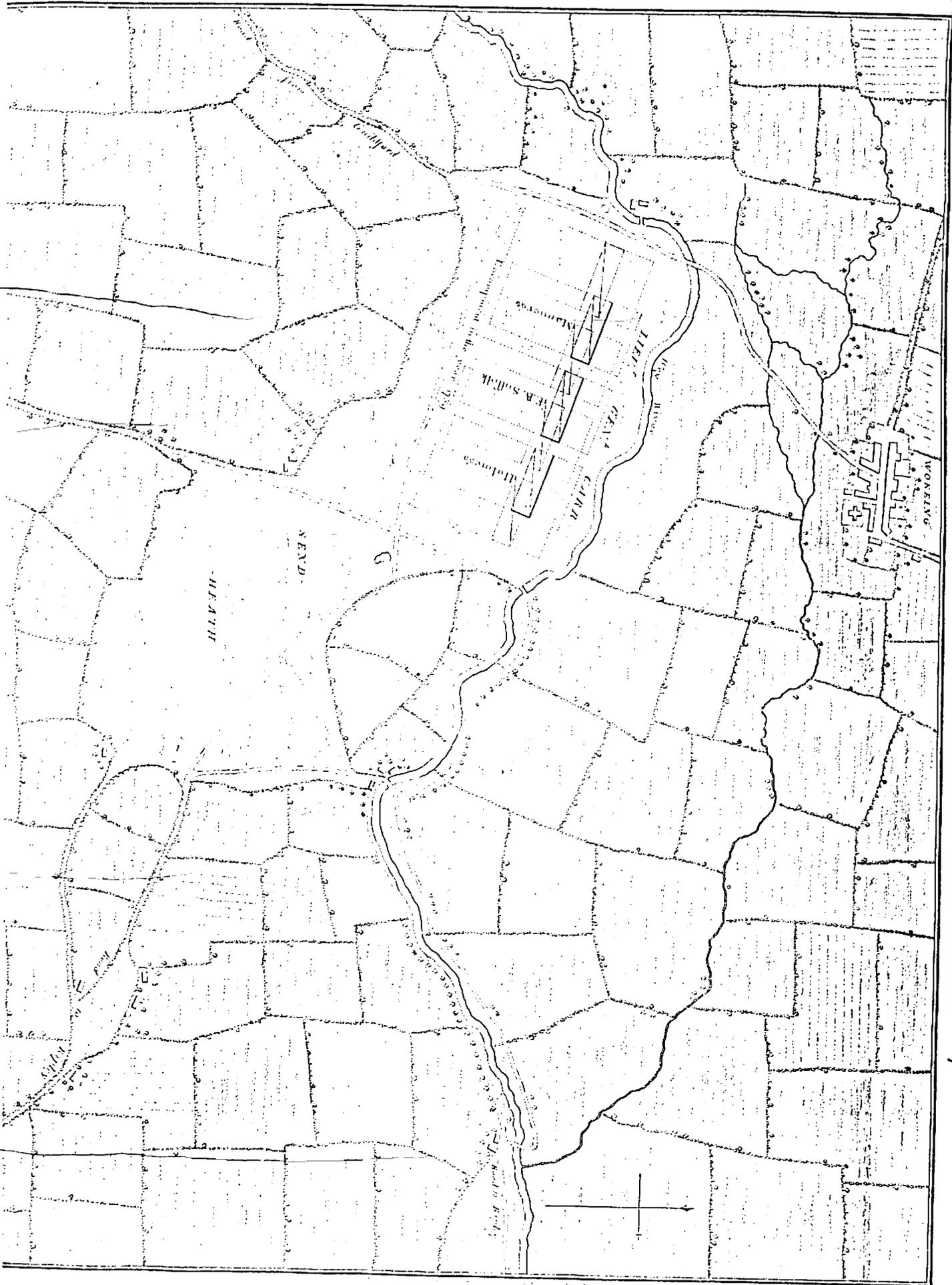
Assuming that the Cartbridge end of the camp was near to the present day Heath Drive, it would have extended along Send Road as far as Wharf Lane. In depth it would have extended from the Wey Navigation to the South side of Send Road.

