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Typed by Chris Parker

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PLACE NAMES (Continued from page 10)

said to be at the North-Eastern end of the Common in the alternative dictionary definition of "at", meaning close to, near or by.

Finally, it will be recalled that under the heading of Place Names in the last Newsletter comment was made on the signboard giving the name "Croxteth Hall Wood" to the Eastern end of Garlick's Arch Copse. This seems to be because it is in the same ownership as the house at the end of Kiln Lane bearing the name Croxteth Hall. There is an important Croxteth Hall five miles North East of Liverpool with a park of 850 acres.

Les Bowerman

THE LATE R. C. SEX

Ron Sex, who has died three weeks after celebrating his eightieth birthday, was, with his wife Marjorie, a founder member of this Society, and has remained one of its foremost members in spite of an illness of three years, which sorely restricted his activities but happily left his remarkable memory as sharp as ever.

Born into a family of craftsmen-smiths originating from Compton under the Hogs Back, he has spent his life in this village, working in iron with that easy deliberate skill which never ceased to amaze those who paused to watch. His leisure took the form of participating in village life in many forms. He was a life-long member of St Mary's Church, following his father, C. H., in the office of Churchwarden during that difficult time in church finances when Stewardship was first introduced. Missing the two World Wars because of age, he spent many hours with the Local Defence Volunteers, the Home Guard and the Civil Defence Unit. A sportsman, in the Send Eleven which won the Surrey F.A. Minor Cup in 1921 (Mr H. Mellew at Burnt Common survives), and as long-playing member and captain of Send C.C. he was well known in West Surrey. The writer recalls the friendly rivalry and amiable banter which existed on the cricket field and in the dressing room between Ron and the bowlers from opposing sides.

From the point of view of Local History we have been fortunate to have him amongst us. His business position and occupation at the Forge in his younger days brought him into contact with all aspects of country life. The carriage horses of the titled aristocratic owners of the large estates and the work horses of the farmers, builders and contractors all passed through the blacksmith's shop, the mowers, ploughs, harrows and waggons of the farmers came for repair, and a vast amount of local knowledge accumulated from this personal contact. The acreages, stock, men employed and the personalities of farmers and workers were all known. This knowledge Ron retained in later life and we have had benefit of it in our Society. The Forge was, as in other villages, a kind of club where country news was exchanged.

The writer enjoyed his uninterrupted friendship for nearly fifty years, seeing him several times a week, both at work and at leisure. He was the devoted head of his family, to whom we send our condolences.

J. O.

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Mrs ANNIE HEPBURN

Mrs Annie Hepburn, who had lived in Tannery Lane, Send, since 1888, died on September 7th 1981 in her 97th year. She was the eldest of twelve children of Mr and Mrs Frank Brewer, and was born in a cottage beside Newark Mill where her father worked at the time.

Last year she allowed Send History Society to tape some of her earliest memories - she spoke of her work in the fields where large quantities of fruit and vegetables were grown for the London market, of a job she had at Send Road Laundry, and of the Boormans' busy farmhouse (Heath Farm) where she sometimes helped out in the kitchen. She also stressed the importance of West Clandon Station in Send's economic life - waggons were always taking vegetables there for London, and others were loaded with manure from London. She also remembered her father going for a drink at Uncle Tom's Cabin "down Cartbridge", because her mother used to complain about it! Only one of Mrs Hepburn's 3 children - Mrs Peggy Hack - now lives in Send, but she has a large number of descendants in Surrey who have made a most interesting genealogical study of her family.

J. M. J.

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SEND CLERGY AT THE TIME OF THE REFORMATION

BY

GUEST WRITER, Dr RICHARD CHRISTOPHERS

Send was, of course, the home parish of Newark Priory, and as such the Priory owned the manor and the rectory, presenting men closely linked to the house to Send Vicarage and to the dependent chapelry of Ripley. After the Dissolution, the spoils went to the Browne family, who remained Catholic but loyal, and, indeed, preferred to grant the right of presentation to different people who seem to have put their friends, relations or clients into the Vicarage.

