

SEND HISTORY SOCIETY

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THE LATE Mr JOSEPH BAIGENT

Members will have learned with sadness of the death on 28th December of the Society's oldest member, Joe Baigent, at a month short of 90. His parents came from Charlton (near Greenwich). Coming to Send, they lived in one of the cottages in Send Road, which subsequently became the Rookery Laundry, and which was demolished about 11 years ago to make way for the new Vision Engineering Ltd building. Joe was born, one of a family of 13, while they lived here. His father, Charles Baigent, was registered in 1894 as a Cowkeeper and Milkseller at Cartbridge, and in 1898 he entered an agreement with the then Earl of Onslow to lease Stevens Farm, subsequently known as Hillside Farm. The farm later belonged to Joe and he lived there until ill health forced him to sell it in 1971.

In his younger days Joe was a Special Constable, but his special interest was the Send Fire Brigade, which he joined at its start in 1913. He served in the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment during the 1st world War, gaining the Military Medal. After the War he resumed his duties with the Fire Brigade until it was disbanded in 1933.

In 1921 Joe was appointed Herdsman of Woking Broadmead, the open meadowland formerly part of Woking Manor and now in the parish of Send, in which for centuries individuals (including at one time James I) owned strips of land with certain rights over the whole area in common with the other owners. As it turned out, Joe was the last person to hold this position, because with the advent of the 2nd World War and Ploughing Orders, the old system came to an end.

With his interest in the past, Joe was among the first to join Send History Society when it was formed four years ago. Since then this writer has looked forward to the bi-monthly chats with Joe on delivering his Newsletter. It has been a privilege and a pleasure to listen to him talking vividly of former times; and he clearly took great delight in hearing of the progress of the Society and reading the Newsletter.

Thanks to Joe, it was possible to record two local words no longer in general use. "Farren" is the word used to signify a strip of land of about an acre on the Broadmead together with its attendant rights. "Slank" is a damp low-lying patch of ground. (Vide N/Ls 5, 7 and 8.)

Knowing that we shared his interest in the rural past of the area, Joe gave to the Society his copy of his Herdsman's agreement and a copy of the Woking Broadmead Regulations. The last time the writer visited him, he said that he hadn't long to live, and asked us to accept the Broadmead branding iron, a hay knife and a bull dog so that they could be kept locally for display to anybody interested.

L. G. B.

JACOBETAN AND GEORGIAN HOUSES - SUMMARY OF A TALK BY KENNETH GRAVETT

Kenneth Gravett came to speak on "Jacobean and Georgian houses" in November and reminded us that although this talk was a continuation of his earlier lecture "Smaller houses under the Tudors", the subject could no longer be oversimplified as several factors working in parallel now affected the development of the larger houses, which were in turn copied by the smaller ones. All examples shown were from S.E. England, but it was stressed that the development no longer followed a regional but a national style. The

four principal reasons given for this evolution were - (1) Classical fashion encouraged by Inigo Jones, Lord Burlington, Robert Adam, and others; (2) the use of brick accelerated by the return of Charles II from the Netherlands in 1660, (3) the influence of London, and (4) Building Legislation after the Great Fire of London were constantly referred to in tracing the changes. Roof structures, parapets, cornices, door cases and shell hoods, casement and sash windows, and the refined use of quality brick in London and the towns of Tunbridge Wells, Rye, Chichester and Farnham were mentioned together with the kindred subjects of Mathematical Tiles and the Brick Tax of 1774-1851.

We learnt that the instigator of the terraced house and the semi-detached was Nicolas Barbon, a London speculator after the Great Fire, son of the famous Praise God Barebone, a member of Cromwell's Long Parliament, and that the London streets were classified First, Second & Third Rate according to the houses to be built in them.

18th century shop fronts were mentioned, particularly the early example in Battle, artificial Coade Stone made on the site of the Festival Hall, its recipe a secret to this day, the Nash Terraces plastered with oil-bound stucco and made to resemble stone, followed by Parker's Roman Cement, and Ashe's Portland Cement in 1826.

