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

Newsletter No. 6

December 1975/January 1976.

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SEND "CHURCHE GOODES" IN 1552

As Jim Oliver noted in his article on Royal Arms in Newsletter 4, Edward VI had the goods of the Church of St. Mary, Send, committed to the custody of four named individuals. An account of the circumstances in which this was done, together with the details of the inventories for Surrey, appears in Volume IV (1869) of the Surrey Archaeological Collections. The Send inventory also appears, together with explanatory notes, in Volume XVI (1901) at the end of the comprehensive article on "Send Church & the Chapel of Ripley" by P. M. Johnston. Johnston noted that "The title in the original is:- 'Send & Ripley Parish Church'. Probably the inquiry 'after chaunteries' in 1545 had resulted in the closing of Ripley Chapel and the transfer of its goods and ornaments to the Parish Church. Perhaps this accounts for the large number of items in the inventory. It is a much fuller one than the average."

The list is given below. The notes are mostly Johnston's.

- Inprimis ij littell chalices of silver poiz viij oz by estimacion.
- Item a crosse of copper and gilte. - No doubt for the high altar.
- Item ij old crosses of no valew. - ? for the two nave altars.
- Item a crismatorie of tynne. - The vessel containing the Chrism, which was oil mingled with balm, probably of some white metal, but not necessarily tin as we know it.
- Item a croked barre of iron ffor the pix. - The pix, a vessel in which the Host was served, was commonly suspended by a chain over the high altar. The iron bar was possibly the suspension by means of a bracket from one of the side walls.
- Item vj cruetes of pewter. - Small vessels to hold wine or water.
- Item a paxe of ivory. - A tablet with a projecting handle behind, bearing a representation of the Crucifixion, etc., which was kissed by the officiating priests and congregation at Mass.
- Item iiij bells in the steple.
- Item a coope of crimosyn velatt. - a long cloak of velvet.
- Item one old coope of red silke.
- Item a vestiment of silke with all thinges therunto. - A complete suit of Mass-vestments, consisting of chasuble, and two dalmatics, albes, girdles, stoles, amices and maniples. As will be seen from this and the following entries, there were the unusually large number (for an ordinary parish church) of five complete suits, as well as two "vestymentes of silke lacking their appurtenaunces".
- Item a vestiment of blew velat with thappurtenaunces.
- Item a red vestiment of Dornix with thappurtenaunces. - Dornix = a stuff made at Tournay in the Low Countries - whence the name.
- Item an old blew vestiment of silke with birdes with thappurtenaunces. - The "birdes" may have had some symbolical meaning, such as the pelican-in-her-piety - specially appropriate in a Mass-vestment.
- Item one white vestiment for Lent with thappurtenaunces. - It is interesting to note the use of white as a Lenten colour.
- Item ij vestymentes of silk lacking their appurtenaunces.
- Item a cloth to hang over the alter with silke and gold. - Probably a dossal at the back of the high altar.
- Item ij curteynes of redd silke and yelow. - The "riddels", or side-curtains, hung on swivel-rods to enclose the altar.
- Item an old alter cloth of yelowe.

