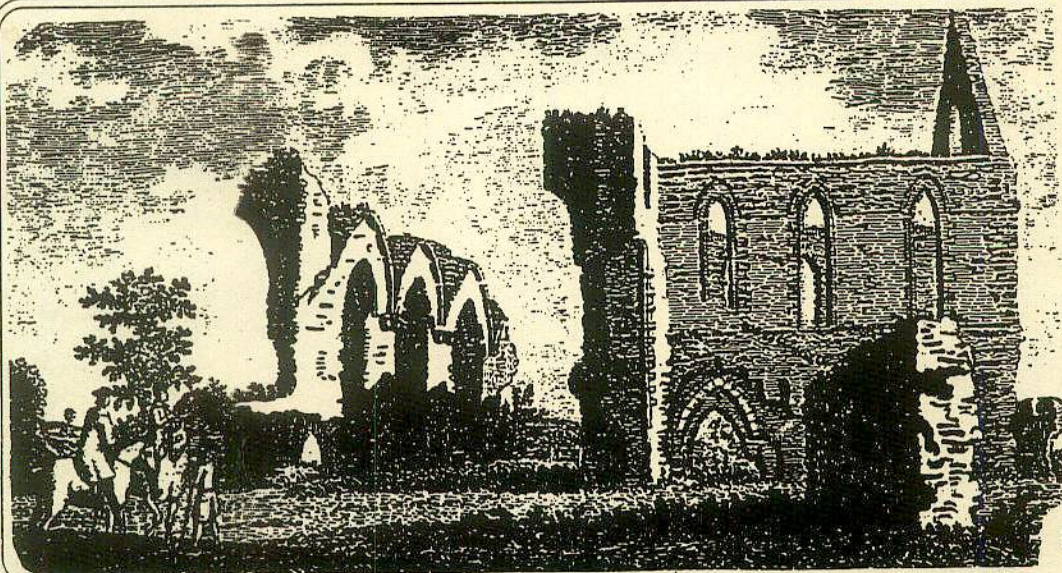


Send & Ripley History Society

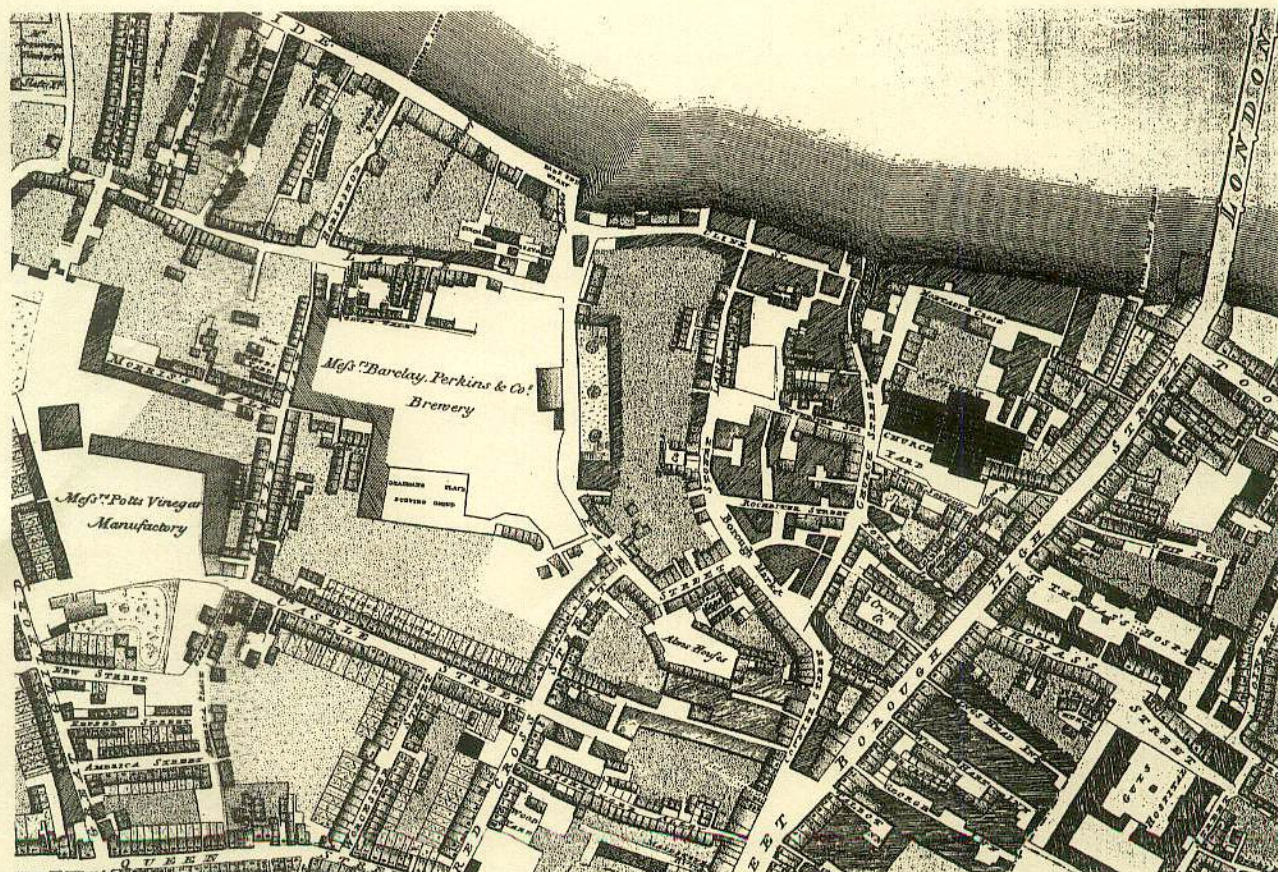
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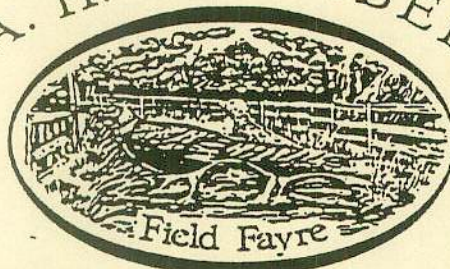
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Newsletter No.124

September/October 1995



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Send & Ripley History Society

Established 1975 as Send History Society

Registered Charity No 296324

President: Mr. K. H. Bourne MSc

Maybankes, Tannery Lane, Send, Woking GU23 7EF. Tel: 01483 211364

Chairman: Mr. L.G. Bowerman

The Manor House, Send Marsh Green, Ripley, Woking GU23 6JL. Tel: 01483 224876

Secretary: Mrs. A. Sykes

Kevan Cottage, Clandon Road, Send, Woking GU23 7LA. Tel: 01483 222060

Treasurer: Mrs. G.M. Scrace B.A.