Cladding of weatherboarding, Gambrel & Mansard roofs, Cranbrook Windmill, and the late 18th century roof of the Porter Tun Room of Whitbread's Brewery in Chiswell Street, E.C.1 were subjects drawn together in noting some industrial building of the period, and Wren's famous and unique composite roof of the Sheldonian Theatre in Oxford of 1689 was not overlooked.

Listed above are but a few of the aspects touched upon during the evening, which again emphasised the immense knowledge of the speaker, gained over many years of academic research coupled with the meticulous observation of hundreds of examples still remaining in the towns and countryside.

After questions the Chairman thanked the speaker.

Jim Oliver

SECRETARY'S REPORT

New Members

The following have become members of the Society since the last edition of the Newsletter was published:

Mr & Mrs P. R. Rusden, April Cottage, Potters Lane, Send.

Mr K. M. Berry, Caprice, Send Marsh Road, Ripley.

Mrs M. Warham, 12 Honeypots Road, Westfield, Woking.

Miss A. Blackman, 8 Ferndale Road, Woking.

Miss K. Wagstaff, 2 Nellers Cottages, Frimley Rd, Ash Vale, Aldershot.

Mrs J. Leese, 24 St John's Rise, St Johns, Woking.

Total membership stands at 98 couples and 55 single members.

Cheese & Wine Evening - 13th December

The cheese & wine social evening seemed to be very popular, being supported by some 80 members. Our thanks are due principally to Ken & Phyllis Bourne and their helpers for providing the refreshments, to all those who donated food or raffle prizes, to Ted Goldup for his display

of industrial archaeology, to Ron Croucher for his natural history stand, and to all the others who helped to make the evening a success.

Notes for the Record

(a) Kerbing of Send Hill. Inasmuch as it will further change the character of Send Hill, making it more like a uniform suburban side road, it is noted with regret that kerb stones are being laid from May's Corner past Bush Lane and the public sand pit to the top of Send Hill.

(b) The hollows in the fields belonging to Aldertons on either side of Send Marsh Road are being filled in. That on the north side of the road was an unusual T-shaped pond. These landmarks indicate the limits of the wide open verges which were enclosed under the Inclosure Act of 1803 by the Inclosure Award completed in 1815.

The 1851 & 1861 Census Returns

The first national census to include details of names, occupations, addresses and places of birth was that of 1851. It is therefore an invaluable reference source to anybody studying local buildings, families, industries, etc. Thinking that it would be useful to have these details in the Society's records for members to consult at any time, inquiries were made as to the cost of photo copies of both the 1851 & 1861 returns for Send & Ripley. The answer was £51-60, so that is not a practical proposition. The Guildford Room at Guildford Reference Library has micro-film copies of the 1851 return, and it would cost nothing other than time to copy them out in manuscript. Do we have any members who would like to do this for the Society? It is a comfortable room, uncrowded, and they are open 11 a.m.-7 p.m. Mondays, 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Tuesday to Friday, and 9.30 a.m.-1 p.m. on Saturday. The returns are not terribly lengthy (total population for the two villages 1551), and no expert knowledge is required. Two or three members could complete the job fairly quickly. If you would like to help in a very interesting task, please contact me first so that we can avoid any duplication of effort.

It is still intended to transcribe the Manor Rolls in Guildford Muniment Room in due course, but that is more complicated and we have not yet thought the plan of campaign out in detail.

The CLOSING DATE for the next issue of the Newsletter will be Monday, 5th March.

Les Bowerman

THE CARTBRIDGE AREA

Further correspondence (vide N/Ls 20 & 21) with our member, Richard Colbourne, concerning the Cartbridge area may be of interest. Richard writes: "Regarding Heath Cottage, whilst some of the stories I have heard are obviously unreliable it might be worth checking out the blacksmith hypothesis (even if he didn't shoe cavalry horses) because horseshoes and other iron objects did frequently turn up in the garden, but then the iron objects were primarily agricultural as far as I can recall so it may not mean they were made there. The present/last owners found a coin of some interest in the garden I am told."

"Was there a hamlet or a cross roads there? Another local story goes that there was a public house somewhere between the cottage and the present New Inn. I have never researched my family tree, but a tale which I'm a little dubious about is that an ancestor (several generations back) of mine, moved from Scotland to Cartbridge, possibly the old pub itself."

