

NOTES ON THE PARISH AND CHURCH OF CARSHALTON.

BY THOMAS MILBOURN, ARCHITECT.

THE parish of Carshalton lies in the hundred of Croydon, the archdeaconry of Surrey, and the deanery of North-east Ewell, and is situate, by road, about twelve miles from London; it adjoins the parishes of Mitcham on the north, Banstead and Woodmanstern on the south, Wallington on the east, and Sutton on the west. The entire parish comprises 2,889 acres, 1 rood, and 20 perches.¹

In "Domesday" the parish is called Aultone, signifying old town. Salmon,² referring to the name, says: "The addition of the first syllable," viz. Car or Ker, "was probably to distinguish it from Old Town adjoining Croydon."

The parish appears to have assumed the name of Kersaulton about the reign of King John, which name afterwards became varied in the records to Ker or Carsalton, Cresalton, and Kersalton, and later, for more than two centuries, it has borne the name of Carshalton, commonly pronounced Cayshorton.

Although Salmon inferred that it was probable that the first syllable Car or Ker was affixed to distinguish it from another place not far distant, he says: "Since we are in the dark, I shall be forgiven, by those who are well acquainted with the corruption of words, for a

¹ Tithe Commutation Schedule and Plan.

² Salmon's *Antiquities of Surrey*, 1736, p. 48.

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 further states: "There is some ground belonging to Wallington at present reckoned part of Carshalton, part in Bedington, which did a hundred years ago, if it does not at present, go by the name of Crosslands"; and concludes by assuming that "we may admit that this was Cross Aulton, distinguishing it from Croydon Aulton."¹

The lands called Crosslands above referred to were anciently part of the possessions of the priory of Merton, and appear to have been demised to Henry and Richard Burton by an indenture dated 10th November, A.D. 1537, 28 Henry VIII., for a term of fifty years, at the annual rent of 25s. 6d. The great trees, the wood, underwood, minerals, and quarries, as set forth, were not included in this demise, the same having been demised by letters patent to William Blake, his executors and assigns, for a term of forty years, at the annual rent of 25s. 6d.

The Roman road or way, called the Stane Street, passes through the parish. The earliest reference to the church occurs in "Domesday," as will be seen by the following translation of that portion relating to Carshalton:—

"Goisfrid de Manneville holds Aultone, Five Freemen held it of King Edward, and could go where they would. Of these one held 2 Hides, and each of the other four held 6 Hides. There were 5 Manors; now it is one Manor. Then it was rated for 27 Hides, now for 3 and a half. The arable land consists of 10 Carrucates, one of them is in demesne, and 9 Villans and 9 Cotars with 5 Carrucates. There is a Church, and 7 Villans in gross, and 12 acres of Meadow.

"The men of the County and the hundred say that they never saw the Writ or the Attorney (*liberatore*), who, on the King's part, gave Goisfrid seizin of this Manor. In the time of King Edward it was worth 20*l.*, when it was seized 100*s.*, now 10*l.*

"Of these Hides Wesman holds six of Goisfrid, son of Earl Eustace; Goisfrid de Mannevil gave him this land with his daughter. There is

¹ Salmon's *Antiquities of Surrey*, pp. 48, 49.

one Carrucate in demesne, and 3 Villans and one Cotar with 3 Carrucates, and one Mill value 35s. and 3 Villans in gross, and 10 acres of Meadow. The Wood yields 2 Hogs. The arable land is 2 Carrucates.

“In the time of King Edward it was worth 4*l.*, afterwards 40s., now 100s. Of the same Hide a certain Blacksmith of the King has half a Hide, which in the time of King Edward he received with his wife, but he never did any suit or service for it.”

As stated in the foregoing extract from “Domesday,” the five manors into which Carshalton had been divided were, at the time of the survey, consolidated into one, called the Manor of Kersalton, which manor was conferred by William the Conqueror upon Geoffery de Mandeville, one of his adherents and constable of the Tower of London. William his son was succeeded in the manor by a son, Geoffery, who was created Earl of Essex by King Stephen. He died A.D. 1144, 9 Stephen, and his eldest son, Ernulph, was banished. Manning deems it probable that his estates were seized by the king, and that the king afterwards gave the manor to Pharamus, or Faramuse de Bolonia, or Boulogne, nephew to Maude, his queen; for though Henry II. created Geoffrey, younger brother to Ernulph, Earl of Essex, and is said to have granted him all the lands of his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, it is certain that the before-mentioned Faramuse had this manor, and that he gave the church to the priory of Merton.

King Richard I. confirmed the inheritance to Sybilla, the daughter and sole heir of Faramus, who married Ingelram de Fielnes, Fenes, or Fienes, with power to hold it as her husband did on the day he took his journey to the Holy Land. The charter also empowers her to marry whom she pleased.¹

The before-mentioned Ingelram had a son William, who died A.D. 1241, 25 Henry III., and was succeeded by Ingelram his son, who is stated in the *Testa de Nevil* to have held half a knight's fee in Carshalton of Humphrey de Bohun, as of the honor of Mandeville; that

¹ *Cart. Antiq.*, A 36.

he was succeeded by another, who held it on the same tenure.

William de Fielnes, junior, is recorded, in A.D. 1244, 28 Henry III., to have exchanged some of his land in Carshalton with William de Gyrunde for land in the manor of Sibill de Boloins: from the said Gyrunde it passed by sale to John de Gatesden.

William de Fielnes, junior, prior to starting on a journey to the Holy Land in A.D. 1270, 54 Henry III., appointed William de Amnesse, or Ambesa, his attorney; and afterwards granted this manor to him and Joan his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, at an annual rent of 20 marks.

In A.D. 1279, 7 Edward I., William de Fielnes was found to hold Kersalton of the Earl of Hereford by knight's service as one fee and a half; but at the inquisition post mortem, A.D. 1302, 30 Edward I., he was found to have died seized of only 20 marks annual rent issuing out of the manor.

From the various documents extant it appears it may be inferred that John de Bures married Joan, the widow of the before-mentioned Sir William de Ambesa, who, surviving him, afterwards married Richard Cleypol; and that Nicholas de Carew, in A.D. 1374, purchased the said Joan's life-interest in the manor.

Nicholas de Carew, in A.D. 1422, 9 Henry V., made a settlement by conveying the manor to Roger Heroun and others; and again, in A.D. 1432, 10 Henry VI., by conveying it to John Martin and others, to the use of Nicholas and Mercy his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the right heirs of Nicholas.

There does not appear to be any evidence how the estate passed from the Carew family; but it is conjectured that it passed to Sir Richard Carew on the death of his cousin Nicholas *sine prole*, and that he gave it in marriage with his daughter to Sir John St. John; for on the 8th April, A.D. 1550, 3 Edward VI., she covenanted to suffer a recovery, with uses for her life, and remainder to her son John St. John, in fee. In A.D. 1580, 22 Elizabeth, her said son John sold a moiety of the manor

to Richard Burton, who died the 12th October, A.D. 1590, 32 Elizabeth, and was succeeded by his son and heir Henry Burton.

