

S E N D & R I P L E Y H I S T O R Y S O C I E T Y

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: Guildford 224876

Treasurer: Mrs Janet Hill, Asphodel, Milestone Close, Ripley - Gfd 224216

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RECOLLECTIONS OF SEND SHORTLY AFTER THE TURN OF THE CENTURY

Part 1 - Transport

There are now very few people born in Send at the turn of the century who have spent the whole of their lives in the village. This means that very soon there will be nobody with memories of life in the village at that time. It may be of interest to record some of the things that were then part of everyday life, starting perhaps with transport.

Cars were just coming into use, but were quite rare. There was a horse bus, run by Mr Cox, that was kept in Tannery Lane at the side of what is now 2 Valentine Cottages. Mr Cox and his family emigrated to Australia and the business was taken over by Mr Brown, whose stables were situated in Send Road opposite what is now the Parade. The 'bus was a coach-like vehicle rather like those frequently seen on Christmas cards. It was glass sided with facing seats inside, holding ten people in all. There were no lights in the bus and the conductor stood on a step at the back with a candle lantern to guide people to their seats after dark and also to collect the very modest fares. There was room for two passengers beside the driver and a high seat for three behind him. The bus ran between Send and Woking several times daily and would stop to pick up passengers when requested. The only regular stops were at Mays Corner and Woking Station. It was necessary for the horse to rest at intervals, so the driver would often oblige by doing a little shopping in the town, particularly waiting at a chemist for prescriptions to be filled. Mr Brown also owned and drove the village hearse and a wagonette which could be hired to transport the cricket team to away matches. If steep hills were encountered, it was quite usual for the cricketers to get out and push. The wagonette could also be hired for short distance outings and picnics. Mr Brown ran no Sunday services, so if transport to Woking Station was required on that day a Shetland pony & trap, owned by Mr Jack Sale, would be hired for the journey - the pony's name was Mila. The trap could be used for other journeys off the regular bus route, such as taking the cookery teacher to and from the local school.

The only other form of transport in those days was the carrier's van owned and driven by Mr Cox - not the bus owner - who was known to all as "Slinger". He took no passengers, but he also was prepared to do shopping on his journeys. There was a limited amount of barge traffic on the Wey Navigation, but it in no way catered for passengers, except for taking the Congregational Sunday School children on a river trip once a year.

That was the situation at the turn of the century and it was some years before a motor bus service was introduced.

Marjorie Sex

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THE PAPER MILLS ON THE LOWER WEY

Some 37 members gathered at the Red Cross Hall on 18th January to hear a most interesting talk by Professor Alan Crocker of Surrey University. Professor Crocker opened by explaining how his interest in paper making had been stimulated by the research that he and his wife, Glenys, had carried out at Catteshall Mill at Godalming. This work is now published as a research volume by the Surrey Archaeological Society. The history of paper making at Catteshall spanned three hundred years, although the site had been in use for a variety of purposes since the eleventh century. From this work the Crockers found considerable interrelationship in the families engaged

in paper making in Surrey and thus had developed an interest in the many other paper mills in the area. This talk concentrated on those on the Wey between Guildford and New Haw.

From the early 17th century to the early 19th century there were existing mills at Stoke (two), Bowers, Woking, Byfleet and New Haw. These operated variously for periods between 17 and 272 years, the oldest being Stoke, which dates to at least 1652. Professor Crocker explained that the paper industry in Surrey appears to have followed the decline of the wool and cloth, many of the local mills having previously been fulling mills (for cleansing and thickening cloth). Most paper until the mid 19th century was made from wool rags, much of which had later to be imported.

The process started with the pulverising of the rag with water into a slurry of long fibres with hammers driven by the mill water wheel. The slurry, after various cleaning and bleaching treatments, was stored in a vat, from which a highly skilled worker, called the vatman, extracted pulp to produce the paper sheets. This was done using a mould rather like a picture frame, but with a fine wire mesh in place of the picture. The vatman scooped a quantity of pulp on to the mould and shook it to spread evenly. Other workers extracted the sheets from the mould and placed them in a press between pieces of felt to extract the water. Final drying was accomplished by hanging the sheets on racks in a ventilated shed and the process was completed by a polishing operation.

