Mr & Mrs Bourne, 12 WR

Send History Society

(Formed January 1975)

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: Ripley 2876

Treasurer: Mrs Janet Hill, Asphodel, Milestone Close, Ripley - Ripley 2216

Typed by Chris Parker

Newsletter No. 31 March/April 1980

CONTENTS

	Page No.
Aldertons - Further Notes	3
Annual General Meeting, Report of 1980	12
April Cottage - Report on Survey	2
Boughton Hall - Further Notes	3
Events Forthcoming	13
Goodgrove - Further Notes	3
Hardwick Court - Report on Visit	4
Heavy Horses - Report on Open Meeting of 17/1/80	10
Mrs Opal Holt - Obituary	12
Jubilee - Meaning of the Word	9
Pembroke House - Report on Survey & Historical Notes	2 & 5
Natural History - Ornithological Report	9
New Members	11
Poor House in Send & Ripley	7
Poor Laws	7
Secretary's Report	11
Smallpox - News of Jenner's House	6
Society Property	13
Willingham Cottage - Report on Survey	5

VISIT TO PEMBROKE HOUSE, FORMERLY WORSFOLD FARM

On 16th February seven members of the Buildings Group visited Pembroke House by kind invitation of the owners, Mr & Mrs Hawkins.

The house is approached from Potters Lane and backs on to the Wey Navigation not far from Worsfold Gates. There are four main ranges which have been built at different times. The single storey brick built range nearest to the canal is set at right angles to the other three parallel buildings, and as a result, the building is an attractive complex mixture of rooms on various levels.

The earliest range is in the middle of the complex and was built during the second half of the 18th century. The gabled roof of this range is notable for the thrift with which its high quality oak timber has been used. There are no unnecessary or additional timbers anywhere. Originally a simple two-storey brick farmhouse, this house has been considerably modified to link it with the rest of the complex. It is likely that the contemporary range nearest the canal at one time served as an outer kitchen/bakehouse/laundry, and was not linked to the initial farmhouse. Today this service building is linked by an additional pile parallel to the original farmhouse. The second pile is similar to the original house and was probably built around 1800.

The present main range of the house is an attractive Victorian building with a hipped slate roof, and dates from the last quarter of the 19th century. With the advent of the canal and railway systems, slate became cheap and was used to replace the more traditional roofing tiles which require heavier timber to support their weight. Many examples can be seen in the Cartbridge area.

Inside the house there are interesting features in all the ranges, notably the elegant cast iron balusters in the Victorian range, and the magnificent brass lock case on the front door. There are contemporary wide elm floor boards in at least one room of the older ranges, and local blacksmith forged hinges on several doors and cupboards.

Among several interesting outbuildings is a small cowshed of the early 19th century, containing its hayrick, mangers, original floor and dung channels. At the bottom of the garden, close to the Wey Navigation, is a long narrow pond which provoked much thought. This could have been the original farm pond, or it may have been a pit from which clay was extracted to puddle the walls of the canal. It was also suggested that its subsequent use may have been to pickle the large timbers used for lock gate construction at nearby Worsfold Gates.

The party was extremely grateful to Mr & Mrs Hawkins for their kindness and hospitality on a very wet morning.

A. R. Medlen

VISIT TO APRIL COTTAGE, SEND MARSH

April Cottage stands at the eastern corner of Send Marsh Green. On 23rd February the owner, Mr John Fenton, gave a party of the Buildings Group full access to his house, which forms part of a very pleasant scene as one approaches the Green from Mays Corner.

The house as seen from the Green is an original two-bay build with a smoke bay on the northern end. The house adjoining on the southern end, until recently a shop, is of modern construction and entirely unconnected. To the rear of

April Cottage is a modern ground floor extension, the roof of which is pitched from its eaves to the ridge of the main roof, the original roof still being in place beneath it.

The basic plan of the house appears to be unaltered. The present front door is in the position of the original main entrance in the smoke bay which now has an inserted brick fireplace and chimney. Construction appears to have been largely with reused timbers with evidence of earlier joinery and considerable weathering on the internal members. The first floor ceiling arrangement is such that examination of the original roof was not possible. However this form of construction with an end smoke bay is commonly found, and is attributed to between the mid 16th and early 17th centuries. The original infil would certainly have been wattle and daub; evidence of later brick infil can be seen, particularly inside the roof space over the extension. It would seem that structural defects were experienced, probably in the 18th century, since there are a number of interesting blacksmith's repairs carried out to strengthen the frame.

The party, which consisted of Lorna Cave, Gloria Henson, Barbara Tinkler, Bill Titcombe and John Slatford, was able to carry out a comprehensive survey, recording all details of the original house.

John Slatford

Further Notes re GOODGROVE, BOUGHTON HALL AND ALDERTONS

Further to the notes which appeared under this heading in the previous edition of the Newsletter, the following matters may also be thought relevant:

1544. The Send & Ripley Court Roll gives Richard Alderton as tenant of various land, none of which can be specifically identified with the area in question.

1640/1. Deed 3663 in the Minet Library is a conveyance by Henry Weston of Ockham to John Bowell of Send, Roger Heath of Shalford and Richard Stoughton of Send, of "land lying between the common called Kenninge Mersh, Aldertons Farm, The Little Greene, and land called Stringhams",among other property.

1773. In Newsletter No. 24 reference was made to a list of church seats dated 1773, which was found by the Reverend Garrett in the vestry safe. Seat No. 1 belonged in all solitary splendour to Griggs owned by Robert Boughton. Men's seat No. 4 belonged jointly to Aldertons, of which Lord Onslow was the owner, to Goodgroves, of which Robt Boughton was the owner, to Keephouse, of which Thos. Harris was the owner, and to Groveheath. Women's seat No. 13 belonged to Aldertons, Goodgroves, Felhill, Whitehouse and Keephouse.