The before-mentioned John St. John sold the second moiety to Walter or William Cole, from whom it passed to James Cole, who conveyed it to Anne, Countess of Arundel.

In A.D. 1655 the trustees of Henry Earl of Arundel sold it to Edmund Hoskins, who was afterwards knighted and made Serjeant-at-law; whose representative sold it to Sir William Scawen in A.D. 1696; which Sir William we shall speak of hereafter as the purchaser of the first moiety.

Reverting to the first moiety, Sir Henry Burton, by deed dated 17th November, A.D. 1643, 18 Charles I., mortgaged it to Dixie Long, of Lincoln's Inn; and by his will, dated 26th February, A.D. 1645, devised it to Charles Burton, his youngest brother, who in A.D. 1647 released it to Mr. Dixie Long, who enjoyed it until his death, 29th August, A.D. 1664, when it was inherited by the Shorts, and was sold by them to Sir William Scawen, Knight,¹ who also by purchase became the possessor of the other moiety, as before recited. The said Sir William devised his estates to his nephew Thomas Scawen in A.D. 1759, which said Thomas, and his only son James Scawen, suffered a recovery of the manor of Carshalton and Stones Court, or Gaynesford-place. Thomas Scawen dying A.D. 1774, his only son James, before mentioned, succeeded him; and in A.D. 1781 conveyed all his estates in the county of Surrey to Earl Bathurst and others as trustees, and in the same year they sold it to George Taylor, Esquire, in whose family it still remains.²

¹ Sir William Scawen is stated by Manning and Bray, at page 510 of their *History of the County of Surrey*, to have been a London merchant, descended, as stated on his monument, from a Cornish family, who, having acquired a large fortune, came to reside at Stone Court (intending to build a residence in the parish), which he had purchased of the Hoskins family in A.D. 1696. He was knight of the shire for the county the 4, 6, and 7 Anne, and ventured nearly the whole of his property in the cause of William III.

² Brightling's *History of Carshalton*, pp. 9-13.

In A.D. 1372, 46 Edward III., license was granted to Richard Clere, on a writ of *ad quod damnum*, to alienate to the prior and convent of Merton, and their successors for ever, *inter alia*, four acres of arable land in Carshalton, held of the Lady Margaret Burghersh by fealty and suit of Court; also a mill and two acres of arable land in the same place, held of Sir Nicholas Carew, as of the manor of Kersalton, by fealty and 14s. 3d. rent.¹

In A.D. 1259, the king granted the town a weekly market, to be holden on Tuesday in each week, and an annual fair on St. Mary's day, the vigil of the same day, and the day following.

The fair has ceased since A.D. 1851, and the market has not been held for many years.

THE MANOR OF STONE COURT appears to have originally belonged to Bartholomew Lord Burghershe, who had a grant of free warren for all his demense lands in Kersalton A.D. 1345, 18 Edward III. It afterwards became the property of the Gaynesfords of Crowhurst, and hence the derivation of the name of Gaynesford's-place. Nicholas Gaynesford, an esquire of the body of King Edward IV., held this manor; but, having incurred the displeasure of the king, a writ was issued for the seizure of the manor of Burghershe, *alias* Kersalton, and that of Shalford Clifford, which the king had conferred on him. He afterwards recovered the manor of Kersalton, and several times held the office of Sheriff of Surrey, *temp.* Edward IV. and Richard III.

Henry Gynesford alienated about 300 acres of this estate in A.D. 1547, 38 Henry VIII., to Sir Roger Copley; he also demised the site of the manor of Stone Court to Walter Lambard for a term of ninety-nine years, at the annual rent, reserved, of 12d.

Lambard erected a mansion, which afterwards became the property of Sir Henry Burton, from whom it passed to Joseph Cator, Esquire, who sold it to Thomas Scawen, Esquire, in A.D. 1729; and the trustees of whose son James conveyed it, in A.D. 1781, to William Andrews,

¹ Esc. 46 Edward III., n. 56.

Esquire. The property was afterwards divided into plots and sold by auction, and the house was pulled down about A.D. 1800. The site eventually came into the possession of the present owner, the Rev. W. A. B. Cator.¹

The manor of Kymberle, or Kymersley, is now unknown; but Richard Kymberle held a manor here in A.D. 1327.²

The rural aspect of the village is much enhanced by the large and beautiful sheet of water in its centre, formed by the river Wandle, which is here increased by numerous springs.

Some years since this sheet of water extended nearly to the churchyard, a narrow path for foot-passengers only separating it from the wall, and the site of the present bridge was occupied by a narrow footpath or causeway; but in A.D. 1828 the present bridge was erected, and the roads were raised as they now appear.

Fuller, in his *Worthies of England*,³ speaking of the county of Surrey, says: "As in this County, and in Cash-Haulton especially, there be excellent Trouts; so are there plenty of the best Wall-nuts in the same place."

Dr. Radcliffe, the physician, erected a house here, called Carshalton House. He was a man so much esteemed for his skill in medicine that he is said to have deemed himself at liberty to treat patients of the highest rank with gross rudeness; in consequence of which he so greatly offended King William and the Princess Anne of Denmark, that the latter, when she ascended the throne, refused to appoint him her physician; but although not officially appointed, his great skill caused him to be frequently consulted. In her last illness, he was sent for from Carshalton, but excused himself under the plea that he was suffering from gout, and, farther,

¹ Brightling's *History of Carshalton*, pp. 14-16.

² Claus. 15 Edward III., p. 2, m. 39, and 16 Edward III., m. 18 dorso.

³ Part III. p. 76.

that the summons was irregular. This line of conduct rendered him unpopular, and it is thought to have hastened his death. He was M.P. for the town of Buckingham in the last Parliament of Queen Anne. He died possessed of great wealth, which he bequeathed to the University of Oxford to found an Observatory and the Radcliffe Library. He died 1st November, A.D. 1714.

The house afterwards passed to Edward Carlton, Esquire, but was soon afterwards seized by the Crown for a debt, and sold with certain lands to John Fellowes, Esquire, who was created a Baronet A.D. 1719, by whom the house was rebuilt. It afterwards came into the possession of Lord Chancellor Hardwick.

In A.D. 1792 it was held by Theodore Broadhead. The next owner was the Honourable Thomas Walpole; from whom it passed by sale to John Hodson Durand, who sold it to David Mitchell; at the death of Mitchell it became the property, by purchase, of Clement Kinnersly, Esquire, who died in A.D. 1815. It then became the property of William Reynolds, Esquire; who afterwards sold it to Edward Simeon, Esquire; after whose death it was sold to the Rev. A. Barratt, D.D.¹

In the time of King Henry II., Pharamus, or Faramuse de Boulogne,² gave the advowson of the church of Carshalton to the prior and convent of Merton, who afterwards obtained license to appropriate the same, and a vicarage was erected. The advowson continued in the priory until the dissolution of that monastery in the reign of King Henry VIII.

