

SEND & RIPLEY HISTORY SOCIETY

Chairman

Mr K H Bourne
Heath Farm, Tannery Lane
Send, Woking
Phone: Guildford 223028

Secretary & Newsletter Editor

Mr L G Bowerman
The Manor House
Send Marsh, Ripley
Phone: Guildford 224876

Treasurer: Mrs Janet Hill, Asphodel, Milestone Close, Ripley - Guildford 224216

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THE HISTORY OF OCKHAM

A Talk to the Society by Ann Watson on 18 September

Ann Watson has been a member of Send & Ripley History Society for many years and was herself Secretary of the Ockham History Society, which has been dormant for a number of years now. Members of the Society were given a most interesting talk on the history of Ockham, ranging from the Domesday survey in 1086 to contemporary times. The following notes attempt to summarise the talk, but cannot possibly do justice to the wealth of information which was given. However if members wish to study the history of Ockham for themselves, they should attempt to borrow a copy of "The Oak Hamlet", by Henry St John Hick Bashall, which was published in 1900. After touching on the tenuous links of William of Ockham with the village, Ann Watson proceeded with the more positive evidence in the Domesday Survey. The Lord of the Manor at that time was a Richard Tonbridge. He was an important knight of William the Conqueror, and was also Lord of the Manor of Ockley. At that time it was likely that the manor of Ockham was no more than a small number of hamlets scattered over a fairly large area, as was Send at that time. It might well have been simply an overnight stop for Richard of Tonbridge on his way to Windsor Great Forest, where he hunted with the King. At that time there was no mill and the total population was about 70, from the South end at Ockham Mill to the North end, or Bridge End (present day Elm Corner). In the survey of 1296 two mills are shown. By 1333 the population was 125. In 1664 it was 225 and in 1801 it was 473. The peak was reached in 1851 when there was a total population of 682. Currently the population stands at 460.

The original village of Ockham was certainly very different from Ockham today. The church was then on a busy crossroads and was not isolated as it is now. The main build of the village church is dated 1220 with the tower built later in 1400. The clock was renewed in 1834. The unusual seven lancet window at the North end of the church is said to have come from Newark Priory and was probably installed by John Bouchier, Lord of the Manor of West Horsley. The manor of Ockham was given or sold to Bouchier in 1521 by Henry VIII. Bouchier accompanied Henry VIII to the Field of the Cloth of Gold near Calais and died bankrupt as a consequence. His daughter, Jane, was the only heir and his estate went back to the King. In the early 18th century the estate was purchased by Sir Peter King who was an ancestor of Lord Lovelace, and the son of an Exeter grocer. He was also a nephew of John Locke, the philosopher. He studied law and eventually became Lord Chancellor in 1725. Sir Peter was now looking for a country estate and was able to purchase the manor of Ockham from Henry Weston. When Sir Peter King became Chancellor he was created Baron of Ockham. He had five sons and two daughters. Most of the sons inherited in turn, but many did not live long and probably died of tuberculosis. However they were wise enough to marry wealthy heiresses, and so the value of the Ockham estate steadily grew. Slowly they bought up virtually the whole of the neighbouring parishes of Wisley, Ripley and East Horsley. When the Ockham estate was at its peak, it was said that one could walk from Guildford to Buckingham Gate in London and be on estate land all the way. The 8th Baron Ockham, William, born in 1805, married Ada Augusta Byron, daughter of Lord Byron the poet. When Queen Victoria ascended the throne, she created many new Earldoms and Baron Ockham was created Earl of Lovelace in 1838. He was an unusually talented man and built a model Victorian village at Harms Heath, among other things. He was his own architect and even made his own bricks. He acquired the Hautboy and Fiddle at Ockham in 1833 and designed and built the present Hautboy Inn, modelled on a German hunting lodge, in 1864. It was built to serve the projected railway that was to come from Cobham to Ockham. However Queen Victoria had spent much of her childhood at Claremont House near Cobham, and she was not prepared to allow the railway near the house and ordered it to be moved further out towards Effingham. Thus Ockham village was saved from the railway by the Queen and indeed Ockham is still a good distance from a railway station. Lord Lovelace's spectacular buildings of flint and polychrome brickwork are all around the parish, but perhaps Horsley Towers at East Horsley is the best known.

