

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 archæology of the County. All communications intended for this section should be addressed to the Castle Arch, Guildford.*]

I.

NOTES FROM THE PATENT ROLLS.

The volumes now published by the Record Office, giving the contents of the Patent Rolls, contain the most varied and valuable information. The perusal of a volume gives one more insight into the manners and doings of a period than all the chapters of the historians.

One thing that impresses particularly is the very methodical and all-embracing grasp of the Government. That many offences never came to notice is possible, but, considering the slightness of some of the offences that are here recorded, and the ground they cover, one cannot help having a higher opinion of the procedure of Government than is given by the histories. Unfortunately, justice seems to have been sharper at taking cognizance of crimes than at punishing, since most of these records are of pardons, which it can hardly be doubted were purchased. A great many pardons for such bad offences as murder are given in consideration of good service rendered in the French war, a system which must have materially assisted recruiting. I understand no other country in the world has such records, and take that as my apology for calling notice to them; the published volumes are accessible to the student in our library.

I give some notes referring to Surrey taken from the latest volume, 1436—1444.

CHAPEL OF ST. JOHN AT GUILDFORD.

There has been discussion as to the apparent confusion of the two St. Johns in the N. Chapel of St. Mary's. The following note from the Patent Rolls, 1436—1441, shows that the combination was not unusual.

Page 77. July 16th, 1437, Westminster.

“Licence for Robert Nevyle, bishop of Salisbury, Humphry Stafford knight, Margaret Gogh, John Fauntleroy and John Baret to found an

almshouse of 20 brethren, 12 poor impotent men and 4 poor impotent women and a chaplain, to be called the Almshouse of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist of Shirbourne co. Dorset."

CORPORATION OF GODALMING.

In my paper on this body, in Vol. XIX, I give Mr. Percy Woods' quotation of the Close Roll of A.D. 1376, which declares men of the Manor of Godalming free from tolls throughout the kingdom, and I also give his surmise that this was on account of Godalming being ancient demesne of the Crown.

The following note from the Patent Rolls proves that this was the case:—

Page 131. February 12th, 1437 (16 Hen. VI), Westminster.

"Mandate to Sheriffs, mayors and others, that the men and tenants of the town of Torp, now called Kyngesthorp, co. Northampton, are to be quit of toll throughout England, the town in question being ancient demesne of the Crown, as was certified by the treasurer and chamberlain of Richard II."

GILDEFORD.

Page 496. Jan. 27th, 1441.

"Pardon to Walter Wylmot, parson of the church of Holy Trinity, Gyldeford, co. Surrey, of his outlawry in the county of Essex, for not appearing before the King to satisfy him of his ransom for certain trespasses and contempts done to the King and to Richard Priour and Eleanor his wife, contrary to the statute against conspiracy to publish false deeds and thereby disturb the title and possession of the King's lieges, of which he, with others, was convicted; he having surrendered to the Marshalsea prison of the King's Bench, as John Hody, the chief justice, has certified."

Page 72. July 18th, 1436.

"Revocation of the protection with clause *volumus* for half a year granted to John Grige *alias* Gregge, late of London 'grocer' or late of Gildeford 'spicer' to go to France in the company of Henry Standyssh, esquire, to stay there in the King's service; because he tarries sometimes in the city of London and the suburbs thereof, sometimes at Gildeford, co. Surrey, as the sheriffs of London have certified."

Protection had been granted to the same Grige in 1431 as about to go to Ireland in company of Thomas Stanley, Knt., King's lieutenant there. I do not know whether the protection was from debt or what the precise point was, but there are numerous instances of such protection being revoked for the same cause, so that there must have been some advantage from it.

CAPRON.

An instance of this uncommon name, which will be long gratefully remembered in this part of the county, occurs on page 160, which refers to the killing of Nicholas Capron, late parson of the church of Wyttresham, Kent. The name also occurs in 1429 as of Hunts., and in 1434 as of Yeovil.

RIGHT OF SANCTUARY.

