

Mea Mrs L. Brown

SEND HISTORY SOCIETY

President: Mr J. Oliver

Chairman

Mr K. H. Bourne  
Heath Farm, Tannery Lane,  
Send, Woking  
Phone: Guildford 223028

Secretary & Newsletter Editor

Mr L. G. Bowerman  
The Manor House,  
Send Marsh, Ripley  
Phone: Rinley 2876

Treasurer: Mrs Jean Croucher, 14 Orchard Way, Send, Woking - Guildford 223630

Typed by Chris Parker and duplicated by courtesy of the 1st Send Scout Group

---

Newsletter No. 19

February/March, 1978

---

CONTENTS

Page No.

Annual General Meeting of the Society - 4th 4

Dedswell Manor Farm - Notes by J. Oliver 9

Events Forthcoming 5

Financial Accounts 1977 8

Index of Newsletters 1-18 12

Natural History Group Reports 6

New Members 4

Secretary's Report 4

Send Past and Present - Part 1 of Notes by K. J. French 2

Smaller Houses Under the Tudors - Notes on Talk by  
Ken Gravett at Open Meeting 19/1/78 10

The Year of the Rook, 1978 -  
Contributed by Ted Bartlett 7

SEND PAST AND PRESENT

(by Mr K. J. French, the oldest member of the Society, in his 88th year, - reproduced with no editing).

By the Stone Club Head found in Ripley gravel pit, Send history may be said to go back twenty thousand years or so. Was the old stone age man perhaps stalking a calf, having a taste for Auroch fillet of veal. Being a flint knapper he would have found how to make a fire. Was he from the dug out pit dwellings found near the river at Wisley? Much later we have what was thought to be lake dwellers at "Boldermere", or Wisley Hut. The nearby barren may have been their burial place. On to Roman times, many coins and relics have been found. The values and measures we have still used until recent times are being changed, and the Elm tree the Romans introduced to this country seems to be dying off in disgust, in keeping with the pound sterling.

When I commenced my school days at Send school in 1894 Send was a small and scattered village. If you journeyed from the road near the present open prison, past large fields on the right, at one time the venue for Alan Cobham's flying circus, you came to Tyth Barn farm buildings and cottages, and on to the farmhouse on through the fields to Clandon cross roads, cross over with a small spinney on the left "now a road junction and underpass". Burnt Common triangle on the right hand, five acres of which my father leased from Boughton Hall Estate at that time, coming to the London road, with a lodge on the left hand corner by the private carriage way to Clandon Park, cross over with lodge and carriage way to Boughton Hall on the right, continue down the lane with a small wood on the right and fields on the left to Send Barns Farm. Turn right to Send village, still farm land until Elmsleigh cottages and Elmsleigh newly built by John Pullen of Ripley, past cottages on the right to Mays Corner and Stores, where if in need of refreshment you could buy six pints of beer or milk, twelve bars of Fry's chocolate, or one hundred and ninety two boiled sweets for one shilling. Still on the right, past the forge and houses to Wharf Lane, a few cottages down the lane with the canal at the bottom, past the lane a large field running back to the canal with a small paddock on the Broadmead side, sixteen acres in all, which my father leased at that time from Boughton Hall Estate, we come now to the Church Room, the first building on the left side of the road from Send Barns. On the right Taylors Laundry, at one time the old Rookery Inn, and so to Cartbridge and canal, over the bridge with a small cluster of houses and chapel and across Broadmeads to Old Woking. You have now had a nice walk of about four miles, with few buildings on the left until Cartbridge. The only compact area in Send parish, if you ignore Ripley, Cartbridge had a general store and bakery, a post office, a sweet shop, a pub (three at one time), two laundries, and a chapel. An old cottage then stood at the back of the wharf on the canal bank at the end of the Water C. & S. land, large barges often passed with timber for Guildford and Godalming, and with gunpowder from Chilworth to London.

Had you turned left at Mays Corner you would have gone through a rough road and open fields to Send Church. If you turned right a short distance along you came to Send School, Head Master and Mistress Mr & Mrs Rawes and infants teacher Miss Diddums. Not many children then, until the early nineties a fee had to be paid. The sanitation then was privies, large pits between the infants' classroom and school cottage, filled in and built on years after my school days, crude days then. A man earning say 15/- per week would pay a penny per week, anyone in business as my father paid more, a means test even in those days. An early morning visit by a Manager, we had to recite. Not covet and desire other men's goods, but to work and labour

truly in that station of life into which it has pleased God to call me (take heed you little brats). A pupil, Harry Trussler, seems to have been concerned about the old Queen's health, he wrote on his slate "God save our gracious Queen, rub her belly with Parrafin, God save our Queen". Bad luck, Mr Rawes spotted him. In 1897 we were given a school break to see motor cars pass along the main road. When the man walking in front of the car was abolished, and a speed limit of 20 miles per hour fixed, which was still in force until about 1920. Also in the late 1890's we again had a break to see the Duke and Duchess of York arrive at Clandon Station and Park, (later King George V and Queen Mary). Hunting deer and fox still took place, much to the disgust of the farmers whose crops were trampled and cattle scattered. The 20 mile speed limit gave rise to police traps, to counter this the motorists organised road scouts. The Guildford and Godalming area became notorious in the 1920-30 period for court cases and fines.

