

SEND & RIPLEY HISTORY SOCIETY

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Christmas Social: A final reminder that a few tickets are still available for this highly popular event, this year at Ripley Village Hall at 8 pm Tuesday, 16 December.

ELM TREE HOUSE, HIGH STREET, RIPLEY

Part I: History and Construction

by Les Bowerman and John Slatford

This delightful house was inspected by John Bartlett, John and Bette Slatford and Les Bowerman on 12 April last with the enthusiastic co-operation of Mr & Mrs Colin Abbott, the owners. Elm Tree House is on the North side of the High Street, opposite the Talbot Hotel behind a small green. The Society has a pencil sketch of it, apparently drawn in 1834 by Ena Harkness, as well as a more recent picture by Mrs Paddy Blake (see illustrations). The house also forms the background of a painting of the Royal Mail London-to-Portsmouth coach by Cecil Aldin, artist and illustrator, earlier this century, who knew Ripley well.

The facade of the property is rendered, and this conceals the fact that it is of different builds. The cross wing on the East, or London side, is oldest. It is of single bay, two-storey timber-framed construction with a room in the attic. The exposed timber at the rear shows that it extended no further in that direction. No evidence could be found either to support or disprove the proposition that another bay had ever existed at the front, but we suspect not. It is possible to discern the outline of the timber-framing behind the front rendering. As a one-bay two-storey house standing on its own, it would have looked unusual to modern eyes. It is yet another example of an end-on house in Ripley. It is gabled front and back.

The exposed timbering at the rear shows two queen posts and a collar of small scantling (cross-sectional dimension of building materials). The end rafter does not diminish in its upper part as is often the case with construction of this kind. No purlin end shows outside, but inside the plastered attic a purlin is exposed on both sides. They are of hard wood which is roughly split. With no intermediate truss, and no rafters visible inside, it is not possible to deduce much from the purlins. There is an external chimney on the East wall which has been boxed in relatively recently at the front.

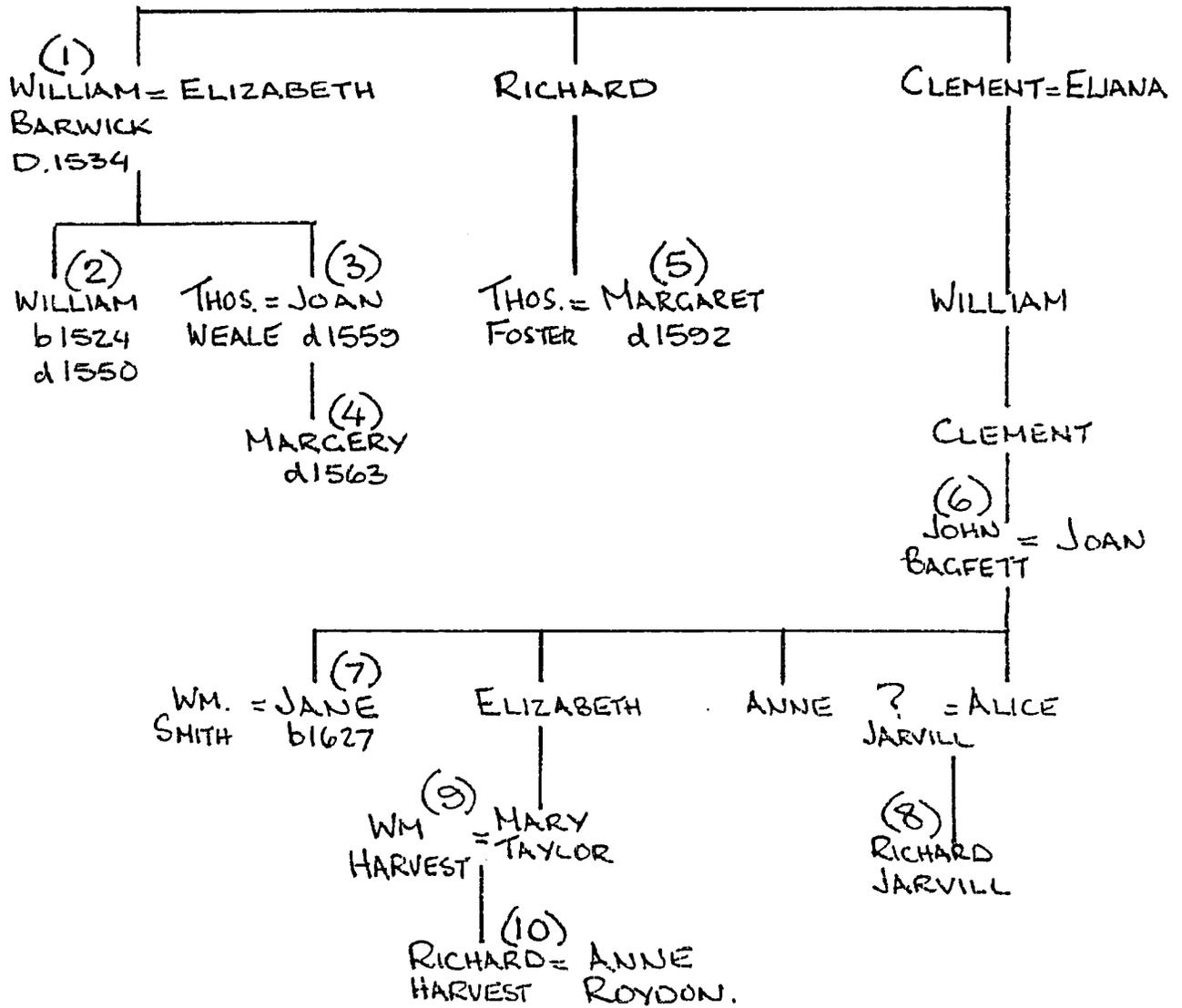
All of the timbers appear to be in hard wood, probably oak. The girder beams running from front to back of both ground and first floor ceilings are chamfered, the upper one being rather better finished with well-executed, albeit plain, chamfer stops. We date this cross wing at approximately 1675.

