

# Send History Society

( Formed January 1975 )

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## CONTENTS

## Page No.

County Archivist - An Evening with Doctor Robinson - Report on Open Meeting 6/11/80	6
Changing Face of Send	4
Court Rolls of the Manor of Send & Ripley - Part 2	2
Events Forthcoming	10
Mineral Extraction in Send - Part II	4
New Members	9
Ornithological Report	9
Secretary's Report	9
Social Evening 11/12/80	8
Send Service Garage	3
The Rio Leather Works	4

COURT ROLLS OF THE MANOR OF SEND & RIPLEY, PART 2

I would like to start this further account of the Society's work by correcting two items in the first part, which appeared in Newsletter No. 35.

In writing about some of the punishments handed out for minor offences, I associated the tumbrel with the ducking stool. This was, in fact, a misprint and should have read cucking stool. The two devices, although used for a similar purpose, were, I believe, quite different in construction.

I also stated that all the rolls were in Latin up to 1732. Actually for a short period this was not so. During the Commonwealth, an Act of Parliament decreed that all legal documents were to be "in English and not in Latin, French or any other language", and they were to be written "in an ordinary, usual and legible hand and not in any hand commonly called court hand". This situation prevailed for nine years until the restoration of the monarchy in 1660 when all such legislation was abrogated.

In order to give a clearer picture of what the rolls were all about, I reproduce here a complete example of a View of Frankpledge and give some explanations of the terms and procedures. In a later Newsletter I hope to provide a similar treatment of a complete Court Baron.

In studying the transcription, it will soon be apparent that the style is not entirely what one would expect from a medieval document. This is, of course, due to the translation from the Latin. Generally in these transcriptions it is only in the personal and place names that the usual inconsistencies in spelling, etc., are to be found.

In order to simplify the transcription, the text has been shortened considerably from the original by the omission of much of the standard legal jargon. The View of Frankpledge which follows is for the year 1563. The alphabetical references in brackets are for the explanatory notes.

RIPLEY &      View of Frank Pladge with Court held there 25th October  
SENDE            5 Elizabeth. (a)

Constable      Robert Bayley, constable, comes and presents that Richard Mabanck  
(pardon) made an attack upon William Taylor and drew blood,  
therefore in mercy (b) And further all is well.

Tithing         John Edes, tithing officer, comes and presents as common fine on  
this day 2s, according to custom (c). And further that  
John Feilder (2d), Humphrey Roger (2d), John Woodes (2d) and  
Thomas Atle (2d) are residents and make default, therefore in  
mercy. (d)

Ale-taster     John Orrenge, ale-taster, does not appear, therefore in mercy.  
But John Edes is sworn and presents that Agnes Stanton (4d) and  
George Stanton (4d) are common innkeepers in Ripley and there  
sell victuals at too high cost, therefore in mercy.  
And that Thomas Bicknold (8d) and John Browne (6d) are brewers  
of ale and sell it within the demesne (e), therefore in mercy.

Jury sworn    Robert Arrowe                    Robert Bayley                    James Ferrant  
for lady      John Dawe senior                Richard Mabanck                Henry Style  
queen        Thomas Fraunces                Thomas Barnard                Thomas Steven  
              Edward Virgela                 Thomas Gybson                William Fraunces  
              Robert Small                    Richard Roger                 Richard Bedford  
              Elena Aworrington               Thomas Stanton.                (f)

Who say upon oath that all above represented is true. And further that John Symon has not scoured his ditch between Haselherst and Okride as he was ordered under penalty at the last view, therefore in mercy. And he is ordered to scour the ditch before Christmas, under penalty 6s 8d. Also they present that John Goodwyn "haukyd" within the demesne. Therefore he is ordered to do so no more, under penalty 3s 4d.

Penalty John Goodwyn is ordered to make his ditches and hedges along his lands by the orchard at le Chappell within 15 days, under penalty 2s. And that he should scour his ditch at Forde nedgate before the feast of All Saints, under penalty 12d. (g)

Penalty They also present that (space) Gillam unlawfully cut down the branches of 2 trees within the demesne, to the nuisance of the tenants, therefore in mercy 3s 4d.