- Item one old alter cloth paynted. - This, with the preceding entries, gives us an altar cloth for each of the three altars in the church. Painted hangings for walls and furniture were much in request for both ecclesiastical and domestic purposes in the Middle Ages and our modern wall-papers - their lineal descendants - can be traced back to at least the end of the 15th Century. Whether printed from wooden blocks or painted by hand, they would be cheaper than woven work or embroidery.
- Item hanginges for the high alter in Lent.
- Item a vaile cloth ffor the Lent.
- Item iij corporax clothes with their cases. - Embroidered cloths of silk or other rich material used for covering the Sacrament when exposed either in the paten and chalice or when reserved: their cases were probably of stiff cardboard to give rigidity when so used.
- Item ij old crosse clothes of silke. - Cloths to cover up the altar and processional crosses in Lent, or at other times.
- Item iij old banner clothes. - The banners used in processions, which when not in use were commonly suspended from the chancel walls with their poles.
- Item ij old stremars. - Long-tailed pennons, used in religious processions like the banners.
- Item a sepulchre cloth paynted. - Hung before the Easter Sepulchre during the time - Maundy Thursday to Easter Sunday - in which the Host and Crucifix were laid therein. Here it was painted most likely with a representation of the Resurrection. There is no trace remaining of any sepulchre or sepulchre shrine.
- Item a canype cloth painted. - Probably for hanging over the pix or an image.
- Item a long houseling towell and a hand towell. - The "housel" was the Saxon or Norse term for the consecrated wafer, and the houseling cloth was a long strip of material held or laid beneath the communicants to catch any crumbs.
- Item ij herseclothes of black with white crossis. - The hearse in mediaeval burials was probably a hand-bier formed of an open framework of arched wooden ribs, resting on projecting poles, and the whole standing on short legs. In use, it would be covered with one of these "herseclothes" with a white cross sewn in the middle with a smaller cross in each corner.
- Item one old roodecloth for Lentt. - Used in a similar manner to the "crosse-clothes", to cover the great Roode or Crucifix that stood on or over the loft between the nave and chancel. In Send it probably hung over - not on - the screen and loft, upon a beam with arched braces that still remains.
- Item iij surplices with iij rochetes. - The rochet, stictly speaking, was a shortened albe (long tunic of white cloth) with close fitting sleeves, or sometimes without any. Properly a priestly vestment, it seems to have been worn sometimes also by the parish clerk, and by singing boys and others.
- Item iij 8th pillows. - Placed on the altars to support the service-books and perhans also in the pulpit.
- Item one font clothe. - Probably to cover the consecrated water in the font.

"All which is comytted to the custodye of James Ferrault John Ede John willatt and Thomas Bayley the sixt of October in the sixt yere of the raigne of our said soveraigne Lord."

We have no further return showing the fate of the above goods. Judging by returns for other Surrey Churches, most are likely to have been confiscated "to the Kinges use" and the money realised to have gone mostly to enrich greedy courtiers, as Johnston puts it. Already a number of the ornaments

had been sold after the first inventory of 1547 and some of the proceeds applied to Church objects as shown below. Johnston states that there is no trace of the "house for the clerk" - at least within the precincts of the churchyard. The white liming of the church walls was doubtless to cover up "superstitious" paintings and the last item shows that their place was taken by "writting", i.e. texts of Scripture, the tables of the Commandments, the Creed and the Lord's Prayer - all according to the King's Injunctions.

"All the rest comprised in the former inventorye sold and accounted for as appereth:-

- Inprimis one chalice ffor xliij s iiii d and expendyd all uppon makyng of a house for the clerk and white liming of ther church ther.
- Item ij great latten candelstickes.
- Item ij littell latten candelstickes. - It will be seen from this and the previous item that between 1547 and 1552 the altars had been without candlesticks. Possibly the two great latten sticks (i.e. made of a mixed metal resembling brass) were for use at the high altar, and the two little ones at each of the side altars.
- Item one candelstik of latten with braunchis.
- Item ij paire of latten sensars.
- Item a shippe of tynne. - These last two items show the disuse of incense in the Eucharistic Service between 1547 and 1552. A censer is a vessel in which incense is burnt (Shorter O.F.D.) The latter item was the boat-shaped vessel on a foot, used to contain the incense.
- Item a basen and a ewer of latten. - These were for the "lavabo", i.e. for use in the ritual washing of the celebrant's hands. The ewer may also have been used for filling the font and holy water bucket.
- Item a canyfe for the pixe with iij crounes and a crosse uppon ytt.
- Item a pixe of latten. - The "pixe" and "canyfe" indicate that from 1547 onwards, the Blessed Sacrament ceased to be reserved for the adoration of the faithful in Send Church.
- Item ij small sacring bells. - These also would have ceased being used in 1547. They were usually not more than 3" in diameter and were tinkled to mark the moment when the priest elevated the consecrated Host and Chalice.
- Item a corse bell. - A hand bell carried and rung by the clerk before the funeral procession on its way to the grave.

