

Ms S. Brown, 12 Wints Ridge

SEND HISTORY SOCIETY

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Newsletter No. 3

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EDITORIAL

With the benefit of the experience gained with the first two editions of the Newsletter, we are finding that history as a subject has similarities with the practice of law. The main principles of the law of evidence are that primary evidence is always the best evidence and hearsay evidence is seldom admitted as proof of any fact. Primary evidence of any fact means the original source of the fact, and hearsay evidence, as the word suggests, means repeating facts which one has heard stated by somebody else.

Likewise with historical research, we should only accept as proved those facts of which we have direct personal knowledge, or where we are able to refer to an original source. Any information short of that may be interesting and useful as a clue to be followed up and possibly corroborated later, but in the meantime, we should remember that it is not proven and take care not to accept it as fact or pass it on as fact.

This Newsletter contains one or two instances where later information has shown that what originally appeared to be correct turned out to be somewhat different. However, this should not deter us from publishing folk memories, opinions, or even outright speculation, provided we are clear that that is what they are and treat them with caution. Folk memories in particular frequently turn out to have a kernel of truth, even if some of the facts have been distorted by errors of repetition or memory which is inevitably fallible.

In any event, we should not worry if we do get something wrong - even the experts do as the following extracts indicate:-

1. In the Surrey volume of "The Buildings of England" Pevsner writes in connection with the entry for Shackleford: "Behind the old cottage is a farmer's 18th century 'crinkle-crankle' wall, i.e. brick in a series of bows".

2. In "Collins Field Guide to Archaeology in Britain", Eric S. Wood writes: "Ribbon Walls ('crinkle-crankles'), are brick orchard walls, wavy in plan; the alcoves give shelter to fruit trees They date mostly from the early 19th century, but a few are late Victorian (e.g. Shackleford, Surrey)".

They can't both be right.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF SEND

Notes of the Talk Given by Les Bowerman at the First Open Meeting on 6th March

Although there is no evidence yet of Stone Age settlements in Send, neolithic flint scrapers and flint flakes can be picked up in the fields, and are especially concentrated in the fields at Ripley Sewage Farm. A remarkably fine prehistoric wooden paddle was found in a meadow at Send in

about 1912 (Surrey Archaeological Collections XXV p. 132). It is thought to be in Guildford Museum.

There is no positive evidence of Roman occupation, but in Johnson's "Antiquities in the County of Surrey" it is stated that there is a "probable Roman villa" under the lawn of the Manor House. The Mayford History Society also think it possible that there could have been a minor Roman road over the Broadmeads from the Romano-British settlement which they have excavated near the remains of the Tudor Palace at Old Woking, but there is no evidence of this. A few random Roman coins have been found in the Send area, including one nicked up by Mary Milner in her garden.

The village possibly grew up during the period after the Romans left in 411 a.d., but before the Norman Conquest of 1066, i.e. in the Anglo-Saxon period. As mentioned in Newsletter No. 1, it had certainly been given its name by 960 a.d., and before Domesday it was clearly a thriving community.

The entry for Send, as translated in the recent Phillimore edition of the Domesday Book, edited by John Morris, is as follows:

"Land of Alfred of Marlborough

"In Woking Hundred

"Alfred holds Send (spelt SANDE in the original) 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 villagers and 10 smallholders with 6 ploughs, a mill which pays 21s. 6d. A church; 5 fisheries which pay 54d.; meadow 100 acres less 16; woodland at 160 pigs.

"Of this land walter holds 11 hides and Herbert 9 of villagers' land. In lordship 2 ploughs, and 7 slaves; 1 villager and 16 smallholders.

"A mill which pays 2s.

"Total value before 1066 220; now, the lordship 10, the rest 110s."

Send then apparently included both Ripley & Newark. The entry for Send indicates that it was at least as valuable as Woking. If anybody has studied the Domesday Book and the meanings of the various expressions, we would be grateful if they would contribute an article explaining our Domesday entry so far as this is possible.

The church mentioned in the Domesday Book was almost certainly on the site of the present Church of St. Mary the Virgin, although it is not known whether there are any Anglo-Saxon traces in the present building or its foundations. On the wall in the gallery of the Church is a list of Vicars, the earliest of which is John de Crandall in 1289. The Chancel of the present Church dates from about 1220 according to Mr. J. R. Turner's 1971 notes.

