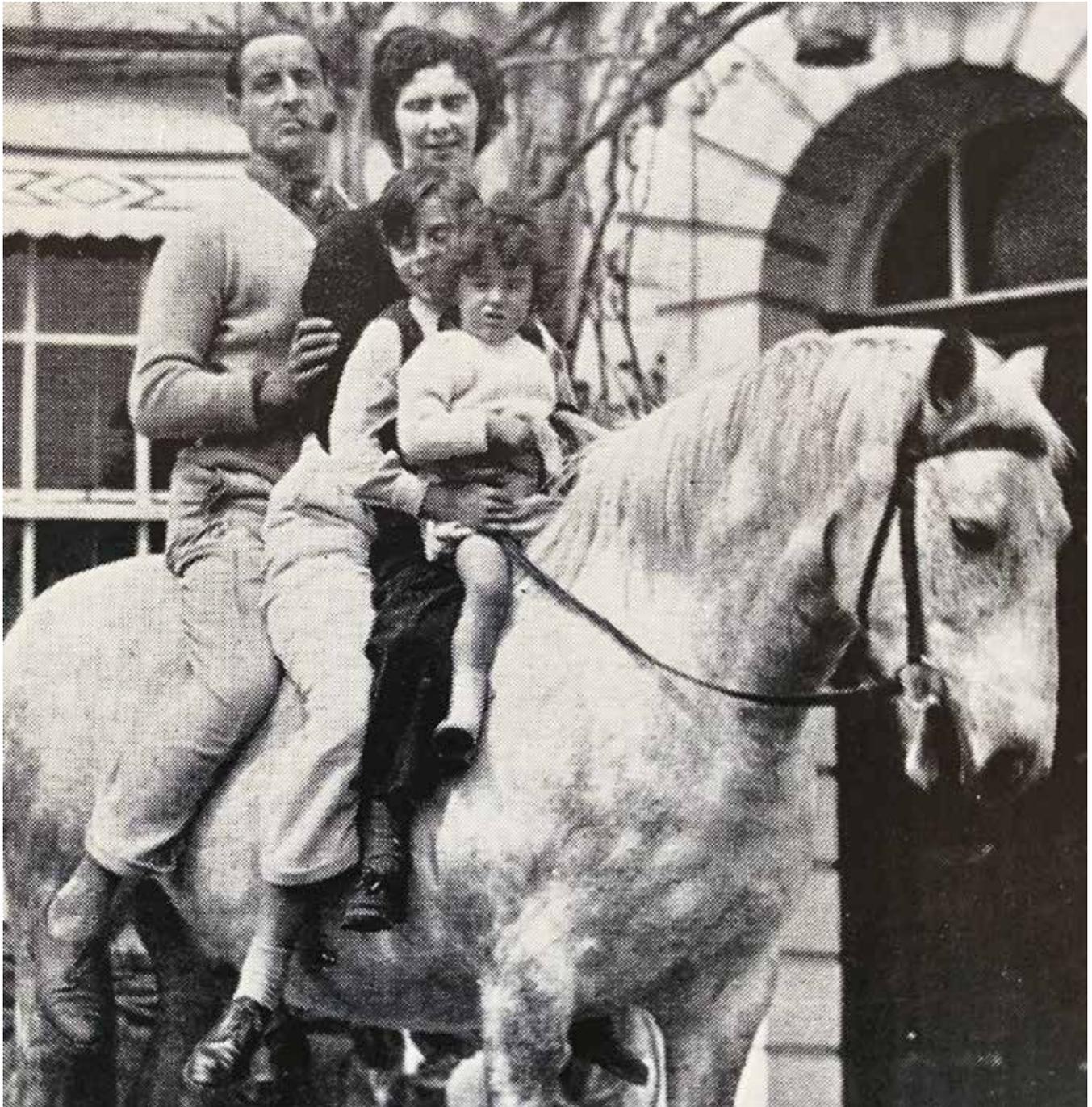


No. 287  
November 2022

# Send & Ripley History Society

WINNER OF THE 2021 BALH AWARD FOR BEST LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY JOURNAL



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IN RIPLEY

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## CONTACTS

Send & Ripley  
History Society  
Established 1975 as  
Send History Society  
Registered Charity  
No. 1174161

President: John Slatford  
St George's Farmhouse,  
High Street, Ripley,  
Woking GU23 6AF  
T: 01483 222107  
E: jmslatford@gmail.com

Chairman: Cameron Brown  
Church Farm House,  
Wisley GU23 6QL  
T: 07811 276386  
E: cmb@aappl.com

Hon Secretary: Jenny Jackson  
The Haven  
Polesden Lane  
Ripley GU23 6DX  
T: 01483 222 980  
E: jmj@jennyjackson.co.uk

Treasurer, Membership  
Secretary and Journal  
Distribution: Christina Sheard  
Old Manor Cottage,  
Send Marsh Green, Ripley,  
Woking GU23 6JP  
T: 01483 224600  
E: christina.sheard@btinternet.com

Journal Editor:  
Cameron Brown  
T: 07811 276386  
E: cmb@aappl.com

Art director and copy editor:  
Ditz Brown

Archaeology Specialist:  
Andrew Jones  
106 Georgelands, Ripley,  
GU23 6DQ  
T: 01483 479647  
E: andrew738jones@bt.com

Web site management:  
Chris Brown  
Web site: www.sendandripleyhistorysociety.co.uk

Advertising:  
Angie Richardson  
T: 07792 198363  
E: angie77@live.co.uk

Museum Curator:  
Clare McCann  
T: 01483 728546  
E: cricketshill@hotmail.com

Museum Archivist:  
Phil Davie  
T: 01483 223955  
E: phil.davie@jpsd.plus.com

Cover image:  
Count Munster and family  
on horseback outside Send  
Grove's front door

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sendandripleyhistorysociety.co.uk

## EDITORIAL CAMERON BROWN

After many years of argument work has finally started on the rebuilding of junction 10 of the M25 with the A3 at Wisley. At a total cost of around £300 million this is designed to save travellers some 90 seconds on their journeys from the Ockham roundabout to Painshill. Sadly it will add rather more time than that for Wisley residents and the ever-rising number of visitors to Wisley Gardens (currently exceeding 1,200,000 per annum) who leave Wisley Lane for the A3.

To head to London, instead of simply turning left from Wisley Lane onto the A3, we will now have to use a new six-lane bridge soaring over Elm Corner, down to the Ockham roundabout and back up to junction 10. To get to Guildford we will take the same route but then go round the junction 10 roundabout and back onto the A3 for Guildford – unless, of course, we decide to go from the Ockham roundabout through Ripley ... We might also question whether many of the visitors to the RHS coming from the west might prefer to shorten their journey and get to the Ockham roundabout via Ripley, rather than going to junction 10 and coming back to Ockham roundabout to get onto the new bridge to Wisley Lane.

Unfortunately as this is now a fait accompli it's too late for a change and thousands of trees have already gone on both sides of the A3 to make way for the bridge and prepare for the widening of the A3 to four lanes. At least we are told that the disruption and road closures will all be over by the end of 2025...

More pleasing to report: one of the last people to be honoured by the late Queen was our member Sally Erhardt, who received a British Empire Medal for services to food and the community earlier this year. Sally and her team have been organising our award-winning Ripley Farmers' Market since June 2005, over which period more than £100,000 has been raised for local charities, including a recent further donation of £500 to our Society. Congratulations Sally – and thank you!

Long-standing committee member Bob Stonard has recently moved from our area. One of his fields of interest was archeology and he enjoyed entertaining

and educating local schoolchildren through his talks on ancient artefacts and other interesting local finds. We extend our thanks to Bob for his contribution to the Society over many years and wish him all the best in his new home.

Member Gillian Lachelin's book *A History of Ockham to 1900* has just been reprinted and copies are available for £15 plus £4 p&p from [g.lachelin@btinternet.com](mailto:g.lachelin@btinternet.com). We have a copy in the museum library.

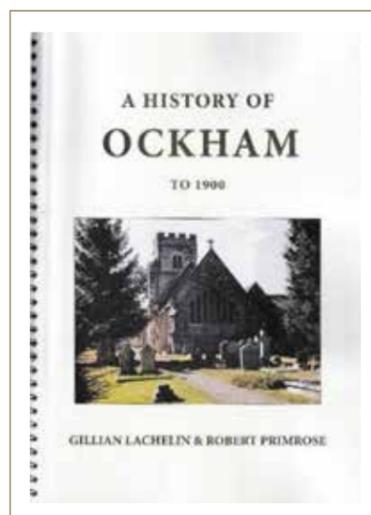
Finally, I should like to welcome 40 new members who joined the Society in 2022 (some of whom want to stay incognito), bringing our total membership to 360: Claire Bailey, Rodney Bayton, David & Diana Bentall, Diane Boaden, Nick & Nicky Brown, Holma Cole, Chris & Sally Donn, Alan & Olwyn Evans, Martin & Valerie Fance, Robert Frearson, Mrs G Gilchrist, Andrew Grimshaw, Julian Harnor, Dave Harris, Dorothy Humphreys, Dorothy Kirkman, Marijke Lewis, Ian Mason, Peter Mathers, Roger & Lynda Newland, Paul & Anita Norman, Shirley Regan, Nicholas Spindler, Gabriel & Barbara Street, Maureen & Barry Taylor, Artur & Jill Thomas and Robert Welford.

### CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE NEXT JOURNAL

Contributors are asked to send articles and letters to Cameron Brown at [cmb@aappl.com](mailto:cmb@aappl.com) by 15th December 2022.

Authors of illustrated articles should submit high resolution (300 DPI or higher) jpgs to the editor by email to ensure best reproduction in the journal, but no more than 20 MB in any one email

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## A PRISONER IN RIPLEY CAMERON BROWN

I wrote an article in J273 about an interesting print discovered by the late Jane Bartlett when she and Clare McCann were working on the Society's book *Ripley and Send, an Historical Pub Crawl* – in the late 1990s. I was able to establish that the artist was George Sheppard (1770-1842) who lived in Guildford and was a professional cricketer who made one appearance in first-class cricket for Surrey. He was, more importantly, also an artist who specialised in country views

At that time we had no further information about the subject matter, and who 'Fagan' might have been. I discovered that Fagan was a not uncommon surname of Irish Catholics during that period. At the time our sketch was made, in 1810, many working class Irish were conscripted into the English army. I speculated that our man might have been a deserter or been court-martialled and sentenced to transportation, and was seen here on his way to the docks. This turns out to have been a good guess.

