

2 Mrs S. Brown

SEND HISTORY SOCIETY

Chairman

Mr. K. H. Bourne  
Heath Farm, Tannery Lane,  
Send, Woking.  
Phone: Ripley 3028

Secretary & Newsletter Editor

Mr. L. G. Bowerman  
15 Orchard Way,  
Send, Woking.  
Phone: Ripley 2656

Treasurer: Mr. P. J. Thurbin, 14 Hawthorn Road, Sendmarsh. - Ripley 3718.

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

---

Newsletter No. 5

October/November, 1975.

---

CONTENTS

	<u>Page No.</u>
The Boughton Hall Area & the Boughton Family Contributed by L. Bowerman	6
Events Forthcoming	11 & 12
Farren - a Broadmead Word	2
Farriery, Horse Brasses & Horseshoes - Notes from the Open Meeting of 17/9/75	9
Genealogy, - the Parish Registers Contributed by John Slatford	11
Minet Library - a Gift of the Catalogues of the Contents	11
Natural History - "Autumn Colours in the Village" Contributed by E. Bartlett	3
New Members	8
Tour by the Society of the Church, Old Hall House & Send Court - Notes on	10
Wey, Original Course of - Near Triggs Lock on Send Mead Contributed by J. Oliver	5
Wills of Send Residents in the 16th Century	4

FARREN - A BROADMEAD WORD

In N/L 4 it was noted that so far as is known it has always been only the occupiers of the various plots on the Broadmead who had the right to turn the specified number of cattle on to it. Joe Baigent of our Society, who as previously mentioned was the last herdsman there, tells me that these persons were known as farren-holders and that a farren was a measure of land of about an acre by virtue of the ownership of which the holder could turn cattle on to the Broadmead on an agreed scale. The people who owned farrens would sometimes rent them out to others if they did not use them themselves. Joe himself used to have farrens for sale.

Farren is a word I have never heard before, and it is not in the Shorter Oxford Dictionary. Jim Oliver, who farms the land, had only a faint recollection of hearing Mr. Baigent use it many years ago, and it does not appear in his "Glossary of Farming Words". Margaret Bayliss recalled the word as meaning the right to graze your cattle on the grass which grew after the hay crop. You could either graze your own cattle or sell the right to another person. It would be sold or let as "Farren for 20 beasts", or whatever the number in question was. At 2 beasts per acre in accordance with the agreed ratio, the example quoted would cover 10 acres. The grass which grows after the hay crop is known in farming parlance as "after-grass" or "he-grass".

Not knowing whether "farren" was an archaic word which had once been in general use, or whether it was a purely local word, or even how to spell it (if indeed it had ever been written down), I eventually tracked it down in Westminster Public Library in Joseph Wright's "English Dialect Dictionary" published in 1898. It is there spelt as I have done and it is said to be used in Surrey and the West Country.

The Surrey meaning is given as "a division of land; certain rights of pasturage". The dictionary continues: "Farren is used here (at Farnham) for an acre of ground in the Broadmead, which is a large piece of land of above 100 acres let out to various people, they taking as many acres as they like, cutting the hay for their own use. These "Farrens" are let at so much, and one horse or two cows or six sheep can be turned out to each acre of farren. Horses, cows and sheep all go together. From the bill of the annual Chertsey Mead sale (now posted at Halliford) it may be seen that "farrens" are measures of land (for some purposes freehold and for some common pasture) on Chertsey Mead as well as on Cowey. In the list of occupiers claiming to vote for the County of Surrey, and now affixed to the door of our parish church at Shepperton is a farmer whose qualification is stated to be 'farrens'."

N.B. The reference to Farnham is clearly a mistake, and there can be no doubt that Woking Broadmead is the one quoted. The quotation speaks of the land being "let out to various people", but it would be more accurate to say that it was owned by various people.

The dictionary states that the West Country meaning is "half an acre", but the word is "not known to our correspondents". The suggestion is made that the word may be similar to "farundel", which was in use in 1706 to mean the fourth part of an acre. "Farundel" is defined in the Shorter Oxford Dictionary as being in use in 1607 to mean the fourth part of an acre (fourth of a deal) or a rood or rod.

