

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.

THE ALLEGED LOST PARISH OF HERCELEIA OR HERTELEIA IN SURREY.

The work of the late Major Heales for the Society was so good, that if I venture to point out what I think was an error in it, the attempt will, I hope, be accepted as a compliment to his general accuracy. It is worth while to warn against the small error, as I believe it to be, of a guide who usually may be followed with confidence.

In Vol. VII of our *Collections*, in his notice of Horley Church, he mentions an agreement between Merton Priory and the priest of Herceleia or Hertleia, he is doubtful of the reading, which made the Horley (Horleia) tenants of Merton parishioners of this church. He surmises that there was a now lost parish of Herceleia or Herteleia in Surrey, near Horley.

In his *Merton Cartulary*, pp. 48 and 73, he refers again to this agreement with the priest of Herceleia or Hereleia, adopting that spelling, and also to a grant of land in the parish of Hertleye, explaining this as in Horley in Surrey. The name really is Hertleye, and the identification with Horley is mistaken.

Merton did hold land in Horley in Surrey. It was called Landshot in Horley. We learn the fact of the holding from the *Inquisitio post mortem* of Roger Salaman (I. P. M., 17 Ed. III, 45), and the name from the Ministers' Accounts in 32 Henry VIII, after the time of the Dissolution.¹ But there is no evidence of any parish or church of Herceleia or Herteleia in Surrey.

The name is Hertleia in the Cottonian MS., *Cleopatra*, C. VII, Cart. 113, f. xciv, not Herceleia, and the church meant is, beyond

¹ Between 1222 and 1231 Merton granted a house and 4 acres of land at Langset to Robert son of Walter de Horle for 20s. per acre. Cart. 215, f. cxv. No doubt the same.

doubt, Hartley Waspall in Hampshire, also called Hartley Westpole. In the same MS., Cart. 171, f. cvi, *verso*, and on f. cvii (see page 73 of Major Heales' *Cartulary of Merton*), is a grant by the Priory to Geoffrey son of Walter and his heirs of forty-four acres of land "all along to the bridge in the parish of Hertleye" (spelt by Major Heales *Herley* and explained as Horley).

This land is described as "east of that of Osbert Waspall." This Osbert Waspall was one of the family from whom Hartley Waspall is named. The charter continues that Geoffrey and his heirs are to send a man to mow every year at Matingle. Now Mattingley is a chapelry in the parish of Heckfield, the next parish to Hartley Waspall. Further, Geoffrey and his heirs are to owe suit of court in the Priory Court at Pucham. This, spelt in the one-inch Ordnance map as Pitam, is close to Hartley Waspall village.

In 1156 A.D. Henry II had granted to Merton land *apud Heortlegam, apud Peotam, apud Helcham, apud Hupeton*. (Cart. Antiq., R. 7.) In the general confirmation of Merton grants, made in 5 Henry VIII (see Major Heales' *Cartulary*, Appendix CL), these places appear as Heortlega, Pecham, Hecfeud and Upton. Major Heales identified the second and fourth with Peckam and Upton in Buckinghamshire. But Heortlega is Hartley Waspall certainly, Pecham is Pitam almost certainly, Hecfeud is clearly Heckfield and Upton I suspect is also in Hampshire, though I cannot identify it. However, Upton does not matter, the others formed the basis of the Merton manor of Holeshete or Holshot, or Holdshot, which gives its name to the Hampshire Hundred in which Hartley Waspall, Heckfield, Pitam and Mattingley all lie. Merton held this manor of Holdshot till the Dissolution. Holdshot Mill is still existing, close to Heckfield. In Adam's *Index Villaris*, of 1680, Holdshot is called a village. I cannot learn that there is any village so called now.¹ In the Cottonian MS., already referred to, Cart. 131, f. xcviii, *verso*, is an agreement of *circa* 1190, made with the priest of Heifeld, that the canons of Merton may have services in their chapel within the boundaries of their manor of Holeschett, provided that parishioners of Heifeld do not resort to the chapel on feast days. This was no doubt the chapel of Mattingley, and Heifeld was Heckfield. The tenants of Horleia, who were to be parishioners of Hertleia (Hartley Waspall), were no doubt somewhere in the same neighbourhood. In the Hampshire *Victoria County History* the translation of *Domesday* explains the Hampshire manor of Harleia, which was in Holdshot Hundred and held by Alberic the Chamberlain, as Hartley Waspall—Westpall it is there spelt. I do not know of a present Horley in Holdshot Hundred. Just outside a detached portion of the hundred the six-inch Ordnance map marks Hornley, and a little farther off is Hawley. But the latter is in Yateley parish, in another hundred. It is some ten miles from Hartley Waspall Church, and is not probably the place meant by Horleia. But neither, certainly, is that to be found in Horley in Surrey, some forty-five miles away.