Clare McCann recently found a further copy of the print amongst papers at the late Les Bowerman's house, bearing the following text (uncorrected) on the back:

FAGAN DRAWN FROM LIFE at Ripley in Surrey Sep' 29 1810 by Geo Sheppard. This extraordinary Character was taken in



Fagan by George Sheppard

a wood in July 1810 by a party of Military whose vigilance he had eluded for a length of time: he had been about fourteen years concealed, & has attained every appearance & the manners of a Wild Man He refuses almost every kind of cloathing & prefers animal food in a raw state: as there is every reason to suppose him a Deserter he has been sent to the Army Depot in the Isle of Wight & was on the march thither when this drawing was taken.



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# WILLIAM ERNEST STEVENSON – RIPLEY BAKER

ALAN COOPER



William Ernest Stevenson aboard his horse and sign-written delivery trap, photographed opposite the bakery during 1911. The exact location has been confirmed by comparing the flashing at the base of the chimney in the property beyond with the same building today. A 'now' photograph is impossible due to the view being obscured by foliage

In J119 (Nov/Dec 1994) and J120 (Jan/Feb 1995) the late Jane Bartlett wrote about the previous history and business usage of the property in Ripley High Street that is now John Hartley Antiques. Having recently acquired three unique images and aided by further research, a much-expanded story may now be presented.

The site of this current building, constructed circa 1700, has seen much change over the centuries. There was a public house named the Angel on this site as far back as 1544. In 1679, the name had changed to the Three Mariners and to the White Lion some time thereafter. The next hundred years of ownership and usage are vague to say the least but by 1815 Mary Hyde, a baker, was both owner and occupier. [1] Baking would continue to be the predominant business activity here until its

current use as an antiques shop began in 1964.

Mary Hyde ran the business until her death in 1819 whereupon another Mary Hyde, daughter of Robert Hyde, a master baker from Walton-on-Thames, took over until the 1840s, followed by her brother John Hyde until the 1870s. How Mary 'the elder' is related to brother and sister Mary and John remains a mystery. However, it would be fairly likely that they were indeed all related and most likely that the younger pair were niece and nephew.

The next baker/business-owner was Harriet Griffith, who also kept John Hyde on as an employee. Harriet's younger sister Sarah married the local mineral water manufacturer Albert Stansfield in 1873 but died shortly thereafter in 1879, aged 34. In the 1881 census,



William Ernest Stevenson with new technology – a motor vehicle replacing his horse and trap. Location of photo unknown. Date unknown but vehicle type suggests circa 1915

the recently widowed Albert and Harriet were next-door-neighbours and by 1891 Harriet was living with Albert as his housekeeper whilst also running the bakery. Interestingly, both the Stansfield and Griffith families are buried in St Mary's churchyard, Ripley, separated by the central footpath. However, Harriet, who died in 1895 and never married, is buried in the Stansfield plot.

John Bonner owned Little Enton Farm, Chiddingfold and ran it with sons Edwin and Frederic. Frederic married Mary Eliza Peach in 1883 but died ten years later. Mary left the farm, moving to Anyards Road, Cobham, with her four surviving children to run a tobacconist shop. Shortly after Harriet Griffith died the



The frontage of the property under Mary Bonner's occupation. Bakers to the left and tearooms to the right



The shop frontage of the property today

enterprising Mary Bonner took on the bakery in Ripley and introduced tearooms to the right of the baker's shop. It is not known when she finally parted company with the bakery and tearooms but William Ernest Stevenson appears in the 1901 census as running the



The grave and headstone of Harriet Griffith in St Mary's churchyard, Ripley



The interior of the bakery during 1911. The little girl in the foreground is Stevenson's niece, Lena Spark Bricknell, aged 9. These are the original coal-fired ovens, replaced by gas ovens during the Weller period of occupation. A baker's peel (for insertion and removal of bread-tins from the ovens) can be seen on the original of this photo



The gated entrance to Stevenson's bakery. This allowed access to the flour store and the bakehouse whilst providing secure parking for the delivery vehicle

business. He and wife Georgina, from Exeter, Devon, were married in Reigate in 1901. It is therefore more than likely that his tenure began that year. In 1903 the then owner of the property, Thomas Berridge, founder of Ryde House School, sold it to Stevenson, at the same time selling the adjacent butcher's shop to Ernest Easton, having previously rented the properties to them. Mary Bonner's son Archibald worked for Stevenson as

a baker's assistant until his somewhat untimely death in 1902 aged 15. She died in Cobham in 1913.

The son of a miller and coal merchant, William Ernest Stevenson was born in Framfield, East Sussex, in 1873. By the age of 17 he was in lodgings in Worthing, West Sussex, working as a baker's assistant and, having learnt his trade, moved to Ripley where he ran both the bakery and the tearooms with his wife until 1919. That year



Desmond McCann holding another baker's peel. This example came from Farr's Bakery, again in Ripley High Street. It is on permanent display in the SRHS museum



The baker's peel, for insertion and removal of bread-tins from the ovens. This is a beautiful blacksmith-made example from the 'Weller' days belonging to Mr John Hartley, the current owner of the antiques business

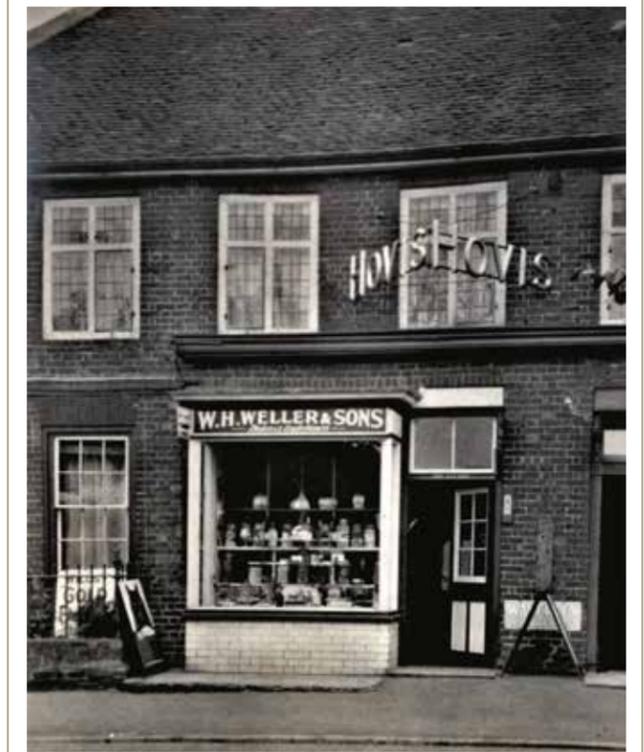
they moved to Farnham and in 1926 to Normandy, Surrey. He died in 1937 and wife Georgina moved back in with her niece, Lena Spark Bricknell, the little girl in the bakery photo. She was born in 1902 in Kenton, Devon and in 1925 she married Albert Thomas Pocock. Together they ran an ironmongers shop in Aldershot. Following Georgina's death in 1942 without issue, Lena and Albert inherited the Ripley business and sold it, retiring to Liskeard, Cornwall in 1962, where Albert died in 1984 and Lena in 1993.

The Belchamber family, originally from Kirdford, Sussex, settled in Guildford during the 1850s, starting what would become a long line of bakers and confectioners in and around Guildford. In 1862, Alfred Belchamber married Jane Furlonger from Chiddingfold and their sons Frank and Arthur became baker and pastry cook/confectioner respectively, whilst son Harry became a grocer. Arthur tired of the bakery business but not before passing on his skills to his son, also named Arthur. He became a poultry and egg dealer in Dunmow, Essex before relocating to Andover, Hampshire to work as a bible colporteur [this usually refers to an evangelistic door-to-door distributor]. He returned to baking, moved to Ripley and leased the bakery from Stevenson and ran the business from 1920 until 1927. His son joined him that same year and married a local girl, Majorie Ellen Morum, who had lived in No. 2, Rippleby Cottages. He then ran the business until 1936.

The Belchamber family decided against keeping the tearooms and this part of the building was leased out and became a tobacconist shop during their tenure.

Finally came the Weller family, well established in the Cobham/Stoke D'Abernon area since the 1750s. Henry Weller (1861 - 1932) was a journeyman baker living in Cobham and his son William Henry (1884 - 1960) was the next to lease the premises along with sons William and Leslie. The adjacent tobacconist shop became a hairdressing salon, converting to residential use by the Wellers for a short period before finally becoming an estate agency.

Lesley Powell (née Weller) believes her grandfather, William Henry, took on the baker's shop around 1936 and indeed this is the first year in which he is shown on the electoral rolls as living in the village. When the Weller family finally called it a day in 1964 over 150



Weller's bakery. This photo was taken at the same time as that of the hairdressing salon



The old tearooms, then a hairdressing salon, following usage as a tobacconist's



Wellers in 1954. This photo can be accurately dated by the advertising board for the Savoy Cinema, Cobham. Both films showing, *Black Widow* and *River of no Return*, were released in that year. The Savoy Cinema was situated on the Portsmouth Road opposite Northfield Road and had a very short lifespan, opening in 1937 and closed by 1970. It was subsequently demolished and the site is now a playing field

years of baking in these premises came to an end. A Mr Smith from Ockham operated from the building as a greengrocer for a few months before, finally, Josef Hartley bought the property and undertook a major renovation, building a house at the back and starting the antiques business that his son John runs today. <sup>[2]</sup>

<sup>[1]</sup> Jane Bartlett articles - SRHS Journals 119 and 120.

<sup>[2]</sup> Josef Hartley obituary SRHS Journal 247.

Thanks to Lesley Powell for sharing her memories and photos.

Thanks to John Hartley for allowing the peel to be photographed.

WE Stevenson, current shop frontage, grave and Weller-period peel photos c/o Alan Cooper collection

Farr's peel photo c/o Clare McCann

Weller photos c/o Lesley Powell

Gated entrance and Bonner photos c/o SRHS

## NICKEL COIN CLARE McCANN



Nickel Coin (on the left)

In journal 282 the 40 Years Ago article mentions Nickel Coin as the winner of the 1953 Grand National. In fact it won in 1951 in a race that left only three horses standing. It can be viewed on You Tube along with the relentless jolly music that accompanies the terrible thrills and spills.