1860's. Among the printed church accounts which the Vicar was given by the executors of the late Miss Lancaster in 1977 were some notes on the history of the church by the late A. H. Lancaster. With his notes was a seating plan of the 1860's. This shows that seat No. 1 belonged to Boughton Hall, seat No. 13 belonged to Boughton Hall servants and seat No. 18 belonged to Mr Allden (it will be recalled from the notes published in the previous N/L that John Allden was occupier of Goodgroves Farm in 1861 and of Goodgroves in 1872).

The above notes are basically self explanatory, it is hoped, but perhaps it can usefully be observed that the "common called Kenninge Mersh" was clearly the strip of land through which Send Marsh Road passes, between the front of Aldertons and the pond which is being filled in with tree stumps in the field opposite. This strip stretches from Goodgrove in the west to Send Marsh Green in the east

and was enclosed in 1814. Unevenness in the ground where a row of trees either side marked the north and south boundaries of this strip until only a few years ago can still be seen.

Finally, and not strictly relevant to the present subject matter, where was "The Little Greene"? Could it have been what we know as Send Marsh Green?

Les Bowerman

HARDWICK COURT, CHERTSEY

On Sunday afternoon, March 9th, 25 members of the Buildings Group of the Society visited Hardwick Court, Chertsey at the invitation of Carl Boyd Esq, MRCVS, and saw a variety of items of interest to the local historian. Bernard Pardoe Esq of Queenwood, Ottershaw, had previously agreed at the request of J. Oliver to talk briefly on the descent of the moated Grange of Hardwick from the time when it was part of the extensive estates of the great Benedictine Abbey of Chertsey, founded in 666 by Erkwald, to the present day. In fact Mr Pardoe stayed for the afternoon, made many new friends, and treated the party to a detailed history lesson of the area.

The farmhouse and the large single aisled barn, the meeting place of the Court Leet of the extensive Hundred of Godley, stretching from Chertsey to Chobham, Bisley and Windlesham, attracted most interest. Kenneth Gravett spoke on the structure of the barn, while the main interest of the farmhouse, built in the early 17th. cent. centred on the remains of an oriel through two storeys, together with the fine stair vice rising to the rear attics. Two missing bricks under the eaves had provided a nesting place for a pair of kestrels for some years.

Behind the farm a small conical hill is crowned by an unexcavated earthwork planted with three or four lime trees. Here a fine view of Chertsey, St Ann's Hill and the surrounding countryside, including the Thames Valley, can be enjoyed. Mr Pardoe chose this spot to complete his lecture, mentioning Charles James Fox, the great 18th century Parliamentarian, at St Ann's Hill, a son of Lord Holland, with his Temple of Friendship and Tea-House containing a shell grotto in the grounds of his house. Other landmarks referred to were Chertsey Parish Church, Sir William Perkins' School, Silverlands and Pyrcroft House, Almoners on the site of the Treasurer's house attached to the Abbey, and the new house in the grounds of St Ann's Hill, by Raymond McGrath, an architect of international repute.

Mr Pardoe closed by mentioning the temporary burial of Henry VI at the Abbey in 1471, the cortege coming by water from the Tower, and the subsequent exhumation and journey by barge with torches at midnight to St George's Chapel for final interment in 1483.

Bob Claydon was present to answer numerous questions concerning the many carthorses and equipment. His friendship with Mr Boyd was largely responsible for the welcome the party received. The concensus was that the afternoon was most enjoyable, with something of interest for everyone, and Mr Pardoe has agreed to talk again at a future date.

Jim Oliver

WILLINGHAM COTTAGE

The Society's Buildings Group recently paid a visit to Willingham Cottage, Send, at the kind invitation of Mr & Mrs Sanger.

Those present found a most interesting example of a timber-framed building. It is thought that the building started life as a three-bay structure round about 1600, forming a two-storey building with four rooms. The six foot (1.8 metre) wide centre bay was purpose built to accommodate a brick built chimney stack. The stack is non-axial, thus allowing the lobby entrance, now moved elsewhere, and the stair to be on the front side of the house. An original gallery/passage over the lobby connects the two front rooms. The original ground floor arrangement was for the parlour to be situated on one side of the central chimney stack with a fireplace, and the kitchen/living-room (the successor to the open hall) on the other side of the stack, also with a fireplace. The same arrangement applied above and provided two more rooms, one heated. Later in the 17th century, or during the early part of the 18th century, a single, two-storey extension was added to the east end of the original structure. This may simply have been done to provide additional accommodation as the owner became more prosperous, but it was also often built to provide separate rooms for ageing parents. This extension is timber framed, of one thirteen foot (3.9 metre) two-storey bay with a chimney stack attached to the end wall. The chimney and fireplace are not contemporary with this extension, but built at a later date, as evidenced by the lack of bonding to the main structure and the removal of portions of the timber framing for the chimney breast insertion. This extension has a most interesting and typical outshot. The rear projection forming the outshot is constructed by extending the pitched roof of the two-storey building down to a single storey wall frame, so forming an enclosed space at the side of the building. This outshot must be contemporary with the extension as they were normally built to house the stairs to provide access to the room above, and at Willingham Cottage this is still its purpose.

At the rear of the building there is a timber-framed extension in evidence. Whether this projection is contemporary with the original three-bay building is not obvious from external observation and it would be necessary to have a close inspection of the roof timbers to ascertain this. This projection could well have been a building, e.g. a dairy or cheese room, that formed part of the farm buildings that were attached to the house.

The third extension is brick built and attached to the west end of the original three-bay building which, with the post-war extension to the rear of the dwelling, forms a most interesting and comfortable family home.

D. Bromley

Jim Oliver adds: This original house is the type introduced into the New World by the Pilgrim Fathers in 1620 and other settlers up to 1660. In North America this type of house is known as a Saltbox House and differs from the English version by having softwood framing and weatherboard or wooden shingles as cladding in place of the traditional wattle & daub or brick infilling.

SOME HISTORICAL NOTES ON PEMBROKE HOUSE

It will have been noted from what Tony Medlen has written that the oldest parts of the present building known as Pembroke House date from 1750 to 1800. There may, of course, have been an earlier building on the same site, but in the light of present knowledge it is not possible to do more than speculate on whether or not the site was occupied before the coming of the Wey Navigation. Overleaf are the known facts.

