

## Builders.

Gearing William  
Godfrey John  
Young Charles

## Butchers.

Margetts Richard, (pork)  
Phillips Thomas Rouse  
Porter Charles  
I, Rogers William  
Wells Francis  
Wilks William

## Cabinet Makers.

Hitchman John  
Hodgkins Daniel  
Quartermaine Joseph  
Smith Eustace

## Carpenters and Joiners.

I, Baughan D. (wheelwright)  
I, Baughan W. (& blacksmith)  
Gearing William  
Holtam Thomas  
Smith John

## Carriers.

Haynes William  
Mace John  
Mason Henry  
Taplin William  
Ward John

## Chemists and Druggists.

Harris George  
Hopgood Thomas  
Stephan John H.

## Coach Makers.

Beechey John  
Gardner Edwin  
Page John

## Coopers.

Eaton John  
Matthews Robert

## Corn Merchants.

Biggerstaff John, (& wool)  
I, Coldicott William, Manor  
House

## Corn Millers.

Badger Thomas  
Hartley Edward

## Curriers.

Haynes Stephen

Gardner Thomas

## Drapers.

*See also Tailors.*

Becher Henry  
Hebblewhite T. (haberdasher)  
Parsons Robert  
Rolls and Kimber

## Farmers.

I, Baker Thomas  
I, Coldicott William, Manor  
House  
I, Edwards William  
Fowler William  
Gibbs John, Mead's farm  
Guy Samuel  
Guy William  
I, Golby Thomas  
Hartley Edward  
I, Huckvale William  
I, Huckvale T., Choice-hill  
Malins Joseph  
I, Phillips William  
Taylor Caleb, Glyne farm  
Wells Francis  
Wilks Richard, New Chal-  
ford farm

## Fire and Life Agents.

Birmingham, Samuel Pryer  
Farmers, (& Hail) Tilsley &  
Wilkins  
County, George M. Smith  
General Hailstorm, J. Fisher  
Globe, John Liddiard  
Norwich Union (Life) James,  
Fisher  
Sun, (Fire) A. L. Rawlinson

## General Hardware, &c. Dealers.

Baylis Edwin  
Liddiard John Vaughan, (&  
fancy repository)  
Robinson Thomas

## Glove Manufacturers.

Bowen Benjamin  
I, Bowen John

## Grocers and Tea Dealers.

Coleman Henry  
Endall Mary E.  
Loveland Jacob  
Matthews George, (& tallow  
chandler and dealer in  
British wine)

Pettipther Thomas  
Wells Sarah  
Williams James

## Grocery and Sundries dealers.

I, Bowen John  
Byron William  
Bull Thomas  
Castle Samuel  
I, Edinburgh Mary  
Hopkins Sarah  
Howard John  
Mace John  
Mace Thomas  
Pearman Richard  
I, Rogers William

## Hair Dressers.

Bartlett George  
Bartlett James  
Hood Edw. (& delph dealer)

## Hotels, Inns, &c.

*Marked \* are Commercial  
Inns.*

Bell, John Padbury  
Blue Anchor, Rd., Palmer  
Blue Boar, Joseph Malins  
Blue Lion, Richard Kearsey  
Borough Arms, C. S. Davies  
Chequers, Wm., Claridge  
\* Crown & Cushion, W. Bishop  
Fox, Joseph Porter  
Horse & Groom, J. Keitley  
I, Horse & Groom, Aaron  
Thornton  
King's Arms, Isaac Shalor  
King's Head, Wm., Mason  
Old George, Rd., Phillips  
Parrott, James Luckett  
Red Lion, William Williams  
Royal Hotel, Chapel house,  
James Symth  
Royal Oak, George Payne  
Ship & Anchor, T. R. Dring  
Three Tuns, James Morley  
Quy, (& horse letter)  
Unicorn, John Hood  
Waggon & Horses, Peter  
Summerton  
\* White Hart (Hotel & post-  
ing house,) John Goddard

## Ironmongers.

Adams Wm., (& gunsmith)  
Skinner John  
Phipps Thos. (& tinner, &c.)