With a starting price of 40/1, Nickel Coin was a nervous youngster and brought along steadily with hunting and show jumping. At Aintree, now a nine-year-old, Nickel Coin carried the colours of farmer Jeffrey Royle of Jury's Farm, Ripley, and was ridden to victory by former paratrooper and prisoner of war Johnny Bullock.

From Becher's Brook on the second circuit, it was only Nickel Coin and Royal Tan who were in contention. The Vincent O'Brien-trained Royal Tan, who would go on to win the 1954 Grand National, looked to be travelling the

better approaching the final fence but he blundered badly, allowing Nickel Coin to take the advantage and the mare stayed on resolutely up the famous Aintree run-in. Following her Grand National success Nickel Coin was retired and went on to produce three foals.

Her trainer Jack O'Donoghue noted after her victory that the success was down to the number 29 – his birthday was on 29th July, he had moved to England in 1929, his house was number 29 and Nickel Coin's number in the 1951 Grand National was 29! O'Donoghue continued to train successfully at Reigate, close to Epsom Downs, for many years and by his retirement in 1996 was Britain's oldest trainer at the age of 88.

Nickel Coin was the 13th and last mare to win the Grand National and the third to do so in the 20th century, following Shannon Lass (1902) and Sheila's Cottage (1948).

## 40 YEARS AGO

### CAMERON BROWN

As Journals 286 and 287 have an article about Send Grove it seems appropriate to reproduce this article by Jim Oliver from Newsletter 44 of June 1982, entitled 'Send Grove Lodge – Bread Oven'.

The replacement of the hot water boiler has necessitated the insertion of a new flue through the brick addition to the west face of the fine early 17th century brick chimney built on the southern outside wall of the single bay hall house now known as Send Grove Lodge. Some bricks from the west face of the addition have now been removed revealing the rear of a bread oven of 18th century date. A few bricks of the dome of the oven have collapsed at the rear, showing the internal construction from an unusual and particularly interesting viewpoint. The oven is entirely constructed of brick; floor, walls (one brick on end 10" high), and domed roof of vaulted brick. The oven is circular, about a yard across and 15 to 16 inches high at the centre of the dome. The large iron door giving the normal access for first the faggot and later the unbaked but proven loaves is still closed, as this leads off from the huge open fireplace of the chimney proper. This fireplace is still blocked.

From this unusual viewpoint into the rear of the oven the small flue can be seen situated in the domed roof adjacent to the lintel of the oven door. Because of its position this feature is often missed or misunderstood by observers trying to understand the workings of a bread oven. This flue is also of brick and enters the main chimney of the house about 30 inches above the oven top and was vital to effect complete combustion of the faggot inserted and fired prior to baking. This combustion had to be complete to white ash, and was controlled by a simple air regulator in the door. Blackthorn, hazel and furze were most highly-prized for the heat they gave and for the residual ash which, after being raked from the oven while still very hot, was shovelled into the ash pit immediately below the oven to cool. The partial collapse of the oven floor in two places suggests the collapse of the ash pit roof underneath, and thus the existence of the ash pit must be accepted although it is not at present visible.

The residual ash was an important ingredient in the economies of earlier times. Being rich in potash it was helpful as a fertilizer before the age of the agricultural chemist. It was also used as a scouring and cleaning agent and was added to hard mutton fat (glyceril stearate) and caustic soda in limited quantities to make the only soap (sodium stearate) then used by ordinary people. The by-product of the action of caustic soda on mutton fat is glycerine.

It is possible that the large open hearth will be reopened and it will be interesting to see if the proving cupboard is also preserved here. This feature was associated with the bread oven and usually built into the wall of the open hearth. It provided a warm place in which to hasten the working of the yeast or barm in the unbaked bread before it was placed in the oven.

There must once have been many such ovens in the parish. Two fragments of different dates remain at Send Court Farm, embedded in the walls.



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## MEETING ROYALTY

### ALAN COOPER



King George VI and Queen Elizabeth at Royal Ascot – 22nd June 1947



Pat and her mother at Royal Ascot – 22nd June 1947

Following our editor Cameron Brown's recollections of seeing our late 'new queen' as a four-year-old boy, I received an email from our member Pat Clack. She quickly pointed out that a mere youngster like me, a tender 65, would never have known another reigning monarch and that with the accession of Charles III she has now known five.

Pat's first glimpse of royalty came on 22nd June 1947 when she attended Royal Ascot with her parents. Her father, a bookmaker, was no doubt mixing business with pleasure at this prestigious event in the horse-racing calendar.

The second encounter took place some 20 years later, as Pat now recalls:

"It was 1964 and my auntie Bessie (who, like me, served in the WAAF during the war, but as a cook in the officers' mess at Odiham) and I went up to London to a reunion. We first attended a church service whilst my husband Eric took our two children Michael and Valerie on the Serpentine and round Hyde Park before meeting us later for lunch.

In the afternoon he took Bessie and me back for a parade – in civilian clothes of course – but much to my dismay we were requested to wear hats. This was the 25th

anniversary of the Women's Services and the outbreak of the war in 1939 and an important event attended by a large number of people from all callings. I was not accustomed to wearing a hat but due to the enormity of the occasion had to toe the line. Aunt Bessie had a great array of hats to choose from but I had none. The problem was solved quite simply by purchasing one rather cheaply in a charity shop.

The momentous event started well and we all lined up to receive the Queen, Duke of Edinburgh and Princess Margaret. They slowly walked past us all and every now and again the Duke would stop and speak briefly to somebody. He approached and stood right in front of – me!

"I like your hat" he said before slowly moving on. An incensed Auntie Bessie was not amused, having paid a considerable sum for her hat, and not receiving a single comment! We were met by Eric and the children afterwards who listened in disbelief as this story was recounted, and recounted again many times over the years following..."

Do any other readers have stories of meeting members of the royal family? If so, we would love to hear from you.

Photos c/o Pat Clack collection

# ITEMS FOUND AT 14, NEWARK LANE

CLARE McCANN



Newark Lane finds

Whilst continuing to sort through items at our former chairman Les Bowerman's house we came across a vast quantity of broken items found by the late Brian Copley at 14, Newark Lane. Brian was a member of the Society and gave us these items in 2001. Apart from one intact blacking bottle (used to contain 'blacking' for kitchen stoves) and a few small pieces of greater interest, we feel that the majority of fragments and shards of glass add very little to the collection. Unless someone wants them, we plan to dispose of them safely.



The blacking bottle

However, there are some bits and pieces of interest such as a number of clay pipes which we will add to others we already have, together with a few of the broken stems. Stems that have writing on them are relatively unusual – one of ours features Guildford and another Richmond.

The thickness of stems is also significant. As a basic guide, the shorter and thicker the stem, the earlier the pipe, but without a maker's name they are difficult to date accurately. Perhaps surprisingly, clay pipes were still made, though in much reduced numbers, until the time of WWI, when smoking cigarettes became the norm.



Clay pipe fragments



Clay pipe stems of various thicknesses



Clay pipe stem with a maker's name



Clay pipe bowls



Fragment of a pot lid



Complete pot lid © David Rose

There is a broken lid which the ever-reliable David Rose has shed light on.

It is a fragment of a pot lid for Savage's Peruvian Balm, a kind of late Victorian hair restorer. Several generations of the Savage family were barbers/hairdressers in Guildford. David sent us an image of a complete lid as well as a couple of interesting and relevant links to articles he had published. The first link covers, inter alia, a number of independent pharmacists in Guildford, who not only sold national brands, but also made up their own remedies and medicines which they sold in their own bottles or pots.

<https://guildford-dragon.com/lifting-the-pot-lid-on-what-the-chemist-sold/>

It seems the Savage's pot lid used to be a fairly common item found in old rubbish tips. The second link is to

an article specifically about the Savage's business in Guildford.

<https://guildford-dragon.com/ten-minute-tale-victorian-pot-lid-brings-unexpected-result/>

Another item – or I should say *three* items – of interest had an intriguing wording which begins 'deep while slug'. I am rather proud of having tracked this down with the help of the internet. It comes from a range of pottery which featured 'Dr Franklin's Maxims' and was made in the 1800s. The fragment is part of



The intriguing mug fragment



Images of the complete mug showing both the full text and the image of the working farmers (public domain)

a mug decorated with scenes of farmers hard at work with animals. Bizarrely the word 'sluggard' is split over two lines and the full text reads as follows: 'Dr Franklin's Maxims. Plough deep while sluggards sleep & you shall have corn to sell & to keep. Work today for you know not how much you may be hindered tomorrow'.

Finally there are a lot of broken bottles, many of which are rather dangerous, but some are clearly of an early date, probably 18th century. We will keep a small selection of these items but dispose of the majority, but not for at least a month after the date of the publication of this journal. Please do not delay if you want any of them.

Unless stated otherwise all photographs © Clare McCann



Fragments of bottles

## RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE ARCHIVES

PHIL DAVIE



1960s aerial view of Ripley. The museum – at that time still the NatWest bank – can be seen next to the road towards the bottom of the photo

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HR Pullen was a butchers' shop in Send from 1938 until 1950, with its history described in J276. Recently Catherine Anderson, part of the extended Pullen family, donated the shop ledger which records individual customer purchases from this period. It also shows the shop's credit system called 'the slate'. Each member of the Slate Club was given a card showing their purchases and payments. Three examples of slate cards were included with the ledger, together with a shop hand-stamp.

Catherine also donated an original aerial photograph of Send, dating from the mid 1960s, plus a photocopy of an aerial photograph of Ripley (probably from a similar date) and copies of photographs of Ryde House School, Ripley, and of J Gibbs (Agricultural Implements and Machinery).

DITZ BROWN ADDS: Those unfamiliar with the story of how the NatWest bank became our museum can find the details in Journals 102, 3 and 4 and look at the Pathe News item, all available on our website.