1653 - River Wey Navigation opened.

1671 - 87 claims for damages were made against the undertakers of the Navigation. These were recorded in Surrey Archaeological Collections Vol. 62. Two of them appear to bear upon the matter under consideration. In Claim 55, John Worsfold of Send, husbandman, claims £60 for work done in repairing the banks of the river, at the rate of 5 shillings per week. Makes his mark. In Claim 69, there is reference to John Worsfeild's Lock and Worsfeilds Bridge at Seans (Send) Heath.

1804 - The Inclosure map shows a more or less L-shaped building on the site. The two-acre plot of land between the building and Potters Lane is marked "S. Greenfield. Freehold". It is part of the heath which was being inclosed for his benefit.

1843 - The Tithe Map seems to show the present building without the Victorian front range. The Tithe Apportionments give Richard Greenfield as the owner and occupier of the house and plot enclosed as above.

1851 - The Census Return gives Richard Greenfeild aged 65, born in Send and a farmer of 35 acres, as the occupier of Worsfold Farm with his 35 year-old wife Maria and 4 daughters. There are two farm servants, one of whom is named John Worsfold, aged 17.

1861 - The Census Return shows James Heward, a farmer aged 22, born in Witley, as the farmer of Worsfold Farm. The housekeeper is Sarah Worsfold aged 54, born in Farncombe. Maria Greenfield, widow, aged 45, is living at Cartbridge with two of her daughters.

1871 - The first edition of the 6" Ordnance Survey map names the property as Pembroke House, and shows it in what appears to be its present shape.

1891 - 1926 - The Church accounts show H. J. Hill subscribing to the church funds.

1900 - The Woking Year Book and Directory names J. H. Hill as living at Pembroke House.

Pembroke House was subsequently occupied by Sir Richard Studholme, a lawyer who played a prominent part in the drafting of the nationalisation papers for the Gas Board. Lady Studholme resided there until a few years ago.

Les Bowerman

SMALLPOX IN SEND

Newsletter 24 contained remarks relating to smallpox in Send, and traced the work done by Edward Jenner of Berkeley in Gloucestershire which culminated in the control of this fatal disease in 1796. Members may be interested to know that the Church of England is proposing to sell The Chantry, the house in Berkeley where Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, lived. Maintenance costs are now so high that they want to move the present occupant - the local vicar - to a new home.

The Jenner Trust is anxious to acquire the property and to develop it as a museum and meeting place for Jenner admirers.

J. O.

SEND & RIPLEY POOR HOUSE 1811-1823 TQ 041 544

The memories of old people have failed to perpetuate knowledge of the former Poor House of the parish of Send & Ripley, and speculation has existed for many years. The late Rev D. G. Legg thought the house may have been the old timber-framed farmhouse called Whitehouse Farm, now demolished, which stood in Potters Lane near the junction with the Portsmouth Road, after he had eliminated Send Court Farm from his researches. He could prove none of his theories and the question has lain dormant since his incumbency in Send in the thirties. Recently the writer possessed himself of Margary's Early Maps of the County of Surrey in facsimile. On Charles and James Greenwood's Map of Surrey 1823, the Poor House in Send is clearly named and marked. A rectangular building is shown at Burnt Common, then recently enclosed, just inside the arable field on the right side of Tithe Barns Lane adjacent to the intersection of the two roads from the A3, one from the roundabout, the other from the Triangle Cafe, before they proceed to East and West Clandon as Tithe Barn Lane and Ripley Road, West Clandon. The present position of the Poor House no longer exists, as the arable field has surrendered about an acre to form the access road from the West Clandon Road to the Ripley By-Pass, and thus the site of the Poor House must remain in the imagination, suspended in mid air somewhere over the access road. The house is also shown on the Ordnance Survey (Old Series) 1811, on the Enclosure Map of 1804, as an abutment, but not on Lindley and Crosley's or Rocque's maps of the County of 1793 and 1768 respectively. This is inconclusive proof that the Poor House was elsewhere prior to 1800 as the maps before 1800 tend to be inconsistent.

Some remarks about the Poor Laws of England may help generate interest in this subject within the Society. The Poor have always been with us, as Mr Punch observed a long time ago, but in the Middle Ages the matter was cared for by the Monasteries, and little provision made by the Realm. With the Dissolution by Henry VIII in 1536, the Monastic houses were no longer there to cope with the homeless, the helpless and the workless. A further factor contributing to distress was the early Tudor Enclosures whereby Lords of the Manor dispossessed their tenants, destroyed the three-field strip system of agriculture, and and rased the villages before turning the villagers adrift to fend for themselves, before adopting the more lucrative system of sheep ranching for wool. Henry, anticipating these conditions, had passed a modest Poor Law Act in 1536 in which he ordered each parish to set up Overseers, mostly farmers and respectable tradesmen, under the supervision of the Parish Church Vestry, to seek out and remedy distress and unemployment, the cost of this to be borne by the Church Rate, a subject of much disagreement and bickering for the next 350 years. Further Acts in the Tudor and Elizabethan periods clarified the duties of the Overseers, but it was not until the great Elizabethan Poor Law par excellence of 1601 that a further step forward was taken, whereby the Justices of Assize were empowered to appoint Overseers, including Charchwardens, annually, and to make sure each parish had a good supply of wool, hemp and other things to create work.

This was good as far as it went. One of the abuses was to drive your own paupers out of your parish and to try to get them settled in another. The Act of 1662 laid down that all persons travelling out of their own parish must carry with them a "certificate of settlement" stating that the parish of their birth or former employment would accept them back if they became a charge as a pauper. The manifold accounts of the journeys back to their original parish are pitiful and heartbreaking in the details of cruelty with the many ruses adopted by the Overseers of the parish of origin not to acknowledge their own paupers.