The period opens with Thomas Marton as Vicar, instituted on 23 October 1501; he died on 29 September 1533, as the brass in the church testifies. He was followed by John Grave who stayed only a year before resigning to be Prior of Newark, and had probably been a monk there before. John Lynde followed on 27 December 1534, and in 1554 either resigned or was deprived, quite possibly because he was married. John Fates appointed on 9 August 1554, was naturally a Catholic, presented by Robert Childe on a grant from the Brownes, and died in 1558, no doubt like so many others in that year, from influenza. His will shows bequests of property in Sunninghill, Ascot and Winkfield, and friendships with the Curate of Ockham and Rector of Merrow.

His successor, John Evans became one of the most notorious and ill-disciplined of the Surrey clergy in Elizabethan times. He had presumably been ordained before the rush of often unsuitable ordinations made early in Elizabeth's reign to fill vacancies, since he came to Send on 15 December 1558, soon after Mary's death, at the presentation of no less a person than Edward Fynes, Lord Clinton and Saye, and later Earl of Lincoln and Lord High Admiral. He was a non-graduate and married in 1562, by which time he was also Rector of Chiddingfold, but so far he was living in Send, apparently without causing anyone offence. In 1570 Evans resigned, Lady Clinton presented a successor, and Evans retreated to an eccentric old age in Chiddingfold. But this was not the end of Evans and Send, for in 1578 Evans was hauled before Sir William More and the Bishop of Winchester charged with simony in the manner of his departure. He was defended by Dr Lewes of East Sheen and, most vigorously, by his own deposition. Evans claimed that Mr Weston and Christopher Gough came to him in the name of Lady Clinton, by now Countess of Lincoln, to ask for his resignation in favour of Richard Harward. Harward had come and asked the value of the benefice between Easter and Michaelmas - until when Evans wanted to delay his departure: Evans had said £30 (the value in the Valor Ecclesiasticus of 1535 for the period would have been about £4 10s). Harward and the Countess met Evans at Lambeth and offered him £12 for going, which he accepted. Harward himself does not seem to have been an outstanding vicar for all the efforts to appoint him: he may have been a reader at Pyrford before coming to Send, in 1603 he is described as a non-graduate, non-preacher and "an old man", but he lasted until death in 1611 to be followed on 4 April 1611 by Henry Jackson, a B.A. (possibly of Oxford) and then on 19 May 1614 by Hugh French. French was a Cheshire man who had matriculated at Brasenose, Oxford, in 1603, aged 19, but his career at Send was basically short. His will, made on 15 August and proved 8 October 1616, shows him a firm Puritan. He describes himself as "minister of the word" and leaves a book to each of six local ministers with whom he must have prayed and studied - John Wilson of St Nicholas, Guildford, John Berry of Merrow, William Key of St Mary's, Guildford, John Shaw of Woking, Nicholas Bradshaw of Ockham and William Bray of Pyrford. Our period ends with the institution on 4 November 1616 of Ambrose Fryer, B.A., possibly of St Edmund Hall, who resigned in 1625, possibly

for Clannaborough, Devon, but also was Vicar of Effingham from 1620 until his death in 1636.

A final note concerns the curates of Ripley. These seem often to have been monks of Newark, and although sometimes described in wills as curates of Send, it seems likely that all those named had responsibility for the chapelry at Ripley. Richard Morton witnessed a will in 1538, William Blundell was paid through the collector of first fruits as an ex-monk of Newark in 1541, and another ex-monk, Richard Wood, was found there in 1548 as a 40 year old stipendary "having small learning". By this time the Augmentation Office was paying a stipend of £6 to the curate from the proceeds of the manor of Send. Wood was also receiving a pension as an ex-monk of £5 6s 8d, but with only 211 communicants (say 500 population) for the whole of Send parish, the commissioners felt unjustified in maintaining the chapelry at Ripley and Wood lost this post, emerging again briefly as Vicar of Chobham from 1560 to 1561. Except for the name of John Austen, parson, who witnessed a will with Ripley connections in 1556, the manning of the chapel at Ripley ceased with Wood.