Penalty They also present that John Butt senior unlawfully felled the branches of a tree and carried them away, therefore in mercy 6d.

Day given A day is given to the homage to inquire who cut down the branches of a tree on commonland and took them away, and make it known at the next court.

Amercement 6d Also they present that Anthony Werryngton chased pigs on commonland called le Heathe to the nuisance of tenants, therefore in mercy 6d.  
Penalty And he is ordered not to do so from now on, under penalty 3s 4d.

Penalty They also present that John Dalton, Joan Beldams, Erron Warrington, (space) Roden of the rectory and Thomas Dave of Woking have overburdened the lord's common with their cattle and they are ordered to do so no more, under penalty each for each contravention 3s 4d.

Penalty Also William At Lee and John Vincent are ordered to scour the watercourse running through an acre of meadow towards le breache before the feast of the Annunciation of B.V.M. (h) next, under penalty each in contravention 12d.

Elections John Dawe is elected constable and sworn in that office.  
Thomas Bayley " tithing man " " " " " "  
Robert Saunder " ale-taster " " " " " "

Explanatory notes:

(a) It was usual in these documents to indicate the year by the year of the sovereign's reign, or the regnal year as it was called. Thus in this case the 5th year of Elizabeth I was 1562-63.

(b) The term "in mercy" means "is fined".

(c) The term "common fine" here would mean a levy collected by the tithing man. In all of the rolls so far examined the amount is constant at 2s.

(d) The figures in brackets after the names show the amount of the fine. In this case it was for non-attendance at the View.

(e) The "demesne" was the name given to the land retained by the lord of the manor for his own use and upon which for many years, the tenants gave free service according to the custom of the manor.

(f) The number of jurymen varied considerably from year to year.

(g) Saints & Feasts Days. Most of the events etc. within the manor were determined according to the church calendar. In this case the feast of All Saints was August 1st.

(h) Another feast day, the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary was March 25.

John Slatford

## THE CHANGING FACE OF SEND

### The Rio Leather Works

On Saturday, 29th November last, the large wooden warehouse owned by Mahoney Leathers Ltd., and known as the Rio Leather Works, next to Ben Turner & Son (Tractors) Ltd. in Polesden Lane, Send Marsh, was burnt down. It is believed that somebody has been charged with arson in connection with the fire. The writer recalls buying pullets in this building during the early part of the 2nd World War, when it was run as an experimental poultry farm by the late Mr. Gordon Stewart of Send Manor. Others doubtless will be able to provide greater detail.

### Send Service Garage

All who pass along Send Road will be aware of the transformation which took place to Send Service Garage during the last week in November, when the old wooden garage gave way to a new brick one with a huge canopy in front of it. As these works have greatly altered the appearance of the centre of the modern village of Send, we asked our member Mrs. Challen who, with her late husband, William, founded the business, if she would kindly commemorate the change by writing a brief history of the garage. Mrs. Challen's notes follow:

We acquired the site in the summer of 1929. It was then a garden with a chicken run, surrounded by a high bank and hedge. To start with we had three hand operated petrol pumps with three underground tanks of 500 gallons. Three separate petrol companies were represented, Shell, B.P., and National Benzole. A fourth pump was added just before the War for Dominion Petrol - this was the first electric pump in the Woking area.

During the War, the Shell pump was used solely by the Army, then stationed at Heath House, Send Road (previously owned by the late Mr. Shirer, and now demolished). A workshop was built at the rear of the garage where four lathes and other machinery were installed and war work was carried out for Vickers, Saunders Roe, and Vokes. During the peak production period work was continuous on a 24 hour daily basis. It was shift work with local labour. We also did taxi work with four cars, mostly essential hospital and maternity work.

After the War, the hand pumps were all replaced by electric pumps. The lathes and war machinery were removed, and motor repairs carried out. Later the garage was approved by the Ministry of Transport for the testing of motor vehicles.

When my husband died in 1974, I ran the business for a year, after which our son, Raymond, took it over.