A succession of wars and rising prices in the 18th century did nothing to

alleviate the growing distress in spite of various other Acts and experiments. Gilbert's Act of 1782 attempted to bind together parishes voluntarily to achieve more efficiency, and the Speenhamland (near Newbury, Berks) experiment spread rapidly and attempted to relate the amount of relief to the prevailing price of a loaf and the number of children in the family. The efforts generally misfired.

The disastrous conditions existing in the English countryside after the Napoleonic Wars, culminating in Waterloo in 1815, brought matters to a head. Riots and violence occurred over the countryside and in the towns, with the Corn Laws and the lack of true representation of the masses before the Reform Act of 1832 inflaming the issue. In 1833 a Royal Commission appointed by Lord Grey's Government examined the problem of Poor Relief. This Commission of T. Frankland Lewis, a Minister under Canning, J. G. Shaw-Lefevre, an Under Secretary at the Colonial Office, and George Nicolls, a retired sea captain and banker, had as Secretary Edwin Chadwick, whose name occurs repeatedly in the later history of the Poor Law. From 1834 parishes were compelled to band together in Unions, as many as 12 or 15 in one Union, and large buildings were erected at the most convenient place, usually in a town, and here the paupers were housed.

The Guildford Union Workhouse, of which Send & Ripley was a member, still exists within the old hospital buildings of St Luke's Hospital. The writer has composed these notes in haste on the discovery of the Send & Ripley Poor House without much reference to sources. The subject is vast, and the Overseers' Minutes and Accounts will be in existence in the Archives. These documents will provide the story after 1834 in great detail, a window on the life of the ordinary people in Send & Ripley, together with the inhumanities which the Overseers and Guardians and their officers perpetrated on other human beings with such cruelty.

J. Oliver

As more information on the Poor House emerges, it is hoped to record material in detail. Meanwhile further reading is provided by -

The Parish Chest	W. E. Tate, MA, FSA
The Bleak Age	J. L. & Barbara Hammond
English Social History	G. M. Trevelyan, OM
History of England	G. M. Trevelyan, OM
Groundwork of British History	Warner and Marten
Meonstoke - Some Chapters of its History	F. B. Collins, MA & J. G. Hurst, MA
Westmeon - Some Chapters of its History	F. B. Collins, MA
Short Guide to Records - Guardian Minute Books	ed. L. M. Munby
Two Hundred and Fifty Years of Map Making in the County of Surrey	Harry Margary
The Scandal of the Andover Workhouse	Ian Anstruther
The Dictionary of National Biography	O.U.P.

ORNITHOLOGICAL REPORT

by guest writer Mr D. Nurney

December was a month when the winter visitors were well represented, winds tended to be northerly and there was a marked passage of fieldfares. The cold spell also caused large flocks of larks to congregate in several places.

Send having large areas of open water, attracts varieties of wildfowl; if not in any great numbers there is usually a good selection of species. Cormorants figure permanently in this period with up to nine at Papercourt Gravel Pits and the observant watcher ould have found goosander, up to 21 shoveler and a flock of 80 Canada geese.

A great grey shrike took up its winter territory along the River Wey between Old Woking and Wisley; it arrived in November and was seen again on 16th December. Along the same stretch of river a green sandpiper was wintering; this is normally a passage migrant although at least one bird of this species has overwintered in the Ripley area since 1975.

January started promisingly with three female and seven male goosander at Papercourt Gravel Pits on the 6th. The Canada geese built up to a flock of 117 and a cold spell brought in 141 lapwing. On the 13th four water pipits were present at Ripley Sewage Farm; they are a winter visitor to Britain and are sub-specific with the resident rock pipit. Finch numbers rose in mid January with up to 85 brambling, 40 tree sparrow, ten redpoll 200 chaffinch and huge flocks of linnet and goldfinch.

On the 19th an over-wintering chiffchaff was found; individuals of this normally migratory warbler winter with some regularity in Southern England. The great grey shrike appeared again, first on the 13th and then on the 27th. However, the bird of the month was a red-breasted merganser which was seen at Papercourt between the 20th and the 27th. This bird is normally a coastal species, but the occasional wanderer finds its way inland to the larger waters, often arriving, as this one did, with a party of goosander.

February was generally stagnant, both in weather and birds at Papercourt. There were few extremes in temperature to disturb the residents. On the 1st there was no sign of the visiting red-breasted merganser though other duck numbers were rising; pochard were up to 50, shoveler to seven and there were two male and five female goosander. Numbers of the latter fell away and the last one (a female) was seen on the 17th. Cormorants increased to 19 on the 9th and to 22 on the 17th. Numbers for the rest of the month were fairly constant at around 15.

On the 16th two Bewick's swans paid a quick visit, 80 pochard were present that morning, as was a green sandpiper at Ripley Sewage Farm. by this time shoveler were down to two pairs. The great grey shrike proved elusive for most of the month, but on the 10th was found at its "larder" with prey items including wren and long tailed tit. On the 23rd a merlin was seen on Send Water Meadows, thus rounding off the month nicely.

JUBILEE - MEANING OF

In the index accompanying this edition of the Newsletter there are references to Queen Victoria's "Diamond Jubilee" and the recent "Silver Jubilee". Members who are unaware of the history of the word may find the following notes of interest.

"Jubilee" came into the language in the Middle English period (1150-1350) via Old French, Christian Latin, Christian Greek, and ultimately from Hebrew. In Hebrew jubilee is "yobel", which originally meant a ram, hence ram's horn, with which the jubilee year was proclaimed.

The Jewish laws relating to the year of jubilee appear in Leviticus, Chapter XXV. Every seventh day is, of course, a Sabbath. It is then provided that every seventh year is to be a Sabbath in which the land is not to be cultivated. Seven Sabbath years are to be numbered, making 49 years. "Then shalt thou cause the trumpet of the jubilee to sound, on the tenth day of the seventh month; in the day of atonement shall ye make the trumpet sound throughout all your land. And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year, and problaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof: it shall be a jubilee unto you." During the year of jubilee the fields were to be left untilled, Hebrew slaves were to be set free, and lands and houses in the open country or unwalled towns that had been sold were to revert to their former owners or their heirs.