I have found no mention in Manning & Bray of either Chertsey Mead or Cowey, but there is a mention of "Farrens" under the entry for Chertsey. It reads as follows: "There is a tract of meadow containing about one hundred and sixty acres, called Laleham Borough, or Burway, in the Parish of Chertsey, but in the Manor of Laleham, a village in Middlesex on the other side of the Thames. It pays no tithe or taxes of any kind to either Parish. The pasturage belongs exclusively to the owners of estates within the Manor of Laleham, and is let by them to the occupiers of those estates, or to others, even living in other Parishes. This right is divided into about 300 parts, called Farrens, of which some are entitled to the feed of one horse, others of a cow and a calf. A horse farren will let for £1-17-6d a year, a single cow for £1-5-0. They are often sold distinct from the estate to which they originally belonged, the price having lately been £40." It will be seen that the practice here has similarities to that on the Broadmead, but also certain differences, of which the most obvious is that a farren in Laleham Burway is about half an acre.

Although this research has disclosed nothing of great significance, it has been a very satisfying exercise because it has enabled us to confirm a folk memory, and also to record a local word which might otherwise have been totally forgotten.

The Editor

---

#### AUTUMN COLOURS IN THE VILLAGE

Surrey is without doubt, one of the nicest counties in the British Isles, especially when one thinks of all the beautiful woodlands which can be seen and visited. In our village of Send, we are very lucky in that we have a marvellous cross-section of trees, ranging from the mighty Oak to the delicate Birch.

During the Autumn months, these trees can be seen bedecked in all their glorious colours, and this year has been exceptional because of ideal conditions, hot summer months with early rains, and little or no frost during October to bring this natural spectacle to an early end.

Perhaps the most spectacular in this blaze of colour are the Sycamores whose golden yellow leaves show up against the afternoon sun, and the Rhus Typhena which can be seen dotted around the village. At one spot in the village I have seen a Liquid Amber (Canadian Gum Tree), a Parrotia Persica, a Rhus Cotinus, and several flowering cherries, including the columnar flowering cherry (AMANAGOWA). All of these have been really grand this year, and it would be very pleasing if a few more were introduced into the village by enthusiastic residents - it certainly would make a vast difference to our daily lives.

Trees are the oldest living things on this earth, and without them we would be much the poorer - they provide timber for our use, leaf mould for our gardens, they are fresh air factories - again for our use, and incredible as it may seem, one Oak can be the host of 500 different living organisms - it's quite a thought, is it not?

Edward Bartlett

CHURCH LEGACIES

Two recent editions of the parish magazine have contained references to legacies to the Church whereby previous generations remembered the Church in their wills.

The following are examples from the 1480's as published by the Surrey Records Society. These wills were proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Surrey and are entered in the Spage Register. We hope to see the originals in due course and perhaps obtain copies of them.

58. John LAMBURE.

10 Oct. 1485. To be buried in the churchyard of St. Mary, Send. To the mother church of St. Swithun 4d. To the church of St. Mary, Send, one heifer aged 2 years. Also another heifer of the same age to the Church of All Saints, Ockame. Residue to Anne my wife and Richard my son, executors. For the welfare of my soul.

Proved 22 Nov. 1485 at Newark Priory (fo.17).

59. William GODFRAY.

12 Oct. 1485. To be buried where it pleases God. To the mother church of St. Swithun, Winchester, 2d. To the Vicar of Send for the produce of 3 cows 4d, also for suckling of 2 calves 1d. To John Beldam for my debt 16d. To James Horncliff for my debt 8d. To Richard Baker for my debt 20d. To Sir Henry Taylor for my debt 2s 8d. Residue to John Darkame and Anne my wife.

Proved 22 Nov. 1485 at Newark Priory (fo.18).

78. Stephen LEE.

11 Oct. 1485. To be buried in the churchyard of Sende. To the mother Church of Winchester 20d. 10s or a cow of that price to finding of a candle continually before the image of St. Michael in the Church of Send to be burnt and lighted on Sundays and festivals at all divine services. To Robert my son 10 marks sterling. To my sons John and Richard 60 sheep each. To Joan and Margery my daughters 40 sheep each. To each of my godsons and god-daughters one sheep and 4d. Residue to Joan my wife Executrix. Witnesses: Sir John Croxale, John Forte, Thomas Smyth and many others.