The Victoria History of Surrey suggests that Newark Mill, the foundations of which are still to be seen (the wooden mill itself was burnt down about 15 years ago), is the larger of the two mills mentioned in the Domesday Book. The site of the smaller mill is not known.

None of the standard histories suggests the whereabouts of any of the Domesday Fisheries. Mr. Baigent, the former owner of Hillside Farm, used to call the marshy area at one side of the farm "the Fishponds", and Mr. Harold Giles recalls that during the last war, a deep rotavator turned up some very ancient wooden sluice gates there. Could this have been the site of the Anglo-Saxon "Fisheries"? Regretfully, the answer is that it is improbable for reasons which will be given in a later article.

Reference was made in the talk to the entries relating to Send in the Feet of Fines where various spellings of the name of the village, and names of persons associated with it, from about 1200 onwards appear. Due to lack of space in this Newsletter, a separate article on that topic will appear also in a later edition. Reference was also made to Newark Priory and to the Manor House at Sendmarsh Green, but these likewise will have to be written about later.

L. G. B.

WOKING PALACE AND THE ROMANO-BRITISH SITE

The Society's first outing took place on Sunday, 20th April, when Nan Cox, Secretary of Mayford History Society, and one of our members, conducted a party of some 90 people, mostly from Send, around the ruins of Woking Palace and over the site of the Romano-British settlement at Old Woking.

We began by looking at the timber-framed farmhouse of Woking Park Farm, which in the words of Manning & Bray is "contiguous to the ancient site". From there we crossed the Palace moat at the spot where the draw-bridge used to be, and examined the mounds and remaining brick and stone work under Nan's expert commentary. Having observed the stunted fruit trees which could conceivably indicate the site of the original orchard, we proceeded to what clearly were the gardens and speculated about the origin of the bluebells and unusual dwarf daffodils blooming beneath the hazel trees. There were two well preserved parallel rectangular ponds and one small circular one which presumably were the Tudor Fishponds.

Following the alignment of what seems to be the road or causeway leading to the Broadmead, the party arrived on the site of the Romano-British home-stead which Nan and her band of diggers have recently completed excavating.

All the trenches have now been filled in, but the situation of the post holes and ditches were pegged out for our benefit. The post holes indicate that there was a timber building there approximately 15 X 5 metres in size. Several pieces of Roman pottery from the spoil were lying around.

The site of the possible ford was pointed out where there is a hard flat ridge across the river approximately 18" deep in contrast to the depth of 4'-5' for the river either side.

Back at the cars, Nan displayed some of the reconstructed pots, the iron key and other finds from the site. She also kindly gave permission to reproduce the brief history of the Palace which was handed out to the party.

Send History Society wishes to record its gratitude to Nan and her colleagues who provided us with such a fascinating and memorable outing.

L. G. B.

WOKING PALACE OR OLD HALL

Woking Palace is seldom mentioned in guide books, and many people living in the district are unaware of its existence, but its history has been as varied and eventful as many other more publicised Royal residences.

The Manor of Woking was held by all the Kings of England from Edward the Confessor to Richard I, who, after his accession in 1189, gave it to Alan, Lord Bassett, in exchange for the service of half a knight's fee, and the rendering of a pair of gloves, furred with miniver or ermine. It remained in the Bassett family until it reverted to the Crown again in 1327, during Edward II's reign, following the execution of Hugh Despenser, the last of the Bassett connections to hold the Manor.

A survey of the Palace made at this time records the moats and fishponds (which are still there today): many buildings, including a Hall, two Chapels, lodgings for various officers, guard houses, etc.; and a bakehouse (which some people think may be the stone building which can be seen today).

In 1327 Edward III, in the first year of his reign, gave it to his half-uncle, Edmund, Earl of Kent, and it then passed backwards and forwards between the Crown and the Kent family until 1417 when, in the reign of Henry V, it came into the possession of the Beaufort family through Margaret of Kent, who was married to John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset. The Beauforts continued to hold it until 1467, when it again reverted to the Crown in the person of Edward IV, who spent part of Christmas, 1480, at Woking.

Woking then remained with the Crown throughout the three reigns of the House of York, until Bosworth Field concluded the Wars of the Roses, and Henry Tudor vanquished Richard III to become Henry VII in 1485. Henry repaired the Palace, and his mother, Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond, (who, amongst other good works, founded Christ's College and St. John's at Cambridge) lived there during the latter part of her life. Henry spent quite a lot of time with his mother at Woking, and signed several Acts there, including the Triple Alliance between England, Spain, and the Holy Roman Empire, in 1490.