That was the original meaning based on the mystical figure seven. In English jubilee has been used to signify variously a time of restitution, remission, or release (1584); in the Roman Catholic Church in the Middle English period it meant a year of remission during which indulgence could be obtained by a pilgrimage to Rome and the commission of pious works; in the same period it was also used for the 50th anniversary of an event; in 1726 it was used to mean a period of 50 years; it could mean in 1592 a season or occasion of general rejoicing; in 1526 simply exultant joy or jubilation and even just shouting. In the R.C. Church a jubilarian was a priest, monk or nun who had been such for 50 years.

The 50th year of Queen Victoria's reign was celebrated as the Golden Jubilee (N/L 2/10). Ten years later the true meaning was lost when the Diamond Jubilee took place. Since then the word has continued to be debased so that the meaning is popularly thought to be now little more than a national celebration of a particular anniversary of a monarch's reign (e.g. the Silver Jubilee of King George V and of Queen Elizabeth II).

It may be of further interest to record that a ram's horn trumpet (called a shofar) is still kept in synagogues and used therein to signal the beginning of the Jewish New Year and the end of the fast on the Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur), which begins at sunset on the ninth of the Jewish month of Tishri and ends at sunset on the tenth. This year it will be on the 19th/20th September.

I am grateful to Jim Oliver for raising my interest in the word and for providing the Bible reference, and acknowledge the Shorter Oxford English Dictionary as the source of the etymological details.

Les Bowerman

OPEN MEETING ON JANUARY 17th

Over 40 members braved the weather to hear a very interesting talk by Bob Claydon on the Heavy Horse as we know it today, and the changes that have taken place as demands for its uses have changed.

In the Middle Ages the horse was used mainly for military purposes, to carry knights in armour, and it was a slow moving animal. Oxen were used on the land. Then when explosives came into military use there was a change in the breeding to a cavalry type horse.

At the end of the 18th century there was a change back to the heavy horse for transport on the now improved roads, and it took another hundred years to get the three main breeds as we know them today, the Suffolk in East Anglia, the Clydesdale in Scotland, and the Gnglish Shire Horse in Midland and Southern England. Percherons were imported from the Continent after British soldiers saw them in use in the 1914-18 War.

With the help of Bob's own slides we then had a detailed and interesting insight into the various breeds and the type of work they did, and the wide range of harness and implements they worked with.

Today with the high cost of labour the horse has almost disappeared from the farm, the remaining ones being kept for show work. The one place where the heavy horse still holds its own for short haulage work for the breweries, where they can still compete with the lorry on cost.

Rita & Ted Goldup

SECRETARY'S REPORT

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

Mrs E. Adams, Crofters, Newark Lane, Ripley.
Mr & Mrs K. Harris, 81 Linden Way, Send Marsh.
Mr & Mrs F. Sunderland, 13 Hawthorn Road, Send Marsh.
Mrs V. Vahey, 30 Send Close, Send.
Mr & Mrs H. Timmings, Red Tiles, Tannery Lane, Send.
Mr & Mrs P. Blake, 4 Birch Close, Send.
Mrs E. Nunn, Dilkhush, Send Marsh Road, Send Marsh.

Paid up membership stands at 25 double subscriptions and 15 single. These figures, it will be observed, are considerably lower than the 105 and 53 given in the last edition, and the difference is of course accounted for principally because subscriptions are now due. It will be appreciated if members will pay as soon as possible to the Treasurer, Janet Hill, "Asphodel", Milestone Close, Ripley; to me at the Manor House, Send Marsh; or to Newsletter distributors. The rates are £1 for individual members and £1.50 for couples.

The Annual Parish Meeting of Send Parish Council

I have been asked by Jill Spiral, who is Clerk to the Parish Council, to inform members of the Society that the above meeting is due to take place on Friday, 18th April, at 8 p.m, in the upstairs room of the Lancaster Hall. All residents of the Parish are invited to attend. Members may find the meeting of interest not least because details of amounts (but not recipients) awarded under the remaining 17th and 18th century parish charities are announced.

University of Surrey

Members might like to note that the University of Surrey is to hold an open day on the afternoon of Saturday, 17th May. The last Open Day was in 1976. The programme is now being prepared, and as in previous years will contain something to interest and inform all ages and tastes. Full details will be published after Easter. Entry will, of course, be free and no ticket is required.

CLOSING DATE for the receipt of articles for the next edition of the Newsletter will be Monday, 5th May (Bank Holiday).

Mrs Holt

The notice of the death of Mrs Opal Holt, widow of the late Major H. P. Holt of Send Grove, is recorded with sadness. Mrs Holt was always willing for the History Society to visit Send Grove, where the opportunity was provided for many members to examine ancient timber buildings in detail for the first time.

The Annual General Meeting - 21/2/80

The A.G.M., held in the Church Room on 21st February, was attended by 47 members and chaired by Ken Bourne. In his report as Chairman, Ken stated that after a great deal of research, drafting and redrafting, the Church Guide had at last been handed to the printers. The Photographic Group, with which he has been concerned, had been active during the year, recording buildings up to the 19th century and some interesting later ones. Fellow officials, Committee members and those concerned with providing refreshments and meetings were all thanked.

Ken also presented the accounts on behalf of the Treasurer, Janet Hill. A copy of the accounts should be enclosed with this edition of the Newsletter. In addition to the amounts shown in the accounts, a reserve of £270 was debited from the accounts a year ago and is held on deposit as a reserve towards the cost of printing the Church Guide. The cost of that is likely to be in excess of £600 for 1,000 copies, but an application has been made for a grant towards payment of this sum.

The Secretary reported that membership increased during the year by about 9% to 268. The pattern of meetings, visits and Newsletters established in the preceding four years had been followed. The Buildings Group had been particularly active, holding six Group outings, a number of indoor meetings and visiting and recording six local historic buildings.