Proved 21 Nov. 1485, before W. Barker, at Newark Priory. (fo.23)

195. Richard BAKER.

17 July 1487. To be buried in the churchyard of the most holy Virgin Mary, Sende. To the Cathedral Church of St. Swithun, Winchester, 4d. A cow to provide a candle to burn before the image of St. Mary in the said church. To Joan, Elizabeth and Millicent my daughters, a heifer, 2 sheep and 2 lambs apiece. To Matilda Bolton a heifer. To John Dernford a sheep. To John Pawmer a sheep. To John Clark a sheep with a lamb, and a heifer. To Richard Burgis a heifer. Residue to William Edsan and Margery, my wife, Executors.

Proved 13 Sept. 1487 (fo.59)

325. Julia Smythe..... Pawmer widow.

19 Oct. 1489. To be buried in the churchyard of St. Mary, Sende. To the Church of St. Swithun, Winchester, 2d. To Agnes Fysshare one old undergown (supellecalem). To Alice Pykarde an undergarment (subuncalam). To Alice Pawmer an old gown. Rest of my goods to serve for my burial by the hands of Richard Pawmer my Executor.

Proved 25 Nov. 1489 in the church of Holy Trinity, Guildford, before Master Ambrose Ede. (fo.100)

THE OLD COURSE OF THE RIVER WEY IN SEND MEAD

Industrial archaeologists are apt to claim the windmill and the water mill as their own, but in fact both types of mill were so much an integral part of the economy of the village, and had their origins so rooted in antiquity that they come within the sphere of the Local Historian, especially as these mills generally possess an individuality as decided as that of the village churches.

Purists in the Send History Society may frown on this article in their Newsletter as the principal site, Triggs Lock, is just outside Send and does not even straddle the parish boundary. However, Triggs Lock was thought by Hillier, the authority on Old Surrey Water Mills, to be the site of one of the Woking mills mentioned in Domesday. This opinion is borne out by my observations (over a period after Hillier's visits) of the Course, before diversion, of the River Wey through Send Mead, which certainly is in Send Parish, and where so much visible evidence remains.

Hillier writes:

"Old Woking Mill

"Among my sources of information the Victoria County History naturally stands high. With regard to Woking (or rather, Sutton, just south) it has left me with a mystery on my hands. It says:

"Domesday Book mentions the existence of a mill at Woking. At the end of the 14th Century the manor possessed a water mill and a fulling mill; it seems possible, however, that one of these mills was really in Sutton, and should be identified with the one there at the time of the Survey. Henry VIII leased Woking mills to Thomas Spencer, and the water mill was again granted out by Elizabeth and James I. The fact that the two mills were separated after the grant of the manor of Sutton to Sir Richard Weston again seems to suggest that one of these mills was in Sutton. This would be the mill at Triggs Lock, the other the mill on the old river just South of Woking Village."

"This latter mill is easily identifiable as Old Woking Mill, which ended its days as a paper mill, and the Site of which is now occupied by Messrs. Unwin Bros.' great printing works. But Triggs Lock? There is no sign of any mill, and the Lock-master roundly averred that so far as he knew (and his memory of the place went back a long way) there never was any mill at or near Triggs Lock. Perhaps for once the Victoria County History is at fault, and the mill should have been sited elsewhere in Sutton: but if so where? I have not been able to locate it."

Examination of the old river course through Send Mead shows a raising of both river banks well above that caused by the deposit of soil in suspension in floodwater which is slowed up and deposited by coming into contact with rank plant growth and trees over many years. The other conclusion to be drawn is that the banks here were artificially raised or "haunched", which together with a suitable weir would provide a better head of water to drive a mill. Another feature in Send Mead is a filled-in leat at right angles to the river, which would have been the overflow for this system of water storage. Some years ago I took the remains of an old oak penstock from this leat and I think then I realised these features were probably associated with a mill. Also, comparison of the large bay in the river immediately below Triggs Lock with, say, the corresponding bay at Bowers Mill leaves one

in no doubt as to the probable position of the mill, which must have been on the site of the lock keeper's house.

Construction of the Wey Navigation in the 17th Century necessitated the destruction of the mill as the course of the canal was dictated by complicated questions of water supply for artificial levels of the navigation, but even now traces on the ground in Send Mead confirm Hillier's deductions of some years ago.

J. Oliver

---

## THE BOUGHTON HALL AREA & THE BOUGHTONS (Cont'd)

### The Buildings at Boughton

Apart from the moated site itself and the Old Keep House already mentioned, three other buildings or sets of buildings nearby have obvious connections and contain many puzzles. I merely set out the position as it is known at present and hope that others will be able to fill in details and provide more facts.