The part of the house parallel with the road is of brick. There are hard wood plates let into the brick to take the weight of the girder beams for the ground floor ceiling as though brick was not really trusted. Sand Manor also has examples of this feature.

The roof of this section is in soft wood, but constructed in hard wood fashion, ie all joints nicely pegged, no ridge board, with carpenters' marks and purlins clasped into the collars, which are 8"-9" deep. The only tie beam which can be seen in this part is of hard wood and apparently reused. We date this part of the house at approximately 1775.

There is a timber-framed single-storey extension behind the Western end of the house. It is of two bays and the hard wood trusses have two queen posts and clasped purlins. It may have been a kitchen, scullery or laundry area, or a coach house. It is probably more or less contemporary with the main part of the house, to which it is attached. There is a pit in the floor with access steps all in brick. We took this to be an inspection pit from the early motoring days.

THE FAMILY TREE OF BARWICK/BAGFETT/BAGFORD OCCUPIERS OF SEND TANNERY 1534-1740



There is also an additional large two-storey wing, probably of early 19th century build, behind the East side of the main brick section of the house. It has a cellar, the upper third of which is above ground level. We did not inspect this wing.

There is evidence of a fire at one time in the principal living room of the main section. The exposed ceiling joists are charred to such an extent that their cross-sectional areas are somewhat reduced. It would also appear that the fire spread to the entrance hall, but no further.

Although this property has no particularly significant architectural features, it is nevertheless an interesting house. The original end-on gabled build must have come at the end of the timber-framed period. The main part of the house follows this as a transitional form of building. We reach this tentative conclusion because of our uncertainty regarding the brick construction and the use of hard wood technique in the soft wood roof.

We are grateful to Mr & Mrs Abbott for kindly inviting us to inspect their house and allowing us free access to all areas.

HISTORY OF SEND TANNERY SITE
by Bette Slatford and Les Bowerman

In Newsletter 23, published in 1978, the late Jim French, whose personal recollections of Send went back to before the turn of the century, recorded in the fifth and final part of his series of articles entitled "Send Past and Present" that the tanyard had been owned by Mr Ashford. He recalled how the hides were steeped in pits filled with oak bark, lime and water, and the hair was scraped off and sold for use by builders in plastering. At the outbreak of the Boer War in 1899, the Government had bought the entire stock of hides for £5000. Various members contributed to notes about the Tannery penned by one of us in N/L 55, Margaret Stewart in N/L 56 gave her recollections of the demolished Tannery House which she thought was of mediaeval origin, and Reg Giles contributed further recollections in N/L 59.

We have now had the opportunity of tracing the history of the land on which the tannery was built, back through the documentary sources, notably the rolls of the Courts Baron of the Manor of Ripley & Send. We present a summary of our conclusions in the following paragraphs. The figures in brackets relate the events in the text to those in the family tree in the illustrations.

- 1534 Court Rolls. William Berwyk, copyholder of a parcel of land called Lowesbroke with $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of land adjacent at rent of 2/4d p.a., had recently died (1). His son William aged 10 was his nearest heir. Custody of both the boy and the property was awarded to his mother Elizabeth until he reached his majority.
1550. William the son (2) died possessed of the property which was estimated then to be 3 acres. His heir, Joan his sister, did not attend the court and the bailiff was ordered to take possession. Three years later Joan was able to take possession.
1559. Joan had in the meantime married Thomas Weale and recently died herself (3). The land was inherited by their daughter Margery (4), who had appeared at court through her father.
1565. Margery Weale died with no direct heirs. The property therefore went to Margaret Barwick, the married daughter of her grandfather's brother Richard (5).