During the summer the Natural History Group carried out a wild flower survey behind the water-filled sand pit leased by the Papercourt Sailing Club. It should also have been reported, but was inadvertently omitted, that the Industrial Archaeology Group had displayed the Ruston Hornsby Diesel Engine from the RHS Gardens at Wisley at six different shows. The Genealogical Group has been responsible for having the local 1851 and 1861 Census Returns photo-copied for the Society, and for starting to have the early Manorial Court Rolls translated from their original Latin.

The principal officers were re-elected as follows:

President - Jim Oliver
Chairman - Ken Bourne
Treasurer - Janet Hill
Secretary - Les Bowerman.

The following Committee members were elected or re-elected: Bob Claydon, Gloria Henson, Alberta Giles, Ted Goldup, Tony Medlen, Flossie Oliver, Chris & Geoff Parker, Bette & John Slatford and Barbara Tinkler.

In accordance with the Society's constitution, the meeting decided the amount of membership subscriptions for the year. Due to general inflation, the unprecedented increases in the cost of postage, the expense of publishing the Church Guide and of having the Court Rolls translated, the rates have been increased as proposed to £1 for individual members and £1.50 for couples.

After an interval for refreshments, Ken Bourne projected a selection of very expertly photographed colour slides taken by members of the Photographic Group. The slection included most of the listed buildings and clearly emphasised that, for those who are prepared to look, Send is very much more than the "straggling linear village with little pretensions to beauty", which is how a planning inquiry witness described it four years ago, and which is perhaps all that is seen by motorists who use Send Road as an access route to the A3.

Society Property

The proposed inventory of Society property mentioned in N/L 29 was circulated at the AGM and a copy is attached. Derek Bromley has kindly agreed to act as registrar of Society property and he will accordingly keep track of the various items.

The Surrey Local History Symposium on 1st December

Attention has been drawn to the fact that my report under this heading in N/L 30 did not give due credit to the sub-committee which did the work of preparing and setting up the Society's stand at the Symposium. The sub-committee consisted of Ken Bourne, Ted Goldup and Barbara Tinkler.

Forthcoming Events

Sunday, 13th April...Meet at 2.30 p.m. outside the parade of shops in Send Road for a Natural History Walk (Weather permitting).

Thursday, 17th April ... Open meeting at 8 p.m. in the Church Room, when a talk entitled "The Farming Journal of a Quaker Bailiff at Wanborough in 1792" will be given by R. G. Vevers. Mr Vevers is an active farmer at Puttenham. This lecture will also include comments on the identification of ancient field hedges and boundaries, and also hedgerow dating.

Saturday, 19th April ... Morning visit to Farnham by special arrangement to look at the interior of the castle, which is not open to the public, including the Great Kitchen, the Great Hall, the Bishop's Apartments and the chapels. Meet at the Manor House, Send Marsh, at 9.30 a.m., or at the castle at 10.20. For those interested there could be a walk around the town in the afternoon.

Sunday, 18th May ... All day visit to Selborne area, Hampshire, to view the home and haunts of the 18th century naturalist, the Rev Gilbert White, and other places of interest in the area.

Thursday, 19th June ... Open meeting at the Church Room at 8 p.m., when the Viscountess Hanworth, FSA, will speak on Roman Villas in Surrey.

Thursday, 10th July ... Meet at 7.15 p.m. at St Peter's Church, Old Woking, for a historic perambulation.

Thursday, 18th September ... Open meeting at the Church Room, at 8 p.m. Speaker to be arranged later.

Saturday, 27th September ... Surrey Local History Symposium at Dorking on "Sports in Surrey".

Thursday, 6th November ... Open meeting at the Church Room, at 8 p.m., when Dr Robinson, the County Archivist, will speak about the work of the Record Office, drawing as far as possible from records relating to Send and the area around it.

Thursday, 11th December ... Annual social evening at the Church Room.

Send History Society

(Formed January 1975)

INDEX TO NEWSLETTERS 1-30

The accompanying issue marks the start of the sixth year of our existence, and a cumulative index for the first five years is given below. It is intended to be a guide rather than a comprehensive reference to everything that has appeared in Newsletters. 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

Albury, visit to - 22/5

Aldertons - 24/4 28/2 30/6

Army Camp - 9/7 11/2

Athelstan - earliest ref. to Send - 1/8 2/7 3/12 4/4

Atherton's Pit or Pond - 28/6

Baigent, Joseph, deceased - 24/2

Barn at "Willow Pool", Send Marsh - 27/9

Bell Ringing in Send Church - 21/9

Bells, Send Church, Recasting & Augmenting - 9/4

Black Letter - 14/5 15/6

Blacksmithery, Industrial Arch. Survey - 9/2

Boathouse at Worsfold Gates - 12/9 15/12

Boughton Hall Area & the Boughtons - 4/6 5/6 19/3 20/2 23/4 23/5 28/2 30/6

Boundaries, Parish - 21/9 25/1

Bourne, John, biographical sketch - 9/2

Brick Kiln, Thomas Chitty's - 6/6

Brick Making, Industrial Arch. Survey - 9/2 - Dawes Family Tombstones - 12/9

Brickyard, Dawes - 19/3

Broadmead - 2/8 3/10 4/11 5/2 8/14 24/2

Buildings, Timber-Framed - 2/3

Burnt Common - 23/5 28/5 - Lodges at - 19/2

Butchers Pond Farm - see Manor House & Willow Pool

Cartbridge Area - 19/2 19/3 20/9 21/7 23/3 24/4 28/6

Cemetery at Send Hill - 30/9

Census Returns 1851 & 1861 - 28/2

Chronology of Important Local Dates - 15/7 18/13

Church of St Mary the Virgin, Send - 3/2 3/5 4/2 5/10 9/8 24/6 25/3 26/5 28/4
- Refs. in GLC Record Office - 9/4 - Churchyard - 30/9