Margaret Beaufort died at Woking soon after her grandson, Henry VIII, was crowned in 1509. He, too, spent quite a lot of time at Woking, especially in the summer months, and it is said that he was at Woking with Wolsey when the latter received the letter appointing him a Cardinal.

Woking continued in Royal hands throughout the reigns of the rest of the Tudors, but James I, the first of the Stuarts, in 1621 granted it to Sir Edward Zouch, Knight Marshal of his household, on condition that, on the feast of St. James in each year he carried up the first dish to the King's table, and, at the same time, paid £100 in gold.

For some reason which is not clear, and with or without authority, Sir Edward eventually pulled down most of the Palace buildings, using the material to build a new house for himself on the site of the later Hoe Place. Probably, at the same time, bricks from the demolition were used for the barn, which still stands in ruins adjoining the "bakehouse", and for "The Old House" at the end of Carter's Lane.

Sir Edward erected the gallery in St. Peter's Church, and, after having many disputes with his tenants in Woking, died in 1634, leaving instructions in his Will that he was to be buried in the church at night - a brass to his memory is in the chancel.

So after about 600 years, from the time of Edward the Confessor until the death of Sir Edward Zouch in the reign of Charles I, the story of the ruined buildings, earthworks, and moats in the fields by the Wey at Woking Park Farm comes to an end.

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Woking Palace is a Scheduled Monument in the care of the Department of the Environment, and is on private land belonging to the Earl of Iveagh.

Nan Cox

THE CHURCH AND NEARBY BUILDINGS

On the delightfully sunny Sunday afternoon of 11th May, Jim Oliver gave a conducted tour of the Church and the neighbouring buildings to a limited party of two dozen members of Hayford History Society. As a member of that Society, I had the privilege and pleasure of attending, and give for the interest of members of the Send Society the following notes about it. Jim tells me that he would like to give a similar tour to some of our members later in the year when things are not so hectic on the farm as they will be for the next few months. I hope readers will find it useful to have an idea in advance of what to look for.

The Church of St. Mary the Virgin

As mentioned elsewhere, this is almost certainly on the site of the church mentioned in the Domesday Book. The first known written reference to it in Manning & Bray where it is recorded that "the Church of Sandes with the Chapel of Ripeli" was "given to the Priory of Newark by Ruald de Calva and Beatrix de Sandes his wife in 14 Edward II. 1321, and was by them appropriated in 1262."

The Chancel is the oldest part of the Church, apparently dating from about 1220-1240. It is the shell of the Chapel served by the Canons of Newark before the 15th century nave was added. Some of the plastering on the external walls of the Chancel is very old. The curly marks in the plaster are where it was originally mixed with horse hair for extra strength, but the hair has long since rotted away. As you approach the porch, some faint marks, looking something like pinwheels, can be seen in the corner stones and on one of the window stones just before the porch a much clearer one is to be seen. These are Mass Dials, which are in effect mini sundials. Each priest apparently had his own dial carved. The purpose was to enable him to know at what time to hold Mass. A style or gnomon would have protruded from the hole in the centre to cast a shadow on the appropriate figure. These are, of course, only on the South wall.

The nave, which is remarkably wide, was built about 1400. Looking from the outside, it can be seen that the lower part of the roof of the nave is covered with Horsham stone slabs. Here, and at Chobham, are the furthest North that this type of roofing slab is to be found.

The porch is late 1400's and has a little crown post in the roof. It is the only definite crown post in Send. The tower also dates from the 1400's.

Inside the Chancel, the side lancet windows are probably original 13th century. There were three more, the signs of which are still visible. The very tiny lancet window low down on the South wall is to be noted, as is the priest's door nearby. The window at the end of the Chancel was put in in 1319. The stone protrusion from the North East corner of the Chancel walls is a corbel, which possibly supported the image of St. Mary which was in the Church when it was Roman Catholic before the Dissolution in the 1530's. The earliest memorials seem to be the two brasses set into the North wall of the Chancel. When Manning & Bray was written (it was published in 1804-14), they were apparently set into the floor. One reads "Pray for the Soule of Syr Thomas Merteyn, late Vicar of Sende; the which decessed the XXj day of Sept: the yere of our Lorde, MVXXXIIj. On whose Soule Jesu have Mercy." He had been instituted as Vicar in 1501. There are other notable memorials, in particular to some of the Onslows.