Now, 50 years after we started, there has been a complete redevelopment with an extended shop for accessories, spares, etc., with a larger workshop at the rear. We now have two Blender pumps, each delivering 2, 3, and 4-star Shell with a storage capacity of 12,000 gallons.

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## MINERAL EXTRACTION, PART II

Part I of these notes on the history of mineral extraction in the locality was published a year ago in N/L 28 and concluded with a reference to the worked out sand pit at the foot of Send Hill, being given by the 3rd Earl of Onslow for the site of the parish school in 1854. This site had been enclosed for the 2nd Earl in 1815. It was leased to Robert Dawes, who was in occupation

in 1843 (the Tithe Apportionments). It must have been worked out by the time it was given for the school because the playground was in the base of the pit. The Deed of Gift contains a plan which states that the site is known by the name of Sand Gravel or Sand Pits. It also shows the public Sand and Gravel Pits on the opposite side of the road.

The 3 acre public pit, which was enclosed for parishioners' personal use, was worked out possibly as early as 1871 because the 6" Ordnance Survey map of that date (revised in parts in 1909) shows it as rough pasture with furze (by the time the 1914 25" map was published, there were mixed deciduous and coniferous trees growing there). Even if it took 50 years to work it out, the implication is that a great many individuals must have personally taken a great deal of sand, although it is on average no more than 10 ft deep. On the other hand, although the Inclosure Act of 1803 provides for the parishioners to "severally dig and take sand ..... for their own use and benefit only and not for sale", a practice could have developed whereby anybody wanting a house built would employ their servant or their builder to dig and collect it for them. And if the pit were in use at the time the school was being built, it is difficult to think that sand would have been brought from elsewhere if it were there for the taking on the other side of the road. It could have been argued that it was being taken for the use and benefit of juvenile parishioners who did not have the capacity to dig it for themselves.

The 6" map referred to above shows a 3½ acre quarry designated "Brickfield" on the opposite side of the London Road from "The Brick Kilns" at Kiln Lane. This relates to the brick making industry which had been in the area since 1662 at the latest, when as is recorded in N/L 6/4 Thomas Chitty obstructed the highway by building a brick kiln on it. It is not intended in these notes to record this industry in any detail, but it will be recalled that the late Mr K. J. French remembered (N/L 19/3) that brick clamps were there until the turn of the century. The late Mrs Giles (nee Hale), mother of Mr Harold Giles, senior, did morning work in the kilns and afternoon work out helping with the bricks.

We have no note of any commercial extraction of sand or gravel from the time the school site ceased to operate by 1854 until about 1896, when, as Mr French related, Stephen Spooner began digging sand on the site which he had bought from Lord Onslow adjacent to the canal. It used to be called the Heath Field and had been used as a cricket pitch. The site extended from Vision Engineering Ltd. as it now is, to Wharf Lane and from the canal to the back of the gardens in Send Road. Covering an area of approximately 18 acres, the pit was dug by hand by men under Mr Spooner, digging and throwing sand by the shovelful on to an inclined screen to separate any stones from the sand. They would dig down to water level during the winter, and when the level fell during the summer months they would go back and take it deeper. As they worked back, the top soil was replaced and sewage sludge was brought in from Old Woking, thus enabling the site to be cultivated straight away as a nursery. The material was removed by tip cart. The late Messrs Harry Taylor and Frank Carpenter were two who drove the carts in 1922 or 1923. Mr French used to relate how, after Spooner began excavating, Lord Onslow (presumably William Hillier Onslow, the 4th Earl) sued him for the mineral rights, which he had retained. Mr French averred that the case was found in favour of Spooner, the Judge apparently saying that sand is not included in mineral rights - you might as well say that the earth around potatoes is mineral right. The banks on three sides of the site are still there, although the site is partly overgrown, partly grass, partly let to the Scouts for their Headquarters and partly occupied by Wm Winton Ltd, breeze block manufacturers. The site was worked out in about 1928.