1567. On payment of 8/- Margaret was licensed to farm the property out to Euriana Aworrington.
1584. Margaret appeared at court with her husband Thomas Foster and was licensed to farm the property out to William Stevenson. It was at this time described as "all that parcel of land and meadow with appurtenances called Lowesbroke, containing by estimation 3 acres of land and meadow more or less scattered."
1592. Margaret Foster died and the property descended to John Bagfett, aged 3, great-grandson of her uncle Clement Darwick (6).
1632. The tenement of John Bagford (as it was by then spelled) was found to be in decay and in want of repairs. He acknowledged the fact and asked for timber to repair it. The supervisors of the woods were ordered to look over the tenement and if need be allocate suitable timber to be taken from his own land and not elsewhere.
1638. By this time Lowesbrooke consisted of a cottage, a barn and a parcel of land amounting to 3 acres. John Bagford died and his eldest daughter Jane, aged about 11, inherited it (7).
1702. Jane died, having earlier married William Smyth of Chobham, and it was not known who the heir was. The property was actually occupied by Abraham Hampton. Shortly before her death, Jane, who held the property jointly with her husband, had, out of natural affection, surrendered the copyhold to her kinswoman Mary Taylor. As the latter was with child, and unable to attend the court, the property was surrendered to her husband William Harvest. By now it consisted of a messuage, 6 acres of meadow and pastures with orchards, gardens, barns and buildings.
1703. Richard Jarvill of Bray in Berkshire came and claimed that as the son and heir of Alice Bagford, only sister (sic) of Jane Bagford, he was entitled to the property (8). He was admitted but surrendered it back to William Harvest brewer of (Old) Woking, doubtless having come to some suitable arrangement (9). This was done through the good offices of two prominent customary tenants, Richard Boughton and William Mabbank. The property was recorded then as abutting on the lands of the latter on the south and west sides, the lands of the lord of the manor on the east side and "le broad mead" on the north side. Abraham Hampton was sitting tight through all this.
1717. The property now consisted of "all that messuage, barns & outbuildings pertaining to the same and lately erected there and all that tanyard lately made adjacent and all those 6 acres of land & pasture in 4 closes in Send, formerly Bagfords." Abraham Hampton was turned out and Richard Harvest moved in. In consideration of Richard's marriage to Ann Royden, William Harvest surrendered the property to his son and prospective daughter-in-law (10).
- 1729-1741. Richard Harvest seems to have raised money on the security of the property from Charles Child, gentleman, Mary Ledger of Guildford, and Mathew Nicholls. Joseph Lee, tanner, was admitted to the property, but died in 1742, when it was inherited by his son Thomas.
1745. Thomas Lee surrendered the messuage then in the several tenements of Henry Street, Ann Lee and Henry Climps to Thomas Howard aged 16. From Thomas it went to his son John, to Robert Boughton & Thomas Howard in 1781, and then to Benjamin Watkins, tanner, in 1803. He died in 1808 and it was auctioned for the benefit of his son William aged 8. It then passes out of the court rolls.

RE-ENACTMENT OF LOCAL COURTS BARON

The manorial or, as it later became known, the feudal system, already evolved in outline by the Anglo-Saxons, was formalised in England by William the Conqueror and consolidated by his successors. Manorial courts, or Courts Baron, were effective instruments of local administration and justice for over five centuries.

The courts, usually held once or twice a year, were not in fact normally presided over by the Lords of the Manor, but, by their Stewards (mostly country lawyers or occasionally land agents) and other officials (such as bailiffs, chaplains and ale-tasters). The meetings were treated as notable social occasions at which mead and ale were served. The courts served primarily as land-holding regulatory bodies, ordering the affairs of manorial tenants. The "homage", ie the assembled body of tenants, acted as the manorial jury and presented items to the Steward for consideration by the Court. The "assessors" decided on the level of "ameracements" (fines) which were fixed according to ancient customs of the manors. The Court Roll was signed by the assessors to signify a true record of the proceedings.

The Manorial Courts of Dedswell and Papworth (Papercourt) were last held 103 and 63 years ago respectively. In order to commemorate the 900th anniversary of Domesday, John Molyneux-Child, who has acquired the lordships of Dedswell and Papworth, staged a re-enactment of the proceedings of these ancient Courts.

The items presented for consideration by the Courts, including a number of current matters, were as follows:-

Dedswell - Quitrents; Heriots (best beast as death duty); Gypsies; Fabric of the Manor House; Fishing Rights.

Papworth - State of Highways; Ale-taster's Presentment; Hangman's Presentment; Election of Pinfolder (Common Herdsman); Election of Beadle (Constable);

The proceedings - attended by over forty guests, some of whose forebears had been tenants in the manors, so providing continuity of tenancy - were re-enacted with due pomp and ceremony - and a leavening of humour. In all, it was an interesting and enjoyable restaging of an ancient ritual spanning nine centuries. Following the appointment of a successor to the retiring Steward of the Manor of Papworth, John has promised a repeat performance in 2006 to celebrate the 1000th anniversary of Domesday - invitations will be sent out well in advance!