Lord Lovelace's mother-in-law, Lady Byron, was a pioneering educationalist, and following the teachings of the Swiss educationalist, Emanuel Fellenburg, she established a school at Ealing in 1834 which aimed to develop the individual in relation to his probable future role in society. In 1836 Lord Lovelace created the Ockham schools which were based on the same principle. The schools, designed by Lord Lovelace, were primarily for the children of the less wealthy and were essentially a precursor of the modern technical college. Some notes on the Ockham schools can be read in Surrey Archaeological Collections Volume 70, where there is a detailed account of the life of Lord Lovelace written by Stephen Turner. Finally the Lovelace line in Surrey died out in 1941 with the death of Mary, Countess of Lovelace, widow of Ralph, the 9th Baron Ockham. The Countess of Lovelace was a well known figure on the estate, which she ruled in almost feudal fashion. One had to go to church on Sunday or was dismissed. She was friendly with the architect Voysey, and was influenced by his style. This influence can be seen on many of the estate buildings. The Ockham Park Estate was finally sold again in 1957 when Judith, Baroness Wentworth, died.

Tony Medlen

THE PLACE OF OAKS IN THE ENGLISH LANDSCAPE

Notes of a Talk Given by Chris Howkins on 15 October

On 15 October our member Chris Howkins entertained the Society with an illustrated talk delivered in his usual lively and informative manner. Oak trees, particularly the English oak (*quercus robur*) and the variable nature of oak wood habitats, was his subject, the Society being treated to the benefit of his research for a book likely to appear in the near future. At least 25 different oak wood habitats had been identified in Europe, for example oak and birch woods such as those at Wisley, oak and bracken as at Ripley, and many others beside oak woods and parkland, often the remains of ancient forests. In times past, oaks were grown close together to encourage straight timber development. The spreading oak evolved when other trees were removed, the remaining tree probably being kept as a boundary marker. It was suggested that the common belief that oaks may have been the earliest endemic and also most numerous species should be treated with caution. As oaks are wind pollinated and pollen is virtually indestructible, evidence of abundant pollen should not be taken as a reliable indicator. Likewise the presence of oak charcoal from archaeological fire sites may only indicate that oak was the preferred timber for burning and not that it was burnt necessarily because of its abundance. Indeed in the reign of Elizabeth I oak trees had become so depleted that laws were passed to protect them. Later the Royal Forests were extensively planted to provide oak to meet the demands of the Navy.

About 10,000 or more species of flora and fauna are dependent upon the oak and form communities which thrive within and upon this stately tree. The gall wasp and familiar oak apple, many varieties of moth and lichen are typical examples, and in Southern England the green oak-roller moth (*tortrix viridana*) is abundant where oaks grow, the larvae being one of the main oak defoliators.

Undoubtedly the oak has grown in England since the end of the Ice Age and has flourished or diminished through natural or human influences. Today this noble tree again requires protection and replanting to ensure that the species and its dependents survive for future generations to enjoy.

K H Bourne

A LETTER TO THE SOCIETY FROM MR BASIL HOWARD

"Dear Dr Gale

"Many thanks for sending the Newsletter to me again. I am glad that your committee decided to print excerpts from my mother's story of the 'Tea House of the Twenties'.

"One interesting, and somewhat eccentric customer, who regularly came to tea was Mrs Page, the wife of Dr Page of Charter House School, house master of 'Pageites' House, and a famous Greek scholar. Mrs Page refused to have a car of her own because she said her daughters would always be using it, so each day she hired a taxi from Jacksons' garage at Hurtmore, insisting on one ancient Austin 20 Landaulette, and no other. This became known as Mrs Page's cab. Furthermore she insisted on one particular driver who had to do all her shopping while she sat in the cab and gave him verbal instructions.