Sources:

Hampshire Record Office - Bishops' Registers.

G.L.C. Record Office - Surrey Wills.

Guildford Muniment Room - LM 871.

Loseley House - MS. Vol. II, No. 170-172.

Public Record Office - E.331, E.334.

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ORNITHOLOGICAL REPORT - JULY/AUGUST

July opened the autumn migration with a green sandpiper, a redshank and a teal on the 12th, followed by common sandpipers at Papercourt on the 24th. On the 23rd two green woodpeckers fed on ants on a lawn in Manor Road; on the 26th a sparrowhawk hunted over Send Churchyard, and two days later a migrating cuckoo was seen in Potters Lane. On the 30th Ripley Sewage Farm held a common sandpiper, a green sandpiper, a greenshank and seven Canada geese.

August started well with two ruff on the large sludge lagoon at Ripley Sewage Farm, with a common sandpiper on the 3rd, and a sparrowhawk was mobbed by martins over Manor Road. During the stormy weather birds at Papercourt included ringed plover, ruff, dunlin, little terns and oyster catchers.

On the 19th there were four greenshanks, four green sandpipers, a common sandpiper and an immature sparrowhawk at Ripley Sewage Farm. Papercourt had 160 Canada geese and there was a swift over Send Church. On the 21st the four greenshanks were still at Ripley Sewage Farm, again with four green sandpipers, and seven common sandpipers; two days later all had gone. Canada geese were up to 154 by the 21st and over 400 by the end of the month; on the 30th all three woodpecker species were present around the village and there was an immature sparrowhawk in Send Churchyard. Yet another sparrowhawk was mobbed by about 40 starlings over the Manor House, Send Marsh, and a little ringed plover and a black tailed godwit visited Papercourt on the 31st.

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On a trip to France in the first half of August, six days were spent in the Camargue region, an area renowned for (among other things) white horses, black bulls and flamingoes. The ornithological value of the area is recognised by the French government and so large areas are set aside as nature reserves. Over the six days the following birds were seen which

readers may like to contrast with those recorded in Send as noted above.

Squacco heron - 10, night heron - 4, purple heron - 60, little egret - 70, cattle egret - 5, grey heron - 50, greater flamingo - 200, red crested pochard - 12, black kite - 4, Bonelli's eagle - 1, short-toed eagle - 1, marsh harrier - 40, hobby - 1, black winged stilt - 6, slender billed gull - 1, wood sandpiper - 40, black tern - 60, little tern - 8, common tern - 15, gull billed tern - 6, whiskered tern - 6, pallid swift - 2, bee eater - 90, hoopoe - 9, blue-headed wagtail - 15, white wagtail - 3, woodchat shrike - 5, Cetti's warbler - 10, melodious warbler - 7, fan-tailed warbler - 15, stonechat - 10, nightingale - 1, bearded tit - 1, ortolan bunting - 60, buzzard - 3, Alpine swift - 2.

On the journey sightings included whinchat, red kite, crested tit, and red backed shrike.

David Nurney & Guy Bowerman

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### SECRETARY'S REPORT

#### New Members

We are pleased to welcome the following new members:

Mrs M. Osmaston, The White Cottage, Send Marsh Road.  
Mr & Mrs P. Conisbee, Lynley, Send Marsh Road.  
Mr & Mrs G. Chandler, Chestnut Cottage, Ryde Close, Ripley.  
Mr & Mrs C. J. Brown, Sendholme, Potters Lane, Send.  
Mr P. H. Spindler, 5 Papercourt Lane, Ripley.

Total membership consists of 103 double and 66 single subscriptions.

#### Ripley Summer Event - Saturday, 18th July

The theme of the Event being agricultural, the Society's stand endeavoured to reflect this. Ted Goldup had the Society's Ruston Hornsby diesel engine in its wartime grey providing the power for a small crushing and grinding mill, and a galvanised iron milk cooler, while daughter Diane showed a well-restored butter churn.