## Milliners and Dressmakers.

Norgrove Mary Anne  
Parr Mary Anne  
Ryland Emma & Elizabeth

## Painters, Plumbers, &c.

Alcock George  
Baskett William Henry, (&  
paper hanger)  
Fisher James  
Matthews John  
Taylor Charles

## Slaters and Plasterers.

Burbidge Edwin  
Burbidge Frederick  
Herbert Thomas  
Hieatt John

## Saddlers.

Arnett John  
Knibbs Anne

## Surgeons.

Farwell John  
Holmes Charles  
Hopgood Thomas

## Tailors.

*Marked \* are also Drapers.*  
\* Belcher Henry

Bowles William  
Hall Charlotte  
Lardner John  
\* Rolls & Kimber  
Savage Henry

## Watchmakers.

Baker William  
Simms Samuel

## Wine and Spirit Merchant.

Hitchman William Simpkins  
and Co.  
Kingdon John Henry

## Woollen Cloth Manufacturer.

Bliss William

## Public Officers.

\* \* \* For the Members of the  
Corporation see page 513.

Town Clerk, Weston Aplin  
Clerk to the County Court,  
Henry F. Wilkins  
Bailiff of County Court,  
James Williams  
Clerk to the Board of Guar-  
dians Superintendent Regis-  
trar, and Clerk to the

*Magistrates of the Chad-  
lington division A. L.  
Rawlinson*

*Registrar of Births & Deaths  
and Relieving Officer, Jas.  
Vokins, Over Norton*

*District Auditor, Jas. Hunt,  
Over Norton*

*Superintendent of Police,  
David Smith*

*Union Workhouse Master,  
Richard Huthnance*

*Stamp Office, Catherine  
Stanbridge*

*Depot of the Society for pro-  
moting the Gospel, E. Keck*

## Coaches, &c.

*The Blenheim, to Oxford and  
London daily*

*The Sovereign, from Wor-  
cester through to London,  
daily*

*One of these coaches return  
from Oxford and London  
every evening*

*Ward's Waggon and Vans to  
Oxford, Banbury, Birming-  
ham &c., almost daily*

## Deddington Town and Parish.

The parish of Deddington, which lies near the northern extremity of the hundred of Wootton, comprises the market town of Deddington, and the hamlets or townships of Clifton and Hempton. The acreage of Deddington township is 2,350; that of Clifton, 670; and that of Hempton, 970: total of the parish, 3,990 acres. The amount of assessed property in the entire parish is £8,110. The population of the parish in 1801 was 1,552; in 1831, 2,078; and in 1841, 2,025 souls. The rateable value of the town of Deddington, without the hamlets is £4,394.

Soon after the conquest the manor of *Dadintone*, (Deddington,) was given to Odo, bishop of Bayeux, the half-brother of the conqueror, and in the 12th century it belonged to the family of Chesney. It was afterwards given by king John to Thomas Basset, baron of Headington, who bestowed it under the name of Dadington, alias Dedington, in marriage with his daughter, on William de Malet, baron of Cury Malet, in the county of Somerset. William de Malet was afterwards taken in arms against the king, and this manor was restored to the Bassets. It appears to have been divided into three parts at an early period; for we find that Humphrey, the good duke of Gloucester, died possessed of a third portion. In 1420, the manor was valued at £13. 6s. 8d. It now constitutes three several properties or manors, called Windsor manor, which belongs to the dean and canons of Windsor; Christ church manor, which belongs to the dean and chapter of Christ church, Oxford; and the manor of the duchy of Lancaster. These manors are leased, and of the first named Thomas Caldecot, Esq., is lessee and lord; of the second W. C. Cartwright, Esq. of Aynho, and Sir George Dashwood of Kirtlington, are the lords; and of the last W. C. Cartwright, Esq., is the possessor. Each appoints a steward, who holds a court baron. The court leet is held by them jointly. In addition to the lords of the manors, the other principal land-owners in the parish are R. M. Caldecot, Esq., and the Rev. W. C. Risley. The soil is varied by situation: in some parts a heavy clay, and in others light with a thin stratum above the rock, and approaching a red loam.