In A.D. 1549 it was still in the hands of the Crown, in which year King Edward VI. presented to it; afterwards Sir William Goring possessed the right of presentation by virtue of a grant from the same king in A.D. 1553-4. John Fromond³ was owner in A.D. 1568,

¹ Brightling's *History of Carshalton*, pp. 38-41.

² *Mon. Angl.*, ii. 135.

³ Second son of Thomas Fromond, of Cheam, in co. Surrey.

and died 11th November, A.D. 1580 : his son William died before him. The 8th June, A.D. 1587, Nicholas, son and heir of the said John Fromond, died seized of the rectory, valued at 10*l.* 5*s.*, with the advowson of the vicarage and church, leaving John, his brother and heir, aged 22 years;¹ which John Fromond afterwards held it, but dying without issue, his three sisters became his coheirs. Sanctia married James Bynde, Esquire, who was living in A.D. 1623; Elizabeth married Palmer; and Thomas Main, Myn, or Mowne, who married Susan, the third sister, conveyed the advowson of the vicarage to Sir Henry Burton, Knight of the Bath, the 27th May, A.D. 1618.

On the 28th January, A.D. 1620, 17 James I., William Foster, Esquire, son and heir-apparent of Sir William Foster, Knight, late of South Lambeth, and Catherine his wife, daughter and heir of Elizabeth Palmer, one of the sisters and coheirs of John Fromond, Gentleman, deceased, together with Sir Henry Burton, Susan Mowne, late wife of Thomas Mowne, gentleman, of Carshalton, and James Bynde, and Sanctia or Sence his wife, joined in conveying to Robert Raunce and Edward Thurland, of Reygate, a house and land in Carshalton, in trust to sell.

In A.D. 1621 Sir Henry Burton,² Robert Raunce, and Edward Thurland, conveyed to Robert Hassard, of St. Ann's, Blackfriars, and Ann his wife, the mansion called

¹ Inq. p. m. Harl. MS., Brit. Mus., No. 756, p. 406.

² Sir Henry Burton of "Carsalton," in co. Surrey, Knight of the Bath, by an Indenture dated 30th May, A.D. 1636, 12 Charles I., mortgaged a house and land situate in "Carsalton" to Robert Milbourne, of Marks, in Dunmow, in co. Essex, the amount (viz. 400*l.*) to be repaid to the said Robert Milbourne, at the dwelling-house of James Dawbeney, situate in Bridewell, London, as follows:—By 16*l.* on the last day of November, A.D. 1636; 16*l.* on the last day of May, and 16*l.* on the last day of November, A.D. 1637; and 16*l.* on the last day of May, and 16*l.* on the last day of November, A.D. 1638; and 416*l.* on the last day of May, A.D. 1639.—*Close Roll*, 12 Charles I., p. 24, No. 27.

the Parsonage House of Carshalton, and fifteen acres and a half of land.¹

The rectory afterwards became vested in Henry Byne or Bynde, Esquire, of Carshalton, who died in A.D. 1697, and who was the grandson of James Bynde and Sanctia his wife. Henry Bynde, son of the before-mentioned, in his will dated 26th March, A.D. 1723, states that his father settled and conveyed his moiety of the tithes of Carshalton on the vicar and his successors for ever; and that the other moiety, after the decease of Jane Dewye, widow, was settled by Josias Carlton and himself also upon the vicar and his successors, who have enjoyed the same accordingly. William Hollier, the first rector, was instituted in A.D. 1703.²

Early reference is made to the church in the will of Thomas Elyngbrigge, Esquire, which bears date the 10th May, A.D. 1497, and was proved the 23rd October in the same year,³ who desires his body to be buried in the parish church of "Carsalton," near to the place where Elizabeth his wife lay buried, and bequeaths 20*l.* towards his burial. He also bequeaths the lands, tenements, and appurtenances, which he states he purchased of Newdigate, to the church of "Carsalton" for his *obit*, "ther, yerely to be kepte, for ev', and Specially certayn alme's to be geven yerely in redy money amongis the pou' people, than beyng at" his *obit*, to pray for the souls of his wife, his father, and his mother perpetually. He also mentions Sir John Leeke, the then vicar.

A brass formerly existed in the church to the memory of this Thomas Elyngbriggè and Elizabeth his wife, on which he was described as a justice of the peace and gentleman usher to Lord John Morton, Cardinal Archbishop of Canterbury and Chancellor of England: he died the 22nd May, A.D. 1497.

¹ Sir Henry Burton's great-grandfather married Joan, widow of Richard Fromonde, and daughter and heir of John Elenbrigge; Bartholomew Fromonde married the daughter of . . . Myn; and Robert Raunce married the daughter of James Bynde by Sanctia Fromondés.

² Lyson's *Environs of London*, vol. i. p. 135.

³ Prerogative Register, 15 Horne.

The church, which is dedicated in honour of All Saints, is in the diocese of Winchester and deanery of Ewell.

In the Valor of the 20th Edward I. the church or rectory is rated at 21 marks, the vicarage at 6 marks and 40 pence.

It is discharged in the King's books, but pays 7s. 6½d. to the Bishop for procurations, and 2s. 1d. to the Archdeacon for Synodals.

It is rated in the King's books at 11*l.* 12s. 6d.

Preserved in the Public Record Office, is an inventory of the goods of the church, made in the 6th year of King Edward VI., A.D. 1552,¹ of which the following is a copy :—

“The inventoreys indentyd of all the goodes, belles, and ornamentes perteynyng to the churche of Carsalton, in the countie of Surrey, made the xxjst daye of Dessember, in the vjth yere of the reigne of our soverayne Lord Kyng Edward the vjth by Walter Marshall and Rauffe Christemas, sydemen, there sworne to present the same as hereafter folowethe, videlicet :—

First a communyon cuppe of sylver and gilt.

Item one crosse of copper.

Item iij paynted crosse clothes.

Item v great belles, one processyon bell, and one little sacryng bell.

Item iij latten candelstyckes for aulters.

Item ij crewettes of pewter.

Item one paxe of wod.

Item a sute of vestmentes of grene Bridges satten and one albe.

Item one old vestment of red damaske with the albe.

Item one old vestment of purple satten with the albe.

Item one old vestmente of russett damaske with the albe.

Item ij old vestmentes of dornixe and one albe.

Item one old vestment of red velvytt.

Item one old vestment of grene velvett with the albe.

Item a cope of old grene damaske.

Item one old cope of blewe and whyte sylke made with flowers.

Item one old cope of whyte sylke.

Item an old cope of blew sattyn.

Item ij corpores cases.

Item v aulter clothes.

Item v towelles.

Item a pewter bason.

Item x banner clothes.

Item an aulter clothe of Bridges satten.

Item one crosse staff.

¹ Church Goods, com. Surr. temp. Edward VI., No. 511.

Item a leden holy water stocke.

Item a lenton clothe to hang before the high aulter.

Item ij banner staves.

Item a pece of a curten of red and grene saye.

Item a byble boke, a boke of the service, a salter boke.

Item a boke of the homelys.