Bob Gale

LOCAL MANORIAL PUBLICATION

A book entitled "The Evolution of the English Manorial System", by J W Molyneux-Child, is expected to be published by The Book Guild in February 1987. It is possible that it may be offered to members of the Society at a special pre-publication price. Details will be given when available.

The book examines the manorial system in England from Roman to present times and the author has illustrated the script from the Court Rolls, maps and other historical documents taken from the manors of Dedswell and Papworth, together with local photographs.

Bob Gale

CASTLES IN SURREY

An Illustrated Talk by Dr Derek Renn

Notes by Bob Gale

Dr Renn, Vice-President of Leatherhead & District History Society, defined a castle as a fortified residence as opposed to a larger-scale collective defence works, designed to protect a whole community, such as a walled town. For the purpose of his discussion, a castle was intended to defend a relatively small number of people - the lord of an estate, his immediate family, his entourage, and perhaps a small garrison.

This type of castle arose in Western Europe some time during the tenth century in association with the concept of the "knight" and the Normans (the North Men) as a group of wide-ranging mounted raiders who needed a secure base to which to return.

It is still an open question whether there were castles in England before the Conquest. There is evidence of earlier fortifications in Lincolnshire, which appears to indicate a continuity of castle construction from pre-Conquest up to Mediaeval times. The latter period marked the end of the castle era, more because the castle ceased to serve any useful role in the developing social structure, rather than, as popularly held, the threat posed to them by the discovery of gunpowder. As Dr Renn put it, the castle disappeared not with a bang, but a whimper, starting to decline at the beginning of the 15th century, and was virtually defunct by the time of the Reformation, not withstanding the distinguished role they played a century later in the Civil War.

As a distribution map showed, Surrey cannot boast very many castles compared with other counties in South-East England. The estates in the immediate vicinity of London were so fragmented that there was little justification for building castles, particularly bearing in mind the Crown's three castles actually in London: the Tower, the present site of the Old Bailey and Baynards Castle. It is interesting to note that many castles, as they went out of use, became prisons, some even remaining so today (eg Lancaster and Oxford). Focussing more closely on Surrey, Dr Renn pointed out the castles which he particularly wanted to consider - Farnham, Guildford, Abinger, Reigate and Bletchingley, all 11/12th century constructions; as well as later castle palaces, such as Esher and Addington.

Using an illustration taken from the Bayeux Tapestry (designed in England c 1080), Dr Renn discussed in detail the construction of the Norman Motte-and-Bailey Castle (see illustration): a large pudding-shaped mound, the earth for which was dug out of the surrounding ditch, provided with a wooden wall or palisade around the top, a bridge approaching it and a central tower open at the base, all constructed out of timber. All these features have been confirmed locally in the motte, once thought to be a burial mound, excavated at Abinger (Common) by Dr Brian Hope-Taylor in 1949, a piece of work still regarded by the textbooks as classic. The motte is estimated to date originally from 1090, probably rebuilt by the lord of the manor in the 1150s after the timber had collapsed, possibly coinciding with the so-called Anarchy or first civil war at the time of Stephen and Matilda.

The bailey or enclosure at or near the foot of the motte was intended for more permanent occupation, the motte itself only being used as a watch tower or for protection during an attack or siege. The bailey usually contained the hall, stables, smithy, kitchens, etc.

Medieval motte-and-bailey castle:
the bailey was a large enclosure
with a few buildings inside it; the
motte was the strongest point of the
castle with its own tower and
palisade.



Guildford, another case of a motte and bailey construction, was also the site of a pre-Conquest settlement with a Saxon cemetery on Guilddown, the hill on the other side of the Wey. In passing, Dr Renn noted the striking similarity in this respect arising from recent excavations at Leatherhead of a Saxon burial site. Guildford was a royal castle within easy (one day) commuting distance from London, and a convenient base for hunting in the park, which extended from Windsor Forest to the Hog's Back. Dr Renn pointed out this instance of a classic sequence which often ensued at a motte: the mound was built up, on chalk, and the top surrounded by a timber wall and buildings within; subsequently a chalk shell wall was erected around the top (ignore the notice in the castle grounds, refer to the guide book on sale at the Museum). A stone-built tower keep, replacing the timber construction at a later date (possibly in 1170s) was partly keyed into the foundation of the curtain wall while the rest went down to the base of the mound to act as a buttress, preventing slippage into the ditch, a common occurrence in other cases. The invention of the tower keep, an early version of the stacked tower block form, is attributed to the Normans. There are about 100 such towers still extant in England, the Guildford Castle keep being the only existing one in Surrey. Originally access was by an external staircase to the first floor, thus giving rise to the development of the drawbridge. At this level in the Guildford keep there is an L-shaped chapel. Above this were further, presumably private, rooms, and access to levels beyond the present truncated roof. Numerous wall-chambers featured in the construction. Castle Arch (now occupied by Surrey Archaeological Society) was a portcullised gateway into the Castle bailey, designed by a certain John of Gloucester in the 1260s.