While Stephen Spooner and his men were still working down by the canal, Stanley Atherton, the Woking sand and ballast merchant, had opened up in about

1920-21 the pit nearest to Briar Road as noted in N/L 28 under the heading "Place Names". It was started immediately opposite the track leading from Potters Lane to Worsfold Gates in the acre of ground which used to be known by the children of the time, who used it as a playground, as the "Compound".

Atherton's Briar Road pit is memorable for a number of reasons. It was the first one in the area after the Great War and it therefore reflected the great upsurge in demand which occurred then, not only for traditional building materials, but also for concrete which then began to be used in large quantities to satisfy the demand for rapid construction. It also signalled to all intents and purposes the beginning of the mechanical age, Hall & Co. Ltd., for instance, having bought their first petrol driven lorry in 1920. With the mechanisation of transport for removal of the excavated material had come mechanisation of excavation, a Ruston Bucyrus diesel excavator taking what were then vast scoopfuls of earth down to water level and possibly lower.

By the time the 1934 6" O.S. map, with additions in 1938, was published, this site of approximately 10 acres, which did not then include the 3 acre allotment site near Sandy Lane, was worked out and had trees growing on it. By then Athertons had moved over the footpath and were working the other large site of some 10 acres south of Send Road as a gravel pit. The excavated material was carried in trucks, pulled by a small diesel engine, along a "tramway" to a collecting point near the Potters Lane entrance. It is believed that this second pit was worked "wet" from the start, with a continuous dragline with buckets attached operating from a pontoon. Later on, a powerful suction pump was used, operating like a gigantic underwater vacuum cleaner, with a 9" pipe sucking up material from a depth of 20 ft. After finishing their second site, Athertons returned to their first at Briar Road, taking that down to a similar depth and extending it to include the allotment site referred to above, which was near Hillside Farm. The 1961 6" map (revised to 1/11/59) shows it fully dug and water-filled. It has since been used for fishing and as a haunt for water fowl, the great crested grebe making a particularly fine sight when carrying their young on their backs.

Concluding Part II of these notes with a reference back to Part I, it can be recorded that the worked out site of the 2 acre plot assigned to the Highways Surveyor under the 1815 Inclosure Award was covered with trees before 1909 and is still clearly visible close to the south side of the Ripley By-Pass and behind the houses in Clandon Road. The other 4 acres awarded to the Surveyor were, as noted in Part I, between Potters Lane and the River Wey Navigation, but the other boundaries were incorrectly stated there. In fact it extended from the southern boundary of what is now the garden of Pembroke House down to Moorland Close, and from Potters Lane to approximately halfway down the track leading to Worsfold Gates. It is believed that this site was not excavated to any extent for road repairs.

To be continued.  
Les Bowerman

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#### AN EVENING WITH DOCTOR ROBINSON

An evening full of interest and vital information held the attention of the audience on 6th November when Dr Robinson talked of the many facets of his job as County Archivist at the Surrey Record Office.

Members whose research has taken them to the Search Room at County Hall, Kingston, may often have wondered about the mammoth task of looking after the records so that they are available to the public for research purposes.

Dr Robinson told us that the first task is sorting through the material to decide what is worth keeping, and whilst documents are not created with the historian in mind, at the same time the material kept does provide the raw material for the historian to work on.

The papers deposited form the judicial, educational, agricultural and civil records of the county. They are a rich source of the knowledge of the people of Surrey and their way of life. Many documents give information other than that originally intended because people extract and assess information independently according to their own interest.

Where do the records come from? ... Dr Robinson told us they are donated, deposited on loan, and found through systematic searching, e.g. his predecessor made written appeals for the contents of all parish chests to be deposited in the Archives. St. Mary's, Send, complied with this request. The Archivists try to link old documents and new documents, and historical evidence is kept together. Nothing prior to 1900 is destroyed, but later material might be reduced. They try to divide parish records between Guildford and Kingston, and to separate ecclesiastical from civil. Records have to be listed and filed.