M^d. That Thomas Fraye and John Dewbery were churchwardeyns
in the first yere of the reyne of our soverayne Lord the Kyng.

WALTER MARSHALL,	}	Sidemen.
RAFFE CHRISTMAS,		
WILLIAM ACHE,	}	Churchwardens.
HUGH DYCAR,		

Theise parcelles underwrytten were sold sense the first yere of the
reigne of our soverayne Lorde the Kyng, as hereafter foloweth :

First one crosse of copper.

Item ij great latten candelstyckes.

Item ij other candelstyckes of latten.

Item xxj latten candelstyckes for the rode lofte.

Item a peyre of latten sensers.

Item a latten bason and a latten holy water stocke.

Item iij tryndelles of waxe.

M^d. That all these forsaid parcelles were sold aboute ij yeres past by
Thomas Fraye and John Dewbery then church wardens and by the
consent of the hoole parishe to Thomas Taxsted of London founder for
the some of 1^s of the whiche somme of 1^s there was abatyd and lost by
the fall of the money xxv^s the other xxv^s resydue was layed out and
employed in and abowte the reparacions of the steple the belles and
other necessaryes for the behofe of the church by the said church-
wardens and by lyke consent as dyd appere by their accomptes.

Theise parcelles underwrytten were embesyled and brybed away owt
of the same church sense the first yere of the reigne of our
said soverayne Lord the king as hereafter foloweth in the
tyme of the churchwardens aforesaid :—

First iij corpores cases and iij linnen clothes to them.

Item ij paxes one lytle processyon bell v crewettes.

Item ij crosse staves iij aulter clothes.

Item a peynted clothe for the sepulcre.

M^d. That all these parcelles were embesyled away by whome we the
said syde men know not.

M^d. That John Bayly late of Carsalton now ded dyd embesyll ij old
paynted clothes and a curten of red and grene saye.

M^d. Lent to Sir Mighell Stonhope ij banner staves.

M^d. That Mr. Burton had one torche and the honest wyfes of the
same parishe had other ij torches whiche never came agayne.

M^d. That the ij albes that dyd apperteyne to the sute of vestmentes
of grene Bridges satten they are now made in surplices to the use of the
church.

These parcelles underwrytten were sold by William Ache and Hugh Dyker now churchwardens as hereafter foloweth :—

First a chalice cleane gilt and a paxe.

Item a broken chalice parcell gilt.

M^d. That all these forsaid parcelles of plate were sold aboute a quarter of a yere passed by the forsaid next churchwardens and by the consent of the hoolle parisshe to Thomas Muschamp goldsmyth of London for the some of x^{li} for xl oz. of the which some there was bought a comunyon cuppe whiche cost vj^{li} x^s and ij^{li} x^s resydue of the x^{li} was layed out and employed in and abowte necessaryes for the churche and reparacions of the same by the said churchwardens last named and by like consent as dothe apere by their accomptes.

WILLIAM ACHE	}	Churchwardens chargyd.”
JON DYKER		

The following certificate of the church goods and ornaments delivered by the Commissioners to the churchwardens for the use of the parish, and also of those reserved for the King's use, is preserved in the Public Record Office :¹—

“Wardens—William Hache, Hough Dicker.

Deliverid unto the churchwardens ther the xxvj day of May anno regni regis Edwardi Sexti septimo by Sir Thomas Carwarden, Sir Thomas Saunder, knightes, John Scott, Nicholas Leigh and William Saunder, esquiors, comissioners of our soveraign lord the king among others within the county of Surrey, for the sale of churche goodes hereafter ensuing :—

Imprimis a comunyon cup of sylver and gilt poiz. xv oz.

Item an alter cloth of redd and grene Bridges sattin.

Item a curteyne of red and grene say for the comunyon table.

Also remaining in there charge to the kynges use fyve belles and a saunce bell.

SALES.

Imprimis lattin and bras poz xx^{li} ij^s ij^d.

Item the ornamentes there solde for ij^s iij^d.

Item a holy water stoke of led xx^d.

Summa ij^{li} ij^s viij^d.”

The church stands on an eminence considerably above the road, and in the centre of the village.

To extract the history of an ancient building from the appearance which it now presents is very generally a difficult and doubtful task; and the doubt and difficulty is doubled when the building is cased with plaster and whitewash. What notes, therefore, that we can make as to the probable history of this church deduced from

¹ Surrey Church Goods, &c., temp. Edward VI., No. 512.

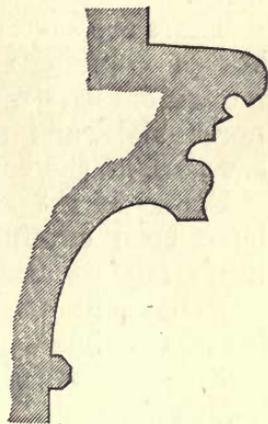
its present appearance may hereafter be corroborated, or may be reversed on the restoration of the building, which before many years is inevitable, and which, except for a knowledge of the destruction which the term "restoration" often too truly conveys, is much to be desired by churchmen and archæologists.

The ground plan of the church is one which may be called very uncommon, without being actually rare; the leading feature being a tower situated between the nave and chancel: the nave has aisles. Such, with certain modern excrescences, is the plan of the church.

Of the date of construction, as now visible, the earliest indication will be found in the pillars supporting the north arcade of the nave; these, although they have undergone a process something between a severe cleansing from whitewash and a re-cutting, are evidently of the date of transition from the Round-headed to the Pointed style of architecture, or towards the close of the 12th century. They are circular, though far more slender in their proportions than many of the same date; one has a cushion cap, while another is carved with foliage, which reminds one much of the Early English work on the south side of the nave of Reigate church. The south arcade is somewhat later; the pillars are octagonal, with very good caps of foliage, though they have suffered the same treatment as those on the opposite side: the bases look new. The arches of the south arcade are, no doubt, of the same date as the pillars; they are simply recessed and chamfered, and have on the inner face a semi-hexagonal hood moulding; the arches of the north arcade, though otherwise similar, are rather lower in proportion to span, and probably date later, but there is no feature by which we can fix their date. The aisles have probably been rebuilt wider than at first; the earliest work visible is debased, and even that has been much altered. A barbarous appearance is given to the exterior of the church by an upper story in red brick built upon the aisles early in the last century for the purpose of accommodating galleries, principally at the expense of Sir John Fellowes and Sir William Scawen; and at the

west end of the church a little vestibule and staircases to the galleries were added in a discordant style in A.D. 1862-3.

The tower dates probably about the end of the 13th century; it stands, necessarily from its position, on east and west arches: the accompanying section is that of the cap of the west arch, the base of which is below the present level of the pavement. The arch is not set in the middle of the east wall of the nave, being 3 feet $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches from the north side, and 2 feet $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches from the south side. The eastern arch is narrower than the other, being only 7 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches span, while the western arch is 10 feet 5 inches: it has no cap or impost.



CAP OF TOWER ARCH.

The tower has no staircase, probably from a scarcity of suitable stone: a very large buttress, built against the north side, shows that there were signs of giving way in the 15th century.