The 1762 camp was somewhat smaller, having only three lines of regiments covering an area of 500 yards x 300 yards.

Despite its inaccuracies, the plan gives a clear idea of the extent of Send Heath before the Inclosure Awards of the early 19th century. The overall length of almost a mile would have brought it nearly to Mays Corner. It is interesting to speculate which of the tracks (for that is what they were) shown in that area relates to the present day.

The only part of the Heath that relates positively to the present day is in Potters Lane at White Hatch (the hatch doubtless being a gate which marked the beginning of the enclosed land). Here the boundary shown for the Heath is effectively still the same. Likewise the centre of Old Woking has not altered in well over 200 years.

PLAN of the ENCAMPIEMENT on SEND-HEATH 1702.



SEND HEATH ARMY CAMP SITE. 1759-1762

Reproduced from manuscript MS. Add 15532.

with the permission of the British Library.

J.M.S. January 1986.

# Encampments at Sendheath

1759

From July the 26<sup>th</sup> to

<p>Corp of Ancram</p>	<p>King's own 34 Effingham 33 Lt. Col. St. John's 5 Bentincks</p>	
<p>Ancrum Albemarle Cornwallis</p>	<p>30 London's 36 Lt. Robt. Manners's 72 Duke of Richmond's</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1760</p>
<p>Cornwallis Carr</p>	<p>34 Cavendish's 72 Duke of Richmond's Westfordshire</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1761</p>
<p>Carr</p>	<p>31 Holman's 36 Manners's C. Bat. Suffolk</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1762</p>

SENDHEATH ARMY CAMP SITE. 1759-1762

Reproduced from manuscript MS. Add 15532.  
with the permission of the British Library.

J.M.S. January 1986.

Notwithstanding this discovery, we still have only limited evidence of the camp's existence but, maybe in the future, more will turn up.

John Slatford

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### EARL LIGONIER OF RIPLEY AND SEND HEATH CAMP

This writer is no military historian, but it is well known that 1756 to 1763 was the period of the Seven Years' War. This was the first truly world war when interconnected conflict was taking place in Europe, North America and India. The principal combatants were the British and the French. Ironically, the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army for most of this time was the French-born Jean-Louis Ligonier. He was the first professional soldier to attain the position and had already reached the advanced age of 76 when appointed. He died in his 90th year in 1770 with the rank of Field Marshal and Earl Ligonier of Ripley, both of which he acquired in 1766. Although he took Ripley as part of his title, we have found no evidence that he had any direct connection with the village, although his home for many years until his death was nearby Cobham Park.

By 1759 there were 25,000 French prisoners of war to be guarded and a large scale attack on England, with 26,000 men from Flanders, was being planned. Ligonier's answer was to raise a short-service militia of 7000 men to help guard the prisoners, thereby releasing regular battalions to defend the realm against the threat of invasion. There were to be six battalions in the Isle of Wight, two at Portsmouth and one at Winchester. One regiment of dragoons was to watch the Essex coast, a further two battalions were to be in the Newcastle-Berwick area and three in Scotland. There was a residue near London and some of these were those which camped on Send Heath. Ligonier personally reconnoitred Send from Cobham. If there was an invasion, the soldiers at Send were to join up with four battalions of guards from London. All the battalions in camp were to be issued with two field pieces. On 17 June the same year (1759) Ligonier received authority to proceed with his plan and went personally to lay out the camp at Send. Parish Register entries of army marriages begin on 5 September. In August Ligonier fell ill, but was well enough by the end of September to review the troops at Send before they went into winter quarters. The French invasion force was eventually ready to sail in October, but was destroyed by Admiral Hawke. The troops at Send Heath were not therefore called upon for action.

