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

Newsletter No. 15

June/July, 1977

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SUNDAY, 22nd MAY
OUTING TO SINGLETON OPEN AIR MUSEUM
AND SINGLETON AND WEST DEAN CHURCHES

Some twenty members attended this outing, which took place on one of the first days this year with any aspirations to springtime.

The Weald & Downland Open Air Museum was opened in 1971. It prefers to see buildings kept on their original sites, but where this is not possible, and they would otherwise be destroyed, it rescues interesting examples of vernacular architecture and has the buildings re-erected on this beautiful Downland site. The museum, which is private and non-profit making, is run to a large degree by volunteers. The site, which consists of both woodland and meadowland, forms an ideal setting for the country buildings which it now contains.

It is not possible in these pages to try to describe everything to be seen at Singleton. Most of the detail is set out in the very readable guide, from which much of the material for these notes has been obtained. However, a few observations may not come amiss.

The Hambrook Barn is an aisled barn common in West Sussex and East Hampshire but unusual elsewhere. It contains an exhibition showing details of methods and materials used in the buildings which the party went on to see later.

One of the exhibits is a tread wheel in its small house. The wheel is much like a hamster wheel made in wood, but on a very much larger scale. It would have been trodden by a donkey, or perhaps even by men (one or two). As the axle revolves, a rope attached to it winds up a wooden bucket, bound with iron, from a well. It came from a farm in Catherington near Portsmouth and had been very derelict. It was built in about 1600 and its well was allegedly nearly 300 ft deep. The house is of timber framing with a thatched roof and walls infilled with undaubed split and woven hazel. In its original site there was apparently a small donkey house attached, but this has regrettably not come with the wheel-house.

The mediaeval building known as the Winkhurst House comes from near Tonbridge. It could be earlier than 1400. It is timber-framed and is of only two bays, which is how it is believed to have been built originally.

In the woodcraft area there is a full-scale model of a saw-pit complete with log and saw. The pit can be entered and it is not difficult to imagine what it was like working there, covered in sweat from the physical exertion and showered in sawdust. The saw-pit at Worsfold Gates in Send must have been similar to this.

The Hangleton Cottage is a reconstruction on largely conjectural lines of a flint-rubble 13th century cottage similar to one of which the remains were uncovered in Hangleton. It is conceivable that buildings such as this existed in Send.

The Bayleaf Farmhouse is a good example of a Wealden house which was perhaps the finest flowering of the timber-framed buildings. Its most striking characteristic is the first floor jetty at the front on either side of the hall.

There are at least two granaries on staddle stones in Send and it was therefore interesting to see one at Singleton restored to near original condition. The forge and wheelwright's shop respectively put one in mind of the forge operated by Messrs C. H. Sex & Sons in Send until 1960 and the carpenter's shop at Worsfold Gates, which has been used continuously since the Wey Navigation was opened in 1653.

West Dean Church. The principal interest in this little out-of-the-way church is the walls of the nave, which are Saxon. On the north side is a filled-in Saxon arch which originally housed a north or "devil's door", so called because when a child was baptised the Devil was supposed to leave the child and depart through this door which would be left open.

Singleton Church. This is another Saxon church and it is believed to date from about 950 A.D. The nave walls are high even for a Saxon church, and the reason is believed to be that priests serving other churches in the hundred were quartered in the tower and in the long room over the nave.

THE SCOUT MOVEMENT IN SEND (Cont'd)

Mr W. Collins, the first Scoutmaster, ceased to be the organist and lay reader some time in 1913 and nothing more is heard of him. His son entered the Church and is now Canon Collins. As it happens, he was in Send last year for Miss Lancaster's funeral.

In the July 1914 edition of the Parish magazine the Vicar extends a welcome to Mr Cyril Thompson who is to be Organist and Lay Helper. In his last Parish, Johnstone in Scotland, Mr Thompson had started and run a Troop of 40 Scouts apparently with great success, but he did not have things all his own way as we shall see. In the same edition of the magazine an advertisement by Messrs A. W. Gamage, Ltd., Holborn, London, suddenly appears among the adverts. by local firms. It reads: "Complete Scout Outfitters at home and abroad. Every troupe (sic) should have the celebrated Trek Cart £6.10.0."

The first World War started in August 1914.