41 Linden Way, Send Marsh, Ripley GU23 6LW. Tel: 01483 211927

Newsletter Editor: Mr. K. H. Bourne MSc

Maybankes, Tannery Lane, Send, Woking GU23 7EF. Tel: 01483 211364

Typed by Mrs. Chris Parker.

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Newsletter No 124

September/October 1995

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Cover Illustration: Part of 1730 map of North Southwark, showing the area covered by the Society visit (see page 4). The Anchor pub is near Bank End Wharf, above Perkins' Brewery, which is now a modern housing estate.

EDITOR'S COMMENT

The programme which included the visit to Southwark in August was an experiment, inasmuch as London is not terribly popular because of traffic and parking problems. In the event, however, it turned out to be very successful and may well encourage the programme organisers to arrange another trip to another part of London for next year. The opportunity of visiting the Globe Theatre, just as it was completed for performances by students and others, prior to its official opening next year, was very fortunate for our group, as it was a unique opportunity to witness the completion of many years' construction work. Subsequently there was much publicity the following week in the newspapers, so those fortunate few can say that they had been there, done it and read the book before the news media were on the scene. Likewise, the group, at one stage, were standing immediately above the excavations of the old Roman road which passes under Borough High Street and revealed by the new Victoria Line extension workings beneath the existing road level.

MEMBERSHIP

We welcome the following new members:

Mr & Mrs A H Fielding,
C & R Knee Matheson,
Mrs D Braine,
All the above reside in Send Marsh.

The total membership is 267, comprising 90 doubles and 79 singles, with 8 complimentaries.

Note: The complimentaries are issues of Newsletters to local museums, etc.

There has been a drop in numbers since the last report. A few are accounted for with the normal fluctuations, due to people leaving the district, etc, but most are due to long overdue subscriptions. Anyone wishing to be reinstated, please send their subscription to the Treasurer, whose address is at the front of this Newsletter.

TALK BY LYN MILEHAM ON HIS WARTIME EXPERIENCES GIVEN ON TUESDAY, 4 APRIL AT RIPLEY VILLAGE HALL

Lyn Mileham has drawn our attention to the report of his talk in Newsletter No 122, page 8, when reference was made to a "summer break" of ten days working on a farm near Spinnazzola.

It is unlikely that any of our readers would have interpreted "summer break" to be in the current accepted sense, especially those readers over 60 years old, but for the benefit of our younger members, we include here what this "summer break" entailed as a prisoner of war.

"The 'summer break' on the farm should not be construed as a holiday. The Italians expected us to sleep on the floor in a stable, together with some half dozen horses and myriads of flies. This we refused to do, and so they put us in a barn which contained a lot of straw, harbouring all sorts of 'nasties', which stung or bit us while we slept. Hygiene was minimal: we washed and shaved in a bucket of cold water in the farmyard, and any other sanitation was non-existent. By day we worked in a large beanfield, clearing up the dried-up debris after the crop had been harvested. We were fed on our basic rations (11.5 ozs dry weight per man per day) only, with no sign of milk or eggs that one might have

expected on a farm. We even missed out on a Red Cross food parcel issue, which we would have had at the camp. All of our party were only too pleased to return to the comparative civilisation of Camp 65 at the end of the ten days.

"Regarding the work at Brux, the last line in my article should read: 'This was to be the regular work for the prisoners for the next one year and seven months.'

"The air raid referred to, in December 1944 (not 1945), was only a minor one. The heaviest raids were on 12 May and 21 July 1944 (estimated to be by 500 Flying Fortresses each time), and on 16 January 1945, when the Pathfinders arrived about 10 pm, followed by a very large number of bombers (reputed to be Lancasters) during the next three hours or so."

Lyn Mileham

THE SOCIETY'S MUSEUM

In the museum, we are enlarging our Stansfield Brothers display, to show how the bottle types they used have altered over the years. We also hope to show something about the firm and methods they employed. Our collection already includes many of the bottle types used by Stansfields through their long history in Ripley, but we know there are others which have so far eluded us. There was also, we think, in the 1880s, a partnership between Stansfields and John Valentine Savage, whose mineral water business was next door to the Anchor, but who later moved to Walton-on-Thames.

I would very much like to hear from anyone who has any old Stansfield (or Stansfield & Savage) bottles, or other memorabilia relating to the firm - anything, that is, that might help us in broadening our knowledge of this important part of Ripley business history.

John Slatford

Please contact John Slatford on Guildford 222107, or at St George's Farmhouse, High Street, Ripley.

RECORDING CHANGE IN THE VILLAGES

Change is going on all around us all the time. Since the Society was formed, we have aimed to record changes as they were taking place. Demolition of older buildings, building alterations,, new businesses, old businesses: anything that has altered the topography of our district should be recorded for posterity. We have, in many cases, been successful in taking photographs, etc. Members have often been responsible for alerting us to something about to happen. There have, however, often been other instances where we have been too late. We need more eyes and ears to look out for things that are about to happen.

It would be nice to hear from any member who becomes aware of impending changes, however small or insignificant they may seem; better still, to submit contributions to the Newsletter with photographs, if possible.

John Slatford

VISIT TO MEDIAEVAL AND TUDOR SOUTHWARK SUNDAY, 30 JULY

There was much interest in this visit, and at one time it looked as if the numbers might reach at least 30, but for one reason and another, and, in one or two cases, the very hot weather, the final number settled down to 20. This seems to be a kind of magic figure, but it does make for a very manageable group, and although the day was very hot, it was possible to take advantage of the shade of buildings and remain reasonably cool.

Southwark is an ancient part of Surrey, which became a Metropolitan Borough in 1900 and the London Borough of Southwark in 1965. Most people's experience of London is, of course, the difficulty of parking and the stress of getting there, although it is only some 20 miles North of Ripley. It proved, however, a delight to visit on Sunday, and this is probably true of most Sundays, when London is much quieter, and there was no difficulty with parking at our rendezvous, next to "The Anchor", Bankside, a short walk from Southwark Cathedral and London Bridge.