Church of St. Mary, Ripley - 29/6

"Churche Goodes" of Send 1552 - 6/2
Church Room - building of - 27/2 - house martins at - 13/2
Church, Terrier 1616 - 9/4
Church, window 1915 - 9/4
Churchyard, additions and consecration in Send - 9/4
Churches, Pyrford & Wisley - 8/5
Clay Pipes - 9/7 12/9
Coats of Arms in Churches - 4/2
Compton Church - 19/5 21/3
Cooks Green - 23/5
Cordial Elixir, Dr Stoughton's - 12/9
Corner Cottage, Send Marsh - 30/5
Cottage, the, Sendmarsh Lane - 30/4
Cosford Mill, visit to - 17/5
Court Rolls of Manor of Send & Ripley - 27/4
Cricket at Sendholme - 16/3 16/6 - Pavilion - 16/6
Crickets Hill Farm - 13/3 13/6
Dawes Family & Brick Makers - 12/9 19/3 28/5
Dedswell Manor Farm - 9/9 19/9 29/11
Diesel Engine - 22/9
Domesday, Send - 3/2
Dungyards in Send - 26/5
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 21/12
Enclosure - see Inclosure
Farmers, Local in 1880-1890 - 20/2
Farriery, etc. - 5/9
Fell Hill, Lady Wharncliffe's House - 13/4 - Dungyard - 26/5 - Farm - 27/10 27/11
Fisheries, Domesday in Send - 3/2
Fishers Garage - 23/5
Flints, Struck, found at Tannery Site - 9/9 14/6 26/10
French, K. J., deceased - 25/2
Garlicks Arch Copse - natural history - 12/6
Genealogy - 2/2 5/11 8/8
Giles in Court Roll of 1533 - 27/5
"Goodgrove", Send Marsh Road - 6/9 19/3 23/5 25/2 26/12 27/13 28/2 29/11 30/6
- flooded in 1900 & 1969 - 20/2

GLC Record Office - references to Send - 9/3

Great War 1914-18 - 13/7 28/4

Grove, W. Ewart, deceased - 21/8

Guildford - First Moving Pictures at - 21/13 - Dentistry at - 21/13 - Guildhall, visit - 7/10

Gypsy Children - 13/3

Hall House in Send - 3/6 5/10 27/10 30/4

Hargreaves Family at Sendholme - 12/9

Harm(e)s Family in Send, etc. - 30/9

Heath Barns - 23/5 29/5 - Archaeological Field Walk - 26/9 - Burning of Barn - 15/6

Heath Cottage, Carlbridge - 20/9 21/7 24/4 28/7

Heath Farm - 9/2 9/9 21/12 23/4 - Irrigation Scheme - 12/5

Highlands (Hyde Lands) Farm - 13/3 23/5

Hillside (Stephens) Farm - 13/3 23/6 24/2 29/11

Historic Information - Local Sources - 6/7 1/7

History of Send, Early - 3/2

Homewood Farmhouse, Newark Lane - 29/11

Horse Buses - 13/3

Inclosure Act & Award - 21/9 23/3 24/4 28/5

Industrial Archaeology Survey - 9/2

Irrigation System, Heath Farm - 12/5

"Jovial Sailor", Portsmouth Road - 20/9

Kiln Lane - 28/5

Kimberley Cottages - 23/4

Lancaster Family - 16/2 16/6 19/3

Lancaster Hall (Drill Hall) - 16/3 23/4 24/5

Lancaster, Miss E., Death at Age 100 - 10/10

Laundries in Send - 9/2 13/3 19/2 23/4 24/2

Lodge, the, at Send Grove - 27/10

London Road - 15/12 16/5 17/8 18/3 19/3 25/2

Lovelace Family & Ockham Park - 17/4 18/12

Low Side Windows - 3/8

Manor House - 15/4 23/4 23/5 23/11 28/7 29/10

Market Gardening - Industrial Arch. Survey - 9/2

Mays Corner, Mays Shop - 13/3 13/4 19/2 23/6 - Box & Holly Cottages - 20/8

Mill, Newark, Industrial Arch. Survey - 9/2

Mineral Extraction - 28/4

Minet Library Catalogues - 5/11

Moated Sites Generally - 4/6

Monasticism, notes on - 15/9

Motor Vehicles, Early in Send - 16/5 19/2

Natural History Reports - see relevant pages in most issues

Natural History Group - Formation - 6/6 - Resume of Position - 26/6

Newark, Eel Trap - 12/2

Newark Priory - 11/9 29/7 - Seal on Deed - 15/7 - Window at Ockham Church - 25/5

New Cut, Drainage Canal - 23/5

New Inn - 24/5

Ockham, Origin of Name - 12/4 - Visit to Church - 25/5

Ockham Park & the Lovelaces - 17/4 18/12 26/2 29/2

Old Woking in the 19th Century - 22/2

Open Meeting - Society's First - 2/1

Pains Hill - Pleasure Grounds & Water Wheel - 12/7 - Vineyard - 18/8

Papercourt - Farm - 22/6 - Find of Flint & Other Implements - 26/6
Sailing Club Lake - 28/6

Parish Boundaries - 21/9

Parish Magazines - 12/14

Parish Registers - 2/3 5/11 9/7

Paulton Family & Boughton Hall - 4/9 5/6 19/3

Peper Harow - 21/4

Phonograph, Edison Bell- 7/11 13/4 29/3

Place Names, Send as Prefix to Local - 23/3

Place Names - Introduction to - 12/2

Polesden Lane - 23/4 28/6

Ponds at Send Marsh - 20/3

Postman, Tommy Cox - 20/2 - Mr Dance - 7/11 13/4

Post Offices - 13/4 20/2

Potters Lane - 27/10 28/5

Pound, Village - 1/8 2/8 3/10 23/3

Prews Farm - 23/4 28/5 - Archaeological Field Walk - 26/9

Pyrford Church - 8/5

Recreation Ground - 13/7

Registers, Parish - 2/3 5/11 9/7

Ripley, Bypass opened 1976 - 15/8 - Origin of Name - 12/4 - Church of St Mary - 29/6
- Old School - 29/7

