

name by suggesting that it means "Carew's Auld town," but it may be doubted whether the derivation will approve itself to learned etymologists.

The notice of this parish in "Domesday Book" is as follows:—

"Groisfrid (or Geoffrey) de Mandeville holds Aultone. Five freemen held it of King Edward the Confessor (about 1050), and could go where they pleased. Of these, one held two hides, and each of the other four held six hides. There were

by marriage to one Ingelram de Fielnes, or Fiennes—a descendant of whose family mortgaged it to his attorney, William de Ambesas—though the superiority was vested in the Bohuns, Earls of Hereford, who held the honour of Magnaville. "The manorial estate, burdened with the rent of twenty marks, which William de Fielnes had reserved when he conveyed it to Ambesas, came into the possession of Nicholas de Carru, who had a grant of free-warren for his lands here in 48



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then five manors; now there is but one manor. It was then assessed for twenty-seven hides, now three and a half hides. The arable land consists of ten carucates; one of them is in demesne, and there are nine villans and nine cottars, with five carucates. There is a church and seven serfs, and twelve acres of meadow."

The Manor of Carshalton, or Kersalton, was held in the reign of Stephen by Geoffrey de Magnaville, or Mandeville, a grandson of the holder at the time of the Domesday survey. On the confiscation of his estates, however, for siding with the Empress Maud in opposition to the king, this manor was given to Pharamus de Bolonia, nephew of the queen-consort of Stephen. It was afterwards conveyed

Edward III., and in 14 Richard II. he died seized of the manor, which was returned as of no value, on account of the reserved rent charged on it." The manor probably passed from the Carews through the marriage of the daughter of Sir Richard Carew with John St. John. Later on it appears to have been divided, and sold in two moieties; but about the beginning of the last century the whole was purchased by Sir William Scawen. Sir William died in 1722, leaving the whole estate to his nephew, Mr. Thomas Scawen, whose son and heir, James, some time M.P. for Surrey, conveyed it to trustees for sale in 1781. It was bought by Mr. George Taylor, who died in 1834, and who was succeeded by his nephew, Mr.