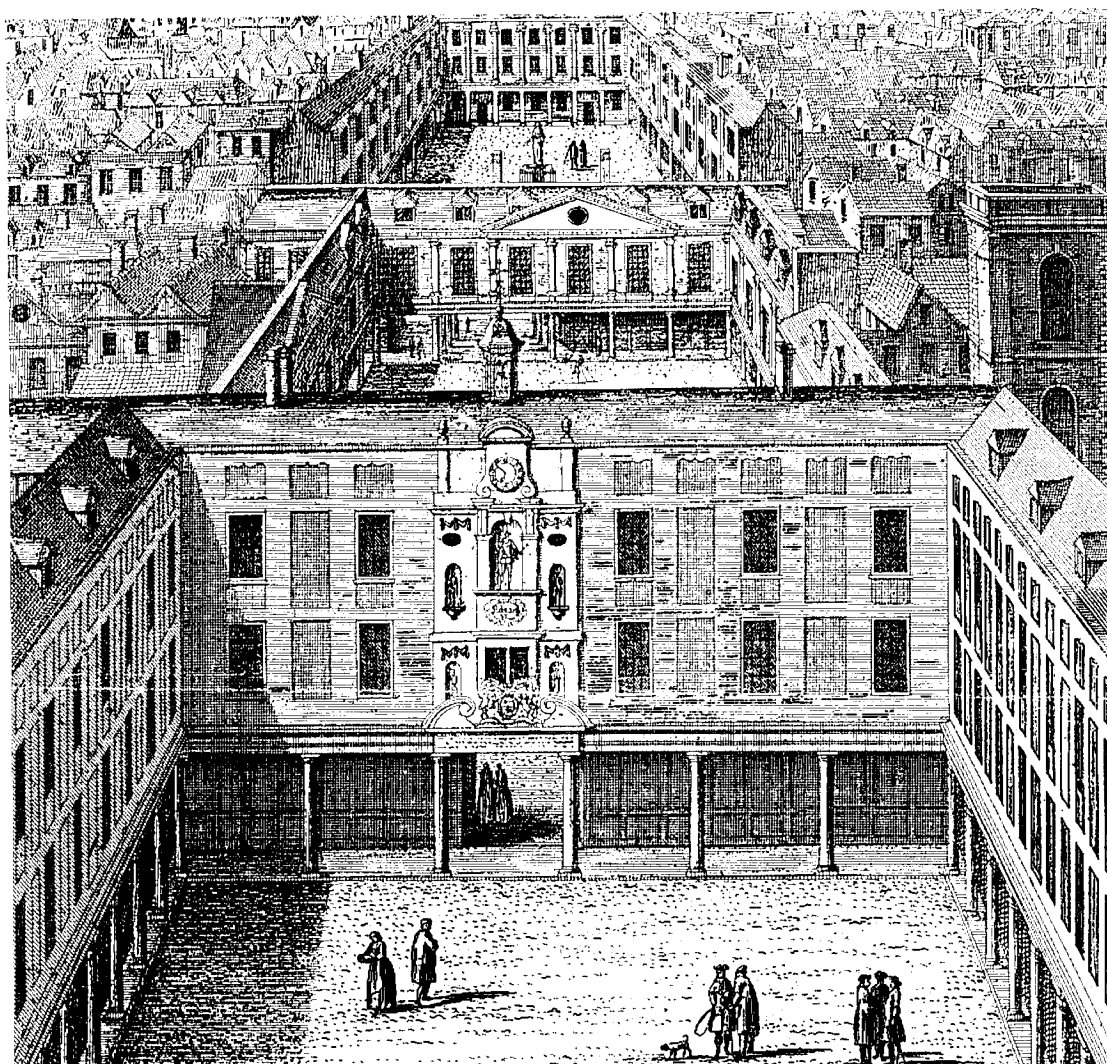
The tour, led by Ken Bourne, commenced with a walk through Borough Market, which had its origin from 1276, when the right to hold a daily market was granted by the City of London. The existing site has moved from the centre of the Borough High Street and is now largely an 18th century enclosed fruit and vegetable market, which still operates between Monday and Saturday every week. It being fairly early in the morning, we quickly passed by "The Market Porter", which is one of the few public houses which brews its own beer still existing in London.

Crossing Borough High Street, beneath which is being built the new Victoria Line extension for London Underground (and later it was reported that there have been Roman remains found, which are currently being excavated and recorded), we arrived at St Thomas's Street, entered the church tower and climbed the winding staircase to the 19th century operating theatre. The Operating Theatre Museum Curator, Hugh Jenkins, gave an enthralling account of the method of operating on patients and the theatrical way in which many of the surgeons behaved in front of a considerable number of onlookers, some students, some members of the public and other doctors. With 20 people in this theatre, it was comfortable, but on the occasions when it was in use, over 100 people used to crowd in and would often pay to see an operation, many of which were carried out without anaesthetics.

This church is on the site of the rebuilt St Thomas's Hospital, which was founded in Southwark, next to the cathedral, on the opposite side of the road, in 1173, when the Augustinians built a hospice within the priory buildings, at the important roadside location near London Bridge. After several fires, a particularly disastrous fire in 1206 reduced the infirmary and the priory to ruins, the hospital was moved across the road, alongside St Thomas's Street. The intense overcrowding of the hospital and the coming of the extension of the railway from London Bridge persuaded the governors to move the hospital in 1868 to a new site in Lambeth, where it is still situated. The Post Office is a small part that remains of the 18th century Southwark building.

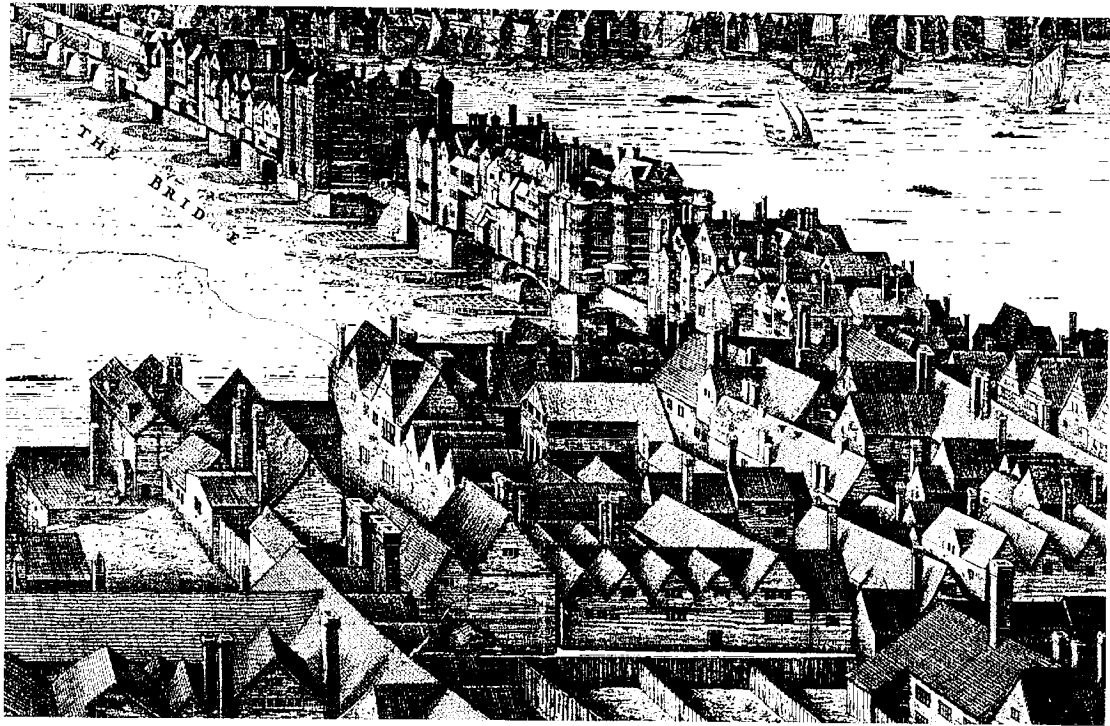
The move was also supported by Florence Nightingale, who had returned from the Crimean War a heroine, and was granted a large sum of money to put into practice her ideals of hygiene and improved nursing techniques at St Thomas's Hospital.