#### THE CASTLE.

On the eastern side of the town beneath the mounds of earth, within which the green sward is now used for the purpose of the 'national game of cricket,' are buried the remains of what was evidently once a fortress of considerable magnitude and strength. Some antiquarians ascribe its foundation as the handwork of the Danish or Saxon conquerors of the island, whilst others attribute its erection to the Normans. About ten years ago, the earth which covered the site of the keep, was removed for the value of the building materials, and Mr. Faulkner then obtained from the spot a piece of curiously carved freestone, and a copper coin of Offa, a king of Mercia (which comprised Oxfordshire in its boundary, and was the largest of the heptarchy), who reigned from 758 to 795, which relic he lodged in his museum. It was discovered at the same time, that the outer wall of the strong hold was 10 ft. in thickness. The whole of the area of the castle may perhaps comprehend six acres; around which went a wide fosse, which is still distinctly marked through its whole progress. In the year 1204, the castle was in the hands

of the king. Among the very few notices of this castle in historical works is one by Hume and Smollet, of the following circumstances:—The barons under the earl of Lancaster and Guy of Warwick rebelled against the authority of Piers Gaveston, the arrogant favorite of Edward II. Scarborough, held for the king by Gaveston, was besieged by the earl of Pembroke; the town capitulated upon merciful terms (afterwards flagrantly broken by the victor), which extended even to the favorite himself, who was, however, taken prisoner. "Pembroke," says the historian, "now master of the person of this public enemy, conducted him to the castle of *Dedington*, near Banbury, where, on pretence of other business, he left him protected by a feeble guard. Warwick probably in concert with Pembroke, attacked the castle; the garrison refused to make any resistance, Gaveston was yielded up to him and conducted to Warwick castle," where he was afterwards beheaded. It appears that Deddington castle was demolished before the reign of Henry VIII., and most of its foundations have been dug up of late years.

During the civil wars in the reign of Charles II., Deddington was frequently used as a temporary garrison or resting place by the conflicting armies, and after the battle of Cropredy-bridge (for which see page 403) the king's army rested here for one night, (1st July, 1644) the king himself, sleeping at the parsonage-house, and thence proceeded the next morning towards Evesham.

*The Town of Deddington* is pleasantly seated upon the summit and south side of an acclivity, bounded on the north by the small river Swere, and on the east by the Cherwell, which continues its circuitous course alongside the Oxford canal, which is in the vicinity of the town. It is situated about 16 miles N. by W. from Oxford; 6 S. from Banbury; 10 N.E. of Woodstock; and 69 N.W. from London. The town consists of one principal street, extending (from north to south) about half a mile along the main road from Banbury to Oxford; with several minor thoroughfares on the east side thereof, leading to the market-square, and thence to the Aynho or Clifton entrance to the place. On all sides of the town the landscape is most striking and picturesque. In the parish are two noted springs, celebrated for their medicinal virtues: one of which is strongly impregnated with vitriolic salt; and in digging it was found the stone called pyrites argenteus, and a bed of belemnites, commonly called thunder bolts; and out of it has since been taken the silver marcasite, of a glistening colour.