In October, 1914, Mr Thompson's first progress report appears. The Troop is no longer one of the Independent Church Scout Patrols and is now in what turned out to be the mainstream of Scouting as "1st Send Troop, B.P. Scouts". Mr Victor Rawes (son of the village Schoolmaster) has joined as an Assistant. The boys are doing Ambulance work with Miss Wilson of the Grange, Old Woking, and have won ten Cyclist's badges and one Naturalist's. Work is being done for the 2nd Class Badge. There are 20 members and a few vacancies. Things sound much as they are today 63 years later.

In December of the same year it was reported that the whole Troop, save one new member, had gained the 2nd Class, "this being the aim of every boy throughout the Empire", and nearly the whole Troop had qualified for the Naturalist's Badge. The Troop's thanks were due to the promoters of a Whist Drive, the proceeds of which were on behalf of the "Trek Cart" which the Troop hoped to have shortly. The Gamage's advertisement begins to make sense! Any boy showing "the slightest sign of slackness" was warned that he was "NOT WANTED". Lord Kitchener had apparently recently remarked that every boy ought to become a Scout, "and it is the duty of each parent to see that this is carried out." By January 1915 the Trek Cart had arrived (does anyone know what became of it?)

That month the Troop took part in two performances at the Guildford Exhibition. It "went off well", but the 300-400 participants had only one general rehearsal with "the result which anyone can gather for themselves". A few boys were reported as standing in arrears with the weekly payment of one half-penny. (Subscriptions are now 10p - a 48-fold increase!) In February 1915 there was a crowded audience at the Drill Hall when the Troop gave a "capital entertainment under the direction of their energetic Scoutmaster". Among other entertainments they performed musical chairs on bicycles, bolster fighting on a pole, blindfold boxing and quarterstaff drill. The "trek cart display" was very creditably performed. They sang "Boys be prepared" and "Your King and Country want you".

In April 1915 a "March Out" was arranged when the Mayford School Troop were to accompany with their "splendid band". The Scoutmaster was not without his problems and reminded the boys that General Sir Robert Baden-Powell himself distinctly urged - "A successful Troop is not always the biggest troop". Mr Thompson added "It is only too true that one rotter can be so infectious as to make a troop of rotters". Three boys were still holding out over the 1/2d subs. H. Faithful was due to receive an A.S.M.'s Commission, which he "thoroughly deserves, inasmuch as he has acted most honourably and loyally to the Scoutmaster, and has 'played the game'". In May 1915 the Scouts were reminded that "the day for all those who laughed at Boy Scouts is past and over for ever The Admiralty and War Office will tell you NOW that they could not do without the Boy Scout in the country". In July it was reported that the Troop had done good public service by distributing "papers regarding the flies (supplied by the Guildford Rural District Council)". Formaldehyde for getting rid of flies could be obtained from Mr Sex the blacksmith.

In July 1916 Mr Thompson left the village and this first village Scout Troop seems to have ceased at about the same time. (To be continued).

Les Bowerman

"THE MANOR HOUSE" (a)

Formerly Send Marsh House (b), formerly Butchers Pond Farm (c)

A few members of Send History Society who are interested in Buildings visited this house on 17 April by kind permission of the owners. The house, which is at present partitioned into five flats, comprises five bays of brick of two storeys with gabled attics. The front elevation, viewed from across Send Marsh, is striking, but on approaching it becomes clear the house is devoid of any structural decoration, the only concession being a functional String Course at firstfloor and attic level to give added bearing for the first floor and attic joists.

The front door is centrally placed, and is in its original position. The entry behind the door contains the original stair-well, going right up to the attic level, but the stair has been replaced. The principal rooms are sited on each side of the central stair bay. The lefthand room is probably the farmhouse kitchen where cooking was done, and is served by a large external chimney, now enclosed by a Victorian enlargement at the rear of the house. This chimney also serves a fireplace in the bedroom above, but alterations obscure its precise style. The room on the righthand side of the stairway at ground level would have been the parlour of the house, and is heated by an end-chimney. The related fireplace in the room above appears to be Jacobean, but could have been introduced by a previous owner.

If genuine, does this fireplace represent an "upper with-drawing" room for ladies?

The evidence of the brickwork, which consists of flat irregular bricks in English Bond with wide mortar points, and the front elevation in particular, suggests a date of 1650 or earlier and this corresponds with remarks by Pevsner in his Surrey Edition of Buildings of England (1962). But the surprise comes with the evidence in the roof, which must be that which was put on the house when it was built. It is of the style of 1700 or later with side purlins butted in-line into the principal rafters with the common rafters mortised into the purlins, and is a good example of the type which roofed Hanoverian England and continued into the early years of Victoria. This roof, however, is of oak, while later specimens elsewhere are in Baltic softwood. The framing of this roof is exactly the same construction as the horizontal first floors of the period, but of course at an inclined plane.

