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VISIT TO WINCHESTER BY BUILDINGS GROUP 24/1/81

The object of this visit by the Buildings Group to Winchester was to look at a wide range of interesting buildings, and the first impression as the party left their vehicles south of the old part of the city was of the quiet elegance of even relatively unnotable houses.

There was an early British settlement here before the Romans built their town of Venta Belgarum and fragments of the walls were visible from where we had parked; a little further on, there is mediaeval construction on top of what is left of the walls. The ruins of Wolvesey Castle, the original bishop's palace, dating from 1138, are visible through a gap. The present residence of the bishop is the surviving wing of the adjacent Wolvesey Palace by Christopher Wren.

William of Wykeham founded the nearby Winchester College in 1382 to ensure a suitably educated supply of recruits for the Church, intending that most of his 70 scholars would go on to his earlier foundation of New College, Oxford. Adjacent to the College gateway is the charming house where Jane Austen died in 1817. We entered the city proper via the 13th century King's Gate, over which is built the church of St Swithun. Running parallel to and a few yards inside the city wall is the almost equally massive cathedral precinct wall.

For a full appreciation of the Cathedral one must return to the history of Winchester itself. As we know, the Romans left the country in about 410. The Saxon Wintecceaster became the capital of Wessex in 519 and Egbert was crowned there as first king of all England in 827. Christianity had been introduced to Wessex by Birinus, Bishop of Dorchester-on-Thames in 634, independently of St Augustine at Canterbury thirty years earlier. Many Kings of England were crowned here, including Alfred, Canute, Edward the Confessor and William the Conqueror, who also arranged for a coronation in London, which by then shared with Winchester the honour of being the national capital. Winchester ceased to be regarded as a capital city in the middle of the 12th century. The first cathedral was the Old Minster, built by King Kenwealh after his conversion to Christianity in about 645. The precinct wall is said to have been commenced by St Swithun, (Bishop of Winchester 852-862 under Ethelwulf), whose humility led him to direct that he should be buried outside the cathedral. The position of the grave is now marked with a modern slab of marble from Stavangar in Norway (Swithun's birthplace). The well-known tradition has it that when the grave was opened on 15 July 971 for the remains to be brought into the cathedral, the heavens wept for forty days. King Alfred was schooled in Rome and returned to Winchester to be under the ^{eye} of the elderly Swithun. Later, Alfred was successful against the Danes and Winchester prospered. Alfred and his Queen had in the late 9th century, built and endowed St Mary's, the Nunnaminster, for an abbess and convent of nuns, whilst he also commenced another foundation under St Grimbald, known as the New Minster, close beside the old cathedral. This was finished by Alfred's son, Edward the Elder, in 903 and was the burial place of Alfred. The closeness within the precincts of the south east quarter of the city of these two minsters resulted in their processions becoming mixed, their singing mingling in confusion, and such was the acrimony that New Minster was moved to the suburb of Hyde in 1100 in the reign of Henry I. Alfred's tomb, and his remains, were also taken to Hyde and finally disappeared in the 18th century when the church there was destroyed. Only a gatehouse now remains. Prior to the Black Death, the city supported no less than 60 parish churches, and even afterwards there were 37.

The present cathedral was begun in 1079 by Bishop ~~Wakelin~~ ^{William} whom William the Conqueror brought over from Normandy, on a site partially overlapping the site of the old one. The old Minster, the outline of which is now indicated in the turf, was dismantled as the new one was being built. The tower of the new cathedral collapsed in 1107 and was rebuilt shortly after in later Norman style. It is now the longest cathedral in Europe, but had been some 40 ft longer before Bishop Edington (1346-1366) demolished part of the west end of the nave and commenced the transformation of the massive Norman columns and arches into elegant Perpendicular ones with a splendid stone-vaulted roof inside the original wooden one. The exceptionally long timbers of sessile oak of which the roof was constructed were brought from Hempage Wood three miles away by Bishop Wakelin, who asked for wood and was told by William that he could have as much as he could cut and cart away in three days. The Bishop is said to have assembled a mammoth task force which removed the whole Wood in the allotted time. The enormity of the task of conversion from Norman to Perpendicular can be appreciated in the north transept, which still has its original Norman form. Most of the transformation was carried out by Bishop William of Wykeham (1367-1404). The arduous task of underpinning the south east corner of the cathedral was carried out by a single diver, William Walker, manually placing individual sacks of concrete in the water beneath the building over the period 1905-1912.