This town like Banbury has been long celebrated for the goodness of its malt liquor, from whence it formerly obtained the appellation of *Drunken Deddington*. There is no staple manufacture here, and the population is

almost solely agricultural. The houses, generally speaking are of an inferior class; the solid handsome stone mansion of the Rev. W. C. Risley, being about the only noticeable exception to this rule. Many of the houses are thatched and have consequently a somewhat mean appearance. The material used for building is mostly a brown stone plentifully found in the immediate neighbourhood. There are still, some architectural curiosities worthy of notice. Near the church is an old house, consisting of a square and lofty tower, with open stone balustrade at top, which is now the residence of a farmer, and the property of the dean and canons of Windsor. An upper apartment in this tower, is said to have been used as an oratory in catholic times. Beneath the *Plough Inn*, (a modern structure upon an ancient foundation) is a vault used as a cellar, having groined arches supported by light columns, carved in freestone, and is of great antiquity and equal beauty. It is also remarkable for its extreme preservation. Till within the last few years the town could boast of many ancient houses, some of an ecclesiastical structure: to one of these relics of a remote age tradition assigns the character of an 'hostel for pilgrims.' The town, at present, is unpaved and unlighted. The latter deficiency, however will soon no longer be felt, as a gas light, coal, and coke company has recently been formed with every probability of success. The capital of the company is £1200. in 120 shares of £10. each. Mr. Thomas Calcutt is the secretary.

Dr. Plot, who published his Natural history of Oxfordshire in 1705, tells us that he found the ancient game, the *Quintain* much practised here, but the sport is now entirely disused. This exercise was practised by the Romans, and Kennet observes, that he never met with it in any place which had not been formerly a Roman settlement. Mr. Baker, the Northamptonshire historian, tells us, that it was practised in various parts of the kingdom at the celebration of rural weddings. It consisted, he says "of a high upright post, at the top of which was placed a cross piece on a swivel, broad at one end and pierced full of holes, and a bag of sand suspended at the other. The mode of running at the quintain was by a horseman riding full speed and striking at the broad part with all force; if he missed his aim, he was derided for his want of dexterity; and if he struck it and the horse slackened pace (which frequently happened through the force of the shock) he received a violent blow on the neck from the bag of sand, which swung round from the opposite end; and if he succeeded in breaking the board he was hailed as the hero of the day." The market-place at Deddington was usually the theatre of this humorous exercise.

*The Market* is nominally held upon Saturday, but the custom is almost obsolete. A few years since, in order to infuse some life into it, the day of meeting was changed to Tuesday; for two or three weeks the attendance was good, but after that time it visibly declined, and gradually dwindled away. The good townspeople, however, cling to their tradition, and Saturday is called the market-day.

*Fairs* are held on August 10th, Saturday after Old Michaelmas, and on the 22nd of November.

There is a small Court-house or Town-hall in the market-place, used for an occasional concert, and the regular meetings of a benefit society.

*Petty Sessions* for the North Wootton hundred are held on the first Saturday in every month, at the King's Arms Hotel, by the county magistrates.

Deddington was formerly a corporate town, and sent two burgesses to parliament in the 30th of Edward I. (1301) and in the 32nd and 33rd of Edward III. (1359—60); but was afterwards relieved from this duty by petition. The town is nominally governed by a bailiff, chosen by the lords of the manors, but has hitherto not been accustomed to exercise any jurisdiction.

Deddington is one of the polling places for the county members.

The Church, dedicated to St. Peter and Paul, is a large commodious handsome building consisting of nave, chancel, north and south aisles, and a fine west tower (the whole width of the nave) surmounted by eight pinnacles. The interior of the church is very striking. Its breadth and lightness are principally remarkable. Four beautiful arches on each side connect the aisles with the nave. The view is however, disfigured by an unsightly gallery of unpainted deal in the west corner of the south aisle, erected to supply a temporary necessity caused by the residence of a popular preacher, who attracted from his own and neighbouring parishes a congregation beyond the ordinary means of accommodation. The walls are covered by thick coats of whitewash and until lately, the beautiful tracery of the arches in the nave, was hid beneath an accumulation of rubbish like unto that with which so many of our churches are still disfigured; the disgraceful remnants of a deplorable reaction against the beautiful and devotional in ecclesiastical architecture. In the south wall of the chancel are three stone recesses, originally used by the priests and deacons during the performance of high mass and next them, nearer the altar, the piscina. There were many monumental brasses, but the marks in the stone, of the floor or walls, are now the only evidence of their having existed. The rude hands of the church desecrators of the Cromwellian era probably, here as elsewhere, destroyed many of these memorials of the dead; but all the blame must not



