

Mrs S. Brown

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

Newsletter No. 13

February/March, 1977

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THE CHURCH ROOM HOUSE MARTINS - 1976

As a complete novice who has become interested in birds through the natural history group's walks, I was not quite sure what I was taking on when I agreed to undertake regular observation of the house martins who have nested for many years under the eaves of the Church Room in Send Road. It was then early March and I began to make regular visits lasting up to half an hour about twice a week. I saw one house martin walking around on the tiles on March 20th, and another (or the same one) on March 26th, but this was very early and my next sighting was not until April 21st. However, during the next four weeks I found myself enjoying starlings nest building in the bell-tower, and two thrush families in trees beside the car park. I was also able to study (through binoculars) the water birds on the pond behind the Church Room. I saw a grebe for the first time as well as moorhens, mallards, etc., with their nests and young.

On May 5th I saw three house martins on the roof and noticed that fresh mud had been applied to some of the sixteen nests left from previous years. The starlings, thrushes and, later on, sparrows (in a nest under a loose tile) were feeding noisy young. All through May more house martins arrived, and by 25th nine pairs were incubating eggs and peeping out at me from the small round entrances to their amazingly well-constructed nests. In early June a few birds were still building, until on June 24th there were ten inhabited nests on the north wall, four on the west wall and one on the south. I had heard that birds never nested on south walls as the midsummer heat was too much for the young, but one (and possibly two) healthy families grew up in this nest in spite of the heat wave. Gradually the eggs hatched and parent birds began the non-stop job of feeding the young, swooping down to the nest, but swooping away again with the food still in their beaks if they caught sight of me. By the 10th July the fledglings (dark grey below and light grey on their back) were venturing out of their nests and it was most amusing to see them topple accidentally off the edge and have to attempt a few seconds of confused flapping to regain the safety of their home. During the next month they made gradual progress towards the beautiful soaring flight of the adult birds and also began to assume the distinctive black and white coloration.

Unfortunately my observations had to become less regular after mid August, but I feel this small project has increased my powers of observation. Bird watching is an occupation which inculcates a great feeling of peace at the same time as being full of interest and surprises - a remarkably satisfying hobby.

Julia Jones

OPEN MEETING - 13th JANUARY, 1977
65 Years in Send - a Talk by Marjorie Sex

A member of the Strudwick family, which has been in Send for many generations, Marjorie has lived practically all of her 73 years in the village, but her most vivid memories go back 65 years. Although the village covered the same area then, there were nowhere near as many houses. There were no Council houses, whereas now there are some 100 in Sandfields, 20 in Mays Corner, plus others in Wharf Lane and at Burnt Common. All the land where they were built used to be farming land. There were hardly any sand pits; in their place were farms and fruit farms. There were no made-up roads - the roads were either gravelled or simply not made up. On Send Hill you would stick in the mud ruts. Wild flowers grew between the ruts. There was no electricity, no gas, no street lighting. The first cars were just

appearing. There was no main drainage - buckets were in use at the school. Some toilets had^a chain to pull, but you had to pump water up to refill the cistern. There were no fridges, freezers, electric cookers, electric light or wireless. Solid fuel was used for all cooking. Lighting indoors was by paraffin lamps or candles. There were no electric torches - lanterns with candles were still in use. Instead of cars, horses, bicycles or feet were used. Ironing was done by flat iron heated on top of the kitchener.

There were three laundries in the village. They had round stoves with railings. The irons were propped round the stoves ready to use. Most of the houses were cottages belonging to the farms. Boormans fruit farm (Heath Farm) was to a young girl the most interesting. Most of their fields were strawberry fields employing casual labour, including gypsies, to pick the strawberries and raspberries. Every night in the season enormous horse-drawn waggons were loaded and driven through the night to market (Covent Garden). In the fruit fields was a large advertisement for Grosse & Blackwells - their factory girls would come for the fruit picking. The casual labour was paid daily with tokens. (The Secretary has some of these, kindly given by Mr Edward Partridge of Ockham, son-in-law of the late Mr S. S. Boorman.) At the end of the week the tokens could be exchanged for cash.