The 14th century Pilgrims' Hall in the Cathedral Close was visited and the magnificent oak hammer beam roof admired. This type of roof, of which the best example is Westminster Hall, represents a peak of mediaeval engineering skill whereby aisle posts are eliminated and the stresses of the heavy roof are transmitted vertically on to the walls, thereby preventing bowing and avoiding the need for buttresses.

The afternoon was spent at the Hospital of St Cross, founded in 1136 by Bishop Henry de Blois (grandson of William the Conqueror) as a home for "thirteen poor men, feeble and so reduced in strength that they can scarcely, or not at all, support themselves without other aid.", and to provide dinner daily for a further 100 poor persons. A second foundation of "Noble Poverty" was added by Cardinal Beaufort in 1446. This charity, the oldest in the country, still thrives 850 years on, although the black-gowned DeBlois brothers and the Claret-gowned Beaufort brothers are nowadays neither indigent nor infirm. The requirement to provide free sustenance is continued with the "Wayfarers' Dole", whereby one can knock at the porter's hatch and be offered a "horn" of beer and a piece of bread. It gave great satisfaction to participate in this ancient tradition, although the quantity provided would not carry a genuine wayfarer many miles.

The Church of St Cross, completed in 1225, is as good an example for students of Norman church architecture to look at as any. The mediaeval hospital buildings likewise summon up the spirit of their period. There is the "Hundred Men's Hall", subsequently a Brewhouse; the Beaufort Tower intended as quarters for the Master, but found to be too draughty; the ancient kitchens with some contemporary equipment; the Brethren's Houses with their tall chimneys along one side of the quadrangle; the 16th century galleries with fine Tudor traceried woodwork; and, finest of all, the Brethren's Hall, separated by a typical wooden screen from a cross-passage. It has a beautiful chestnut-timbered arch brace roof and a raised dais for the high table and a central hearth for the open fire - the brethren's tables and benches are still ranged along the sides and there is a minstrels' gallery. Lest any reader should be in doubt, the word Hospital here signifies hospice or house of rest, and St Cross is an abbreviation meaning the sacred or holy cross.

It remained only to look across the valley of the River Itchen to St Catherine's Hill, at the summit of which had been the Iron Age fort, the first known human work of construction at what was to become Winchester, as noted at the start of these notes.

Our thanks are due to the Rev Peter Gallup, senior voluntary guide at the Cathedral and a personal friend of our President, for his learned commentary as he conducted the group around, to the elderly Beaufort Brother, Robert Marriott, who good-humouredly guided us around the Hospital, and not least to our President himself for ensuring that nothing of interest was omitted.

Les Bowerman

BROADMEAD BRIDGE, OLD WOKING, (TQ 019568)

The timber bridge over the River Wey on the Old Woking-Send road was the property of Lord Onslow until 1914, when it was taken over by the Guildford Rural District Council with a view to its reconstruction, to comply with the standard necessary for the (then) modern traffic requirements. The old bridge, described as a "quaint old structure", was constructed entirely of timber and was only 11 feet 6 inches wide with no provision for pedestrians, so the Surveyor to the Guildford Rural District Council was instructed to obtain designs for a new structure.

The scheme submitted by Messrs L. G. Mouchel & Partners of Victoria Street, Westminster, was selected, which provided for a reinforced concrete arch bridge with a clear span of 50 feet and 22 feet width between parapets. This was not only an improvement from the road traffic point of view, but the new arch caused no obstruction to the flow of the river, particularly in times of flood, whereas the many timber supports of the old bridge impeded the flow considerably.

During excavations for the new bridge abutments, a large number of old timber piles was found below the bed of the river, which were presumably remains of a previous bridge, and these were estimated to be at least 300 years old.

The new bridge, built by Messrs Garrett & Sons of London, was tested officially on 4th March, 1915, in the presence of Lt-Col W. H. Sykes, R.E., and Mr T. G. Lucas, members of Guildford Rural District Council; Mr Mr S. Boorman, J.P., Chairman of Send & Ripley Parish Council; Mr S. Spooner, member of the Send & Ripley Parish Council; Mr Alfred Dryland, M.Inst.C.E., the County Surveyor; Mr Wooldridge, Surveyor to the Woking Urban District Council; Mr John Anstee, C.E., Surveyor and Engineer to the Guildford Rural District Council; Mr Alfred Robinson representing Messrs L. G. Mouchel & Partners; Mr William Garrett of Messrs Garrett & Sons; and Mr B. H. Mallinson, Clerk of Works responsible to the various councils concerned.

