

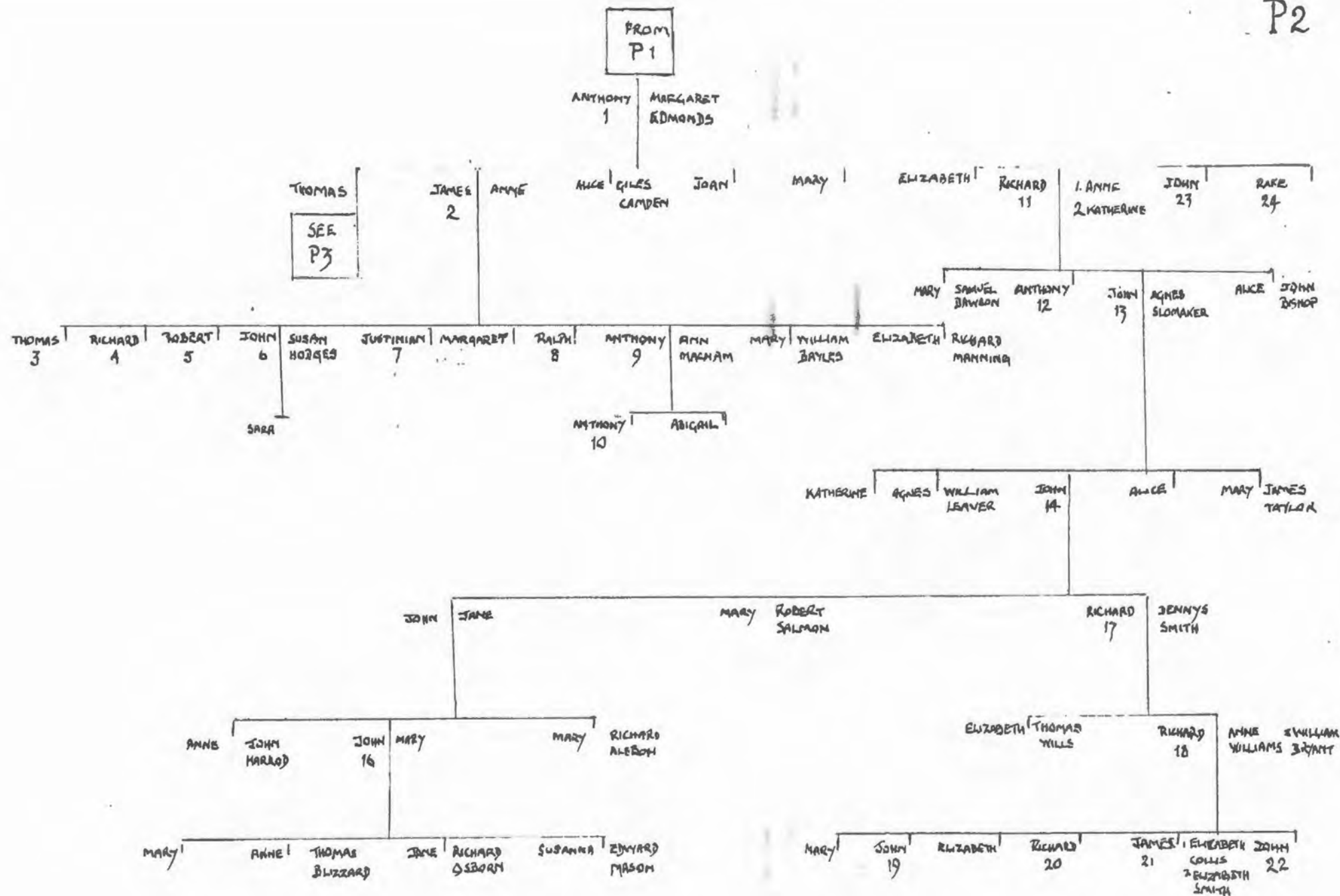


CHART P 2

Anthony 1 the third son of Thomas and Alice was born about 1520 and died at the Parsonage. On the marriage of Margaret, daughter of John Edmonds, to Anthony, her father gave as a dowry the half Lease of the Windsor Manor which John had purchased from Sir Thomas Pope, retaining his own half share of the rectorial and desmesne leases which he had held for many years. In addition Anthony was the residual beneficiary of his mother's Will. He must have been a yeoman of substantial means which is borne out later when in *Johanes and Smith versus Anthony Apletree* in 1574 the complainants stated that Anthony as Executor of John Edmond's Will, had not paid out certain legacies. "Anthony is a man of great wealth and likely to keep them in suit which they as poor men cannot afford" and they asked the Court to intervene. Apart from his wealth he must have had some measure of importance and stature in *Deddington* for in 1569 he was appointed one of the six Arbitrators in the contention between the tenants and inhabitants of Bloxham against their Lord of the Manor Sir Richard Ffenys. Their award says that for a long time "there have been great grudging murmuring and complaining" because of the damage to crops caused by Sir Richard's rabbits from his coney warren. The dispute had been simmering for a long time but the arbitration came up with the answer. As they could not move the rabbits they moved the tenants, by arranging an exchange of land with Sir Richard. According to the Court Roll of 1552 Anthony was a tenant of some Duchy of Lancaster land as well as his share of the Windsor Manor. Occupation of the latter was not without its problems. The death of his father-in-law John Edmonds in 1557 probably resulted in difficulty in renewing the Lease, for another lease was granted to John Stampe. It was years later that

Stampe was bought out by Anthony's son Thomas. In 1575 the Bailiff of Banbury had distrained on the goods of Anthony, said to be tenant of the Duchy Manor, and of other residents of Deddington in respect of unpaid tolls in Banbury and Bicester. The Bailiff of Deddington promptly went to law on their behalf to contest the claim. On the Subsidy Rolls during Queen Elizabeth's reign Anthony appears regularly as a taxpayer resident in Deddington. Under the Will of Thomas Swift in 1559 he was left "a sword that was Richard Scrogges". It