Other farms were Send Court Farm and Cricket Hill Farm, the latter of which was the home farm for Sendholme. Village children were sent up to Cricket Hill to buy skimmed milk for about one old penny a pint. Mr Langridge was in charge of the farm - he would come walking up with two buckets of milk suspended from a yoke across his shoulders. That was also done at Hoskings Farm, now the Portland Stud. Mr Baigent's Hillside Farm had a field where the recreation ground now is. The village soup kitchen was at that time at Hillside Farm. Mr Lancaster of Sendholme, domineering but kind, supported the kitchen. Mr Baigent's mother cooked the soup. (There is much detail about the finances of the soup kitchen in the Parish magazines of about the turn of the century - Editor.) Sendhurst Grange was a very large house supported by its own farm on the London Road. Tithebarns Farm was a home farm. At Highlands Farm in Send Marsh Mr Boorman arranged for services on Sunday nights for the gypsy children in the large barn which stood until recently at the side of Send Marsh Road, opposite where Birnam Close now is approximately. Some of them went to the village school - they were very uneducated. There used to be desks for them in the playground. At Mr Shirer's Heath House Farm they kept a few cows and had a bit of land on the Broadmead for their own support. Milk was sent round the village for sale from Hillside Farm. Joe Baigent's sister came round in a float with a churn and a dipper - it was never covered, but never seemed to do anyone any harm. Sandy Lane used to be inches deep in mud.

Mrs May's shop at Mays Corner (now Tylers) also sold milk - they had cows in the field at the back where football was played on Saturdays.

For transport there was first Mr Cox's horse bus. The second of Valentine Cottages in Tannery Lane has a bigger piece of ground - that was where the bus was kept. Then there was Mr Syd Brown's horse bus - that was kept just to the side of the Co-op. The horse bus was more like a hearse. Mr Brown or Mr Parsons sat behind the horse, and up behind them was another row of seats for three people. There was no lighting inside the bus. The bus did not run very regularly as the poor horse had to rest. That gave Mr Brown time to shop for people in Woking. There was a regular stop at Mays Corner. He did not run on Sundays. Mrs Challen's mother, Mrs Sale, had a Shetland pony and trap. She would take you on a Sunday. If the cricket team wanted to go somewhere, or if you wanted to go on a picnic, you

would hire Brown's waggontte. He also had a hearse. The horses were "Rowdy" ("that ginger 'oss") and "Queenie". The fare was three old pence for the return service. It went about three times a day. Another Mr Cox was carrier between Ripley and Woking - he was known as "Shanger". There were also of course barges on the Wey Navigation.

The Post Office was then where it is now. We had a scarlet-painted box cart, horse drawn. It would speed through the village with the letters. If there was a letter for you, the postman would stop at your gate where he would blow a blast on the long copper post horn and you would come out for your letter. That was along the main road. Mr Dance (whose phonograph was played at one of our meetings a year ago) walked twice every day round the lanes. His daughter is Mrs Church who still lives in Send. There was a son named Morris Dance. There was another Post Office at Percy Villas in Potters Lane. Originally, the Post Office had been near the Old Keep House. It had been run by the Tices' great-uncle Charlie. The Victorian pillar box still stands at Mays Corner.

A little Italian came with a gaily-painted cart from Woking and sold ice cream - only on Sundays I believe. There was nothing packaged in the shops - not even biscuits. They weighed up everything, and put it in dark blue thick paper, which they twisted at the bottom and pinched in at the top. Mr Harker would come round with a horse-drawn vehicle to sell paraffin from a barrel on the back; he also sold candles and soap. Most of us kept chickens, and Glosters sent out corn for them. A muffin man also came round. Mr Webb's (now Gladdings Stores) was the baker's shop where bread was baked on the premises. It was also a grocer's.

The main A3 was known as the turnpike. Boughton Hall Avenue was not there - only Boughton Hall Park. Where the "Happy Eater" now is was a corrugated iron social hall. Mr Lancaster had given what is now the Lancaster Hall - Mr Grant of Sendhurst Grange had the social hall put up.