rest there. It is but of recent occurrence that a brass was forcibly removed from the back of a pew in the north aisle, owing to some difficulty in reading the inscription, and has never been replaced. There is one curious brass still preserved in the church, which has been removed from the floor, and nailed for safety to a pew in the nave. It is the figure of a man, without inscription. An engraving of it appeared in an early number of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and the inscription had at that time been broken off. In-arched in the wall of the south aisle is the stone effigy of a recumbent human figure, with the hands crossed over the breast in a devotional attitude. The tower of this church, which was then probably surmounted by a spire, fell during the reign of Charles I., and was rebuilt by royal mandate.

The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery to which it gives name, rated in the king's books at £15. 9s. 4d., and now worth, in the gross, about £200. per annum. The patronage is vested in the dean and canons of Windsor, and the present vicar is the Rev. James Brogden, M.A. The register commences in 1631, and contains many entries of marriages by the civil power, after three publications in the market-place, in the 17th century. The tithes were commuted for land, at the time of the enclosure of the parish in 1808, and the circumstances are fully stated in the commissioners' award, lodged in the church with the parish records. The dean and chapter of Windsor own the *rectorial tithes*, and to them was awarded in addition to two plots of 36A. 3R. 32P. and 18A. 3R. 32P., for glebe land given up, four other allotments in compensation for the loss of tithes, and moduses in lieu of tithes, containing severally 122a. 1r. 27p., 307a. 1r., 213a. 2r. 14p., and 4a. 1r. 9p. The *vicarial tithes* were commuted at the same time for 2a. 15p.

Two farms however in Clifton hamlet still pay, the one £45. and the other £20. to the vicar. These payments at one time constituted the clergyman's income; but of late years, the living has been increased by grants from queen Anne's bounty, &c.

The *Vicarage House* near the church, is a plain stone building, erected about 20 years since. Some centuries ago, the parsonage house must have been a considerable building, for we find that king Charles I. in the course of a royal progress through Oxon and Bucks in 1644, stopped at it on the 27th of June; and likewise slept there, as we have seen above on the 1st of the following July.

The *Independents* and *Wesleyans* have each a small chapel in the town.

The *National day and Sunday free schools* are supported by voluntary contributions, each subscriber sending children to be educated without expense, according to the amount of his subscription. The sum thus raised in the

year 1850, amounted to £83. 1s. for the boys division. An annual sermon is preached in aid of the institution. The attendance of scholars averages, boys 125, girls 110. There is a Sunday School in connection at which 130 attend. The master is Mr. Thomas Ward, and Mrs. Elizabeth Walker is schoolmistress. It is proposed to erect a new school, towards which object through the generous liberality of W. C. Cartwright, Esq. of Aynho, a suitable site has been secured.

Sir Thomas Pope, founder of Trinity college Oxford, directed that a free grammar school should be erected in this his native town, to be called 'Jhesus Scole', and that a salary should be paid of '20 marks' to the master, and '£8.' yearly to the usher, but no such school now exists.

About the year 1818, almshouses were built in Church-lane, by the feoffees of the charities of the parish, for 4 poor men and 4 poor women, who receive each, men 4s. and women 3s. per week.

The *Charities* of the parish consist of several lands and tenements, which yield an annual rental of £146. 10s. 3d. and the sum of £6. 1s. 4d. annually, which is charged upon a farm in Deddington, in virtue of the marriage settlement of W. R. Cartwright, Esq. dated 8th April, 1794. These sums are expended upon the poor.

Mr. Charles Faulkner erected a private Museum, adjoining his residence here, a few years since, which now contains many specimens of the geology, entomology and natural history of the neighbourhood. The public are admitted to view this interesting collection gratuitously.

*Eminent Men.*—Sir Thomas Pope the munificent founder of Trinity college, Oxford, was born at Deddington, about the year 1508. (See Page 193.)