#### 1) The Present Boughton Hall

Although clearly of some antiquity and interest, this does not appear in the County Council's List of Antiquities. One can speculate that it was first built as a successor to the homestead on the moat, but not necessarily the first successor. Mr. John Baker, in his "The Seeing Eye" article in the Surrey Advertiser of 29/30th March this year, states that "It has Dutch gables, usually dated as pre-1650." He goes on to say that it has similarities of status with the Brew House at Old Woking (dated to the first two decades of the 1700's) and with the "Manor House" at Send Marsh, which he suggests could have been built somewhere near 1690. He hopes that our Society will take an interest and come up with further information.

Mr. French, whose parents came to Send in 1872, and who has lived in "Goodgrove" for all of his 84 years, says that J. M. Faulton's parents had the gables added when the roof was raised in the 19th Century.

On Sunday, 31st August, Mr. Pat Fletcher, the owner, very kindly showed John Baker, Jim Oliver and myself around, permitted us to inspect the roof, and very well entertained us. I anticipate that the results of the inspection will be properly reported later, but in the meantime it can safely be stated that the southern half of the building is older than the other half, that parts of it could date back to the 17th Century, and that Mr. French could be right about the gables.

#### 2) "Aldertons"

This property is included in the County Council's List of Antiquities as a Grade III Building of Architectural or Historic Interest. The entry is No. 3531, and it reads "Aldertons (formerly part of Boughton Hall Farm), Sendmarsh Road (15th Century, restored)." It is probable that parts of it were originally buildings belonging to the farm which supplied Boughton Hall. Mr. Shilton tells us that Alderton was the name of a very much earlier owner. It would be interesting to know when because in the 1572/3 Musters List, John Alderton appears as a "Billman of ye secounde sorte" (Surrey Record Society No. X Pt. II List VII).

3) "Goodgrove"

This building is likewise included in the County Council's List of Antiquities as a Grade III Building. The entry is No. 3530, and it reads "Goodgrove, Sendmarsh Road (early 19th Century)." This dating may be right for the front facing, but it is certainly incorrect for the carcass of the building.

The Moated Site Itself

The moated site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The County Council list describes it as mediaeval. It is on private land in a meadow owned by Mr. & Mrs. Shilton of Aldertons.

Our Society was recently asked to complete a record card on the site on behalf of the Moated Sites Research Group. Having obtained the kind permission of the owners, our archaeological group paid a visit on 13th July to obtain the requisite information, and the card has been completed and sent back.

The site is on sandy loam on a gradual slope about 100 ft. above sea level. It is roughly rectangular with a large "bite" out of the northern corner. It is in a pasture field, and the enclosure is very overgrown with ash, elder, holly, hawthorn, oak and hazel trees, in addition to nettles, etc. The overall measurements we made 82m x 55m and the "bite" is 42m x 14m. There are no enclosure banks. The enclosure is about 1/2m higher than the surrounding field. The moat is much more pronounced on the higher southern side than on the north: its width varies from 2m to 10m, with an average depth of 1m. There is no evidence of revetment (lining of the sides of the moat). On our visit, in the middle of a dry summer, the moat itself was dry, but there is, in any event, modern drainage, with a concrete inspection chamber at the SE corner showing water flowing through pipes towards the NW corner, where another chamber shows it flowing again through a concrete pipe in a westerly direction along what appears to be a drained ditch to an open ditch on the western boundary of the field. Dried mud in the base of the moat on the south side indicates that it holds water at times.

The only evidence we noticed of possible earth-working outside the moat is a faint ridge in the ground on the northern side some distance from the moat not far from a line of three isolated oak trees. The present access to the enclosure is a modern causeway on the north side. It is approximately 9' wide, the sides have concrete lintels, and the base is modern rubble.

On the enclosure itself there are dilapidated remains of modern concrete and asbestos pig sties. We noticed no evidence of any earlier structure, and there were no relevant surface finds.

We did see in one of the southern banks a "tombstone" bearing the inscription "JACK. July 7th 1878." Margaret Bayliss informs us that "Jack" was a horse, and that the memorial was there when her father showed her around the site on Good Friday 1921. Mr. French tells us that Mrs. Poulton had the stone erected. She had two old carriage horses and they are both buried on the site.