must have been something special to pass from friend to friend - a pity it did not become a prized family possession. In depositions sworn in 1551 and 1553 he states his age, in each case, as "33 years of age or thereabouts". So he was born about 1518 to 1520. He died in 1577. In his Will he left all his land and property in Deddington to his eldest son Thomas. Son James received the Lease of his farm called Bignells. Son Richard got the common land that Anthony leased from Mr. Bishop of Brayles in Warwickshire. Son John was to have an annuity of 20 marks. Son Rafe was to have 8 store sheep. Daughters Joan, Mary and Elizabeth each to receive £60 at marriage or at age 21. His daughter Alice married Giles Camden in 1571 at Charlbury but had died before her father as husband Giles was a beneficiary in her place in Anthony's Will. (Giles had married again in 1578). An interesting portion of the Will concerns his wife Margaret. She and son Thomas were Executors but if she remarried or left her home to live with friends then she was to have £100 and cease to be an executrix and not to meddle with his estate and "so to dispose herself at her pleasure". Moreover if any controversy arose between his children and the Executors or if they misuse his wife then the supervisors of his Will - John Stottesbury, John Edmonds and Edward Lee - shall determine them before suit at law and if any child is found faulty the supervisors had power to reduce their legacy as the supervisors thought fit. Anthony was evidently wary of the considerable cost of litigation.

Leaving the story of Anthony's eldest son Thomas until Chart P3 one comes to James 2. In addition to the farm Bignells, part of the Christ Church property, he was to have five horses, 7 beasts and an iron bound cart and all the wood on the farm with the Executors to bear the cost of the first year's seeding of crops and grain. James regularly appears on successive Subsidy Rolls as a taxpayer on the Deddington list. In a dispute over the head lease of the Duchy Manor, James as a tenant, appears as a defendant. In 1608 when aged 55 and again in 1615 age 60 "or thereabouts" he made a deposition concerning the ownership of the Duchy Manor. He was therefore born about 1553-5. By his wife Anne he had Thomas, Richard, Robert, John, Justinian, Ralph, Anthony, Mary and Elizabeth. Mary married William Bayles and Elizabeth married Richard Manning.