"Each day she brought friends in the cab to a wide variety of tea houses between Godalming and London, with regular visits to the Cedar Tea House for tea. She was very deaf and said everything twice in a very loud voice. Furthermore she was blind as a bat but insisted in pouring tea for everybody, but poured more tea onto the table and food than into the cups. Sometimes it even went onto the laps of her guests!

"Her nephew, Russel Page, the well known garden architect who died recently, once told how the enormous taxi bills which Dr Page received were a great embarrassment to him and once, during a Greek lesson at Charterhouse, he went into a frowning silence, and then banged his desk saying 'Confound that woman', which made the day for the schoolboys! The incumbent at the vicarage was the Rev Headeach, who put me through my confirmation at the age of 14. His old father, a retired vicar, acted as his curate, a dear old man as I remember. Towards the end of our time at Ripley, the Rev Evan Thomas was the incumbent. He had had a distinguished war service in World War 1 and won the MC. He became a vicar later.

"I remember the vicarage being wired for electricity by Messrs Levermores.

"With best wishes
Basil Howard"

IVY AND JACK SOPP - THEIR WORKING LIVES,
PRINCIPALLY AT VICKERS/BROOKLANDS

Notes by Jane Bartlett

Women's work was usually in the house until the First World War opened new doors to them.

On leaving school Mrs Ivy Sopp (then Ivy Carter), with many other girls, cycled to Oriental Road, Woking, to her first job with the Pay Corps of the Royal Army Medical Corps and the Royal Flying Corps. There they helped with the pay records and later helped trace the families of those missing or killed.

After the war she went to work for Vickers' aircraft factory at Brooklands. It was still in its infancy, and consisted of a series of miscellaneous dilapidated sheds for its rolling mills, carpenters' shop and steam beds. The fitters' shop, where she worked, was a one storey hut, leading to the erection shop, which opened straight onto the race track. The runway was at the far side of the straight, so that when planes were pushed out for testing, they might find the Bentleys were having time trials round the track.

Mrs Sopp worked on the Virginia bomber, the Victoria troop ship and the Valiant and Vespa fighter planes. These all had duralumin tubular framework and were covered with linen, stitched on and tightened with dope. Her first job in the fitters' shop was working on inspection doors and aluminium cowlings; wearing protective gloves, she held the aluminium in a vice and guillotined it to size before making the drill holes. She graduated to wing construction in the rib shop. By this time the workshop had been enlarged and a new upstairs floor had become the rib gallery. She worked from blueprints from the design office, marking out the ribs' full size onto aluminium sheets secured to a wooden base. She then drove pegs along the marked lines to form a jig for bending the ribs to the right shape. Some of the ribs and struts took some bending. The pieces making the frame had to be joined with metal, which she drilled and riveted. Other women worked in the paint shop, covering the wings with linen fabric, painting and doping them. When work was slack they took the work from Hawkers of Kingston. Work on the Hawker Hart was even harder on the hands, as these were made with a frame of tinned steel, and the tubular steel struts had to be clamped round the fibre block strengthening. In 1935 the prototype of the geodetic Wellington came into the shops with its basketlike frame and she worked on that too.

At first the women wore white overalls and mob caps made of the same linen as the wing covering (without the doping!), but later they wore boiler suits. In the lunch hour they were allowed to heat their own food in an oven in one of the huts. Her normal hours were from 8 am to 6 pm and Saturday mornings, for 27/-, but she often worked from 8 till 8 to get the 4d an hour overtime. They worked on a premium bonus system.

One day Mrs Sopp had a shock when she saw a man lying on a work bench with his eyes closed, but she was told that it was the way the Chief Draughtsman, Harris Booth, got his best ideas. On another occasion she and some other girls unofficially went up as "ballast" when they tested a plane. She did not enjoy the experience and kept her eyes closed, so it was hardly worth the reprimand they were given.

She left in 1936 on her marriage, but her connection with Brooklands continued through her husband. Jack Sopp had been working as a mechanic at Conway West's garage in Woking, when he was asked to become test mechanic to Parry Thomas, the racing driver. He helped build and test the new Napier, and helped build the gear box for the Aston Martin.