Miss Collins had the thatched shop at Send Marsh. She was very old-fashioned, even for then. She was so kind to the gypsies that she would accept tokens in lieu of cash. Miss May's was a grocer's as well as a dairy, she would let children spend a farthing there. You could always knock up Miss May, even when she was closed. The smithy was there where the Walnut Tree Garage used car plot now is. It had a stable door. Gardner's Paper Shop was just a house. As well as being postmaster at Keep House, Great Uncle Charlie Tice was also a builder (now Messrs Fred'k Tice & Sons), undertaker, coffin maker and coal seller.

Lady Wharncliffe's house is the one where the derelict lodge is in Fell Hill. There is no trace of the house now, although the overgrown garden is still there. Lord Wharncliffe was the first person to bring Pekinese dogs into this country. The house was pulled down in my time.

You went "up" to Woking, "down" to Old Woking, "into" Guildford, and "over" to Ripley. To go to Guildford, you had to walk or cycle. I used to cycle to Guildford County School for Girls. I had an oil cycle lamp, and sometimes had to stop five times on the way home to relight it. Mrs Sanger's house, Willingham Cottage, was four cottages. Children played cricket, hoops, tops and marbles in the main street.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st JANUARY, 1977

<u>RECEIPTS</u>	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>	<u>PAYMENTS</u>	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>
<u>OPERATING INCOME</u>			<u>OPERATING EXPENSES</u>		
Members' Subs...	66.00		<u>Printing</u>		
Sale of Refreshments	6.25		Newsletters	23.70	
Sale of Books	<u>6.60</u>	72.85	Circulars	2.30	
			Postage	<u>3.16</u>	29.16
			<u>Stationery</u>		
			Receipt Book	.37	
			Rubber Stamp and Stamp Pad	3.53	
			Files	<u>2.72</u>	6.62
			<u>Meetings</u>		
			Hire of Hall		14.00
			<u>Subscription</u>		
			Surrey Local History Council		2.00
		<u>72.85</u>			<u>51.78</u>
<u>DONATIONS</u> from Non-Members	1.75		<u>CAPITAL PURCHASE</u>		
<u>INTEREST</u>			"Hide" for Natural History Section	14.50	
Trustee Savings Bank	1.23		Less: Donation from Nat. Hist. Section	<u>5.00</u>	9.50
		<u>75.83</u>			<u>61.28</u>
<u>BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR</u>			<u>BALANCES AT END OF YEAR</u>		
Cash in Hand	29.19		Cash at Bank	33.67	
			Cash in Hand	<u>10.07</u>	43.74
		<u>105.02</u>			<u>105.02</u>

Sheila A. J. Brown Hon. Treasurer

I have prepared the above Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended 31st January, 1977 from the books, bank statements and vouchers made available to me, and report that it is in accordance herewith.

7th February, 1977

R. A. BLIGH, A.C.A.
Hon. Auditor

BATEMAN HOUSE,
232 HIGH STREET,
GUILDFORD, SURREY.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN THE PARISH OF SEND & RIPLEY PART 4

During the first fifty years existence of the school in Send and Ripley, England knew a time of comparative peace, but during the next fifty years England became involved in two World Wars. How the schools were affected during wartime is the subject of this last chapter.

In the spring of 1914 England was mobilising her forces in preparation for war. Many schools were requisitioned as billets for the new armies and Ripley School was one of them. It is interesting to note that on May 3rd, 1914, one month before the incident at Sarajevo which triggered off the Great War, the headmaster wrote in the school log book "The Military hurriedly claimed this school this afternoon for billeting soldiers."

The school children of the parish helped in the war effort by giving concerts to raise funds, collecting for the Red Cross and knitting comforts for the men at the front. Each Christmas during the war the parish sent parcels to serving Send men and the parcels would contain food, smokes and socks, helmets or mitts made by the school children, boys as well as girls.

Many men left the village to enlist, and because Kitchener's armies were all volunteers, considerable subtle pressure was put on to those who didn't come forward to offer their services for their country. The Parish Magazines at the time were full of comments about the duty of young men, and full lists of those who did volunteer were published monthly so that those who stayed at home were conspicuous by their absence from the Roll of Honour.

Lists of casualties soon followed and one of the first casualties of the war was Major Hughes Onslow, a cousin of the Misses Onslow and whose grandfather had lived at Sendhurst Grange.