The tower contains eight bells, of which the tenor weighs 12 cwt. 2 qrs. 7 lb.; six of which were cast by Thomas Mears, of London, in A.D. 1804, and two were cast by Thomas Oliver, of London, in A.D. 1845, having been replaced by subscription.

The chancel is evidently Early English, as appears from two small lancets, blocked up, but seen on the exterior of the south side. Its east window is later, but was gutted and bricked up in A.D. 1811, when the church underwent a thorough repair, and the eastern half of the chancel was parted off and used as a vestry; but the partition or screen was removed in A.D. 1862-3, when the high pews gave way to the new open benches, and the old pulpit and reading-desk rising above each other, and the large sounding-board, were removed to make way for a pulpit on the north side, and a plain reading-desk on the south; a small red brick vestry-room being at the same time erected on the south side of the tower.

The chancel kingpost roof is untouched, and the beams of the nave remain.

The font formerly stood in the chancel, but was removed and placed at the entrance to the church. The present font is a half-starved imitation of Perpendicular work.

There are several handsome monuments in the church, but of a modern date, the most important being the monument to Sir John Fellowes, at the east end of the north aisle, and another to the memory of Sir William Scawen, at the east end of the south aisle.

Copies of the inscriptions on the several monuments have been carefully collected and published in Brightling's *History and Antiquities of Carshalton*, 1872.

I have omitted to notice the several monumental brasses existing in the church, as these have been already described by my esteemed friend John Green Waller, Esq.¹

One tablet affixed on the south wall of the chancel deserves attention. The inscription on the same is as follows:—

M. S.

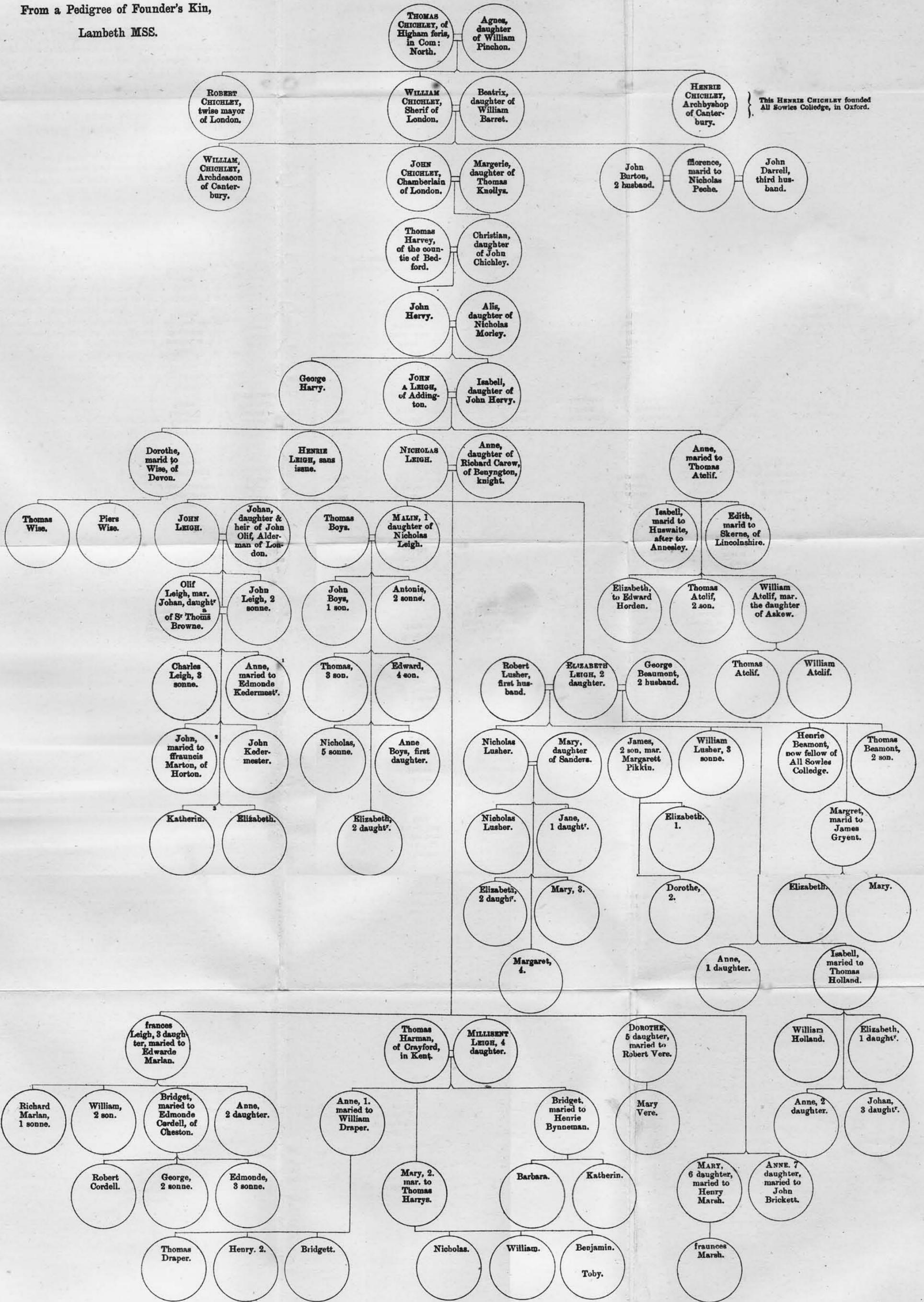
“Vnder the middle stone that gwards y^e ashes of
A certayne fryer somtimes vicar of this place is
Raked vp y^e duste of William Qvelche, B.D. who
Ministred in y^e same. Since y^e Reformacōn.
His loot was Through Gods mercy to bvrne
Incence here abovt 30 y^r and ended his Covrse
April the 10 An^o Dñi. 1654 being aged 64 y^{rs}.

1 Reg: J3: 31.

Qvos bifrons templo divisit cvltvs in vno,
pacificvs tvmvlvs facit esse pares
Fælix illa dies qvacultvs cemine solvit,
qva placida fidei megia condit hvmo.
Hic svnto ambo pares, donec cineremeq; fidemq;
Discutiat reddens Christvs Vterq; suvm.

Those whome two façt service here made twaine
At length a frendly grave makes one Agayne.
Happy that day that hides o^r sinfvll iarrs,
That shvts vp al o^r shame in Earthen barrs.
Here let vs sleepe as one till C^t y^e ivste
Shall sever both o^r service faith and duste.”

¹ *Collections of the Surrey Arch. Society*, vol. VII. p. 1, and pp. 67-76.



The true & perfect descent of Nicholas Leigh, of Addington, in the county of Surrey, Esquior, with all the Collateralls that are descended from John Leigh, father to the said Nicholas Leigh, who was lineallie descended from Willm Chichley, Sherif of London, brother to Henry Chichley, Archbishop of Canterbury & fownder of All Sowles Colledge in Oxford, as the same remaineth of recorde in the Office of Armes, which Petegre was made & set fourth by mee, Clarenceulx, King of Armes, the 30 of July, A^o D^m 1579. In wites wherof I haue herevnto subscribed my name and set thervnto the Seale of my office the Daye and yeare aboue sayed.