In 1598 a pleading in the Court of Chancery stated that James Appletree and Robert Castell of Innstowe ten years ago became bonded with Edward Lee to Thomas Hutton of Banbury for £100 at the earnest request of Edward Lee. Lee had since paid and the complainants maintain Thomas Hutton knew the bond should have been cancelled and that they were not liable under it. Another suit in Chancery must likewise have caused some momentary trouble for James. In 1601 a Thomas Banks sought possession of the Christ Church Lease which had previously been sold by Richard Green to Thomas Banks and Joan and Ellen Banks his sister. Ellen "had since died" and Joan had married Baldwin Sheppard. Baldwin having possession of the Lease he had granted Leases to James Appletree, Edward Chambers, Mathew Manning, Edward Savage and others who testified in Court that the Manor had now come to them and Thomas Banks had no part or interest in the Lease.

According to the Cartwright papers in the Northampton Record Office, James and Ralph his son held a barn and Limepits Close and one yard land in Deddington in 1607. In 1608 James and his son Richard purchased from Richard Apletree of Ledwell a barn, two closes and one yard land, part of the Duchy of Lancaster for an annual rent of 12/8d. Why did Ralph in 1610 give back to his father James the house James had promised him after his death as well as the Limepits Close and one yard land, the barn and other premises.

In his Will of 5th September 1618 James being sick in body but of good and perfect memory made the following legacies:-

To his son Thomas £5, to son Robert a house in Deddington and the Close adjoining. To Mary his daughter £20 and her son £3 and daughter 40 shillings. To son Justinian £20 and five sheep and after the death of James's wife Anne, his new house and one yard land which James bought off the King (i.e. Duchy of Lancaster land). In the event of Justinian having no lawful heirs the house and land was to go to son Anthony and then to son Ralph. Daughter Elizabeth Manning was to have 10 shillings and her son 20 shillings; to son Robert £20 at age of 25 and to son Anthony £60 at age 25; to Sara, daughter of his deceased son John £20 at age 18 or £10 to John's wife Susan if Sara does not live to that age.

Son Ralph was appointed Executor and also residuary legatee. James made sure his wife Anne was well looked after. She was to have his new house he had built and the one yard land during her natural life, the joined bedstead over the parlour with all the bedding, the table in the parlour, a chair, the new truckle bed in the upper chamber, two trunks, two cofferes and two stools. She was to have her choice of his cattle, some sheep and two hogs, all his spinning wheels, half his silver spoons, a gilt salt and gilt beaker and half his brass and pewter. Whichever of his sons lived in the house was, at his own cost, to cart a load of sea coal

annually to Deddington for Anne's use. He went on to give her £5 of lawful money to be used for the better education of his youngest son Anthony. Anne, during her widowhood was to have the use of the parlour and two chambers over the same, a third part of the fruit in the orchard and one of the gardens. Probate was granted on the 6th May 1620 to son Ralph who was also the Executor named in his mother's Will of 3rd September 1622. After legacies to her daughters she left £10, some linen and brass pots to son Robert, £5 to son Anthony when out of his apprenticeship and a brass kettle; to son Thomas her silver beaker and son Robert her great brass candlestick. Sons Thomas, Robert and Ralph were all resident in Deddington in 1623 according to a Subsidy Roll of that date.

Richard 4 had died in 1615 leaving his personal estate to be divided into five equal parts, one each for sisters Mary and Elizabeth and brothers Justinian, Robert and Anthony. His lands leases and tenaments he left entirely to his father James.

John 6 died in 1618, administration being granted to his wife Susan. John had moved to London where he was apprenticed at the age of 18 to John Palmer, who dealt in dying materials and woad. He married Susan, daughter of John Hodges in 1612 by whom he had a daughter Sara, a beneficiary under her grandfather's Will. In 1611 John was then a grocer living at St.Olaves, Southwark and later in 1614 "dwelling upon London Bridge in the Parish of St.Magnus.