Most of the material for this brief account comes from Rex Whitworth's 1958 book on Lord Ligonier, who is such an interesting character as to merit a full scale article some time in these pages. Intriguingly, Whitworth does not tell us specifically how many soldiers were on Send Heath and neither does he tell us where their winter quarters were.

Les Bowerman

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### THE ANCHOR, RIPLEY - BUILDINGS GROUP REPORT

In Newsletter No 60 we wrote about the documentary history of this delightful and unique building, finishing with the suggestion that it was originally a timber-framed almshouse of the early 16th century. It was the subject of John Baker's "Seeing Eye" report in the Surrey Advertiser of 1 October 1978. Following J. Hassell in 1820, it has been drawn by many topographical artists and has been the subject of countless picture postcards.

In February 1984, when the roof was stripped for retiling, closer examination of the structure was possible; this was an advantage which had been denied to John Baker. At a later date a study was made of part of the inside and of the roof of the lefthand crosswing. Viewed from the road, the building can be seen

to have evolved from the central low-level part. The crosswings on either side were subsequently added at different times and the brick extension to the left was built even later around 1800.

The construction of the centre section is of through side purlins with diminishing rafters; no collars were visible. In the room behind the lefthand dormer window (the only upstairs part that has been studied) are four nicely jointed curved braces (see drawing). The front purlin has been cut off at the lefthand end, strong evidence that this low building once continued where the lefthand crosswing now is.

The central chimney is in what may have been an inserted smoke bay or hood, but there is conflicting evidence on this. Certainly there was seen to be much soot encrustation over the whole central section rafters and the chimney itself. Adjacent to the left of the chimney was a soot-encrusted wattle-and-daub partition, but there was no such partition to the right of the chimney. It is possible that the soot resulted from leaking flues and the occasional chimney fire.

The dormers would have been added when the upper floor was constructed, for this part would certainly have been built as ground floor only and open to the roof. The lefthand dormer has been reconstructed in softwood with a ridge board, but that on the right is probably as built, with oak rafters, lapped and pegged, with no ridge board.

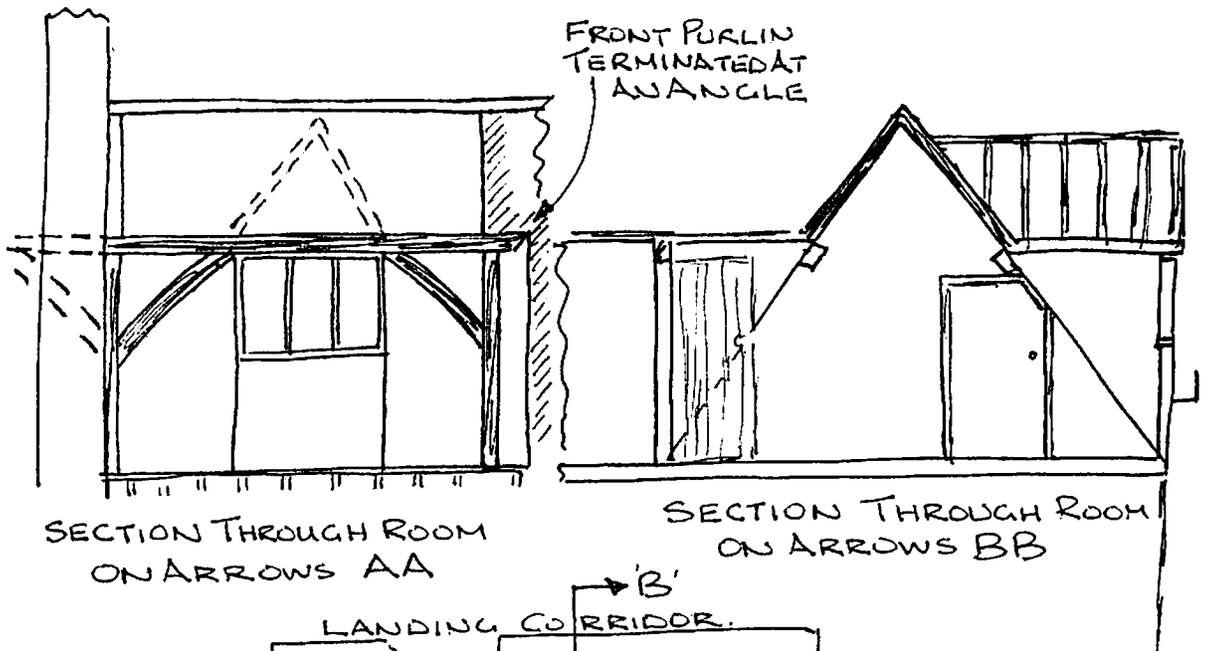
The present centre section appears to have been built as two bays, each about 12' 6" long. The smoke bay and chimney were constructed in the righthand of these two bays.