Summe of the hole goodes xxs x bestowed uppon writting in ther church ther.

This accompt allowed by the comissioners.

Les Bowerman

THOMAS CHITTY'S BRICK KILN

Further to John Slatford's comment in Newsletter 5 about the brick-making family of Chitty, the following note appears in Surrey Record Society Volume 14, in which various early Quarter Sessions Records are published:

Sessions Rolls October 1662

m. 123.

Thomas Chitty junior of Send yeoman, 3 Nov. 1662 built on the highway leading from Guildford to Ripley "quondam structuram Anglice vocatam a Briccekiln" whereby the highway became obstructed to the grave nuisance of the King's liege people.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Membership

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

Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Mandeville, 25 Send Barns Lane Mr. Jordan, 18 Send Barns La
Mr. J. James, 9 Hillspur, Westborough, Guildford Mr. D. Henson, 183 Send Rd.
Mr. J. Bartlett, 57 Radstone Court, Woking Mr. L. Harris, 4 Sandy Lane
Mr. E. J. Bartlett, 51 Sandfields
Mr. S. Mason, 18 Thatchers Lane, Worplesdon
Mrs. J. Nye, Mr. R. Nye & Miss H. Bringlee, all of 11 Manor Fields, Milford

We are pleased to welcome them to membership, the total of which now stands at 92 paid-up subscriptions.

The Open Meeting of 12th November, 1975 - Local Wild Life

On 12th November, about 60 people crowded into one of the classrooms at St. Bede's School for Ted Bartlett's illustrated wild life talk, which consisted of slides, a film and recordings.

The notes which I took while the lights were on cannot do justice to the wealth of facts and comments provided in the talk, but I give them below in the hope that they will record a general impression for the benefit of those unable to be present.

Ted has been studying badgers for 40 years. He has been badger watching every week since the exciting moment when he first saw one of these large nocturnal animals. It still thrills him when a black and white snout appears. It is his belief that if you do not notice what is going on around you life is not worth living. There is a creature living in your garden with 15,000 teeth, one foot and one nostril. It is the common snail. The snail is a hermaphrodite, but they need a pair to produce young. They each have a device like a bow with which they shoot an arrow 1/16th" long at each other. There is a story that, on seeing a slug, one snail said to another "Don't look now - there's that awful nudist following us." Glow worms can be seen in Potters Lane at the appropriate time of the year. Badgers and foxes have lived in this country for 250,000 years.

Ted showed exactly what a badger is like by producing a stuffed female badger. It is about 30" long, but the boar is some 6" longer. Badgers mate in July and August. The egg leaves the ovaries and travels down to the uterus, being fertilised on the way. It does not become attached to the uterus walls and cannot take food direct. It stays there till December. A gland, corpus luteum, then produces hormones, etc., and the egg attaches to the wall of the uterus and then receives nutriment. The baby, 6" long, is born eight weeks later. This is known as delayed implantation, and is commonly used in the bear family, with mating taking place in the Autumn and cubs not being born until the following Spring when the bear wakes up. The badger, which is a member of the Weasel family, does the same thing, but does not hibernate. Badgers have an acutely developed sense of smell.

The films covered a wide range of animals, including badgers, foxes, deer, owls and many others. All of the photography and recording was done in Surrey.

In view of the obvious interest in the subject shown at the meeting, Ted offered to help start a natural history group within the Society.