Three steam rollers, one of 10 tons and two of 12 tons, were used as test loads, and deflectometers were placed under the centre of the arch and 12 feet each side of the centre. The 10 ton and one 12 ton roller were driven across the bridge, first abreast and then in tandem. This was followed by two rollers driven from opposite ends of the bridge, passing at the centre. For the next test two rollers were driven across abreast with the third roller immediately behind, all stopping in the centre; and finally, the three rollers were ranged in line on the roadway and left stationary.

The deflections measured at the centre ranged between $3/64$ and $5/64$ of an inch, while those at the sides were between $1/64$ and $4/64$ of an inch.

The report on these tests states "The small amounts of deflection were considered by the engineers present to be eminently satisfactory as a practical demonstration of the large factor of safety provided by the designs of Messrs Mouchel & Partners, and of the excellence of the work done by the contractors".

The foregoing is based on a report, by Mr John Anstee, in the journal "Ferro-Concrete", Volume VI, No. 12, June 1915.

Though Messrs Garrett, the contractors, seem to have disappeared, the Head Office of Messrs L. G. Mouchel & Partners is now at West Hall, West Eyfleet, and in recent years they have been involved in the design of some of the Woking Town Centre Redevelopment; notably the Swimming Pool, the Central Library, the Victoria Way Car Park and, currently, the new Co-op Building and Car Park.

C. G. Mileham

Editorial Note:

It is appropriate that the above notes on this connecting link between the parishes of Woking and Send should be written by Lyn Mileham, who is a member of both Mayford History Society (whose interests cover the Woking area) and of our Society, and that the notes should appear concurrently in the Newsletters of both Societies.

It may be that the bridge had to be rebuilt as recorded above as the result of the accident in which the rear wheels of a traction engine broke clean through the old timber bridge, upending the engine into the river below, as recorded in a photograph a copy of which we have in our files. The incident is doubtless recorded in the local press and elsewhere. We shall be pleased to hear from any member who would like to look out the details, or from anybody who has any local knowledge of the matter.

ORNITHOLOGICAL REPORT - JANUARY/FEBRUARY 1981

On 2 January I walked along the River Wey from Worsfold Lock to Guildford Sewage Farm. Birds in the Send area included a party of 5 jays near Sutton Place, grey wagtails at every lock and a ring necked parakeet at Send Church. Flocks of meadow pipits were in the fields with two juvenile herons, 3 green woodpeckers and 5 Canada geese. At Papercourt that afternoon there were 96 pochard, 13 shoveler and 23 Canada geese.

On the 4th flocks of redpolls and long tailed tits were in the alders around Papercourt.

On 1 February a visit to Papercourt revealed 6 Canada geese, a female wigeon, 30 snipe, 8 great crested grebes, and, as a highlight, 2 Bewicks swans - the same pair previously frequenting Jacobs Well.

Moving on to Sendholme to seek bramblings, I found a pair - the male already three quarters into summer plumage - with about 70 greenfinches, 80 chaffinches and 100 linnets. A male sparrowhawk flew over, putting them up several times.

On the 20th I walked around Send, finding 4 great crested grebes on Send Heath Ponds, fieldfares and redwings in the fields and a female sparrowhawk over Boughton Hall. The following day I watched 8 siskins and

10 yellowhammers on Send Watermeadows, the black redstart was still in residence, but the warblers had gone; in the afternoon two little owls were found, one on Fell Hill and one by the riding stables. Another ring necked parakeet was heard along with sightings of 30 redwing, 10 fieldfare, gold-crests, great spotted and green woodpeckers, long tailed tits and nuthatches.

On the 27th there were 3 shoveler at Papercourt.

David Nurney

THE SURREY BIRD REPORT, 1979

This report, recently published by the Surrey Bird Club, is composed of records sent in to a centralised group of recorders by anyone interested in bird life. This article is drawn from data collected in the Send area in 1979 for the report.

The winter of 1978-79 was hard, and prolonged North Easterly winds produced an influx of unusual visitors from Northern Europe, especially red necked grebes, harriers and duck. At Papercourt cormorants were present in large numbers; the highest being 10 in April. Canada geese were present in some numbers, there being a flock of 103 on September 22. Of the ducks wigeon were well represented with 20 in the area in January, increasing to a maximum of 24 in February. A gadwall arrived on January 28 and six days later there were a pair. A drake also arrived for the following Christmas. The largest flock of teal was 43 in February. A surprise was a female pintail at Papercourt at the end of January with some shoveler, the latter having a peak of 21 in December. A bonus for Papercourt was the pair of breeding pochards - normally a few pairs breed here and elsewhere, but this was the only breeding record received. A remarkable record was of 6 smew on January 3, and a month later the first red breasted merganser ever for Papercourt. In early April a late goldeneye also appeared. March produced the highest Surrey total for goosander at Papercourt with 63, including several males.