Historically, paper making in Surrey is documented in Aubrey's History of Surrey and in John Evelyn's Diary. The latter has an entry in 1678 describing a visit to Byfleet Mill. Interesting evidence has been found in the Land Tax Returns of the late 18th century and early 19th century in the County Record Office. The paper on which these were made has been found to be water marked with the marks of a number of paper makers who worked at Catteshall Mill.

Professor Crocker went on to explain how the demands on the paper making industry increased in the 19th century with the growth in literacy and the consequent growth in the printing of books, etc. No longer was the supply of rags, imported or otherwise, sufficient, and other materials, such as Esparto grass around 1860, were introduced. Wood pulp was not used until 1880 when a process to produce the necessary long fibres became available.

The mechanisation of paper making had begun in the early 19th century with a machine built by Bryan Donkin, but based on a French principle. This was later improved by Thomas Sweetapple of Catteshall with his invention of 1838. The principle of this was still in use in Australia in the 1950's. Professor Crocker showed a number of slides of the paper making machinery at Old Woking, explaining that this had been a corn mill until converted to paper making in 1840. The firm of Unwins acquired the site in 1896 and converted it into a printing works. They had suffered a disastrous fire at their previous works at Chilworth and moved because of the insistence by the Duke of Northumberland, who owned the site, that it should be rebuilt exactly as before. The new works was named St Martha's Printing Works. Professor Crocker closed his talk with a brief account of his project at Catteshall Mill to recover the water turbine which stood beneath the weir there for 100 years. Made in Belfast, it provided the power for the paper making machinery. Having been dismantled and cleaned, it now awaits the availability of funds to construct a new building in which it may be housed for permanent exhibition. No other turbine of this age, type or size is known to exist.

BIRD REPORT - JANUARY/FEBRUARY 1983

The usual winter visitors were in residence in the area, although there was a distinct absence of brambling. On 3rd January three green sandpipers were at Ripley Sewage Farm on a flooded field, but a search for little owls in the village was fruitless. On the 8th a further search across the water meadows at Send Church was rewarded with sighting of three little owls - one was watched for several minutes in an alder by a bridge. Bullfinches, a flock of about 40 fieldfare, four herons and four sparrowhawk were also seen. On the 9th I visited the Papercourt area as a Mediterranean gull had been reported there the day before, but I failed to find it, there being few gulls about anyway. January 16th was the Wild Fowl Trust wild fowl count day. The totals included one shoveler, 250 mallard, 71 pochard, 17 tufted ducks, 41 Canada geese, as well as 1,000 blackheaded gulls. On the 22nd I walked to Old Woking Sewage Farm and immediately heard a short eared owl calling. I located it on a fence post in a hedge and then discovered a second bird quartering nearby fields (one bird was still present the following day).

February was quiet generally and most observing time was spent in Kent. However on the 19th two teal were present at Papercourt with 800 blackheaded gulls, and I found the overwintering chiffchaff in a hedge near Hall's Works. A kingfisher called, but little else was noted: two green sandpipers were watched feeding at Ripley Sewage Farm. On the 26th 12 goosander (six males) were sitting on the sailing lake and two shelduck on the works pit. Six shoveler (four males) sat with the usual duck on "Manor" Lake. A sparrowhawk was seen hunting over the cricket ground later in the morning, and on March 2nd a tawny owl was calling near Worsfold Gates at 8 p.m.