Justinian 7 died in 1626. In 1624 he sold the house and land left him by his father to Richard Cartwright of Aynho for £110. He was by this time married to one Margaret who was the Executrix and sole beneficiary

of his Will of 6th July 1626. He died at Clonkine (now Clonakenny) in Queen's County, Leinster. Whatever caused him to forsake Deddington for the notorious bog lands of Ireland?

Thomas 3 the eldest son was in Deddington in 1623 but he probably joined his youngest brother Anthony in London. On the 13th September 1645 Thomas of Lumber Street in the Parish of St. Edmunds made his Will by word of mouth, appointing his friend Henry Rand his Executor to dispose of his estate adding there was something for his two sisters in a black box.

Robert 5 and Ralph 8 appear on the Subsidy Roll of 1623 indicating they were both then in Deddington where they held and farmed their land. No Wills, or descendents, if any, have been traced.

The apprenticeship of Anthony 9 was most likely in London for in 1633 he married Ann Macham there and lived in Stepney. They had two children Anthony and Abigail. In 1649 he sailed on a trading ship on the "ANKANIA" to Benin on the West coast of Africa. He died on the return voyage. His friends Robert Makewell and Jeffery Winch were to be overseers of his two children who were to have £100 apiece. They both had a share of the profit he made on his venture. He set aside £50 to pay his debts including the guns and brandy taken on the voyage. Cousin Dickson a Goldsmith of Lumber Street got £10 for his twenty arm rings and £5 for his buttons which he traded for him in Benin. £5 was due to Marmaduke Layton the distiller at the Golden Angel and £3 for brandy. To his wife he left his household goods and his wages for the voyage and an 8 gallon cask of sugar. Anthony must have been a sugar merchant or sugar loaf maker for he left casks of sugar to Makewell, Winch and Layton. His shipmates, carpenters Henry Evans and William Wells, were entrusted with a purse of gold and two rings which they handed over to the overseers

Makewell and Winch. One ring was for his sister Susan Macham the other for Mrs. Curtis of Stonehouse Yard. He also mentioned that if his wife should complain to either of his overseers "and say she doth want money I know she doth tell you wrong for I am persuaded she had often times deluded me". His wife Ann obtained probate of the Will in 1650. There is no recorded trace of the children Anthony 10 and Abigail.

Richard 11 the third son of Anthony, was born about 1564. Although he was lame most of his life he nevertheless lived to the great age of 83 - unusual for those days. By his first wife Anne he had a daughter Mary and from his second marriage to Katherine Weyman he had Anthony born in 1594 and John born in 1596, both baptised at North Aston Church, and also a daughter Alice. Although he held the 1½ yard lands in Deddington, by grant of his elder brother James, he moved to Ledwell near Sandford about 1600. There is in St.Martin's Church, Sandford, a painted board on the wall depicting the arms of Queen Elizabeth and inscribed with the words "John Studden and Richard Apletree churchmen 1602". According to Marshalls History of Sandford there are gravestones to Richard and other members of the family in the Churchyard. Surviving Subsidy Rolls during the reigns of James I and Charles I show him resident in Ledwell as does a Certificate of Residence of 1641, required to avoid taxation in Deddington on his land as well as again in Ledwell. In 1638 he and his brother Ralph were involved in a dispute over property in South Newington on which they had foreclosed when the owner failed to repay the loan secured on his property.

His daughter Mary had married a Samuel Dawson who proved "an ill husband" who deserted her. She went back to Richard and Katherine who maintained her. In fact in 1639 Richard made provision for her lifetime by placing

£25 with his son-in-law John Bishop who was required to pay Mary 40/- per annum. Alice, the other daughter had married John Bishop who likewise turned out to be something of a problem. After the death of Richard, Katherine his wife and Executor alleged that Bishop had taken for his own use loan monies due to the late Richard from Christopher Huff, Edward Gould and John Priddie. Richard seems to have been quite a business man although he did not leave a Will because administration was granted to his widow Katherine in 1647. She, too, left no Will when she died in 1649.