Until the 1910 period the old Tollgate Cottage stood on the London road near the Jovial Sailor, it had half doors facing the road. The last tenant was George Mandeville. The posts were taken down or fell down in the 1890's. The Dawes brickyard still stood in the corner of the main road at Send Dip. The old cottage and brick clamps were still there until the end of the century. The road came off the main road in the form of a Y with about 100 ft of white railings facing the main road, a favourite spot for the villagers at the weekend to watch cycling clubs and early motor cars pass along, and watch police traps at the corner of the wood where Fishers Garage is now.

In 1897 at Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, Mr Lancaster, who had recently come to Send, gave a fete at Sendholm. Miss Lancaster, then a young woman about 20 years, in a dark dress and white straw hat and Miss Elsie with "pigtails" and short skirt and white hat. Just a little matter of 80 years ago. The school children were each given a cup at school. They say they are now worth £15 to collectors, I still have mine.

Boughton Hall Estate, until about 1906, included nearly all the land in the ring roads Burnt Common triangle, 5 acres at the Seven Stars, 16 acres at Wharf Fields, small fields in Broadmeads which had a small brick built and tiled shed with hay loft, the wharf cottages, Goodgrove, and cottages by the stream and the fields opposite back to the pumping station and Irish hole on the stream.

Mr & Mrs Poulton took the estate in the 1840-50 period on a very long lease and greatly enlarged the house, which was about the same size as Aldertons before it was enlarged, and Goodgrove before reduction in size. Mrs Poulton and Mrs Hargreaves were sisters and Sir Joseph Lease came as heir to Sendholm at her death. Stanley Atherton bought the fields at Cartbridge for sand and gravel pits, claiming the spoil with modern hydraulic methods, leaving the pond behind, and bungalows on spare ground in Potters Lane.

Mrs Poulton's son, James Mellor, was the first chairman of the old Send & Ripley Parish Council, was associated with Stanley in the 1871 period in the search for Livingstone, but did not go further than Mombasa. Mr Poulton afterwards corresponded for The Times in the Sudan trouble, was assistant to the Governor of New Zealand, Liberal member of Parliament for Bishop Auckland division of Durham, ending his career as Assistant Paymaster General to the Supreme Forces. He died at Brighton in 1923. Stanley died at Pirbright in 1912. It might have been better had it remained "darkest Africa", time will tell, but not in my own.

To be continued

## SECRETARY'S REPORT

### New Members

The following have become members of the Society since the last edition of the Newsletter, and we are pleased to welcome them:

Mr & Mrs G. Hill, 23 Papercourt Lane, Ripley.  
Mrs Kensett, 180 Send Road (rejoined).  
Mr A. Medlen, 13 Cavenham Close, Brooklyn Road, Woking.  
Miss F. Claydon, Dedswell Manor, West Clandon.  
Mr R. Claydon, Dedswell Manor, West Clandon.  
Mr & Mrs K. French, Farris, High Street, Ripley.  
Mr. & Mrs C. Brickell, Woodside, Wisley.

### The Annual General Meeting

The A.G.M., which took place on 23rd February at the Church Room, was attended by some 60 members. In the Chairman's report Ken Bourne said that, although the Society had hoped to renovate the George III Coat of Arms in the church as its contribution to the Silver Jubilee, two experts had concluded that it had deteriorated so badly that it was not a practical proposition. A further opinion is being sought before the project is abandoned. Preparations are under way for the publication of a Church Guide. A questionnaire was distributed which those present were asked to complete and return to assist the new Committee in preparing a programme for the year.

Copies of the Balance Sheet were also distributed before the meeting began and members present were able to follow the Treasurer's report more clearly. There is a copy of the Balance Sheet following this report.

The year started with a balance of £43.74 carried over from last year. The main source of income came from members' subscriptions, and 136 receipts were issued for these. There were 76 double memberships and 60 singles, making a total membership of 212.

Some income came from the profit from the sale of refreshments, and this year in the sum is included £2.30 profit from the Cheese and Wine Party at Christmas. Other money came from visitors' fees and donations, and there was £2.67 interest on our bank account.