The oak Chancel screen dates from the 15th century with later alterations. The matrix to take the Crucifix still exists in the middle of the top of the

Rood beam. There were, at an earlier time, side screens which formed miniature side chapels, and there are signs on the existing screen showing where the side screens were sawn off. At the outer ends of the screen are squint splays which enabled the priests officiating in the side chapels to see and keep time with the priest at the high altar.

The roof of the nave is impressive, but it is some 200 years latter than the walls. The small windows in the nave were made in the 15th century from earlier materials to provide light for the side chapels. The plain heavy pews are also from this time.

The gallery is 17th century, but scorch marks can be seen on it resulting from arson in 1965.

The list of Vicars from John de Crandall in 1289 up to the present is fascinating, although it is unfortunate that the middle name of Henry Albany Bowles, Vicar in 1844, is misspelled (this was spotted by the Mayford people, who are, of course, experts on the Bowles family history as a result of their researches for "And so to Maynford").

The old parish chest is still present, although the documents from it (including the Registers back to 1653) have been moved to the Guildford Muniment Room or Surrey Record Office comparatively recently for preservation.

The list of charities on the gallery wall is interesting. They were all set up by Wills and are (or were) as follows:

william Boughton	1608	Ann Haynes	1702
Henry Smith	1627	Susannah Legatt	1729
Sarah Hale	1687	william Evelyn	1781

Some of these charities are still distributed, and the whole subject would make an interesting project, as would the Church itself.

The Old Hall House

On the left just before Send Grove, as you come down Church Lane towards the Church, there is an old timber-framed yeoman farmer's house. It is one of the most interesting fragments in Surrey. It has been unoccupied as a dwelling since it was vacated in about 1600, and what makes it unique is that virtually nothing has been done to it since then. It has a one bay hall which is still open to the roof, the whole of which is visibly sooted from the open fire which would have been in the middle of the floor and the smoke from which would have gone out through a hole in the roof.

There is evidence that the North end was the buttery (a store-room for liquor (in butts?) and provisions generally) or pantry, and the South end must therefore have been the parlour (originally the room for conversation, but later the sitting room - per the Shorter Oxford Dictionary).

The construction of the roof is of the side purlin family.

At the parlour end is a small lean-to addition which has a wooden sink which would have been used for salting bacon. There is 18th century bricking in the internal dividing walls.

When the present Send Grove was built (about 1760), the old hall house was probably used as a laundry. The old house having been vacated in about 1600 and Send Grove having been built about 160 years later, it is more than likely that there was another house nearby, which would have been built and occupied in the meantime. Possibly the farmer at the old hall may have

married into money and had the intermediate house (if there was one) built, and perhaps a descendant would have had Send Grove built.

It is very likely that "Church Ale" would have been brewed in the buttery, and it could be this that has given rise to the tradition of its having been a public house. There is no evidence that it was ever a pub.

Send Grove

Although we did not visit Send Grove, it was pointed out as having been the residence of Lieut. General William Evelyn, who had the grounds laid out (according to the Victoria County History) and lived there until he died in 1783. He had been the Colonel of the 29th Regiment of Foot, (could he have been connected with the army camp on Send Heath which was there in 1769-71?) and was, per Manning & Bray, the fourth son of Sir John Evelyn. The latter would have been the grandson of John Evelyn the diarist.

On the death of General Evelyn, Send Grove was bought by Admiral Sir Francis Samuel Drake, who was second in command to Sir George Rodney in his victory of 1782, and who was apparently directly descended from the first Sir Francis Drake's brother Thomas (per the Dictionary of National Biography). According to Manning & Bray, in 1788 Admiral Sir Francis Samuel Drake married Pooley Onslow, a great-great niece of Sir Richard, first Baron Onslow. Pooley was also sister of George Walton Onslow, who became Vicar of Send in 1792. The Admiral left Send Grove to his widow, who afterwards married Serjeant Onslow of the Shropshire branch of the family.

The stables with the clock tower above them date from 1760.

Send Court Farm

Jim Oliver's farmhouse is basically an open hall timber-framed building built in the early 16th century, with a cross wing added about 1600 in late Elizabethan or early Jacobean times. The house has been refronted in brick.

The roof of the hall is one of the side purlin families from Hampshire. All the roof timbers are heavily blackened, indicating, of course, an original open fire with the smoke leaving through a hole in the roof. There are two glorious similar constructions in Hampshire - one at Winchester dated 1445, and also in the Chancel of St. Michael's, Basingstoke, dated 1460. The fashion apparently spread gradually across the country - similar examples being at South Harting in 1570, and at Sandwich in 1610.