We were asked by the Surrey Archaeological Society to complete a Scheduled Ancient Monuments Check list on the present state of the moat. Our survey on 13th July proved helpful in this task.

Since writing the preceding paragraphs, further information has come to light. Firstly, Ken Bourne brought to our attention the fact that the 25" Ordnance Survey map shows further earthworks on the site. Thanks to Ben Turner's helicopter crew, Ken was able to view the site from the air and confirm that our original sketch needed amendment. A further visit to the site was productive. The long grass around and on the site had been cut or grazed and the long spell of dry weather also helped to bring into relief the faint outlines of what looks like a larger moat following the shape of the corner of the field on the south side, following the line of the "drained ditch" mentioned earlier on the west side, and according to the map cutting through the main enclosure on the east side.

The other information to come to light was provided by Mr. Shilton, who showed me a report by a teacher at St. Bede's School, when it was a secondary school, of a "trial" dig carried out by him and pupils during 1971. It is doubtful whether the dig was carried out with the necessary advance permission of the Ministry of Public Buildings & Works (as it then was), but a copy of the report was sent to Guildford Museum. The report has never been published, probably because it was not an official excavation. It may be possible to publish it in a later edition of the Newsletter, but it will be of limited value unless we can discover what prior experience the author had and what methods he used.

It appears from the report that the most significant discovery was a curved section of wall two feet high and eleven feet in diameter made of large flints. There is a good photograph of this walling, which was on the north-east side of the enclosure. A number of what were apparently tile fragments were nearby. Some sherds of green glazed pottery, which could have been mediaeval or later, were also found.

The name of the teacher was Peter J. Moreton. I should like to hear from any of our readers who remember him. I would also like to find out what his archaeological experience was, how the dig was carried out, whether any other photographs were taken, and whether he or anyone else still has any of the sherds.

Ies Bowerman

---

### SECRETARY'S REPORT

#### Membership

The following have become members of the Society since the previous edition of the Newsletter was published:

Mr. & Mrs. G. S. Kensett, 180 Send Road	Mrs. C. G. Tarry, 12 The Pathway
Mrs. & Miss Williamson, Coral Sands, Briar Road	Mrs. J. Shaw, 9 Winds Ridge
Mr. & Mrs. D. Glynn, 28 Orchard Way	Mr. & Mrs. J. Aldridge,
Mrs. Y. Gilding, Lamonne, Sandy Lane	Little Dormers, Sendmarsh Road
Mr. H. Lucas, No. 1 Cottage, Alderton's Farm	all of Send and
Mr. R. Colborne, 98 Envis Way, Fairlands Estate, Guildford.	

We are pleased to welcome them to membership, the total of which now stands at 81 paid-up subscriptions.

## The Open Meeting of 17th September - Principally Concerning Farriery

Some 60 people, mostly members, crowded into one of the classrooms at St. Bede's School for what had been billed as an open forum.

Jim Oliver displayed a selection of horse brasses and early horseshoes, and gave an absorbing short talk about them. Amulets used to be worn (perhaps still are) as charms to avoid disease and witchcraft. The early carters prevailed upon farmers to provide something similar to put on their horses. This is how the use of horse brasses grew up. Carters would also buy their own brasses out of their small wages. The brasses on display are remnants of the harness which Jim's grandfather had made at the time of his marriage in 1884.

Horses have been shod from early times. The first Celtic and Romano-British shoes were quite primitive, consisting of a plate of iron with a distinctive swelling round the nail holes. The earliest of Jim's collection of horseshoes, picked up on the Broadmead during his work as a farmer, date from the next period of 420 a.d. to 1550. After that date, shoes were fullered, i.e. a small groove was made round the shoe to take the nails more tidily. Also calks and wedges appeared which were a thickening at each end of the shoe. Later in the Tudor period, shoes took on a keyhole shape. About 1800, tips started appearing on the shoes.

The more modern shoes in the collection are very much larger because it was only in the 18th Century that cart horses were bred as large as they are now. Horses simply were not big before that. Jim has some 200-300 horseshoes, all picked up on the land which he farms locally. All the ancient ones are from the lower lying land.