*Sir William Scroggs*, lord chief justice of the king's bench in the reign of Charles II., was born here in 1623. His father was a tradesman in the town, and is by some said to have been a butcher. He however, possessed both property and influence, as he not only placed his son at Oriel college, Oxford, but procured for him the reversion of a church living. When the civil war broke out, the son quitted his studies and entered into the royal army. He obtained the commission of a captain of foot, but afterwards entered Gray's Inn, and was called to the bar. In 1669, he was knighted and made sergeant at law, and in 1678, chief justice of the king's bench. For a time he was in high favour with the court, but his zeal was subsequently suspected, and articles of accusation were preferred against him in the house of commons, for having acted with partiality in the trials of those who were accused of being concerned in the 'popish plot.' The intended prosecution, however, was abandoned on his removal from the bench, and he retired to a seat in Essex,

where he died in 1683. Dean Swift says:—"I have read somewhere of an eastern king who put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence, and ordered his hide to be stuffed into a cushion, and placed upon the tribunal for the son to sit on, who was preferred to the father's office, I fancy such a memorial might not have been useless to a son of Sir William Scroggs, and that both he and his successors would often wriggle in their seats as long as the cushion lasted."

## HAMLETS.

*Clifton* is a hamlet and township in this parish, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile east from Deddington, on the direct road from that town to the Aynho station of the branch of the Great Western railway from Oxford to Banbury. The station is about a half mile from Clifton, and near it is a wharf for the unloading of goods from the Oxford canal. The narrow and tortuous Cherwell also passes close by. The acreage of Clifton is 670; its rateable value is £1,828; and the number of its inhabitants in 1841 was 277.

Owing to the inconvenient distance from the parish church, it was deemed necessary by gentlemen anxious for the spiritual care of the population, that an *Episcopal Chapel* should be erected in this hamlet. By the munificent aid of the Rev. W. C. Risley (sometime vicar of the parish and rural dean, and now a respected resident of the town), assisted by some smaller subscriptions, and the gift of a site by Mr. Gardner, this object has been accomplished. On Monday, Sept. 8, 1851, the first stone of the new edifice was placed by Mr. Risley (assisted by Revs. Dr. Wilson and George Venables) with the usual ceremonies, in the presence of a large assemblage of people. The chapel dedicated to St. James, will consist of a nave and chancel, in length 50ft. by 25ft. in breadth, capable of holding 180 persons. The works are now in progress under the direction of Mr. Hopcraft, of Deddington.

*The Wesleyan Methodists* have a small branch meeting house here.

*Hempton* is another hamlet and township in this parish, situated about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile west from Deddington, and consists of several farm houses with land appertaining, and the cottages of labourers. The township contains 970 acres; its rateable value is £948.; and its population in 1841 was 305 souls. Hempton is of considerable antiquity, being mentioned in the doomsday survey under the name of *Hantone*.

*The Chapel of Ease*, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, was built at the sole expense of the Rev. Dr. Wilson of Over Worton (in many other ways a liberal benefactor to the parish), and was opened in 1851 for public worship. It consists of nave, chancel, north aisle, and south porch. It is small, but fully equal to supply the wants of a neighbourhood not over thickly populated.

The aisle can be partitioned off from the rest of the church, and is then used as a school-room. The design is by the Rev. William Wilson, vicar of Banbury, son of the founder.

*The Independents* have a small place of worship here.

## Deddington Directory.

POST AND MONEY ORDER OFFICE,—Mr. John Calcutt, Postmaster.