ROB^r. COOKE, Alias CLARENCEULX,
ROY D'ARMES.

Mr. Waller, in his admirable paper on the brasses, refers to one which existed in the chancel A.D. 1837, to the memory of "Johannes Percebrigg, a former vicar, who died the 2nd August, 1474, and thinks it to be the memorial referred to in this curious inscription.

The Register of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials is one of the earliest, commencing in A.D. 1538, and is perfect from that date to the present time, with the exception of a serious hiatus extending from A.D. 1644 to A.D. 1651, for which the then vicar, Mr. Quelch, has recorded the following apology in the Register of Baptisms:—

" Good Reader tread gently :

" For though these vacant yeares may seeme to make me guilty of thy censure, neither will I symply excuse myselfe from all blemishe ; yet if thou doe but cast thine eie upon the former pages and se with what care I have kepte the annalls of mine owne tyme, and rectifyed sundry errors of former times thou wilt beginn to thinke ther is some reason why he that begann to build so well should not be able to make an ende.

" The truth is that besyde the g̃rall miserys and distractions of those p̃termitted years wh it may be god in his owne wysedome would not suffer to be kept uppon record, the special grownd of that p̃tmission ought to be imputed to Richard Finch, the pishe clerke, whose office it was by long p̃scription to gather the ephemeris, or dyary of the dayly passages and to exhibite them once a yeare to be transcribed into this Registry ; and though I often called uppon him agayne and agayne to remember his chardge, and he always tould me that he had the accompts lying by him, yet at last p̃ceaving his excuses, and resolving uppon suspicion of his words to put him home to a full tryall I found to my great grieve that all his accompt was written in sand, and his words com̃itted to the empty winds God is witnes to the truth of this apologie, and that I made it knowne at some p̃ish meetings before his own face, who could not deny it neither doe I write it to blemishe him, but to cleere mine owne integrity as far as I may and to give accompt of this miscarriage to after ages by the subscription of my hand.

" Mar. 10, 1651. (Signed) WILLIAM QUELCH, B.D. Vic."¹

The first book is of parchment, and contains the Register of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials from A.D. 1538 to A.D. 1703.

Inscribed on the first page is the following entry:—

" 1538. In the name of God Amen Anno . . .² . . Henry bye ye

¹ Died 10th April, 1654, aged 64 years, and lies buried in the church.

² Obliterated.

grace of god kinge of England ꝓ France defender of ye fayth lord of Ireland ꝓ in earth Heade under Christ of the church of England hathe caused ꝓ comāded this Register booke to be wretyn according to his Highnes Jniunction to be kept in the pish church of Carshalton in the Countie of Surr: in the Dyocess of winchester ꝓ our sovaign Queene Elizabeth ꝓc hath comāded it Anno 30 (? if 40) of her reigne to be renewed ꝓ had in pchment ordīne quo prius."

Then follows:—

"Anno 1653

"It was ordered by act of Parliamt that a Register should be kept of all Births marriages & burials and that a register should be chosen and a booke provided for that purpose: in obedience to wch act upon a svmons given after the morning exercise decemb: 4. 1653 the pishoners of Carshalton afore sd whose names ar herevnto annexed met together after the evening exercise and made choyce of William Quelch their minister to pforme the office of their Register according to the act in that case provided Jn witness wherof they have herevnto set their names—

"DIXYE LONGE
THOMAS CAXHTON
GEO. BURRIGG
HENRY BYNDE
GEORGE HAWKINS
THOMAS PUNCHARD
WILL FINCH."

On the 16th April, 1654, the parishioners made choice of William Finch, their parish clerk, to perform the office of Register according to the Act, who was sworn on the 22nd April before William Peerston.

The Register commences—

"Children Baptized Anno Dni 1538."

The first entry is as follows:—

"John Dewbery was baptised ye xxixth day of } filius Johanni
November." } Dewbery.

The entries of Baptisms are numerous, and the following extracts may be deemed of interest:—

A.D. 1560. "Epaphroditus wood bap. 9 of May."

A.D. 1562. "Philemon wood" daughter "of Antho: wood bap: 13 of September."

A.D. 1564. "A poore womans chylde whose name is ffrances was bap. 12 of ffebruary."

A.D. 1565. "John & Frauncis sons of John fformans gent. bap. 16 Sept."

A.D. 1566. "Sence ffromondꝑ daughter "of John bap. 16 Jany."

A.D. 1572, the following entry occurs:—

“Hoc anno vicesimo quarto die mensis Marchij institutus fuit Johannes Pearse ad ppetua vicariam de Carsalton.”

In A.D. 1578 we have a curious double use of prefix and affix to a name in the following entry:—

“Ane Burton the daughter of m^r Richard Burton esquire was borne the 21 day of Aprill and was bap. the 27 day of the same month.”

The same thing again occurs:—

A.D. 1579. “Barnard Burton the ssonne of m^r Richard Burton esquire was bap. the 3 day of may.”

A.D. 1581. “Epaphroditus Wandling the sonne of Henry Wandling was bap. the 12 day of November.”

A.D. 1588. “Anne Waweker the daughter of Edward Waweker of y^e pish of S^t Toolies in Suthwark was bap. the 23 of february.”

A.D. 1590. “Edmund Mewce the sonne of Nicholas Mewce gent was bap. the 5 day of April.”

A.D. 1604. “Cicill y^e sonn of S^r Ric. warburton knight bap. y^e 28 of August.”

A.D. 1609. “Henry Burton the sonne of S^r Henry Burton, knight of the honorable order of the bath was borne the first day of November 1609 about seaven of the Clocke at night and baptized the Twelfth day of the same month.”

A.D. 1625. “Henry son of S^r ffancis Clerke K^t Jul: 6.”

The Register of Marriages commences—

“Weddinge Anno Dni 1538.”

The first entry being

A.D. 1538. “John Howmeden of westram was married vnto Alis Charneford of this pish the 30 of January.”

Among the numerous entries are the following:—

A.D. 1546. “Christopher Muschampe gentleman and Jane Lambart were married the 15 June.”

A.D. 1550. “Hevedebar & Añis Hill were maryed the 10 of October.”

A.D. 1574. “Richard Burton Esquier & anne Hampton were maryed the 9 day of November.”

A.D. 1576. “The Right honorable Lorde Thomas Haward vinctount of Benden was maryed to mistris Mabell Burton the 7 day of June.”

A.D. 1594. “Thomas Munnd & Dorythe ffromoundes were maryed the 25 day of february.”

A.D. 1601. “Nathaniell Winter Clerke & curate of Sutton was maryed vnto Katherine Wroe Widow the 14 day of December.”

At the end of A.D. 1615 is this entry—

“No Register in m^r Dansyns tyme.”