Editorial Commentary: The Send & Ripley Inclosure Map dated 1804 shows that unenclosed land forming Send Heath extended from May's Corner in the east to the stream at the back of Broadmead House in the west, and from White Hatch in Potters Lane (formerly Guildford Lane here) in the south to the Broadmead in the north. There is no building shown on the Heath at all. Prior to the construction of the River Wey Navigation in 1653, even Cart Bridge itself would not have existed.

The absence of buildings is also indicated on John Rocque's 2" to the mile map of 1770 and the first edition 1" O.S. map of 1816. Both of these maps show the roads which are now Send Road and Potters Lane converging at Cartbridge and going on to Old Woking as they do now.

The Send & Ripley Inclosure Act of 1803 provided for the enclosure of the Heath, and the Award dated 1815 allotted plots of land to various named people. One of the larger plots at Cartbridge, our members of the name may be interested to hear, was allotted to Benjamin Tice.

C. & J. Greenwood's 1" map of 1823 shows a sparse scatter of buildings at Cartbridge, but by the time of the Tithe Map & Apportionments of 1845 the area is divided up basically as it is now. What is now Send Lodge is shown as "New Inn & Garden", owned by Thomas Newman and occupied by David Hughes. What is now the "New Inn" is given as "Inn & Garden", owned by Guildford Hospital and occupied by George Jackman. The land opposite Heath Cottage down to Gladdings Store had not yet been built on.

Many older residents state categorically that No. 204/206 Send Road, the house with the ground floor front bow extension nearly opposite Heath Cottage, is the former Uncle Tom's Cabin public house, and the census returns of 1861 confirm that it was here and occupied by John Waterman.

In the parish magazine for February 1911, when the New Institute (now the Lancaster Hall) was opened, Mr Lancaster is reported as giving an account of the growth of the Institute from its modest start in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in 1885. None of our older members, some of whose memories go back as far as the middle '90s, recall it being in operation, but the late Ewart Grove remembered the sign boards for Uncle Tom's being stored for a long time in the yard at Worsfold Gates.

In reply in brief to Richard's queries, there is no evidence that there was a crossroads as such at Cartbridge, unless the track leading to Fisher's Farm and beyond formed the fourth link of the crossroads; there was no hamlet here until after the land was enclosed in 1815; there was a public house named "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at 204/206 Send Road from shortly before 1861 until probably the 1890s; the horseshoes and other iron objects may simply be refuse left behind by itinerants on the Heath. There was clearly no resident blacksmith here before 1815, and there doesn't seem to be one recorded in the 1851 census. A trawl through the 1861 census might throw up evidence either of a smith or of Richard's ancestor.

The Editor

TWO INCIDENTS IN SEND PARISH IN 1773 AND 1777

On January 6th the Chairman of Send History Society and the writer were examining the fabric and fittings of Send Church when they were handed two documents by the Vicar, who said they might be of interest to the Society. These papers had been partly obscured, and thus overlooked, at the back of the vestry safe when the Registers and other documents were sent to the Surrey Record Office a few years ago. The first document, in a mid-Victorian hand, is entitled, "Copy of an account of the Seats in Send Church numbered and affixed to different Houses by Robert Boughton and John Hole Churchwardens, August 8th 1773". Then follows a list of the owners of the houses, their tenants and the house names, so arranged that the men and women from each house were segregated during the service as was the custom of the time. This will prove an invaluable cross reference to property ownership research of the period.

The second document is worth quoting in full. "Feb^y 28th 1777 It was agreed at a meeting at ye Jolly Sailor this Day between ye Inhabitants & ye Parish Officers of Send and Ripley, Concerning ye Enoculation of Poor Familye y^t are in real Necessity & under great Danger of Cathcing ye Small Pox. To be enoculated at ye Expence of ye said Parish of Send. The underwritten names are approv'd off by ye Vestra to be enoculated if in great Danger.

Send & "Any Familys in Ripley y^t are in necessity & in great Danger to be enoculated if approved on by ye Officers.