The other large landowner in Surrey was the Bishop of Winchester, the county being largely part of his diocese, who built several castles close to the Surrey/Hampshire border some time around 1138 and thereafter, including Farnham. Here again the construction is similar, a motte with a surrounding stone corset, an enclosure built over in stone, dating from at least the 12th century, and an outer surrounding wall with small square towers, probably dating originally from the 12th century. The motte, owned by English Heritage, is accessible to the public during normal hours, while the other section, now the Overseas Briefing Centre, is believed open on Wednesday afternoons, and, according to Dr Renn, well worth a visit. Excavated some 20 years ago, the base of a large square tower was discovered just under the surface at the top of the mound. Beneath this, it is possible to penetrate to the base of the mound as far as a well shaft. Dr Renn pointed out the similarities with the castle at South Mimms in Herts, including the stone corset surround giving a "wedding cake" effect. The whole idea, he believed, was to create a prestigious impression, a kind of status symbol for the lord of the manor to awe his contemporaries. Some traces remain at Farnham of the original timber hall (now in a broom cupboard), and Dr Renn described other interesting later features in the castle - dismissing, in passing, as a myth the pouring of boiling oil from the machicolations onto the heads of attackers, although other less valuable, but equally unpleasant, objects were dropped.

Dr Renn finished his talk with reference to Reigate Castle, the motte lying just North of the High Street, which had royal associations, particularly with the three Edwards - the gatehouse seen today dates from 1777 - and Bletchingley Castle.

Dr Renn answered a number of questions after his talk, indicating the keen interest generated. In referring to Caernarfon Castle as the "Cruise Missile of its day", in the 1290s some 15% of GNP was being spent on castles. It all has a familiar ring ... Finally, Dr Renn explained the licence to crenellate.

This was an excellent and absorbing presentation by an expert in his field, and the Society is indebted to Dr Renn.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Membership

We welcome the following new members:

Mr & Mrs N MacLeod, Fell Hill Farm, Vicarage Lane, Send.

Mr & Mrs T Harris, Cedar House, High Street, Ripley.

Mr & Mrs Knee-Matheson, 3 Beech Drive, Send.

Mr & Mrs F Brown, 14 Rose Lane, Ripley

Membership stands at 112 double subscriptions and 84 singles.

Change in the Villages

Under this heading in N/L 70, it was noted for the record that a number of items of exercise equipment had been erected in Send Recreation Ground at a cost believed to be in the region of £7000. It has been pointed out that this figure, only quoted because it was thought it might be of interest to future local historians, is incorrect. We welcome the opportunity to give the correct cost which should, according to authoritative sources, be about £5400. We apologise for any embarrassment this unintentional error may have caused.

The building on the corner of Send Road and Wharf Lane, which was the Send branch of the Co-Operative Society until it closed down in 1980, and which has for some time sold fireplaces, is undergoing alterations to add a second storey onto the previously flat roof.

Although not strictly within the purview of this Society, the Hautboy Hotel featured prominently in the cycling history connected with Ripley, as readers will recall from the article reprinted in N/L 70. The earlier Hautboy & Fiddle Inn was at Bridge End. Lord Lovelac's Hautboy Hotel, which A J Munby observed being built in 1864, replaced it. It figures not only in local/cycling/licensing history, but also in the emancipation of women as a result of the visit there in 1898 of the "benickerbocked" Viscountess Harberton, President of the Western Rational Dress Association, whilst on a cycle ride. Mrs Sprague, the landlady, refused to serve her in the coffee room in Rationals (divided baggy skirt gathered in at mid calf), but directed her instead to the bar parlour. Lady Harberton declined, as there may have been working men present without their jackets, and in any event it smelled of beer and tobacco. Mrs Sprague was prosecuted at Surrey Quarter Sessions the following year for neglecting as an innkeeper to supply victuals to a traveller. She was found not guilty, as she had offered refreshments, but it was said that the innkeeper could select the room, provided it was decent and proper. The innkeeper, on the other hand, could not refuse food because she did not like the shape of the traveller's dress. It is now noted that the Hautboy at Ockham has closed down for conversion work. If, as is believed, it reopens, not as a wayside inn but as a restaurant, the obligation to serve travellers may well have terminated.

(I am also pleased to note that the Jovial Sailor has recently reopened after refurbishment - Editor.)

The Annual General Meeting

Please take this as notice that the Annual General Meeting of the Society will take place at 8 pm on 26 February at Ripley Village Hall. Items for inclusion on the agenda to be in my hands by 22 January, please.