Moving on to raptors, the usual kestrels and sparrowhawks were noticeable, but a pair of hen harriers took up residence for the winter near Newark Priory - the male was last seen in early April.

Waders were unobtrusive in 1979, however ruff did manage a visit to Ripley Sewage Farm on August 26, with a spotted redshank three days later, common sandpipers also appeared, as did redshanks, ringed and little ringed plovers.

A single little gull on October 6 was the first in Send for several years, and another novelty was a yellow legged herring gull on September 29, this following an adult kittiwake at Papercourt on the 1st. Tern passage was light with only two or three black tern in autumn, but seven little terns were in a flock on September 1, and two Arctics passing through in August evened things up a little.

Moving to passerines, pipits were abundant with small flocks of the locally common water pipit being reported, and stonechats wintered in Send. Sedge, reed and garden warblers all bred, as did chiffchaffs, willow warblers, whitethroat and lesser whitethroat. In the autumn several people in Send Marsh had redstarts in their gardens.

Finch flocks were about average, with flocks of 60 tree sparrows, 500 bramblings, 100 goldfinches, 20 siskins and 100 linnets present in the winter. Other winter visitors included a great grey shrike which arrived on December 16th and stayed until the end of the year.

David Nurney

For more details of the Surrey Bird Club and its activities contact Eric Newton, Flat C, Avington, 31 London Road, Guildford.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Membership

The following new members are welcome to the Society:

Mr E. Hutchinson, The Bungalow, Tannery Lane, Send.

Mr & Mrs P. Matthews, Ingledene, Brook Lane, Send.

Miss S. J. Boden, Goodgrove, Send Marsh Road, Send.

Paid up membership stands at 21 double subscriptions and 23 singles.

Subscriptions

The reason for the drastic drop in membership as compared with the total of 269 in the last Newsletter is, of course, that the Society's new financial year began on 1st February and subscriptions are therefore due. In spite of a great deal of expenditure last year and ever-increasing costs, it has been found possible to keep subscriptions at the same figures as last year, namely £1 for individuals and £1.50 for couples. It will be much appreciated by the Treasurer and by the Committee if those who have not yet paid will do so as soon as possible without the need for a separate reminder, as we are running on a very tight budget. Payment should be made to Janet Hill, our Treasurer, or to me as Secretary, at the addresses given on the front page of the Newsletter. Alternatively, your Newsletter distributor will probably be prepared to pass on your sub. to the Treasurer.

Miss M. Gollancz

Members who have been interested in local history and documentary research for a number of years will be sorry to hear of the death on 7th February of Miss Gollancz, Dr Robinson's predecessor as County Archivist at Kingston. She was a founder member of the Surrey Local History Council and a source of inspiration to all who knew her.

Worth Church - Son et Lumiere

In Newsletter 34 we noted the possibility of looking at Worth's Saxon church, near Crawley, after visiting the Swallow Tile Works. In the event we did not do so, but Peggy Aldridge has brought it to attention that there will be Son et Lumiere at the church for two to three weeks beginning on 15th June. We understand that further details are obtainable from the Rev. Andrews (tel. 966 88 2229).

Open Meeting of 15th January - Mr B. Pardoe on the History of Chertsey

Some 41 members attended the Church Room to hear Mr Bernard Pardoe give a talk packed with facts and abundantly illustrated with slides. It would be impossible to produce even an abbreviated report of the full talk within

the confines of the Newsletter, but perhaps a brief note of the introduction will help to record the flavour.

It is said that carrots were first produced commercially at Chertsey. The town owes its origin to the Abbey. In 662 Erchenwald and his sister came here and founded the Abbey. By the time of the Domesday Survey the Abbey held 28 manors in Surrey as well as land elsewhere. Chertsey was at the height of its prosperity in the 1300's, but never seems to have recovered fully after the Black Death. Chertsey is unusual in having had its Abbey dissolved by Charter and not by appropriation. At its dissolution in 1538 most of the buildings were taken down and virtually nothing now remains.

A wealth of detail was given about the history of the numerous interesting buildings shown on the screen.