For the Buildings Group Jim Carter had prepared fine pen and ink isometric drawings of Alderton's barn and granary, complemented by photographs of the same by Ken Bourne, who also displayed a representative range of horse-shoes from the Broadmead. Derek Bromley had drafted a description of granaries and their uses, and put on display a specimen carpenter's joint which he had made to illustrate the method of connecting principal upright, wall plate, tie beam and rafter in a timber-framed house.

John Slatford, on behalf of the Documentary Group, showed sample transcripts of the Court Rolls.

Les Bowerman brought his unorthodox 1910 Dursley Pedersen bicycle, designed by the Danish agricultural engineer Mikael Pedersen of R. A. Lister's of Dursley, some of which firm's agricultural engines were on display on other stalls.

Much close interest was shown in the Society's exhibits and several new members were enrolled. Thanks are expressed to all those who helped to prepare the stall and its exhibits, and to those who manned (and womanned!) it.

Among the callers at the stand were Mr Billy Stocker and his father, Mr Charlie Stocker, from a family with strong blacksmith connections. Grandfather, whose name was also Charlie, gave his name to Stockers Lane at Kingfield as a result of having his forge under a lean-to against the wall of what is now called Laurel Cottage. He left Kingfield at about the time of the Great War and later worked in the forge at Mayford, where the writer spent a very enjoyable morning as a boy at about the end of the last war watching him shoeing horses. Charlie, the son, went into cattle transporting, but Billy entered the trade, being one of the smiths with Messrs C. H. Sex & Sons of Send when they closed in the early 1960's.

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#### FORTHCOMING EVENTS

- Sunday, 11th October ... Buildings Group visit to the Weald & Downland Open Air Museum, Singleton. This is planned as an instructional day for members of the Group. Meet 10.30 a.m. at Send Marsh Green.
- Thursday, 15th October ... Committee Meeting at the Manor House, Send Marsh, at 8 p.m.
- Sunday, 25th October ... Buildings Group visit to East Clandon. Leave Send Marsh Green at 2 p.m.
- Saturday, 31st October ... Surrey Local History Symposium, starting at 10.30 a.m., at the Dorking Halls. The theme is "The Victorians at Home". The Society is proposing to have a stand. Tickets £1.00 to members of affiliated Societies, or £1.50 at the door. Les Bowerman will accept orders for tickets with cash up until 17th October. There will be talks on "The Plan & Decoration of the Victorian House" and "Inside the Victorian Cottage".
- Thursday, 5th November ... Buildings Group indoor meeting at 8 p.m. at Waggoners, Send Barns Lane.
- Thursday, 12th November ... Open meeting at the Church Room, Send Road, at 8 p.m., when Les Bowerman will give a talk on the "Arrival of the Bicycle in Surrey".
- Wednesday, 9th December ... Annual social evening in the Red Cross Hall, Sandy Lane. Tickets priced £1.50, to be purchased before the day from Ken Bourne and Newsletter distributors. **The evening will have a Victorian flavour.**
- Thursday, 21st January ... Open evening at the Church Room, speaker to be announced later.
- Thursday, 25th February ... 7th Annual General Meeting at the Church Room at 8 p.m.
- Closing Date for the submission of material for the next issue of the Newsletter is Monday, 2nd November.

BUILDINGS GROUP SECOND VISIT TO WINCHESTER - SEPTEMBER 12th

The second visit to Winchester by the Buildings Group took place in fine September weather. Peter Gallup was waiting outside the West Front of the Cathedral, and after some brief introductory remarks, the party went to the crypt, which extends under the Choir, Sanctuary, High Altar, Retro Choir and Lady Chapels. These elements of the Cathedral no longer follow faithfully the ground plan of the Norman crypt of 1079, which supported the east end of the Norman Cathedral, now gone. The later extensions of the crypt to the east carry Bishop Geoffrey de Lucy's Retrochoir of 1200 and the Lady Chapels. Thus we were privileged to see the foundations of the apsidal Norman east end and also the apsidal Lady Chapel, all now swept away above ground. All stone used in the crypt for the massive columns and vaulting had come from the limestone quarry belonging to the Abbot of Quarr in the Isle of Wight. The crisp, coarse, shell-like content of the stone was still clearly visible as was the diagonal tooling by axe of the individual stones, clear proof of Early Norman masonry. Two wells, their age lost in antiquity, remain. The older, thought to have pagan origins, always contains crystal clear water and must have been a factor considered by the builders as it lies directly below the High Altar. The other, a remnant of a Roman Temple, is known to have existed on the site in the first century. The crypt is now a storehouse for large pieces of masonry, statuary and stone coffins, one thought to have been St Swithun's from the excavated Saxon Cathedral which stood alongside.