After Parry Thomas was killed on Pendine Sands, Mr Sopp became the race mechanic for the "Bentley Crowd", Wolf Benato, Earl Howe, Sammy Davis and others. (This was the period when a plane might have to wait for the time trials to finish before venturing out across the straight). Not only was he at Brooklands for all important meetings, but he went to every LeMans race.

Naturally then, Ivy Sopp is delighted about the opening of the Brooklands Museum, and the rescue from Loch Ness of the Wellington bomber, as they are a record of the working lives of both Ivy and her husband Jack.

DISCOVERY OF A FORGOTTEN TOMBSTONE IN SEND CHURCHYARD

Many members will know that much of the South wall of Send Churchyard collapsed earlier this year. Following several months of hard labour by a small group of dedicated volunteers, led by our Chairman in clearing and preparing the site, the wall has now been skilfully rebuilt by a local retired mason, George Trinder.

During the excavation to put down new foundations, an interesting discovery was made in the form of a gravestone long since buried. Although almost completely worn away, it was just possible to read the inscription, which proved the stone to be the oldest known in the churchyard. The legend on the stone reads:

"Here lieth the body of
"Jeremiah Legatt son of
"Jeremiah Legatt and of
"Susannah his wife who
"departed this life Octob. the 7
"Anno Domini 1708
"in the 22 year of his age."

The corresponding entry in the Parish Register ties up exactly, describing Jeremiah senior as a miller. Subsequently Jeremiah senior died at Ripley in 1723 and his wife two years later in 1725.

So far it has not been possible to establish where Jeremiah senior operated as a miller, although it was probably at Newark. Certainly it is known from the Manor Rolls of Ripley and Send and other documents that he owned much property in the area, and that it was he who put up the money in 1699 for the baker, Richard Joshua, to purchase the "Frame Plot" in Ripley (see Newsletter No 51). It would seem that the granite stone was originally laid flat over the grave, a common practice. Measuring approximately 750 mm (2' 6") x 1650 mm (5' 6"), it is over 50 mm (2") thick with roughly cut edges. Assuming that the stone has always occupied this position, the fact that it was found some 375 mm (15") below the surface indicates clearly how the level of the churchyard has risen in nearly 300 years.

Since the reconstruction of the wall, the ground alongside has been back-filled, and so the stone is no longer visible.

John Slatford

CHRISTMAS SOCIAL EVENING

This popular event will be held on Tuesday, 17 December, in the Red Cross Centre, Sandy Lane, Send, commencing at 8 pm. There will be the usual excellent buffet, followed by a raffle and light entertainment in the form of a demonstration of musical instruments by Frank Lewin and group. The inclusive cost is the same as last year, £2.50 per person. Tickets are available from Ken Bourne, Les Bowerman and Newsletter distributors.

K H Bourne

LORDSHIP OF THE MANOR OF RIPLEY AND SEND - A CORRECTION

In the report of the tenth Anniversary Dinner at Clandon Park, I wrote that "the manor of Ripley and Send is still owned today by the (Onslow) family in the person of the 7th Earl." In fact the 7th Earl has never been the Lord of this manor, as his father, the 6th Earl, conveyed it to Surrey County Council in 1970 because, apparently, the Council wished to have ownership of Ripley Green.

We are grateful to John Molyneux-Child for this correction, and offer him our congratulations on his recent promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel.

Les Bowerman.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

The 11th Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the 11th Annual General Meeting of the Society will take place on Tuesday, 18th February 1986, at the Red Cross Centre, Sandy Lane, Send, commencing at 8 pm.

Items for inclusion on the agenda should be received by me by Monday, 20 January.

Membership

We are pleased to welcome the following new members:

- Mrs Jean Turner, 89 Send Road, Send (rejoined).
- Mr and Mrs Dolland, Talbot Cottage, High Street, Ripley (rejoined).
- Mr and Mrs A Bowley, Little Orchard, Silkmore Lane, West Horsley.

Total membership stands at 105 double and 93 single subscriptions.

The Onslow Estate Map of 1777

Further to my plea in Newsletter No 64, the Onslow Estate Map of 1777 has now been located.