In the 1914-18 war a Ministry of Munitions was set up as a department to deal with everything to do with the war i.e. food, transport, clothing, etc. A note in the Ripley National School log book reports that the children had collected two tons of horse-chestnuts for the Ministry of Munitions (which surprising fact might lead one to suppose that they were desperately short of ammunition), but this was presumably for animal food, for Send children collected acorns in the same period as pig food for the local farmers.

The village gave shelter and hospitality to several Belgian families at the beginning of the war, as did many British families, supporting them financially and giving them time to recover from the holocaust of war that had devastated their homes and their lives. One family, the Servaes, stayed throughout the war and their gratitude to the people of Send was recorded in the Parish Magazine.

Air raids were not recorded during the First World War, but the advice to the school in the event of air raids was to send the children home as soon as possible.

Food shortages became acute as each side blockaded the other's shipping, and in September, 1917 the headmaster of Ripley wrote that "at the request of the Ministry groups of children are being sent to gather blackberries". He recorded that in six days the children collected over 100 lbs. Food rationing was being introduced on a voluntary basis and advisers were giving lectures on the best way to prepare food and what vegetables to grow to advantage. The age of death of people buried in the village became younger during the war period. (Could this have been due to poor nutrition, grief and the stress of war?)

The war dragged to a close at the end of 1918. Hostilities ceased but peace was not officially declared until the Treaty of Versailles was signed on 28th June, 1919. The demobilised men were given a tremendous village welcome home and a sumptuous celebration meal, followed by a concert, was given to all the returning heroes.

The heroes who did not return were given their place of honour on the war memorial some years later. In 1919, the vicar, the Rev. Morgan Jones, declared his intention of making a printed record of the war service of the village in booklet form, and a Roll of Honour was placed in the church.

On August 13th, 1919 Mr. Lancaster unveiled a memorial at the school erected to those who had been educated in the school and at the call of duty laid down their lives for their country. The names of those who made the Great Sacrifice are as under:

William Barnett	Albert Giles	Ernest Tickner
Arthur Brackley	William Giles	Jack Tickner
William Collins	David Millard	Herbert Walls
Grahame Coote	Archie Muir	Edward Whapshot
Robert Fuller	Maurice Simmonds	Alfred Wye

An extra week's holiday for the schools for Peace celebrations was granted by the King in 1919 and children were entertained to tea and games at Sendholme.

According to His Majesty's wishes, the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month was to be observed in memory of the brave fallen, so on November 11th, 1919 at 11 a.m. the first Great Two Minute Silence was observed. Send lost 28 men in the war, Ripley also lost 28 men.

As a more practical memorial to the Fallen, money raised by Public Subscription was used to purchase a piece of land in the middle of the village for use as a recreation and football ground. Ironically, German P.O.W.'s who were housed in Boughton Hall awaiting repatriation worked on the levelling of the land.

After the Peace celebrations were over, life returned to normal for twenty years, although the absence of the men during 1914-18 was reflected in the low admission numbers to the school in 1923, for the number of children born in the village had fallen from 13 in 1915 to 2 in 1918.

Mr. Rawes retired in 1923 and Mr. Rogers took over as headmaster. The standard of work achieved at the school continued to satisfy the Inspectors, who constantly praised Mr. Rogers' efforts. The 1930's was a period of depression for the whole world and Send felt the pinch as farm prices fell.

In the late 1930's the war drums were being sounded in Europe, and Britain began to make preparations for the safety and continued education of the children in the event of war. The well laid plans of the Government Evacuation Scheme with the code word "PIED-PIPER" was put into action on September 3rd, the very day that war was declared, and 1,473,000 evacuees, mainly children, were moved in three days away from London to previously arranged reception areas in the country. Riverdale School from London was evacuated to Send. They shared Send School and were billeted in the village. Each school kept its identity, and times of attendance were changed so that each school had a 3½ hour session and each school had alternate morning and afternoon sessions. There were also children privately evacuated from Croydon and Portsmouth.

