Brown

S E N D H I S T O R Y S O C I E T Y

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

Newsletter No. 4. July/September, 1975.

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M^r Lancaster
+ cricket team

ROYAL ARMS

Visitors to St. Mary's Church, Send, may miss the Royal Arms of George III which have been relegated to the north wall of the Tower behind impedimenta of ringing gear at the rear of the Gallery. The Arms are in poor condition, and painted on canvas which is stretched over a surrounding frame of wood; but they can still be deciphered.

A few remarks on Royal Arms may be of interest. When Henry VIII broke with Rome in 1534 and the Reformation in England really commenced, ordinary people were still largely illiterate, and most of the clergy still felt strong affiliations to the Church in Rome, and were reluctant to recognise Henry as "The Supreme Head on Earth of the Church of England", as confirmed by Parliament. Clergy were also loath to give up the considerable influence exercised over the populace, and to forego the privilege they had held since Thomas a Becket of being immune from the secular courts of the Realm and having the right to be tried by their own ecclesiastical courts for any offence.

With such an atmosphere prevailing, Henry was wise enough to realise that by ordaining that his Royal Arms be displayed in a prominent place in churches (usually above the Rood Screen), he reassured his subjects, and also reminded any clergy who still retained any doubt, that the new "Supreme Head on Earth of the Church of England" was resident in Hampton Court, Windsor or the Palace of Whitehall, and not in the Vatican City, and that the Supreme Head was also intent on organising his naval and shore defences from East Anglia to Portland, and also generally enjoying himself!

This, then, was the situation in 1534. Henry died in 1547 and his policy was continued by Edward VI (who had the altar furnishings, vestments, chalices and patens at St. Mary's, Send, in 1553 delivered into the custody of James Ferrant, John Ede, John Willatt and Thomas Bayley), but reversed by Mary, and most of the existing Arms of the two preceding reigns were destroyed during her policy of returning to the Church in Rome. By 1558 she had died, and Elizabeth set about a continuation of her father's policy with a vengeance. Her Royal Arms appeared in churches, and so the custom continued until Victorian times, with a lull during the Commonwealth followed by a vigorous revival in 1660 at the Restoration.

This brings us to St. Mary's, Send. Each successive monarch since Henry VII had varied his or her Royal Arms according to the major alliances, conquests, acquisitions or losses during that particular reign, and Royal Arms are in fact a form of Shorthand of History to the student. Hence the Royal Arms at Send represent (not in the verbiage of Heraldry); in the first quarter of the Shield three red lions of England in the recumbent position impalled by the red lion of Scotland in an upright position. In the second quarter the Fleur-de-Lys of France representing our claim to the Kingdom of France. This claim goes back to Matilda, daughter of Henry I, who married the Count of Anjou and was the founder of the Plantagenet line. Her son, Henry II, inherited vast tracts of France (this situation caused the Hundred Years War, with the battles of Crecy, Poitiers and Agincourt). This claim was not relinquished until the Treaty of Amiens in 1801 during an uneasy truce in the Napoleonic War.

In the third quarter the golden harp of Ireland, which had been introduced by James I in 1603, and in the fourth quarter the Hanoverian devices introduced in 1714, i.e. more lions and hearts, and in the lower third of the quarter the white horse of Westphalia, while in the centre is superimposed a shield with the golden crown of Charlemagne.

Now the date of these Arms. They are before 1801, as they still display the Fleur-de-Lys and the crown of Charlemagne, which was replaced by

the Electoral Bonnet of Hanover. They bear the Royal Cypher of George III and so must be later than 1760. That is as close as one can get. They bear no date or Church-Warden's name, as does the fine example at Dunsfold, and it only remains to comment that it would be a pity if they were allowed to deteriorate further.

J. Oliver

AUTUMN IN THE VILLAGE

Autumn time, and a general slowing-down of all things wild..... nature's clock ticks a little slower at this time of year. Our summer migrants have nearly all gone, and soon the winter visitors will be with us. The village's resident rooks have produced another generation of their kind, but only just in time, for the majestic elms have suddenly had their life blood stopped; no more will they support the raucous chattering families which have occupied their uppermost branches for many years past.

The hot summer has caused many casualties around the village, not least the hedgehogs who rely so much on the snail, slug and earthworm; these have been out of circulation while the heat's on, so to speak.