Throwing the meeting open for general discussion, the principal topic remained horses and allied subjects, with a wealth of fascinating and humorous reminiscences coming from Ron Sex and his brother-in-law Jack Heath. Ron is, of course, a member of the well known family of Send blacksmiths and wrought-iron specialists, and was an active partner in the business until his retirement in 1960. His father, Mr. C. H. Sex, bought the smithy from Fred May in 1899, and it was situated, as many of our members will recall, between what is now Tysons Chemist's shop and the walnut Tree Garage. Jack Heath was apprenticed to his father at the Ripley smithy and has vivid memories of working there 50 years ago. It is over 50 years since he was called upon to shoe an ox. Older readers will recall the Atora Suet trade mark of a team of oxen pulling a covered waggon. In the 20's, Atora had such a team, and on the occasion in question one of them lost a shoe near Ripley.

Other points which few people seem aware of nowadays were that a farrier is a shoeing smith and one who treats ailments of horses, whereas a blacksmith is one who works in iron or black metal (as opposed to a "whitesmith", who works in tin). Horses' teeth grow, and if they meet properly, the horse will grind them to a comfortable length by the action of eating; if they don't meet properly, they will grow too long and cause discomfort. A farrier or smith will then be called upon to file them down, pulling the tongue to one side and setting to with a large rasp. Pills were administered by putting an arm down the horse's throat.

After the interval, ideas were put forward which members looking for a topic of particular interest might like to take up - e.g. building up a general picture of life in the village at different periods; researching

and recording place, field and street names (the origin of even modern street names soon becomes forgotten); the "Manor House", the village in the First or Second World War, the Fire Brigade, the village charities, buildings, local industries, obtaining a full record of early references to the village from the archives of the local papers, etc.

#### Tour of the Church, Old Hall House & Send Court Farm

On Sunday, 28th September, 30 members spent an instructive and delightful afternoon being shown the features of interest in the Church, the Old Hall House in the grounds of Send Grove, and Send Court Farm. As guides we had Jim Oliver and Ken Gravett, the Chairman of the Surrey Local History Council, whose chief interest is historic buildings. The main points of interest in these buildings were written up in N/L No. 3, so there is no need for them to be set out again, although Ken Gravett made the striking point that of the 30,000 mediaeval houses in South-East England, the Old Hall House in Send is one of the very few in almost its original state. Another feature not recorded last time was the half-section of tree trunk originally hollowed out and used as a shaft for a wooden pump, which has been re-used as a rafter in a stable at Send Grove. So far as the Church is concerned, Jim added, among other things, the fact that Vol. XVI of the Surrey Archaeological Collections (available for consultation at his house and at 15 Orchard Way, as well as in all the local reference libraries) contains a very full and well written account of most things worthy of note in the Church.

Before entering the farmhouse, Ron Sex demonstrated with the proper tools and a cartwheel how the metal tyre is attached to the rim of such a wheel. The afternoon ended with refreshments inside the farmhouse provided by Flossie Oliver and a small band of helpers. We record our thanks to Jim and Flossie for a perfect afternoon.

I have a note of a further 22 members who wished to attend but who had to be disappointed on this occasion, as numbers were of necessity restricted. It is hoped that it will be possible to arrange a similar afternoon for them in the spring.

#### Other Recent Activities

On 11th October, a small group of members attended a Symposium on Local History at Dorking organised by the Surrey Local History Council and Surrey Archaeological Society. The overall topic of "Change under the Tudors" provided much useful background material for us in connection with our recent studies of the Church and the Boughton family.

On 25th and 26th October, four members attended a Moated Sites Research Group conference based at Surrey University. It included a visit to the moated sites at both Send and Old Woking (with Les Bowerman giving the few known facts on the former, and Nan Cox giving many of the wealth of known facts about the latter), as well as visits to the moated sites at Guildford Park and Shalford, and to the incredibly well tended moated manor house of Great Tangley.

#### Surrey Archaeological Society

I have a supply of forms available if anyone wishes to apply for membership of the Surrey Archaeological Society. It costs £1 to join, plus an annual subscription of £4. The fees are lower for junior members (16-20). Membership brings news of all current archaeological work being undertaken in the County by way of the monthly "Bulletin" (edited by Nan Cox) and the

annual "Collections". It also entitles one to borrow books from the Society's library at Castle Arch, Guildford.