The front casements of the house are attractive, but replacements. One principal window in the west elevation has suffered blockage under the Window Tax (1697-1851) and upsets the architectural balance of the west end. A late Victorian parallel range of equal length to the front has now turned the house into the type called "Double Pile". A serious observer receives the impression that the house was built by an owner, who for some reason - perhaps Puritanical or financial - shunned decoration or elaboration of any sort.

The curtilage of the house contains a granary of about 1800 in softwood, in a poor state of repair, and standing on nine Staddles of the Standard Purbeck type except one crudely dressed Sandstone, perhaps from the Weald. One feature, however, will please students of carpentry. The joints of the Dragon Ties are beautifully executed with an additional short horizontal strut coming from the wall-plate angle junctions through the dragon ties with the traditional mortise and then tensioned with well-made tapered pegs or wedges. Any time spent on saving this building would be worth while.

In conclusion the contradiction of a later roof on the earlier style brickwork in this house remains a subject for future discussion.

Footnotes: (a) The earliest known reference to this house as "The Manor House" is on the 1st Edition of "The Ordnance Survey Map of 1870-71.

(b) Send Marsh House is the description given in the Send & Ripley Tithe Apportionments dated 1845.

(c) On the 1823 Maps of Bryant & C. & J. Greenwood the property is shown as "Butchers Pond Farm".

"ELMSLEIGH FARM"

The writer and the Secretary of the Society carried out a short and incomplete examination of the house called "Elmsleigh Farm" on 12 June during alterations, and found embedded in the middle of the present structure the standard example of small End-Smoke-bay house which were the homes of small farmers and traders from about 1580 until the general change to the forerunner of the modern house. The smoke-bay had had inserted a brick chimney which had recently been removed. Some bricks of this remained on site, of full thickness with just a suggestion of a frog into which had been stamped the initial I or J before firing, this being the symbol by which the maker would be paid by the number of bricks he made.

The smoke-bay had been reduced from its full width across the house at some time when still in use, probably to provide cupboards, or perhaps a bacon-curing space, but evidence was inconclusive.

During further alterations it may be possible to determine the exact length of the smoke-bay house as it submerges into the Victorian addition to the north.

We are grateful to David Oades, one of our members, for his invitation to look at the house. Further examples of small smoke bay houses exist locally at Send, Horsell, East Clandon, West Horsley, and other villages.
J. Oliver

BLACK LETTER

In the previous edition of the Newsletter the writer of the article on Shipley Mill mentioned an inscription of 1566 in Black Letter on a stone set in the wall of the mill at Fiddleford. Unfortunately and inexcusably, the proof-reader was ignorant of the significance of the words "Black Letter" and mis-corrected them by adding a plural "s", although it had been correctly typed. Apologies are offered to the author of the article, the hard-working and accurate typing team, and to readers. For the benefit of anybody else who does not know, Black Letter is a name in use since before 1600 for the type used by the early printers. When occasionally used nowadays, it is sometimes also called "Gothic" or "Old English". Our printed letter heading is in this type, as is the wooden plaque bearing the name of our Society, made by our President and used on the Society's float in the Silver Jubilee procession.

The Editor (and proof-reader)

HEATH BARN

We record with sadness the burning down of the large wooden barn at Heath Barns on Friday, 3 June. Owned by Hall Aggregates, and used by Mr W. R. Bennett, market gardener, the barn appeared from the charred framework which was left standing after the fire to date probably from the early part of the 19th century. The cause of the fire is not known. Six fire engines were called out to extinguish it. It had formed a pleasing backdrop to the view looking from May's Corner down Send Marsh Road, and the village loses in character by its absence.

JUNE OPEN EVENING

Our President, Mr J. Oliver, was the speaker at the open evening on 23 June. He introduced himself as a "stop-gap", but all agreed that his talk on Winchester Cathedral was deserving of a better description than that. As an added bonus, he brought along Mr John Baker (well known to Surrey Ad. readers for his sketches and essays on old houses) to work the projector.

Jim reckoned that he had been haunting Winchester and the Cathedral for the last 50 years, which until 1927 had included Send in its diocese. Now Send is in the diocese of Guildford.

The special interest of Jim's talk was a visit by himself and John Baker to take a closer look at the roof of the Cathedral, believed to be Norman.