What sort of documents are held? ... Basically official records of local administration from the Middle Ages onwards. There are:

Parish Records	Old established business records
Poor Law records	Family papers
District and Borough Council recs	16th century field maps
Quarter Sessions records	Church Wardens' A/cs 17th century
Land Tax Returns 1780-1830	Civil Records 18th & 19th century
Licensing Justices' Records	Registers of Innkeepers 1780-1828
Sports' Clubs' Records	Local Magistrates' Courts' Papers
Newspapers	Handbills

Under these general headings will also be found: Board of Guardian Reports, Overseer of the Poor Accounts, Charities' Books, School Log Books and Managers' Minutes, and Minute Books of many committees dealing with aspects of life in the parish and county.

Records are by no means complete and some survive only from 1659, but Government of County records survive in family papers where the family were active in local affairs, e.g. the papers of the Mores of Loseley.

Records are not always accurate or selected, e.g. school log books will give information about health, the weather, and local society as well as the day-to-day life of the school.

Some records may never even have existed if property was handed on from father to son for generations, e.g. a clod of earth passing from hand to hand being the only formal gesture of the change of ownership of land.

The earliest document at Kingston is a medieval deed of 1235 of a grant of land to St. Thomas Hospital and was originally a legal administration document. There is a beautiful Map of the Manor of Woking in 1719 and a letter from Ramsay MacDonald dated 1924.

Dr Robinson drew from his knowledge of the records some of local interest and told us of attempts by the inhabitants of Guildford in the 1620's to get a navigation on the Wey about 30 years before the Wey Navigation was made, and how Settlement Papers of 1794 showed the mobility of people, e.g. George Smith of Wiltshire came to West Horsley as a servant and subsequently

moved around the country as a pedlar; and of Henry Lane of Antigua, who came to Somerset aged 8 and at 12 entered the Plymouth division of marines. He was later taken prisoner and lived in France and returned to live in Hampshire. Such mobility showed how culture travelled too.

Judicial records cover all ranges of society. Quarter Session Papers in the 18th century showed cases of local persons in Ripley being drunk and disorderly, stealing cattle and attempting murder! From the same records we heard of people passing through Ripley; up to 150 teams a day travelling to the adjacent wharves. People would filch goods and cattle and this is revealed in the judicial proceedings. "Hue and Cry" handbills report horses stolen from stables and "Societies for the Prosecution of Felons" advertised rewards for anyone who caught a thief.

Tithe Maps of the 1840's gave shapes of fields, field names and owners and occupiers of houses. Poor Law records gave names and occupations, wages and prices. Family papers reflect a kind of social service that the gentry administered to the community. 16th and 17th century Losely papers contain notes sent to the local Justices, petitions for the odd person to be licensed, etc. It seemed that they kept an eye on the ale in their area!

Many documents give very personal information and for this reason there is a "closure" of 30-100 years on some material, and because of the unique nature of records the shelves are not available to the general public. Items have to be "fetched up".

Therefore anyone planning to go to the Search Room is advised to make preliminary inquiries by phone or letter so that documents can be ready, and Dr. Robinson assured us that one may ask for and expect friendly, personal help with research from the Archivists.

The Search Room is open Monday-Friday 9.30-4.45 (Thursday 1.45-4.45), and the second and fourth Saturday morning by arrangement. Guildford Muniment Room is open Tuesday-Friday 9.30-4.45 and the first and third Saturday morning by arrangement.

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Sheila Brown

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#### SOCIAL EVENING THURSDAY, 11th DECEMBER 1980

Judging by the attendance of over 80 of our members, this annual social event continues to prove popular. There were many more raffle prizes donated by members this year, and among the lucky winners was the Vicar, John Wynburne, who won the white teddy bear, an appropriate prize in view of the recent addition to his family of a baby girl, Charlotte Jane, on 1st December 1980. After the raffle, John Slatford auctioned a bottle of Brandy which fetched the sum of £10.75.

In spite of the fact that food costs had risen since the previous year, the overall budget came out about the same with a surplus of £55.30, of which £34.70 was due to the generous support for the raffle and auction of the Brandy.

Our thanks are due to Phyllis Bourne and Flossie Oliver for arranging the catering, and to all our members who supported this function.