Also in St Thomas's Street is Guy's Hospital, founded by a governor of St Thomas's Hospital, Thomas Guy, in 1722. He died, before the hospital was finished, in 1780, but left the sum of £220,000 for its upkeep. This hospital still exists and occupies the larger part of Borough High Street behind the shop facades.



St Thomas's Hospital 1758

The party proceeded for coffee to the George Inn in Borough High Street. This is one of the last remaining 17th century galleried inns in London. From here the next stop was the South side of London Bridge, which was approached in Roman times along Borough High Street, the continuation of the junctions of Stane Street, from Chichester, and Watling Street, from Dover, which meet near Borough Underground Station, about a mile South of London Bridge. The Romans built a bridge across the Thames about 100 yards seawards of the present bridge. This gave direct access from the South to the city of Londinium. Since Roman times, there have been many bridges, of stone and wood, and in 1014, King Ethelred attacked London Bridge, which was held by the Danes. He defeated the Danes by attaching boats, with ropes, to the vertical wooden supports and rowing downstream, thus collapsing the bridge and regaining the city. From this comes the ancient song, "London Bridge Is Falling Down". In 1176, a new bridge was built of stone by Peter de Colechurch. This bridge had 19 arches and as a consequence, the river flowed very fast between the arches and it was very hazardous for shipping. This bridge was run by a trust, set up in the 12th century, and it became very wealthy from the rentals obtained from tenants who built their houses and shops on the bridge. There was even a market held on the bridge, which subsequently was moved to Borough High Street. Until 1750, this was the only bridge across the river, and as can be imagined, the daily market and the traffic to and from the city caused great congestion.



Old London Bridge - Hollar 1647

To ease the congestion, the buildings were removed from the bridge between 1758 and 1762. Also in 1750, another bridge was built across the Thames at Westminster. The Industrial Revolution and the inflow of migrants from the countryside to the cities greatly enlarged London in the 18th and 19th centuries, increasing traffic pressure and the need for additional river crossings. A bridge was built at Blackfriars in 1769 (rebuilt 1869), and another at Southwark in 1819 (rebuilt in 1921). The original London Bridge was long overdue for replacement, and in 1831 a new bridge was built by Sir John Rennie, to his father's design. This bridge was built 100 feet nearer Southwark Cathedral, in fact almost alongside, no doubt because it was desired to keep the old bridge in use until the new one was completed. The coming of the railway, of course, enabled people to move about much faster, and London Bridge station, which had been built in 1836 as a terminus for the London, Brighton & South Coast Railway, was extended in 1864 to Charing Cross and Waterloo East stations. The South-East Railway ran through to Cannon Street across a new bridge, which was built in 1869.

There was a lot going on in the 19th century and it is interesting to note that in 1854, the Surrey Archaeological Society held its inaugural meeting in Southwark, in Bridge House Hotel. In the same year, the Crimean War began and Otis, of the USA, invented the hydraulic lift. In 1855, Queen Victoria and Prince Albert made a State Visit to France and Florence Nightingale saved hundreds of lives in the Crimean War through the use of hygiene. In this year, the Royal Victoria Docks were opened and in 1856, Florence Nightingale set up a training school at St Thomas's and King's College Hospitals. In 1861, Abraham Lincoln became President.

Southwark naturally continued to expand to serve the City of London, and much industry flourished here right through to the middle of the 20th century.

From London Bridge, the party descended some steps to the road running beneath the first arch of the new bridge, which, in fact, is the remains of Rennie's bridge, incorporated into the last London Bridge built in 1973. Rennie's bridge was dismantled and transported to the USA, to Lake Havasu, Arizona. The road below is, in fact, part of ancient Tooley Street. The upper end, which passes under the old bridge, now leads into the cathedral precincts, was renamed Montequie Close after Sir Antony Browne's son, the 1st Viscount Montequie, who acquired the priory buildings after the dissolution of the monasteries in 1539. This area, from the bridge to the North side of the church, was occupied by the cloisters and claustral buildings which belonged to the Augustinians, the same monastic order as that at Newark Priory.



Southwark Cathedral and London Bridge - Visscher 1666

Southwark Cathedral stands on an ancient site, thought to have been set up as a college of priests by St Swithun of Winchester in 852/62. The Domesday Survey of 1086 records a monesterium, which existed during the reign of Edward the Confessor (1003-66). In 1106, two Norman knights, William de l'Arch and William Dauncy, built a new church, which was named St Mary Overie. The Augustinians built a priory adjoining the church in the same year and were bidden by their rule to provide for the sick and needy, to keep a stock of socks, linen and woollen clothes.

In 1106, the Bishop of Winchester, William Giffard (1100-29), who had assisted with the building of the church, built his episcopal palace - Winchester Palace - just West of the church.

In 1173, the Augustinians built or enlarged their hospice by adapting the priory buildings, and dedicated it to St Thomas, who had been martyred at Canterbury in 1171.

As has already been mentioned, the disastrous fire in 1206, which badly damaged the church, hospital and priory buildings, caused the hospital to be resited away from the priory buildings. The Bishop of Winchester, Peter de Roches (1205-38), arranged for the rebuilding of the priory church, which was then rebuilt in the Gothic style and, perhaps, due to lack of funds, the building was not completed until the middle of the following century.

In 1385, another fire badly damaged the church, and after much delay, Cardinal Henry Beaufort (1404-47) helped to finance the repairs. These were completed in 1420. This cardinal was well connected, as he was the son of John of Gaunt, first cousin to King Richard II and half-brother to King Henry IV. He rebuilt the tower and South Transept, and conducted the ceremony of marriage of his niece, Joan Beaufort, to James I of Scotland in St Mary Overie.

The nave roof, which had been built of stone, collapsed in 1469 and was rebuilt in wood, with handsome wooden bosses.