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THE CLOCK HOUSE

# SEND GROVE – A HOUSE THROUGH TIME - PART TWO

CLARE McCANN

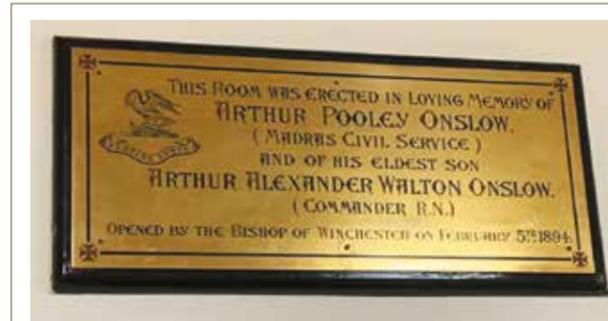


A painting of Send Grove

In the previous article (J286) we established that the house remained in the estate of the Drake family until 1888. However, the question remains – who was actually living in the house between the death of Admiral Francis Samuel Drake in 1789, and 1888 when it was bought by the Onslows? We have to assume that it was being rented out. Unfortunately there is no census until 1841 when the answer seems to be Fletcher Balmain, a man of independent means aged 55, his daughter Marion aged 20 and two more children (twins?) – a girl and a boy aged 15 as well as various servants. By 1851 this family have moved and a solicitor called George Rickards is in residence, aged 72,

with his son Edward James, also a solicitor, aged 33, his brother Frederick aged 31 who is farming and had two daughters, plus servants. We know George died in 1857 as his will is in the National Archives at Kew. Perhaps it was then that the Rickards left.

The 1861 census reveals the arrival of the Onslows in the house – Arthur Pooley Onslow, a widower, lately of the East Indian civil service, aged 56 and four daughters (three of whom had been born in the East Indies) aged between 26 and 11. They were all still there in 1871, other than one of the daughters, Mary Emily Onslow, who had died in 1861. Ten years on Arthur is still in



Plaque to commemorate Arthur Pooley Onslow and his eldest son Arthur Alexander Walton Onslow dated 5th February 1894

residence aged 76, with the eldest daughter Georgina, aged 46 and one of his sons, Francis Montgomery Onslow, aged 37, a major in the Madras Cavalry (visiting?).

By 1891, after the death of Arthur Pooley Onslow in Send in 1889, Georgina, then aged 56, is the head of the family, living in Send Grove with two of her sisters, Elizabeth Harriet aged 43 and Susan Henrietta aged 41. Arthur Alexander Onslow, Chief Justice of Western Australia, is listed in the census as visitor.

Among the documents I found at the Surrey History Centre is 5377/8, which concerns Lady Leese (from Sendholme) and the Misses Onslow and others, over rights of way. There is reference to James William Macarthur-Onslow, retired colonel of Gillbulla Menagle, New South Wales <sup>(1)</sup> and oldest son of the late Arthur Alexander Onslow. This is clarified in 5377/9 in which he conveys his third share of Send Grange to his surviving aunts. He had inherited a third of the estate under Georgina's will, dated 21st August 1900. There seems to have been no money involved but it was done



Sir Jocelyn Bray of South End, Ockham

‘from natural love and affection’; however, there is a schedule of the property. The Macarthur-Onslows had evidently become a prominent New South Wales family.

Document 5377/12: It would appear that when Arthur Pooley Onslow bought the property for his daughters, it was in trust. This document of 31st May 1926 concerns the appointment of new

trustees in place of the public trustee and seems to have been prompted by the 1925 law of property act. The new trustees were Sir Jocelyn Bray of South End, Ockham (whose wife was an Onslow) and Gerald Hamilton Smith of the National Provincial Bank. On the back of the document was a memorandum conveying a piece of meadowland to the Misses Lancaster (presumably there was a more formal document somewhere else).

More significant to the fate of Send Grove is 5377/13, a deed of gift dated 20th December 1928 executed by Major General James William Macarthur-Onslow to his younger daughter Miss Elizabeth Enid Macarthur-Onslow, both of New South Wales.



Major General James William Macarthur-Onslow

This seems to have been prompted by the death of Elizabeth Harriet Onslow on 24th July 1924. She left her share of Send Grove to her sister Susan Henrietta Onslow and then to her nephew James.

Susan Henrietta Onslow died in 1936 and the three sisters who had lived together at Send Grove are buried in the churchyard with matching crosses. Unfortunately as yet we have no photographs of the sisters.



The grave of the Onslow sisters with three matching crosses

5377/18 25/3/1936 involves the tenancy of the park between Elizabeth Enid Rothe (née Macarthur-Onslow) and Messrs Keene Bros of Gosden Hill Farm Mellow who had a dairy. Mrs Rothe was still in Australia and

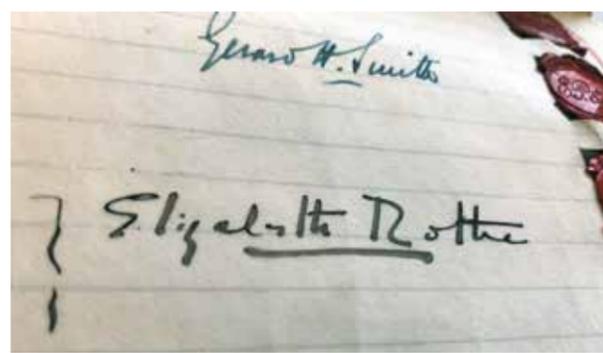
perhaps the house was empty as Susan Henrietta Onslow died the previous month. The tenancy terms are very precise: £27 pa for grazing and hay. The tenants had to use the entrance by the lodge, not by the church, except when carting hay. A requirement to smooth out molehills was also included! The Society owns a Keene milk bottle.



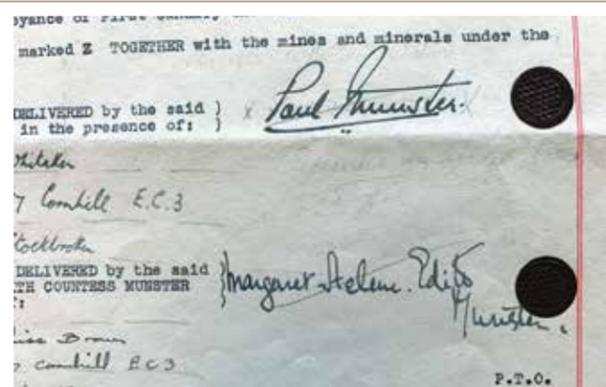
The Keene milk bottle owned by SRHS

Document 5377/19 dated 1st January 1937, described as an 'assent', seems to confirm Elizabeth Enid as the beneficiary following her great aunt's death. Mrs Rothe was now living at 20 Chesham Place in London.

Sales particulars lent by the current owner show that the property went on the market in 1936. Item 5377/20 at the History Centre, also dated 1st January 1937, is a conveyance by Mrs Rothe and others (trustees) to Count Paul Munster for the estate for £6,250. There are two



Elizabeth Rothe's signature

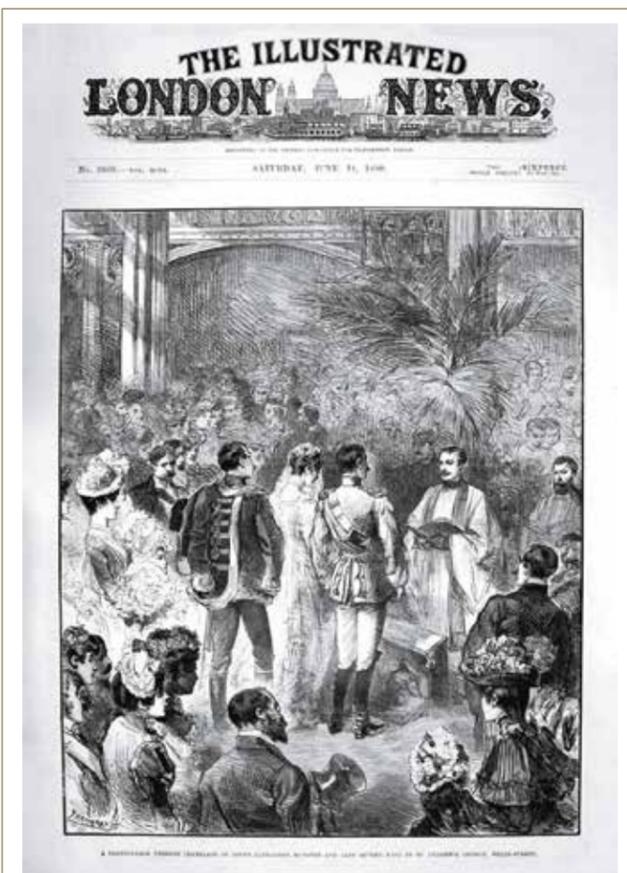


Signatures of Paul and Margaret Helene Edith Munster

tenancies mentioned, one for the grazing (presumably Messrs Keene) and one for the tenancy of a cottage to Mr Atfield for 10/- a week.

So began a new chapter for Send Grove. Count Paul William Alexander, Graf zu Munster, the son of Alexander Otto Hugo Wladimir, Prinz zu Münster and Lady Muriel Henrietta Constance Hay-Drummond was born in England in 1898 and the family name was anglicised to Munster at some point.

He was from an extremely illustrious German background. His great grandfather had been



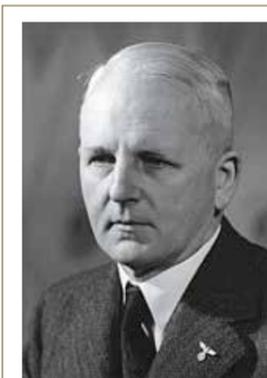
'A fashionable Wedding' (Marriage of Count Alexander Münster and Lady Muriel Hay) at St Andrew's Church, Wells Street – as depicted on the cover of *The Illustrated London News* dated 14th June 1890

Hanoverian minister to the court of George IV and had represented Hanover at the Congress of Vienna whilst his grandfather was appointed by Bismarck as the German ambassador to France and then at the Court of St James.

Paul first married Vera Maud Helene Katharina von Weinberg, daughter of Carl Maximilian von Weinberg in 1921. He later married Margaret Helene Edith Ward, daughter of Captain Hon Cyril Augustus Ward and Baroness Irene Blanche Nicolette

van Brien, on 10th December 1929. They had three sons, the last of whom was born the year they moved to Send. Paul died on 24th January 1968 and had lived at Send Grove from 1937 until 1941.