Natural History Group

Eighteen members met on 9th December to discuss the formation of a natural history group. Apart from a number of members who are working on the parish registers as the genealogical group, this is the first of our groups to get under way, and they are therefore breaking new ground. For this reason, and in order to provide a possible pattern for other groups, it will be appropriate to record some of the points made. Firstly, it was stressed that individuals should be encouraged to follow their own interests - botany, ornithology, mammals, or whatever; but it is hoped that members will produce photographs, statistical records, recordings, etc., which can be reported in the Newsletter and later form part of a comprehensive display and a record of changing patterns over the years.

To keep administrative work to a minimum, it was agreed not to take formal minutes of meetings. Ron Carter will act as secretary to represent the group on the Society's Committee and to keep the members of the group in touch with each other when necessary.

Suggested activities are fortnightly rambles, bi-monthly meetings of the group, articles for the Newsletter, nature trails (both visiting trails elsewhere and investigating the possibility of forming a local trail), circulating Surrey Bird Club and Surrey Naturalist Trust literature, recording birdsong, and activities designed to appeal mainly to children, etc.

The next meeting of the group will be on Thursday, 12th February, at 8 p.m. at Ron Carter's home, Weybrook House, Broadmead Road, Cartbridge, Send. Regular Sunday rambles, starting at 7.30 a.m. on 21st December, have been arranged. Occasional evening outings for groups of three or four to go badger-watching are also being arranged.

Recent Activities

Several members of our Society were present at the meeting of the Send Residents Association at the Lancaster Hall on 28th November to hear Marjorie Sex give a fascinating talk about life in the village over the past 60 years.

On Saturday, 13th December, about a dozen of our members had the pleasure of attending an "old fashioned lantern show" provided by Mr. K. C. Patrick and arranged by the Guildford & District Voluntary Service Overseas Committee. Mr. Patrick's father was Mayor of Guildford at about the turn of the century, but before his civic duties absorbed his spare time, he was a very keen photographer and took some 300 shots in and around Guildford from the 1860's onwards. Mr. Patrick inherited these, and showed a remarkable selection of views of the High Street area, accompanied by his own unique recollections of the changes which have taken place.

Forthcoming Events

Wednesday, 14th January Open meeting at the Church Room, Send Road, Send, at 8 p.m. An illustrated talk by Mr. Mervyn Blatch on "The Parish Churches of Surrey".

Tuesday, 20th January Committee meeting at 8 p.m. at 15 Orchard Way.

Thursday, 12th February Natural history group meeting at 8 p.m. at Weybrook House, Broadmead Road, Cartbridge.

Wednesday, 25th February The first Annual General Meeting of the Society, followed by refreshments and informal discussion. It is hoped that there will also be a display of exhibits of local historical interest. The meeting will commence at 8 p.m. and take place at the Church Room.

Wednesday, 28th April Open meeting at the Church Room. Speaker to be arranged.

Wednesday, 23rd June Open meeting at the Church Room, when Lyn Mileham, of Mayford History Society and of our Society, will give an illustrated talk on Industrial Archaeology.

The Newsletter

The closing date for the next issue of the Newsletter will be Monday, 12th March.

SOURCES OF LOCAL HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In the first issue of the Newsletter, I indicated that I intended to give, in a later edition, some of the more useful sources available in the Public Record Office. In the light of a year's experience, I now realise that that would prove a mammoth task, and I am no mammoth. However, I can give brief details of the use which some members have made of the Office during the year. Pat Thurbin has obtained information about the Army Camp which was stationed on Send Heath in the period 1759-1761. Sheila Brown has obtained information about the gift (or perhaps, in the light of recent developments, one should say the loan) of the land on which the school was built. I have obtained a copy of the Tithe Map and Apportionments of 1845. I have also obtained for Jim Oliver copies of the Hearth Tax returns from the 14th Century onwards and the Elizabethan Master Rolls for two deserted mediaeval villages in Hampshire. I have looked at Feet of Fines for 1204 onwards; and very awe-inspiring it is to handle fragile manuscripts which were actually written in the time of King John, and worrying too lest one should inadvertently break off a piece of rolled-up parchment which would be totally irreplaceable. It is also romantic to think that these actual squiggly marks made 750 years ago can reconstitute in our minds exactly what was in the mind of a clerk all that time ago.