To put his listeners in the picture, Jim gave a brief history of Winchester. It was well known as a Roman station because strategically it was in a good position, and when the Romans left Britain the Saxons took over and built the first church on the site. King Alfred the Great, and his Queen, added a nunnery in their time. Winchester was for some time the capital of England and the statue of Alfred in the centre of the town marks its importance. Attention was drawn to several points of interest connecting Winchester to Send, among them the fact that Edward de Lucy, Bishop of Winchester, put his seal on the deed of Newark Priory. Jim also spoke of a tussle which Henry Woodyer, the architect of the first Send & Ripley School (in Ripley High Street), had with Bishop Sumner of Winchester over the position of a church built at Woodyer's expense at Grafham near Bramley.

We saw slides of the tombs of William Rufus, killed whilst hunting in the New Forest, and of St Swithun.

Finally to the real reason for the visit, the roof. Up above the vaulting we went, with some unusual shots of little-seen beauty, and there were the timbers, rough-hewn and showing several signs that they were indeed Norman. The story goes that William the Conqueror granted to Walkelin; the first Norman Bishop of Winchester, as much wood as he could cut in three days from Hampage Wood. The canny Bishop gathered up every woodcutter for miles around and in three days they had CLEARED the wood! The resulting well-timbered roof is still in place today.

Both Jim and John Baker declared their intention of returning to Winchester to get better and more detailed photographs. I hope that the members might have the privilege of seeing them when they are ready.

Sheila Brown

A CHRONICLE OF IMPORTANT LOCAL DATES

As its contribution to the Silver Jubilee, the Send & Ripley Rotary Club gave a Jubilee Crown to all First School children in the villages of Ockham, Send, Ripley, West Clandon and Wisley. The Rotary Club wished the crowns to be accompanied by a fitting local memorandum, and asked the Send History Society to compile a brief history of the area in the form of a chronology of important local dates. This was not an easy task because it had to be in language suitable for an under-9-year-old, but at the same time as accurate as possible. It was also necessary, within the confines of historical truth, to try to avoid offending local susceptibilities by giving any one village undue prominence at the expense of the others, and also to avoid giving any one topic a share of the strictly limited space disproportionate to its historical importance.

The task, which was both interesting and challenging, was undertaken by the Secretary with help and advice on certain aspects from Sheila Brown, Jim Oliver and Anne Watson. A copy of the chronology follows:

LOCAL HISTORY

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 15,000 to
5,000 B.C. | Stone-age hunter-gatherers lived in this area. Flakes of flint which they struck to make tools can still be found. |
| 2,000 B.C. | Iron-age people lived at Wisley. |

- 0 to 400 A.D. England ruled by the Romans. There was a Romano-British settlement at Wisley.
- 933 A.D. First known mention of West Clandon.
- 960-962 A.D. First known mention of Send.
- 1086 A.D. The Domesday Book was made on the orders of William the Conqueror to show him "what or how much each landholder held in land and livestock, and what it was worth." Ockham, Send, Wisley and West Clandon all included.
- 1100's. Oldest parts of Ripley and Wisley churches built.
- About 1200 Augustinian monks built a large abbey known as Newark (the new work) beside the River Wey.
- 1204 A.D. First known mention of Ripley.
- 1200's Oldest parts of Ockham, Send and West Clandon churches built.
- 1539 A.D. Newark Abbey closed on the orders of King Henry 8th.
- 1642 A.D. Sir Richard Onslow bought Clandon Park.
- 1653 A.D. The Wey Navigation was built so that barges could go by canal & river from London (through Wisley, Ockham, Ripley & Send) to Guildford, and later to Godalming.
- 1700's Ripley, on the stage coach route from London to both Brighton & Portsmouth busy as a place of rest & refreshment for travellers.
- 1813-1865 Ripley was the post town from which letters were delivered to a wide area including Woking.
- 1836 A.D. The 1st Lord Lovelace and his wife, daughter of Lord Byron, started the Ockham Schools - one of the first technical schools in the country as well as an elementary school. The buildings are now used as dwellings.
- 1838 A.D. The railway line to Woking was opened.
- 1847 A.D. A National School was opened at Ripley.
- 1854 A.D. A National School was opened at Send.
- 1880's After stage coaches and before motor cars, Ripley was very popular with cyclists on Penny-farthing bicycles from London.
- 1885 A.D. The railway line through Clandon was opened.
- 1904 A.D. The Royal Horticultural Society moved to Wisley.
- 1972 A.D. The local junior schools closed and St. Bede's, which had been the secondary school for Send since 1939, became the junior school for the area.
- 1976 A.D. The Ripley By-pass was opened.