A local man, the late Sid Stanley, told me that, while his father was a gardener there, von Ribbentrop, the ambassador to the court of St James, landed on the Broadmead to visit Count Munster. The dates for this visit are plausible as he was in the UK from 1936 to 1938. Our member Pat Clack thought Count Munster was also visited by Edward VIII, although the dates do not really stack up – it is possible, but it would have been after the abdication as



Von Ribbentrop, ambassador to the court of St James



Count Munster



Countess Munster



Paul Munster with a donkey

this took place in December 1936. Certainly Edward and Mrs Simpson (then Duke and Duchess of Windsor) dined with Ribbentrop and other high-ranking Nazis in Germany in 1937.

Document 5377/21 dated 23rd May 1939 is a conveyance of Send Grove by Count Munster, described as a stockbroker of 77, Cornhill, to MC St John Hornby and Edward Allan Greene of 8, Montague Street, for £9,600. This seems to be creating a trust for Margaret Helen Edith Ward (Countess Munster) who was given the right to veto any sale. There is a mention of the Honourable Irene Blanche Nicolette Ward (her mother). Pencilled on this document it says the Count had an option to repurchase within 10 years (see 5377/23).

5377/22 is an abstract of title dated 1941. It mentions many of the documents in 5377 starting with the Drakes. The next document of significance is 5377/23, a conveyance dated 26th July 1941 by Hornby and another to Her Grace Loelia Mary Duchess of Westminster. Countess Munster's sister was married to a Mr Hornby, so it may be reasonable to assume that this was the count's brother-in-law. It seems that the trustees agreed to sell the estate back to Count Munster for £10,000 and he sold it to the Duchess for £15,000. Whether these transactions were for some kind of tax avoidance I am not sure!



Loelia, Duchess of Westminster

Loelia, Duchess of Westminster – later Loelia Lindsay – was born in 1902, the only daughter of the courtier Sir Frederick Ponsonby, later 1st Baron Sysonby, and Victoria Lily Kennard. The Ponsonbys had many illustrious forebears including Lady Caroline Lamb who married Lord Melbourne but famously had an affair with Byron. Loelia spent her early years at St James's Palace, Park House at Sandringham and Birkhall. The reason for this being that her father served three monarchs, Victoria, Edward and George V in a number of key household roles.

She met and fell in love with the twice-divorced Hugh Grosvenor, 2nd Duke of Westminster who was well known for his lavish lifestyle and his extraordinary wealth. He and Loelia married in 1930 when she was 28

and he was 51 and already twice-married. The marriage was later described by James Lees-Milne as 'a definition of unadulterated hell'. After their separation and divorce she admits that re-establishing herself was not easy and says "I had to conquer that Goliath, loneliness, which is the dread of all ageing women". In 1940 she moved into Send Grove and says "At the beginning of the war I moved to a charming Georgian house in Surrey called Send Grove. It suited me perfectly and I felt that the house and I were made for each other." There she established herself as a skilful hostess as well as occupying her time with needlework and gardening, passions she had inherited from her mother. She was also a talented horticulturist.

Included in her photobook, *Cocktails and Laughter*, is a drawing from Carol Day - a cartoon strip that was published in the *Daily Mail*. It featured the everyday adventures of a young blonde model, Carol Day. Send Grove featured as a house in the cartoon strip. However, it was not just cartoon characters visiting the house. Many real celebrities visited including Cyril Connolly, Henry Weymouth (later Lord Bath), Paul Getty and Cecil Beaton, to mention just a few.

Unfortunately her hopes of staying at Send Grove were not to be. "I thought the house small enough to manage, but in time it proved beyond my means and I moved into a smaller house, the nearby cottage called the Old Vicarage." (A longer account of her life can be found in journal 276)



Map showing the position of Send Grove

According to Wikipedia Major Herbert Paton Holt inherited Send Grove from his father, but that cannot be correct as his father, a Canadian businessman, had died in 1941. It was purchased from the Duchess of Westminster in 1960.

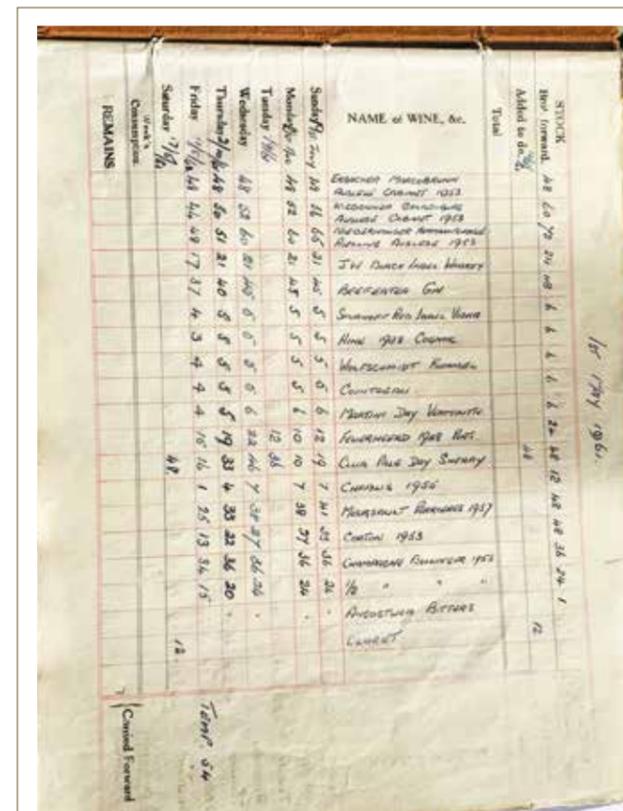
There is a one-page document in the Surrey History Centre dated 19th December 1960 (5377/24) concerning an electricity cable, but it mentions that the estate (excluding the Old Vicarage) was conveyed to Bridget Osla Kathleen Clark and Elizabeth Anne Penelope, Lady Fisher on 19th December 1960; 5377/25 is the accompanying map.

Lady Fisher was Major Holt's daughter and presumably Bridget was her sister (as he did have two daughters). I had assumed that the daughters lived at the property but Henry Bickerton, the current owner, has clarified matters as it is clear that Major Holt and his wife lived there. He showed me a copy of a lease between the two girls and their father.

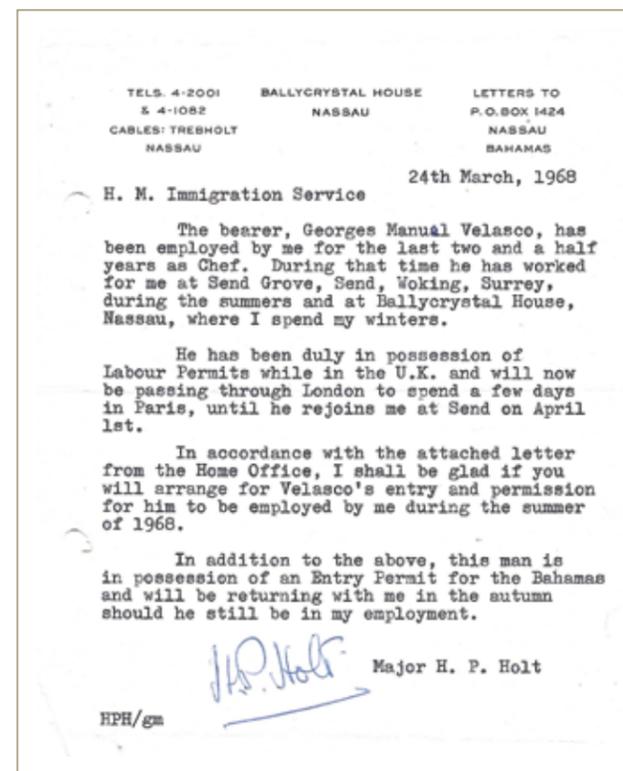
Holt's father, Herbert Samuel Holt was an Irish-born Canadian civil engineer who amassed a fortune as a businessman, banker and corporate director, apparently with a ruthless business reputation. His son, Major Holt, was involved with Canadian Pacific Railways and inherited a house in the Bahamas called Ballycrystal (named after the family home in County Offaly). They would winter in the Bahamas and bring the staff over to Send when in residence during the summer. A lot of paperwork from Major Holt's era is still in the house,

including a cellar book and many invoices from local traders and the recruitment of staff from Vienna, amongst other places. There is some interesting correspondence regarding problems with his Rolls Royce!

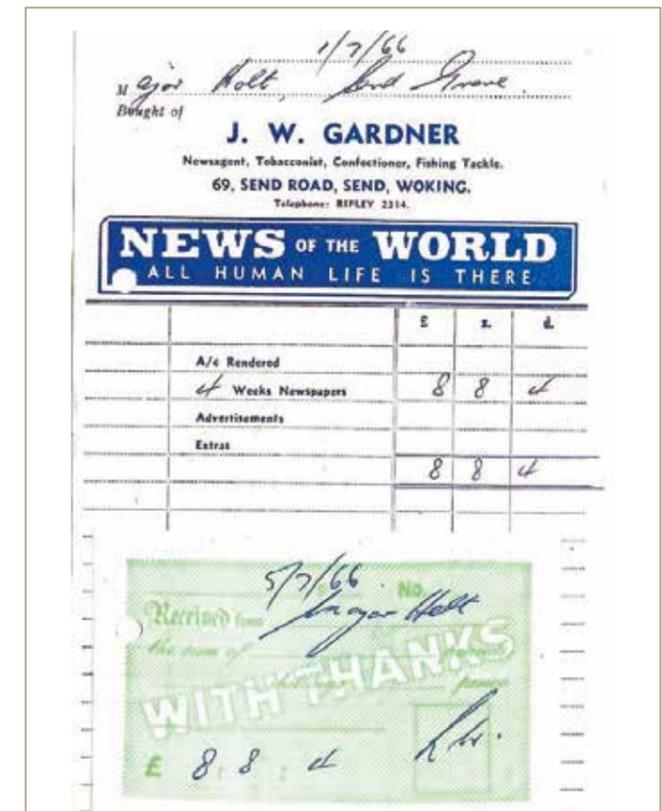
Major Holt undertook a lot of changes at Send Grove including moving the kitchen and building on 'pavilions' for his estate manager and chauffeur. He apparently took out Loelia's bookcases and