Since not all of our members will be familiar with the Feet of Fines, and as there are likely to be references to them in these pages from time to time, a few words about them may not be out of place. They form a large series of records, dating from the time of Richard I (1189-99), which are summaries of the outcome of legal suits relating to landholdings. The word "fine" in this sense comes from the Latin "Finalis Concordia", which means final agreement, and that is what they were - a record of the terms of the final agreement between the parties. At first they were actual legal proceedings for determining disputes, but as time went on, they developed into a convenient way of obtaining written title to the land because a party to the suit would receive a copy of the agreement indenture.

The fines are arranged in separate series in the Public Record Office according to counties. Up until 1894, there was no calendar or index of the Surrey fines, and it used to be necessary to look through up to 10,000 of these agreements in the original manuscript in order to find a reference to any particular one. Mr. Frank B. Lewis compiled a calendar of the fines which was published in that year by the Surrey Archaeological Society, and

it is now a simple matter to look up names or places in the index and find a summary in the text. The bound calendar was published at an original price of 7s 6d, and when I bought a new copy from the Society only a few months ago, it was still only 40 pence!

Forty-nine entries relate to land in Send, of which the earliest is 1197 and reads "Richard Dignus v Thomas fil Hervey in Sandres." To obtain the full details one has to call for the manuscript in the Public Record Office.

The word "Feet" in the expression "Feet of Fines" (Latin Pedes Finium) comes from the bottom or foot section of the three copies of the Finalis Concordia. The parties to the suit would receive the copy which was written out at the top and middle of the page, and the third copy from the foot of the page was lodged in the court records. Each copy was cut in a zig-zag line as if with a pair of pinking shears. This, of course, left an edge which was indented, hence the copy was known as an "indenture". Proof of its authenticity was obtained by matching the indents with those of the copy to which it had been attached.

Les Bowerman

SEND IN WINTER

As a village Send is perhaps one of the few places which has that magnetic attraction for waders and wildfowl. Winter months see many migratory birds coming through, some stopping en route for a few hours, or even several days. Those of us who dare venture forth and bear the cold north easterly winds will be rewarded. Almost certainly, a few waders will be seen, and perhaps a rarity will put in an appearance - what we might call "the spice" which all keen bird watchers like to flavour their observations with. A report, and indeed a sighting, by one of our members of a water rail in the village was very exciting, plus a curlew which came down in my own garden, possibly enticed by the secluded piece of water there. Also during the frosty days in December, a frog was seen swimming under the ice in my pond. Stranger still perhaps was the hedgehog who ventured out one afternoon during the frosty weather to accept bread and milk. Surely a lesson is to be learnt here, in that we should never take things for granted when dealing with nature - anything is possible. I was delighted to see large flocks of lapwing on the low lying fields at Broadmead, these flocks of birds are substantially larger during the winter months owing to the migrant birds coming to join our residents.

The dread disease myxomatosis doesn't seem to be so rife around the village at the moment, thank goodness - perhaps the rabbit is building up some resistance at last. Regardless of what some may say, I feel that the rabbit has been with us for such a long time now as to warrant recognition as part of the country scene; it would certainly be wrong to try and wipe it out altogether, not that it would be possible to do that.

Finally a word about the first of the Natural History Group's rambles which, by kind permission of the farmer concerned, took a route across the Broadmead and along the river. It was most encouraging to see a small enthusiastic group of people turn up, including two children who seemed to enjoy themselves very much, especially when a family of swans chased off some intruders who tried to trespass in their territory. As the year progresses, so these walks will become more interesting and it is hoped that more and more members will participate.