Buildings Group - Request for Draughtsmen

The Buildings Group would like to hear from any members of the Society who would be interested in assisting with the drawing of plans of buildings inspected. Names, please, to Gloria Henson, 183 Send Road (G'ford 223599).

6th Annual General Meeting - 19 February 1981

The 6th Annual General Meeting was attended by some 40 members. A summary of the Chairman's Report follows, and the statement of accounts adopted by the meeting forms part of a supplement to the Newsletter, together with an inventory of Society property. As Secretary of the Society, I was able to report that membership at a total of 269 was just one more than at the corresponding time the previous year, although there were more individual subscriptions and fewer doubles. The same general pattern of meetings and outings had been followed with seven of the former and four of the latter. The specialist groups are open to all members of the Society, who are welcome to join any or all of the groups. All that members have to do is to make their interest in the speciality known to the leader of the group, or to me as Secretary of the Society. Jim Oliver, Ken Bourne, Janet Hill and myself were re-elected as President, Chairman, Treasurer and Secretary respectively. The new Committee consists of the following in addition to the ex-officio members just mentioned: Derek Bromley, Bob Claydon, Ken French, Ted Goldup, Gloria Henson, Gerald Hill, Tony and Patricia Medlen, Flossie Oliver, Chris Parker, Bette and John Slatford and Barbara Tinkler. Subscriptions remain unchanged as noted above. After the formal business the President gave an illustrated talk on Sutton Place, and the Chairman gave a display of slides about the Buildings Group's recent visit to Winchester.

AGM - Chairman's Report

Ken Bourne summarised the past year's activities:

Church Guide - This was now published, as members were aware, and many had been sold. The Guides had been well received and should in future prove to be a source of steady income to the Society. Most of the local News - Agents and the Church had undertaken to distribute the Guide, and any new sources of sale or distribution would be welcome.

Open Meetings - A number of eminent speakers on a wide range of subjects were guests of the Society throughout the previous year, i.e. Viscountess Hanworth, who spoke on Roman Villas in Surrey, Dr Robinson, who spoke on the work of the County Archivist, Bernard Pardoe, who spoke on the

History of Chertsey, R. G. Vevers, who gave an interesting talk on the Diary of a Quaker Farmer at Wanborough, and John Slatford, who spoke on the work of translation of Send & Ripley Manor Rolls.

Outside Visits - These, once again, proved very popular. The venues were:- Farnham Castle, Selborne, Old Woking and the Swallow Tile Works at Cranleigh.

Buildings Group - The Buildings Group, under their Chairman, Derek Bromley, and Secretary, Gloria Henson, supported by our President, Jim Oliver, were responsible for a full programme of meetings, inspections and visits.

Natural History - Occasional walks by this group were arranged by Ann^o Bowerman and Ken Dawson. Informative and interesting articles on ornithology by David Nurney have been a regular feature in the Newsletter.

Photographic Group - This section continues to provide a supportive role to the Society, particularly the Buildings Group, and is currently recording on film the Ripley Old School and Halls' Sand & Gravel Processing Plant in Papercourt Lane.

Genealogical Group - John & Bette Slatford are continuing their supervision of the translation of the Court Rolls, already mentioned, ably carried out by Mrs M. Roberts. It is hoped that further progress will be made on the recording of the Send Church tombstones.

Industrial Archaeology - Ted Goldup has been responsible for representing the Society at a number of shows throughout the year, the Ruston Hornsby Diesel Engine continuing to run very satisfactorily. It is hoped that the engine will again be on display at the Ripley Event in July 1981, when it will be connected to a corn mill. Two ploughs have been presented, on long loan, to the Society by a member.

Folk Memories - As time permits or opportunities occur, members record the reminiscences of long-established residents, and Julia Jones has recorded conversations with Mrs Annie Hepburn, who will be 96 next month. Mrs Hepburn was born in a cottage near Newark Mill and now lives with her daughter in Tannery Lane.

Exhibitions - Les Bowerman organised an exhibition at Surrey Local History Symposium at Dorking in September on the theme of "Sport in Surrey". Our exhibit, appropriately, was Ripley and its connection with cycling.

Summary - Among the primary achievements of the year, at least two must be mentioned, i.e. (1) the location of the milestone missing from the A3 (see N/L 34), (2) the organisation of the Autumn Bazaar and raising of nearly £1,000 to pay for the printing of the Church Guide.