Roman Villas in South-East England

In his excellent report of John Gower's talk to the Society, our Editor refers to villas known to have existed in the Hog's Back area. Since they are our closest to home, it is worth specifying that they were at Broad Street Common, Worplesdon, (excavated 1827 and parts of a mosaic pavement removed to Clandon Park by the then Earl of Onslow, and not seen since), Compton, as reported in Surrey Archaeological Collections 28, and Wanborough, which was referred to in SAC 67 and 75, recently robbed by treasure hunters and even more recently the subject of an emergency excavation before even more evidence could be stolen. Mention in the article on John Gower's talk of a possible Send villa could relate to P M Johnston's 1914 List of Antiquities, in which reference is made to a villa under the front lawn of Send Manor, but before the heards descend with metal detectors and spades, it should be pointed out that he has muddled his notes and intended to say Stoke D'Abernon!

The Second Domesday Mill

In his interesting article on the Old Cottage, which he identifies as the property called Milland in the Court Rolls, John Molyneux-Child mentions the second Domesday mill, and wonders whether it could have been on this spot. Although Milland may derive from lands which went with the mill, the mill itself would surely have been somewhere with a greater head of water than was likely at Three Fords, which was presumably shallow. Suggestion has been made previously that it could have been at the South-West corner of the parish of Send at Broadoak, where the weir and tumbling bay were to which John refers.

Guildford Calendar

Guildford Borough Council has published a 1987 calendar. It features scenes around Guildford, including the Castle, the River Wey, Newlands Corner, etc. Obtainable at £2.99 from shops, or at the same price, post and packing free, through the Society.

Surrey Archaeological Society Annual Symposium

Next year's Symposium will be on 21 February at the Dorking Halls, Dorking. It will include lectures on the Farnham tile kiln, work of the Surrey Heath Group, finds in the Shepperton/Chertsey area, Leatherhead excavations, Merstham/Chaldon stone mines, and prehistoric farms on the West Middlesex gravels. Admittance £2 at the door, or £1.50 for tickets bought in advance.

Les Bowerman

A LETTER TO THE SECRETARY - FROM MARGARET DAYLISS

Dear Mr Bowerman,

Reading in this month's History Society Newsletter the article on Dunsborough House, Ripley, I was rather surprised to see the name Mangles connected with the Onslow family.

The Mangles family lived at Beech Hill Mayford and attended Old Woking Church. I have an idea they gave a Bell to the Church. The Mangles were related to the Lewis family. Purbright Church has a memorial to Ross Mangles Lewis.

Now before my mother's marriage she lived with the Lewis family at Amery Hill, Aiton. When Colonel Lewis retired from Army Service in India, he moved to

Woking, to "Moorlands", Heathside Road. My mother came to Woking with the family about 1905-6. I have an idea Mrs Lewis was a Miss Mangles. They visited the Beech Hill Mangles.

Before their arrival in Woking there was a grand wedding in Alton (St Laurences) of Miss Harriet Neacome Lewis and Mr Archibald C Elliot. My mother attended this wedding and among the guests were Mrs A. C. Mangles, Miss Mangles, Miss C. Mangles, Mr H. Mangles, General Mangles and the Rev. Mangles. This was June 28th 1899.

Wasn't there a Mangles at Stoke Part?

Colonel Lewis named the house Cross Lee (now an hotel) after Crosslee in Scotland, a house belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch.

Yours sincerely

Margaret Dayliss

Secretary's Comments

James Mangles, Liberal MP for Guildford in the 1830s, lived at Stoke before his death in 1838. His son Albert, who married Rose Newcome in 1831, lived at Beech Hill, Mayford, and was Perpetual Vicar of Horsell 1840-1875.

Another son of James was Ross Donnelly Mangles, also Liberal MP for Guildford. He married Harriet Newcome, sister of Rose, in 1830. Their son, Ross Lewis Mangles, won the VC in the Indian Mutiny and is presumably the person who has a memorial at Purbright.

James's daughter, Ellen, (sister of Albert and Ross), married Captain James Stirling, RN, in 1823. Capt Stirling founded Western Australia in 1829. The Stirlings spent their last years at the family home in Guildford. There is a stained glass memorial to Sir James Stirling in Stoke Church, and a red granite headstone for "the admiral and his wife" has been found in the churchyard.

I cannot say where Caroline Mangles, second wife of Arthur Unslow, fits in the family, but chronologically she could have been another child of James Mangles.

The house Crosslee is in Heathside Crescent, Woking. It ceased to be a hotel within the past year or so.

The above information has been derived from Mayford History Society Newsletters 6 and 44, and the factual sections of the apocryphal booklet "And so to Mainford".

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION - 18/25 OCTOBER 1986

The exhibition on the theme Send and Ripley "Past & Present" was organised and presented by Ken Bourne on behalf of the Photographic Group. The venture, the first of its kind by the Society, was well attended by members and visitors, both at the Methodist Hall, Ripley, and the Lancaster Hall, Send.

On display were photographs depicting various aspects of life in both parishes grouped under the main sections relating to the Wey Navigation, Buildings, The National Schools and "Ripley, The Mecca of All Good Cyclists". This last-mentioned section was supported by an excellent large-scale black and white drawing of the Anchor, Ripley, by Frank Brown, and subsequently given by him to the Society. Several vintage cycles were on display, kindly loaned by Les Bowerman.