A.D. 1622. “S^r Henry Burton Knt of y^e Hon^{ble} order of the Bath and the Lady Judeth Barneham of mitcham, Aug: 22.”

A.D. 1638, only three entries of marriage.

A.D. 1639, three entries.

A.D. 1640. The only entry for this year is as follows:—

“A Londoner married m^r Kepps sister of micham on Easter monday.”

A.D. 1641, only the following entry:—

“M^r Meece married a couple who came from fishsted whose names he could not remember.”

And in A.D. 1642—

“Not one married woe to y^e vicar.”

In A.D. 1643 and A.D. 1644 only one marriage is entered in each year; and in A.D. 1645 only two are recorded with the following note:—

“The reason of these intermitted years see in the Registry of y^e baptisemes after the yeare 1644.”

A.D. 1651. “M^r William Vanbrooke of London merchaunt and M^{rs} Dorothe Carleton daughter of S^r Dudly Carleton K^t were marryed in the Church of Carshalton Jan: 21 1651

By me Willyam Whiting minist^r Jn the psence of one Thomas Carleton and me Henry merwood and Richard finch pish clerke.”

Inscribed on the fol. for A.D. 1653 is the following:—

“The new Register
of Marriages
According to an act of Parl^t
To begin after
the 29th day of Septemb:
1653.”

Following which is this entry:—

“An agreement of a marriage entended betwixte M^r David Otgher of London merchaunte son & heyre of m^r David Otgher of S^t Swithins London merchaunte and m^{rs} martha Carleton¹ daughter of m^r Thomas Carleton of Carsaulton Gent was published in due forme in Carshalton afores^d vpon 3 seuerall Lorde days viz the 15th the 22th and the 29th day of January in the yeare 1653 and noe exception alleadged against it by me William Quelch pish Register.”

¹ Mrs. Martha Otgher died 18 March, A.D. 170⁵/₆, aged 75 years, and lies under the gravestone in the nave near to the pulpit.

“Vpon certificate wherof the sd pties were marryed accordyng to the act in that case provided vppon the 4th day of february 1653 By

“R. LEMPRURE.”

Following this is another agreement of a similar character, the parties to which are recorded to have been married on the 10th April, A.D. 1654. The signature of the magistrate has not been affixed.

A.D. 1665. “Francis Coventrie Esq^r and Elizabeth Hoskines Ladey were Maryed the 31 of January.”

A.D. 1685. “M^r Henry Bynd and M^{rs} Elizabeth Herringman both of this pish were Married August 4th.”

The Register of Burials commences :—

“Burialle Anno Dni M D xxxviij.”

The first entry being—

A.D. 1538. “John Drewe was buried the 13 of December.”

In A.D. 1543 the burials were very numerous, especially in September and October; from which we may infer that the parish suffered from some severe epidemic, although no reference is made in the Register to the cause of death.

The following extracts from the Register are interesting :—

A.D. 1547. “William Arttis a preist was buried the 26 day Augst.”

In another handwriting underneath the above—

“Obijt Anno 20 Edwardi 6.”

A.D. 1570. “Joane the nurse chyld of Harry Kyrton was buried the 22th of february.”

A.D. 1577. “The Lorde Thomas Haward his sonne was buried the 28 day of July.”

A.D. 1579. “Christofer Muschamp one of the Barrons of The xchequer was buried the 4th day of June.”

A.D. 1580. “John ffromond^e gent was buried the 22th day of October.”

A.D. 1589. ““ M^r Richad Burton esquier was buried the 16 day of October.”

A.D. 1593. “One Corman servante to captaine foule was buried the 28 day of Auguste.”

A.D. 1597. “John fromounns gent was buried the 12 day of April.”

A.D. 1602. “A man and a woman being goers About died at brightelmes in carsalton feilds and were buried iij day of Setember.”

At the end of A.D. 1602 is the following note:—

“No Register in m^r Dansins time.”

A.D. 1625. “James Bynd Gent buried Jan^r 5.”

In A.D. 1626 is the following entry:—

“A great yeare of mortalitie wherin many died as will appeare in the page following yet not one of the plague but of a disease somewhat Akinne to it.
WILLIAM QUELCH B D Vicar”

One entry this year is that of the burial of Richard Cadman, churchwarden, on August the 9th.

At the bottom of the several entries is “36 buried this yeare 1626.”

A.D. 1628. “M^r Nicholaus Burton an old Gentleman Aug 1.”

A.D. 1629. “M^{rs} Sanct Bynd relict of James Bynd Gent buried Octo: 2.”

A.D. 1630. “Henry Burton Esq^r the onely son of S^r Henry Burton Knt of the Bath Mar 2.”

A.D. 1638. “Robert Drew who had bene pish clerke neare 50 yeares aged 80 August 29.

Wid: drew his wife who lay speechless with him in the same chamber bur Sept 7.”

In A.D. 1641 nine burials are entered, six of which are stated to have been cases of smallpox.

At the end of A.D. 1645 is entered—

“The reason of these p^rmitted years se in the registry of y^e bap- tismes after the yeare 1644.”

This folio is signed “WILLIAM QUELCH B D vicar.”

The folio commencing A.D. 1653 has a title similar to that already recorded to the marriages.

This year (1653) the burial of Mrs. Quelch, wife of Mr. Quelch, the vicar of the parish, is recorded to have taken place the 26th November.

And on the 27th March in the following year Mr. Quelch was also buried.

A.D. 1654. “Henry Bynds Gent September 23.”

A.D. 1664. “Dixye Longe Esq^r Aug 29.”¹

In A.D. 1665 nine persons are recorded to have died of plague, and nineteen in A.D. 1666.

A.D. 1675. “Susannah wife and Joyce daught^r of Henry Byne gent April 15.”

¹ Monument in chancel to the memory of Dixeus Longe, of Lincoln's Inn, erected by Theodosia his wife.

A.D. 1681. "Robert Sawyer kild with a fall October 26."

A.D. 1697. "Henry Bind Gent August 11."

The second Register of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials commence in A.D. 1705, and ends 1795, and is also of parchment.

Inscribed on the first folio is the following title:—

"This Register Book was Begun

In y^e Year of our Lord 1705

WILLIAM HOLLIER¹ vica^r of Carshalton

M^r THOMAS TISSON

&

JOHN MILLS

} Church-wardens"

The following extracts of burials are of interest:—

A.D. 1703. "Henry Herringman Gent Jan^r 25." ²

" " "M^{rs} Alice Herringman Relict of M^r Hen: Herringman
March 4."

A.D. 1736. "The Rev^d Will^m Hollier Rector of this Parish
March 15."

A.D. 1767. "Anna Maria Amyand³ relict of S^r Geo: Bart
July 7th."

A.D. 1774. "Thomas Scawen Esq^r Feb 23."

A.D. 1775. "William Scawen Esq^r July 15."

A.D. 1781. "Rev^d Edmund Lodge (formerly Vicar of this Parish)
Mar 2."

" " "Thomas Brown a Soldier whose death was occasioned
in play by a fork piercing his brain" "April 26."