¹ Holdshot is not Aldershot, with which Manning and Bray have identified it. Aldershot is not in Holdshot Hundred.

I have no doubt that the *Victoria County History* identification of Harleia with Hartley Waspall is substantially right, though the two neighbouring places were distinguished from each other in the 12th century. I cannot learn that Horley is now a known name in Hartley Waspall parish.

There are two other trifling slips in the *Merton Cartulary*. In Appendix, p. ii, 1178-9 (*Quo Warranto*) should be 1278-9; and on page lxxv, Ed. III should be Ed. I, and 1333-4 should be 1278-9.

H. E. MALDEN.

II.

DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE HERALDS' VISITATIONS.

The two following documents should be of interest:—

(1) is a specimen of the form used by the Heralds to inform the Knights, Gentlemen and Esquires of the County or Counties "visited" to be ready on a certain day (to be named) at "eight of the Clocke before noone" to produce proofs of their pedigrees and their right to bear arms at the Visitation of the Heralds (in 1623). It is dated 5 Aug. 1623 (21st Jac. I).

(2) is undated, but is issued from "Darking," and mentions the names of three Gentlemen and one Esquire who had failed to appear in answer to the Heralds' Summons.

A. RIDLEY BAX, F.S.A.

(1) From Harl. 4204, Fol. 11.

To the Conftables of the Towne of
or to any of them, greeting.

Thefe are to require you, and in the Kings Maiefties name to charge and command you, That forthwith vpon the fighr heereof, you warne thefe Knights, Efquires, and Gentlemen, whose names are vnder-written, perfonally to appeare before us Robert Trefwell Efquire, Somerfet Herald, and Auguftine Vincent Rouge-Croix, Officers of Armes, Marfhals to Clarenceux King of Armes, at the figne of the
vpon being the
day of at eight of the clocke before noone the
fame day, where we intend to fit, for the Regiftring of the Gentlemen within that Towne. And that they bring with them fuch Armes and Crests as now they vse and beare, with their Pedegrees and Defcents, and fuch of their Evidences or matter of Credite, as may (if neede require) iuftifie the fame. That we knowing how they vse and challenge the Names of Efquires and Gentlemen, and beare their Armes, may make entrance thereof accordingly. And thofe that may not commodioufly bring fuch their Evidences and auncient Writings, as will ferue to prove the Antiquities of their Families, but fhall be

desirous to haue vs home to their houses : vpon the signification of their desires, we will make our repaire vnto them so soone as conveniently we may. But if we shall not heare from them, vpon this warning by you given, their contempt will enforce vs to proceede, as our Commiission appointeth in such Cases, not onely to adiourne those that be Gentlemen, to answer the same before the Right Honourable the Earle Marshall of England, on a day prefixed : but also to disclaime and make infamous by Proclamation, all such as shall refuse to make proofe of their Gentry, having vsurped the name and Title thereof, without iust authority or due calling. Of all these things charge them not to faile, as they will avoyde the perill and trouble that by any their contempts may ensue. Given at the Office of Armes in London, the fift day of August Anno Domini 1623, in the one and twentieth yeare of the reigne of our most gracious Soueraign Lord James, by the grace of God, King of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith etc. and of Scotland the feuen and fiftieth.

(2) From Harl. 1433. Dorse of folio 195 (186) at end of book.

Tenor of the Warrant of Windsor and Rouge Croix [Heralds] to the Constables of whom They commanded to summon four Gentlemen to appear before Thomas Howard Earl of Arundel and Surrey Earl Marshall of England to answer for their Contempts in making default of Appearance before them at ther Visitation.

To the Constables of the towne [of Darkinge ?]
and to their deputies there
greeting.

