

NOTES.

[Under this heading the Editor will be pleased to insert notes and short articles relative to discoveries and other matters of interest to the history and archeology of the County. All communications intended for this section should be addressed to the Castle Arch, Guildford.]

I.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION AT KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES.

(See note on "Nonconformist Congregations in Surrey, 1715-72,"
Vol. XIV, p. 217.)

It may be of interest to place on record the following notes on the Presbyterian Congregation at Kingston-upon-Thames, mentioned in "Notes and Queries," III :—

William Plomer, of Leadenhall Street, London, Linen Draper, by his will of 14th January, 1742 (proved 25th May, 1743) bequeathed (*inter alia*) £15,000 to Elias Simes and two others in trust to pay the interest thereof to his wife, Bethia Plomer, and after her death to distribute the fund among certain specified hospitals and charities. £1,000 was to be invested in some of the public funds "for the use of the Dissenting Congregation at Kingston-upon-Thames, whereof Mr. Wightwick is now Pastor, (*i.e.*) the income I give towards the support of their minister."

Bethia Plomer died in 1764. In the meantime Geo. Wightwick had died, and the Rev. Wm. Metcalf had been chosen as Pastor in his place; the original trustees had also died, and the fund became payable by John Simes, son of the said Elias Simes, the last survivor. The £1,000 was invested in the purchase of £1,170 Old South Sea Annuities, in the names of John Simes, of Islington, Gent., Wm. Tittensor, of Islington, Gent., Wm. Roffey, of Kingston, Esq., and

John Wornham Penfold, of Kingston, Gent., who on 1st February 1765, executed a trust deed providing for the payment of the interest "to the benefit of the said Wm. Metcalf, or such other minister that might be chosen for the said Dissenting Meeting." J. W. Penfold died December, 1784, and by a deed of 11th May, 1785, Wm. Roffey, the then surviving trustee, transferred the fund to the Rev. Chr. Lake Moody (the then Pastor), John Wornham Penfold, of Kingston, Gent. (son of the above-mentioned J. W. Penfold), Richard Clarkson, of Kingston, Draper, and Walter Norwood, of Hampton Wick, Gent., as new trustees.

The trusts of the will were carried into effect up to 1806, when "the Congregation, by deaths and removals, became so reduced in number that they were unable to support a minister of the same Presbyterian sentiments and opinions as those that were professed and taught by the said Mr. Wightwick," and the meeting-house was shut up.

The building was leasehold, and Counsel's opinion was taken as to what was to be done with the fund. The trustees were advised that they must hold the capital, expend so much of the interest as might be necessary to maintain the fabric, and add any balance to the original fund. The term of the lease expired about 1816, the ground was sold by the owner, and the meeting-house pulled down.

Counsel then advised that a friendly suit in Chancery should be instituted and an Order of Court obtained for the disposal of the fund.

Accordingly, in 1818 (J. W. Penfold being the then surviving trustee), a petition was presented by Henry Knight, of Kingston, Banker, and Sarah Copeland, Spinster, who alleged that they were Presbyterian Dissenters of the same persuasion as the said Geo. Wightwick, and were anxious to have a meeting at Kingston supported on the same principles, and prayed to have the fund handed to them. The trustee alleged that neither at the time of the testator's death, nor in 1764, was there any other Dissenting Congregation at Kingston, and that by the destruction of the building and dispersion of the Congregation the objects of the testator had ceased, and he was unable as trustee so to apply the fund. One Martha Nichols also claimed the fund as the representative of Elias Sines, the residuary legatee of the testator. The Master of the Rolls, on 16th March, 1818, ordered the matter to be referred to one of the Masters of the Court to appoint three other persons as trustees, and to enquire whether there was any Dissenting Congregation at Kingston, having a Minister to whose use the dividends could be applied. J. W. Penfold, the trustee, died January 2nd, 1820, appointing his brother, Jas. Penfold, of Cheam, his Executor. Affidavits were filed to show what had become of the last members of the Congregation, and at length, on July 16th, 1827, the Master reported, appointing Wm. Ranyard, John Searle Hayeraft and Chas. Scofield, of Kingston, trustees, and stating his opinion "that the dividends could be applied to the use of the Dissenting Congregation at Kingston, of which the Rev. Jas. Knight was then the Pastor." This report was confirmed by the Court,

November 5th, 1827. The fund was transferred to the new trustees, and after payment of all costs a balance of £439 : 9s. 4d. out of the accrued dividends was also handed over, and the deed of release to Jas. Penfold is dated 26 February, 1828, ten years after the commencement of this friendly suit!