The Secretary takes responsibility for any errors in the foregoing. A conscious decision was taken to use the word "monk" in a general sense rather than the correct word "canon" when writing of the Augustinians, in the belief that the former would mean more to an under-9-year-old. It is now felt that this was an unwise decision. Some notes on the differences between the various religious orders have been kindly written by Miss Frances Collins, a Deputy President of the Hampshire Field Club, and they appear below.

A fortnight after distribution, a copy of the memorandum was sent to the Society and it was observed that two alterations had been made without the Society's knowledge or consent, notwithstanding that the memorandum was printed over the Society's name. The alterations, namely, an addition with regard to the tannery in Send, and an alteration to the recent history of schools in Send, are regrettably both incorrect and therefore permanently misleading and potentially harmful to the Society's reputation. The matter is being taken up with the Rotary Club. This incident is both as unfortunate as it is unnecessary, because the idea was admirable and the memorandum was tastefully printed.

Les Bowerman

MONASTICISM

Eastern: lived by Hermits in the early centuries of Christianity, chiefly in Egypt in the desert in conditions of fearful austerity.

Western: founded by St. Benedict in the 6th century, adapted to the community life, of men (and women) at prayer and at work.

A. Monks: (Gr. monos - alone, solitary)

The chief Order was Benedictine, with a threefold vow of poverty, chastity and obedience. at prayer: evolution of the liturgy and music. at work: "Laborare est orare": agricultural, scholastic.- copying of Mss.; writing chronicles.

In Surrey: Chertsey Abbey.

The Reformed Benedictine Orders:

- 1 Cluniac: founded at Cluny in A.D. 910.
- 2 Cistercian: founded at Citeaux A.D. 1098. Waverley Abbey.
- 3 Carthusian: founded at La Grande Chartreuse A.D. 1084. Sheen and indirectly, Charterhouse.

B. Canons: also bound by a three-fold vow, but divided into:

1 Secular Canons: living in community, but attached to a cathedral or collegiate church; not cloistered as in a monastery.

2 Regular Canons: living in community, but doing pastoral work in neighbouring parishes. The chief group was Augustinian. Three convents of Regulars in Surrey: Merton, Newark and Reigate.

Some canons approached closely to the rule of monastic orders:

(a) Premonstratensians: founded by St. Norbert at Fremontre; an austere order, much influenced by the Cistercians' Rule.

(b) Carmelites: founded to forward the Crusades, but after the collapse of the effort to recapture the Holy Land, the Carmelites came to Europe. A most severe Rule, which produced some of the great

mystics, especially in Spain, e.g. St. Theresa of Avila. The Order differs from both the monastic and canons' Orders in some ways.

C. Friars: attached in theory to a convent, but often peripatetic.
Distinguished by colour:

- 1 Grey: Franciscan - produced a number of great scholars - Wonersh.
- 2 Black: Dominican - preachers, combatting heresy. Staffed the Inquisition, which was never established in England. Renowned for scholarship, especially at Oxford.
- 3 White: Carmelite - Cf. above.
- 4 Brown: Austin - not to be confused with Augustinian Canons. There were a number of smaller Orders, i.e. Crutched Friars, Friars of the Sack, Pied Friars and Friars de Ordine Martyrum - the only English house at Guildford.

Many of the houses of the Augustinian Canons were for women. The Gilbertine Order was a mixed Order which did not become very important. At the Dissolution, there were 25 small poor houses, but none in Surrey.

The literature of the Orders is vast. The greatest authority is Dom David Knowles, himself a Benedictine and Regius Professor of Mediaeval History at Cambridge. There is no short and good history - each Order has its own. Recommended:

Dom David Knowles - The Monastic Orders in England, The Religious Orders in England, Monastic Sites from the Air (With St. Joseph), Bare Ruined Choirs.

M. Thompson - The Carthusian Order in England.

J. C. Dickenson - The Origins of the Austin Canons and their Introduction into England.

H. M. Colvin - The White Canons in England.

A. Gwynn - The English Austin Friars.

E. Power - Mediaeval English Nunneries.

The index (of Orders or of individual Houses) in a good library or a Record Office should provide useful material. Short summaries of big subjects are often misleading and inaccurate, and most Victoria County Histories have a volume, or most of one, on the subject of the Religious Houses in the County.

Frances Collins

SEND CHURCHYARD - MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS

Since I reported on this work at the open meeting held in November last year, progress has not been as good as I hoped. Most of the very early and nearly indecipherable stones have now been recorded, but a great deal of work remains to be done.