Mr. Rogers was in overall charge of the school. The strain of coping with the severe difficulties became too much for him and he collapsed at school from nervous exhaustion and died in March, 1941, whilst convalescing. He had been headmaster for 16 years. Mr. Sidney Penn, a teacher at the

school, became temporary headmaster, but the managers took warning from Mr. Rogers' death, and Riverdale School moved to the Drill Hall and Send School returned to its full curriculum.

Air Raid Precautions were followed at the school; windows were covered with paper and wire against flying glass; blackout was arranged and gas masks were inspected regularly by the A.R.P. warden. There is no evidence of any children going to Canada or other overseas countries with the Overseas Reception Scheme as 14,000 British school children did. Send School did not have any air raid shelters, and despite being a rural area, had several air raids in the early years of the war. Staff shortages caused Mr. Penn to record that he had had to manage nearly 80 children himself for over 8 weeks. School hours were shortened in the winter so that children could travel to and from school in the light, and older children left early to accompany the younger children home.

In 1941, despite the war, reorganisation of elementary schools took place and in September, 1941, Send School became a primary school for children under 11 and all children above that age were transferred to the newly completed St. Bedes at the end of Bush Lane.

Miss Stella Perrin came to the school in September, 1941 as the new headmistress, where she was to remain for 30 years. Miss Perrin was born and educated in Ripley and was one of the first pupils to attend Woking Girls' Grammar School when it opened in 1923. Send School was renamed Send C. of E. Junior Mixed and Infant school. There were 151 pupils in the school, including the officially evacuated children. The evacuees in charge of Mr. Vincent and Miss Barber moved back to Send School still working as a separate unit. Mr. Roberts, the headmaster of the new secondary school, St. Bedes, paid an official visit to be introduced to children and staff.

Air raids became more frequent in 1941 and school work suffered. Afternoon school was shortened to 1 hour. Teachers had to work a holiday rota to supervise free play and dinners during holiday times for those children whose mothers were on war work. The school children joined in the war effort. They provided entertainment for WARSHIP WEEK in 1942, for WINGS FOR VICTORY WEEK in 1943 and a book salvage drive in 1944, when they collected over 64,000 books. The combined schools gave a concert for SALUTE THE SOLDIER WEEK in 1944.

Air raids continued in 1944 and on 23rd June a flying bomb dropped in Send Hill doing superficial damage to the school. Air raids became heavy and more frequent, attendance dropped and the managers were forced to close the school some days. But happier days were ahead and on May 8th and 9th 1945 school was again closed "War in Europe having come to an end". The school log records "Today is to be known as V.E. Day."

The departure of Riverdale School is not recorded, but when Send School was closing down some of their books came to light, documentary evidence of that school's sojourn in Send.

And that really is the end of my history of Send School. Public closure of records prevents further information being published. Suffice to say that Miss Perrin stayed as headmistress until 1971, and during her time a new infants school was opened in Send Barns Lane and the old school became a junior school only. In 1972 the school closed and the children transferred to St. Bedes, which became a Middle School in 1976.

The present Earl of Onslow reclaimed his right to the school and the land under the original School Sites Act of 1841, which entitled him to do so. The building was put up for sale and now stands neglected and forlorn awaiting attention from a new owner, a sad end to a building that has educated the village children for nearly 120 years.

c 1977 Sheila A. J. Brown

I am indebted to many people for their help in compiling the history of Send School, and most particularly to Mrs. Marjorie Sex and Mrs. Pat Clack, both past pupils of the school, to whom I extend my appreciation.

GOODBYE TO WINTER

Once again spring is on our doorstep, signs of new life can be seen everywhere. Primroses have begun to bloom and one or two eager daffodils have burst from their buds. In my own garden pond, a frog has appeared from the murky depths to sit surveying his domain. A pair of Robins have nearly finished building their nest in my outhouse, and it is still only the 25th February.

The local Rooks have just completed their yearly survey of their tree-top homes, but this year they are moving, their age-old trees the elms no longer afford the essential cover so important to the young when they hatch. Our resident Great Crested Grebes have been busy displaying these last few weeks, with much head shaking and neck stretching.

Prolonged and heavy rain has brought flooding to many parts, and inevitably the worms have been forced to the surface. Moles have followed in hot pursuit, making many raised ridges and heaps on the pastures. Brimstone butterflies have been seen fluttering along the hedgerows like pieces of yellow candy floss. Soon now the coltsfoot will push through, once more to adorn those uninteresting corners, as also will the early violets whose drooping flowers will pop out from under their lovely green heart shaped leaves. The stormcock, or Mistle Thrush has for the last few weeks, sung from the topmost twig on the oak in the lane.

But perhaps the most significant harbinger of spring is the Song Thrush, whose beautiful song can be heard on most days, seemingly with timeless enthusiasm.

With pleasant days ahead it is hoped that many more members will attend our fortnightly forays out into the countryside. Please try and make the effort - I'm sure you will not be disappointed.

Some of our younger members of the natural history group have formed a small section of their own. This I find very encouraging, especially as this was absolutely spontaneous and needed no encouragement from me. Let us hope they keep up the good work and perhaps lead the less enlightened youngsters to follow in their footsteps.

Ted Bartlett

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Field Courses in the Countryside - Juniper Hall, Dorking

We have been notified of a series of residential courses to be organised by the Juniper Hall Field Centre at Dorking during the period July to October. Titles of the courses include the following:- Downs & Heath, Insect Behaviour, Badgers' Natural History, School Teachers' Natural History & Environmental Science, How Old is That House? (Joan Harding), Outdoor Painting & Drawing, Woods & Trees, Wild Flowers, Rocks & Soils, Archaeology, Birds & Their Habitats in S.E. England, and "Foragers' Weekend". Some courses are for seven days and others are for weekends. Fees vary between £21 and £45. Further details from Les Bowerman.

Deserted Mediaeval Villages in Hampshire

In N/L 6 page 7, our President's interest in deserted mediaeval villages in Hampshire was mentioned. The research which he was then working on has now been published by the Hants. Field Club, and I have an off-print of the article, which is available if anybody would like to read it. It relates to Colemore and Prior's Dean, which are just off the A32 south of Alton.

Natural History Walks

The fortnightly Sunday morning walks have continued throughout the winter. On 16th January the course was the Nature Trail at Brooklands Technical College. There was an interesting variety of terrain, including riverside, oxbow, lake, and woodland. A brief unofficial digression was made to inspect part of the old Brooklands Motor racing track with its steep banking near the point where it used to bridge the River Wey. Constructed in 1907, it continued in use for racing until taken over for aircraft production at the outbreak of the Second World War.

On 13th January a return trip was made to Farley Heath where a highlight was the sighting of a number of roe-deer.

The walk on 13th February was at the Chantries, Guildford. The plentiful birdsong, the catkins and the warmth in the sun, even at 8.00 a.m., all combined to announce in unmistakable terms the advent of spring. There were good sightings of gold crests, nuthatches, a kestrel, a greater spotted woodpecker, and great tits and long-tailed tits.

The A.G.M. - Thursday, 24th February

The Society's second Annual General Meeting was held at the Church Room and was attended by some 60 people. The principal officers as shown on the title page of the Newsletter were re-elected unopposed. The other ^{Committee} members for the coming year are as follows: Ted Bartlett, Irene & Ron Carter, Giles, Ted Goldup, Harry Harvey, Flossie Oliver, Chris & Geoff Parker, Marjorie & Ron Sex, Betty & John Slatford, Pat Thurbin, Iris Watts and Janice Wood. A copy of the accounts appears earlier in this Newsletter. After some discussion over categories of membership, it was agreed to keep the subscriptions unchanged at 50p for individual members and 75p for couples. Subscriptions are now due and should be paid as soon as possible to Sheila Brown, our Treasurer.

Archaeology in the Woking Area - an Illustrated Talk by Nan Cox

After the Annual General Meeting, Nan Cox gave an absorbing talk covering 50,000 years in about an hour. The collection of flints amassed by Sir Henry Lawson in the 1920's and 1930's from the Littlewick end of Horsell Common, and recently acquired by the Mayford History Society, contains a few rare palaeoliths (from the early Stone Age) of a type found in only a few other places in the country; the British Museum has studied them with interest. They were passed round for inspection. There are many of the more common mesolithic flints in the collection. Samples of Romano-British pottery from the site at Old Woking which the Mayford History Society excavated under Nan's direction over a period of four years were also available for inspection, as was more Romano-British pottery from the excavation at Black Close, Mayford. There were fascinating slides of the old Tudor royal residence at Old Woking (showing a roof which is no longer there). Other slides showed the site of the 19th century Owen Stoneworks at Worplesdon (where this writer's great-grandfather worked). Many other slides and exhibits, which it is impossible to mention in this brief note, were likewise shown.

Natural History Walk - 27th February

This walk over common land and along paths through blackthorn thickets at Wood Street, near Guildford, was held on a very frosty but sunny morning. The first sighting of interest was of four roe-deer which remained in view for several minutes. Other mammals seen were two hares and numerous rabbits. The bright sunshine made bird watching particularly satisfying, the colouring being unusually well highlighted. Species seen were yellow hammers, bullfinches (a flock of at least six), magpies and a jay, long-tailed tits, red-wings, green woodpeckers (one at the side of a telegraph pole and another feeding on the branch of a tree - both seen for several minutes), and a kestrel.

Leader - Ted Bartlett

New Members

The following have become members of the Society and we are pleased to welcome them:

Mr & Mrs A. Tinkler, Waggoners, Send Barns Lane, Send.
Mr & Mrs D. Bromley, High Ridges, Potters Lane, Send.
Mrs P. Marshall, 63 Warren Farm, Warren Lane, Pyrford.
Mrs M. Tindle, 43 Warren Farm, Warren Lane, Pyrford.
Mr & Mrs A. Colmer, Woodside, Send Barns Lane, Send.
Mr P. Woods, 26 Stringhams Copse, Send Marsh.
Mr & Mrs H. Williams, 5 Weybank, Wisley.
Mr & Mrs M. Harley, 32 Kingfield Gardens, Kingfield, Woking.
Mr & Mrs G. Miller, Bancroft, Briar Road, Send.
Mrs A. Ridge, 191 Send Road, Send.
Miss J. Wood, 11 Send Barns Lane, Send.
Mr B. Titcombe, Woodhill Farm Cottage, Send.
Mrs E. Slater, Taney, Boughton Hall Avenue, Send.

Membership now stands at 125 subscriptions.

Forthcoming Events

- Sunday, 13th March ... Natural History Walk. Venue to be decided (regret not Witley Nature Reserve as previously announced). Meet 7.30 a.m. in the elbow of old road at Send Barns.
- Sunday, 27th March ... Natural History walk, possibly to Pains Hill. Meet 7.30 a.m. as above.
- Sunday, 3rd April ... Visit to the remote Wealden village of Shipley, south of Horsham and west of Billingshurst to look round the Norman church and smock windmill, restored as a memorial to Hilaire Belloc. Meet 2.30 p.m. at Send Barns as above.
- Sunday, 17th April ... Natural History Walk at Stoke Water Meadows. Meet 6.30 a.m. at Send Barns, or 7.00 at Stoke Bridge, Guildford.
- Thursday, 21st April ... Open meeting at 8 p.m. at the Church Room, Send Road. Mr A. Curd will give a talk (with exhibits) on "Old Remedies".
- Sunday, 1st May ... Natural History Walk. Meet 6.30 a.m. at Send Barns.
- Sunday, 15th May ... Natural History Walk. Meet 6.30 at Send Barns.
- Sunday, 22nd May ... All-day outing to Singleton Open Air Museum, Singleton Church, and West Dean Church. Meet 10 a.m. at Send Barns, or 11 a.m. at the Museum.
- Thursday, 23rd June ... Open meeting at the Church Room, Send Road.
- Thursday, 7th July ... Evening walk along the Wey Navigation towpath.

Closing Date

The closing date for the next issue of the Newsletter will be Monday, 25th April.

Les Bowerman.

INDEX TO NEWSLETTERS 1-12

In Newsletter No. 1 we stated that it was hoped to provide an index at the end of each year. This issue marks the start of the third year of our existence, and a cumulative index of the first two years is given below. It is intended to be a guide rather than a comprehensive reference to everything that has appeared in these pages. In each case, the first figure represents the number of the Newsletter and the second figure the page number.

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