In one of the local lakes, all the bream have perished, floating to the surface gasping and flapping in a last effort to hold on to life. On a brighter note, our Canada Geese have now increased in numbers, and are now a familiar sight around the village, especially after the corn has been harvested when they feed in the stubble.

Barn Owls are trying to make a comeback in the district but are fighting a losing battle; mice on which the young are fed are becoming tainted with the various sprays being used, by way of seeds and insects which are eaten. In years gone by, before the days of pesticides and all the other obnoxious sprays, the Barn Owl could be seen hunting up and down a farmyard, and it was a common enough sight to see a pair inhabiting the belfry of the village church. Bats too have dwindled in numbers, very much for the same reason, for these denizens of the night feed on the same kind of food which is affected by sprays, i.e., moths, beetles and the myriad small flying insects which abound after dark.

Along the river banks, the lovely Balsam Impatiens have been providing a glorious display of colour; later on the seed heads will burst with a catapulting effect, flinging the seeds far and wide. It is interesting to touch these seed pods and see the mechanical device which produces this sudden action, but be prepared - it will also make you jump. Good pollination early in the year on the Bramble has produced a good crop of blackberries, one of the natural fruits of our countryside, and one of which we should all take advantage. One or two specimens of American Thorn Apple have cropped up in the village, and although the flower of this plant is rather beautiful, the whole plant is highly poisonous. The seed pods are rather similar to a horse chestnut seed pod, covered with spines; the flowers are pure white and are formed into a trumpet. Datura Stramonium, as the plant is known, is an escape, and once was grown as a cultivated greenhouse plant.

Edward Bartlett

ATHELSTAN AND THE ESTATE OF SEND

When I rather lightheartedly offered to provide a translation of the charter referring to Send, I was quite unaware of how far I had stuck my neck out. The document seemed straightforward, and indeed it was, up to a point, but at that point I found myself out of my depth with some words and expressions which the dictionaries seemed to scrub round, and which made no sense whatsoever when translated. I thereupon sent out S.O.S. signals to Miss Janet Cowen, who lectures in Anglo Saxon at King's College, London. She was most helpful, but ran into the same difficulty, and consulted Mr. Alex Rumble of University College, who is a specialist in Anglo-Saxon charters. He pointed out that this very charter had in fact been translated by Miss A. J. Robertson at Birmingham, and was published in a collection of Anglo-Saxon charters by the Cambridge University Press. Mr. Rumble kindly explained the difficulties which arose from such expressions as "cemde he tem", and the word "tembyrste". The whole understanding of the charter depends very much on these expressions which refer to legal procedures which no longer exist, and for which there is no real modern translation.

It would appear that whenever there was a dispute about any property, and in this case property would include Thurwif, who was presumably a servant or a serf, the person accused of wrongful possession could call upon another person, usually a previous owner, or a nominee of a previous owner, to vouch for his right of ownership. If this right was not established, the guarantor would then be held responsible and called upon to pay a fine. In this case, Wulfstan, who was in possession of Thurwif, "cende to tem" Athelstan (Translated by Robertson 'vouched Athelstan of Sunbury to warranty'). Athelstan failed to appear and was duly ordered to pay a fine which he refused. Having established this procedure, the rest of the translation is reasonably easy to follow. It is interesting to note that in the preamble to the charter, which Les Bowerman gave me, it states quite distinctly that Athelstan stole the woman, but it now becomes clear that he did no such thing, and his troubles arose from his 'vouching of warranty'.

There is another point of interest. It may be remembered that some time ago I sounded a note of warning about jumping to conclusions about the identity of Athelstan on the grounds that this was a very common name. The translation shows that in this charter alone, two Athelstans are involved, firstly Athelstan of Sunbury, who got himself into difficulties, and Earl Athelstan, who received the estate from King Edgar, and is probably the earl who regularly witnesses Edgar's charters. I should like to thank Miss Cowen and Mr. Rumble for their tremendous help and interest, and also to acknowledge the fact that the translation which follows is taken from 'Anglo-Saxon Charters' edited with translation and notes by A. J. Robertson, and published by Cambridge University Press in the series 'Cambridge Studies in English Legal History'.