Roman Send - 3/2

Royal Arms in Send Church - 4/2 20/5 21/2 22/6

Ruston Hornsby Diesel Engine and pump - 22/9

St Bede's School - 13/8

Sand & Gravel Extraction - 9/2 18/3 19/3

Sandmore - 23/4

School - Send Primary - 2/1 4/6 10/8 11/7 12/10 13/5 19/2 23/3 25/2
Nostalgic Recollections by M. Sex - 8/10 - Send & Ripley, Architect - 15/7

Scout Movement, Send - 14/9 15/3 16/10 18/2

Sedgeleys Cottages - 23/4

Send Barns Farm - 21/12 23/5
Barns Lane - 15/12
Corner - 23/4
Court - 3/7 5/10 9/8 23/3 26/5 27/10
Dip - 23/4
Earliest Reference to - 1/8 23/3
Grove - 3/7 9/8 12/9 23/3 27/10 30/4
Grove Lodge - 27/10
Fields - 23/5
Hatch - 23/3
Heath - 23/3 24/5 28/5
Hill - 13/2 19/2 23/3 24/4 28/5
History Society Birth - 1/1 et seq.
Lane - 23/4
Manor & Manor Road - See Manor House
Marsh - 23/3 - Barn at - 27/9
Lodge - 23/3 24/5
Mead - 3/10 16/3 23/3
Pond - 23/3
Prefix to Local Place Names - 23/3
Road - 23/5
Variants in Spelling - 6/10

Sendholme - 12/9 16/2 16/6 19/3 23/3

Send Hurst Farm - Dungyard - 26/5

Sex, C. H. & Sons, Smiths - 9/2 15/12 23/5 28/4

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 Museum & Church - 15/2

Slank - Fact or Fiction? - 7/12 8/5

Smallpox Inoculation in 1777 - 24/6 26/2

Smithy - 13/4

Soup Kitchen - 13/3 16/2

Spooner, Stephen - Pond/Pit/Field - 28/6

Stephens Farm - See Hillside Farm

Stone Age Send - 3/1 15/7 26/6

Strachey Family - Tombstones & Houses at Newlands Corner - 12/9

Stringhams Copse - 23/5
Surnames - 7/3
Surrey Gravel Beds - 9/9
Surrey, Parish Churches of - 7/9
Tannery - 9/2 23/4 26/10 - Date on House at - 21/12 - Struck Flints Found - 9/9 26/10
Tannery Lane - 26/10 29/5
Tice, C., Builder - 13/4 23/4 23/5
Tice in Court Roll of 1533 - 27/5
Tilford Agricultural Museum, Visit to - 11/11
Tithe Apportionments - 28/5
Tollgate - 17/8 19/3
Tombstones, Recording Inscriptions - 12/8
Triggs Lock - 16/4
Tuckey Grove - 23/5
Turnpike - 17/8
"Uncle Tom's Cabin" Public House - 24/5
Vicarage - Send, Documents - 9/4 - The Old, Church Lane - 27/10
Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in Send - 16/5 19/3
Vision Engineering Ltd - 23/6 24/2
Wanborough Barn - 19/3 21/4
Water Mills - 5/5 - Cosford - 17/5
Waverley Abbey - 19/3
Weather, Drought of 1976 - 10/10
West Dean Church, Visit to - 15/3
Wey Navigation - 7/7 9/2 10/2 16/3 19/2 29/6 - Orig. Course in Send Mead - 5/5 16/4
Wharf Fields - 19/3 23/4
Wharncliffe, Countess of, at Woodhill - 25/8 26/2 29/10
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
Wood Family at Woodhill - 28/3
Woking Palace & Romano-British Site - 3/3 13/11
World War II - 13/8
Wisley - Ruston Hornsby Engine from - 22/9 - Church - 8/5 - Origin of Name - 12/4
Woodhill - 25/2 25/8 26/2 28/3
Worsfold Gates - 10/2 16/3 29/6 30/2

Send History Society

(Formed January 1975)

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST JANUARY 1980

RECEIPTS

	£	£
OPERATING INCOME		
Members Subscriptions	141.25	
Sale of Refreshments	9.21	
Social Evening	59.49	
		209.95
DONATIONS		8.00
INTEREST		
Trustee Savings Bank		24.23
		242.18
BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		
Cash at Bank		58.11
Cash in Hand		2.15
		302.44

PAYMENTS

	£	£
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Printing, Newsletters etc.		27.37
Stationery, Receipt Book		.60
Hire of Hall		18.00
Subscription to Surrey Voluntary Service Council		2.00
Insurance		20.00
CENSUS COPIES		51.90
TRANSLATING COURT ROLLS		65.00
PLAQUES FOR COAT OF ARMS AND PUMP		21.18
Films and Tape		10.09
Complementary Tickets for Surrey Local History Symposium		1.50
		217.64
BALANCE AT END OF YEAR		
Cash at Bank - Current Account		70.84
- Deposit Account		12.34
Cash in Hand		1.62
		302.44

Janet F. Hill ..... Treasurer

I have prepared the above Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended 31st January 1980 from the books, bank statements and vouchers made available to me, and report that it is in accordance therewith.

19th February 1980

LANGTON PRIORY,
PORTSMOUTH ROAD,
GUILDFORD, SURREY.

R.A. BLIGH, F.C.A.
HON. AUDITOR

Send History Society

(Formed January 1975)

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY AS AT 31/1/80

	Date Acquired	Donor or Source	Present Custodian
3 Notice Boards with 4 legs	1975	Materials bought from funds	L. Bowerman
Society Name Board	1977	J. Oliver	J. Oliver
Send & Ripley Census Returns 1851 & 1861 (Ph/copies)	June 1979	Bought from funds	L. Bowerman
Society Headed Notepaper (approx. 200 quarto sheets in stock)	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	1978	J. Baigent	L. Bowerman
A. H. Lancaster 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	Sept 1979	R. & M. Sex	E. Goldup
Natural History Hide	Apr 1976	bt. ½ from funds & ½ by Nat. Hist. Gp. Mem.	D. Croucher
Picture of Lancasters	July 1977	by L. & A. Bowerman at Sendholme Auction	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. 1979	Mrs P. Clack	L. Bowerman