At one stage the service end of the house, which is on the South side, collapsed and had to be rebuilt. The cross wing also replaces a bay which has gone. The cross wing is constructed completely separately a few inches away from the original building and then joined on. This feature Jim has highlighted inside. The side wing originally had one very large room at the top and another at the bottom. There is a tradition (which could possibly be proved by reference to the records in the Onslow papers in Guildford Muniment Room) that the Manorial Court was once held in the cross wing - hence the name of the house. A former resident of Send, Mr. Spooner, who died about 30 years ago, aged 100, was apparently able to state this definitely.

The house has no foundations as we know them, the main timbers resting on very large flat-topped flints.

Inside Jim has a marvellous assortment of early farm domestic implements, utensils and other equipment, all of it beautifully restored or maintained and attractively exhibited. It was a perfect pleasure to be served with a

delightful home-made tea by his wife, Flossie, in such a setting in such company.

Some of the farm equipment has been in Jim's family for generations, most notably the old farm waggon which was built for his great grandfather in 1848, and which is being restored in one of the outhouses.

Les Bowerman

P.S. I am grateful to Jim for reading the above notes over, and for supplying a number of technical words and other additional details. He has also contributed the following notes concerning what I have called "the very tiny lancet window low down on the South wall" of the Church.

Low Side Windows

Purpose controversial. In use from an early period. The types of persons who might use this window were villagers from whom the Sacraments were temporarily withdrawn, because of some moral misdeed, such as cohabiting with someone else's spouse, or living together before wedlock.

Leprosy was still rife in England until the end of Elizabeth's reign, and these windows allowed lepers a view of the high altar without entering the Church.

The most likely purpose, according to the Rev. Peter Gallup of Winchester, an authority on "low side" windows, however, is that they were inserted to allow wandering Friars (e.g. Black Friars, The Friary, Guildford) to take part in the Service from outside without interfering with the Parish Priest officiating inside the Church. These Friars toured the Country penniless, and were allowed to preach in the open air at village crosses and other central places, but were notorious for making trouble in various ways.

COFFEE MORNING

As the Society has no money other than what has so far been collected in subscriptions, Bette Slatford kindly organised and held a coffee morning/bring & buy sale at her house on Tuesday, 13th May.

I am told it was an enjoyable social function attended by some 30-40 members and friends between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., and a remarkable profit of exactly £20 was made for our funds. Raffle prizes were won by the following:

1. Bottle of Sherry - won by Mrs. Sheila Brown.
2. Bottle of wine - Mrs. Betty Riddle.
3. Dundee Cake - Mr. Birrell.
4. Box of chocolates - Mrs. Skelton.
5. Wedgwood ashtray - Mrs. Rooney.
6. Yardley's Talcum Powder - Mrs. Binyon.

Helpers were Mrs. Irene Carter, Mrs. Lorna Cave, Mrs. Janet Parker, Mrs. June Robinson, and Mrs. Lena Salmon. Prizes were donated by Mrs. Lorna Cave, Mrs. Valerie Pearce, and Bette & John Slatford.

The Society is grateful to all of the above-named, and also to all who attended and contributed towards ensuring that we do now have some money behind us.

Part of the proceeds, subject to Committee approval, have been used to order some headed notepaper for the Society. If any member has occasion to write on behalf of the Society, please ask Pat Thurbin or me for some notepaper.

Les Bowerman, Hon. Sec.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Membership

The following have become members of the Society, and we are pleased indeed to welcome them:

Mrs. Giles, Waters Edge, Potters Lane	Mrs. D. Mills, 63 Send Barns Lane
Mr. & Mrs. Grove, The Boathouse, Potters Lane	Miss M. Milner, Elmsleigh Fm., Send Barns Lane
Mr. H. Harvey, 2 Kevan Close, Grove Heath	Mrs. J. Munro, 5 Orchard Way
Mr. J. Hinxman, 10 Hawthorn Road	Mr. M. J. Newman, 10 Orchard Way
Mrs. J. Jones, Erin, Potters Lane	Mr. M. Roberts, 54 Linden Way
Mrs. J. R. Lauwers, New House, Send Hill	Mr. C. P. Thurbin, Milestone Cottage, Ripley
Mr. C. G. Mileham, 14 Honeypots Road, Mayford	Mrs. A. Turle, 22 Orchard Way

Total membership stands at 51 households.