H. A. Harvey

XLIV. History of the Estates of Sunbury and Send

The beginning (of this case) was that a woman was stolen at Yaxley from AElfsige, Brihtsige's son. The woman's name was Thurwif. Then AElfsige attached the woman in the possession of Wulfstan, Wulfgar's father. Then Wulfstan vouched AEthelstan of Sunbury to warranty for her. Then AEthelstan declared that he would carry on the process; but he let it go by default, and failed to appear on the appointed day. After that AElfsige asked for the return of the woman, and AEthelstan gave her up and paid him two pounds as compensation. Then Earl Brihtferth asked AEthelstan for his wergeld, because of the failure of the vouching. Then AEthelstan said that he had

nothing to give him. Then Edward, AEthelstan's brother, spoke up and said, "I have the title-deeds of Sunbury which our parents left me; give me possession of the estate and I will pay your wergeld to the king." Then AEthelstan said that he would rather that it perished by fire or flood than suffer that. Then Edward said, "It would be worse for neither of us to have it." But that was what happened. Brihtferth forbade AEthelstan to hold the estate, and he left it and put himself under Wulfgar of Norohealum.

In the meantime, fortune changed, and King Edred died, and Edwy succeeded to the kingdom. Then AEthelstan went back to Sunbury without making amends. When King Edwy heard of it, he gave the estate to Beornric, who took possession of it and ejected AEthelstan. In the meantime it happened that the Mercians chose Edgar as king, and gave him control of all the royal prerogatives. Then AEthelstan betook himself to King Edgar and asked for judgment. Then the Mercian council decreed that he should lose the estate, unless he paid his wergeld to the (present) king, as he should have done to the other one. Then he had nothing with which to pay, nor would he allow his brother Edward to do so. Then the king gave the estate and confirmed it by charter to Earl AEthelstan, to be held and granted, during his lifetime or at his death, to anyone he pleased.

After that it happened that Ecgferth bought both the estate and the title-deeds from Earl AEthelstan with the cognisance of the king and his councillors, as was his good pleasure, and held and enjoyed it till the end of his life. Then Ecgferth unequivocally committed both the estate and the title-deeds, with the cognisance of the king, to Archbishop Dunstan, in order that he might act as guardian to his widow and child. When he was dead, the (Arch)bishop rode to the king and reminded him of the guardianship and of his cognisance. Then the king said to him in answer, "My councillors have declared all Ecgferth's property forfeit, by the sword that hung on his hip when he was drowned." Then the king took possession of the property which he owned - 20 hides at Send and 10 at Sunbury - and gave it to Earl AElfheah. Then the (Arch)bishop offered his wergeld to the king. Then the king said, "That might be offered to obtain a consecrated grave for him, but I have left the whole case to AElfheah."

Six years afterwards the Archbishop bought from Earl AElfheah the estate at Send for 90 pounds and that at Sunbury for 200 mancuses of gold, uncontested and unopposed by anyone at the time, and he was thus emboldened to claim ownership of the estates, since he who had the power of granting them and to whom the king had granted them, as his councillors directed, gave them to him.

Editorial Note: This really is the last word on Athelstan (unless anybody can come up with a suggestion as to the whereabouts of the 20 hides!) We are grateful to Harry and his experts for their interest in, and learning on, the subject. It comes as a surprise to a newcomer to the subject to learn how advanced were the legal concepts of a thousand years ago.

THE OLD SEND PRIMARY SCHOOL

I am now writing about the school during the years of the Second World War and I wonder if any Send people can help with my research.

For example:

1. Does anyone at school then recall the arrival of the evacuees at the beginning of the war and when they finally returned home?

2. Mr. Rogers records in October 1939 having "obtained the use of a large piece of land near the school for the boys to work during the time the Riverdale School is using the building". Where exactly was the land; what was grown there, and does any "boy" remember working on it?

3. Does anyone remember Bishop Goldenberry coming in November 1939 to "address the children on the (war) situation"?

4. Mr. Rogers died in 1940. Can anyone recall attending the funeral, collecting for a wreath, or would anyone like to tell me about being at the school during Mr. Rogers' time as Headmaster?

5. Did any child go to America or elsewhere on the "Overseas Reception Scheme" in 1940?

6. Does anyone remember the Book Salvage Drive in 1944 when Send school children collected over 6400 books? Those who collected over 250 books were presented with "Field-Marshall" Certificates by the Mayor of Guildford. Has anyone still got one of these?

Also any other snippets of information, however small, could be of great interest to me. Just give me a ring, or drop me a line, and I'll come and see you.