Churchill Mr. Henry	agent to <i>Globe</i> , Fire & Life Office	Kilby Mrs. Hannah
Churchill John, Esq., coroner for the northern district of the county	Fortman Mr. John	Mitchell C. B., surgeon
Faulkner Charles, Esq.	Freeman Mr. William	Owen Mrs. Sarah
Faulkner C. Duffell, solicitor	Hall Mrs. Ann Reeves	Parker Rev. O (Independent)
Field Samuel, solicitor, clerk to the magistrates of North Wootton Humared, and	Harris Mrs. Ann Maria	Philpot Mr. Richard
	Harris Mrs. Elizabeth	Rhenius Rev. C.
	Hitchcock & Kinch, solicitors and agents to <i>Guardian</i> Fire and Life Office	Risley Rev. William Cotton, M.A. & J.P.
		Turner Thomas M., surgeon
		Venables Rev. George

## MISCELLANY.

Arlidge Harriet, dressmaker	Chater William, baker	Ford H., straw hat maker
Baker John, sen., slater and plasterer	Churchill Charles, butcher and grocer	Franklin H., straw hat maker
Baker John, jun., slater and plasterer	Churchill Henry, builder	Franklin Henry, builder
Bartlett Jane, boarding and day school	Clarke Sarah, dressmaker	Franklin Robert, builder and timber merchant
Beasley Rehd., shoemaker	Coggins James, vict., <i>Plough</i> , Hempton	French John, butcher and farmer
Bennett Elias, baker & confectioner	Coggins James, jun., carpenter and builder, Hempton	French R., baker and carrier
Bennett Peter, dairyman	Davis Cornelius, painter, &c.	French W. mealman & farmer
Bennett Richard, baker	Dawes William, tailor	French W. shoemaker, Clifton
Boyles Thos, smith & farrier	Dean John, grocer, tallow chandler, and provision & hop merchant	Gardner R., china & glass dlr.
Busby T., carpenter & joiner	Dean Mary, butcher	Gibbs Joseph, watch maker
Bygrave J., boot & shoemkr.	Drinkwater Hannah, shopkeeper, Clifton	Hall J., vict., <i>Duke of Cumberland's Head</i> , (and hat manufacturer, Clifton)
Calcutt John, bookseller stationer and printer	Durran Ann, shopkeeper	Harris Willm., shopkeeper and baker
Calcutt Thomas, agent to the <i>Phoenix</i> Fire Office and Property Protection Society	East Robert, linen and woolen draper, &c.	Hatton Edward, <i>King's Arms</i> posting and commercial Inn, and Inland Revenue Office
Chater Geo. baker & butcher	East William, tailor	

Heritage Richard, carpenter	Osborne Thomas, painter &c.	Woolgrove Jonathan, shoe-maker
Hiron John Saml., bookseller	Payne Richard, hairdresser	Woolgrove Joseph, baker
stationer, printer, agent to the Church of England Fire and Life Office, and Railway Passengers Assurance Company, and proprietor of "North Oxfordshire Times."	Petty George F., brewer, maltster, beer retailer, china dlr., & coal & corn merchant.	Woolgrove W. carpenter, Clifton
Hollis W. blacksmith, Clifton	Petty Thomas, druggist	
Hopcraft James, stonemason and builder	Power William, cooper	
Hopcraft John, brickmaker and stone mason	Pullin John, tailor	
Hopcraft Wm., ironmonger	Robinson John, draper, grocer, ironmonger, provision and hop merchant	
Iorns Wm., <i>Relieving officer</i>	Rose John, ironmonger, tin and iron plate worker	
Iorns Nathaniel, shoemaker	Rose John, vict., <i>Red Lion</i>	
Knibbs William, saddler	Rymell Henry, tailor	
Lambert, John, shoemaker and stamp distributor	Samman Alban & Henry, linen and woollen drapers, tailors and hatters	
Lardner Thomas, machine and pump maker, engineer and millwright, Clifton	Seroggs John, auctioneer & appraiser	
London Eliz., dressmaker	Smith James Hy., druggist	
Malins John, shoemaker	Sturch W. vict., <i>Unicorn commercial Inn</i>	
Margetts and Son, grocers, & agents to County, Fire, & Provident Life Office.	Timms John, tailor	
Margetts H., spirit merchant	Turbett T. slater & plasterer	
Mason J. and S., patent axle-tree mfrs., sole patentees	Welford W. shoemaker, Clifton	
Mason B. blacksmith, furrier, and spring maker	Wells Eliza, shopkeeper	
Matthews Wm., rope maker	West Robert, wine, spirit and hop merchant: and vict., <i>Crown and Tuns, Commercial Inn</i>	
Matthews T. vict., <i>Plough</i>	Whetton W. & J., shopkeepers & hair line manufacturers	
Matthews J. shopkr., Clifton	Williams William, cooper	
Merry Nathan, baker	Williams Mary, dressmaker	
Moles Hiron, tailor	Wilsden John, currier, leather seller and shoe manufacturer	
Mullis Edward, saddler	Woolgrove John, shoemaker, Hempton	