A number of people who have expressed an interest have not yet subscribed the 50p for membership. If they do wish to become members, will they please see Pat Thurbin or myself as soon as possible. If a cross appears in the box alongside, it means that I have not been notified that a subscription has been received in respect of your household.



Forthcoming Meetings and Events

- Thursday, 3rd July. Conducted tour of the old buildings of Shere by the Shere & Gomshall History Society. Numbers restricted to 40 members. Names to me, please. If you are among the first 40 to apply, meet 7.30 at Send Parade.
- Saturday, 12th July. Ripley Day to take place on Ripley Green. Among very many other attractions will be a Veteran Cycle Rally organised by the Southern Veteran-Cycle Club. This should be a very fitting event in view of the cycling history of the village (about which we hope to write at some future date), and in view of the fact that the S.V.C.C. first rally began at Ripley. I hope to be riding my Dursley Pedersen bicycle of about 1907.
- Wed., 17th Sept. Open Meeting at St. Bede's School at 8 p.m. Local history "Brains Trust". Panel to be formed of some of our own members.
- Wed., 12th Nov. Open Meeting at St. Bede's School at 8 p.m. An illustrated talk by Mr. Edward Bartlett on "The Wild Life of Send".
- Wed., 14th Jan. Open Meeting at St. Bede's School at 8 p.m. An illustrated talk by Mr. Mervyn Blatch, author of "In and Out of Churches", on "The Parish Churches of Surrey".
- Wed., 17th March. Open Meeting at St. Bede's School at 8 p.m. Mr. C. G. Mileham of Mayford History Society and our Society will give an illustrated talk on Industrial Archaeology, with references to early local bus services and the way Navigation and its barges.

The School Hall has been booked through the Guildford Institute of Further Education by kind agreement of Mr. Hall, the Headmaster. We are required to pay a fee of 10p per person for the hiring. For members, one person per household can be paid for from Society funds, but we shall have to ask for a 10p payment from all other persons attending.

It is hoped to be able to arrange occasional additional outings at comparatively short notice.

The Newsletter

Closing date for the next edition will be Monday, 8th September. All contributions are welcome, whether they be articles, reports or merely snippets of information.

Les Bowerman

THE POUND

In Newsletter No. 2, it was stated that there was thought to have been a pound at Fell Hill. A more definite recollection from one of our members makes it clear that this was in fact a pen, which the farmer, Ernest Hoskins, used for penning his sheep in the ordinary course of his work, and not a pound in which stray animals would be impounded and for which a penalty was payable before they could be released.

The only pound as such known to have existed in the village is that at Heath Farm in Tannery Lane. Before the Second World War, when the pound was apparently last used, the farm was occupied by Mr. A. W. Secrett.

L. G. B.

SEND MEAD

In order to clear up any doubt, Jim Cliver has pointed out that, contrary to the note in the V.C.H., which we printed in Newsletter No. 1, Woking Broadmead is not also called Send Mead. Send Mead is the stretch of meadow extending approximately from the Church to the Boathouse at Worsfold Gates, and the Broadmead is the stretch between Cartbridge and the River Wey at Old Woking extending eastwards.

To illustrate the point, Jim gives a quotation from "The Wey Navigation Claims of 1671", an article appearing in Volume LXII of The Surrey Archaeological Collections at p. 102. It is Claim No. 56, and it reads as follows:

"JAMES TICHBORNE of Send, Vicar, claims £6 for damage to his glebe lands by wearing away of the soil by the towing of barges and other vessels. Part of the land is 5 acres of meadow in Scend meade in the parish of Send near Triggs Lock."

THE BROADMEAD

Further information has been received on the position of the Broadmead (or Woking Broadmead, as it is frequently called in the records, although it is in the Parish of Send). The subject has such a long and interesting history that it merits a detailed study by somebody as a project in its own right. In the meantime, however, lest there should be any misapprehensions arising from the notes in Newsletter No. 2, the following brief account is given.

In earlier times, the Broadmead was apparently part of Woking Manor and Jim Oliver tells us that according to a Custumal or Customary of James I (1603-25), the King had 8 acres of it which the other occupiers were required to delineate before the grass could be cut for hay.