A curious custom is disclosed as to this ; it is possibly known to legal students, but I think not generally.

On page 497 (1441) is one instance of several similar : " Thomas Homnale *alias* Thomas Staynes of Bury co. Suffolk, 'yoman,' through fear of arrest and imprisonment by reason of a condemnation in 372 marks," has taken "sanctuary in the church of St. Margaret, Southwerke, and there before Adam Levelord, one of the king's coroners in the aforesaid county, confessed that he was a felon, having on 10 July in the fourteenth year taken at Bury a red horse of one Edmund Ampe worth 20s., by colour of which on Saturday, 9 February in the sixteenth year, before the said coroner he abjured the realm ; the King has pardoned the said felony and any consequent outlawry."

Evidently, from this and other cases, a debtor having achieved sanctuary put in the plea of horse stealing, which was doubtless entirely fictitious but entitled him to be conducted to the nearest port ; thence he proceeded abroad till such time as he could arrange his affairs and purchase a pardon.

RALPH NEVILL, F.S.A.

II.

THE CHURCH AND CHAPEL AT CHOBHAM.

The *Domesday Survey*, describing the Manor of Chobham, held by Chertsey Abbey, says that there are there a church and a chapel. Manning and Bray say, "Of the chapel mentioned in *Domesday* there are no remains." In the first Vol. *Victoria History of Surrey* (p. 310, note) I said, "the chapel has now disappeared." I have since conceived a strong suspicion that we are all wrong.

Chobham Church is dedicated to St. Laurence. In 1216 an arrangement was made, of which a sufficient account exists in Manning and Bray, III, 198, for consecrating a burial ground at Chobham for the first time, and arranging for a proportion of the Chertsey tithes to be paid to the Chapel of St. Laurence at Chobham. Chertsey was the mother church of which it was the chapel. About a century later Abbot Rutherwick repaired the Chapel of St. Laurence at Chobham (King's Remembrancer, *Misc. Bks.*, 25, f. 176, b.). But in 1230 the record of the former transaction shows that there was a rector of Chobham. The Chapel of St. Laurence was endowed as a

vicarage, and by possessing a burial-ground, and being in fact parochial, became known as the church, I believe. So far from the chapel having disappeared, it seems to me to be clearly the present parish church of St. Laurence. If so, where was the *ecclesia* of Domesday? The boundaries of the Chobham, said to have been granted by Frithwald (*circa* 666—675) to Chertsey, may help us. The document describing them is not seventh century—most likely it is thirteenth century in its final form—but that does not concern us now. The boundaries are hard to fix, but they go out to Sithwood, marked in Bowen's map south of Bisley, and to Cow Moor. They certainly seem to take in Bisley. Bisley is not named in *Domesday*. It was a manor held of Chertsey. The advowson belonged to Chertsey, and it was a rectory. Here I suspect we have the *ecclesia* of Chobham of 1086. The boundaries may take in the site of Windlesham Church, but it did not belong to Chertsey afterwards, and I think the claims of Bisley are better.

That a church should be attributed in *Domesday* to the manor is usual; if Bisley, not named in 1086, had a church and was held with Chobham, it would be called Chobham Church. Compare the three churches of Bramley in 1086, of which one is surely Womersh, and one not Bramley, at any rate. So, also, the *Domesday* church in Mortlake was what is now called Wimbledon Church. It is on record that Mortlake Church was first built between 1348 and 1383.

H. E. MALDEN.

III.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES OF ROMAN COINS AT CROYDON.

Within the last few years two very important hoards of Roman coins have been found in Croydon. One hoard, unearthed at Wandle Road, in 1903, consisting of nearly three thousand pieces, has already been described by Mr. G. F. Hill, of the British Museum, in these *Collections*¹ (Vol. XIX, pp. 1—26). The other hoard, consisting of 281 coins, was discovered at South End, Croydon, in 1905, and its special features of interest to the numismatist have been described by Mr. F. A. Walters, F.S.A., in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 4th series, Vol. VII, pp. 353—372.