J. W. PENFOLD.

II.

ST. MARTHA-ON-THE-HILL, AND THE PILGRIMS' WAY.

(See Vol. XV, p. 118.)

I cannot help thinking that there is another solution of the theory suggested by Mr. Browne, which will provide both a Chapel for St. Thomas the Martyr close to the road, with a resting place, and at the same time leave the name of St. Martha's for the Church at the top of the hill.

"Drake Hill" is a name new to me, although I resided at Guildford for 25 years.

In passing Tyting House it has always struck me how much the piece of antique building at the back of the house has the appearance of an ancient Chapel; and consequently, I can now readily conceive that Tyting was, as stated, an ancient resting place for the night for Pilgrims, with the Chapel attached to it, close to the road.

I should consider that this branch was the one by which Pilgrims from Poole and the western counties passed, viâ Waverley and Puttenham, to the junction of ways on Boxhill. Another branch led from Southampton, viâ Pilgrim's Place, Selbourne, Grayshot, to Shere and Dorking, for the same junction. While another branch came from Berkshire, viâ Chertsey, Stoke d'Abernon and Burford Bridge, to the same junction, and all proceeded thence by a single course of old Roman Ways to Canterbury. In fact, these Ways appear to have been old Roman military ways between their Camps, alongside of which religious houses were erected in early times; and where no religious houses could be made use of by the Pilgrims, way-side halting places, such as Tyting, were provided; and I have heard that Grayshot is supposed to have been such a night halting-place.

H. F. NAPPER.

[In Mr. André's note, the hill on which St. Martha's Chapel stands was erroneously called Drake Hill, Chilworth. The Editor is indebted to Mr. Frederick H. Elsley, librarian of the Guildford Institute, and to others, for pointing out that Drake Hill was the ancient name of St. Catherine's Hill, Guildford.]

III.

SURREY AND THE SPANISH ARMADA.

In connection with the Paper on Surrey and the Armada, printed in the present volume, I have extracted the names and amounts subscribed in our County towards its defence, from the late Mr. Noble's book.
A. RIDLEY BAX, F.S.A.

THE NAMES of those Persons who subscribed towards the Defence of this Country at the time of the *Spanish Armada*, 1588, and the Amounts each contributed . . . by T. C. Noble, 1886.

p. 61.	SURREY.	£
Feb.—	William Sugden of Newington, 19 die Februarij ...	25
	Sisley Fletcher of St. Olive's, Vid., 24 die Februarij ...	25
	Thomas Shawe of Worplesdon, eodem ...	25
	John Carrill of Womershe, Gen., 26 die Februarij...	25
	James Shawe of Guildeford, Clothier, eodem ...	25
	John Paine of Bermondsey, Gen., eodem ...	25
	Robert Brodbridge of Guildford, Clothier, eodem ...	25
	Robert Forthe, Master of the Chaucerie, eodem ...	50
	Sir Nicholas Woodroffe, Miles, 27 die Febrnarij ...	50
	Helen Harrison of St Olive's, Vidua, eodem ...	25
March—		
	William Haines of Newington, Gen., primo die Marcij ...	25
	Francis Browne of Ayshe, Ar., secundo die Marcij ...	25
	Mathew Lake of Marten, Gen., tercio die Marcij ...	25
	William Lambold of Woking, quarto die Marcij ...	25
	Walter Newdigate of Newdigate, quinto Marcij ...	25
	William Atlee of East Claudon, eodem ...	25
	John Constable of Newdigate, eodem ...	25
	Thomas Rogers of Wisley, eodem ...	25
	Bartholomew Clerk, Deane of th'arches, 6 Marcij...	50
	John Derrick of Guildford, Sen, 7 die Marcij ...	25
	Sir Henry Weston, Miles, 11 die Marcij ...	100
	Thomas Brende, Gen., 14 die Marcij ...	50
	William Wignoll of Tauridge, Merchant, 15 Marcij ...	50
	Margeret Saunders, Vid., eodem ...	25
	William Heather of Dorkinge, 17 die Marcij ...	25
	Jo. Emersam of St. Salvior's, Draper, 19 die Marcij ...	25
	Dame Julian Holeroft of Stretham, Vid., 21 Marcij ...	50
	Edward Heath of Clapham, Gen., 22 die Marcij ...	25
	Thomas Edward of Ewhurst, eodem ...	25
	John Woorsopp of Clapham, Gen., eodem ...	25
	Robert Livesey, Armiger, 25 die Marcij ...	50
	Henric Hayward, Fishmonger, 28 die Marcij ...	100