In the crypt it is possible to see and appreciate the huge task of saving the building from imminent collapse carried out by William Walker, the Naval diver, in 1905-1912 under the direction of Sir Charles Fox, the engineer, and Sir Thomas Jackson, the architect, pupil of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott.

On emerging from these depths, the tour of the Retrochoir was resumed where broken off last January. Attention was drawn to ancient stained glass which survived the sacking of the Cathedral and the City in 1642 by the Roundhead Army, and the damage, still visible, done to the fine Late Perpendicular Chantry of Bishop Richard Fox, who spent so much of the period of his blindness at Farnham Castle, dying there in 1528. The chantry of Henry Beaufort, Bishop and Cardinal, grandson of Edward III, illegitimate son of John of Gaunt and Katherine Swynford, and the richest man in England, was also commented upon, as were the magnificent early 13th century wrought iron Pilgrims' Gates in the South Ambulatory.

The Norman South Transept of 1079 contained the Chapel of Prior Silkstede, 1498-1524, and the High Victorian Cenotaph of Bishop Samuel Wilberforce (Soapy Sam), 1805-1872, killed by a fall from his horse in the woods above Crossways Farm at Abinger. Grave slabs in the floor mark the resting places of Izaak Walton, the father of angling, his daughter and son-in-law, a Canon who resided in Dome Alley in the Close. To complete the tour, Peter Gallup took the party through a small passage and doorway out into the sunlight to view the Cathedral from the south-east, private, part of the Close near the Bishops' Graveyard. Here the tilting and listing of this massive mediaeval structure were seen with astonishment and the achievements of William Walker and others fully appreciated. Derek Bromley, Chairman of the Group, aptly commented that the construction of such a building with the prevention subsequently to stop it sinking into its bog-like site would present major technical problems even today to builders and engineers.

In the afternoon St Laurence's Church on the site of the Chapel of William the Conqueror's palace was visited briefly, together with the city

museums in the Square and the Westgate. These museums would repay a longer visit as they contain a microcosm of human activity in Winchester from the Palaeolithic Period to Victorian times, as represented by the fine interiors of a chemist's and tobacconist's shop rescued from recent re-development in the High Street by Elizabeth Lewis, the Curator. The chamber in the Westgate over the roadway contains the pulleys and the matrix for the portcullis. This was the guardroom and later served as a debtors' prison. The walls are totally covered with interesting graffiti.

The Group had to share the Great Hall of the Castle of 1220 of the Winchester King Henry III, part of his rebuilding of the Norman Castle, as the Red Cross had taken it over for a flower festival. This is the second largest mediaeval hall in England, a double cube based on 55 feet. Elaborate detached clustered columns of Purbeck marble with shaft rings support the arches carrying the aisle plates. The fenestration has been changed and renewed, but enough remains to establish the original pattern. One cross passage door has been blocked while the roof, the east wall and the service doors are Victorian replacements, but high on the west wall, above the fine doorway leading to the Solar and the remains of the Royal Dais, is the legendary Round Table of King Arthur, built about 1300 during the revival of the cult of chivalry. The table top has been refurbished with the Tudor Rose and a portrait of Henry VIII to celebrate a banquet given to the Emperor Francis in Winchester during a visit at the time of The Field of the Cloth of Gold in 1520.

This Great Hall has seen other events of more sombre import. Sir Walter Raleigh was tried here for treason and lost his head on Tower Hill (the head is now in the Church at West Horsley), and Judge Jeffreys, during his Bloody Assize, condemned the 80-year-old Dame Alice Lisle to burning at the stake - reduced to beheading next day. In fiction Thomas Hardy stages the trial for murder of Tess of the D'Urbervilles here before her execution at the prison just up the road.