Son Anthony 12 also lived to a ripe old age. He never married and as a Roman Catholic was fined several times for recusancy. Neither would he sign the Protestation Oath of 1642, a decree by Parliament requiring signatories to be loyal to the Crown as Head of the Church of England. It was in this year that King Charles I raised his Standard at Northampton and three years of Civil War commenced. The King's main Army and Headquarters throughout the War were at Oxford. Banbury Castle was garrisoned and troops billeted in the surrounding towns and villages. Anthony said he suffered much during the War from the quartering of soldiers, taxation and, no doubt, from the attention of foraging parties. Although requisition vouchers were given it was always a difficult and lengthy task to obtain payment and too often impossible. The imperious demands by the Army for horses left the unfortunate farmer wondering how he was going to cultivate his land. In 1646 the King surrendered and immediately Parliament appointed County Commissioners for the sequestration of Royalist Estates. Among those appointed for Oxfordshire were two of Anthony's relatives or "kinsmen" Thomas and Richard Apletree. Now Anthony as a supporter of the King and a Catholic was liable to have his estate sequestered. Did Thomas and Richard take advantage of old Anthony or did they act in his best interest when Richard undertook to maintain Anthony, his

mother Katherine and his sister Mary Dawson during the troubles in exchange for his land. There is no doubt that the Committee issued an order to sequester Anthony's land in 1646. Maybe Richard had good intentions in keeping the property in the family, Anthony certainly had the impression he would get it back in due course, only he never did. In 1654 Richard had to substantiate his claim to the property before the Committee in London and 'begg'd discharge of lands at Deddington purchased from Anthony Appletree and used for his supposed recusancy'. He probably knew trouble was brewing for by 1657 one John Hall had submitted a claim in the Court of Chancery. John Hall was a cousin of Anthony and had decided to register his reversionary interest in Anthony's estate based on a deed dated 1641 in which Anthony "having no issue and not likely to have any" intended to leave John Hall his estate. But Hall had joined the Parliamentary Army and was absent from Deddington and unable to return by reason of the King's garrisons in the neighbourhood". Anthony believed him dead and so entered the agreement with Richard in 1645.

But on the death of Richard in 1654 John Hall reappeared an an attempt to prevent Richard's son John taking over Anthony's land. No sooner was his claim at law disposed of when Agnes, a grand-daughter of Richard and Katherine and married to William Leaver a sawyer of London, decided to contest John's right to the land and that she had a reversionary right to her Uncle Antony's property. She too failed at law. They were all after poor old Anthony's land. On the restoration of King Charles II in 1660 Anthony himself tried to get the agreement set aside, claiming that as a King's man he would have been sequestered and was beguiled into the agreement to protect his property, Unfortunately for him good consideration had been given so when he died in 1669 he left very little. The inventory with his Will listed 2 small silver bowls, 2 broken silver

spoons and a gilt dish valued at £2, two broken chamber pots and a tin candle stick 11 shillings, 2 bed bottles, 4 pewter dishes, a brass pot and an old trunk £3, bedding and furniture £4 and an old clock £4 which he left to his cousin John's son Richard.

Anthony's brother John 13 also lived at Ledwell. He married Agnes Slomaker at Kiddington in 1622 by whom he had one son John and four daughters, Katherine, Alice, Mary and Agnes. Katherine died at an early age. Agnes married William Leaver and Mary a James Taylor. John had left their coming of age legacies in trust with his brother-in-law John Bishop, but the latter's reluctance to part with the capital finally led him to Court in 1657. John had died in 1635, administration of his Estate being given to Agnes his wife.

Very little is known about John 14 who was born about 1632 but we do know he had two sons John and Richard.

John 15 was born in 1657 for his tombstone inscription in Sandford Churchyard says he died on 14th January 1741 aged 84 and that Jane his wife died 10th March 1730 aged 70. Their deaths also appear in the Parish Registers of Sandford. Marshall's History of Sandford mentions he was a freeholder in Ledwell in 1739. His house and chattels he left to his son John for life and then to his grand-daughters, the children of Anne who married John Harrod and Mary wife of Richard Alsbon.