The date of the burial of the larger hoard is believed to be the first half of 351 A.D., an opinion based upon the evidence of the coins themselves: that of the smaller and later hoard is assigned on the same kind of evidence to 155 A.D., or soon after.

¹ The article was originally printed in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, Fourth Series, Vol. V, pp. 36—62, and reprinted by permission of the Council of the Royal Numismatic Society.

The chief characteristics of the latter hoard, which have been pointed out in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, are (1) the worn condition of the older coins, arising, it is believed, from the fact that they were the savings of a horse-soldier travelling about from place to place, and (2) the practically mint condition of the coins of the years 154 and 155, these apparently being the actual money paid him on his retirement from active life after twenty-five years' service. One may suppose that the retired soldier went to live at Croydon, and placed his treasure in an earthen pot, which he then buried in his garden. Soon after this he died, and his secret being lost, the jar of money was only found by accident when the recent diggings were made for drainage works.

These two hoards of coins have, in addition to their purely numismatic interest, great antiquarian value, inasmuch as they throw some light on what has long been a disputed point in the topography of Roman Britain, namely, the site of Noviomagus. Mr. Walters, who considers we now have evidence that Croydon was a Roman station of some importance, does indeed hint at the possibility of its being Noviomagus, but one may perhaps go a step further and assert that, in view of all the circumstances, there is good reason to think that Croydon really represents the actual site of that station, situated 10 miles on the Roman road out of London. The fact is, this town hitherto has furnished so few remains of the Roman period that its claims to represent the site of a Roman station have never yet been adequately considered. Keston and Woodcote have been suggested, although they both lack sufficient evidence of Roman remains and roads. Croydon, on the other hand, is certainly situated on a Roman road, and if, as now appears probable, the length of the Roman mile in Britain may be regarded as of about the same as that of the modern statute mile, there is no difficulty about the question of distance from London.

Adopting this identification as a working hypothesis, there still remain difficulties in making it agree with Vagniacæ the next place named on the Roman itinerary, where it is marked as being 18 miles distant, and which by many antiquaries has been identified, perhaps without sufficient reason, with Maidstone. Whatever other difficulties there may be, it is satisfactory to be able to point, with some degree of confidence, to Croydon as the probable site of Noviomagus.

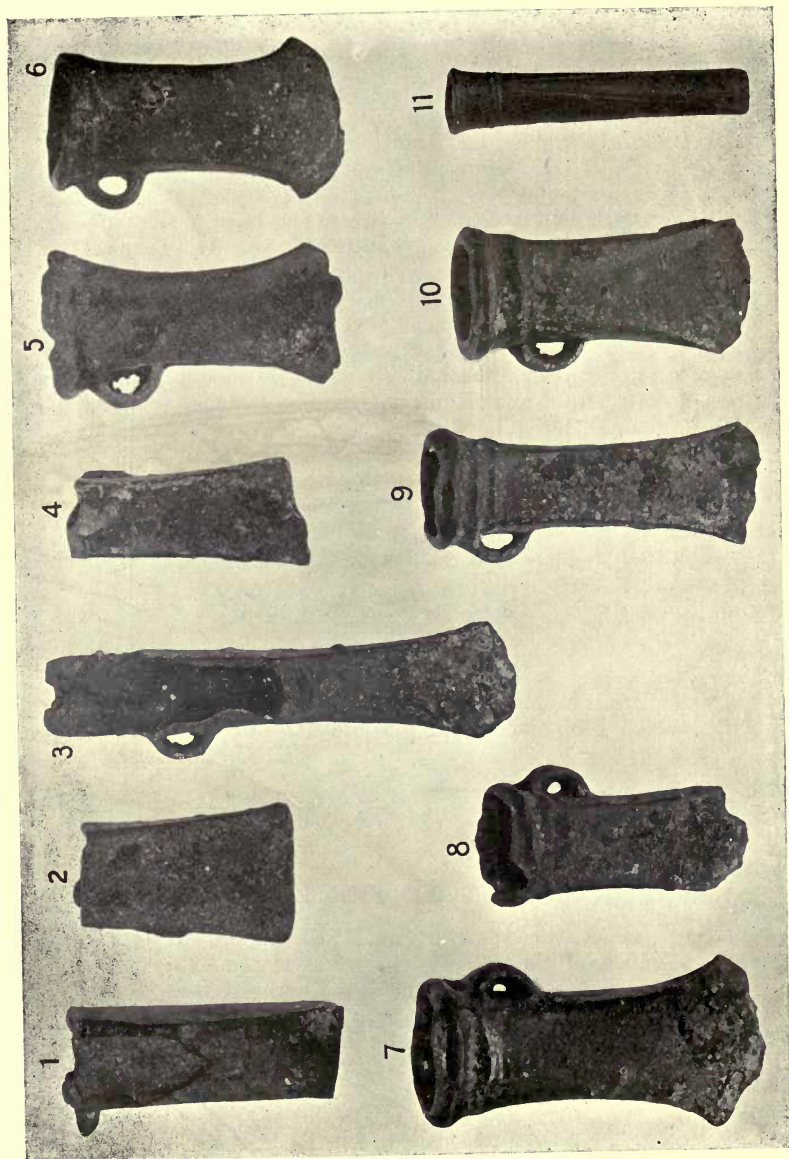
Many more remains of the Roman period probably exist under the soil in and immediately round Croydon, and it is to be hoped that local antiquaries will be able to secure precise records of all that may be found from time to time.