Sheila Brown "Greenhayes"
Winds Ridge
Ripley 3024 Send

BOUGHTON AND THE BOUGHTONS

The Boughton Hall moated site having cropped up during the past few months in a number of different ways, it is proposed to devote a large proportion of this edition of the Newsletter to the subject, although very few facts are known concerning the site itself. The reason for the lack of information could of course be that is simply had a comparatively short unexciting existence.

Moated Sites Generally

At the Society's Open Meeting on 4th June, Eric Wood was our visiting speaker and this was his subject. As Vice-President of the Surrey Archaeological Society, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and author of Collins Field Guide to Archaeology (now in its fourth edition), we could scarcely have had a more learned speaker. Perhaps contrary to the expectations of some, he was unable to give a detailed history of the site, for the very good reason mentioned in the first paragraph above. However, what was very useful to us was his expert observations on the topic generally, which will be invaluable in helping to interpret what is there and to enable us to speculate knowledgeably on what is not. Some 30-35 of our members were present to hear the talk.

Most moats of the type we are interested in were constructed in the 12th to 16th Centuries, usually around smaller houses (i.e. not castles), manor houses and granges (a grange at that period was an outlying farmhouse belonging to a monastery or manor). Originally, a moat was dug for defensive purposes; later it would be for purposes of prestige; and finally for little more than romantic reminiscence. Normally a moat was about 10 ft. deep by 25 ft. across. It was lined with brick, wood or stone.

Most of the work on the subject has been carried out by the Moated Sites Research Group, which is a national body. Their first two reports were produced in 1973 and 1975, and Mr. Wood made reference to the reports. Some 4,690 moats have been properly recorded out of 50,000 which are thought to exist. There are 650 in Essex alone, and at least 20 in Kings Norton. Most are to be found in lowland countryside and are usually associated with a large house or ancillary buildings or enclosures. The moat is likely to surround a dwelling-house and domestic service arrangements. It will have gardens with garden walls, etc. It may have a dovecote, but that was the prerogative of the ecclesiastical or secular lord of the manor. A manor house is not necessarily the manor house of a feudal manor. Moats changed their shape as the centuries wore on. Our local moat is unique in that it is L-shaped. European moats were owned mostly by big free farmers.

References to the Name of Boughton

There are no known specific references to the Boughton Hall moated site as such earlier than the Victoria County History (1911), Vol. 4 p. 400, which refers to it as a homestead moat and calls it "Old Hall (site of)".

The site is not mentioned on the earlier Ordnance Survey maps, and even the name Boughton does not appear on any of the well-known maps until a reference to "Boughton Hall" and "Keep House" on Christopher & John Greenwood's 1" map of 1823.

The English Place Names Society, Volume XI, "Place Names of Surrey" (Cambridge University Press 1934) contains the following entry:

BOUGHTON HALL. Cf. "Boughton Rode" t. Hy8 Min Acct. If this is an old name, the meaning is probably 'Beech Tree Farm', v. boc, tun. But the name may be of manorial origin, deriving from the family of Robert Boughton (1530 Onslow), Bowghton (1583 SRS ii), who may have come from Boughton in Nth. or elsewhere. "Rode" may be the same element as in Shiprods (which probably means 'sheep cleaning').

"Hy8 Min Acct" means, of course, Henry VIII's Ministers' Accounts, which are in the Public Records Office. SRS refers to the Surrey Record Society publications, copies of most of which are in Guildford Muniment Room or Surrey Archaeological Society Library. I have not yet seen the Henry VIII entry or the Onslow reference, and should be grateful for a copy of them if anybody has an opportunity of obtaining same in the near future.

"1583 SRS ii" is presumably a reference to Surrey Record Society publication Volume No. X Pt II, which gives details of the Elizabethan Musters. These were lists of all arms available, or lists of available men. They are printed from the original manuscripts in the collection at Loseley House. There is a 1583/4 list for "Rypley and Sende", which includes Roberte Bowghton as one of the pike men selected. The earliest Boughton entry in the Musters is in the 1572/3 list for "Sende" where Robert Boughton appears as one of seven "Bowe men of ye beste sorte".