John 16 had four daughters by his wife Mary. Mary, who died in childhood, Anne who married Thomas Blizzard, Jane who married Richard Osborn and Susanna who married Edward Mason. Oxford Quarter Sessions Records mentions

he was a juror in 1705, was a witness against Thomas Wilson of Banbury in 1715 and fined £50 for assault on William Barnes in 1722. He was overseer of the poor of New Woodstock in 1711 and Mayor of Woodstock in 1717, 1724, 1726 and 1727. In his Will of 1745 he left his estate to his then surviving daughters; in 1746 they sold the copyhold property in Bloxham, which John had bought in 1707, to a Simon Watkins. Daughter Anne proved the Will in London and some interesting details appear in her submission. An inventory of John's property showed his domestic chattels and tools valued at £8, timber, hay, wheat £29 and a hog £1.5.0d. She had paid out of estate monies £2 for wine at the funeral, £3.12.6d. for a coffin and £5 for proving the Will. Her husband Thomas Blizard had, amongst other costs, spent £1.10.0d. on horse hire from Putney to Ledwell, 5 shillings for returning the horse by carrier to London, one shilling for a porter to take the horse to Putney, ten shillings for a coach to Putney, lying in Oxford three shillings and sixpence, to Oxford by coach fifteen shillings, lying at Oxford when down four shillings, expenses re probate six shillings and sixpence, going to Mr. Broughton's in the Hay Market to enquire what salary was due to the deceased 2 shillings. The cost of the inventory was £5.13.8d. and £1 to take it to London.

In 1698 Richard 17 is described as a labourer in Great Harwood when, as a witness in a law suit, he deposed that one Robert Williatt did not accurately account for his tithe wheat at harvest time. It was in this year that he married Dennys Smith, one of the daughters of George Smith who owned the Manor of Great Harwood and also some other property at Ledwell. Richard's father, John, settled some land on him as part of the marriage settlement and George Smith undertook to settle Appletree Bush Close and other land in Ledwell on Dennys. His Great Harwood Manor was to be settled on his other daughters. George Smith died in 1719 and Richard tried to obtain his share of the estate. His plea in Court

in 1721 was that George Smith had left one half of his estate to Joan Hodgekins his only other surviving daughter and one half to Dennys and Richard but he "had not got completed writings to prove it". John Hodgekins maintained George had left all his estate to John and George Hodgekins his grandsons and to Joan his daughter and Richard had no title to any estate in Great Harwood. At least Richard got his Ledwell land. By his wife Dennýs he had a daughter Elizabeth, born in 1701, who married Thomas Wills in 1730 at Sandford, and a son Richard born in 1704. Dennys died in 1741 and Richard in 1745.

Nothing is known of Richard 18 before his marriage at the age of 38 to Anne Williams at St.Martins Church, Oxford. He then set up as a baker in Sandford for he took William Pool of Fewcot as an apprentice in 1745. The election poll for freeholders in Oxfordshire in 1754 gives him as an owner of land and a house in Sandford. Oxford Quarter Sessions record he was a witness in a case against Richard Faulkner in 1751, a Baker in 1755 and fined £6 for short weight loaves in 1758. Maybe he gave up the bakery business for such a heavy fine for those days, for he is described as a barber in 1756 when he took on Richard Harris as an apprentice. According to the Sandford Parish Registers he had by his wife Anne a son John 19 born in 1645 who died at the age of 11, Elizabeth born 1748, Richard born 1750, James born 1753 and John born 1756. His daughter Mary was probably born at Oxford before he came back to Ledwell. He died in 1759 at the age of 55 and his widow married again in that year to a William Bryant. Jacksons' Oxford Journal published a notice in 1759 that debtors of the late Richard Apletree met at Robert Carters of Cuckolds Holt to pay to his Executor, Francis West.