The Tithe Map & Apportionments of 1845 show that the various plots as

they were then were occupied by the following, most of whom owned their plots: John Baker, Frances Boughton (Old Broadmead, near Prews Farm), John Daws, Robert Donald, William Fladgate, Richard Greenfield, Sophia Groves, Richard Hodd, John Henly, George Brown, John Jay, John Metcalfe, William Stone, Robert Daws, George & William Smallpiece, Rev. Arthur Onslow, Charles Hart, John Roake, William Gill, and William Trigg. Most of these names are still known in the Woking/Guildford area today.

I have had the benefit and pleasure of speaking to each of the three people who are the present owners of the plots on the western portion of the Broadmead, Miss Margaret Bayliss, Mr. Michael May, and Mr. Jim Oliver, who, of course, farms much of it, and they have shown me some of their documents, including freehold deeds, a notice of sale by auction of certain plots, minutes of a meeting of the owners in 1912, and a list of their acreages at that time. It may not be coincidence that this meeting took place the year after the Victoria County History of Surrey was published, as some of the information given in that publication (as quoted in N.L. No. 1) is misleading.

Some of the more interesting information in the documents includes the number of animals which the owners agreed could be put out to pasture between 12th-14th August and 31st December each year. For every acre held, each owner could put out one horse, two beasts and five sheep. The horses had to have their hind shoes removed in order to minimise injury if they kicked the other cattle. Miss Bayliss recalls her father grazing a horse there. He used to have it branded with the letters "BM" for Broadmead. This was done at Send Marsh on "starting day", which would be the August date already mentioned. Mrs. Challen of Send Service Garage also remembers when the cattle were penned at Papercourt Farm for branding prior to being turned out. As a small girl, she recalls "tight-rope walking" round the top of the pen. Several people remember that Mr. Joe Baigent, who owned Hillside Farm, Sandy Lane, until a few years ago, and who now lives in Send Road, was the last herdsman of the Broadmead.

Up until the time when a Ploughing Order was served under the World War II Defence Regulations, the Broadmeads had apparently never been ploughed.

It is not known what relevance, if any, there is to the dates 18th September to 1st March, as given in the V.C.H. in relation to the broadmead.

I must confess that I jumped to conclusions by suggesting in N.L. No. 1 that the Broadmead would be the Lammas Lands. W. E. Tate in his glossary to "The Parish Chest" defines Lammas Lands as "meadows commonable after naysel (Lammas Day is 1st August and Old Lammas 12 August)." The Shorter Oxford English Dictionary defines Lammas as "The 1st of August, in the early English Church a harvest festival, at which loaves of bread were consecrated, made from the first ripe corn. Also: the season of this festival." The Dictionary gives the origin of the word as from Old English hlafmaesse, from hlaf (loaf) plus maesse (mass), and subsequently felt to be from "Lamb-mass". So it appears that I was also wrong in stating that the word came from "Low Mass". The Dictionary defines Lammas-Lend as "land that was private property till Lammas Day, but thereafter subject to common rights of pasturage till the spring." A common right is "the profit which a man has in the land or waters of another." Such rights can be pasture, piscary (fishing), turbary (cutting turves), estovers (necessaries, particularly wood).

It is believed that Lammas Lands were usually known as such, but there is no evidence that the Broadmead was ever known as the Lammas Lands other than certain statements in "Woking Past", the short history of Woking issued by the Woking U.D.C. and reproduced from a series of articles by Arthur Locke in "The Woking News & Mail".

"Woking Past" on p. 15 mentions that Fulk Basset (Bishop of London 1244 till his death in 1259) "must have extended the park by buying out commoners' holding Lammas lands (held separately for hay until Lammas tide and then in common for pasture): for he bought lands in Broadmead in Send Parish, and to this day the Lammas lands of Woking tenants are in the Parish of Send. The deed (of conveyance, presumably) contains the first written mention of Woking as a parish."

On p. 29 Locke states "Across the water from Woking Park, and in the parish of Send, lay the Lammas lands, alongside portions pertaining to the King, and other portions, one of which had to yield a load of sedges to the Vicar of Send in respect of Royal residence, while the first crop on another was still cut and carried by 'homagers' representing the two homagers of Domesday."

Locke, unfortunately, does not give references, and his notes, which might give sources, cannot be located. He is not generally very well thought of nowadays, largely for this reason: we should therefore view his statements with great scepticism unless and until we can trace and study the documents from which he appears to obtain his information, because ^{we} can do so, we cannot be sure that he is not just guessing or making it up.