GEORGE CLINCH.

IV.

BRONZE IMPLEMENTS FOUND AT CARSHALTON AND CROYDON.

Numbers 1 to 10 on the accompanying Plate represent a founder's hoard of bronze celts, which was discovered in March, 1905, at Carshalton Park by workmen preparing the ground for building purposes.



FOUNDER'S HOARD OF BRONZE CELTS found at CARSHALTON PARK in March, 1903 (Nos. 1 to 10),
and BRONZE GOUGE found at RUSSELL HILL, CROYDON, in 1898 (No. 11).
face 209.

The hoard is much like one in the British Museum from West Wickham in the Croydon district, and another found at Warlingham about six years ago.

The following is a description of the implements :—

1. Broken fragment of palstave.
2. Lower part of socketed celt of French type.
3. Celt of palstave form, one loop with wings and slight stop-ridge, slightly broken, and showing signs of use but fairly perfect ; $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, edge slightly expanded $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.
4. Broken fragment of palstave.
5. Socketed looped celt, broken and battered specimen, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.
6. Do. do. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $1\frac{1}{4}$ \times 1 in. in section, expanded edges, with probable signs of wear.
7. Do. do. 4 in. long by $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. square in section, expanded edges, slightly broken, otherwise perfect.
8. Upper part of broken socketed celt with two mouldings, and ornamented with a row of four dots, similar to those found at Warlingham.
9. A socketed looped celt of French type, 4 in. \times $\frac{7}{8}$ in. \times $\frac{7}{8}$ in. Three mouldings at top edge, cutting edge slightly expanded $1\frac{3}{8}$ in.
10. Socketed looped celt, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. by 1 in. in section ; edges slightly expanded $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. and showing signs of wear.

5, 6, 7 and 10 all have a double moulding on top edge, and are of the type figured by Sir John Evans and described as typical English forms (from Cambridgeshire).

No. 11 on the Plate is a bronze gouge discovered in 1898 on Russell Hill, Croydon, which I obtained from the late Mr. Corbet Anderson.
H. C. COLLYER.

V.

EXPENSES OF A KNIGHT OF THE BATH IN 1501.

The following extract from the Harleian MSS. will probably be of interest to the Members of the Society. It refers to the expenses of Sir J. Legh of Stockwell, when he was made a Knight of the Bath in 1501, on the marriage to Catherine of Arragon, of Prince Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII, and brother of Henry VIII, who after his brother's death married his widow.