From here the Group motored to Hyde Abbey to see the fine gateway, the only building of size remaining of the final resting place of Alfred the Great, his Queen and eldest son, before going on to the Church at Headbourne Worthy. This church, much altered and repaired, still preserves the typical "long and short" work and the early form of buttresses called lesenses of the Saxon masons, but the great feature of the building is the over-life-size Saxon Rood in stone, mutilated at the Reformation, high on the outer west wall of the original church. Pevsner (Buildings of England, Hampshire) states that this Rood is of international importance, no other similar remaining in Europe.

The route to rejoin the A31 for Guildford lay through the ancient villages of Kingsworthy, Abbots Worthy, Martyr Worthy, Itchen Abbas and Itchen Stoke, all beside the headstream of the River Itchen. At Itchen Abbas Sir Edward Grey, later Lord Grey of Fallodon, the great Foreign Secretary of the Edwardian Period and the Great War, found relaxation in studying bird and plant life from a small thatched cottage, now burnt, and here Charles Kingsley wrote his "Water Babies" during a fishing holiday at the Plough Inn. Itchen Stoke is a small pre-Domesday settlement with extensive floated water meadows and a small village school with a remarkable record, constructed in 1830 entirely of undressed flint.

Jim Oliver

Postscript. Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, lunched at the Round Table in the Great Hall on her visit to Winchester in 1979 to attend the 900 year celebrations of the founding of the Norman Cathedral.

### WILD FLOWERS PROJECT

As this Newsletter goes to press, the harvest of barley in the fields on either side of Tannery Lane is complete. July and August have been very dry months with high temperatures and many sunny days, ideal for combining and baling. Nothing is left except stubble ready for burning, and the field now awaits either the plough to prepare the field once again for planting, or the mechanical digger, which will transform the landscape for several years into a great pit whilst sand is extracted.

After the War, large areas of land were derelict as a result of bombing, particularly in the towns, and nature began to take over. Wild flowers grew amongst the rubble and cracks in the concrete - ragwort, thistle and especially the willowherbs. From early July the the rosebay willowherbs present a dramatic display of bright pink wherever they grow on waste land that has been disturbed, or where the ground has been cleared by fire. In fact one of the alternative names for this tall spiky flower once cultivated by Victorian gardeners is "fire weed". In Sand the plant has been seen between the River Wey Navigation and the New Cut near the Tannery and on the waste soil mounds near the pump house and Prews Farm. Another willowherb which begins flowering a week or so earlier, and is tall but has a bushier habit, is the great willowherb, which also rejoices in the delightful names of Codling's & Cream or Apple Pie. Unlike the rosebay, the great willowherb prefers river banks and was found growing in abundance along the stream flowing between Goodgrove and Prews Farm.

Two other common plants that produce a dramatic colourful effect from mid July to the end of August, almost as great as the field buttercups in May, are the common ragwort and tansy. From a distance the bright yellow plants look similar; the ragwort, however, has a daisy-like head and the rugged dark green leaves have an unpleasant odour when crushed; it is also poisonous to livestock. It is the principal home of the cinnabar moth caterpillar; these bright striped yellow and black caterpillars can defoliate a plant very effectively. By the end of summer they pupate and pass the winter in this state, emerging in May the following year as red and black moths. The tansy, sometimes called "Bachelors Buttons", has tight button-like yellow flower heads and is a plant well known to an earlier age as a welcome culinary herb for flavouring egg dishes, and at Easter the dried seeds were used in cakes in place of more expensive spices such as cinnamon or nutmeg. Tansy can be seen everywhere, particularly along the local banks of the River Wey Navigation and similar situations.

As the summer draws to a close, plant life slows down its growth, having achieved the object of producing seed to propagate the species. Growth, however, does not cease completely over the winter months, but merely continues at a slower rate ready to burst forth in the spring.