The next reference of any help is also in one of the Surrey Record Society's publications, this time Vol. IV under the heading "Surrey Wills", Archdeaconry Court, Herringman Register. It reads as follows:

1188. William Boughton of Send, Yeoman.

2. June 1608. Wife Joan, messuage in Send called Keech House (called later Keepe), and land called Hungerhills (20 acres) and 2 messuages and 60 acres of land in Wonnershe. Brother Thomas Boulton, James Downes, Ellen Downe and John Boulton, son of my brother John Boulton, all at 21. Sister Julian, wife of Thomas Stevens of Send. Land in Wonnershe, which Thomas Frauncis holds by lease. Poor of Ripley and Send. Henry Lee of Windlesham, Agnes Lee, daughter of Henry Lee at 21. Richard Lee's children at OKinge. Sible, daughter of John Boulton, at 21. Servant Robert Mills. Nicholas Steven. Dorathie Raner. Elizabeth Car. Mr. John Shaw, vicar of OKinge, wife Joan Executrix. Overseers, Thomas Boulton, Richard Lee of OKinge of Sutton (sic) and Henry Lee of Windlesham.

Witness. John Shaw, Thomas Freeland. Thomas Stevens. Thomas Boulton. John Boughton.

Proved 13 June, 1608. (fo. 635.

This seems to be a summary of the will, which is of course the will which set up the Boughton charity which is mentioned on the list in the Church. It is interesting to see that William Boughton's brother's surname is spelt "Boulton". Was this simply an alternative way of writing the name in days before spelling became fossilised, were they half-brothers who by coincidence had a surname not dissimilar, or is it a misreading of the will by the transcriber? Finally, and of most relevance, which building was Keech or Keepe House? Was it the building which presumably stood on the moated site? Or was it the timber-framed 17th Century house which is now called "Old Keep House" and which lies back from Send Marsh Road nearer to the village than Boughton Hall? If so, it must have been very newly built when the will was made, because, judging by the construction, it is unlikely to have been built before 1600, and probably not before 1650 (per Jim Oliver). If, as appears to be the case from the will, the Boughtons were fairly affluent, it is unlikely that the present Old Keep House is the house referred to in the will as it is basically very humble. Incidentally, Mr. French of our Society tells me that before the First World War the village Post Office was in front of this building, but it was demolished because of frequent flooding. If this building was newly built as Keep House, the presumption must be that there was a Keep nearby (Shorter Oxford English Dictionary: Keep - "The innermost and strongest structure or central tower of a mediaeval castle, serving as a last defence; a stronghold".) This could surely only have been on the moat. Or do we take the dictionary definition of the use of the word "Keech" in 1613 as "a lump of congealed fat; the fat of a slaughtered animal rolled up into a lump"? If so, perhaps "Keech House" had nothing to do with the moat at all!

A look at the original will and a full transcript might show whether Keech or Keepe House was the principal property of William Boughton or whether it was merely a nearby cottage.

Occupation by the Boughton Family.

It is clear from the 1608 will that the Boughtons were men of property at that time, and it is reasonable to suppose that they already owned some or all of what until recently was the Boughton estate and which in the 19th Century was bounded by Send Barns Lane on the west side, beyond the A3 on the south side, and on the north side extended to "Goodgrove", quite apart

from other isolated holdings.

The Send & Ripley Enclosure Act of 1803 gives Robert Boughton the Elder and Robert Boughton the Younger as owners of part of the manorial common land.

The Tithe Apportionments of 1845 show Frances Boughton as a large landowner (43 acres, including "Keep Meadow").

The deeds of 12 Send Barns Lane (for a sight of which I am grateful to Mr. Phil Carter) recite that Frances Boughton died on 20th September 1862. By 1870 the present Boughton Hall was not occupied by the Boughton family, the occupier then being Abraham Walter Paulton, followed by his widow Martha Paulton. Margaret Bayliss of our Society points out that the Woking Year Book and Directory for 1900 shows J. M. Paulton, M.P., as occupier. Mr. French recalls that he was a Liberal M.P. and war correspondent for "The Times" at the time of the Sudan affair.

The ownership of the Boughton estate belonged to Robert Boughton Smith by 1884. Mr. French recalls that he was an old sea captain, and this is perhaps borne out by the fact that his address was at that time Exmouth, Devon. Mr. French says that he was not a Boughton by birth, but that he adopted the name when he inherited the estate. He died on 14th March, 1922. In his will he is said to have left it first to his wife Elizabeth Orlebar Smith and then to Lola Orlebar Boughton Smith, who in 1923 was admitted as tenant of the estate under the name Lola Orlebar Hubbard.