On 8th September, A.D. 1782, the ages of the deceased commenced to be recorded:—

A.D. 1792. "John Junior 46 Ap^l 6"

"N.B. He had just returned from breakfast in
apparent health to M^r Curtis's mill and
was putting off his coat to work when
he dropt down dead."

" " "Thomas Smith 44 }
" " Thomas Prior 37 } April 22."

"N.B. These two men were crushed to death by
the falling in of a ceiling at M^r Greggs
house which was pulling down."

¹ Was inducted into the Vicarage 18th November, A.D. 1703.

² A monument of white marble in the chancel to the memory of Henry Herringman, citizen and stationer of London, and Alice his wife. The inscription states they were married on the 29th Sept., 1650, and lived 53 years and upwards together. He died 15th January, and his wife died 28th February, A.D. 1703, in the 76th year of their age. This monument is said to be worth 1,000 guineas.

³ A monument in the north aisle to the memory of Sir George

At the end of the Register is the following note:—

“Rev^d. William Hollier signed himself Vicar of this Parish till the year 1726, about which time the Great Tithes were added. After that he signed himself Rector. I was instituted Rector, and consequently sign myself so.
“W^m ROSE.”

The Registers contain numerous entries of baptisms, marriages, and burials of the Muschamp, Gaynesford, Burton, Fromond, Bynd, Carleton, Mun or Mune, Hoskins, and Herringman families.

The following surnames occur in the Registers between A.D. 1538 and A.D. 1675 inclusive: Alingham, Aswayar, Brokeols, Buttonshere, Dassye, Dilcock, Fearebrother, Ferichard, Frisby, Fray, Gander, Gaskinne, Godhelpe, Glassington, Gowie, Harishe, Helee, Henfolde, Heron, Heyth, Hollingborne, Holme, Jeredon or Jerydon, Killick, Kinsman, Marloye, Milfe, Mustian, Nep or Knepp, Pedworthie, Quarles, Raunce, Restel, Richbell, Roffe, Skuttle or Scuttel, Sturmie, Ted, Tegge, Thunderman, Trimmer, Woneham, Wroe, and Wycklyfe.

The Communion plate belonging to the Church is very fine and massive, and consists of—

A silver standing cup, or chalice, inscribed—

“✠ The Gift of Sr Henry Burton K^t of the Bath ✠
✠ To God and the Church of Carsalton in Surrey ✠”

Within the bottom rim—

“✠ Anno Domini ✠ 1634 ✠”

A second standing cup of silver of the same pattern, but of less height, without any inscription.

There is a cover to this cup inscribed Anno Domini 1634, which, from its size, I infer must have belonged to a larger cup. There is also a cover to the first-mentioned cup which appears of a later date, and probably belonged to another cup.

Two large standing cups of silver with covers, each cup inscribed—

“*This Cup & Cover was given by
Sr Tho: Scawen Kn^t & Alderman of
London & Dame Martha his Wife
To the Parish Church of Carshalton
Anno 1727⁸”*

Amyand, Bart., who died Aug. 16th, A.D. 1766, aged 46, and Lady Anna Maria his wife, who died June 30th, A.D. 1767, aged 42.

A massive silver flagon, inscribed—

*“The Communion flagon of the parish Church of Carshalton
In the County of Surry
The Gift of Henry Byne Gent 1673.”*

A second massive silver flagon, inscribed—

*“This Flaggon was given by
Sr Tho Scawen Kn^t & Alderman of
London & Dame Martha his Wife
To the Parish Church of Carshalton
Anno 1727.”*

A silver patence for the sacramental bread, inscribed—

*“The gift of Henry
Herringman
1682.”*

A massive silver bowl or dish for alms, with the monogram I. H. S. chased in the centre, and inscribed—

“The Gift of Mr John Herringman.”

Lysons mentions a Commission existing in the Registry at Winchester, bearing date A.D. 1324, for reconciling the Church, which had been polluted by the death of Thomas Gruton.¹

The first vicar on record was William de Hatfend, clerk, who was admitted as vicar the 4 Kal. July, A.D. 1301.

The 16 Kal. June, A.D. 1306, William de Ovingham, deacon, was instituted as vicar, *cum onere residendi*, on the presentation of the Prior and Convent of Merton.²

In A.D. 1306 the Bishop returned that William de Ovingham, vicar, who was indebted to Robert de Bardelby in the sum of 108s., had no goods in the diocese on which to levy, except 20 lambs, worth 10s., which were accordingly sequestrated.³

The Ides, March A.D. 1309, Walter de Walsokne, priest, was admitted as vicar on the presentation of the same.

In A.D. 1394, February 20th, Sir John Jervays was

¹ Regr. John de Stratford, pt. 2, fol. 6a.

² Regr. Woodlock, 6*v.

³ Regr. Pontissara, 238.

presented to the vicarage upon exchange with Sir Nicholas Asser, the previous vicar.¹

In A.D. 1395, May 20th, Sir Richard Priour was presented on his exchange with Sir John Jervays.²

In A.D. 1646 it was ordered that 15*l.* per annum, reserved out of the lands of the Dean and Chapter of Bangor, should be given to Mr. William Quelch, in augmentation of his vicarage of Carshalton, provided that he subscribed the Engagement.³

The Benefactions to the parish are as follows:—

Smith's Charity.

Henry Smith, Esquire, who died in A.D. 1627, by his will left 2*l.* per annum for ever to be given among the poor: this annual gift appears to have increased in amount, and is derived from the rent of an estate at Bexhill, Sussex.

Muschamp's Charity.

Christopher Muschamp, Esquire, who died A.D. 1660, bequeathed 200*l.* to be invested in land, the annual rent of the same to be applied to apprenticing poor children: this investment now produces 22*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

Byne's Charity.

Henry Byne, Esquire, who died in A.D. 1697, bequeathed 7*l.* per annum to be given to such poor people as frequented the church, and who were not guilty of stealing wood.

Fellowes' Charity.

Edward Fellowes, Esq., by his deed, dated A.D. 1726, settled 20*l.* per annum for ever, viz., one moiety to be distributed on St. John's Day to twenty poor who receive no alms, and the second moiety to provide for apprenticing poor boys.

¹ Laud MS. Bodl. Lib., Oxford, m. 723, f. 89.

² Ibid. f. 92.

³ *Proceedings of the Committee for Plundered Ministers*, Bodl. Lib., Oxford.

Welford's Charity.

John Welford, Esquire, having bequeathed land to repair certain highways, it was awarded by a Chancery decree to the four parishes of Carshalton, Mitcham, Streatham, and Sutton; of the yearly product of the land Carshalton receives 10*l.* 8*s.* every fourth year.

Shepley's Charity.

— Shepley bequeathed 6*l.* per annum, the annual interest of 200*l.* Consols, to be given in coals to the poor of the parish.

Hoare's Charity.

— Hoare bequeathed the sum of 17*s.* 9*d.* per annum to the poor of the parish for coals, which sum is the interest of 29*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* Three per cent. Consols.