As Chairman, I would particularly like to thank our President for his continued support and would like to congratulate him on his election to the Committee of the Weald and Downland Museum at Singleton. Our Secretary, Les Bowerman, provides the hard work which reflects in the excellence of the Newsletter and the programme of regular meetings, so important to a successful Society. Our Treasurer, Janet Hill, has operated with quiet efficiency and keeps our accounts in first class order which, I am sure, you will agree is self evident from the presentation of the accounts. I particularly wish to thank Chris and Geoff Parker for the superb presentation, typing and production of the Newsletter.

I would end by thanking all the members of the Committee, including Alberta Giles, who is not standing for re-election, for their valuable help; and to the members who have assisted in various ways at meetings, etc., particularly those who have provided the most welcome refreshments.

Treasurer's Report

In the absence of Janet Hill, who regrettably could not attend, the Chairman presented the accounts for the year ending 31st January 1981. It is evident that our financial position is very much better than that of last year, as we no longer have the commitment for the printing of the Church Guide. There will, of course, be other items of expenditure, namely the continuing cost related to the translating of the Court Rolls and the expenditure associated with the activities of various groups within the Society.

In answer to a question from the floor, it was confirmed that the Church Guide had now been fully paid for and no additional costs were anticipated.

SUTTON PLACE - A.D. 1523

Following the A.G.M., a short illustrated talk attempted to demonstrate a few of the many facts and features of Sutton Place, the important Tudor mansion lying immediately outside the South-West boundary of the parish of Send. The geological structure of the Guildford area was outlined with the aid of maps, and the positions of the two chosen sites, of Sutton Place in 1523, preceded by the earlier position of the former manorial complex of Sutton near the modern St Edward's Chapel, both on the secondary river terraces above the alluvium, were examined and explained. The fragmentation of the huge royal Manor of Woking in the mediaeval period was mentioned, together with some comment on the activities of Sir Richard Weston, the builder of Sutton Place and a prominent man at the Court of Henry VIII: A Knight of the Bath, a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, Under-Treasurer of England, a member of Henry's entourage to the Field of the Cloth of Gold.

The original lay-out of the house was explained, as was the demolition of the north wing and the gatehouse in the late 18th century. Materials used in the house were discussed, especially the diaper brickwork and the new Renaissance terra-cotta by itinerant Italian craftsmen as external decoration. Original, and replacement, features of the roofs were shown, and the part played by the later Sir Richard Weston as a pioneer in agriculture was also a subject of comment. His introduction of sanfoin and rape-seed from the Low Countries was followed in 1619 by the cutting of a large artificial channel ("My new River") from the Wey near Stoke Mill to provide a gravity supply for the water meadows at Sutton. Traces of these earthworks are still visible. In 1653 this achievement was eclipsed by his great undertaking, the Navigation of the River Wey, from the Thames to Guildford, and his reputation as one of the foremost hydraulic engineers of the time confirmed.

The talk closed with comments on Sutton Place at the present time.
Jim Oliver

OLD MANOR COTTAGE, SEND MARSH - TQ 038 557

The Buildings Group surveyed the house by kind permission of our members, Mike and Margaret Kipping, on 17th January and 28th February.

On examination it was found that the timber framed house consisted of three bays as indicated by the existing main posts, with recent brick additions at the rear.

The southern bay is the oldest portion and must represent the Solar of a house, the central hall and service bay of which have disappeared for some reason not possible to ascertain. These two bays have been replaced by a later construction, but even so the fact that the rafters and collars of this roof are smoke blackened proves that the replacement structure continued in use as an open hall for a considerable period.

In the middle of the 16th century the open hall was partially floored to give additional accommodation at first floor level and a smoke bay constructed in line with the cross passage. In the roof above the collar, the wattle and daub partition constituting the southern side of the smoke bay remains, but only the continuous groove along the top of the collar, together with socket holes on the under side of the rafters above, prove its existence on the north side.

As it is heavily sooted, the smoke bay, the basic structure of which has remained largely unaltered, must have been in use for a considerable period before the insertion of a brick chimney in the 17th century.

The house exhibits three interesting external features. The original southern bay is stabilised on its western face by long passing braces from wall plate to principal posts at eill level, and the matrices of similar long braces remain at the southern end. These braces effectively close the truss at this end, proving that the house did not extend further in a southerly direction. The second notable feature is the two adjacent principal posts on the western elevation showing clearly the typical method of extending an existing building and the reluctance of the mediaeval carpenter to interfere with the earlier structure. Thirdly, on the external faces of the main posts, erection notches are visible; these were cut to hold temporary shores during the erection sequence. This house provides a good opportunity for members to observe these features, all of which are visible from the road.