Whereas these whose names are underwritten have been lawfully warned by the chiefe constables of the hundred of &c. to appeare before us Windsor & Rouge-Croix for the proove of their gentry and Armes but haue made default therein in contempt of the great seale of England and of his Mat^{is} service w^{ch} we attended Thes are therefore to require you and in his Mat^{ies} name Straightly to commaund you that presently upon the sight here of you warne them and every of them under the paine of Twentie pounds a man to be paid to his Mat^{is} use personally to apeare before the right honourable Thomas Earle of Arundell & Surrey Earle Marshall of England on Saterday the eighteenth of October next coming next after the date hereof then & there to appeare to answere there contempts in this behalfe and also of such other matters as shall be obiected against them. ffaile not hereof as you will

answeare the contrarie at your perrills and make retourne of this Warrant to the office of Armes in London wth there senerall answears. Given under our hands at Darking.

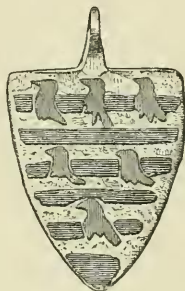
William Wonham of Darkinge Gent.
cristofer Gardñer of the sam—Esq.
William Comber of the sam—Gent.
Oliuer Huntley of the sam—Gent.

III.

ARMORIAL PENDANT FOUND AT MITCHAM.

Early in 1909 a discovery of considerable interest was made near Mitcham Green, perhaps one of the best of the Surrey village-greens still left near London. On examination, the object discovered has been found to be of even greater importance than was at first suspected. It is an armorial pendant consisting of a heater-shaped shield, with a small projection at the upper end pierced for suspension. It bears the enamelled arms of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, who died in 1324, when the family became extinct.

It is not necessary in this place to enlarge upon the historical importance of the de Valence family. Their place and magnitude in our national annals are well known.



Enamelled Armorial Pendant found at Mitcham.

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The pendant itself is an admirable example of late 13th or early 14th century enamel. The arms, *barry of twelve argent and azure, an orle of six martlets gules*, are depicted in good colours and in admirable heraldic proportions. The deep blue, and the restrained quality of the red used for the martlets, are well preserved. The enamelling has been laid down on a thin plate of copper, the decomposition or oxidation of which has produced a greenish stain which has spread over the bars of argent, represented by white enamel.

The pendant may have been worn by one of de Valence's household, and was evidently lost by accident, the loop for suspension having been worn through. It is now in private possession, but it is to be hoped that eventually it will be added to the national collection in the British Museum. The owner, Mr. H. B. P. Owen, has allowed the accompanying drawing to be made as an illustration, and we owe him our thanks for his kindness.

GEORGE CLINCH.

IV.

DISCOVERY OF ANGLO-SAXON GRAVES AT
CARSHALTON.

In November, 1906, in the course of widening Carshalton Road, at a point near the southern end of Ringstead Road, traces of several graves were uncovered. The road widening was made in connection with the new electric tramway between Sutton and Croydon, and the ground was cut down in some places as much as 4 ft. The remains, consisting mainly of human bones, were found 2 ft. 6 in. below the surface of the ground.

A rumour that several spear-heads had also been found at Carshalton obtained currency in the neighbourhood, but for a long time I was unable to learn definite particulars. Eventually, however, I gathered that the relics found had been taken to the offices of the Carshalton District Council, and on applying to the courteous officials, Mr. C. P. Lovelock (Clerk), and Mr. W. Willis Gale, A.M.I.C.E. (Surveyor), I was shown a box containing a number of fragments of human bones, including fragments of at least two skulls. With them was an iron spear-head, 1 ft. 2 in. long, which originally had been furnished with a socket, part of which was broken off. The form and size of this spear-head agree very closely with those which usually have been found with Anglo-Saxon remains, and afford sufficient reason for thinking that an Anglo-Saxon cemetery once occupied the nearly level top of this hill near the boundary dividing Sutton from Carshalton. Such a site was often chosen for Anglo-Saxon burials, and the discovery of several traces of burials in different places, during the course of the excavations, suggests that this was a cemetery of some size.

Further building operations, which are likely to be carried out soon on the Weihurst Garden Estate, may perhaps afford opportunity of examining other burials, with the result that something more definite as to the direction and contents of the graves may be ascertained.

Meanwhile, it is worthy of note that this part of Surrey has furnished evidences of many Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, of which those at Farthing Down, Croydon, and Mitcham, are the best known.

27th April, 1910.

GEORGE CLINCH.