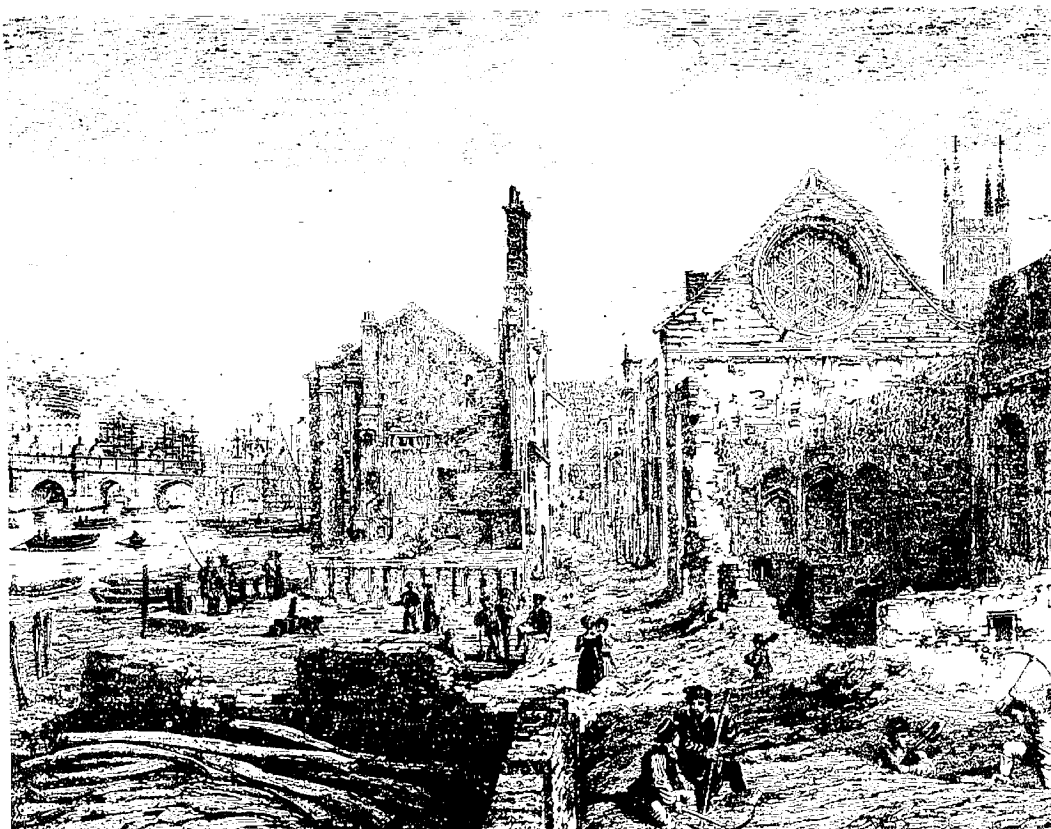
In 1539, Prior Bartholomew surrendered the church and priory to King Henry VIII. The church then became the Church of St Saviours, Southwark. In 1614, the church was purchased by the parish from James I and the cloister and other buildings were demolished in 1835, and in 1838, the mediaeval nave collapsed. The church was in great danger of disappearing altogether, but in 1890/97, the nave was rebuilt by the architect, Sir Arthur Bloomfield, and in 1905, it became the Cathedral of South London, whose diocese now stretches to Richmond, Woolwich and Reigate.

Nikolaus Pevsner, in his book, "The Buildings of England, London, Volume 2", states that "Apart from Westminster Abbey and Lambeth Palace, Southwark Cathedral is the most important mediaeval monument in South London".

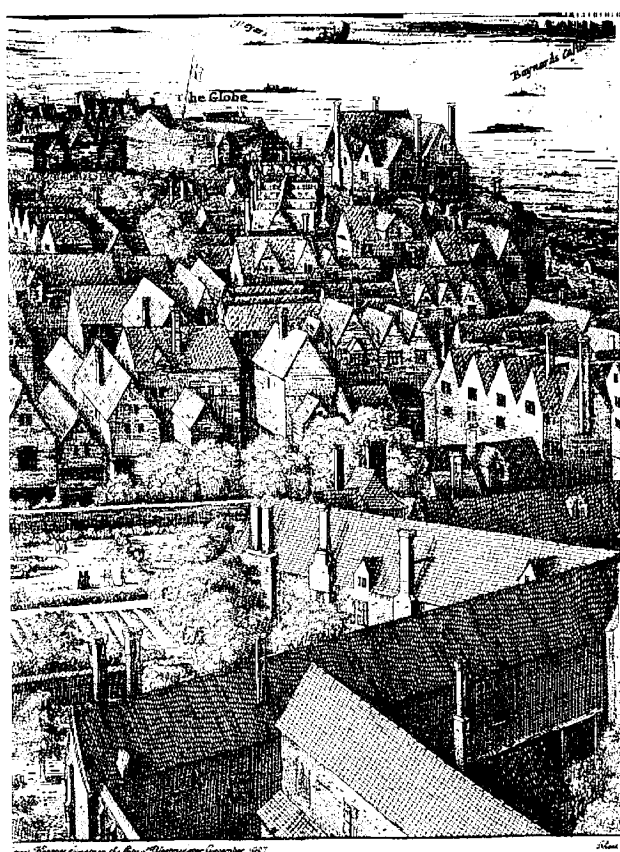
There is much to see within the cathedral; two items only of special note will be mentioned here. The first is the Harvard Chapel, which is dedicated to John Harvard, the son of a Southwark butcher, who went to America and founded Harvard University. The other is the Shakespeare Memorial, in honour of William Shakespeare, who was born in Stratford-on-Avon, but for 30 years worked as an actor and playwright in Southwark. His brother, Edmund, is buried in the cathedral.

Leaving Southwark Cathedral from the West Gate of the precincts leads almost directly into Clink Street, so named after the infamous prison that once occupied a site almost adjacent to the Bishop of Winchester's palace. The Clink was in a liberty, that is an area outside the jurisdiction of the City of London, but within the jurisdiction of the Bishops of Winchester. Knowledgeable felons could escape the law by hiding away in an area under a different jurisdiction from that where they committed their crime. This is amply illustrated by Fagin, the character in Dickens' "Oliver Twist". Liberties also had the advantage of enabling tradesmen to set up their businesses outside the City and away from the restrictions of the City Guilds.

Not much now remains of Winchester Palace, except the rose window in the East Wall of the Great Hall. This area was excavated by the London Museum and it revealed extensive 13th century buildings and, below these, outlines of Roman buildings. Nearby is St Mary Overie Dock, which served the Bishop of Winchester's palace and the priory. Until the middle of the 16th century, the area was built up adjacent to the river, but farther inland was mostly open parkland and farmland.



View of Winchester Palace c 1828,
with old London Bridge in background



from Palace Square in St. Regis, Westminster, December 1828

Hollar
1647

Globe Theatre - Hollar 1647

After a break for lunch in the Anchor, the party proceeded to the site of the reconstruction of the Globe Theatre.

Like other entertainments which attracted crowds, theatres and actors were not popular in the City of London. It was therefore on Bankside, Southwark, outside the City's jurisdiction, that some of the first theatres in England were built. There were no less than four Bankside theatres, the Rose, the Swan, the Hope and Shakespeare's own theatre, the Globe. All of these theatres have now disappeared, although some of the foundations have been discovered, in particular the Rose and, more recently, the Globe.