It is concluded that the central section was built as a long low building, with ground floor only and open to the roof. It had three bays and possibly more. The braced side purlin diminishing rafter construction suggests a build of the first half of the 16th century. The smoke bay or hood was probably added soon after. A possible confirmation of this conclusion arises from a report in a journal called "The Graphic", of 3 October 1891, which said that "a few years ago" a fire-back bearing the date 1598 was discovered in the course of alterations. 1598 may therefore be the date when the brick chimney was inserted.

The lefthand crosswing, of which only the front one and a half bays remain, is basically a self-contained unit standing adjacent to the shortened original building. This can be determined from the two upright posts standing only a few inches apart. Construction is in elm with through purlins, non-diminishing rafters and a central Queen strut. A 17th century date is suggested.

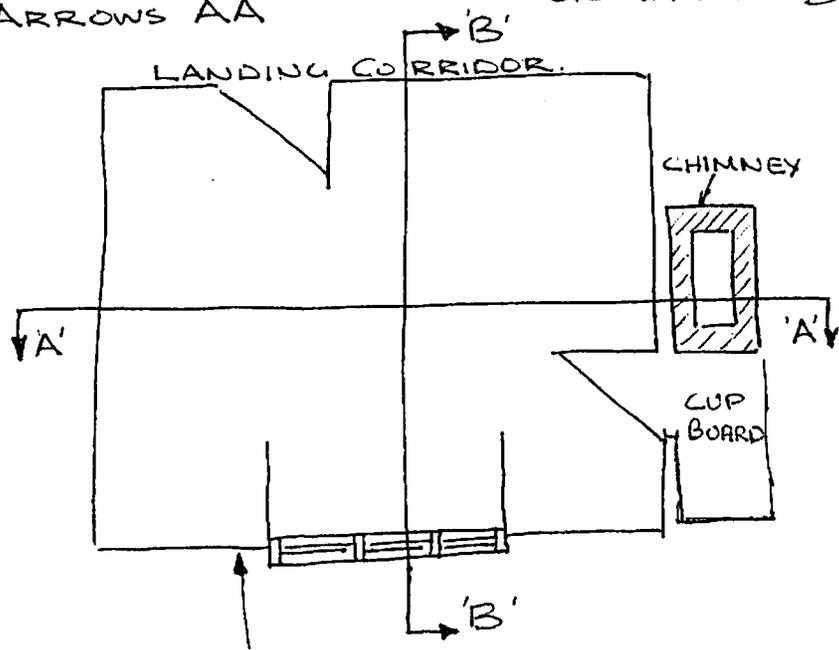
The righthand crosswing was not seen from inside, and nothing can be added to John Baker's findings that this was an 18th century addition of poor quality. Of non-free standing construction, the manner of joining it to the central section, as John Baker observed, suggests that the latter also extended to the right. This crosswing may be the addition to the almshouse built with money bequeathed for that purpose under the will of Burley Fenn dated 1709.

The brick extension adjacent to the car park entrance has a roof of sawn softwood with a ridge board. It is unlikely to have been added before 1800, but was certainly there in 1820 when Hassell drew the building (see "Then and Now", page 59). It is curious that Hassell drew most, but not all, of the timbers now exposed, whereas later pictures up to about 1920 show the facade completely rendered.