The pedigree of Sir John Legh (or Leigh) is found in *The Visitations of Surrey, 1530, 1572 and 1623*, Harleian Soc. Publ., Vol. 43.

A. RIDLEY BAX, F.S.A.

REWARDS & PAYMENTS which was (*sic*) payde by Sir John Leghe of Stokwelle in the county of Surrey whan he was made Knyghte of the Bathe at the Maryage of Prince Arthur.—(Harleian MS. 41, fol. 17.)

M^d Here folowith Rewards and paymente which was payde by Sir John lēgh of Stockwell in the countie of Surrey whān he was made Knyght of the Bathe at the mariage of the most noble pnce Arthure son and heire to the moost victoriouse Kynge ou^r Soueraigne lorde Henry the vijth the xvij day of Nouembr the xvij yere of his moost Ryall Reigne.

Inprimis to the Marshall of England for his ffee of horse sade ^t & bryde ^t	lxvj ^s viij ^d
Itm to the sziaunt of the Chaundre for the Sparve ^r of Rede say ffether bed blankē sheetē and cloth of Bawdkyn	lxvj ^s viij ^d
Itm to the wyne seller	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Item to the gromes of the hall	xij ^d
Item to the Gromes of the Buttrey	ij ^s
Item to the yeomen of the garde that wacched	ij ^s
Item to the master cooke over a payre of gilte spurres...	vj ^s viij ^d
Item to the Seryant of the yewrye over xvij el ^l e of whyte braben iiij yardē of brode say and the Rede mantell	xx ^s iiij ^d
Itm to the Seriauntē of the Reuestre	xij ^d
Item to a preist that sayde matens and masse	iiij ^d
Item to the Kynge of herodde viz. master Garter with other herodde of Armes o ^v er the mantell Circote with Tartern. A grete longe lace of Sylke w ^t grette knotte A blewe gowne and the hoode ffurred with whyte mynever and a whyte lether gyrdyll	xx ^s
Item to the Comon pursse to the Rewarde of officers of howsseholde	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
Item the Seriaunt of mynstrellē had the heremyte weede The gretter the Estate the more the charge and the ffynner clothe.	...
Item payde for a Swerde wyth whyte Scaberde wythowt harnes which was offrede in the Kynge Chapell to the dene	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Item payde for iiij yarde brode Saye	iiij ^s viij ^d
Item for a Sparver of Rede Saye... ..	xviij ^s viij ^d
Item for a blake Sadell wyth whyte borders
A brydell with a crosse pate ande a paytrell wyth a crosse payce	vj ^s
Item for xvij el ^l e of wyte braben
the pryce of the ell ^s v ^d	vij ^s vj ^d
Item a pece of Rede cloth of Bawdkyn	xxxiiij ^s iiij ^d
Item for a pece of sarcenett cont ^d x yards	xxviij ^s iiij ^d

Item for iiij yards and a quart ^r of Russett p ^{ee} the yard	} xvj ^s ix ^d
iiij ^s iiij ^d for the heremytt gerement	
Item for iiij yard ^e & a half and a quarter of blewe p ^{ee}	} xxxii ^s viij ^d
the yarde vj ^s viij ^d for the garment of bachelor of law	
Item for a paire of Spores copper and gylt	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Item for a large Rede Irysse mantell	vij ^s

VI.

THE VICARAGE OF GODALMING.

The following is a letter from Sir William Elyott to his brother-in-law, Sir Symonds D'Ewes, Knt. and Bart., requesting him to introduce "some humble learned and conscionable man" in succession to the Vicar of Godalming just inducted elsewhere. The writer evidently fears that some one will be appointed who has been "passed" by "the Triers" of the Assembly of Divines, an arrangement which he does not approve. (*See* the "Plundered Ministers of Surrey," *S. A. C.*, Vol. IX.)