The American actor, Sam Wanamaker, came to London in 1949, expecting to find the Globe Theatre, and when he didn't, within a few years he had set up the Globe Playhouse Trust with the objective of raising funds to rebuild it. This trust, which was set up in 1970, was supported by a grant of land of 0.8 of an acre from Southwark Council. This land is on Bankside and faces St Paul's Cathedral. After another 16 years of fund raising, the site was cleared and foundations were laid in 1987/89. Building commenced in 1992, was completed in August 1995, and will be open to the public in the summer of 1996.

The Globe is a copy of similar theatres of the day, and external views from old documents are similar to that of Hollar's view dated 1647. The building is constructed from timber and has a thatched roof, which imposed considerable problems to ensure that it met the current Building Regulations with regard to fire and safety.

The guided tour was extremely interesting and included a tour of the inside of the building, viewing the stage from the audience seats (these are wooden forms) facing the stage. The stage and auditorium are open to the elements, which should present something of a challenge to modern theatre goers, not to mention the performers, should the weather be adverse.

Almost adjacent to the Globe is a terrace of three houses, Nos 49, 50 and 52 Bankside, and between them Cardinal Cap Alley, the one Bankside alley which, amazingly, has survived unaltered in shape since the 16th century. These houses, which are now fronted with 18th century facades, are undoubtedly concealing earlier structures. One house is the home of the Provost of Southwark Cathedral and the next of the organist, and at the end is a white rendered house, known as Cardinals Wharf, which stands on the site of the Cardinals Cap Inn, once the haunt of Edward Alleyn, Shakespeare's Chief Actor. This house had become dilapidated, but was rescued by Malcolm Munthe, son of Axel Munthe, the author of "The Story of San Michele".



Members relaxing outside the Anchor, Bankside

Undoubtedly there is a great deal to see in this part of London and the busy day experienced by the party was but a tip of the iceberg, and hopefully there will be opportunities to return and explore further other parts of South London adjoining the riverside, such as Bermondsey, famous for its Cluniac Abbey, leather market and the first railway in London, the London and Greenwich Railway, built in 1835, St Saviours Dock, and, of course, Tower Bridge.

K H Bourne

FLOWER FESTIVAL, St MARY MAGDALEN CHURCH, RIPLEY

Once again, there was a splendid display of flowers throughout the church on Friday to Sunday, 21-23 July 1995. The theme was "'The Glory of the Garden', an interpretation of the poem by Rudyard Kipling".

It is impossible to describe the many splendid displays in the space available here, but the skill and enthusiasm of all the participants was evident for all to see.

Below is a photograph of an arrangement by member, Jill Bromley, close to the lefthand side of the font. This represents a typical cottage pathway and is entitled "Path to History". Our thanks to Jill for all her hard work and for agreeing to represent the History Society with her display.



ERRATA

To the Editor:

Please would you include the following corrections relating to the article by Ken French on Boughton Hall in Newsletter No 123, July/August 1995.

On page 8, the picture by the fountain is that of James Mellor and his sister, Alice, and not Mr and Mrs Abraham Paulton.

Page 7: the capital letters for "Courtyard Workshop at Send" should be lower case, as the capitals imply that it may have been a firm.

Page 10: Stanley's watch was taken by the doctor in payment for visits to my grandfather, and not grandmother.

Jane Bartlett

BOUGHTON HALL

By Ken French

PART 6: GOODGROVE, OR BOUGHTON HALL GARDENS

Goodgrove, one of the Boughton Estate cottages, with its Victorian Gothic appearance, hides an earlier timber-framed house. It is complicated by the fact that it has, at various times, been converted into two, and at one time three, dwellings. It has not helped to follow its history by its changing name. In the 1871 census, it is known as Boughton Cottages (along with several other of the estate cottages), with Henry Pullen, the gardener, as sole resident. In the 1881 census, it is called Boughton Hall Gardens, 1 + 2, with Henry Pullen still in 2 and Henry Watts in 1.

We must not be misled into assuming Fanny Boughton, as a widow in 1843, retired to Goodgrove, because although the census return of 1861 gives her address as Goodgrove, it also puts the farmer, John Alden, at Goodgrove Farm. These were merely the names given at that time to the late "Griggs" and to Aldertons. The name, Boughton Hale, appears in the 1841 census, but does not seem permanently used until after Abraham Paulton leased the estate (see also Newsletter No 5).

What is certain is that my grandfather, George French, leased No 1 Boughton Hall Gardens in 1884, paying £50 to the outgoing tenant, Henry Watts, for the goodwill of the market garden. Henry Pullen, the gardener at Boughton Hall, was still next door, and the third part was empty.

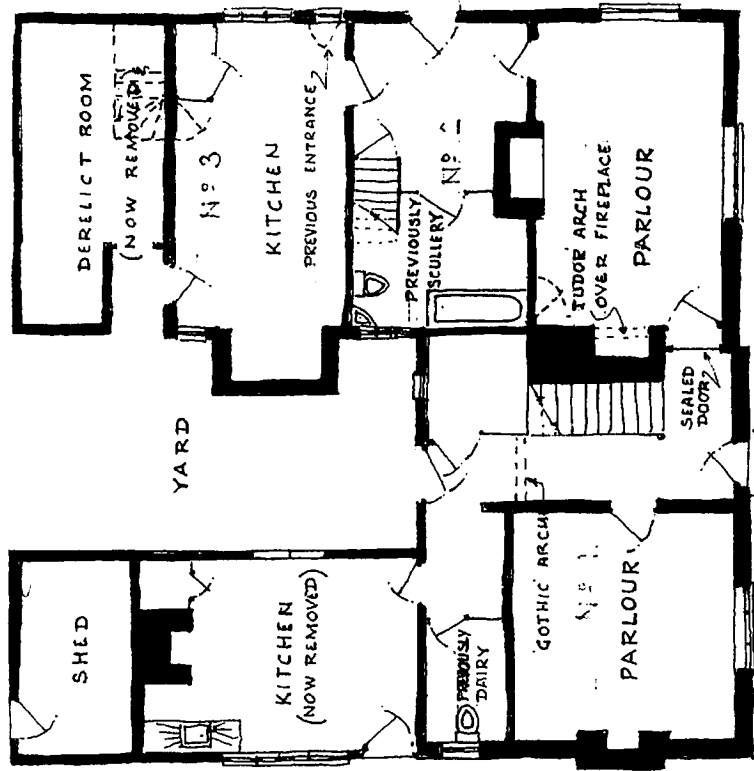
The orchard was in its prime, containing many varieties of apples and pears, as well as plums, damsons, greengages and cherries. There was soft fruit as well. Mrs Mubsby (born 1889, wife of the builder at May's Corner) told me that her father, Mr Simmonds, of Wharf Cottages (then part of the Boughton Estate), had, as a young man, helped plant the orchard, after clearing the trees that had been growing there. Mrs Monk, who lived in the neighbouring Boughton Hall Cottages, told my grandparents that before it was an orchard, it had been an osier plantation, and that the house had been used for basket making.