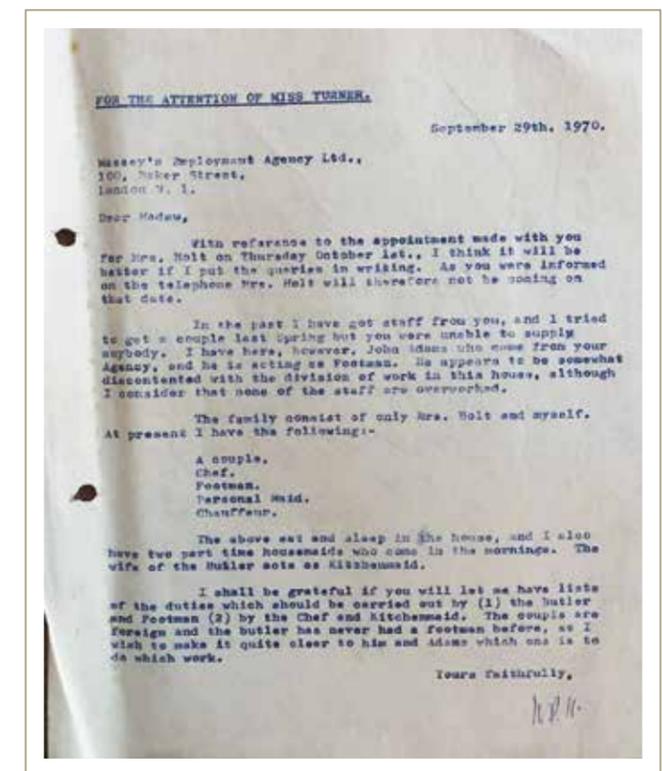
A page of Major Holt's cellar book dated 1st May 1961



Major Holt's letter to HM Immigration Service regarding his cook, dated 24th March 1968



A Send newsagent's receipt dated 1st July 1966



Major Holt's letter to Massey's Employment Agency regarding the duties of his staff



The library in the little east wing at Send Grove

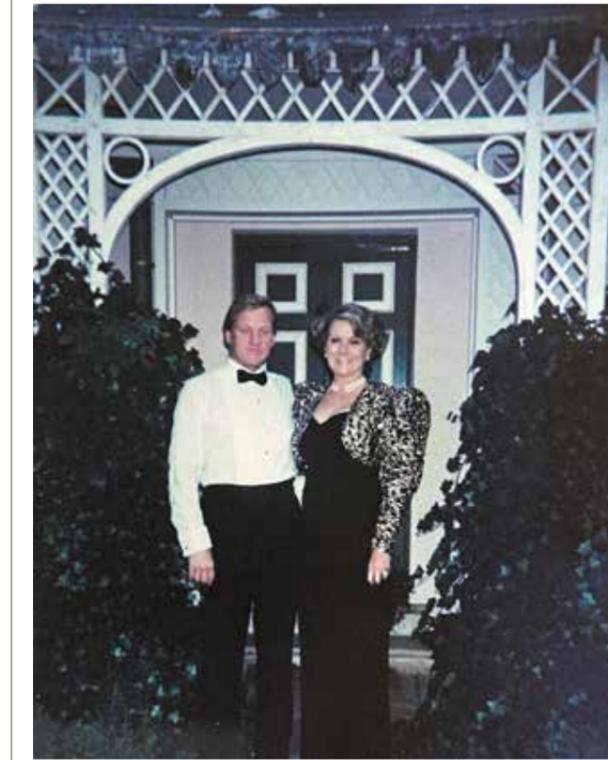
detail and mentioned improvements she had made to the gardens 'she has planted two orchards of flowering crabs and cherries with a wide grass vista between them on the axis of the front door. They've only been in a few years but when they mature the view back to the house among their blossom should be enchanting, for the house is blossom coloured too.

The front is roughcast and washed pink with white window frames lined with black, the front door itself painted black picked out with white. Over the surface a wisteria romps and twines, with rosemary and amaryllis at the base of the walls and a mauve clematis near the paved entrance. The roughcasting of the front is most likely original or at least of eighteenth-century date. At the back of the house its rather ordinary brickwork is exposed but the coach house, which lies round the corner of the west wing is similarly faced. Its arches also repeat the rusticated voussoirs (a wedge-shaped or tapered stone used to construct an arch) of the front door implying contemporary building.

The house, it will be seen, consists of a centre block with the three-sided bows either side of the front door and two single storey wings with windows coming down to the ground. The wings are most likely additions by its next incumbent as their style is late eighteenth century [possibly not, as the sales particulars of 1783 mention wings]. Christopher Hussey points out that these additions could be shut off when not required, leaving a cosy living space. He comments that 'not an inch of space is wasted and everything is carried out with the utmost elegance'.

Henry Bickerton tells me that, as mentioned in part one, the heart of the house is not Georgian but earlier, which suggests that William Evelyn or the Georgian builder/architect added to an existing property. The building ended up being much grander downstairs than up. He says there are 12 bedrooms but half were staff bedrooms and when Loelia, Duchess of Westminster was there, she only really used three. He told me there had been a wonderful photo album of Loelia's, which he remembers as a child, but apparently this was lent and has been lost. The album included photos of the gardens, including an aerial shot showing the elm trees on the estate, now sadly no more.

It is still unclear when the Holts left but Mrs Bickerton, Henry's mother, thought the house was bought by an offshore company for an Italian count, who only lived there infrequently, possibly during Royal Ascot, but to date I have been unable to find out a name. Can anyone help?



Mr & Mrs Richard Bickerton outside Send Grove

In the 1980s Send Grove was put on the market and the Bickertons bought it in 1986. Mrs Bickerton told me they moved from Cobham and did not know Loelia prior to moving to Send. They first became aware of their 'imperious' neighbour when they saw her walking in their garden but in due course they became good friends. Henry was five when they moved there and he has a brother and two sisters. He pointed out that it has not often been a family home before – he had a feeling that the Munsters moved when their children were small and that one of them might have died young – if so, it might explain why they stayed such a short time.

I asked Henry a little more about his own ancestry and it turns out he can trace the family line to Rear Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton 1st Baronet (1727-1792) and his son, Admiral Sir Richard Hussey Bickerton, 2nd Baronet (1759-1832). The latter sailed with Rodney in the West Indies and both would in all probability have known Sir Francis Samuel Drake who was mentioned in Part one and owned Send Grove.

Richard Henry Cheetham Bickerton, the current owner's father, is a retired industrialist and comes originally from an interesting Cheshire family. Henry says the Bickertons lived at Thorneycroft Hall in Siddington, Cheshire, and his great-grandfather, also

Henry, was a pioneer of the gas engine and established the National Gas Engine Company Ltd at the Wellington Works in Ashton in 1889. These works produced two-cycle gas engines which were widely used in electric power plants, cotton mills and other works. In 1907 the National Gas Engine Company Ltd became part of Mirrlees, Bickerton & Day, which produced diesel engines.

By the time of Bickerton's death in 1929, the company was one of the largest producers of gas engines and oil engines in the world. His grandmother (Richard's mother) was a Cheetham – a family linked to the famous Cheetham School of Music and the Cheetham library.

Henry's parents have just moved into an annexe that was part of the original Georgian house and he has moved back to Send Grove with his family and has been incredibly supportive of my *House through Time* venture. He is an antiques dealer and interior designer, so well suited to custodianship of such a fascinating house. One final thing worth mentioning was some correspondence that came to light following the death of our former chairman Les Bowerman. In the early 1990s Annette Macarthur-Onslow wrote to him and shared some copy indentures (currently with SHC) and photos of a number of paintings, signed D Fisher,



Poster for Mirrlees-Diesel Oil Engines



The first page of Christopher Hussey's extensive article in Country Life – 27th April 1945



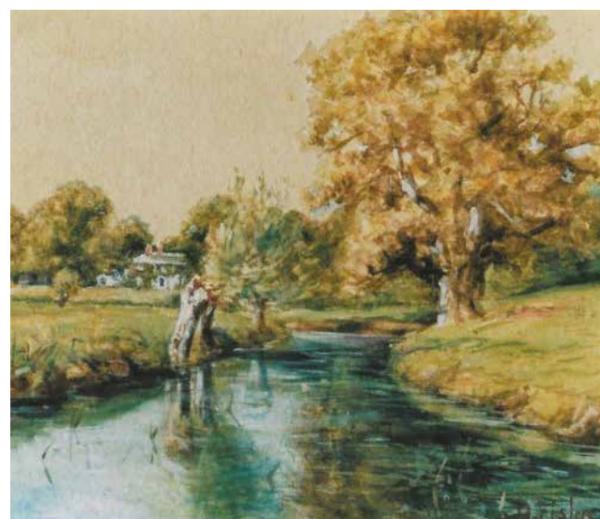
Painting of Mr & Mrs Richard Bickerton in the Library of Send Grove by Richard Foster



D Fisher watercolour of Send church



Three D Fisher watercolours of local views



D Fischer watercolour of the river Wey

which have long been in the family possession in Australia and she was keen to identify.

Dr Richard Christophers, formerly of the British Library, thinks D Fisher is probably Daniel Fisher who exhibited at the Royal Academy from 1875. Annette Macarthur-Onslow's father was a cousin of Elizabeth Rothe, who sold the property to Count Munster. Annette is/was a descendent of Reverend Arthur Onslow of Merton College Oxford. Sadly a recent letter to the address in Australia has elicited no response but I have discovered that there are artefacts in Camden museum in New South Wales and I hope to contact them for more information.

<sup>[1]</sup> His mother's maiden name was Macarthur and they apparently added this name after the death of their father Arthur Alexander Onslow. The Onslows and Macarthur-Onslows seem to have been a very far-flung family and further documents in the History Centre also reveal Australian connections, which I intend to cover later...by which time I hope to understand them myself!

#### SOURCES

Country Life article and photos

Sales particulars when the Munsters sold

Tatler interview

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[www.collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/people/ap7370/mirrlees-bickerton-day-ltd](http://www.collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/people/ap7370/mirrlees-bickerton-day-ltd)

## WHERE IS IT? / WHAT IS IT?

ALAN COOPER

THIS PHOTO WAS TAKEN SOMEWHERE IN SEND, BUT WHERE?



WE ASKED IN J286 WHERE THIS EDWARDIAN PHOTO WAS TAKEN.



This photo was taken from Ripley Green looking down Newark Lane in the direction of Pyrford. Mostly obscured by trees is Ryde House Girls School, later to become known as Lutidine House, offices for the insurance company Stewart, Smith & Co Ltd. It was converted into

flats in 2015. Apologies for the incorrect title. The image is NOT Edwardian. Hedgcroft Cottages to the right date this photo to no earlier than 1923.