That brought to an end the association of the family name of Boughton with the Boughton estate - an association which had lasted for over 300 years.

The Boughtons of Northamptonshire

Margaret Bayliss believes that the Boughton family may have come from Northampton, and her notes on the Northampton Boughtons follow:

Boughton in Northants. had for 600 years the largest fair in the Midlands.
Boughton Hall was apparently a school because it mentions the Duke of Devonshire who was a pupil at Boughton Hall.
At Boughton there is an obelisk, a well-known landmark set up to a Duke of Devonshire.
On the borders of Boughton a curious gateway known locally as The Spectacle: It has two battlement towers with a high stepped arch between them.

Boughton House at Warkton is a wonderful estate, planned by Ralph Montagu, who developed it in the 17th century on the lines of a miniature Versailles. His son Planter John followed in his steps. John laid out 70 miles of avenues in parallel rows of elms linking half a dozen villages round. Planter John's wife was Mary Churchill, daughter of the great Duke of Marlborough. Planter John carried out the development of the Empire in the West Indies. He was a great lover of trees. He also established one of the first homes for old and decrepit animals. He died in 1749.

"Highways and Byways of Northamptonshire" mentions Boughton House and shows a picture of it. It says if the avenues of trees Planter John planted had been placed end to end, they would have stretched for 72 miles. Planter John's granddaughter married the third Duke of Buccleuch, and carried the Boughton estate into the family. In Boughton Park, you may see the remains of an unusually large and elaborate "layout" - canals, ponds, statuary, etc.

Article to be continued later — Les Bowerman

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Membership

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

Mr. ' Mrs. G. Jackman, 2 Valentine Cottage, Tannery Lane, Send.
Mr. & Mrs. B. J. Houghton, Wychwood, Burnt Common, Send.
Mr. E. Bottomley, Beltwood, Send Marsh Road, Ripley.
Mrs. J. Harris, Elmside, Bush Lane, Send.
Mr. A. Townsend, Little Sadlers, Vicarage Lane, Send.
Mr. D. Fowler, The Sheil ing , Greyfriars Road, Send Marsh.
Mr. J. Baigent, 171 Send Road, Send.
Mr. & Mrs. C. Mason, 13 Orchard Way, Send.
Mr. D. C. Oades, La Roche, Farm Lane, Send.
Mr. Jonathan Wood, 37 Abbey Street, Farnham.
Miss M. Shettle, 22 Ladymead, Guildford.
Mr. A. Watson, Well Cottage, Hatchford End, Cobham.
Mr. J. R. Turner, White Hatch, Potters Lane, Send.
Mr. K. French, Goodgrove, Send Marsh Road, Send.
Miss S. Crewe, 10 Willow Drive, Send Marsh.
Mrs. S. Dear, Cefnllys, Boughton Hall Avenue, Send.
Mr. T. Toghill, Potters Lane, Send.
Mrs. D. Todd, Wheatstones, Send Hill, Send.
Mrs. P. Langford, Garlands, Manor Road, Send Marsh.

We are pleased to welcome them all to membership, and we are particularly glad that Mr. Baigent and Mr. French have joined. Both of them have lived all their lives in Send and are well into their eighties. They have very long and accurate memories going back to before the First World War, and we are fortunate indeed to have the benefit of their knowledge of the village.

The membership now stands at 72 paid-up subscriptions.

Tour of Shere. On Thursday, 3rd July, a party of 30 from our Society had a fascinating and delightful evening being shown around Shere by members of the Shere and Gomshall History Society.

We were conducted around the Church of St. James by Miss Warren, who is a granddaughter of one of the Bray family, who have been a leading Shere family for over 400 years. William Bray, of Manning & Bray's History of Surrey (published in 1804), is perhaps the best known member of the family. The Church is principally 12th Century and contains many early monumental brasses, from which rubbings may be taken for a fee which goes towards the upkeep of the Church. The Church contains some of the oldest glass in the country, and there is a fine silver chalice from the time of Elizabeth I. The list of rectors of Shere, which is continuous from 1270, shows that one family, the Duncombes, held the office continuously for practically 200 years. The Church contains a quatrefoil and squint, which were the apertures through which Christine Carpenter, the anchoress of Shere, made her contacts with the Church from her cell in which she was bricked up in 1329.