Sir William was of Busbridge, Godalming, and had married as his third wife, Joan, daughter of Sir Paul D'Ewes and sister of Sir Symonds, to whom the letter is addressed. He died 7th December, 1650, and was buried 12th December of the same month as "S^r William Eliott Knight." A. RIDLEY BAX, F.S.A.

Letter from S^r William Elyott, brother-in-law of S^r Symonds D'Ewes showing that the Vicar of Godalming was inducted into a living elsewhere, desiring Sir Symonds to send down a fit person to serve that cure without suffering the Assembly to have any interest in it.—(Harleian MS. 255, fol. 100).

"Dear Brother,

"Comming this Day from London I found o^r vicar of Godalming Inducted into another Living in Middlesex and the graue Cleargye of o^r End of the county Resorting to me for Assistance to make up le Brotherhood which had I knowne would have been so soone voyd when I was last at London I might better have satisfied my self wth all, by conferenc with you But I have now none y^t in a businesse of so great Concernment I can trust like yo^r self And I pray be heerin Cordyall unto me And let not the Assembly have any Interest in it but an humble, learned and conscionable man upon yo^r one (*sic*) knowledge. The living is large, the seate delightful, and the people great I beseech you let me heare from you with yo^r soonest conveniency, hoping the man you were once pleased to thinke of for us may yet be had, or some other in the same Equipage of fitnes This in some hast wth my very true Respects of loue (*sic*) & service to yo^r self, and yo^r worthy Ladye

"I am yo^r Loving Brother & seruant

"Busbridge, 3^d *Aprill*
1647."

"WILLIAM ELYOTT.

VII.

MEDIÆVAL POT FOUND AT CHAMPION HILL.

The pretty little clay pot shown in the accompanying sketch has been dug up by the gardener in the grounds of a house on Champion



Pot dug up at Champion-Hill.

Hill, in the parish of Camberwell. It was brought to me by a nephew of the gentleman (Mr. Trier) on whose property it was found, and I had no hesitation in pronouncing it to be ancient and probably of fifteenth-century date. Shortly afterwards, it having been entrusted to me for the purpose, I had the opportunity of asking the opinion of one or two experts in this branch of archæology,

and had the satisfaction of obtaining a unanimous confirmation of the date I had assigned to this interesting little vessel.

Mediæval pottery in the neighbourhood of London is of sufficient rarity to make this find worth noting. The pot was dug up from a piece of ground that had not been disturbed within living memory, at a depth of about 2 ft. from the surface. It measures only 2½ in. in height, and is prettily shaped and its belly ornamented with four horizontal shallow channels. The interior shows these same channels, terminating in a bold spiral on the bottom. There is a handle of angular section. The clay is of a yellow-buff colour splashed in a meagre fashion with a greenish-yellow glaze.

The spot where the pot was found is within a few yards of a very old road ("Dog-Kennel Hill"), probably a track over the hill in ancient British days, about a mile from the erstwhile village of Camberwell. Possibly, if a careful search were made, other examples of this early pottery might be found in the same garden. We owe our thanks to the gentlemen I have mentioned for bringing this find to the notice of our Society.

PHILIP MAINWARING JOHNSTON, F.R.I.B.A.

March 16th, 1908.

VIII.

EGYPTIAN USHABTI FIGURE DISCOVERED AT
TILFORD.

The accompanying figure is of great interest, probably unique in this country, as to the position in which it was discovered by Mr. G. Gibbons of Tilford. Found on the surface of a field near the River Wey, at Tilford, with Romano-British pottery, there is little doubt but that it was either lost by a Roman soldier who had visited Egypt, or an Egyptian in the service of Rome. It is water worn by exposure, and is reported to be, by the British Museum authorities, a "Ushabti" of Rameses II. This was the Egyptian name given to a little statuette called by this name, and meaning the "Answerer." This god was generally placed in a grave, so that when the dead man awaked he could then, by a spell, compel the "Ushabti" to till the soil or do any other kind of work required.

FRANK LASHAM.