When my grandparents were there, there was a range of garden frames behind the house, one length having a hot air duct, heated by an underground stove. Against the righthand garden wall were lean-to cold glasshouses, the potting shed and the toolshed, and on the lefthand side were glasshouses heated by a hot air duct. It is strange that though this is called Boughton Hall Gardens, this part was leased out to George French. I assume that Boughton-Smith, who inherited from Robert Boughton, leased out this part as he did other parts of the estate.

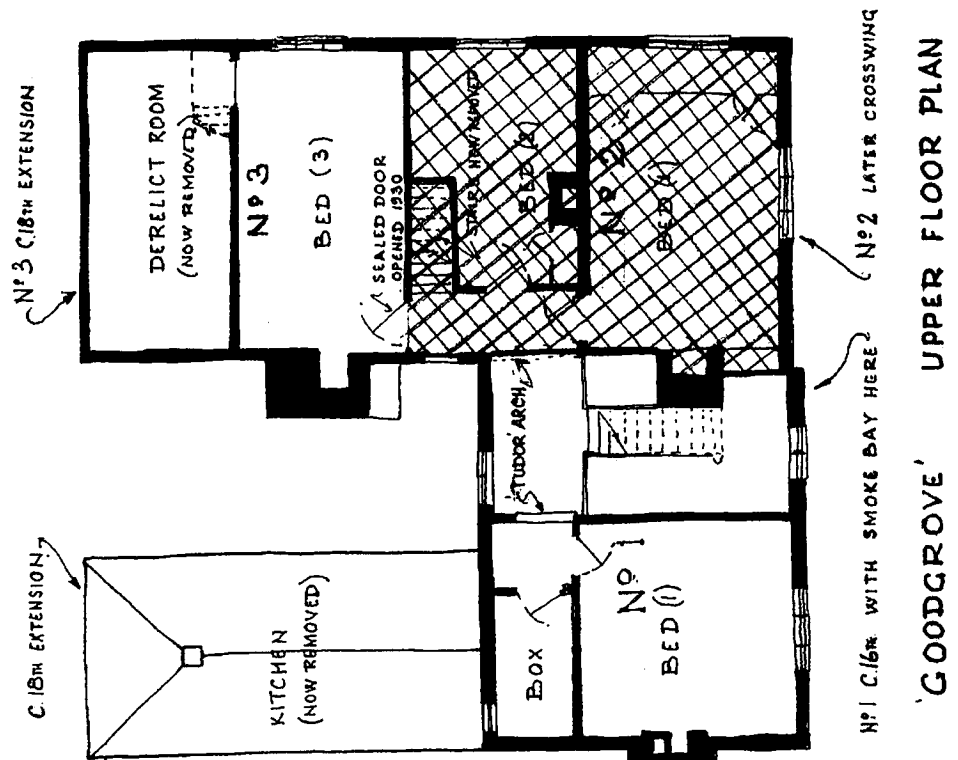
Goodgrove had its barn, which was in the righthand field, 100 feet from the house, by the pond, with a chalk yard. Access to it and to the fields beyond used to be through Boorman's fields alongside the Goodgrove boundary. This right was withdrawn when Mr Grantham, of Aldertons, purchased the field, and my father, K J French, cut a new driveway through the orchard to his builder's workshop. When the barn fell down, some of its timbers were used to build the cartshed in the field (this is still standing). It had cladding of corrugated iron with a curved roof. Rumour goes that the sheets came after rebuilding work at Woking station. The double doors had wrought iron scrolled strap hinges, made by Mr May of Send Forge (the predecessor of Mr Sex), with a date stamp of 1876.

PART 7: GOODGROVE, 1, 2 AND 3

As Jim Oliver told us in Newsletter No 5, the earlier timber-framed house was further gentrified, probably after the 1840s, in a style which was to become very popular after the Great Exhibition (1851). It would be satisfactory to think it was done for the tenant at the time of the 1851 census, Catherine Whitbourn. She was a widowed "proprietor of houses" who lived in "Goodgrove Cottage" with her son, a yeoman, and one servant.



'GOODGROVE' GROUND FLOOR PLAN
PRIOR TO RENOVATION BY K.J. FRENCH & SON
FOR F.E. GATFORD - FROM K.J.E. DWG. DATED 1957



Nº 1 C. 16th WITH SMOKE BAY HERE
Nº 2 LATER CROSSWING

'GOODGROVE' UPPER FLOOR PLAN



Goodgrove

The Gothic windows were added by cutting into the house walls. There was an archway across the through entrance passage where the landing bridged across, and two other arches off the landing into the bedrooms at the front of the house, cutting through the tie-beams. The fireplace in the crosswing parlour was embellished in the style of the period, with the side jambs decorated with Ogee moulding and an arched opening. The beams of the room were covered with boarding with beaded edges over the joins. The brick walls were studded, with laths attached, enabling them to be plastered over. Some of the rooms had painted pine panelling below the chair rail. The main staircase, a straight flight from the front door, had slim 1" x 1" bannisters and a mahogany rail with an end curl. Obviously this was intended as a single dwelling of reasonable quality.

The building, however, had been earlier enlarged at the back, possibly in the 1700s. A single storey extension had been added to the Send Barns side (No 1), and a double storey extension to the crosswing (no 2). These expanded the house sufficiently to make three households. The extensions were, however, of very poor quality. The walls were timber studded, short morticed together and unpegged, then infilled with secondhand bricks. In fact, in 1900, after severe flooding, the back wall of the house fell out, and the timber frame had to be shored up by Charles Tice and the wall rebuilt. The wood used was elm, which became riddled with woodworm. The kitchen floor had irregular stone flags and the sink support was constructed out of a pile of brick floor tiles, with a bucket under. A small winding staircase, the third staircase in the house, gave access in the crosswing extension to the bedroom over.

When our family moved there (grandfather George French in 1884), there was no one in the third household, though I understand Mabel Miles was the last tenant there. We had no access to this part until 1930, when my father opened up a sealed door to give us a third bedroom.

The back additions on No 1 and the crosswing were condemned in 1957. There was only enough sound timber to build a porch, replacing the earlier Victorian door surround. At the same time, the central chimney stack, built in the original smoke bay, whose breast had jutted into the cross passage in No 1 Goodgrove, and which had fire openings to the parlour and the bedroom over in No 2 Goodgrove, was demolished. The early 2" bricks from this were used, both as a base for the new porch and infill in the rebuilt back gable end to No 2.

When I did repair work on the ceiling of the bedroom 2 in the crosswing, I found soot blackening similar to that over the smoke bay in the central passage, but none in the roof over bedroom 1. Would it, perhaps, have been an original two-hearth house, or two separate houses in its earliest days? We shall never know.