"James Farley & 6 children	8	W ^m Hammerton Wife & 4 do	6
"W ^m Farley Wife & 2 do	5	Tho ^s Eade Wife and 2 do	3
"Henry Stiles & Wife 3 do	6	Henry Piercy Wife & 4 do	5
"John Denyer Wife & 4 do	6	W ^m Stent Jun Wife & 3 do	5
"W ^m Scott, Wife & 7 do	9	Tho ^s Farley & 2 Sons	3
"James Brackley Wife & 3 do	5	James Scotcher Wife & 3 do	5
	<u>38</u>	W ^m Stent Wife and One do	3
	30		30
	<u>68</u>	in Number	

"George Johnson)	Churchwardens	Inhabitants
"W ^m Harris)		Rob: Boughton
		Tho ^s Henly
"Tho ^s Mills)	Overseers	John Hole
"William Stone)		John Mildred
		Thomas Woods."

This second document, with its built-in background of stark poverty and sense of fatality, is one particular instance of the manner in which this Parish dealt with the ever present horror of smallpox, and shows how the Church Vestry, the forerunner of the Parish Council, although in constitution an ecclesiastical body of Parson, Churchwardens and Laity, used its income, the Church Rate, in emergency in bearing the cost of inoculation of 68 poor persons in 1777 and thus giving them a chance of survival.

Smallpox, until the success of the work of Edward Jenner in 1796, was the chief scourge of mankind. The disease is mentioned in the Middle East in early times and became endemic in Europe at the time of the Crusades. The Eastern practice of inoculating healthy humans with virus from a victim with a mild form of the disease was commenced in England about 1716 through the letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, a keen student and observer of

Eastern customs, and wife of the Ambassador in Constantinople at that period.

This is just what the Send Vestry were preparing to do at the meeting of 28th February 1777, but they and others at the time did not realise that although their action of inoculating with live virus did provide some immunity it also perpetuated a line of carriers, as the persons inoculated remained contagious for some time afterwards.

It was not until the work of Edward Jenner came to fruition in 1796 that smallpox was brought under control and the full story of Jenner's work at Berkeley in Glos. is one of the brilliant medical romances of all time. Born at Berkeley, the son of the Rector, in 1749, he was apprenticed to a surgeon at Sodbury, and after working in London under John Hunter, he returned to Berkeley in 1773 to practise, and in 1775 began to examine the old country tradition that dairymaids did not contract smallpox. One of the hazards of the dairymaid's work was that sooner or later she caught cowpox from her animals. This was painful and inconvenient but not fatal. Jenner injected the arms of James Phipps, an eight year old boy, with rheum from the cowpox sores on the hand of the dairymaid, Sarah Nelmes. The boy contracted cowpox. In six weeks he injected the boy with live smallpox virus. The boy did not develop smallpox. Jenner's papers are among the valued possessions of the Royal College of Surgeons. They survive in detail, including a sketch of the hand of Sarah Nelmes, the dairymaid.

The discovery of this document relating to smallpox in Send seems doubly interesting while the news of the recent smallpox fatality at Birmingham University is still fresh in our minds. It is also often a fascinating exercise for local historians to pause from occurrences at Parish level and think of events happening simultaneously in the national or international theatres of history. Thus in 1773, when the seating in Send Church was being arranged to the satisfaction of Robert Boughton and John Hole, Churchwardens, the shipload of tea was lying in Boston Harbour waiting to be taxed, and destined to be one of the final causes leading up to the War of American Independence. Warren Hastings was about to become our first Governor General of India. In 1777, although the American Colonies had made their Declaration of Independence a year earlier, savage fighting was still going on and George Washington had been defeated at the Battle of Brandy Wine by General Howe.

In 1796 while Jenner was working on the hand of Sarah Nelmes and the arms of James Phipps in his great discovery in the alleviation of human suffering, Napoleon was on the rampage through Italy, beginning a reign of terror in Europe which was to last for another twenty years. Warren Hastings had been impeached and stood trial in Westminster Hall, the last great impeachment to be tried there, and had retired to Daylesford, his Cotswold estate, acquitted but broken in health and financially ruined.

Jim Oliver

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

N.B. The meeting point for all walks and outings (unless otherwise stated) is in the elbow of the old road at Send Barns to the South of Send C. of E. First School.