The income was sufficient to pay our way throughout the year, our main expense being for the printing and distribution of Newsletters, and for the use of the hall for meetings. The balance at the end of the year stands at £95.62.

Taking charge of the meeting for the purpose of election of a chairman, Jim Oliver, re-elected as President, pointed out forcefully that the reputation of the Society depends on serious work being done by members leading to definite achievements. Ken Bourne and Les Bowerman were re-elected Chairman and Secretary respectively. The Chairman announced that Sheila Brown was not standing for re-election as Treasurer and paid tribute to the work done by her in this capacity over the past two years. Jean Croucher was elected as the new Treasurer.

The following were elected as Committee members: Ron Croucher, Ted Goldup, Alberta Giles, Harry Harvey, Flossie Oliver, Chris & Geoff Parker, Marjorie & Ron Sex, Bette & John Slatford, Bob Whapshott and Janice Wood.

Subscriptions remain unchanged at the figure at which they were decided on formation of the Society three years ago, viz. 50 pence for individual members and 75 pence for couples. Members who have not yet renewed their subscriptions please pay them as soon as possible to Jean Croucher (address on cover), or to their local Newsletter distributor for onward transmission. After a break for refreshments, Sonya & Derek Dear showed a film of the village taken in 1965 for the Women's Institute. It included interesting shots of Stringhams Copse, haunt of nightingales before it was cleared, and of the early days in the life of the Cricket Hill sand quarry.

### Forthcoming Events

The meeting point for all rambles and outings is in the elbow of the old road at Send Barns junction with Fell Hill, some 200 yards south of Send C. of E. First School.

Sunday, 26th March ... Natural history walk at Sheepleas. Meet 7 a.m.

Wednesday, 29th March ... Meet 7.30 p.m. for a natural history ramble across Farley Heath, including badger watching (we hope), ending approx. 10.30 p.m. Note for badger watchers;- Wear warm clothing - neutral colours, i.e. grey (avoid extremes, i.e. black or white), soft material that won't rustle, avoid using scent or perfumed soap beforehand, be prepared to stand still for an hour. Remember badgers' noses and ears are extremely efficient. The rewards can be great, but patience will be needed with no guarantee of success - sorry, but that is badger watching!

Sunday, 16th April ... Meet 6 a.m. for natural history ramble at the Chantries.

Thursday, 20th April ... Open meeting at 8 p.m. in the Church Room, Send Road. A talk by Mr Keith Best, who is a native of this parish and a member of the team at the London Weather Centre broadcasting weather forecasts on television and BBC sound. He plans to speak on the formation of clouds and other natural phenomena which affect our weather, and then to outline the history of the Meteorological Office and to answer questions.

Sunday, 30th April ... Meet 8 p.m. for evening natural history walk at Normandy. Hoping also to see/hear badgers, see notes on clothing above.

Sunday, 14th May ... Ranmore dawn chorus. Meet 3.45 a.m. - yes, a.m. - but this will be worthwhile - one of the highlights of the year.

Sunday, 14th May ... Outing to Compton Church and Wanborough Barn - meet at 2.30 p.m. at Send Barns, or 3 p.m. at Compton Church. The church is only a short distance from Send and unique in England for as much as it contains, among other things of rare interest, a double Sanctuary, which attracts visitors and students throughout the world. The wooden arcade, which serves as a guard rail in the Upper Sanctuary, is possibly the oldest of the well known examples of Norman Carpentry still in situ in the country.

Wanborough Barn on the other side of the Hogs Back is the principal building of a farmyard hamlet closely linked with Waverly Abbey, the Mother House of the Cistercians in England. The layout of the hamlet cannot have altered much since it became the first grange of Waverly soon after its foundation by the Bishop of Winchester in 1128.

Sunday, 28th May ... Meet 7.30 p.m. for evening natural history ramble at Bramshott Chase to hear the nightingale.

Sunday, 4th June ... Natural History morning ramble at Winkworth Arboretum. meet 6.30 a.m.

Sunday, 11th June ... Meet 8 p.m. for evening ramble to Horsell Common to hear the nightjar.

Wednesday, 14th June ... Open meeting at 8 p.m. in the upstairs room at the Lancaster Hall for talks by members. Please note different venue for this meeting.

Wednesday, 21st June ... Painting demonstration at 7.15 p.m. in the Manor House, Send Marsh Green, by Ted Bartlett. If you wish to participate bring:- Daler board, 20" x 14" approx., 3 brushes, 1" household, 1/2" hog, and small fine sable, acrylic paints:- white, India red, yellow, blue, burnt umber. Or just come and watch - all welcome.

Sunday, 2nd July ... Outing to Peper Harrow Granary at 2.30 p.m. at Send Barns, or 3 p.m. at the granary. Peper Harrow Granary is the centre piece of a magnificent quadrangle farmyard, unspoilt by the hand of the modern improver. This farm again has associations with Waverley Abbey. The granary is described by Sir Nicolas Peysner as one of the best vernacular buildings in the South of England. Nearby are Peper Harrow Mansion, by Sir William Chambers 1763 with its stables, and the Estate Church.

Wednesday, 12th July ... (Subject to confirmation) evening outing to the old church in Albury Park. This has a tangible atmosphere only produced by its situation and the immense passage of time. It marks the site of the deserted village of Albury which stood on the banks of the Tillingbourne. The unsuccessful struggle to prevent the diversion of the main route to Dorking, and the villagers being moved to a new settlement at modern Albury (Weston), surprises those not acquainted with the activities of Captain Finch and Mr Drummond.

#### Closing Date

The closing date for the May/June issue of the Newsletter will be Monday, 8th May.

---

#### NATURAL HISTORY GROUP REPORT

The Sketching Evening held on January 11th proved a great success. About 15 people attended and Ted Bartlett had us copying various pictures he passed round. In fact, everyone enjoyed it so much that another rather more ambitious evening has been planned - a painting demonstration by Ted followed by a do-it-yourself session.

Leith Hill - 15/1/78: Despite an overcast morning with a light drizzle, 20 people (yes, 20 - new year resolutions perhaps!) met for a ramble at Leith Hill. A very pleasant walk on which we saw jay, goldcrest, tree creeper, marsh tit and long tailed tit.

Bushey Park - 29/1/78 - We went to see the deer and we weren't disappointed. Two herds of deer, each with red and fallow, watched us from a safe distance. We found a squirrel skull which showed the animal must have died of starvation. Normally the teeth keep on growing and are worn down by continual grinding together, but in this case one bottom tooth was missing and the top incisor had grown into the bottom jaw, so preventing the animal eating properly.

We had a very good sighting of a kestrel flying across the park about 6 feet above the ground. We also saw mallard, coot, nuthatch, pied wagtail and heard a redwing's song, a fairly rare occurrence in this country.

Ash Ranges - 12/2/78: The weather was fine but bitterly cold with ice  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " thick on the lake. John Bartlett led this ramble, and we stopped to listen to the mimicry of a number of starlings hidden deep in the rhododendrons. We saw jay, magpie and some rabbits, and smelt strongly the odour of a fox that had passed that way earlier.

Farley Heath - 26/2/78: Our old favourite, Farley Heath, was decided on as Ted couldn't get along to lead us at Woodstreet. It was a pleasant walk, though not many birds or animals were about that morning. We saw rabbits, goldcrests and tits.

-----  
A postscript to the story of the great spotted woodpecker in the last Newsletter. The weather being warmer now, the woodpecker doesn't come into the garden so often for food. We do see her occasionally in the oak tree at the bottom of the garden and have heard woodpeckers drumming.

Also a green woodpecker calls from the woods, and a few weeks ago a sparrow hawk darted through the trees and rested just long enough for me to identify it through binoculars as a female.

Spring is certainly on the way. Yesterday I saw a tortoiseshell butterfly stretching its wings in the glorious sunshine, and bees were sipping the nectar from the viburnum flowers.

Jean Croucher

-----  
THE YEAR OF THE ROOKS - 1978

1978 the year of the rooks; at least as far as the village of Send is concerned. The age old nesting site of these birds near the junction of the A3 and Potters Lane has more or less ceased to exist. When I first came to live in the village about 30 years ago, the rookery was well established having about 20 nests in all.

Since the dreaded disease which came in by imported timber from Canada (Dutch Elm disease), the elms of the district have all gone, and of course the rooks lived in the elms. However, now they have decided to settle in the village, no doubt after much discussion amongst themselves. They have chosen the old sand-pit near Mays Corner where many fine old Oaks grow. At the time of writing there are three completed nests and many other interested birds prospecting for other suitable crotched forks.

Rooks, and indeed all the corvid family, are noted for their aeronautical antics. One of the rooks' most outstanding aerial displays occurs during the evening following a nice day in the late spring. A rook will come in

from an immense height and with half closed wings will "stoop", very much like a Peregrine Falcon, into the tree, swinging upwards in a graceful swoop at the last moment to settle on a branch - and then to gaze around as if to say "How was that?"

The rook has been the subject of many long and heated arguments between sportsmen, farmer and naturalist. Such arguments are usually unresolved and the truth lies somewhere in the balance. However, the bushels of wire-worms and cockchafer grubs which the bird consumes must weigh heavily in its favour. Back in the mid 19th century farmers in Devon chose to eradicate the rook and offered a bounty on every bird and egg destroyed. The result was that their crops failed for the next three years - I think it would be a bold man, and perhaps a foolish man, who would condemn the rook as an outright pest.

As prophets of weather the rook is well renowned; to see a flock circling lazily on top of a great thermal is a sure sign of continuing fine weather. Law and order too seems to play an important part in large rookeries; for if a member of the colony does something which is unforgivable he will be dealt with in no uncertain terms. The miscreant will be taken to a preselected field and there he will be surrounded by the elders of the colony. Much activity with raucous caws will ensue, whilst the wretched dejected rook remains quite still. Eventually he will be chased off never to return again to the skies above the home rookery.

Ted Bartlett

RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS ACCOUNT YEAR ENDED 31/1/78

<u>RECEIPTS</u>				<u>PAYMENTS</u>	
	£	£		£	£
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>			<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>		
Members' Subscriptions	87.00		Printing		
Visitors' Fees	1.20		Newsletters & Agendas	25.64	
Sale of Refreshments	15.25		Postage	<u>3.53</u>	29.17
Jubilee Prize Money	<u>1.00</u>	104.45	Stationery		
			Receipt Books	.80	
Donations		3.50	Tickets	<u>10.18</u>	19.98
Interest			Meetings		
Trustee Savings Bank		2.67	Hire of Hall	16.00	
			Speaker	<u>5.00</u>	21.00
			Subscription		
			Surrey Voluntary		
			Service Council		2.00
			Donations		
			National Society for		
			Mentally Handi-		
			capped Children		2.00
			Jubilee Dispersements		
			Prize Money	1.00	
			Expenses	<u>2.59</u>	3.59
		<u>140.62</u>			<u>58.74</u>
Balances at Start of Year			Balances at End of Year		
Cash at Bank	33.67		Cash at Bank	77.41	
Cash in Hand	<u>10.07</u>	43.74	Cash in Hand	<u>18.21</u>	95.62
		<u>154.36</u>			<u>154.36</u>

DEDSWELL MANOR FARM

The early descent of the Sub-Manor of Dedswell in Send is well recorded, and for those members not wishing to study documents, well detailed in the Surrey Histories of Manning & Bray 1809, Brayley 1851 and the Victoria County History 1911. But it did not appear to be realised that a house of some importance still remained at Dedswell until the writer, in company with Kenneth Gravett, visited the site about four years ago, at the invitation of the owner at that time, our member Bob Claydon.

The house in question is part of the Dedswell Manor farm buildings complex, at present used as farm cottages, and interesting enough from a first glance to have attracted the attention of a few members of the Send Hist. Soc. on the visit to see the carthorses and old farm implements in June 1976.

Kenneth Gravett and the writer were unable to examine the whole of the roof of this house, where its full secret rested, as the crosswing roof was completely ceiled. However the remainder of the roof over the hall and service end was accessible. This was of crown post construction, much repaired with temporary side purlins, and showing signs of fire damage which may be contemporary with the insertion of a large brick chimney in the early 17th century. This part of the house suggested a date in the 15th century up to 1450, with the crosswing a later addition, replacing a smaller more primitive parlour and solar. Nothing could be deduced from the crosswing except that the tie beam divided it into two bays. The two first-floor rooms were skeiled and ceiled, thus preventing any examination of the roof, and it was not until 22/2/78 that the writer discovered the house was being retiled and the opportunity arose to see the crosswing roof structure. This proved to be an early example of the side purlin family of two bays with continuous purlins. The principal rafters, and the common rafters, of the same scantling, were laid in the mediaeval manner with the wider face at 90° to the perpendicular. The tie beam and the collar above carried central mortice and peg holes, which were empty, indicating a central or third Queen Post with the collar at present supported by two Queen Posts embedded in studding and plaster. Intermediate collars in both bays steadied the longitudinal side purlins, which returned at the hips to support the hip rafters, the two longest of each hip being pegged into well constructed gablet bars. All rafters passed over the back of the purlins and were pegged.

The many details present together in the same building indicate the crosswing to have been added perhaps 100 years after the initial house was built, and probably represents visible evidence of increased prosperity in farming activities, or the introduction of additional cash as dowry on the marriage of an heir.

While the operation of stripping the roof of this house provided the writer with the chance to assess the whole building, a protest should be recorded at the removal of the ancient hand made clay tiles, almost all of which were in reasonable condition, and their replacement by unsuitable modern machine made counterparts. The hurried activity in the catacombs of the Planning Authority on 23/2/78 suggests that body may have been lax in their duty towards this house, which should, once statutorily listed and thus protected, take its place among the vernacular buildings of the County.

Jim Oliver

### SMALLER HOUSES UNDER THE TUDORS

Ken Gravett, the Chairman of the Surrey Local History Council, well rewarded some 50 members and guests for braving the bitter winter's night of 19 January, with his talk "Smaller Houses under the Tudors". Such was the wealth of information with which we were authoritatively instructed, that it was no surprise to learn that Mr Gravett had been following his interest in the subject for over 30 years. The talk, which was well illustrated by his slides with John Baker at the projector, contained so much of interest that this report can only provide snippets.

The Tudor period is one of the most important periods of change in the house in England. At the same time there was major population growth, from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million in 1485 to  $3\frac{3}{4}$  million in 1603. There was also rapid inflation, followed from about 1630 to 1730 with deflation, but even then the cost of timber was continually rising. The price of timber was reflected in the design of the houses.

South East England has a large heritage of Tudor and earlier houses. Outside the area styles were different, and therefore Kenneth's talk was centred on the South East.

Many of the early properties are hidden behind later frontages, and one needs to be able to identify such buildings. We saw examples including the buildings around the market place at Elham in East Kent, and next to the Angel Inn at Midhurst. During mediaeval times, only the rich could afford stone houses, the majority had timber framed buildings, which in the South East were nearly always of oak. Mediaeval houses had one large room with a central open fire that never went out. Cooking was done, for safety, in a separate building.

We saw slides of St Mary's Hospital at Chichester, a mediaeval almshouse with a chapel, dating from about 1300. It was converted to almshouses in the form of two-room flats in the 17th century, these flats lining a central corridor or aisle. There were views of Penshurst Hall, with its 38 ft span, which is the second widest roof remaining from mediaeval England. As well as the internal views of Penshurst, there was a slide of the fire dogs used to hold logs on the fire in the central hearth. These buildings had roofs based on the crown post, which was standard until after 1500.

A diagram of a typical small house with a jetty was explained and illustrated by a house at Frogholt Newington, near Hythe, Kent (a jetty being the overhang of the first floor beyond the walls of the ground floor). Such houses consisted of a central hall that went up to the roof, with at one end the parlour and the solar, and at the other end the service rooms with the farm equipment stored above.

The mediaeval tradition of a Saxon ground floor hall with special rooms at the ends was followed by the status symbol of having the hall upstairs. This followed the Norman castle design (illustrated by Canterbury Castle) to provide greater protection from invaders. By the time of the Tudors the first floor hall was oldfashioned, although Henry VIII built our best one at Hampton Court. In addition to the central open hearth, a great hall such as the one at Hampton Court, together with the other rooms, would have been heated by charcoal braziers.

Great men in mediaeval times had courtyard houses such as the late 15th century Cowdray Park in Sussex, now in ruins, and a prosperous clothier's house at Denham in Suffolk, now converted to a cloth factory. A good example also remains at the courtyard of the George Inn at Southwark.

Starting in about 1440 and becoming fashionable between about 1480 and 1530, was close studding, that is narrow wooden panels close together on the upper floors, as seen at Brewer Street Farm, Bletchingly.

As men became richer, they wanted more privacy and had less need of a hall, so they obtained an extra room over one of the bays to the hall, leaving the other bay as a smoke bay for the escape of smoke from the open fire. With more money, another alteration was the addition of an extra parlour and a room over for the old people. This was built as an additional wing at right angles to the body of the house. Frequently a man would leave his house to his son provided his widow had "fire & fleet" - access to fire and water. The retiring generation moved into the wing, leaving the working generation in the main body of the house. This practice continued through many generations and in some cases up to modern times. Another addition is of a shop, such as the butcher's shop at Lingfield (1530-40). The shop would form another wing, with the shutter opening downwards to form the shop counter. The first shops were butchers because individual families could not use the meat of a complete farmyard animal. Yet another addition to a house is a porch with a porch room (a first floor room above the porch), as in White Hall at Cheam. This is a continuous jetty house of about 1500 with a porch added; it was probably the first Surrey house to have a chimney.

With the arrival of the chimney, houses could be built with two storeys throughout (from about 1500) with a continuous jetty. We saw interesting examples of these, and examples of attempts to provide a continuous jetty after a chimney had been added: these latter properties can be identified because the jetty is not level throughout its length. To support the jetty when adding it to the central bay, it had to rest on the beams of the original jetty. With the increasing cost of timber, the less extravagant, and therefore cheaper, Queen Strut type of roof with side purlins was developed in the West Midlands, and crossed Eastwards over the South East from Hampshire between about 1500 and 1580, replacing the crown post. In about 1550 it was discovered that wood was stronger when used with its widest dimension in the vertical plane. Saving timber by this method provided many variants in roof design.