Correctly identified by Audrey Smithers, Peter Smithers, Ted & Jackie Strange, Michael Morris and Janet & Trevor Tice.



THIS STRANGE LOOKING ITEM IS A TOOL, BUT WHO WOULD HAVE USED IT AND FOR WHAT PURPOSE?

# IN SEARCH OF CLANDON PARK'S BRICKMAKER

RACHAEL CHAMBERS - Curator, Clandon Park

Cameron Brown writes: This article was originally published in *Surrey's Past* in June 2022 and is reproduced here by kind permission of the National Trust.

Clandon Park is a Grade I early 18th century red brick mansion situated between Guildford and Leatherhead. It was commissioned by Thomas, 2nd Baron Onslow (1679-1740) and designed by the Italian-born architect Giacomo (or James) Leoni (circa 1686-1746). The house was given to the National Trust (NT) by the Onslow family in 1956. There has been a great deal of research on its history and people over the years, but without a comprehensive body of documentation this has been more challenging than at comparable historic houses, leading to significant knowledge gaps.

The devastating fire of 2015 was undeniably a tragedy, but the NT has been taking every opportunity to deepen their understanding of all aspects of this special place as plans are developed for its renewal.

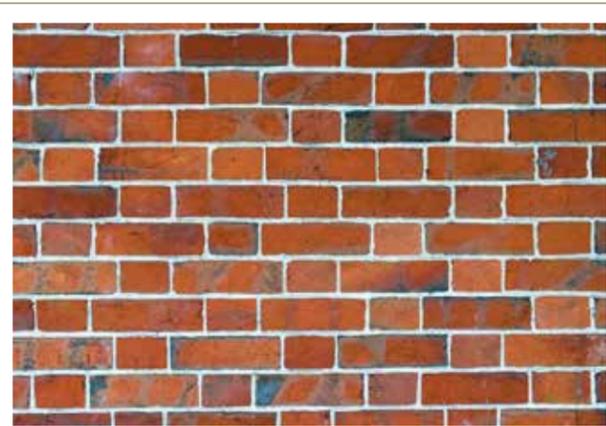


The fine gauged brickwork at Clandon Park © NT Images/Andrew Shaylor

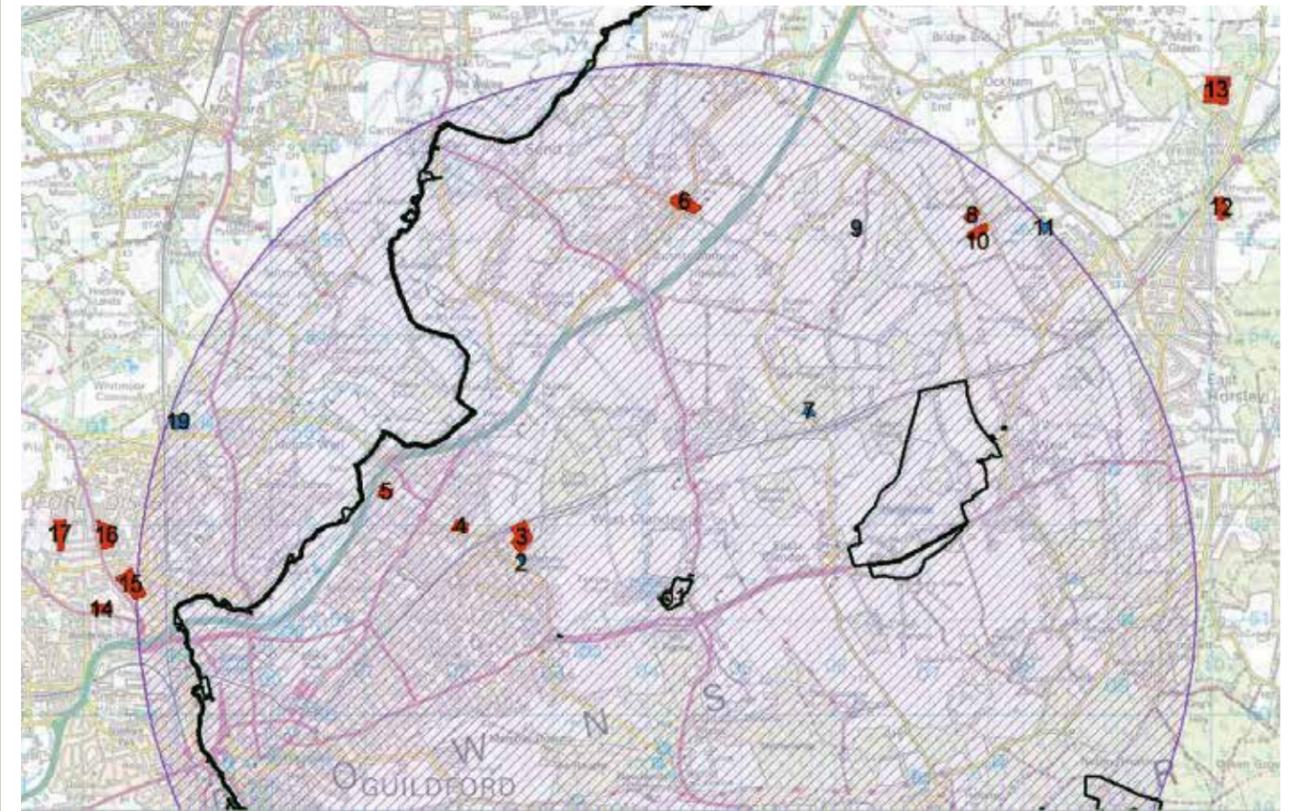
This paper focuses on the bricks made for the house and is just one of many current research enquiries being led by NT curators. In stripping back the fine outer layers of the interiors, the fire has revealed previously unseen and inaccessible evidence which, alongside materials analysis and documentary research, has enriched our knowledge of the house and its construction enormously.

The external facades, made from carefully-chosen bricks of red (dark and light), purple and orange hues are the most fundamental part of Clandon's architectural character, and reveal the skill of both the brickmakers and bricklayers of the 1720s and 30s.

The high-quality external bricks are now easily accessible from the scaffolding that protects the house, allowing a renewed appreciation for the fine rubbed brick arches, rusticated quoins and thin penny-struck mortar joints. Historic brick specialist and bricklayer Emma Simpson has compared the quality to that seen at Kensington Palace.



The various-coloured bricks and fine mortar joints on the external facades at Clandon Park © NT Images/Andrew Shaylor



Map plotting cuts of land large enough to have been clay pits. (In red: brick fields on 1888 OS Map, in blue: triangular cuts or ponds that look like typical clay pits) © NT Images/James Brown

The now visible structure of the internal walls has revealed extensive re-use of materials, particularly at lower levels. The thin Tudor or Jacobean bricks, most likely re-used from the demolished house that pre-existed the current structure, form sections alongside later 18th century bricks.

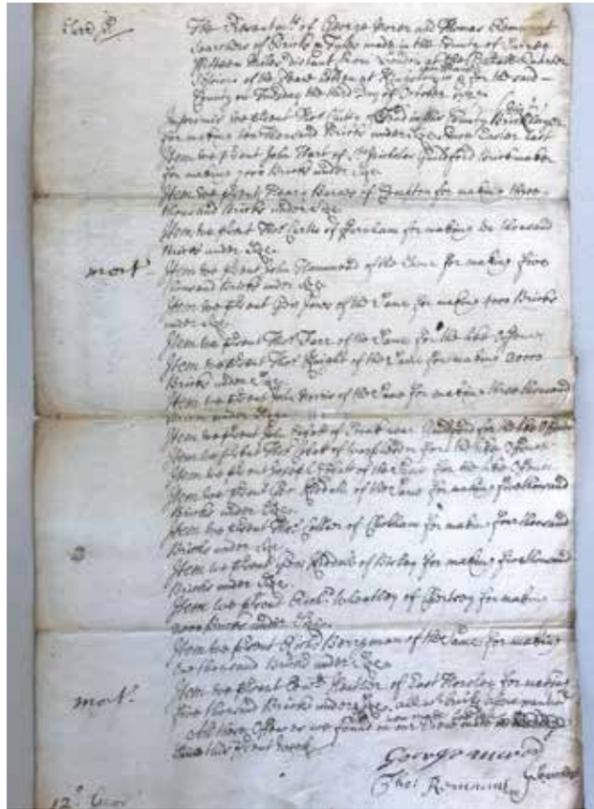
To understand Clandon better, and to repair and conserve as sensitively as possible, further research was required to determine where the clay came from, and who may have had a hand in the making of Clandon's many thousands of bricks.

Clay would have likely been sourced as close as possible to the building site, as the ease and cost of transportation was a key consideration. Our starting point was a search of local historic maps. NT Archaeologist James Brown supported research by carrying out a desk-top assessment within a seven-mile radius of Clandon. This included Lidar scans to look for cuts of land or ponds large enough to have been clay pits.

When compared to the Onslow family's land ownership, this work gave a good understanding of brickmaking activity near Clandon. A number of the plotted brick fields and kilns were considered further, including those owned by the Onslow family in Guildford and those owned by the Luck family at Merrow.

Several of the Onslow family's tenants were brickmakers. Research next turned to brickmakers local to Clandon who were active in the 1720s and 30s. We were generously assisted by Iain Wakeford's research on Surrey brickmakers, which was supplemented by NT volunteer Mark Butcher. This provided a list of names to investigate further, including that of Thomas Chitty of Send and his son John.

Using archival material held at Surrey History Centre, it was found that the Chitty family had worked as



List of names presented by the 'Searchers' for brick-making offences (QS2/6/1728/Xmas/42). Reproduced with kind permission of Surrey History Centre

brickmakers in Send since at least 1662, when one Thomas Chitty junior was recorded as building a brick kiln on the highway leading from Guildford to Ripley. Unsurprisingly this was seen as rather inconvenient to those wishing to use the road, which prompted it coming to the attention of the authorities.