## Farmers.

Austin Frederick
Austin Thomas
Bennett Peter
Buckett James
Busby William
Callent John
Coggins Edward, Hempton
Davis John, Hempton
Dean Henry
Dean Mary
Dean Samuel
Dean Thomas
Dean William
Elston William, Clifton
French William
Gardner Joseph, Clifton
Gibbard William
Guiliver Frederick, Porch House
Harris William, Clifton
Hatten Edward
Hollier Thomas, Hempton
Hone James, Clifton
Lovell William, Hempton
Mallings Wm., sen., Clifton
Mallings W. jun., Clifton
Parish John, Hempton
Slatter Joseph, Hempton
Stilgoe Henry
Whetton William and John
Whetton Robert
Wright Thomas, Clifton

## Henley upon Thames.

Henley is a parish, market-town and borough corporate, situate in the hundred of Binfield, and on the S.E. border of the county, about 23 miles S.E. from Oxford; 8 miles N.E. from Reading; 7 miles W. from Great Marlow; 5 miles from the Twyford station of the Great Western railway; 16 W. by N. from Windsor; 9 W. from Maidenhead; and 35 miles W. from London by the road through Maidenhead. The town and parish contains, according to the parliamentary returns 1,920 acres. Its population in 1801 was 2,948; in 1831, 3618; and in 1841, 3,622. The amount of assessed property in 1815 was £5,404; and the rateable value is now about £9,866.

The 'Hundred of Henley' as Camden calls the tracts adjacent to this town, is supposed to have been inhabited by the Aneclites, who submitted or rather revolted, to Cæsar. Dr. Plot considers Henley to be the most ancient town in the county, the name is compounded of the British *Hen*, old, and *ley*, a place; he conjectures that it might have been the capital of the Aneclites, and that the name Ancastle, was attached to the spot where the windmill stood to the west of the town. Dr. Gale, with less appearance of correctness, makes it the *Calleva atrebatum* of Antoninus. Records of the reign of queen Elizabeth shew, that the town was once called *Hanlegang* and *Hanneburg*, which answers to the Norman Ancastle. From the number of Roman urns and coins found in the neighbourhood, the existence of Roman habitations is proved, though the town does not seem to have been placed near any of the Roman roads which traversed the country. In the 17th century, three urns were found in the market-place in the house of a Mr. Finch, one at Blount's Court, and another to the north of the town. Camden doubts whether this was not the part of the Thames over which, according to Dion Cassius, the Romans passed under Aulus Plautius, in pursuit of the Britons; but Ward shews that Cassius meant to describe "the marshy parts about the fens in Essex."

The historical events of importance in connection with Henley are but few. During the civil war between Charles I. and the parliament (1642-3), the parliamentary forces were quartered in this neighbourhood. In September, 1643, the king's troops from Reading made an attempt to drive the garrison from Henley, but failed. In October, 1644, the Cromwellian soldiers did much wanton mischief to the town, and plundered most of the houses. The inhabitants do not appear to have taken any active part, and the chief object of the parliamentary troops, in their latter visit, was the reduction of Greenland House, then a fortified residence of the D'Oyley family. In 1646, the town was garrisoned by the army of the parliament.