The presence of long braces in the southern bay is indicative of an early date. This feature exists in early houses at Shamley Green and Bisley, but these contain roofs of an earlier type than the side purlin and windbrace roof at Old Manor Cottage. In the absence of other features of early date, this section of the house cannot be dated before 1450 with certainty. The second build was probably early in the 16th century. The evidence related above indicates this to be the earliest domestic building surveyed to date within the parish of Send.

Rita Goldup, Jim Carter, Derek Bromley

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Thursday, 9th April ... Open meeting at 8 p.m. in the Church Room, when Mr T. W. Holmes will give an illustrated talk on the semaphore system with particular reference to the semaphore towers in West Surrey.

Thursday, 7th May ... Evening visit to the semaphore tower at Chatley Heath, Wisley Common. Leave Send Marsh Green at 7 p.m. Please note that this date supersedes that published in the last Newsletter.

Saturday, 6th June ... All day outing to the mediaeval market town of Steyning, the early wall-paintings in the churches of St. Botolphs and at Coombes, the imposing Lancing College Chapel, the Anglo-Saxon church at Sompting with its unique Rhenish helm tower, and to look at Buncton Chapel, all in West Sussex. Leave Send Marsh Green at 9.30 a.m., or meet at the car park at Steyning High Street at 10.45 a.m.

Thursday, 25th June ... Evening visit to Horsley Towers. Leave Send Marsh Green at 7 p.m.

Sunday, 5th July ... All day visit to Hampshire to see Ladle Hill Iron Age Fort, near Watership Down, and the Oratory of All Souls, Burghclere with its paintings by Sir Stanley Spencer, RA.

Saturday, 18th July ... Ripley Summer Event.

BROADMEAD BRIDGE, OLD WOKING

The 300 year old piles referred to in Lyn Mileham's article under the above heading on page 4 may well have been driven in when the first bridge was built on the site, doubtless to replace the crossing (possibly a ford and wooden foot bridge) which must have been situated at the end of the lane which runs past St. Peter's Church to a dead end, short of the river, but in line with Broadmead Road as it comes from Cartbridge.

The Editor

The presence of long piles in the southern part is indicative of an early date. This feature exists in early houses at Bramley Green and Bletchley but these contain parts of an earlier type than the ridge purlin and windbrake roof at Old Manor Cottage. In the absence of other features of early date this section of the house cannot be dated before 1450 with certainty. The second build was probably early in the 15th century. The evidence related above indicates this to be the earliest date at which the building survived to date within the parish of Send.

Mrs. G. G. Carter, 11, Carter, Derek Bromley

ENTOMOLOGICAL EVENTS

Thursday, 28th April ... Open meeting at 8 p.m. in the Church Room, when Mr. W. Haines will give an illustrated lecture on the semaphore system with particular reference to the semaphore towers in West Surrey.

Thursday, 7th May ... Evening visit to the semaphore tower at Chertsey Heath, Woking Common. Leave Send Marsh Green at 7 p.m. Please note that this date corresponds that published in the last Newsletter.

SEND HISTORY SOCIETY

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY AS AT 31/1/81

	Date <u>Acquired</u>	<u>Donor or Source</u>	<u>Present Custodian</u>
3 Notice Boards with 4 legs	1975	Materials bought from funds	L. Bowerman
Society Name Board	1977	J. Oliver	L. Bowerman
Send & Ripley Census Returns 1851 & 1861 (photocopies)	June 79	Bought from funds	L. Bowerman
Society Headed Paper (about 100 sh)	1975	Bought from funds	L. Bowerman
Ruston Hornby Diesel Engine & Pump	1977	R.H.S.	E. Goldup
Hay Knife	1978	J. Baigent	E. Goldup
Nose Dog	1978	J. Baigent	L. Bowerman
Broadmead Branding Iron	1977	"Chattels" Old Woking	L. Bowerman
2 Broken Clay Pipes (?18th cent.)	1977	W. E. Grove	L. Bowerman
c 1918 Edison Bell Phonograph with cylinders	1979	R. & M. Sex	E. Goldup
Booklet re Edison Bell Phonograph	Apr 80	L. Bowerman	E. Goldup
Natural History Hide	Apr 76	$\frac{1}{2}$ from funds & $\frac{1}{2}$ from Nat Hist Group members	D. Croucher
Picture of Lancasters	July 77	L. & A. Bowerman at Sendholme Auct	J. Oliver
Transcripts of Manor Rolls	1979 onw	Bought from funds	J. Slatford
Photographic Survey	1979 onw	Bought from funds	K. Bourne
Pledge of Abstinence & Cert. from School of Florence May	Dec 80	Mrs P. Clack	L. Bowerman
Framed Photo of Guildford High St (approx 1900)	May 80	R. & M. Sex	L. Bowerman
Framed Photo of Send Footballers (approx 1900)	May 80	R. & M. Sex	L. Bowerman
3 Gypsy Clothes Pegs & 1 Doll Peg	June 80	A. Medlen	L. Bowerman
1963 Woking Guide	June 80	A. Medlen	L. Bowerman
Tea Caddy/Spoon with Woking Arms	June 80	A. Medlen	L. Bowerman
Flail	Sept 80	Mrs E. Donn	L. Bowerman
1 Photographic Screen	Sept 80	Mrs V. Houghton	L. Bowerman
1907/08 Catalogue of Silver etc	Sept 80	Ex jumble	L. Bowerman
Tape Recordings		Various as list	K. Bourne
Post cards		Various as list	L. Bowerman
Old Photographs		Various	