Marshall's History of Sandford mentions that under the inclosure of land in 1768 Richard 20 was awarded 1 rood and 4 perches. 1773 was not his year for apart from being prosecuted for assault and fined £10 he was involved in proceedings in Chancery. Richard said he had borrowed £600 from one Gardner on the security of his house and land and claimed that whilst under the influence of strong drink and at the instigation of Gardner he had signed a document agreeing to sell his house. Gardner threatened him with prison and induced him to vacate his house. Gardner had entered into possession and cut timber and taken the profits of the land. As the house and land was of greater value than the debt Richard sought the assistance of the Court to make Gardner account for the transaction. Gardner pleaded that the sum he lent to Richard was only £100 and the rest made up by debts due to other people who, worried by the indolent and expensive ways of Richard, sought to recover their debts and that the deed signed by him was made willingly and without subterfuge. So Richard lost his home and disappeared - or did he join the Army for in 1780 "James the son of Richard and Margaret Appletree of Princes Street, Lincolns Inn Fields, a soldier was born in Middlesex Hospital". A daughter Anne arrived at the Lying in Hospital, Endell Street, Holborn in 1783.

Under the land enclosure award of 1768 James 21 was allotted 13 acres 2 roods 24 perches, a fair piece of property which he undoubtedly sold for he moved to Oxford where he bought property and set up in business as a baker. In 1778 he married Elizabeth Collis a widow age 24. She died in April 1811 and he married again in October 1811 to another widow Elizabeth Smith. He had no children by either marriage. He was a churchwarden of All Saints Church, Oxford and in 1785 became a Common Councillor of Oxford City Council, Chamberlain in 1791 and Bailiff in 1815. He died in 1817 age 64 leaving his tenements in Oxford to his wife Elizabeth

and the residue of his estate to his sister Mary Wilkins of Beckley. She had married Samuel Wilkins at Stoke Lyne in 1764. Widow Elizabeth carried on as a tobacconist in Headington and was buried in All Saints Oxford in 1841.

Nothing has been discovered about John 22 although it is possible that he was apprenticed to John Townshend of Chipping Norton, a brass founder for £4 in 1769, at the age of 13, which was a not unusual age for apprenticeship.

Anthony's fourth son John 23 the beneficiary under his father's Will of an annuity of 20 marks had matriculated at Trinity College Oxford some time before 1572 and obtained his B.A. on 24th November 1573. He too, like his brothers was undoubtedly a recusant and in the Catholic Recusant Roll for Warwickshire in 1592/3, he is described as a clerk in Holy Orders in Rowington.

Rafe or Ralph 24 the youngest son of Anthony also received money as a beneficiary under his father's Will. He was born in 1563. By 1599 he had bought land at Peperhill in Shropshire from a John Talbot which he sold in 1607 to Silvester and John Norris for £100. Ralph was a servant and secretary to John Talbot of Grafton and was a witness to various deeds by John Talbot in 1594, 1602 and 1607. In the Historical Manuscripts Commission (Volume 2) there is a cryptic entry that "one Mr. Appletree was asking on behalf of John Talbot of the names of Knights regarding Parliament from Sir Arnold Lygon". The Talbots were a noted and wealthy Catholic family and Ralph too as a recusant no doubt was involved in some political planning. He later served John's son George Talbot for in 1615/16 he became a trustee under a deed in which he purchased various manors from George with a right of recovery by the latter for use under certain trusts. Presumably this was a financial manoeuvre to avoid punitive

legislation against Catholics. In 1626 he was involved in a law suit. A Roger Roden of Achley in Shropshire left a legacy of £80 and other household stuff to his daughter Anne when he died in 1613. She "put her trust in Thomasine Crowther (her Aunt) who used the aid and assistance of Raphe Appletree a gentleman of good understanding in placing her funds at interest". Anne was lately deceased and her husband John Clempson now sought to obtain her inheritance which he reckoned must now be worth £200 to £300. Ralph maintained that the funds were partly paid to Anne and the rest used for her maintenance. Thomasine Crowther was Ralph's sister-in-law so presumably he married a Crowther. There is no trace of the marriage nor of any issue nor of Ralph's Will and date of death.