Ted Bartlett

"GOODGROVE"

Since the reference to "Goodgrove" appeared in N/L 5, Mr. French, who is one of the two most senior members of our Society, has very kindly shown Jim Oliver and the writer of this note around the house which has been his lifelong home. It clearly formed part of the early nucleus of buildings in the Boughton Hall area, which was one of the first centres of habitation in Send.

It is tempting to wonder whether it may have been built originally as a house for one of the cadet members of the Boughton family, and the fact that it is shown on the Send & Ripley Enclosure Map of 1804 as being owned by Robert Boughton Junior does not discourage this thought. If it should at some stage be possible to look at the deeds, further details of its history might be found.

Jim has written some notes on what he observed from the structural point of view, and these follow.

Ies Bowerman

Goodgrove, Send Marsh Road, Send, is included in a Supplementary List as a Grade III Building of Architectural or Historical Interest, issued with the Certified Statutory List, by the former Ministry of Housing & Local Government.

Some members who have passed Mr. French's house at Goodgrove may have paused to wonder if there lies beneath the veneer of rough-cast plaster and Gothic window frames something much older and more exciting. "The Antiquities of Surrey", last published in 1965 by the Surrey County Council with the aid of a distinguished "Records, Historic Buildings and Antiquities" Committee, describe the building as No. 3530 early 19th Century, and leave it at that. But the profile of the house, the proportions of height, width, and roof-pitch proclaim a house of the 16th Century, and so this has proved to be on closer examination.

The house is composed of two parts. The range parallel to the road is the older, and is a fragment of a larger house. Certain evidence of a missing bay exists at the Mays Corner end, and probably another original bay has vanished where the present end-gable of the later crosswing now stands. This fragment of the original house parallel to the road still contains the Smoke-Bay, heavily encrusted with soot, which has the appearance of large black sugar crystals. This emphasises long use as a smoke-bay, and with the absence of smoke stains on the roof timbers outside the smoke-bay, proves the house to be a transitional type of open hall, partially floored from the beginning, with the smoke-bay left open to the roof to funnel the smoke from the open hearth on the floor out through the roof tiles. Extensive encasing by wallpaper, plaster, and board of timber members inside the house, which are diagnostic of date, make it difficult to give a precise date to this part of the house, but knowledge of other similar houses in West Surrey suggests a date of about 1550 or a little later.

Some time in the 17th Century, about 1630-1650, after a great change had taken place in domestic arrangements in smaller houses in England, the need arose in this house to have more room and more comfort, and furthermore, the cash was available to finance the improvements. One bay at each end of the old house was dismantled, and a new building of considerable size was added at right angles to the road at the Send Marsh end of the old house. This new crosswing was of two storeys throughout and contained a large central chimney with a fireplace both upstairs and downstairs in the front rooms,

with a hearth for cooking in the room at the rear. The main entrance of the house still remained in the old hall with the smoke-bay no longer in use.

Both ranges of the house are timber-framed, the older range still containing some original common rafters laid on the wide face in the mediaeval manner. Shortly after 1800, the whole outside of the house visible from the road was brought up to date, by covering it with rough-cast plaster and by inserting larger windows with Gothick heads. This kind of face-lift was given to another old house in Send, and several examples of houses in this complete style still remain in Guildford. At Goodgrove considerable liberties were taken in weakening the structure of the house by the wholesale cutting of tie beams and wallplates in order to insert the new windows. This is a good example of the resilience of a timber-framed house. No other form of house construction would have withstood this treatment and remained standing.

With the consent of the owner, some members of the History Society would like to record this house and make measured drawings.

J. Oliver

SEND AND ITS VARIANT SPELLINGS

Nowadays the name of the village has one correct spelling, and any other form would be regarded as incorrect. It has been very different in the past, however, and to date I have notes of some twenty variants of the simple place name "Send". There is little doubt that the original form simply meant "sandy place" as noted in N/L 1 (Oxford Dictionary of English Place Names, and "The Place Names of Surrey"). There is therefore little to be learned from reciting the various forms, but as it may be of interest to some of our members, I shall nevertheless do so.