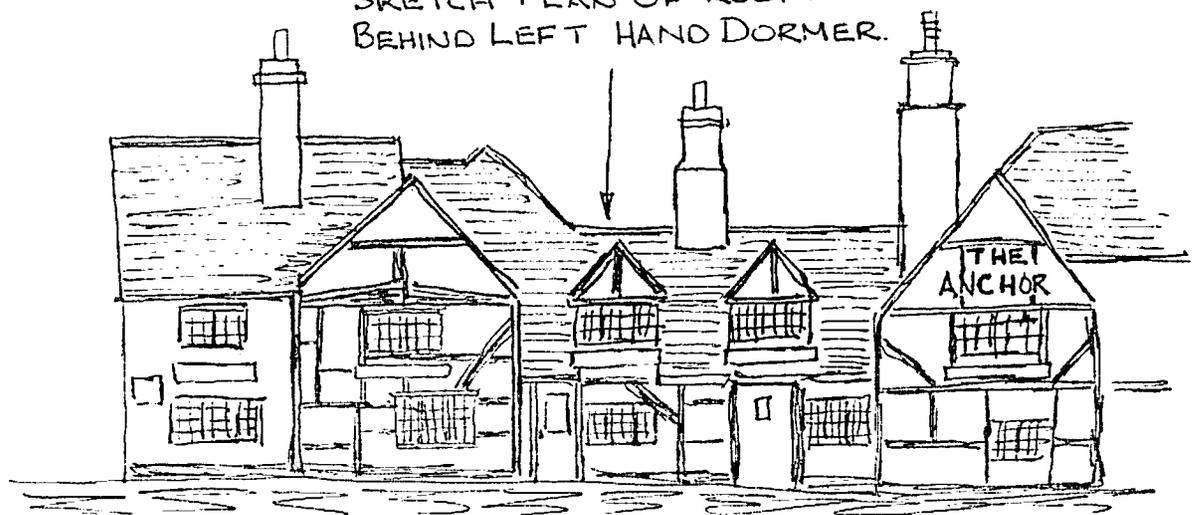


SECTION THROUGH ROOM ON ARROWS AA

SECTION THROUGH ROOM ON ARROWS BB



SKETCH PLAN OF ROOM BEHIND LEFT HAND DORMER.



"THE ANCHOR." HIGH ST. RIPLEY.

JMS. JAN. 86.

Our findings on the structural side are not inconsistent with our conclusions from the documents. We believe it to have been built as an almshouse around the time of the dissolution of Newark Priory, which was in 1539. The unusually long single storey building of good quality original construction is in line with other institutional buildings such as almshouses or poor houses, although later surviving examples are usually of brick construction. Surrey examples, drawn by Hassell and reproduced in Surrey Archaeological Collections Volume 75, are, or were, Chelsham, Sanderstead and West Molesey.

We are grateful to Trevor Beale for giving us permission to study parts of the inside of the Anchor.

John Bartlett, Les Bowerman and John Slatford

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### SECRETARY'S REPORT

#### Membership

We are pleased to welcome Mr Den is Summerfield, Woodhill Cottage, Woodhill, Send, as a new member.

Total membership stands at 105 double and 94 single subscriptions.

#### Parish Magazines

We have had two volumes of Send Parish Magazines, donated by James Turner, bound recently. If anybody has any back numbers of either the Send or Ripley Parish Magazines, which they would like to dispose of, we shall be pleased to hear, so that we can build up as comprehensive a set as possible.