Les Bowerman

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

- Thursday, 5 December ... Local Memories Group Meeting at 8 pm at Little Ripley House, High Street, Ripley.
- Tuesday, 17 December ... Christmas Social in the Red Cross Centre, Sandy Lane, Send, commencing at 8 pm. See separate paragraph for details of tickets. There will be a demonstration of seasonal music on old instruments by Mr Frank Lewin and group, and a quiz by Bob Gale.
- Tuesday, 14 January ... Open evening in Ripley Village Hall, starting at 8 pm, when Mr Ken Halls will present "A Short Illustrated History of the Village of St Johns".
- Tuesday, 21 January ... Committee Meeting at 8 pm at the Manor House, Send Marsh.
- Wednesday, 22 January ... Buildings Group Meeting at 8 pm at 11B Kevan Drive, Send.
- Tuesday, 18 February ... The Society's 11th AGM, commencing at 8 pm, in the Red Cross Centre, Sandy Lane, Send. After the formal business there will be an illustrated talk by Mr S Tudsbery-Turner on "Coats of Arms and Surrey Inns".
- Tuesday, 18 March ... Open evening in Ripley Village Hall, when Mr Cliff Webb will speak on "Family History in West Surrey".
- Tuesday, 15 April ... Open evening at the Red Cross Centre, Sandy Lane, Send.

Closing Date The closing date for material for the next issue of the Newsletter is Monday, 6 January.

SEND & RIPLEY HISTORY SOCIETY CALENDAR FOR 1986

Following a suggestion from our member Gloria Henson over a year ago, much enthusiasm was shown for the idea of creating a local history calendar. The preoccupation with the "Then and Now" book, however, prevented further progress at that time other than the exploration of design and cost.

Continued on Page 11.

THE SHIP INN AND MISS BUSH'S SWEET SHOP, HIGH STREET, RIPLEY

A Supplementary Report

Previous reports in Newsletters 51 and 53 described how the roof of the Ship Inn was raised as part of its rebuilding. In Newsletter 63 we referred to features of the Ship previously unseen.

It was apparent from study of the sweet shop that it was newly built onto the Ship some time after the rebuild of the latter. It was also apparent that the principal chimney in the sweet shop was in fact previously an external chimney belonging to the Ship. The builder of the sweet shop, in constructing the roof in line with its neighbour, had to do so around this chimney. One result of building the sweet shop in this way is that it has no end wall of its own. Thus in the roof space the wall separating the sweet shop from the Ship is in fact the original gable of the inn.

Two pairs of rafters are visible, evidence of the extent of the raising of the roof of the Ship. The brick infill between these is crude by comparison with that in the earlier truss, which is finely fitted between the timbers.

In the centre is a small mullioned window, suggesting a garret in the roof space before the rebuild. Now sealed from the inside by lath and plaster, the window predates the 18th century rebuild, but appears to have been inserted rather than built in originally.