During the busy period of July and August the members of the Wild Flower Project Group observed many species of butterflies; particularly in abundance were the large white (cabbage white), meadow brown, gate-keeper and the peacock feeding off the hemp agrimony. The comma was seen on several occasions and photographed feeding off the flower heads of the tansy. Other less common butterflies, occasionally spotted, were the tortoiseshell, painted lady and red admiral. Towards the middle of August a colony of adonis blue butterflies was discovered frequenting ragwort and the surrounding grassy banks. These butterflies are strikingly beautiful with deep blue upper wing surfaces, edged in white, and the underside is light brown with a regular pattern of orange and dark brown spots. The caterpillars feed on papilionaceous plants, particularly horseshoe vetch.

K. H. Bourne

PLACE NAMES - BURNT COMMON - GARLICK'S ARCH

In the last edition of the Newsletter, it was stated that Garlick's Arch is at the North-Eastern end of Burnt Common. The question has since been raised as to whether the statement is strictly accurate.

The Common is first referred to in a Curia Regis Roll of 1242 after Ruald Maubanc or de Sandes had come to an agreement with Henry de Bovill of Clandon that the common pasture of Burnt Common should be shared between Send and Clandon with a formula whereby the Prior of Newark was able to keep there only a quarter as many sheep as he had previously. There was a court action about it and the agreement was voided. The case is mentioned in SAC 40 at p. 33, but only the modern spelling appears there. In 1397 the Prior of New Place assigned pasture, called Berdon, formerly Ryppelyngewood, situate in Send, with all rights to William Weston of West Clandon at a peppercorn rent. (Minet Library Deed 2074). Other spellings in the 16th and 17th centuries are Burden (Manor Rolls), Bourden (Grant to Sir A. Browne), and Burton (GMR 97/1/23). The Rolls include many instances of manorial misdemeanours committed on the Common. In 1555 testimony was given that the tenants of Clandon and Ripley allowed their pigs to wander unbranded on common land called Burden Comon. In 1585 John Forde "did fell nettes in Burden comon and a square clothe to take fesantes and partridges", and in 1616 Thomas Bruster, keeper of the common park there, alleged that Henry Lidger of West Clandon allowed four pigs "unpegged and unringed" to be on Burden comon where they caused damage.

Send History Society does not involve itself in local politics, but it does rather sound as if covetous eyes have always been cast on Send's Burnt Common, and one is compelled to wonder whether the presentday boundary controversy is not the latest offensive in a campaign which has been conducted intermittently for the past 700 years.

To return to the question posed initially, the extent of the Common is shown clearly on both John Rocque's map of 1770, and on the Send & Ripley Inclosure map of 1804, although the former labels it "Cladon Common" (presumably the "n" has been omitted inadvertently, and possibly the name was provided to the cartographer by a wishful Clandon resident!) Be that as it may, the two maps correspond basically. The boundaries will be defined precisely in the Inclosure Award, but as the definition will be somewhat involved due to the number of allotments, it is probably more satisfactory to summarise from the map. The Western boundary of the Common is the Clandon Park carriage road from Clandon Crossroads on the Portsmouth Road down to the footpath south of Dedswell Manor Farm. It proceeds Easterly along that path, which is also the parish boundary, to the junction of Clandon Road with Lime Grove, continuing in a North-Easterly direction to the point where Green Lane crosses the stream which there forms the parish boundary. It follows that boundary due North for a short distance to the point where the three parishes of Send, West Clandon and the "new" parish of Ripley all meet. From there it goes West as far as the track from Hazelhurst, North up the track past Hazelhurst Cottage and West past Tithebarns Farm and House. It continues along the Northern side of a wide verge on the North side of Tithe Barns Lane and similarly embraces a wide verge going North past the front of Oldlands to rejoin the Portsmouth Road a few yards South-West of Garlick's Arch. The final stretch of Common boundary is along the Portsmouth Road back to the Crossways. The Inclosure Award completed in 1815 effectively extinguished the Common as such, and Burnt Common survives only as a name. It will be seen that although Garlick's Arch is not at Burnt Common in the primary sense of being on or even touching the Common, it can properly be

Continued on front page