I should be pleased to hear from any members with a little free time who would be willing to lend a hand. With a few extra helpers it would be possible to allocate different areas of the churchyard and quickly complete the project.

Perhaps anyone interested could ring me on Guildford 222107 to discuss details.

John Slatford

SECRETARY'S REPORT

New Members

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

Mr & Mrs G. Ponfield, Plovers, Meadow Drive, Send Marsh, Ripley.
Mr J. Blakey, 3 Elm Close, Send Marsh, Ripley.
Mr & Mrs W. Blackburn, 7 Orchard Way, Send.
Mr & Mrs R. Lambe, 13 Burnt Common Close, Ripley.
Mr & Mrs Hodgkins, Mays Stores, 116 Send Road, Send.
Mrs Whiting, 60 Send Road, Send.

Membership as at 30 June stands at 44 single and 61 double.

Forthcoming Events

Thursday, 7 July ... Evening walk along the Wey Navigation towpath. Meet at the Boathouse car park, Potters Lane, at 7.30 p.m.

Saturday, 9 July ... 3 p.m. Parade of veteran cycles at St Bede's School Fete.

Sunday, 10 July ... 10 a.m. Veteran Cycle ride from the "Anchor" at Ripley to "The Angel" at Thames Ditton to commemorate the "Between the Houses" rides of the 1880's.

Sunday, 31 July ... Natural History Walk at Frensham Little Pond, starting from the elbow of old road at Send Barns at 6 a.m.

Sunday, 21 August ... Local Natural History Walk, starting from Send Barns at 6.30 a.m.

Sunday, 4 September ... Natural History Walk at Combe Bottom, near East Clandon, starting at 6.30 a.m. from Send Barns.

Thursday, 22 September ... Open meeting at 8 for 8.15 p.m. at the Church Room, Send Road. Mrs Peggy Aldridge will give an illustrated talk on Lord Lovelace and Ockham Park.

1952-1977

This issue of the Newsletter is particularly significant as it covers the month of the Queen's Silver Jubilee celebrations. In fact, although the official date of the public holiday to celebrate this event was 7 June, local and national events have been arranged to commemorate 25 years since the Queen's official accession to the throne on 6 February and are, of course, continuing throughout the year.

For some this is not the first Jubilee they have witnessed, many recalling the Silver Jubilee of George V and Queen Mary in 1935. For others this will be the first Jubilee and it may be a very long time before there is another. Whichever category one belongs to, therefore, it is a rare event well worth celebrating.

In historical terms 25 years is a short time, but since 1952 much has changed in Send. Almost every aspect of life has been affected one way or another and just a few of these I would like to mention. First of all, 1952 more or less marked the beginning, after the Festival of Britain in 1951, of Industrial and Commercial development following the hard times of rationing and restrictions during the war. National Service was very much a part of the young man's life, the 2 year obligatory period somehow having to be fitted into one's career training, hopefully with the minimum of disruption. I well recall, whilst serving in the R.A.F. at Ipswich in Suffolk, seeing the flags at half-mast on 6th February, 1952, acknowledging the death of King George VI. For some odd reason we were given the rest of the day off.

Well, since then a great deal has happened of which we are all much aware, but in Send in particular one can recall that the Ripley By-pass did not exist, neither did the dual-carriageway, and there was no round-about at Burnt Common. The main approach road into Send from the A3 was much narrower and incorporated two rather nasty bends, one at the bottom of Woodhill by Send Barns Farm, and the other further along Send Barns Road opposite No. 41. Both of these improvements are now marked by lay-bys which serve to indicate the approximate position of the earlier road. Heath Farm, which is now a private house, was owned by Mr A. W. Secrett, who farmed all the surrounding land, taking his products to Covent Garden (the original) at 4 or 5 in the morning each day. Messrs C. H. Sex & Sons had their "Smithy" just where the Atlantic Garage is now in Send Road. As many will recall, this business produced ornamental gates and ironwork and had previously also carried out the shoeing of horses and re-tyring of metal rims on farm carts. The modern building of Vision Engineering, which was constructed in June 1967, was not in existence in 1952. On that site was a wooden building and two semi-detached cottages and a further brick building practically on the edge of the road. Some light industry was carried out there and included a laundry.

Launderettes, of course, were unheard of and so were supermarkets. Although there are fortunately a few privately owned small shops still in the village, self service is now normal shopping procedure, particularly in the grocers' shops.