Thursday, 18th January ... Open meeting at the Church Room, Send Road.

Mr & Mrs Rusbridger will give an illustrated talk on Church Graffiti.

Sunday, 28th January ... Meet 8 a.m. for a local natural history walk over the Sheepwalk (rubber boots advisable).

Thursday, 8th February ... Painting evening at Coyle Hall, St Luke's Hospital, Guildford.

Sunday, 11th February ... Meet 8 a.m. for a natural history walk at Wood Street (rubber boots essential).

Thursday, 22nd February ... The Annual General Meeting to be held at 8 p.m. at the Church Room, Send Road, followed by a showing of members' natural history slides.

Sunday, 25th February ... Meet 7.30 a.m. for natural history walk to Farley Heath.

Sunday, 25th February ... Meet 2.30 at Send Barns to proceed to Ockham for a conducted tour round the Church of All Saints by Mrs Anne Watson, Secretary of Ockham History Society.

Sunday, 11th March ... 6.30 a.m. meeting for natural history walk at the Chuntries.

Sunday, 25th March ... 6.30 a.m. meeting for natural history walk at Leith Hill.

Thursday, 19th April ... Open meeting at 8 p.m. at the Church Room, Send Road, when an illustrated talk on "Some Aspects of Old Farm Buildings" will be given by Mr J. Oliver.

Sunday, 6th May ... Day trip to Dorset by coach to visit the swannery at Abbotsbury. Meet at usual place. Coach leaves promptly 8 a.m. and will return about 6 p.m. Cost of coach is £2.50 per person, please book early using slip on last page to avoid disappointment.

Thursday, 21st June ... Open meeting at 8 p.m. at the Church Room, Send Road. Mr Mervyn Blatch will give an illustrated talk on Anglo-Saxon England.

NATURAL HISTORY WALKS

Sunday, 19th Nov. - A most interesting walk this turned out to be for the ten of us in the party, as many different species of fungi were seen, including: shaggy ink cap puff balls, fly agaric, parasol mushroom and the orange peel fungus. Also noted were fox boundary markings - droppings on high spots.

Sunday, 3rd Dec. - Silent Pool. We met later for this walk, at 9 a.m. by way of experiment, as the recent questionnaire replies seemed to indicate we were starting too early, however, the 15 present were all "regulars". As we scuffed our way through the beautiful autumn leaves, we observed various birds, nuthatch, wren, goldcrest, redwing and fieldfare, also very good sightings of kingfisher and kestrel.

Sunday, 17th Dec. - Frensham Little Pond. A cold morning, but still very enjoyable. Soon after arrival, we saw two coots fighting on the water, the dominant one holding the other under water and boxing it with its feet, the

one under water would retreat remaining submerged, but as it came to the surface, perhaps 15 feet away by this time, it was chased again. This occurred many times as we stood and watched until they disappeared from sight to the far bank. We took our time, wending our way around the lake, seeing heron, Canada Geese, redpolls, great spotted woodpecker, green woodpecker, reed bunting, great crested grebe and kingfisher.

Sunday, 31st Dec. - Newlands Corner. Cancelled - after telephoning round, it was agreed by all that we would not see much in the blizzard conditions prevailing half an hour before the starting time. A pity we had to spoil our record - the first walk cancelled due to the weather.

Sunday, 14th Jan. - Wisley Common. A sprinkling of snow and a sharp nip in the air were the notable ingredients for this walk. Far from being cold, though, we kept warm by scrambling up hill and down dale! Not a lot of bird life was apparent, but of particular interest were the different sorts of oak trees. We really must do our homework though and positive identification of the various sorts of oak would be a good area to start. Spare some thought on how we can develop this further and we can discuss it at the next walk.