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CONGRATULATIONS are due to our Chairman, Ken Bourne, who was presented with a Master's degree in Energy Engineering by the Chancellor of Surrey University, the Duke of Kent, on 28th November 1980.

ORNITHOLOGICAL REPORT - Nov/Dec 1980

The period was very quiet at Papercourt and the surrounding areas with little bird movement.

During the first half of November, Papercourt Gravel Pits held approximately 40 mallard, and up to 100 pochard. The latter figure increased slowly and by December there were 300 plus present. The large flock of Canada geese had disappeared, but small parties of up to 30 flew over Send Marsh.

One example of bird movement, possibly overlooked by most, was the gentle passage of redwings. Every night in November, especially when the sky was clear, they could be heard calling as they flew over.

On the 23rd a cormorant arrived at Papercourt and there were also 13 shoveler. The shoveler stayed several days in varying numbers, there being 5 on December 7th, rising to 12 on December 24th. Also on the 7th Ripley Sewage Farm produced two water pipits, two grey wagtails, two herons and two redwings. On 24th December I did a gull count - the totals for Papercourt were:- Lesser black backed 27, herring gull 31, black headed 350 and common gull 4. Lapwings were also worth counting: 53 on December 7th were joined by another 30 later in the day, then there were 1,000 on Christmas Eve, the numbers falling to 550 on the 29th. The month ended nicely with a kingfisher flushed off its perch over the stream in Send Marsh on the 31st.

STOP PRESS: Two bewick swans at Jacobs Well on December 31st and still there in January.

David Nurney

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SECRETARY'S REPORT

New Members

Many members will be delighted to learn that Mrs D. Bardill of The Cottage, Send Marsh Lane, has joined the Society. It is an honour to have another member whose memory of the area goes back to before the Great War, and at the age of 93 (if one may be permitted to refer to a lady's age in print), she had the unusual distinction for a short while of being both our oldest and our newest member.

We are also very pleased to welcome as a member Miss J. Andrews of "Culmstock", Send Lane.

Total membership stands at 102 double subscriptions and 65 singles.

The Annual General Meeting

In accordance with the notice given in Forthcoming Events in the last edition of the Newsletter, the 6th AGM of the Society is due to take place on Thursday, 19th February, at 8 p.m. in the Church Room. It is hoped that as many members as possible will attend. The formal business will be followed by a show of photographic slides, ranging from the 16th century Sutton Place, to Winchester which the Buildings Group is scheduled to visit on 24th January, and back to the local sand and gravel industry.

The Society's Committee is not a closed shop and new members would be welcome on it. If you feel that you would like to help in running the Society, please arrange for somebody at the meeting to propose your name. There are usually six meetings a year. They are held in members' homes,

starting at 8 p.m. and lasting for up to three hours. A small amount of work outside the meetings also falls to be done.

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#### FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Thursday, 19th February ... Annual General Meeting at 8 p.m. in the Church Room, Send Road. Items for inclusion on the Agenda must be in writing and submitted to the Secretary by 22nd January. To be followed by a display of photographic slides.

Thursday, 9th April ... Open meeting at 8 p.m. in the Church Room, when Mr T. W. Holmes will give an illustrated talk on the semaphore system with particular reference to the semaphore tower in West Surrey.

Thursday, 14th May ... Evening visit to the semaphore tower on Chatley Heath, Wisley Common.

Saturday, 6th June ... All day outing to the mediaeval market town of Steyning, the early wall-paintings in the churches of St. Botolphs and at Coombes, the imposing Lancing College Chapel, the Anglo-Saxon church at Sompting with its unique Rhenish helm tower and to look at Buncton Chapel, all in West Sussex.

Thursday, 25th June ... Evening visit to Horsley Towers, if possible, or to St. Martha's Chapel.

Sunday, 5th July ... All day visit to Hampshire to see Ladle Hill Iron Age fort near by the spectacular Watership Down, and the Oratory of All Souls, Burghclere with its paintings by Sir Stanley Spencer, R.A.

Saturday, 18th July ... Ripley Summer Event.