Both past and present day views were mainly in black and white or sepia, being copies from members' own photographs, now in the Society's collection. The exhibition was enhanced by excellent colour photographs of people and places by Duncan Jennings, with flora and fauna represented by the superb work of naturalist Derek Croucher.

The interest stimulated by this exhibition resulted in more photographs becoming available to copy, thus adding to this valuable source of reference.

Thanks are due to all who helped make this a very successful venture, particularly Phyllis Bourne, Tony & Patricia Medlen, Bob Gale and Jane Bartlett.

Ken Bourne

SHOPS AND SHOPPING

Surrey Local History Council Symposium 15/11/86

This year's Symposium, held at Surrey University, had an opening lecture by the Chairman of SLHC, Ken Gravett, with an informative and entertaining talk entitled "The Architectural Implications of Shopping", skilfully drawing our attention to changes in shop design through the centuries to the present day. Mr M O Knight of the drapers, James Knight & Sons, Reigate, gave an intriguing glimpse of the foundation and management of the family business through several generations. Sir Ralph Perring, a former Lord Mayor of London, and, until his retirement, head of the well known furniture retailer, gave a brief history of the company's foundation and growth to the present day.

Equally interesting, of course, were the displays and exhibits from the many local history societies in the county. Sand & Ripley featured photographs of past and present shops in both parishes from approximately 1890 to the present. In addition, our members will not be surprised to hear, a number of vintage cycles were on display - quite rightly so, since there were at one time several shops in Ripley supporting the needs of cyclists. In view of the importance of old photographs, a $\frac{1}{4}$ plate Sanderson camera (c 1900), complete with tripod and "model" photographer, was shown in characteristic pose - a good example of marketing a product, which required no fixed premises other than a studio for processing.

The Society is indebted to Bob Gale for procuring and dressing the "photographer" dummy (courtesy of W B Green, Ripley), Les Bowerman for the loan of vintage cycles, Ken Bourne for the design and erection of the display and Anne Bowerman and Phyllis Bourne for assisting with the sale of Society publications.

Ken Bourne

TALK TO RIPLEY OVER 60s CLUB

Jane Bartlett of the Local Memories Group entertained approximately 200 members of the Over 60s Club on Saturday, 1 November, with stories relating to the many members' photographs loaned to the Society for copying. This stimulated a most entertaining and informative discussion covering events in people's lives and occupations over the last 50 years.

Ken Bourne

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

- Tuesday, 16 December ... Christmas Social, commencing at 8 pm, at Ripley Village Hall. Tickets to be purchased in advance at £3.
- Thursday, 15 January ... Buildings Group meeting at 8 pm at 11B Kevan Drive, Send.
- Tuesday, 27 January ... Open meeting at the Red Cross Hall, Sandy Lane, Send, when Mr Steven Tudsbery-Turner will speak on "Lord Lovelace and His Effect on the Local Countryside". Meet at 8 pm.
- Thursday, 26 February ... Annual General Meeting at 8 pm at Ripley Village Hall, followed by a talk on Local Memories by Jane Bartlett.
- Tuesday, 17 March ... Open meeting at 8 pm at the Red Cross Hall, when Mr John Jannaway will speak on "The History of Godalming".
- Tuesday, 21 April ... Open meeting at Ripley Village Hall. Speaker to be announced later.
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ERRATA: NEWSLETTER NO 70

Dunsborough House - Part 2

p2, last paragraph, line 2 referring to Col Onslow should read "... he became MP for Guildford in 1761."

Fig 4: Pedigree of Onslows of Dunsborough. The section appertaining to George Walton Onslow should read "... Vicar of Send & Ripley 1792-1844".

The Closing Date: Material for the next issue of the Newsletter should be in the hands of the Editor by 16 January 1987.

As this is the last Newsletter of 1986, the Editor would like, on behalf of the Committee, to wish all members a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

1844. The Tithe Apportionments record Lord Lovelace as owner with John Mayes as tenant.
1851. The census shows John Mayes, tanner, still there.
1861. Cornelius W. Fuller was there as tanner and leather merchant.
1867. Kelly's directory shows a Mr Ashford in occupation.
- 1871 & 1881. Samuel Ashford, tanner, was there.
- 1905 & 1927. Kelly's shows John Butter Ashworth as tanner.
1933. Reg Giles recorded in N/L 59 that Johnny Ashworth ceased operating the tannery and sold the property. After the Second World War, it passed to Mr Hamburger, whose companies operate there now as the Crack Pulverising Mills.