### Catalogue of the Minet Library

Sheila Brown has donated to our Society her catalogues of the Minet Library, which is at Camberwell. The "Surrey Room" there contains a great deal of printed material and original documents relating to our area. The catalogues (which list only material acquired up to 1923) are available for inspection or loan at 15 Orchard Way (Ripley 2656).

### Forthcoming Events

Wednesday, 14th January, 1976.... Open Meeting at St. Bede's School, Bush Lane, Send, commencing at 8 p.m. An illustrated talk by Mr. Mervyn Blatch, author of "In and Out of Churches" on "The Parish Churches of Surrey".

Wednesday, 11th or 25th February (subject to confirmation).... The first Annual General Meeting of the Society at 8 p.m. at the Church Room, Send Road, Send. To be followed by a short talk or discussion.

Wednesday, 17th March.... Open Meeting at St. Bede's School, when Mr. C. G. Mileham will give an illustrated talk on Industrial Archaeology.

### The Newsletter

The closing date for the next edition of the Newsletter will be Monday, 5th January, 1976.

---

### THE PARISH REGISTERS

The Registers for Send and Ripley are now held in the Guildford Muniment Room along with a number of other parish papers. We have taken on the task of transcribing all the baptisms, marriages and burials. We eventually hope to reproduce the contents of the original books in a ready reference form suitable for genealogical research.

Janet Tice has already completed the first book which covers the period from 1654 to 1700 with some gaps. A large part of the baptisms in the 1700's are also done. The work is, of course, a very slow process. Finding the time to spare is a problem, particularly since the search rooms only open on Saturday mornings twice a month. Deciphering the handwriting can be very difficult, but the styles become easily recognised as you go on, and one frequently finds the same name cropping up at regular intervals.

The entries are usually simple statements with names and dates, but there are many cases where trade, address or relationships are given. Occasionally there may be reference to a tragedy, such as "Thomas Ripley alias Atfield of Paper Court hanged himself and was interred April 4th 1682"; or again "John Farley ye sonne of John Farley of Ripley being accidentally killed with a waggon wheel in Ockham Parish on ye 7 day of July was buried in ye churchyard of Send July 8 day 1669 being between 13 and 14 years of age". Where a trade or profession is given, this was nearly always agricultural, but all the rural trades are there. I was puzzled by at least three Serjeants in the early 1700's - were these legal or military gentlemen? In 1713 "Windsor, Capt Avvis's Black was publickly baptized at Ripley" - coloured servants were around at that time, or was he a slave?

We hope eventually to trace family relationships with connections through the years. We have found Boughtons in most of the periods that we have so far covered. Chittys appear many times described as brick makers and living at the Brickhills.

No doubt there will be many questions to be answered before the work is finished. I am sure that when it is done, we will have a valuable source of information for various Society projects. I hope to write more as progress is made.

John Slatford

---

STOP PRESS

1. FORTECOMING EVENTS

Since the Newsletter went to press, I have been notified that the Open Meetings due to be held in January and March at St. Bede's School must finish by 9 p.m. instead of at 10 p.m. as agreed when the arrangements were made six months ago.

As it is not possible for many of our members to attend meetings beginning at 7 p.m., the venue has been changed, and (subject to confirmation by the Committee) the details are now as follows, and not as given on Page 11.

Wed., 14th January, 1976.... Open Meeting. Visiting speaker Mr. Mervyn Blatch, who will give an illustrated talk on the Parish Churches of Surrey.

Wed., 25th February, 1976.... The First Annual General Meeting of the Society, followed by informal discussion. All items for inclusion on the Agenda to be received in writing by me before 14th January. Please accept this as formal notice of the meeting.

Wed., 28th April, 1976.... Open Meeting. Speaker to be arranged.

Please note that each of these meetings will be held at the Church Room, Send Road, from 8 p.m. till 10 p.m., and not at the School. We are grateful to the Church for accommodating us at comparatively short notice.

2. OBSERVATION NEEDED

We have just heard that a group are interested in diving for antiquities in the river around Send. So far we have no knowledge of this group, although we do know that recently some "treasure hunters" were diving in Surrey, searching for items to sell.

It would be appreciated if anyone seeing persons diving and scouring the river bed in the area, at any time in the future, would advise me (Ripley 2656), or Geoff Parker (oking 70361), as soon as possible so that we can verify the situation.

The need to ensure that finds of consequence are correctly recorded outweighs any inconvenience.

Les Bowerman (Hon. Secretary)