Apryll—

Richard Hill of Shere, Gen., 17 die Aprilis	...	...	25
Richard Sawyer of Abingworth, 23 Aprilis	...	...	25
John Lee of Abingworth, 14 die Aprilis	...	...	25
Christopher Crust of Lee, eodem	...	...	25
Anne Cure of Southwarke, Vid., 22 Aprilis	...	...	50
William Myll, Armiger, Clerk of the [], 24 Aprilis			50
John Carpenter of Westbarnes, 24 Aprilis...	...	...	25
Myles Wilkenson of St. Salvior's, Baker, 26 Aprilis	...	...	25
Beatrice Gresham of Titsey, Vidua, 28 Aprilis	...	...	50

Maye—

William Gardiner, Arm ^o , 8 die Maij...	...	...	50
Richard Yeomans of Waddenn, 30 Maij	...	...	25
Roberte Faire of St. Marie Overies, eodem...	...	...	25
John Cowper of Capell, Arm ^o , eodem	...	...	25

October—

William Evans of Southwark, Merchant Tailor, 25 Oct.	...	...	25
Bryan Pattison of Southwarke, Vintener, eodem	...	...	25
John Pigeon of Southwarke, Grocer, 22 Octobris	...	...	25

IV.

CHAPEL ATTACHED TO AN INN.

The following is an extract from *Lyson's Environs of London*, Vol. I, p. 317 :—

“ In Bishop Waynfleet's register at Winchester, is a licence to John Calcot, host of the Checker-inn at Lambeth (dated 1455), to have an oratory in his house, and a chaplain for the use of his family and guests, as long as it shall continue decent and reputable, and well adapted for the celebration of divine service.” A note quotes from the licence “Decens honestum & divino cultui aptum & dispositum.”—Regist. Waynflete, pt. 2, f. 36.

The above appears to me a rare instance of such a licence, and may perhaps interest the Ecclesiological Members of our Society.

J. LEWIS ANDRÉ, F.S.A.

V.

SANCTE-BELL AT GODALMING CHURCH.

In an account of the Godalming Church (Vol. IV, page 196, of the *Surrey Archæological Collections*), it is stated that a sancte-bell which formerly hung outside the spire, near the base, was removed in 1840. This statement appears to refer to a small bell which was not, in fact, removed until a much later date, probably about 1850, when the spire was almost entirely re-lead and a larger bell, which had been cracked, was re-cast or renewed.

There must be many persons still living, and born after 1840, who would remember the "little bell" which sounded the last summons, after the tolling had ceased.

P. W.

VI.

ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERY AT HAWKSHILL,
NEAR LETHERHEAD.

The following is extracted from an account of a paper read by Mr. R. A. Smith, before the Society of Antiquaries, on two early sites in Surrey excavated in the spring of 1900, printed in the *Surrey Advertiser* of April 6th, 1901. A note on the results of the excavations on the first of these two sites (the Hallams on Blackheath, in the parish of Womersh), was given by the Rev. T. S. Cooper, on page 156 of Vol. XV of the *Collections* :—

"At Hawkshill, near Letherhead, remains extending over many centuries have been found in a small area. Two shallow circular pits, located by the appearance of the turf, were excavated and proved to be of pre-historic date, one yielding a bowman's wristguard, a bone without rivet holes, some fragments of coarse pottery, and a quantity of charred wheat and elinker. The other contained some pierced lumps of baked clay and fragments of bone and pottery. A few yards distant is a ring in the turf, 100 ft. in diameter, with an opening on the south, which from a trial section seems to mark a burial place. In the same ground some years ago, were found over 20 skeletons, with a few relics, including a piece of "wheel money," iron knives, etc., and ranging between the late Celtic and Anglo-Saxon periods."

VII.

THE ETYMOLOGY OF CARSHALTON.

In *S. A. C.*, Vol. VII, appears an interesting account of the Parish and Church of Carshalton by Mr. Thomas Milbourn, a former Hon. Secretary of this Society.