Les Bowerman

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### FORTHCOMING EVENTS

- Saturday, 1 February ... Buildings Group Meeting at 7.30 pm at the Manor House, Send Marsh, when Mr Kenneth Gravett will give the second part of his talk on timber and timber-framed buildings.
- Tuesday, 4 February ... Local Memories Group Meeting at 8 pm at 183 Send Road, Send.
- Monday, 10 February ... Documentary Group Meeting at 8 pm at the Manor House, Send Marsh.
- Tuesday, 18 February ... The Society's 11th AGM, commencing at 8 pm, in the Red Cross Centre, Sandy Lane, Send. After the formal business, there will be an illustrated talk by Mr S Tudsbery-Turner on "Coats of Arms and Surrey Inns".
- Thursday, 27 February ... Buildings Group Meeting at 8 pm at Thatched Cottage, Clandon Crossways, Send.
- Tuesday, 18 March ... Open evening in Ripley Village Hall, when Mr Cliff Webb will speak on "Family History in West Surrey".
- Tuesday, 25 March ... Buildings Group Meeting at Kevan Cottage, Clandon Road, Burnt Common.
- Tuesday, 15 April ... Open evening at the Red Cross Centre, Sandy Lane, Send, when Mr David Taylor will give an illustrated talk on the Painshill Park Pleasure Grounds.
- Sunday, 4 May ... Afternoon conducted tour around the Pains Hill Park Pleasure Grounds, commencing promptly at 2 pm at Pains Hill. These tours are intended to raise funds towards the restoration of the grounds, and there is therefore a charge of (£1.50) for adults and £1 for children under 16, which is payable in advance. If you would like to attend, please give your name and money before the end of March to the Secretary, Les Bowerman. You

*done*

*9.2.86*

would have the opportunity to see the progress made on restoration of such features as the lake, giant water wheel, Gothic Temple, ruined abbey, grotto, cascade and temple of Bacchus, etc.

Closing Date: The closing date for material for the next issue of the Newsletter is Monday, 3 March.

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#### MR TOM FAITHFULL

Tom Faithfull's life was brought to a very abrupt end on a Friday evening in December in his 92nd year when he was killed as he walked home from a Darts Match at the Send Working Men's Club where he had been doorman until he was 90.

Tom was born in 1894 in Pyrford, his parents' home village, and in his second year came to Send, where he went to school until he was 13. He joined the Territorial Army and later went into the Army and served during the 1914-18 war.

He married a Kent girl and they had a daughter, Hazel. He was a bricklayer with Guildford Council and Tarrants, the builders, most of his working life. He was well known as a darts player at the Sadlers Arms in the Bardells' time, and also entered in their horticultural competitions. He was a member of the Special Constabulary for many years. Before the last war, he, with other members of the family, were members of a handbell ringing group who visited all the big houses and pubs, etc. He was also a member of the old Ripley Fire Brigade. He was a member of both Ripley and Send British Legion and was "Water Bailiff" for Send Angling Society until recently. He was known well in the village for his great interest in gardening and there are many windmills on sheds around Send which he also made. He belonged at one time to the Over Sixties Club. He won many prizes with his embroidery and silver paper pictures in the local hobbies and club competitions. These crafts were learnt whilst convalescing during the First World War.

He led a very full life and, thankfully, was active until his untimely death. We shall all miss him, especially his sole surviving granddaughter, Alison, his two sisters and brother.

E J Turner (Niene)

Editorial Note: Members will recall that Tom was the subject of a notable Local Memories interview, which was reproduced in N/L 61 less than a year ago. With his passing goes one of our last direct links with both the 19th century and the Great War. Send will never seem quite the same without one who has been very much part of the village for so long. We have had the privilege of recording the reminiscences of several such personalities during the 11 years since the Society was formed, and Tom Faithfull was as much part of the fabric of Send as any of them. We convey our condolences to his family.

#### ADDENDUM TO THE OBITUARY ON TED HUTCHINSON

In my obituary on Ted Hutchinson in N/L 65, I wrote that he started work with Norcons on being invalided out of the Army in 1944, and that he stayed there till retirement. That was incorrect in that he was with Humberstones, the floor people, and Wintons before going to the Crack Pulverising Mills in Tannery Lane, where he stayed about 15 years. It was only after that that he went to Norcons, where he worked until retirement.

I am grateful to all who have provided details.

L.G.B.