The boat-house at Worsfold Gate offered skiffs or canoes for hire on the River Wey as it had done for many years previously and continued to do until Mr W. E. Grove retired in 1965. There were 40 boats for hire. The Boathouse, a building now used by the Scouts, and a nearby cottage are all owned by the National Trust, as is the Wey Navigation itself. Sand and gravel extraction, a matter of concern to all Send residents, continues to be carried out, some of the excavations being filled in and others providing fishing and sailing facilities in the area.

The Lancaster family, who have been associated with Send since before the beginning of the century, and amongst many benefactions provided the Cricket Pavilion and Green, and Lancaster Hall, no longer are associated with the village since the death of Miss Eveline Lancaster on 25th August, 1976. Sendholme, their family home, is currently up for sale.

The education system was very different from today, there being one Primary School (see article by Sheila Brown, N/L 10-13) in School Lane and the Secondary School in Bush Lane. Pupils were educated from 5 years through to 15 years and could continue their secondary education up to the age of 18. The present First School in Send Road did not then exist.

Considerable new private housing has been added to Send, e.g. the bungalows in Send Road and Close (and the parade of shops), Orchard Way in Send Hill, Amberley Close and The Pathway in Send Barns Road, Heath Drive, Birnam Close, etc., and, of course, the Wimpey Estate in Send Marsh.

Finally, unheard of in 1952 by the general public, and of more recent date, Dutch Elm disease has taken its toll in Send as elsewhere in the country. The elm-shaded lane approaching Send Grove and Send Church now no longer exists, although no doubt in the next 25 years other trees will spring up and replace them.

The foregoing list of changes is, of course, by no means exhaustive and it would be interesting to hear from our readers if they have other significant changes that they recall having occurred since 1952.

K. H. Bourne

QUEEN'S SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS - 6th JUNE, 1977 - SEND

Following a request by the organisers of the Jubilee Celebrations for Send, the History Society formed a sub-committee comprising Sheila Brown, Geoff Parker, Ted and Rita Goldup and Ken Bourne. The project before the sub-committee was to design a Float for the procession which would proceed through Send and terminate on the Recreation Ground where it would form part of the general show for the rest of the afternoon.

Taking the theme of the differences between 1952 and 1977, it was agreed that the History Society would build a Float consisting of a "set piece" of a typical 1952 Dining/Sitting Room, drawing particular attention to items of furniture and fittings that are not so common-place now as 25 years ago.

Once the idea had been agreed, it was surprising how quickly materials came to hand, and many offers of help were given to provide some of the furniture and effects. Ted Goldup produced the trailer, which duly arrived two weeks before the event, together with several surplus sections of the building which is being re-erected as a new Scout Headquarters behind Send Road near the canal. The site of this 18 ft x 6 ft trailer and several sections of 6 ft x 8 ft partitioning, much of it damaged, looked a daunting prospect, and trying to erect the panels in some form of three-sided open box in a high wind proved to be even more so. However, at the end of the first day, largely due to Ted Goldup's persistence and that of his helpers, the room basically took shape complete with door and ceiling.

Over the following weekend a fireplace was added and carefully planned so as not to completely denude Geoff Parker's house. What appeared to be the entire contents appeared a few days before the procession was due to take place. After much wall-papering by Phyllis Bourne and Rita Goldup, and much polishing by Sheila Brown, a typical 1952 Sitting/Dining Room existed which would have done proud any television or film set.

One way or another, most members of the Committee provided items of furnishings, and a photographic record of the completed exhibit was duly made.

Briefly, the room was prepared in a light green plain paper with a dado just below a picture rail. All woodwork, including the door, was painted dark green, and on the floor was lino and one or two mats. The Dining Room was furnished with a draw-leaf dark oak table with chairs to match. On the table was a blue velveteen runner and a bowl of red, white and blue flowers. To match the table, a sideboard was placed against one wall, complete with a linen runner and a wireless set. On another wall, behind the dining table, was a bookshelf of light wood construction containing magazines such as Picture Post, and books of the period. The Sitting Room, which in this case was a continuation of the same area, showed a dark oak surround fireplace with inset light flower-patterned tiles, and was complete with an open fire grate, curb and fire irons. Next to the fireplace was an easy chair with a small stool and a portmanteau of light oak. Over the fireplace hung a mirror and on the mantel shelf was a clock, together with some letters with a George VI stamp on one and Elizabeth II stamp on the other, both dated 1952.