In *Domesday* the parish is called "Aultone," signifying "Old town." Mr. Milbourn then quotes Salmon's *Antiquities of Surrey*, 1736; "the addition of the first syllable was probably to distinguish it from Old Town adjoining Croydon."

Although Salmon inferred that it was probable that the first syllable was affixed to distinguish it from another place, he says: "Since we are in the dark, I shall probably be forgiven by those who are well acquainted with the corruption of words, for a conjecture: that it was named from some cross that anciently stood where the road from Barrows Hedges through Wallington is intersected by that from Carshalton to Croydon." He concludes by assuming that "we may admit that this was Cross Aulton to distinguish it from Croydon Aulton."

In the "Calendar of the Feet of Fines" for Surrey, recently published by our Society, we find the word "Carshalton" spelt in eighteen different ways, but in no way to lead us to suppose Salmon's conjecture was right. I believe the Saxons never called a place "old (auld)" unless it was Roman, British or Pre-Christian, which the word "Cross" would seem to contradict.

We must therefore look to something older than the arrival of St. Augustine, or indeed of the earlier Christians, for solution of the name. We know that the Roman road called Stane Street passes through the parish, and that a Roman villa was discovered at Beddington (see *S. A. C.*, Vol. VI), and other Roman relics have been found in this neighbourhood. The prefix "Car" or "Caer" was formerly as plentiful in the names of our towns in the east of England as it was in the west, as at "Caer Wynt (Winchester), "Caer Caint" (Canterbury), etc. Frequently we find the local pronunciation of a name gives some clue as to its derivation. Carshalton is locally pronounced "Casehorton." Carisbrooke in the Isle of Wight is pronounced by its natives "Casebrooke," in much the same way. We know this means the castle borough. May we not therefore conjecture Carshalton to mean "Castle Old Town"? The position of the church would seem to warrant this. Saxon churches were frequently built on the sites of British forts or raised mounds.

W. F. POTTER.

The place-name "Aulton," or "Alton," has nothing to do with any "Old town," and as this derivation has been mentioned in a paper of Mr. Napper's, as well as in that instanced by Mr. Potter, it is as well it should be corrected.

"Aulton" is "Awelton," as is clearly shown by Charter No. 390 in Birch's *Cart. Saxon.*, alluding to Alton, co. Hants; in this the river is named "Awel." "Awel" is said by Kemble to signify the head springs of a river, and the name is appropriate to Carshalton. The same word is found at Ewell, a neighbouring parish, and at Awliscombe in Devon, and in many parts of England in various forms.

I have pointed out in my West Surrey book that "Al," or "Ald," does not necessarily mean "Old;" for instance, Alwalton appears in the Charters as Æthelwalton.

With regard to the prefix, we want to know its earliest appearance. The Saxon Charters are the very best authority, but I do not know that it occurs in them.

As Mr. Round pointed out in his admirable paper lately circulated, guesses without evidence, either direct or by analogy, are of very little value.

RALPH NEVILL, F.S.A.

VIII.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE MR. GRANVILLE LEVESON-GOWER IN TITSEY CHURCH.

On Friday, May 17th, 1901, was dedicated by the Bishop of Southwark, a monument in Titsey Church, to the memory of Mr. Granville Leveson-Gower, F.S.A., for many years a Vice-President of this Society.

The monument consists of a recumbent figure in Carrara marble, by Mr. Thomas Brock, R.A., on an altar tomb which divides the sacrum from the Leveson-Gower Chapel. A canopy is above the tomb, with figures of angels and heraldic shields, designed by the late Mr. J. L. Pearson, the architect of the church, and carried out by his son, Mr. F. L. Pearson.

The figure, which is an admirable portrait, lies in perfect repose, with the hands folded on the breast over a book, and the greater part of the body covered by drapery.

The inscription on the monument is as follows:—

"Ad maiorem Dei gloriam et in piam memoriam Granvillii Gulielmi Gresham Leveson-Gower de Titsey in Comitatu Surriensi viri probitate vite, morum simplicitate insignis qui antiquitatis studiosus nec nostri seculi indulgens ut ceteros benevolentia ita amore et prudentia suos sibi devinciebat, hoc monumentum ponendum curaverunt Sophia et liberi ix superstites. Natus est Cal. Mart. MDCCCXXXVIII. Obiit III Kal. Jun. MDCCCXCV."