TINTS AND PRINTS

Mention must surely be made of a state of affairs which seemed to go on and on until it came to an abrupt end about a month ago. Your scribe began to think it was so beautiful only because appreciation grows with age. But, some kind people did agree, that the autumn tints were the best they had been for many a long year. A fortuitous combination of rainfall, temperature and wind (or lack of it) I suppose. Whatever the mechanics the colours were superb and did seem to last so long. Wandering around our local woods on sunny days, camera in hand, proved most rewarding, visually I mean; the pictures will have to speak for themselves, and they can never do full justice to certain things we see (nor can my words of course). For instance beech trees with their smooth green bark, and toes snuggling under the thick brown carpet of leaves, sunlight shining on hands delicately spread as if to tan the already brown leaves last remaining on the lower branches, the delicate pink blush of the upper skeleton against the blue sky and the shafting shadows from their lordly heights, diagonally patterning the brown carpet. But for ever was not to be. All is suddenly enveloped in a white blanket of snow; another fruitful journey, to pause at all the old familiar spots to view the same familiar scenes, this time clothed in an unfamiliar mantle. A sudden thought, now for the prints - the footprints - yes, for my delight there they were, old brock himself had ventured out of his underground home on to the virgin snow; sandy soil and leaf litter delicately

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SEND HISTORY SOCIETY - ABBOTSBURY OUTING 6/5/79

NAME:

ADDRESS:

No. OF SEATS REQUIRED: (£2.50 each) £..... enclosed.

Please forward to Ron Croucher, 14 Orchard Way, Send (phone Guildford 223630).

scattered on top of the glittering snow outside his hole told where he had stood and shook his sturdy body, before going along the usual badger path, stopping now and then to snuffle for a morsel, a beetle, no they're too deep, perhaps a root. I followed alongside his track, in the thick snow, not daring to obliterate those beautiful prints; now here another pause, then he had had to stop for nature's call, a yellow stain, made plain for all to see against a pure white background. In that still, white wood the tracks led down to a nearby field, his normal feeding ground, that was known, but if ever proof was needed here it was and my privilege to see. A snuffle here, another there, then back it was, by a different path to home. The only secret not revealed was how long your journey took old badger friend; not so long I'll be bound - it was cold last night when you unknowingly made those tracks for all to see, but maybe only seen by me, and I won't tell!

R. Croucher

ANSWERS TO THE "FIND THE BIRD" QUIZ

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. A Judge's BLACKCAP. | 2. GOLDCREST. |
| 3. OWL (anagram) | 4. Roman five in doe gives DOVE. |
| 5. Anagram of ewe - eew put in pit gives PEEWIT. | |
| 6. Fly catcher - FLYCATCHER. | 7. GCDWIT. |
| 8. To be abusive is to rail - LANDRAIL. | |
| 9. DIPPER. | 10. GARGENY (anagram). |
| 11. WAXWING. | 12. Ling, a fish - STARLING. |
| 13. HERON. | 14. Let the ass enter - ACCENTOR. |
| 15. RUFF-ian. | 16. Would (wood) he (cock) - WOODCOCK. |
| 17. GREENSHANK. | 18. KNOT. |
| 19. BLACKBIRD. | 20. SHOVELLER. |
| 21. Shape - pheas (anagram), followed by insect (ant) - PHEASANT. | |
| 22. Tear - rent - TERN (anagram). | 23. Heat inside wear - WHEATEAR. |
| 24. HEN HARRIER. | 25. SPARROW. |
| 26. Crook - ROOK. | 27. Crown - CROW. |
| 28. Is in skin - SISKIN. | 29. Go-shaw-k - GOSHAWK. |
| 30. ROBIN. | 31. An old GROUSE. |
| 32. Spoon-be-ill - SPOONBILL. | 33. REDWING. |
| 34. WAGTAIL. | 35. Star in bud - BUSTARD. |
| 36. SWing leFT - SWIFT. | 37. R.E.'s eve - REEVE. |
| 38. S (old money), tilt (to tip) - STILT. | |
| 39. Skewer - SKUA. | 40. St.-one-chat - STONECHAT. |
| 41. REDSTART. | 42. CROSSBILL. |
| 43. Tense cup final - TEAL. | 44. GOOSANDER. |
| 45. Night-in-gale - NIGHTINGALE. | 46. Zero in cot - COOT. |
| 47. RAZORBILL. | 48. Nip in S.E. - SNIPE. |
| 49. GANNET. | |
| 50. Erne is another name for the King of birds - EAGLE. | |

Well, there we are, I do hope many of you had a go, and better still got them all correct.

Best wishes to you all.

Ted Bartlett