Mr. Swan showed us round the village to look at the old buildings of which Shere has so many. It is particularly well off for timber-framed buildings, but it also has an attractive stone school built in 1841, a swimming pool constructed in 1893, and an interesting old fire station, not to mention the inn, to which many of us repaired for a drink outside in the cool of the evening.

Forthcoming Events

Sunday, 28th September.... Conducted tour of Send Church, the Old Hall House and Send Court Farm. Number limited to 30 persons. Names to the Secretary, Les Bowerman, please. Meet 2.30 p.m. outside the Church.

Saturday, 11th October.... Local History Symposium, organised by Surrey Local History Society with Surrey Archaeological Society, at the Dorking Halls, commencing at 10.30 a.m. Tickets 35p to our members. Applications may be made through our Secretary, Les Bowerman.

Wednesday, 12th November.... Open Meeting at St. Bede's School Hall at 8 p.m. An illustrated talk by Mr. Edward Bartlett on "The Wild Life of Send". Entry free to members, 10p to non-members.

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

Wednesday, 17th March, 1976.... Open Meeting at St. Bede's. Mr. C. G. Mileham will give an illustrated talk on Industrial Archaeology.

The Newsletter

Closing date for the next edition of the Newsletter will be Monday, 3rd November.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL GROUP REPORT

In addition to the two recording projects with which we have been involved at the Boughton Hall moated site, members of the archaeological group have taken part in digs organised by Mayford History Society at a neolithic site at Horsell. A number of our members had the satisfaction of turning up worked flints.

Assistance has also been given in conjunction with Ockham History Society to Anne Watson in surveying Newark Priory in order to complete an Ancient Monuments check sheet for Surrey Archaeological Society.

Les Bowerman

THE BROADMEAD AGAIN

Since writing about the Broadmead in the last edition of the Newsletter, I have had the benefit of listening to Mr. Joe Baigent on this subject. He showed me his copy of the Heads of Agreement, whereby he was appointed in 1921 to be herdsman at £8 per annum to be paid half-yearly. As herdsman he was responsible to Lord Onslow's agent. He also showed me the branding iron with which the cattle were branded "BM" before being released onto the Broadmead. Mr. Baigent believes there may have originally been a letter "W" for "Woking" in front of the other two letters. The branding was done by putting the iron into hot tar and then marks would be left in tar on the hair of the animal.

The enclosure in which the animals were penned was near the large barn at Papercourt Farm. Lord Onslow's agent had it put up for Mr. Baigent for marking the cattle. Prior to that, he would brand the cattle at the farms

of the owners, or sometimes they would bring horses to his own Hillside farm at the end of Sandy Lane. From the pen (or "pound", as it was referred to locally, it being similar in shape and construction to the village pound in Tannery Lane), the cattle would cross the stream and be driven over the Wey Navigation at Papercourt Lock onto the Broadmead.

In the Preface to Manning & Bray's History of Surrey, William Bray states "Mr. Manning is not answerable for any mistakes that may be found in the parts included in books marked with asterisks". One such part is in Volume 1 at Page 126 dealing with Woking. It reads as follows: "In this parish, near the Town, is a large meadow called Broad Mead, containing about 150 acres; different persons have the property as far as taking a crop of hay from their respective parts, for which purpose it is shut up in the Spring, but when the hay is cut and carried, any person is at liberty to turn in cattle and keep them there, till it is again shut up in the Spring following." The above quote from the Preface suggests that Bray, so admirable in many respects, was not too confident about some of the passages which he presumably added himself after the death of the Rev. Manning. If so, his lack of confidence was well founded because for one thing, the Broadmead, as far as is known, has always been in the Parish of Send, although it was part of the royal manor of Woking. For another thing, the right to turn in cattle has never (so far as is known) been available to "any person". It has always been only the occupiers of the various plots who have had this right. I mention the matter again in some detail because it may be this note in Manning & Bray which has contributed to the suggestion that the Broadmead was Lammas Land.

Les Bowerman

LATE NEWS

William Boughton: After part of the article on Boughton and the Boughtons had gone to press, Ken Bourne discovered that the will of William Boughton is filed in the G.L.C. Record Office. I have had a look at the original and now possess a photo copy of it. More details in the continuation of the article.

L. G. B.

Local Secretary for Surrey Archaeological Society: Our Secretary has been asked to double up as honorary Local Secretary of the Surrey Archaeological Society for the Send area as Anne Watson feels unable to do justice to Send as well as Ockham and Ripley.