Iron brought wealth to the Weald with its use for cannon balls, etc., and provided fire backs and tombstones. Ironmasters' houses (the Middle House at Mayfield 1575) had posh swanky braces of timber that clearly illustrated the owner's status.

In towns, as space became more scarce, houses were "turned round", that is they were built end on to the street or square. In this way more houses were provided with a shop frontage. The date at which houses turned round gives a clear indication of the importance of a town. In Winchester and Canterbury the houses turned round before 1200, in Lewes in 1350-1450 and before 1500 in Guildford.

After the death of Elizabeth I came the development of houses with the parlour at one end and the kitchen at the other. The service rooms were contained in an outshut at the rear, which also contained the stairs (Honeywood in Lenham, 1620). These formed the basis for the modern house.

Nearing the end of his talk, Ken spoke of the Queen's House at Greenwich, which appeared so different from that which had gone before that it was difficult to conceive that it was built by James I for Anne of Denmark. It is a magnificent building by Inigo Jones, and it has been suggested that it is the first building of English architecture, although Ken suggested it was really the beginning of the end because it was not really English at all.

Geoff Parker

INDEX TO NEWSLETTERS 1-18

This issue marks the start of the fourth year of our existence, and a cumulative index of the first three years is given below. It is intended to be a guide rather than a comprehensive reference to everything that has appeared in these pages. Previous indexes occurred in the seventh and thirteenth editions. In each case, the first figure represents the number of the Newsletter and the second figure the page number.

- Abbots Hospital - Notes on Visit  
14/2/76 7/10 - Further Notes  
by J. Oliver 8/11
- Agriculture, Industrial Arch.  
Survey 9/2
- Army Camp 9/7, 11/2
- Athelstan - Earliest Ref. to Send  
1/8, 2/7, 3/12 & 4/4
- Bells, Send Church, Recasting &  
Augmenting 9/4
- Black Letter 14/5, 15/6
- Blacksmithery, Ind. Arch. Sur. 9/2
- Boathouse at Worsfold Gates 12/9, 15/12
- Boughton Hall Area and the Boughtons  
4/6 & 5/6
- Bourne, John, Biographical Sketch 9/2
- Brick Kiln - Thomas Chitty's 6/6
- Brick Making - Ind. Arch. Sur. 9/2,  
Dawes Family Tombstones 12/9
- Broadmead 2/8, 3/10, 4/11, 5/2 & 8/14
- Buildings, Timber-framed 2/3
- Chronology of Important Local Dates  
15/7 & 18/13
- Church at Send  
3/2, 3/5, 4/2, 5/10 & 9/8  
Refs. in GLC Rec. Off. 9/4
- "Churche Goodes" of Send 1552 6/2
- Church Room - House Martins 13/2
- Church, Terrier 1616 9/4
- Church, Window 1915 9/4
- Churchyard, Additions & Consecration  
in Send 9/4
- Churches, Pyrford & Wisley 8/5
- Clay Pipes, 9/7 & 12/9
- Coats of Arms in Churches 4/2
- Cordial Elixir, Dr Stoughton's 12/9
- Cosford Mill, Visit to 17/5
- Cricket at Sendholme 16/3 & 16/6  
Pavilion 16/6
- Cricket Hill Farm 13/3 & 13/6
- Dedswell Manor Farm, Visit 9/9
- Domesday - Send 3/2
- Education, Elementary in Send &  
Ripley 10/8, 11/7, 12/10 & 13/5
- Eel Trap at Newark 12/2
- Electric Light at Send Church 9/4
- Elmsleigh Farm 15/5
- Ferriery, etc. 5/9
- Fell Hill, Lady Wharnccliffe's House  
13/4
- Fisheries, Domesday in Send 3/2
- Flints, Struck, Found at Tannery 9/9  
& 14/6
- Garlicks Arch Copse, Nat. Hist. of  
12/6
- "Goodgrove", Send Marsh Road 6/9
- GLC Record Office, Refs. to Send 9/3