In the preface to his "Calendar of the Feet of Fines for Surrey", published by the Surrey Archaeological Society, F. B. Lewis neatly summarised the reasons for different spellings and one cannot do better than to quote him: "The multiplicity of variants would seem to depend in some cases either upon the education or sobriety of the clerk or of the person who instructed him, and in others as to whether the clerk entered the original English name spelt properly or misspelt, as the case may be, or what he considered to be the French or Latin equivalent of it." He might also have been simply reducing into writing, to the best of his ability, the sound of the word as he heard it at the time, and for that reason spelling can reflect changing pronunciation over the years. And perhaps we should not be too uncharitable because it is possible to make mistakes even now. Blechingley, for example, is spelled Bletchingley almost as often as not in the Surrey Archaeological Collections over the past century, although the former is usually regarded as the correct spelling. None of the earlier forms seems to have had the intrusive "t" and it is a comparatively recent "incorrect" intrusion. Betchworth, on the other hand, although it began life without a "t", has been accepted with the "t" since the 15th Century. However, in case it be thought in view of the foregoing that spelling does not matter, the following example demonstrates that one cannot be too careful:

In Volume XII of the Surrey Archaeological Collections (1895), there was a quotation from the "Illustrated London News" of 27th June, 1857, about some prehistoric bronze implements - "These interesting relics were found a short time since at the village of Send, near Farnham, in Surrey." The village in question was, of course, "The Sands", but the error was repeated by quoting it in Volume XII, and P. M. Johnston in his, for the most part,

masterly account of "Send Church and the Chapel of Ripley" in Volume XVI (1901) compounds the inaccuracy by stating in a footnote "A find of bronze celts within the bounds of this parish is described in S.A.C. XII - showing that the neighbourhood of Send was early inhabited." The village was inhabited early as later finds have shown, but the bronze celts have no connection whatsoever with Send.

The list of variants follows with the date and the document concerned. The list does not purport to be exclusive.

SENDAN	A.D. 960-2	"Cartularium Saxonicum" - published by Birch.
SANDE	1086	Domesday Book.
SANDIES	1197	Surrey Feet of Fines - published by Surrey Archaeological Society.
SANDES	1205	Surrey Feet of Fines.
SENDES	1235	Surrey Feet of Fines.
SHENDE	1241	Assize Rolls quoted in "Place Names of Surrey".
SAUNDRES	1243	Surrey Feet of Fines.
SAUNDES	1248	Surrey Feet of Fines.
SAUNDIS	1248	Surrey Feet of Fines.
SONDE(S)	1255	Assize Rolls quoted in "Place Names of Surrey".
SAUNDE	1259	Surrey Feet of Fines.
SENDE	1260	Surrey Feet of Fines.
SELENDE	1293	Surrey Feet of Fines.
SEND	1397	Transfer of Land. Deed 2934 in Minet Library.
SENTE	1539	Church Goods at Newark Priory - S.A.C. Vol. XXXIV.
SENNE	1584	Surrey Musters published by Surrey Record Society.
SCEND	1671	Key Navigation Claims - S.A.C. Vol. LXII.
SEANS	1671	Key Navigation Claims - S.A.C. Vol. LXII.
SCEAN	1671	Key Navigation Claims - S.A.C. Vol. LXII. <u>Les Bowerman</u>

INDEX TO NEWSLETTERS 1-6

In Newsletter No. 1 we stated that it was hoped to provide an index at the end of each year. This issue marks the end of the first year of our existence, and the index is given below. As a list of contents is now shown on the front page of each edition, an index may not be given at the end of every year in future. The index 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.

- Athelstan - earliest reference
to Send. 1/8, 2/7, 3/12 & 4/4.
- Birds at Papercourt. 2/5
- Boughton Hall Area and
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- Brick Kiln - Thomas Chitty's. 6/6.
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