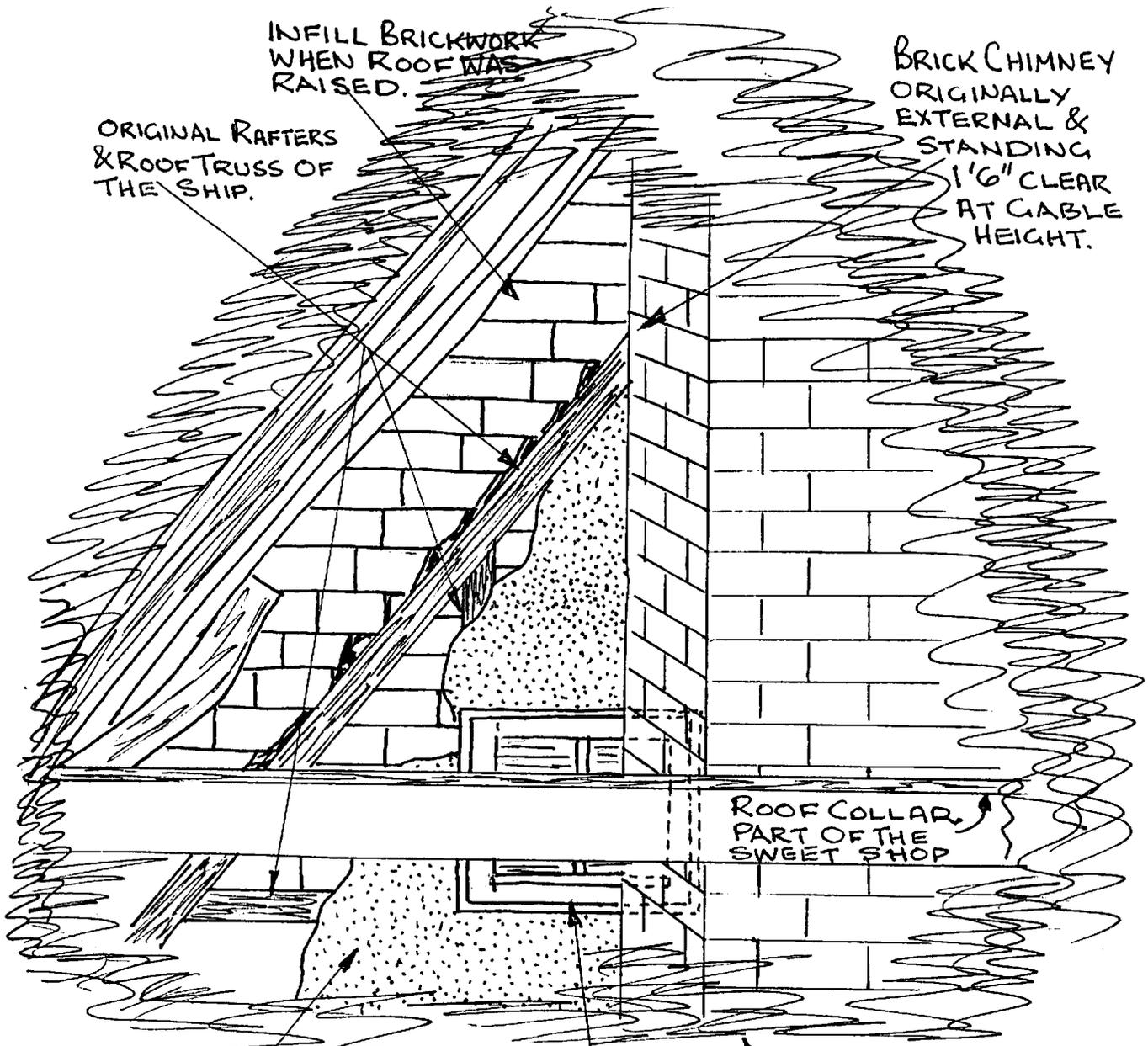
The brickwork was surfaced, probably at the same time, with a rough cast rendering, much of which is still present. Similar rendering is present on the West facing wall in Dunsborough House, which was previously external but enclosed by a Georgian extension. The external chimney was apparently built after the insertion of the window. Evidence of this is seen at first floor level where it is angled away from the wall to avoid blocking the window.

The sketch illustrates the above features, which seem to fit into the evolution of these buildings as follows:

- 1) The original timber frame of the Ship was probably built in the first quarter of the 17th century. The site of the sweet shop was most likely open space or occupied by farm buildings.
- 2) The mullioned window was added later to provide light in the roof space and the brickwork rendered to provide protection from the weather.
- 3) The then external chimney would have been added before, but not long before, the rebuild. It is fairly certain that the brickwork of the chimney was not exposed to the elements for very many years.
- 4) The rebuild with the new raised roof took place in or just before 1732 according to a mortgage document of that date now in Guildford Muniment Room (reference 46/1/18).
- 5) The house, now the sweet shop, was built onto the Ship in 1763, the whole probably being in one ownership at that time.

These discoveries raise yet again the question of how many more local buildings have features remaining hidden which might help to further the study of their histories.

John Slatford



REMAINS OF ROUGH CAST RENDERING

WOODEN MULLIONED WINDOW STILL IN POSITION

GAP BETWEEN CHIMNEY & GABLE.

VIEW OF ORIGINAL END GABLE OF THE SHIP.