David Nurney

Editorial Note: So far as place names are concerned, there will inevitably be difficulties when new features are created, and readers will have noted in past Newsletters that we have been unhappy about the pit at O35563 being given the appellation "Manor Lake". This is a name apparently given to it by Leisure Sport Ltd, a member of the Ready Mixed Concrete Ltd group of companies, although the rule and guidebook "Leisure Sport Angling" for the season 1976-77 gives the name "New Lake". David Nurney tells us that the local birding fraternity know this feature as the "Duck Pit". Part 1 of the series of occasional articles on Mineral Extraction, which appeared in Newsletter No. 28, finished with the comment that the only other reference to mineral extraction in the Tithe Apportionments is to a gravel pit on an 18 acre site near Prews Farm, not yet identified by the writer of the article. It has recently been realised that that site is the one which is the subject of these present comments, so perhaps there is no dilemma after all since the name "Gravel Pit" has existed since 1843 and possibly earlier. Much as we would like to retain the old names, history alone will ultimately show the final verdict, and perhaps in the meantime the Society should not seek to impose its own preference, since that would be as artificial as a name invented by anybody else. The history of mineral extraction on this site will be included in the next instalment in the occasional series.

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BIRD REVIEW OF 1982

1982 began with snow, and birds in the area showed a preponderance of Northern species. January produced wigeon on several occasions, goosanders and at least three goldeneye, also woodcock and brambling. The goosander

stayed through February, the last one being seen on 28th March. One regular feature of the first few months was that little owls were conspicuous around Send village, particularly around Potters Lane. Cormorants were regular at Papercourt into March, when wintering green sandpipers overlapped with incoming little ringed plovers moving North. Several dunlins also passed through.

By mid April there were plenty of summer visitors about - willow warblers, lesser whitethroats and cuckoos. In May migrants included two summer plumaged dunlin, shelduck and blackcaps. A wood sandpiper visited Ripley Sewage Farm on about the 10th, but departed before I arrived personally. Common sandpipers and garden warblers were a feature of mid to late May, and on the 27th two common terns dropped in at Papercourt with a black tern in excellent summer plumage.

For a local diversion I visited Horsell Common one evening and watched at least three nightjars and one woodcock.

The first week of June found at least one shelduck still present at Papercourt, and on the 20th an immature greenshank was located on the way home from work. On the 24th a hobby was reported, but I could not locate it that evening.

A few migrants turned up in July, notably a ruff, two common terns, common and green sandpipers, the latter building to a flock of five on August 1st. On the 10th heavy thunderstorms were seen to be driving swifts southwards: I saw circa 200 birds in 20 minutes over Send.

I saw little at Papercourt in September and October, mainly due to interesting sightings elsewhere, but due to excessive rain, snipe seemed more widespread than usual. A hen harrier was reported near Pyrford, but I found no sign of it on November 14th. Birds typical of the month were Canada geese, sparrowhawks, little owls, fieldfare, redwing and teal. The year closed quietly, but my total of species observed in the area for the year was 100.

David Nurney

A. H. CONISBEE, BUTCHER,

HIGH STREET, RIPLEY

Members may be aware of the irregular shape of the row of buildings on the North side of the High Street between the corner of Newark Lane and the Clock House. The principal building in the row is the butcher's shop of A. H. Conisbee, which has been owned by this family since 1896.

The part of the building above the butcher's shop, which is the home of a member of Mr Conisbee's staff, Mr Peter Rank, has been substantially altered, the roof apparently having been raised to provide an extra floor. Mr & Mrs Rank kindly consented to a visit by the Society, and John & Bette Slatford carried out an inspection on January 12th.

Viewed from across the High Street, the cottages appear to be a continuous row constructed parallel to the street with the roof at the Eastern end raised by about six feet. At the rear, however, the construction is extremely varied with many additions and alterations. From inspection of the uppermost room in Mr Rank's apartment, it immediately became apparent that this part of the building was of much earlier construction than might have been assumed and was built at right angles to the street. The front wall of this room contained the remains of a roof truss of what was deduced to be clasped purlin construction. The rafters appeared to be of diminishing form with the collar notched to receive the purlin. It would also seem that

there were two queen struts resting on the cambered tie beam. What remained of this truss and the rest of the structure that could be seen had undergone considerable alteration, so that further conclusions at this time were not possible. However, evidence of the rear truss could be seen, suggesting a structure originally about 12 feet wide by 15 feet from front to back. This part of the building stands about six feet from the Clock House. It is suggested that although the building line is now continuous, there may earlier have been an alleyway next to the Clock House, but there is no indication when the alterations and additions were made. Several old postcards belonging to our Secretary confirm that the present roof line of the buildings was established before the beginning of this century. It is likely that a more detailed study of the building would produce an accurate assessment of the original form and the approximate date of construction, but it is suggested that the part inspected may be late 16th or early 17th century and possibly a crosswing.

John Slatford

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#### SURREY INDUSTRIAL HISTORY GROUP VISIT TO SEND

The Surrey Industrial History Group is a group of the Surrey Archaeological Society open both to members and non-members. On February 6th, through arrangements made by Mr Cliff Noble, the Group visited Send and was shown the principal sites of industrial interest by Send & Ripley History Society, represented by Ted Goldup, Derek Bromley and the writer.

The highest ever attendance of 30 for the Group met at the "Manor House", Send Marsh, where the Group was told briefly that the principal industries of the parish were agriculture and mineral extraction. Prior to the Inclosure Act of 1803, leading to the Inclosure Awards completed in 1815, parishioners would have had grazing rights on the wide unenclosed verges and some rights to dig sand from the heath. The "Manor House" was previously the homestead for a farm, which is believed to have been at its maximum size of 30 acres in 1851, and which is therefore unlikely to have generated enough income for a house of its size, even with grazing rights on unenclosed land. Those who had it built must therefore have had some other source of income. The front garden of what is now "The Willow Pool" next door was enclosed in 1815, as were the verges either side of Send Marsh Road up to Boughton Hall. Evidence of the earlier boundaries is still visible.

Stopping opposite Walnut Tree Garage, the Group looked across at the site of the smithy owned by Mr Thomas May before Mr Clarence Harry Sex, from Compton, bought it in 1899. The 50th anniversary was celebrated in 1949, at about which time it was in its heyday with 12 forges operating, making a great deal of wrought iron in addition to traditional work. Although the smithy ceased operating in about 1965, four or five of the forges remain in the Constable Hart Co. Ltd. workshop.

Wharf Lane represents the Western extremity of the former Boughton Hall estate and the beginning of the heath. J. W. Gardner's paper shop may be the farmhouse of a vanished farm. Between Gardner's and Wharf Lane stands the pair of houses which are believed to be the last built from bricks produced locally by the Dawes family at Kiln Lane. This was in about 1880 to 1900. Sale's laundry was on the West side of Wharf Lane, and behind that can still be seen the banks of Spooners' 18 acre nursery and sand pit at Heath Field, which was dug by hand from about 1896 to about 1928. Economy

was achieved by bringing recently dug sections back into use without any lengthy period of sterility.

It was pointed out at Cartbridge that until 1815 this was the western edge of the unenclosed heath, extending to the bourne behind Broadmead House. Cartbridge itself dates only from the construction of the River Wey Navigation in 1653. The bridge was still one of the old wooden canal bridges until after 1906, as a postcard owned by Ken French shows. Behind the former Congregational Church was a coal wharf wherein stood for many years millstones from Newark Mill. It was a quartermaster's yard at the end of the Napoleonic wars and the hut at the end of the Church Rooms was the harness room.

Walking along the towpath opposite Ashburton House, the Group's attention was drawn to the large steel-clad building in the grounds, which was an exhibition pavilion at the Paris Exhibition of 1867. The carved oak barge boards were visible behind the bamboo of the canal bank and inside there is a certain amount of carved oak. There are oak floorboards with steel tongues. Also pointed out was the last mooring place of Sultan, reputed to have carried groceries on the Wey & Arun Canal and to have been the last to have come up from Sussex. For many years elm sluices for the Navigation were sunk in its hold. Mr Vince Locatelli afforded the Group the privilege of inspecting the inside of the carpenter's shop at Worfold Gates. The shop was probably constructed contemporaneously with the Navigation and has been used as a workshop ever since. The adjoining disused smithy, with its cowhorn handle for the bellows, is somewhat later. Worfold Gates are flood gates to control the depth of water in the canal section, which begins here, and to stop the River Wey from flowing down it, rather than locks providing passage from one level to another. The abutments of the former Portman's Bridge were looked at. The bridge allowed the towing team to cross the Navigation in order to negotiate the bends in the river, which were straightened in the 1930's, and which can still be seen as silted-up creeks. The Wey Navigation Claims of 1671 show that John Trigg, yeoman, worked on the construction in 1655, and John Worsfold, husbandman, repaired the banks of the river.

Back at Cartbridge it was pointed out that the name Harmes Hatch (where the Hundred Court of Woking formerly met in what is part of the parish of Send) indicated a gate at the Northern end of the unenclosed Broadmead and White Hatch another at the Southern end of the unenclosed heath.

Driving South past Sendholme, the hollow on the West side of the road, which is the site of possibly the earliest surviving sand pit, was indicated.

Send Grove was developed or built by Lt.-General William Evelyn, the great grandson of the diarist, in about 1765. In the grounds the old timber-framed hall house with central cooking fire was built about 1450 and ceased as a residence about 1600. Of 30,000 mediaeval houses in South East England this is one of only very few in almost its original state. There was probably an intermediate house, possibly in the core of Send Grove itself.

The stable block in the grounds of Send Grove was built in the 17th century as a timber-framed house. With the building of Evelyn's house it was converted to use as a stable and coachhouse and the clock in its cupola installed. The clock is by Richard Fennell, who worked in Kensington in 1658 to 1680. The mechanism is activated by weights with a fall of about 18 feet. The cast iron pump by Robert Warner & Company of London is, as Professor Crocker has since pointed out, similar to the 19th century one in the possession of the S.I.H.G. from Snowdenham near Bramley. The drilled-out

wooden well-shaft, finely shaped at the upper end and with traces of original paint, comes from an earlier pump and now constitutes a rafter in the cowshed.

Returning up Church Lane, the early decorated cylindrical electricity transformer was observed, as was the public sand pit at the foot of Send Hill at Mays Corner.

On the Portsmouth Road the site of the brick kilns was seen. In the Ripley & Send Manor Rolls for 1563 it is "Le Tyle Oaste and the place there for making tiles". In the Quarter Sessions Rolls for October 1662 "Thomas Chitty, junior, of Send, Yeoman, built on the highway leading from Guildford to Ripley a Bricke kiln whereby the highway became obstructed..... to the grave nuisance of the King's liege people." Finally, the site of the turnpike near the Jovial Sailor was mentioned. An Act to improve the road from Kingston to Burton (Burnt) Common was passed in 1724, but was ineffective. Another in 1749 to amend the road from Kingston to Petersfield resulted in the turnpiking.

Most of the above details have appeared in earlier Newsletters or have come from personal knowledge, and this report of the visit of the S.I.H.G. seems a suitable occasion to bring together the various aspects of local industrial history.

Les Bowerman

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### SECRETARY'S REPORT

#### New Members

We are pleased to welcome the following new members:

Mrs M. Perry, 4 Boughton Hall Cottages, Send Marsh Road.

Mr E. W. Savage, 57 Send Barns Lane.

Mr & Mrs H. Powell-Cullingford, Hay Place, Kiln Lane, Ripley.

#### Photographic Records of Send and Ripley

Over the years the Photographic Group of the Society has begun to build up a collection of old photographs and postcards, and from time to time photographs have been loaned for copying. Recently the collection was further boosted by some 30 photographs of Send taken in the 1930's, which were copied by the Society by kind permission of Mr R. Giles. We hope in the near future to arrange an exhibition of some of these photographs, which, in the main, show views of buildings and localities in Send and Ripley from the turn of the century up to the Second World War. If anyone has any other old photographs, postcards or drawings which they would like to lend to the Society for copying, please contact Ken Bourne at Guildford 223028.

#### The 8th Annual General Meeting

The A.G.M. held at the Red Cross Hall in Sandy Lane was attended by 39 members and chaired by Ken Bourne. In his report Ken summarised some of the activities of the Society after a busy year. Under the Chairmanship of Derek Bromley the Buildings Group continued surveying old buildings, including some in Ripley. Apart from regular meetings, an outside visit was arranged by Alan Tinkler to Old Portsmouth and the Mary Rose Exhibition at Southsea Castle. Visits enjoyed by the Society as a whole were a walk around Ripley arranged by Les Bowerman and repeated later in the year for

those unable to attend earlier, a visit to St Catherine's Chapel at Artington, Guildford, organised by Jim Oliver - a pleasant evening concluded at the Ship Inn with the bonus of watching Morris Dancers, and two all day visits to the Meon Valley arranged by John Slatford and Jim Oliver. The Natural History Group, run jointly by Ken Bourne and Derek Bromley, held indoor winter meetings on fungi, wild flowers of the Burren in Ireland and wild flowers of the Dordogne region in France. Outdoor summer visits were to Thursley common and bog area and also to Witley Nature Reserve. The Industrial Archaeology Group, under the leadership of Ted Goldup, is continuing with restoration work on the pump from the R.H.S., and the Group recently conducted 35 members of the Surrey Industrial History Group around the parish. This visit is reported separately elsewhere. A subcommittee under the chairmanship of Tony Medlen is conducting research into the local entries of the Victorian diarist A. J. Munby. The Photographic Group, under the leadership of Ken Bourne, is copying old photographs and providing a back-up recording service for other groups. During the year photographs were taken to support the exhibit at the Surrey Local History Symposium, and transparencies were taken of the Flower Festival in St Mary's Church, Send, and also some Natural History Group meetings. The Document/Genealogical Group, led by John Slatford, has overseen the translation from Latin of the Send & Ripley Court Rolls for the whole of the 200 year period from 1533. Translation of the Papercourt Rolls is under way and the Dedswell Rolls will follow. Both of these are much shorter. It is hoped to acquire the 1871 and 1881 census returns of Send & Ripley shortly. Transcriptions of the registers of baptisms, marriages and deaths is continuing and progress has been made through liaison with the West Surrey Family History Society. The Society participated in three exhibitions, namely the Ripley Event, where the Victorian Kitchen was displayed, the S.L.H.C. Symposium, where the theme of Surrey People covered the subject of Sir Anthony Browne and his son of the same name, and the Flower Festival at St Mary's Church, coupled with a history of the church. Members giving talks at open meetings during the year were Bob Claydon, with two parts of his Farming Through the Ages, and Ken Dawson with his talk on Wild Flowers of the Local Waterways. Guest speakers were Lt.-Col. Whitehead on the Mary Rose project, Mary Alexander of Guildford Museum on the Friary archaeological site dig, Daphne Grimm on the inside of a Victorian cottage and its cottage crafts, and finally Professor Alan Crocker with his stimulating talk on the paper mills of the lower River Wey, reported elsewhere in this issue. Concluding his report, Ken Bourne thanked Committee members and others who assisted throughout the year and in particular Jim Oliver the President, Les Bowerman the Secretary and Janet Hill the Treasurer, for a busy and successful year. Additionally thanks were accorded to those who arrange refreshments both at the annual social in December and at meetings throughout the year.

The duly audited accounts were produced and a copy is enclosed with this issue of the Newsletter. Notes accompanying the accounts indicate that there is a total of £100 in hand, that subscriptions are slightly up on the previous year with 108 doubles and 74 single members. The successful Christmas Social again proved to be a source of some extra income, as well as being an enjoyable function. The recent innovation of raffles at open meetings has produced an average income of £9 per meeting. £251 have been spent on the translation of the Court Rolls, making a total of £396 in two years. £114 was spent on coloured photographs for the Symposium. The Treasurer's report concluded with the comment that if the Society is going to undertake any major projects during the coming year then extra fund raising activities will be required.

The Secretary reported that it was hoped that more members from Ripley would be joining the Society. In addition to the outings listed by the Chairman, Les Bowerman recalled that an almost unique opportunity had been taken to listen to a Court Leet at Stockbridge. The usual six issues of the Newsletter, with an average of approximately ten pages, had appeared. He thanked Chris Parker for typing, Jim Oliver for assistance with dictation, checking and contributions, Ken Bourne for the use of a tape recorder and all other members who had assisted with production and distribution of the Newsletter. Seven Committee meetings had been held in members' houses during the year, with an average attendance of 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

There was no discussion on the proposal to keep the subscriptions at the same level as the previous year, namely £2 for couples and £1.50 for individual members. The hope was expressed that subscriptions would be paid quickly to enable the Society to continue with its projects.

Under the heading of election of officers, Ken Bourne stated that Jim Oliver, who had been President for the past seven years, indicated that he did not wish to stand for re-election. In response to a question from the floor, the Secretary reported that the President had declined to stand as he was unhappy over a decision of the Committee to lend copies of the Census Returns to the West Surrey Family History Society in exchange for other information. Ken Bourne expressed the regret of the Society and the hope that he might feel able to assist again in the future. In the absence of any other nominations for the post of President, the position was left vacant. A letter is to be sent thanking Jim Oliver for all the inspiration he has given to the Society in its formative years.

Ken Bourne, Les Bowerman and Janet Hill were re-elected to the positions of Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer respectively. The Committee for the coming year will consist of Derek Bromley, Bob Claydon, Ken French, Ted Goldup, Gloria Henson, Duncan Jennings, Tony & Patricia Medlen, Chris Parker, Bette & John Slatford and Barbara Tinkler.

#### Display of Flat Irons, etc.

Following the formal business of the A.G.M., Bob Whapshott spoke about the collection of flat irons which he had on display. Technically the subject is now known as "smoothing instruments", which is not just a modern name for an iron, but includes other objects which cannot strictly be called irons. Most interest in the subject is shown in Germany, followed by this country and then Australia. The ironing stove, taking four irons and fired by coke, some of which is still present inside, came from a nurseryman at Chebham. The design was arrived at 70-80 years ago and never altered. Among the display was a 100-year-old German charcoal iron; the oldest of the collection is heated by a piece of cast iron placed inside it; others were a methylated spirits iron said to be able to use petrol as well, a curved goffering iron and a 14 lb tailor's iron. Interest in the subject is particularly strong in the Bookham, Leatherhead and Epsom areas, with much support for the Iron Society, of which the speaker is a member.

#### Closing Date

The closing date for the submission of material for the next issue of the Newsletter will be Monday, 2nd May.

Les Bowerman

NATURAL HISTORY GROUP

As many will know, Ken Bourne joined a small group on a 14 day visit, arranged by the Field Studies Council, led by John Bebbington, to the Dordogne last May to photograph wild flowers. On Friday, 11th February this year, about 70 members and guests gathered at Heath Farm for the presentation of Ken's excellent slides and to hear of his experiences (well, some of them) during his visit to this beautiful and historic region of France.

The richness and diversity of flora and insect fauna were amply illustrated, particularly by the many orchids, and, in England at least, the not so common flowers of the field, such as meadow clary, yellow rattle and selfheal. Butterflies were abundant, notably swallowtail, Cleopatra, common blue, adonis and purple emperor, and moths such as elephant hawk moth, buff tip, puss and white plume, to name just a few.

Views of the landscape reminiscent of the Surrey chalk hill downs and the limestone terrain very like Cheddar Gorge, combined with the fast flowing Dordogne River and the unique fortified towns (bastides), gave a glimpse of a region fascinating to the naturalist and historian alike.

Many thanks to Ken & Phyllis Bourne for a pleasant evening.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

- Sunday, 10th April ... Open Day at the Cobham Bus Museum.
- Tuesday, 12th April ... Buildings Group meeting at 8 p.m. at Oaksbridge, Send Marsh Road (last house on left on approach to Portsmouth Road).
- Friday, 15th April ... Annual Parish Meeting of Send, at 8 p.m. in upstairs room of Lancaster Hall, Send Road, when Councillor Bill Bellerby will talk about "Guildford - Past, Present and Future".
- Tuesday, 19th April ... Open meeting at Ripley Village Hall, at 8 p.m., for "An Evening of Ripley History", when members will speak briefly about different aspects of the history of Ripley; It is hoped that in addition to our members from both Send and Ripley, the evening will interest other residents of Ripley in particular, who will be encouraged to participate.
- Tuesday, 10th May ... Buildings Group meeting at 8 p.m. at Muir House, Brooklyn Road, Woking.
- Thursday, 26th May ... Evening visit to Newark Priory. Meet at 7 p.m. in the car park South of the traffic lights (039574).
- Sunday, 19th June ... All day visit to trace sections of the Roman Stane Street from Chichester to Ockley, including a visit to the Roman Villa at Bignor. Some parts of the course require a certain amount of agility. The outing will probably start from Send Marsh Green at 9.30 a.m. - to be confirmed in the next issue of the Newsletter.
- Thursday, 7th July ... Evening visit to the Claremont Landscape Garden and/or Waynfiletes Tower at Esher. Leave Send Marsh Green at 7 p.m. sharp.

Saturday/Sunday, 9th/10th July ... Southern Veteran-Cycle Club camp on Ripley Green.

Sunday, 11th September ... afternoon visit to the site of the Tudor Palace of Woking. Our member, Nan Hawkins, who is leader of the Archaeological Group of the recently renamed Mayford & Woking District History Society, will act as guide.

Tuesday, 20th September ... Open meeting at 8 p.m. at the Red Cross Hall, Sandy Lane. Details later.

Tuesday, 18th October ... Open meeting at 8 p.m. at the Red Cross Hall, when Mr R. Schueller will speak about the history of Chobham and some of the Chobham families.

Tuesday, 15th November ... Open meeting at 8 p.m. at the Red Cross Hall. Details later.

Tuesday, 20th December ... Annual social at the Red Cross Hall.

#### STOP PRESS.

13/16th July.....The National Trust is organising at Claremont Landscape Garden a Victorian Extravaganza entitled "Happy & Glorious" each of these evenings. It should be spectacular, but precise details not yet to hand. Anybody interested should make their own enquiries of the National Trust.

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS.

If you have not yet renewed your subscription, please pay without delay to Janet Hill, Les Bowerman, or your Newsletter distributor. Except for a few subscriptions which have been paid very recently and one or two who have already received their receipts, the absence of a receipt from the front page of this issue indicates that your subscription is outstanding. The amounts are £2.00 for a couple, or £1.50 for an individual.

SEND & RIPLEY HISTORY SOCIETY

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT  
FOR THE YEAR-ENDED 31st JANUARY, 1983.

RECEIPTS

	<u>£</u>
Member's Subscriptions	293. 50.
Sale of Refreshments	11. 82.
Donations	2. 00.
Nett profit from Social	63. 04.
Sale of Church Guides	29. 90.
Receipts from use of duplicator.	20. 84.
Receipts from Raffles at open meetings.	18. 40.
Miscellaneous income:- Brass rubbing prints. Books on Sir A. Browne.	6. 95.
Interest on Deposit	13. 91.
	<hr/>
	460. 36.

Balances at beginning of year:

Bank Deposit account	103. 93.
Bank Current account	53. 16.
Cash in hand.	21. 80.
	<hr/>
	£639. 25.

PAYMENTS

	<u>£</u>
Printing, stationery & postage.	85. 82.
Expenses for meetings & groups.	141. 10.
Hire of rooms for meetings.	24. 75.
Subscription to Surrey Local History Council.	6. 50.
Insurance	30. 00.
Translating of Court Rolls	251. 00.
	<hr/>
	539. 17.

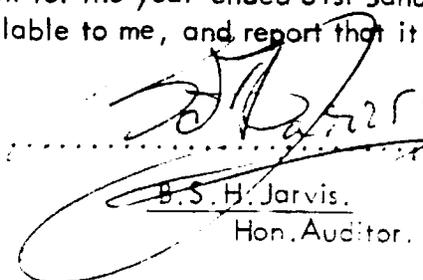
Balances at end of year:

Bank Deposit account	38. 17.
Bank Current account	38. 12.
Cash in hand.	23. 79.
	<hr/>
	£639. 25.

..... Treasurer.

I have prepared the above Receipts and Payments Account for the year-ended 31st January, 1983, from the books, bank statements and vouchers made available to me, and report that it is in accordance therewith.

9th February, 1983.

  
.....  
B.S.H. Jarvis.  
Hon. Auditor.