My father, who had lived in No 2 Goodgrove since 1922, took over No 1 Goodgrove, previously the home of my grandparents. The door to the right of the entrance hall could be unblocked. He opened the hessian and wallpaper covered panel off the landing into the bedrooms of No 2. The second staircase was removed, and the outside door on the Send Marsh side of the crosswing was no longer to be his front door. Goodgrove had returned back to one house as it once was.

JANET FLORENCE HILL (NEE WATSON)

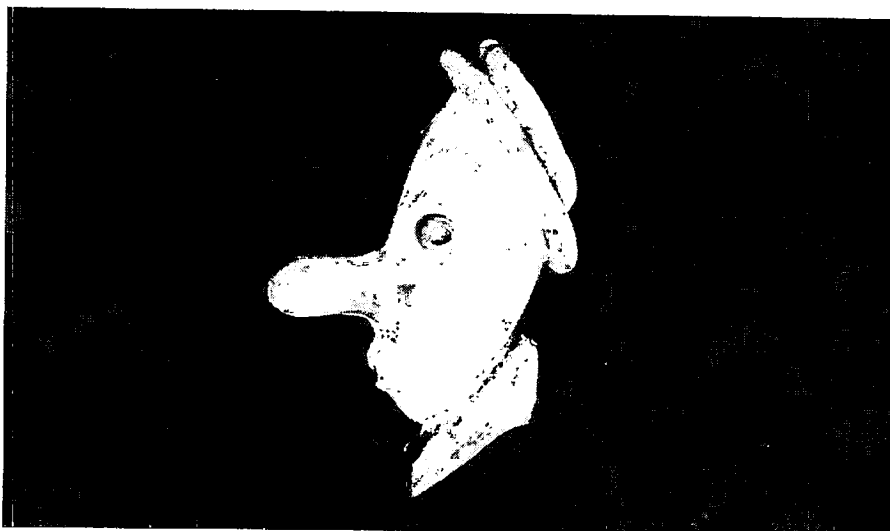
We regret to announce the death of Janet Hill, on September 11, aged 65, at the Royal Surrey County Hospital, after a short illness. An obituary will appear in the next Newsletter.

MUSEUM ACQUISITIONS

Clay Tobacco Pipe (Bowl)

Found in the garden of Crickets Hill House, Send
and donated by Mrs Clare McCann 1995

This "character pipe" dates from c 1890s. It is of Ally Sloper, a popular cartoon character of that time. Pipes from the period commonly depicted famous politicians and generals, as well as royalty. This can be seen in the museum alongside many other articles found locally.



EDWARD JAMES BARTLETT

Naturalist, Edward (Ted) Bartlett, of 51 Sandfields, Send, died on 10 August 1995, at the age of 69, after a short illness. Ted was one of the very earliest members of the Send History Society, which was formed in 1975. His first article on natural history appeared in newsletter No 2, dated April/May 1975. Ted was passionately interested in our native flora and fauna, and was instrumental in forming, and subsequently leading, the "Natural History" section of the Society. In the spring of 1979, the Natural History Section branched off to form "The Surrey Heath Natural History Society", to concentrate purely on natural history. This Society, renamed the West Surrey Natural History Society, still meets regularly today, and Ted's influence continues.

Ted was a naturalist in the real sense of the word and enjoyed nothing better than showing the countryside to similar minded people. He led groups on many fascinating early morning walks to local beauty spots, and the writer can remember how a walk with Ted and his son, John, was full of interest and anticipation. Wood Street Common was a special place for Ted. Ted loved all animals and many members will recall that he ran a wildlife sanctuary from his garden for several years. He was also a keen artist and photographer, and for many years wrote a weekly natural history column for the "Woking News & Mail". Ted was a man ahead of his time, a keen conservationist long before the word entered our vocabulary. His particular love was the badger and he was an expert on this delightful mammal. Today the badger is somewhat protected, thanks to people like Ted, who fought to clear its name. His work carries on in that many badger protection groups operate throughout the country, doing their best to see that this beautiful animal is free from persecution. Our thoughts are with Ted's wife, Sylvia, his son, John, and daughters, Jasmine and Heather, at this time.

Tony Medlen

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Saturday, 21 October - Surrey Local History Council Symposium, to be held at Chertsey Hall, Chertsey, Surrey (Time to be advised)

The theme, "The Houses We Live in".

Tuesday, 14 November - 8 pm, Ripley Village Hall

A talk by Morag Barton, Curator of Brooklands Museum, about her experiences, hopes and aspirations, as well as setbacks, in developing this very important museum. Her talk is entitled "Reawakening the Spirit of Brooklands".

Newsletter Contributions

The closing date for material for the next edition of the Newsletter is Friday, 3 November.



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October-April, Saturdays 10-12.30

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Other times for school groups and small parties
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*Please contact George or Irene Bleach on 01483 222233 if
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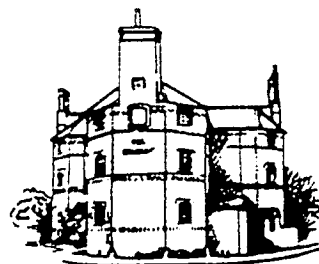
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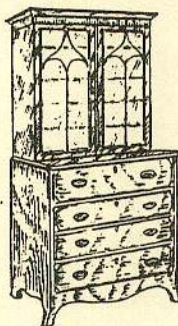
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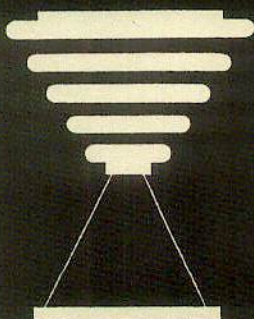
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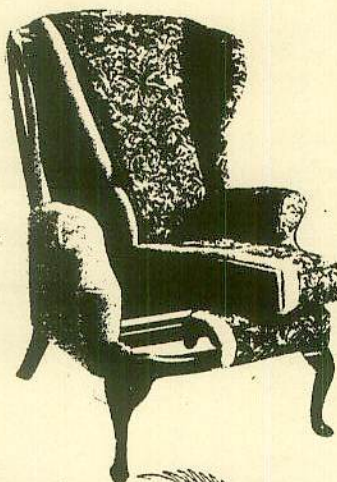
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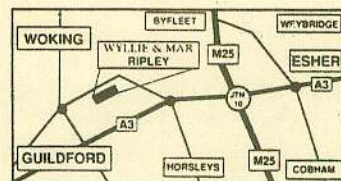
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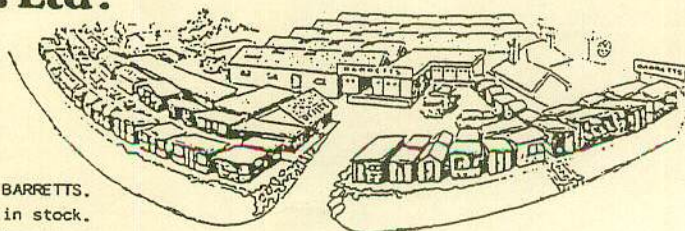
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