The exhibit thus complete, and duly decorated with Union Jacks and red, white and blue rosettes, plus Rita Goldup with her two children and Jackie Bourne and Ken Bourne, all dressed in clothes as near the period as possible, moved away, drawn by tractor, at the appointed time of 1.45 p.m. The 1952 room on its trailer left Heath Farm and assembled in the procession at Sendmarsh Green. The weather was overcast and inclined to slight drizzle, but in spite of this a tremendous crowd assembled on the Green and a considerable number of displays had collected ready to take part in the procession. The entries were many and varied, including decorated bicycles, a Jubilee Queen, a representation of Mount Everest being climbed by Sir Edmund Hilary and Sherpa Tensing in 1953, and an entry by the Brownies dressed in various national costumes.

At 2.30 the procession moved off, and followed a route which passed through Send Marsh to the A3, via Burnt Common along Send Barns Lane and Send Road, down Potters Lane, back up Send Hill, and along Send Road again to the Recreation Ground. This proved to be quite hazardous, requiring undivided attention from the Float attendants to prevent the wind and general motion reducing the Floats back to basic vehicles. Fortunately only a few flags were lost.

When the displays were all stationary on the Recreation Ground, and the hot-dog stand supplied by the Scouts and refreshment tent were in full swing, the History Society presented a 9-minute film of a 1952 Pathe Newsreel which highlighted events in that year, such as the sinking of the Flying Enterprise, the launching of a new all-jet propelled air liner, the Comet, and the death of Sir Donald Campbell in his Bluebird speed boat while attempting the world record.

Prizes were distributed to the displays, the first prize going to Sir Edmund Hilary/Sherpa Tensing/Everest float, the second prize being awarded to the Brownies and third prize to the History Society. By common consent the £1 prize money was distributed between the younger members of the History Society who took part in the procession, Grahame and Diane Goldup and Jackie Bourne.

K. H. Bourne

NATURAL HISTORY WALKS

Stoke Water Meadows - Sunday, 17th April, 6.30 a.m. - Interesting change of habitat and birds seen, swans nesting, snipe diving and bleating, various nests pointed out by Andy en route. A lovely spot, soon possibly to be erased by the new by-pass of the by-pass. The area was obviously well known to the leader, Andy Davis.

Clandon Cutting - Sunday, 8th May, 3.45 a.m. - For the Dawn Chorus this year, we arrived before the birds awoke at 4.30 a.m., a good ramble for aiding in bird recognition. Leader Ted Bartlett.

Chantries - Sunday, 22nd May, 7 a.m. - A very pleasant walk here, as always, with good sound recordings of the blackcap taken, and little owl seen. Leader Ted Bartlett.

Camera and Tape Recorder Evening - 25th May - Interesting evening for those who came, slides shown of wild life, tape recordings of bird calls played, experiences exchanged, equipment discussed with welcome hints and tips by Ted Bartlett. The meeting was poorly attended - members must be more interested in the subject than this, surely?!

High Clandon - Sunday, 5th June, 3.45 a.m. - Pleasant ramble through woods, one of younger members obtained recording of cuckoo which was later entered in a sound recording competition. Attendance of four plus leader, Ted Bartlett.

Blackheath Badger Watching - Evening of 14th June - Ironically this was well attended, 15 in all, which of course doomed it to failure by the very numbers, although it was a large sett and we split into three groups. Nevertheless it gave an insight to the problems and several were keen to go again in smaller groups, which we hope to arrange. Little owl and nightjar were heard. Leader, Ron Croucher.

Cut Mill, Puttenham - Sunday, 19th June, 7 a.m. - (changed from previous published venue of Wood Street because of inclement weather) - Yet another facet to our beautiful county, how lucky we are! Some different birds for us too: tree pipit, stone chat for instance. Leader, Ted Bartlett.

Farley Heath - Wednesday, 22nd June - Night walk. Woodcock seen and heard roding, kestrel, nightjar churring, young tawny owls calling, and what must be the highlight of the year so far, completely unexpectedly two badgers seen on the path we were on. This surprised them evidently as much as it did us, but they soon recovered and turned back the way they came. A recording was made of young tawny owls calling. Only nine attended, but voted most enjoyable by all. Leader, John Bartlett.

Henley Park - Sunday evening, 26th June - Nightjar was heard churring, which was the prime object of this walk. Unfortunately it was not near enough for sound recordings to be taken as had been hoped. A roe deer was heard barking, and later came closer seemingly unaware of us, unlike the gnats and mosquitoes who were well aware of us, much to our discomfort. Interesting and unusual plant life was pointed out to us by leader, Ted Bartlett. Seven in attendance.

Ron Croucher.

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How Gracious