To summarise, it can probably be safely said that the Broadmead was worked, certainly up to 1845, and possibly for nearly a hundred years more, as an "Open field", where various persons occupied their individual strips, which were operated on a system similar to Lammas lands. There have never been any common rights over it in the sense of rights common to the inhabitants or villagers as a whole, but only such rights as the individual occupiers or owners had in common with one another.

In Manning & Bray, there is a note by William Bray alone which is to some extent contradictory to the above summary. It is intended to deal with that in detail in a later article.

Les Bowerman

ATHELSTAN AND SEND:

Progress has been made on the Athelstan front in that Mr. Christophers, the Surrey Archaeological Society librarian, has kindly provided us with a copy of the relevant entry in Birch's "Cartularium Saxonican".

It is item No. 1063, and not p. 1063, as I incorrectly stated in Newsletter 1. The page is headed "The Sunbury Suit". It is in Anglo-Saxon, and Harry Harvey informs us that it is in the West Saxon language. In due course, he hopes to give us a translation of the whole suit. In the meantime, the Victoria County History seems to be less than strictly accurate in stating that "Athelstan sold lands which he held at Send to the Archbishop of Canterbury", as the headnote in English indicates: "Record of the Proceedings, relative to the robbery of Thurwif from Aelfsig by Athelstan of Sunbury, Co. Midd., the subsequent attachment and pledging of Athelstan's lands at Sunbury, and at Send, Co. Surrey, and ultimate purchase of them by the Archbishop of Canterbury. About a.d. 960 x 962." So although Send only comes into it marginally, it looks as if there could be an interesting story of naughty Athelstan taking a lady by force.

L. G. B.

NATURAL HISTORY REPORT

Send is one of those villages where one can walk a very short distance and be in very pleasant countryside. To the east we have the Wisley common area where heather and Scots pine grow in profusion. Here the Night jar can be seen and heard, and also the potter wasp can be found.

During the year 1973, a pair of Hobbies bred successfully in one of the pines, also Woodcocks abound in the area, providing good watching for the bird enthusiast.

To the south we have Newlands Corner and, at the time of writing, the Nightingale is in full song. This has been one of the Nightingale's strongholds for hundreds of years. Here also can be found the Edible Snail. This is truly a remarkable creature, a large, buff-coloured shell with patches of brown blended into the whorls.

Glow-worms can be found on the lush vegetation during the evening on warm summer days. These are well worth looking for as they tend to be localized. The reason for this is the food supply - which is a special type of snail, one of the smaller varieties. The glow-worm is in fact not a worm at all but a beetle, and the beetle tracks down the snail and injects a poison into it. What happens next is rather grisly - the body of the snail literally melts into a liquid which the glow-worm drinks. As can be imagined, this is quite a messy business and the little beetle gets into rather a mess. However, mother nature has come to the rescue and provided a special sponge which is attached to the end of the abdomen. With this, the little beetle washes and brushes up, taking particular care to clean the portion which produces the light, and so enabling it to carry on glowing and lighting up our countryside during the summer evenings.

Within the village, the yearly miracle is happening. The Swifts have returned to Send Road. The House Martins, and Sand Martins have also arrived - returning to the same place, the same house in fact, which they departed from last Autumn. The Sand Martins, of course, are busy nesting in the sand and gravel pits, the biggest colony being at the Potters Lane diggings. Last year a pair of Kestrels kept up a constant war on the Sand Martins, preying upon them as they swooped in and out of the nesting hole. The numbers are so vast they are not missed really.

It is always a pleasurable occurrence for me when I see a Weasel, and quite recently I was fortunate enough to see a whole family of them at Send Hill. This is something once seen, never forgotten. The 'pack' (this is the name given to a number of weasels) was headed by the mother, who was giving the youngsters lessons in hunting. This is one animal that can be seen at close quarters because it is so inquisitive, coming out from under an old tree-stump to have a second look at the intruder from down the road in the village.

Edward J. Bartlett

CONFIDENTIAL

The following information was obtained from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past. It is being provided to you for your information only and should not be disseminated to any other personnel.

The source has advised that the individual named above is currently active in the area of [redacted] and is being used to [redacted].

The source has also advised that the individual named above is currently active in the area of [redacted] and is being used to [redacted]. The source has provided the following information regarding the individual named above:

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

The source has advised that the individual named above is currently active in the area of [redacted] and is being used to [redacted]. The source has provided the following information regarding the individual named above:

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

The source has advised that the individual named above is currently active in the area of [redacted] and is being used to [redacted]. The source has provided the following information regarding the individual named above:

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL