Mrs S. Brown

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SEND HISTORY SOCIETY

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

Newsletter No. 18 December 1977/January 1978

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THE SCOUT MOVEMENT IN SEND (Cont'd from N/L 16)

The Parish Magazine for March 1936, under the heading "St. Mary's Boys' Company", records that weekly meetings for boys were being held on Friday evenings in the Drill Hall. It had been decided not to form any official organisation until it was seen how the boys responded to the effort. The programme consisted of physical training, games, first aid, knotting, semaphore, tracking, observation, hygiene, camp fire and fire drill. Boys of 11 and over were accepted. It sounds remarkably like a Scout programme of the period. Unfortunately we do not have access to a complete set of magazines of these years, but this company may have become the Send Boys' Brigade which was mentioned in July 1937, when they had been allowed the use of a field at Sendholme for cricket and other outdoor games and were making preparations to camp at Wendover. This body must have come to an end shortly after, because in June 1938 a branch of the Church Lads Brigade was started and seems to have existed up until about the beginning of the war.

A third Scout Group, consisting of 19 Scouts but no Cubs, was registered at Imperial Headquarters on 10/8/48. The Scoutmaster was Mr A. E. T. Adams, and it was a Church Controlled Group. Absolutely no details have been discovered about the activities of this Troop, although there is a photograph of some of the members not in uniform. The registration was cancelled in 1951.

The present Group was started by Mr Alan C. Stewart. It was registered on 30th June, 1967, although it had by then been operating for a few months with an active Troop of Scouts. A Wolf Cub Pack, apparently the first to be formed in the village, was started by our member, David Harris, on 24th November, 1967, although it was run shortly afterwards by Mr Alec Cartledge until he was promoted to his present post of Group Scout Leader on 20/5/75. At about the time when the first Cub Pack was formed, the most comprehensive changes in the history of the Scout movement took place. Among other things, the traditional shorts and flat-brimmed hat were given up, the word "Boy" was dropped from "Boy Scouts", the Wolf Cubs became Cub Scouts, the Rovers were disbanded and Venture Scouts were inaugurated for the 16-21's. A second Pack was opened in May 1971.

The Scout Headquarters, financed and constructed almost entirely by the voluntary labour of parents and other members of the Group (for a parallel see the article on the cricket pavilion in N/L 16), on its site beside the Wey Navigation behind Send Road, was opened officially on 17th September, 1977, by Lord Robert Baden-Powell, who is Ripley Venture Scout Leader (in addition to being a Headquarters Commissioner) and grandson of the founder of the movement.

Les Bowerman

Re LONDON-PORTSMOUTH ROAD

29/12/77

Goodgrove,
Send Marsh Road,
Send.

Dear Mr Bowerman,

I give below a reply to Mr Oliver's query. It is in some length owing to my many years working by, over, and under the road. I also state my past training and qualifications on the subject in question.

I am sorry to upset the fine old myth of the grand old Roman military road, but having dug under it to a depth of 9 feet at several spots, I know what is there.

I trust you will be able to print it in full, an extract would be meaningless.

I wish all a successful new year and a happy one. This will be my 89th.

Yours faithfully,
K. J. French

"THE LONDON PORTSMOUTH ROAD"

Re Mr Oliver's question in N/L 17, "was it unmetalled?" During the 1906-7 period, many new roads were being formed in the London and Epsom Road area of Guildford, and a new sewer main was laid in the London Road when Ennismore and Avonmore Avenue were formed. I passed twice a day, six days a week, and saw no large stones as foundation. During the 1940's, we opened the roadway from private property to the sewer in the middle of the roadway, and found a Farnham gravel base, but no large stones. At three points below the Jovial Sailor towards Ripley, we found stony gravel. No doubt this had been taken from pits which afterwards formed roadside ponds, and from the ditches, and spread over the track, in fact "using what came naturally". (A good example of the state of the London Road until about 1905-6 is Stockers Lane, Kingfield Green, wet or dry. Is it metalled now?) It is likely the London Portsmouth - Winchester roads evolved from an ancient track. At the 1897 Jubilee year, the roads had a thick layer of grit and soil and not much stone. With increasing motor traffic from 1905 onwards, large pot-holes appeared, which were filled with stone and earth used as a grout. About this time the heavy steam roller with spikes at the rear was used to tear up the old surface and a layer of stone spread over, and with added soil and water rolled in, a good surface was made. Some years later the roads were tarred and shingled.

From the 1830's there was a great demand by the Railways for labour and ballast, leaving little for the roads. When I was at Lemnos, the Dardanelles base, in 1915-16, large stones were cleared and placed each side of a track to form a roadway for mule transport, again "using what came naturally".

How far towards metalling local roads would stone go which had been sieved from gravel taken from six acres of land in Potters Lane until about 1864, and ¾ acre at the corner of Halls' pit at the junction of Polesden Lane and Papercourt? Likewise, when chalk flints were carted from Clandon, by the Huggins family of Send Court Farm, and about 200 yards dumped each year at Mays Corner, to be cracked by old Mr Stiles with great regularity, sitting

on a stool with a hammer and wire "glasses", this was enough to fill in the holes.

When I was a technical student in Building Construction and Drawing, part of the course was bearing power of soils and breaking strain of metals and timber, with visits to the first phase of London County Hall to view pile driving and again footing and concrete oversite, and to Winchester Cathedral where the old elm piles were thought to be about to give out in the soil about 3 feet below the water table; we also went to St Paul's Cathedral where the massive columns were found to be hollow and filled with loose rubble. Holes were drilled and liquid cement grout forced in to consolidate the mass. Having to learn a little of what is above the ground and also under it, many young budding architects took this course. The 1914-18 war broke out before I had completed the course myself.

It is my view that with as much dirt and grit as stone, and no cohesive surface, a road could not be metalled.

Victorian roads not good - Edwardian roads unmentionable!

K. J. French

The Shorter Oxford English Dictionary gives the 11th meaning of the word "metal" as "Broken stone used for macadamizing or as ballast for a railway. Also road metal, (1838)." It gives two definitions of the verb "to macadamize" - one is "To make or repair (a road) according to Macadam's system, by compacting into a solid mass successive layers of stone broken into pieces of nearly uniform size (1825), hence extended to similar methods of road making (1826)". The other meaning is "To convert into road-metal (1841)". So far as Stocker's Lane, Kingfield Green, is concerned, the surface is firmer now than it was when, as a boy, I used to play there in the mud and puddles, but there is no evidence that it has ever been metalled or macadamised within the definition above, and it has certainly never been treated with tar macadam so far as the main part of the Lane is concerned.

Editor

Margaret Bayliss, who provided us with the following poem in connection with the correspondence on the London to Portsmouth Road, writes:-

I believe Miss Onslow's mother was a Kitcat. One Kitcat was a clergyman somewhere in Bow. Miss Onslow, who lived with my aunt at Holmedene, Potters Lane for some time, gave me this book of verses written by Mabel Kitcat. Did she, I wonder, stay with the Onslows in Ripley at Ripley Court, or with them in Send Grove? Some of M. Kitcat's verses were printed by the Pall Mall Gazette, The Gentlewoman, The Tatler, The London, The Yorkshire Weekly Post and the Sunday Herald.

THE APPIAN WAY

I remember, I remember
The place where I was born,
Before the rush of motor wheels,
The toot of motor horn.
And as a little child I strayed
With fearless, tripping feet
Along the lanes, and actually
Along the village street!

I remember, I remember
The lazy loitering hours,
And how we searched for "quaking grass",
For sparrow's eggs and flowers.
In April called the cuckoo,
In June the nightingale
Trilled thro' the month of roses;
I never knew him fail.

I remember, I remember
So long ago it seems,
I might have read it in a book,
Or dreamt it in my dreams.
Wake up! We're making progress,
The motor cycle twirls,
The throbbing cars flash swiftly past
With motor men and girls.

I remember, I remember -
I must have been a fool
To think the Surrey lanes were sweet,
The Surrey woods were cool.
Hot dust lies thick upon the trees
While as for perfume - well
The country reeks of petrol now
And that's the only smell.
The land is owned by chauffeurs,
No one dare say them nay:
The Ripley Road will soon become
A modern Appian Way
Marked out by miles of tombstones
Where their victims fell and lay.

I remember, I remember -
What use remembering?
I'll flee the country grave-roads
And I'll flee the country din.
Once more in peaceful London
My life I will pursue,
And leave our Surrey villages,
Oh motor fiends! to you.

Mabel Kitcat - February 1906
a relative of Frances Mary Onslow of Send.

REPORTS OF NATURAL HISTORY RAMBLES

6/11/77 - The Chantries

Fourteen members met at 7 a.m. for a ramble to the Chantries. The weather was fine and sunny and a mist was rising from the fields as we made our way to the badger sett. Three of the holes had been freshly dug out showing badgers are in residence. Stink horn fungus was very much in evidence. Amongst birds seen were dunnock, jay, wren, kestrel, nuthatch, partridge and magpie.

9/11/77 - Ranmore

This ramble was to see the autumn tints on the beech trees, so we were hoping for sunshine, but the heavens opened and it didn't stop raining until we got home. Nevertheless, the members who braved the elements thoroughly enjoyed it. The beeches are so majestic they are still beautiful whatever the weather.

20/11/77 - Winkworth Arboretum, Godalming

Eight members set out on a dull morning for Winkworth Arboretum. We visited a badger sett and saw a snuffle hole where a badger had been digging for worms or roots. Among birds seen were pheasant, mallard, tufted duck, coot, moorhen, mistle thrush, nuthatch, wren, great spotted woodpecker, kestrel, redwing, fieldfare and a heron flew off as we approached the lake.

4/12/77 - The Devil's Punchbowl, Hindhead

The wind was bitterly cold when we arrived at the car park at the Punchbowl. But as we descended into the valley, the trees sheltered us from the wind. We proceeded along the meandering stream where liverwort and sphagnum moss were growing. Ted Bartlett pointed out a weasel hole. We also saw treecreeper, nuthatch, goldcrest, redwing, marsh tit and long-tailed tit.

18/12/77 - Ramble

Nine people turned up on a morning which was very dull and wet. Ash Ranges was the place chosen, but being open heathland, Ted suggested we go to Farley Heath instead, as there is more cover there. We visited the badger sett and found three of the holes had been freshly dug out. As we went on down the path, we startled a deer which ran across the field to join three others. The last we saw of them was their white rumps bobbing along in the bracken. When we got back to the cars, we were all soaked, but agreed it was well worth making the trip.

Jean Croucher

NATURAL HISTORY 1978

Spring will be here soon and the summer visitors will be arriving with it. When the dawn chorus is at its best (April-May), you can get up early and go somewhere like Clandon Cutting to hear the birdsong. If you are lucky and have a portable tape recorder, you can record the dawn chorus and listen to it any time. Spring is also the best time to go badger watching and I hope to see cubs at play, as I have only seen them going off to feed.

Whatever the weather, all the natural history rambles are worth the effort of getting up early, but on one ramble you don't need to get up early - Nightjar listening. They can be heard in June at about 9 p.m. In 1976 I got a recording of a nightjar, but this year I hope to get a better one, as that one wasn't very good.

In autumn some of the rambles are to see the "Autumn colours". It is also the time for some birds, like the swallow, to leave and others, like the fieldfare, to arrive.

When winter comes, birds enjoy the food that we put out for them. It's mainly the more common birds that come into the gardens, but occasionally a rarer species will come, like the Great Spotted Woodpecker, which comes regularly to feed in my garden. We "planted" a large branch in gravel in a tub and smeared it with fat, porridge, etc. We have gradually moved it closer and closer to the window and now it is only twelve feet away. I hope she keeps on coming in 1978.

Derek Croucher

THE GREAT SPOTTED WOODPECKER - A WELCOME VISITOR

With the approach of winter we start putting out food for the birds - nuts, seed, bread, fat, porridge and any leftovers we may have. This year we bored holes about one inch in diameter in a log of wood about fifteen inches long and then filled the holes with a mixture of seed, nuts, cake crumbs and fat. Then we hung the log in our oak tree about ninety feet from the house. After a few days, and several refills, we noticed a great spotted woodpecker on the log. We thought we would try and get it to come nearer to the house by baiting a large tree branch "planted" in a barrel of small stone chippings. We positioned this on the lawn about 40 feet from the house, liberally smearing it with fat, and very soon the woodpecker was coming to it. We gradually brought it nearer to the house, until now it is only about 12 feet from the dining room window.

Some members of the family are keen on photography and have put a tripod, with air release cable attached to the camera, within 4 feet of the branch. The bird isn't at all frightened, but feeds quite happily, just moving round to the other side of the log when the shutter clicks. We are all hoping for some good colour transparencies when the films are processed. Also a half coco nut hanging on the oak tree had to be sampled; the woodpecker clinging on to the trunk of the tree and leaning out backwards until she (it is a female) could peck the flesh of the coco nut.

On two occasions a male bird has come into the trees at the bottom of the garden, but isn't as brave as the female. We are just hoping they will pair up and have a family nearby and perhaps bring their offspring to visit us.

Jean Croucher

OPEN MEETING - 30th NOVEMBER, 1977 - WILDLIFE SOUND RECORDING

The "Sounds Natural" evening given by John Fisher at the Church Rooms on 30th November, 1977 was enjoyed by 30 or so members. John played a good selection of wild life sounds, the recordings were really excellent and had been made in a most professional manner. It was all accompanied by an interesting talk. We also saw some of the equipment John uses to gain such recordings.

An evening much appreciated by the Society. Thank you John, we hope to hear more in the future.

R. C.

Looking back into 1977, the members of the natural history section of the Society have really traversed a lot of ground. Interesting places like Frensham Ponds produced reed and sedge warblers, and a fleeting glimpse of a hobby. On another occasion at Henley Park, when we were specifically

What the former was it is difficult to say; presumably it was a variety from Auvergne, not a famous wine province.

"The two grapes used were both black and the first wine made was not very good and so Hamilton turned to making whites. 'This essay did not answer; the Wine was so very harsh and austere, that I despaired of ever making red Wine fit to drink; but through that harshness I perceived a flavour something like that of some small French white Wines, which made me hope I should succeed better with white Wine. That experiment succeeded far beyond my most sanguine expectations; for the very first year I made white wine, it nearly resembled the flavour of Champaign; and in two or three years more, as the Vines grew stronger, to my great amazement, my wine had a finer flavour than the best Champaign I ever tasted; the first running was as clear as spirits, the second running was oeil de Perdrix, and both of them sparkled and creamed in the glass like Champaign. It would be endless to mention how many good judges of Wine were deceived by my Wine, and thought it superior to any Champaign they ever drank; even the duke de Mirepoix preferred it to any other Wine; but such is the prejudice of most people against anything of English growth, I generally found it most prudent not to declare where it grew, till after they had passed their verdict upon it. The surest proof I can give of its excellence is, that I have sold it to Wine merchants for fifty guineas a hogshead; and one Wine merchant, to whom I sold five hundred pounds worth at one time, assured me, he sold some of the best of it from 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per bottle.'

"We have no indication of the size of the Pain's Hill vineyard, nor can we examine the site, for some high-rise flats are the new crop there, but the scale of operations can be judged from some of the facts mentioned above. The merchant who spent £500 on the wine must have bought at least 10 hogsheads, say 460 gallons of wine, the produce of 1½ acres. Presumably he was not the only outlet; the proprietor himself obviously enjoyed and used the wine and there may well have been other buyers. The merchant too must have done well out of the transaction. He paid £52 10s. for the hogshead, out of which he would have got at least 480 bottles, which, at 7s 6d. per bottle, was £180. Of course he had to provide bottles, corks, labour and transport, the last item being most expensive.

"Hamilton used a strange method to make his wine. He let the grapes hang as long as possible, then picked them and brought them to the winery in small quantities. The fruit was picked off the stalks, all mouldy berries discarded and the sound crop put into the press. The free run, the juice that ran out of its own accord before any pressure was applied, the first pressing and part of the second ran white and were kept separate from the subsequent runs which were reddish. The must was put into hogsheads and closely bunged. Fermentation soon started and every effort was made to maintain the gas within the cask. The pressure developed must have been enormous, and very dangerous too: 'In a few hours one could hear the fermentation begin, which would soon burst the casks, if not guarded against, by hooping them strongly with iron, and securing them in strong wooden frames, and the heads with wedges; in the height of the fermentation I have frequently seen the Wine oozing through the pores of the staves.'

"One cannot help feeling that Hamilton must have been as dangerous as Guy Fawkes, but he says nothing about any explosions. The casks were left in a cold barn for the winter, and in cold weather were racked into clean casks. Fining was carried out only if needed, isinglass being used. Bottling was done at the end of March. In spite of Hamilton's precautions much of the gas must have escaped. However, bottling in cold weather did

looking for nightjars, a roe-deer barked his annoyance at our intrusion. Then there was the time when the group met a badger on a woodland path, a chance in a thousand. Owls too have featured on our night walks, and a toad on his nocturnal wanderings paused a while to have his portrait taken.

A whole host of such sightings can be listed, and I am quite sure that individual members have their own special memories of certain walks.

During the coming year our programme will be extended to take in several new areas for exploration. It is hoped that they will be well attended. Perhaps one of the highlights of the year is the dawn chorus, and if any member has not made the effort to leave that nice warm bed to participate - then let me urge you to do so.

To be up and about before daybreak during the months of April/May is really something. To hear the owls just before they settle down for the day, and the wild calls of the lapwing coming to you through the early morning mist - these and many other sounds of the countryside can be heard, and then to return home feeling good and at peace with the world.

A ramble which I have in mind for 1978 is to hear the nightingales sing. Certain members will remember that we did in fact attempt to locate these birds on Newlands Corner, a very good spot in the normal way. On our visit we drew a blank, not a twitter from the leafy depths. However, you will be pleased to know that since that occasion a new nightingale habitat has been found, and with a bit of luck we should see and hear them this year.

Ted Bartlett

WINE MAKING

Judging by the number of people supporting Boot's Chemists in Guildford, home wine making and beer brewing is a very popular pastime. At this time of year, Christmas particularly, certain of us, one way or another, consume a fair quantity of this beverage. Most of the wine that is purchased is imported from Europe, particularly France and Italy, and sometimes we may consider why more wine is not produced in this country. Indeed there is evidence that wine was produced in England by the Romans and also during the great monastic period up until the 16th century.

Such wine that was produced seems to have been primarily for home consumption, and it seems that Send was quite close to a vineyard established in the 18th century at Pain's Hill, Cobham. The following is an extract from a recent book written by George Ordish entitled "Vineyards in England and Wales" - Faber, 1977:-

"The vineyard at Pain's Hill, Cobham, Surrey, is famous. It was planted by the Honourable Charles Hamilton in the early eighteenth century and the best account of it and its wine is that given by Sir Edward Barry, a man with great faith in the methods advocated by Phillip Miller. The Honourable Charles Hamilton was the youngest son of the sixth Earl of Abercorn. The young man laid out a natural (sic) landscape garden on the slopes of St. George's Hill*, above the Mole Valley, and that is where he established his vineyard.

"Hamilton used two kinds of grape, the 'Auvernat' and 'Black cluster', this last being a synonym for the 'Pinot Noir' of the Champagne, also known as 'Noirien' and 'Beaunois'. It is a quality grape and not a heavy cropper.

ensure that some gas from the original fermentation was still present and as the temperature rose a residue of sugar in the bottles would start to ferment again, producing more in-bottle gas. Hamilton says nothing about degorgement - getting the yeast deposit out of the bottles. Perhaps in those days they did not worry about such details. They drank it young too: 'and in about six weeks more (the wine) would be in perfect order for drinking, and would be in their prime for above one year; but the second year the flavour and sweetness would abate, and would gradually decline, till at last it lost all flavour and sweetness; and some I kept sixteen years became so like Old Hock, that it might pass for such to one who was not a perfect connoisseur.'

"The wine obviously had lost all its gas after that long wait, but it is strange that Hamilton should say it had lost all flavour, because one would have expected that to develop with the passage of time. Had Hamilton's palate lost its skill in the sixteen-year interval? 'The only art I ever used', he says, 'was to put three pounds of white sugar to a hogshead of must because of the rage for sweet Champagne.' This is hardly Chaptalisation - the quantity is so small and as it made the wine sweet it suggests two things: first, that the Pain's Hill must was high in sugar, and secondly that the local strain of yeast was intolerant of alcohol and stopped fermenting at a low point, say 10 per cent.

"When this successful vineyard faded away I have been unable to ascertain: it might have been connected with a patent, granted to the Reverend Phillip Le Brocq in 1785, for an elaborate method of planting and training vines. It was also described in a book published the same year, wherein the author threatened dire punishment on all who used his system without payment of a fee. The method was too involved to be of use, but many people must have hesitated to plant up for fear of infringing the patent. However, a Monsieur Vispre, one is glad to see, defied Le Brocq in a book published the same year. Vispre thought wine growing would flourish in England were it not for Le Brocq's patent, which not only advocated wrong methods but also was so vague that people were afraid of planting up in any style, through fear of infringement. However, Le Brocq did realise the importance of concentrating the sun on this crop."

* The reference (page 8) to St. George's Hill seems to be a mistake by the author of the book - **Editor.**

For further notes on the Pleasure Grounds and water wheel at Pains Hill see N/L 12/7. **K. H. Bourne.**

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

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

Wednesday, 11th January ... Natural history sketching evening, 7.30 p.m., 14 Orchard Way. Ted Bartlett will be there to help us on our way. Everyone welcome, all you need is a couple of pencils (HB and a 2B say), a few sheets of drawing paper and some enthusiasm.

Sunday, 15th January ... Meet at 8 a.m. for a natural history walk at Leith Hill, Dorking.

Thursday, 19th January ... Open evening at 8 p.m. at the Church Room, Send Road. An illustrated talk by Mr Kenneth Gravett, Chairman of the Surrey Local History Council. Subject - "Smaller Houses under the Tudors - a Period of Change".

Sunday, 29th January ... Meet 8 a.m. for a natural history walk at Bushey Park.

Sunday, 12th February ... Meet 7 a.m. (note earlier time) for a natural history walk to Ash Ranges.

Thursday, 23rd February ... The Annual General Meeting of the Society at 8 p.m., at the Church Room, Send Road. Followed, it is hoped, by a film of the village taken some years ago.

Sunday, 26th February ... Meet 8 a.m. for natural history walk to Woodstreet.

Thursday, 9th March ... A meeting of the Committee at 8 p.m. at 44 Send Barns.

Sunday, 12th March ... Meet 6 a.m. for natural history walk at Frensham Little Pond.

Sunday, 26th March ... Meet 7 a.m. for natural history walk over Sheepleas.

Wednesday, 29th March ... Meet at 7.30 p.m. for natural history evening ramble across Farley Heath for badger watching (hopefully!) ending approx. 10.30 p.m. Notes for badger watchers:- Wear warm clothing, ideal colour is grey, soft material that won't rustle, avoid using scent or perfumed soap.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

New Members - The following have become members since publication of the last edition of the Newsletter and we are pleased to welcome them to the Society.