THE HIDDEN WINDOW DISCOVERED IN THE ROOF OF MISS BUSH'S SWEET SHOP. HIGH STREET, RIPLEY.

JOHN SLATFORD
NOVEMBER 1985.

SEND IN THE DOMESDAY SURVEY

^{III.}
.XXX.
36.d **TERRA ALVREDI DE MERLEB¹ IN WOCHINGES H⁵**
ALVREDVS ten¹ de rege **SANDE** . 7 Rainaldus de co.
Carlo teneb¹ T.R.E. Tē 7 in se defend¹ p. xx. hid.
Tra. x. ca¹. In dñio s¹. ii. ca¹. 7 viii. serui. 7 xiiii. uilli
7 x. bord¹ cū. vi. ca¹. Ibi molin¹ redd. xxi. sol¹ 7 vi. denar¹.
Ibi æccla. 7 v. piscariæ redd. liiii. denar¹. 7 c. ac¹ pti. xvi. min¹.
Silua de. c. lx. porc¹.
De hac tra ten¹ Walter¹. i. hid¹ 7 dim¹. 7 Herbc¹. ix. de tra uilltoz¹.
Ibi s¹ in dñio. ii. ca¹. 7 vii. serui. 7 un¹ uills. 7 xvi. bord¹.
Ibi molin¹ redd. ii. sol¹.
Tot¹ T.R.E. uatb¹. xx. lib¹. Modo dñiū. x. lib¹. 7 aliud. cx. solid.

The above is the abbreviated 1086 Latin entry for Send (which included the area of Ripley) but the Survey has little to say about the three manors into which Send is divided. In Table xxxiii, Send is shown correctly in the Hundred of Woking - spelt as Wochinges. The entry is translated as below :

LAND OF ALFRED OF MARLBOROUGH

In WOKING Hundred

- 1 Alfred holds SEND from the King, and Reginald from him.
Karl held it before 1066. Then and now it answered for 20 hides.
Land for 10 ploughs. In lordship 2 ploughs, and 8 slaves;
14 villeins and 10 borders with 6 ploughs.
A mill which pays 21 shillings 6 pence. A church; 5 fisheries which pay 54 pence; meadow, 100 acres less 16; woodland at 160 pigs.
Of this land Walter holds 1½ hides, and Herbert 9, of the arable land of the villeins. In lordship 2 ploughs, and 7 slaves;
1 villein and 16 borders. A mill which pays 2 shillings.
Total value before 1066 £20; now, the lordship £10, the rest 110 shillings.

The Survey refers to Walter and Herbert as landowners, whose holdings historians have sometimes believed to be the origins of the lordships of Papworth and Dedswell. Walter is shown with one and a half hides (150 acres) and Herbert nine hides (900 acres). The acreages quoted do not conform in any way with the lands of these manors from the 16th century onwards. The "demesne", or lord's home farm, is recorded as two "carrucates" (200 acres) but it is unclear whether this is the demesne lands of either Walter or Herbert or perhaps their combined demesne. Perhaps we shall never know.

Also Domesday refers to a mill, which "pays 2 shillings" but this could have been part of either Dedswell or Papworth. It has been thought that Newark mill on the river Wey belonged to the manor of Send, in later times, although it is sometimes claimed by Papworth manor prior to 1200.

Some modern day historians doubt the accuracy of detail in the Domesday Book, as it was probable that the "surveyors" reported back to the King what the monarch actually wanted to hear rather than absolute fact. Due to the pressure of completing the book in a reasonable period of time, it would seem to be riddled with inspired guesses, though this must not be allowed to detract from the accomplishment of such an extensive and informative undertaking.

Karl, a Saxon, had been Lord of Send pre-conquest and King William had installed a Norman, Alfred of Marlborough, in his place. In turn Reginald, Walter, and Herbert held the manors from him; if the latter two held their land from Reginald, rather than from Alfred direct, their holdings would have been of a subinfeudated nature and, accordingly, they would have been underlords to Reginald. The exact form of holding in Send has never been clarified and it is possible that there were three manors of equal status in the parish.