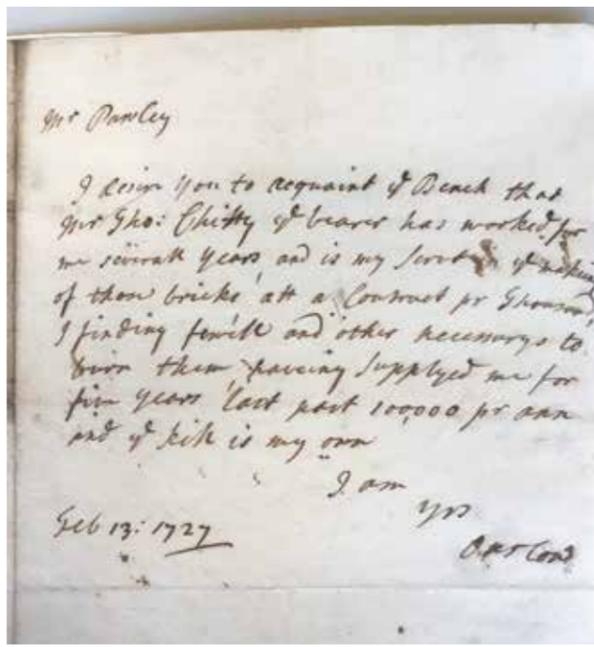
In the Surrey Quarter Sessions papers of the 1720s the name Chitty appears several times, along with many others, often linked to brickmaking offences brought against them. Quality control of brickmaking was under increasing scrutiny; there had been a recent act of Parliament 'to prevent abuses in the making of bricks and tiles'.

The ominously named 'Searchers of Bricks and Tyles' were employed to enforce regulations; they might well be local and perhaps known to those they were investigating. One of the 'Searchers', George Morer, was a bricklayer from Reigate who had petitioned for the post in 1727.

John Chitty was prosecuted for 'not turning his earth for bricks and tyles before the first day of February last' in 1727 and Thomas Chitty was prosecuted for 'making ten thousand bricks under size since easter last' in 1728. Brickmaking was seasonal: clay would be left over winter to cure, and then moulded in the spring. Not turning brick earth in time may have been seen to have implications for the quality of the clay.

Amongst the sessions papers is a letter to a Mr Pawley, dated February 13th 1727. It describes how Thomas Chitty 'has worked for me severall years, and is my servt [servant] in the making of those bricks att a contract per thousand, I finding feuell and other necessarys to burn them, having supplied me for five years last part 100,000 per ann and the kiln is my own.'

The letter is signed 'Yrs, Onslow', and the signature is comparable with those known to be by Thomas, Lord Onslow, the builder of Clandon Park. Thomas was the



Lord Onslow's letter to Mr Pawley. Reproduced with kind permission of Surrey History Centre

only Onslow close to Send in need of a large quantity of bricks in the 1720s, who owned a kiln worked by Thomas Chitty.

We can therefore surmise that Chitty was making bricks primarily for Lord Onslow, for the building of his new house. The likely inference is that Lord Onslow had ordered Chitty to start burning and stockpiling bricks some years before the building of Clandon began, due to the sheer number required.

Thomas Chitty died in 1729, before the building of Clandon was complete. But his son John, who we know was making bricks in Send in 1734, likely continued to supply bricks for Onslow.

By 1739 John and his mother, Elizabeth, had surrendered their tenancy of the lands and brick kiln owned by Onslow 'Lord of the Manor of Ripley and Send'.

The reasons for leaving their tenancy are currently not known, but it is likely the clay was still plentiful, and

brickmaking continued. Kiln Lane may be familiar to readers – now the only visible evidence surviving of a once thriving local brickmaking business.

Research on Clandon, its materials and makers is ongoing. John Chitty, a brickmaker living in Godalming had an altercation with the high Constable in 1725. Is this John Chitty of Send and if so, what can this tell us about the family business and the movements of brickmakers more generally? Chitty may not have been the only brickmaker providing for such a large building project as Clandon.

It is hoped that further research into the Chitty family and other brickmakers will allow us to tell new and more detailed stories of these local craftspeople, and their contribution to what makes Clandon so special.

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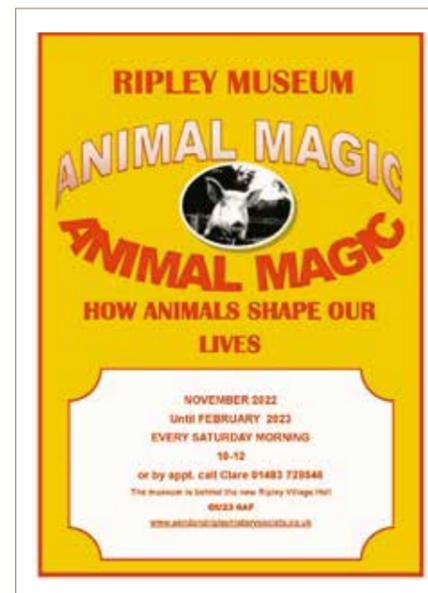
## MUSEUM NEWS

CLARE McCANN

Some two years ago, with the help of Chris Finden-Browne, we started publishing a number of videos on our own YouTube channel, 'Send and Ripley History Society'. You can see them all - there are seven so far - by typing those words into the YouTube search box; then click on 'VIDEOS' to view the full list. The latest is 'The Ripley Pharmacy and its Importance in the Story of Penicillin'. In 1999 ITV News Meridian broadcast an item about White's Chemists and its history, prompted by the sale of the shop. It is just over three minutes in length.

Starting in early November we have a new exhibition with animals at its heart – Animal Magic, How Animals Shaped Our Lives. Check out the mammoth tooth; consider all the ways that horses have made a difference; the milk that really was local, from cows grazed on the Green; the pigs that were transported in a three-wheeled car and learn about the man who shod a dead horse!

There will be a colouring competition for children and a chance to find the magic mole and friends, so we look forward to seeing you any Saturday morning 10-12 or by arrangement with Clare 01483 728546



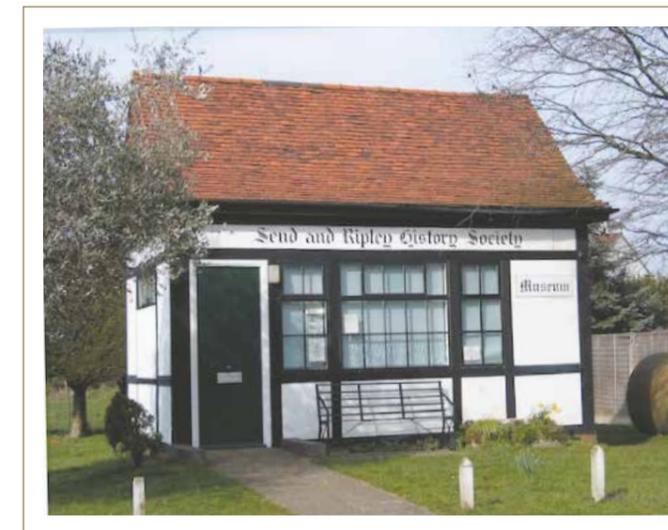
## FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Meetings will be held on the second Wednesday of the month at the Ripley Bowling Club in Rose Lane, GU23 6NE. Doors open for all evening talks at 7.30pm for an 8.00 start. Tea/coffee and wine available. NB – payment by cash only.

DATES - 2022-2023	EVENTS
Wednesday 14th December 2022	Christmas Social (members only)
Wednesday 11th January 2023	Geoff Burch talk: <i>The Ramblings of a Railway Man</i>
Wednesday 8th February 2023	Simon Knapman talk: <i>The Wey and Arun Canal</i>
Wednesday 8th March 2023	SRHS Annual General Meeting and short talk (subject TBA) (members only)
Wednesday 12th April 2023	Circle 8 Films: <i>The Story of the Pilgrims Way</i>
Wednesday 31st May 2023	Tour of West Horsley Place 14:00 £15 per head - 20 people only
Wednesday 14th June 2023	Day trip to Albury including pub lunch - details to follow
TBA July 2023	Members BBQ
Wednesday 13th Sept 2023	TBA
Wednesday 11th October 2023	Trevor Brook talk: <i>The History of Newlands Corner</i>
Wednesday 8th November 2023	TBA
Wednesday 13th December 2023	Christmas Social (members only)

Further details can be obtained from Helena Finden-Browne [helena\\_findenbrowne@compuserve.com](mailto:helena_findenbrowne@compuserve.com)

## SEND & RIPLEY LOCAL HISTORY MUSEUM PUBLICATIONS



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Please contact Clare McCann on 01483 728546 or [crickethill@hotmail.com](mailto:crickethill@hotmail.com) for further information or if you wish to help in the museum

### HISTORY SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS

History Colouring Book (price includes felt tips and a carrier bag)		£5.00
Ripley & Send Then and Now; The Changing Scene of Surrey Village Life	Reprinted 1998/2006	£10.00
Guide to The Parish Church of St Mary The Virgin, Send		£1.00
Then and Now, A Victorian Walk Around Ripley	Reprinted 2004/07	£2.50
The Straight Furrow, by Fred Dixon		£1.50
Ripley and Send – Looking Back	Reprinted 2007	£9.00
A Walk About Ripley Village in Surrey	Reprinted 2005	£2.50
Newark Mill Ripley, Surrey	Reprinted 2012	£4.00
The Hamlet of Grove Heath Ripley, Surrey	Reprinted 2005	£4.00
Ripley and Send – An Historical Pub Crawl in Words and Pictures	New Edition 2017	£5.00
Two Surrey Village Schools – The story of Send and Ripley Village Schools		£10.00
The Parish Church of St Mary Magdalen Ripley, Surrey		£2.00
Memories of War		£5.00
Map of WW2 Bomb Sites in Send, Ripley and Pyrford		£2.50
Memories of War and Map of Bomb Sites		£6.50
Send and Ripley Walks (revised edition)		£7.50
Newark Priory: Ripley's Romantic Ruin		£5.00
<b>Special Offer:</b> Purchase Newark Priory and St Mary's Ripley		£5.50
Heroes All		£20.00

All the publications are available from the museum on Saturday mornings, from Pinnocks Coffee House, Ripley, or via the Society's website [www.sendandripleyhistorysociety.co.uk](http://www.sendandripleyhistorysociety.co.uk) or email [angie77@live.co.uk](mailto:angie77@live.co.uk)

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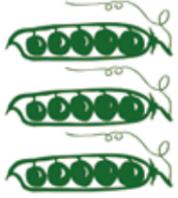
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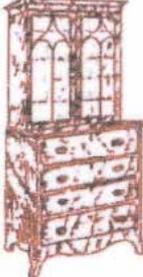
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