TAPE RECORDINGS

<u>Date Recorded</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Speaker</u>
9th May, 1976	Visit to Send Grove	Ron Sex & Jim Oliver
9th May, 1976	Visit to Send Grove & Church	Ron Sex & Jim Oliver
13th January, 1977	70 Years in Send	Marjorie Sex
22nd September, 1977	The Lovelace Family	Peggy Aldridge
16th November, 1978	Stuart Period Buildings	Ken Gravett
21st June, 1978	Anglo-Saxon England	Mervyn Blatch
19th April, 1980	Farnham Castle (extracts)	Official Guide
6th November, 1980	The Archivist	Dr Robinson

SEND HISTORY SOCIETY

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR-ENDED 31st JANUARY, 1981.

<u>RECEIPTS</u>	£	<u>PAYMENTS</u>	£	£
Members' subscriptions	222. 00	Printing, stationery & postage	70. 74	
Sale of refreshments	12. 83	Expenses - Buildings Group		
Donations	29. 50	(Telephone, photographs etc)	29. 19	
Nett profit from Social eveg	57. 30	Hire of hall	18. 00	
Nett profit from Bazaar and Raffle	939. 46	Subscription to Surrey Voluntary Service Council	3. 00	
Sale of Church Guides	190. 05	Insurance	20. 00	
Collections on Trips	12. 75	Translating Court Rolls	205. 00	
Interest on Deposit account	30. 74	Printing Church Guide (£1,140 less £270 already allocated)		870. 00
	<u>1,494. 63</u>			<u>1,215. 93</u>
<u>Balances at beginning of year:</u>		<u>Balances at end of year:</u>		
Bank Deposit account	12. 34	Bank Deposit account	311. 08	
Bank Current account	70. 84	Bank Current account	37. 62	
Cash in hand	1. 62	Cash in hand	14. 80	
	<u>1,579. 43</u>		<u>1,579. 43</u>	

signed: Janet F. Hill Treasurer

I have prepared the above Receipts and Payments Account for the year-ended 31st January, 1981, from the books, bank statements and vouchers made available to me, and report that it is in accordance therewith.

10th February, 1981.

signed: B. S. H. Jarvis Hon. Auditor

POST CARDS AS AT 9/2/81

Monument Bridge, Woking (Winter)	? 1900	coloured
York Road, Woking	? 1927	black & white
Chobham Road & Wheatsheaf Rec	? 1930	sepia
Claremont Avenue, Woking	1934	black & white
Miss Hoare	? 1900	sepia
Constitution Hill, Woking	1924	black & white
"Wrecked by Lightning", Woking	1907	black & white
Commercial Road, Woking	1924	black & white
Old Woking	? 1910	coloured
Woking - Coat of Arms	? 1925	coloured
The New Inn, Cartbridge	? 1925	coloured
Send Church, Lych Gate	? 1925	coloured
Sendholme	? 1925	black & white
Send Church - Exterior	? 1925	sepia
Woking - L. & S W R Servants' Orp'age	? 1925	Black & white
Send Church - Interior	? 1930	coloured
Send Church - Interior - 2 post cards	? 1925	coloured
The Church Room, Send	? 1925	coloured
Newark Abbey	1905	Black & white
Queen Victoria reviewing Troops at Chobham	1905	Black & white
Send - Ripley Road	? 1900	sepia
Woodhill Pond, Send	1905	sepia