"BICYCLING NEWS" - 100 YEARS AGO

In "Bicycling News" of 4 December 1886, "W.J.H." of the Cambridge University Bicycling Club wrote:

"Now that the cycling season is practically at an end I should like to make a few remarks regarding the special services provided for cyclists on Sundays during the season at the little church of Ripley by the goodness of the Rev. Mr. Hooper. These services are quite unique in their way, and form a special feature of our sport. What other sport can boast that the Church provides a special service for its votaries? And when we think of what might have been but for the liberal-mindedness of Mr. Hooper, we can appreciate his goodness all the more. Instead of looking askance upon the crowds of men that Sunday after Sunday invade the little village, and holding them out to his flock as glaring examples of the ungodly, as a narrow-minded man might have done, Mr. Hooper, with true Christian spirit, considers that an opportunity is afforded him of doing good and, disregarding the extra labour entailed upon himself, does his best to take advantage of it. Verily, he shall have his reward. I hope an improvement in the attendance at the services may be seen next season. There are always a number of men at the Anchor who do not attend the service. They surely might postpone their after-dinner smoke until after the short service. I am almost ashamed to write it, yet this, the desire to smoke immediately after dinner, is, I fully believe, the reason why so many men who would otherwise attend the services do not do so. Mr. Hooper would doubtless consider a fuller attendance at the services the best mark of appreciation which could be afforded him; but my chief purpose in writing this is to suggest that cyclists generally, and Ripley Road cyclists in particular, should show in a more tangible manner their appreciation of Mr. Hooper's kindly efforts, and I propose that a subscription be started for the purpose of providing some ornament, such as an altar-cloth, lectern, or other article, for the Ripley church."

Contributed by Les Bowerman

SOCIETY GROUP REPORTS ON RECENT LOCAL RESEARCHES

Notes by Kate Smith

The October open meeting, held in Ripley Village Hall, consisted of a very enlightening programme of short reports presented by leading Society members, describing the work carried out by the more active groups.

The evening was greatly enlivened by Jane Bartlett's description of the work undertaken by the Local (definitely not "Folk") Memories Group. Many amusing anecdotes included the story of the village doctor who patrolled the High Street late at night with a ladder which was used to gain access to upstairs

windows - not for nefarious purposes - but in order to turn out the flaming lights of those who had fallen asleep with them on!

The other speakers were Tony Medlen, John Slatford and Chairman Ken Bourne. John described the detailed researches of the Buildings Group which, for example, has recently discovered a great deal of information relating to the history and ownership of Dunsborough House (N/L 69 and 70). Ken Bourne, representing the Photographic Group, has done much valuable work in making copies of old photographs in both the public and private domain. He managed to illustrate his talk with a series of slides, despite the vagaries of the "carousel" projector, which developed a perverse will of its own.

In spite of a certain discernible lack of co-ordinated presentation, it was an informative and pleasant evening, rounded off by the usual raffle and refreshments.

THE MANORS OF DEDSWELL AND PAPWORTH - THE LORDS' BAILIFFS
by John Molyneux-Child

Responsible to the Steward in the manor was the official known in Latin as Ballivus, or the Bailiff, who had duties in running the Lord's demesne, or home farm, and organising the day-work and week-work and other services owed by both freehold and customary tenants throughout the manor. He also acted in both Papworth and Dedswell as the summoner for the Court Baron, although in some larger manors a separate official undertook this task.

John Warrynge (alias Warren) appears frequently in the Papworth (alias Papercourt) Court Rolls, starting with an application to the Court Baron for a licence to farm, or let out, an acre of Broadmeade in 1560, when the "fine" or fee was 3s 4d. The following year he was granted permission from the Court to cut timber to repair his then dilapidated tenement called "Halydays". Halydays is almost certainly the attractive cottage overlooking Send Marsh Green and now called Corner Cottage (see N/L 30).

In 1563 he was under a forfeit penalty of 12d for each virgate (= 30 acres = $\frac{1}{2}$ hide) of his ditch left unscoured between Pipersbrook and Papermeade Brook, but at the same Court Baron he was described as the Bailiff, when he impounded 11 pigs in the pinfold (or pound) of the Lord of the Manor. The tenants apparently broke down the pinfold and rescued their animals, and the same thing happened again with 20 sheep in 1566, when the culprit, John Phillips, was amerced (fined) 12d. John Phillips lived in a cottage in the Manor of Papworth on the site of the "Seven Stars" in Newark Lane.

By 1612 John Warrynge was dead and his widow, Joan, held the copyhold of Prews Purrock, a cottage and a close in Papworth. This cottage was in the proximity of Prews Farm.

There is only one manorial Bailiff recorded for Dedswell and in 1600 his name was John Stimson, when along with Arthur Onslow, Lord of the Manor, he signed the list of tenants. He was not shown amongst the freehold or copyhold tenants and so, presumably, was a salaried Bailiff, appointed directly by the Lord or his Steward.

Some manors - but not Dedswell or Papworth to our knowledge - employed a Prepositus - a Reeve - who was a customary tenant who, instead of undertaking a defined period of regular work on the Lord's land, helping with the harvests in the demesne, would work as an unpaid Bailiff. He was elected in the manorial court by the homage (the manorial jury composed of assembled tenants) and, like the salaried Bailiff, kept the accounts for the Lordship.