In 1814 the parish consisted of 4915 acres and the 20 hides in 1086 amounted to about 2400 acres. Again, it is not clear what accounted for the discrepancy. The area 900 years ago is believed to have been heavily wooded with oak and as the woodland is estimated as sufficient to support some 160 pigs, maybe the balance was dense forest, in effect outside the rule of the manors.

In the Domesday Account, the church referred to is likely to have been a wooden structure on the site of the present church of St Mary the Virgin, Send, and the five fisheries were doubtless along the meandering River Wey. The demesnes of the three holdings, or manors, are described as a total of four ploughs, four carrucates, which would be about 400 acres, with a combined total of 15 serfs, or villeins in gross, working on the three manorial demesnes. In Send there were 15 villeins and 26 bordars, or small-holders, and so the total population would have amounted to perhaps 340 people; in fact it was quite heavily populated in comparison to many other Surrey manors.

Many manors are shown as being worth less post Norman Conquest than previously; Send is an exception and it is not clear why many Lordships lost value, other than by extensive disruption caused by the conquest. The path of William the Conqueror's invading army was along the route of the North Downs and foraging parties were dispatched North and South of the line in advance, but it is unlikely that any significant penetration occurred into the three manors that make up Send and Ripley, in contrast to the devastation caused to the two Clandon lordships and other Surrey manors close to the invasion route.

The three manors nine centuries ago, it would seem, were largely occupied in pig breeding on a greater scale than most Surrey lordships, exceptionally extensive fishing operations on the Wey (Send had the greatest number of fisheries in Surrey), working small-holdings and growing crops. Perhaps due to the very low value set on the mill belonging to Walter and Herbert, their holdings were not particularly engaged in grain production; this would be borne out, perhaps, if Walter's and Herbert's land consisted substantially of the local heavy clay earth or the light sandy soil, both types being far from ideal for a good yield, even for those times, of grain crops.

John Molyneux Child

SEND & RIPLEY HISTORY SOCIETY CALENDAR FOR 1986

Continued from Page 7

As some very good photographs have become available since the book was published, some of these have been selected to illustrate the Society's first calendar. It was decided to print a limited edition of 500 copies and these are available to members from Les Bowerman, John Slatford, Bob Gale and myself, and to the public from Ripley and Send Post Offices. If any are left, they can be purchased at our social on 17 December.

The calendar features twelve old views of Send and Ripley, one per month, plus the cover picture, and the cost is £2 per copy. The calendar is being sold on a first come first served basis.

K H Bourne

WALSHAM GATES ON A CHRISTMAS CARD

Bob Gale has drawn our attention to the fact that a reproduction of a painting, "Walsham Gates on the River Wey", by Nancy Larcombe, appears on one of the gift pack of ten Christmas cards produced by the England Waterways Association. The pack is available at charity Christmas card stalls, price £1.

TED HUTCHINSON - AN OBITUARY

We record with sadness the death on 3rd November of our member, Ted Hutchinson, of Tannery Lane. Born in Bishop Auckland, County Durham, in 1908, Ted naturally became a pit boy and worked in the coal mines until 1932 when as a result of the Depression he came south to help dig the "New Cut", part of the flood prevention works on the Broadmead at Send. When that job finished he obtained work on the railway until the outbreak of war in 1939. He then joined the Royal Engineers and saw service in France, literally with pick and shovel. Invalided out of the Army in 1944, he started work with Morcons, the concrete pipe makers in Papercourt Lane later owned by Redland Tiles, and stayed with them until retirement at 65. Very many people will recall him thereafter as a popular caretaker at St. Bede's school, Send, a post which he held for three years until compulsorily retired.

He had married a local girl, Gladys Simmonds, who pre-deceased him, but he is survived by three children, eight grandchildren and four great grandchildren to whom we offer our condolences.

Although never active in the Society, the abiding memory which most will have of Ted is of a thoroughly nice, delightfully friendly gentle man, regularly attending the Over-60's Whist Drives, and usually to be met walking his dog around the village, and always willing to pass the time of day. He would help anyone with shopping, collecting prescriptions, or whatever else he could do to oblige.

L. G. B.