Mrs E. Barrett, "Woodcote", Maybury Hill, Woking.
Mrs L. & Mr R. Doe, 1 Boughton Hall Cotts, Send Marsh Road.
Mr & Mrs D. W. Aldridge, School Bungalow, St. Thomas's School, Horseshoe Lane West, Merrow, Guildford.
Mr & Mrs J. Miller, Whitecroft, Wentworth Close, Ripley.
Mrs Sopp, Heathfield, Heath Rise, Ripley.

Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Society will take place on Thursday, 23rd February, 1978, at 8 p.m. at the Church Room, Send Road. Any items for inclusion on the agenda should be in writing and received by the Secretary by 26th January.

The Cheese & Wine Party on 8th December, 1977

This social event, the first of its kind held by the Society, was attended by over 60 members and friends. A very fine spread of food was laid on by Iris Watts and Phyllis Bourne. Various items of local historic interest were on display, of which pride of place went to Charles Thurbin's scale model of Newark Priory in its full glory.

Open Evening - 14th December - Members' Natural History Slides

The meeting was distinguished by the professional quality of most of the slides. Andy Davies showed a selection of outstanding bird photographs taken on his trip to the Shetlands last year; Ken Dawson projected slides of wild flowers (principally orchids) and fungi, many taken locally; Mr & Mrs Titcombe contributed shots taken in their garden at Woodhill, including the regular kingfisher: and finally, Ron Croucher showed a wide variety of transparencies accompanied by appropriate recordings and taped commentary.

Golden Wedding

Congratulations to Committee members, Marjorie & Ron Sex (both born in Send), who celebrate their golden wedding anniversary on 14th January.

Apology

Apologies are offered for any imperfections in the last edition of the Newsletter, which was produced under conditions which were less than ideal due to the Editor moving house a fortnight beforehand.

The Lovelaces and Ockham Park - Corrections

The report (which appeared in N/L 17) of Peggy Aldridge's talk to the Society on 22nd September last was unfortunately inadequately checked before publication, with the result that a number of errors appeared, for which we apologise to the speaker, who with her husband we are pleased to welcome as new members of the Society. The following corrections should be made to page 5 of N/L 17:

1. The date of Catherine Gordon's death was not given in the talk: in fact it was 1811 and not 1852.

2. The third paragraph would be better as "Byron's only legitimate daughter married William King, the first Earl of Lovelace, and had two sons and a daughter; Viscount Ockham, his heir, who died in 1862; Ralph, who eventually became the second Earl of Lovelace; and Anne Isabella, the grandmother of the present Earl of Lytton."

3. It was Ada Augusta, William King's wife, who died in 1852.

4. Neither of the paintings on display was by Mary Lovelace, but there were many photographs of her.

5. In the sixth paragraph the reference should be to the fourth Earl of Lytton, not Lovelace.

Closing Date

Material for inclusion in the next edition of the Newsletter should be with the Editor by Monday, 6th March.

Chronology of Important Local Dates - Rotary Club Silver Jubilee Presentation to local Schoolchildren

In N/L 15 we reproduced the chronology of important local dates which we had prepared for inclusion by the Rotary Club of Ripley & Send on the memorandum which accompanied the Silver Jubilee crowns which they presented to all First School children in the villages of Ockham, Send, Ripley, West Clandon and Wisley. A footnote mentioned that incorrect material had been included by the Rotary Club and it was stated that the matter was being taken up with the Club. An apology was received together with a promise to try to have the Memorandum corrected. However, three different members of the Rotary Club have declined to answer letters about the matter, as a result of which the Committee of the Send History Society has requested me to state (a) that there is no evidence that the Tannery in Send was founded by "monks", or that it was in existence prior to the 18th century, and (b) that the 1972 reference to the Send Schools as printed in the Memorandum is not wholly correct. If readers have any copies of the Memorandum in their possession, the note about the tannery should be deleted entirely, and a note of caution should be entered against the 1972 reference to the schools.

Les Bowerman