- Genealogy 2/2, 5/11 & 8/8  
Great War 1914-18 13/7  
Guildford Guildhall - Visit 7/10  
Gypsy Children 13/3  
Hall House in Send 3/6 & 5/10  
Hargreaves Family at Sendholme 12/9  
Heath Barns, Burning of Barn 15/6  
Heath Farm 9/2 & 9/9  
Irrigation System 12/5  
Highlands Farm 13/3  
Hillside Farm 13/3  
Historic Information -  
Local Sources 6/7 & 1/7  
History of Send, Early 3/2  
Horse Buses 13/3  
Industrial Archaeology Survey 9/2  
Irrigation System at Heath Farm 12/5  
Lancaster Family 16/2 & 16/6  
Lancaster Hall (Drill Hall) 16/3  
Lancaster - Miss E., Death of  
at Age, 100 10/10  
Laundries - Ind. Arch. Sur. 9/2  
in Send 13/3  
London Road 15/12, 16/5, 17/8 &  
18/3-5  
Lovelace Family & Ockham Park  
17/4 & 18/12  
Low Side Windows 3/8  
Manor House 15/4  
Market Gardening, Ind. Arch. Sur. 9/2  
Mays Shop, Mays Corner 13/3, 13/4  
Mill, Newark, Ind. Arch. Sur. 9/2  
Minet Library Catalogues 5/11  
Moated Sites Generally 4/6  
Monasticism, Notes on 15/9  
Motor Vehicles, Early Through Send  
16/5  
Natural History Reports -  
see relevant page in each issue  
Natural History Group, Formation 6/6  
Newark, Eel Trap 12/2  
Newark Priory - Visit to 11/9  
Seal on Deed 15/7  
Ockham, Origin of Name 12/4  
Ockham Park & the Lovelaces  
17/4 & 18/12  
Open Meeting, the Society's First 2/1  
Pains Hill - Pleasure Grounds &  
Water Wheel 12/7  
Vineyard 18/8  
Parish Magazines 12/14  
Parish Registers 2/3, 5/11 & 9/7  
Pipes, Clay 9/7 & 12/9  
Place Names, a Brief Intro. to 12/2  
Postman, Mr Dance 13/4  
Post Offices 13/4  
Pound, the Village 1/8, 2/8 & 3/10  
Pyrford Church 8/5  
Recreation Church 13/7  
Registers, Parish 2/3, 5/11 & 9/7  
Ripley - Bypass Opened 1976 15/8  
Origin of Name 12/4  
Roman Send 3/2  
St Bede's School 13/8  
Sand & Gravel Extraction 18/3  
Ind. Arch. Sur. 9/2

- School, Send Primary 2/1, 4/6, 10/8,  
11/7, 12/10 & 13/5  
Nostalgic Recollections by  
M. Sex 8/10  
Send & Ripley, Architect of  
15/7
- Scout Movement in Send 14/9, 15/3,  
16/10 & 18/2
- Send Barns Lane 15/12
- Send Court 3/7, 5/10 & 9/8
- Send Grove 3/7, 9/8 & 12/9
- Send Hill, Unmade up 13/2
- Send History Society,  
Birth of 1/1 et seq.
- Sendholme 12/9, 16/2, 5 & 6
- Send Mead 3/10 & 16/3 & 4
- Send, Variants in Spelling 6/10
- Sex, C. H. & Sons, Smiths 15/12  
Ind. Arch. Sur. 9/2
- Sex, Marjorie, 65 Years in Send  
13/2 & 16/2
- Shere, Tour of 4/10
- Shipley, Visit to Mill & Church 14/3
- Silver Jubilee 15/11
- Singleton, Visit to Open Air Museum  
& Church 15/2
- Slank - Fact or Fiction 7/12 & 8/4
- Smithy 13/4
- Soup Kitchen 13/3 & 16/2
- Stone Age Send 3/1 & 15/7
- Strachey Family - Tombstones 12/9  
Houses at Newlands Corner  
12/9
- Surnames 7/3
- Surrey Gravel Beds 9/9
- Surrey, Parish Churches of 7/9
- Tannery, Struck Flints Found at 9/9
- Tannery, Ind. Arch. Sur. 9/2
- Tice, C., Builder, etc. 13/4
- Tilford Agricultural Museum,  
Visit to 11/11
- Tollgate 17/8
- Tombstones, Recording of  
Inscriptions 12/8
- Triggs Lock 16/4 & 5
- Turnpike 17/8
- Vicarage, Send, Documents 9/4
- Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in Send  
16/5
- Wey, Original Course in Send Mead  
5/5 & 16/4
- Water Mills 5/5  
Cosford 17/5
- Weather, Drought of 1976 10/10
- West Dean Church, Visit to 15/3
- Wey Navigation 7/7, 9/2, 10/2 & 16/3
- Willingham Cottage 13/4
- Wills of 16th Century Send People  
5/4
- Winchester Cathedral, Notes on  
Illustrated Talk 15/6
- Windmill - Visit to Shipley & Notes  
on Milling 14/3
- Wisley Church 8/5
- Wisley, Origin of Name 12/4
- Woking Palace & Romano-British Site  
3/3 & 13/11
- World War 2, 1939-45 13/8
- Worsfold Gates 10/2 & 16/3 & 5