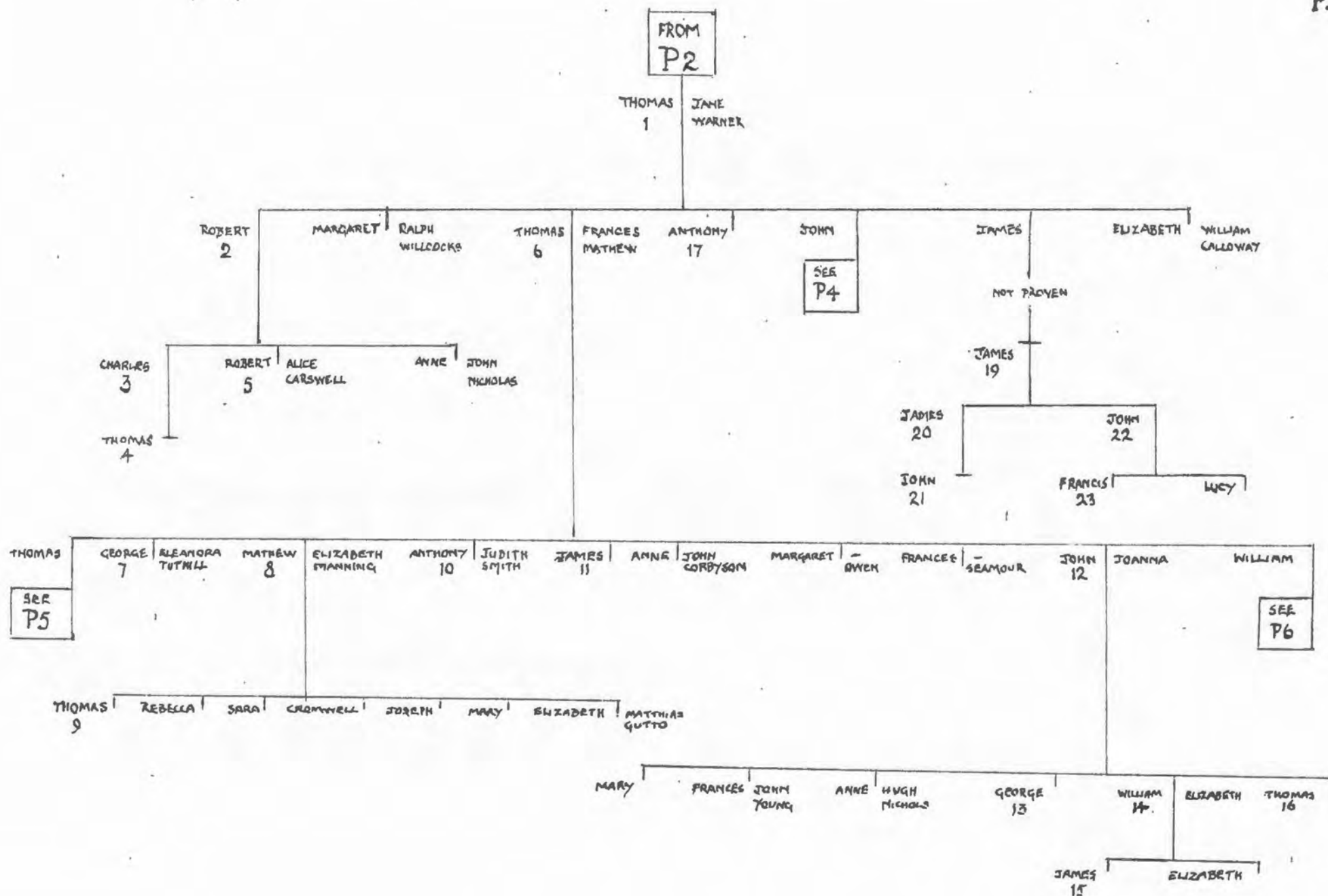




P.3.

Thomas (1) was born in 1548, married about 1578 shortly after the death of his father Anthony (P.2-1) in 1577 and died in 1633 without apparently leaving a Will.

From the Heralds Visitation of Oxfordshire we know he married Jane, the daughter of Robert Warner of Ratcliff in Warwickshire, by whom he had four sons, Robert, Thomas, John and James and two daughters Margaret and Elizabeth. His father-in-law Robert Warner had married Dorothy Blincoe by whom he had Jane (above) Prudence, John, Cresset and Richard. In his Will of 1587 he gave a silver salt, 12 silver spoons, a goblet of silver and a tapestry coverlet, originally lent to his daughter Jane, to her son Robert. Jane received some pillows and cabinets the residue to his son John Warner. The latter's wife Margery appeared before the Ecclesiastical Court at Stratford on 22nd May 1624 on admitting that she twice committed adultery with Robert Wilson of the Crown Inn. The Judge's sentence required her to appear, before 1st June, in Stratford Parish Church at the beginning of morning prayer, to stand on a high stool covered in a white sheet, with no hat upon her head until the service be ended and then to confess her fault, ask forgiveness, and to promise not to commit the like sin hereafter, a performance to be repeated at the Market Cross the next Thursday. Not surprisingly Margery did not comply with the invitation and was excommunicated in July 1624.

Although Thomas became reasonably well to do on the death of his father he took his first big step to affluence in 1581 when he bought the Windsor Lease of the "Castle" Estate. Now the Dean & Chapter of St. Georges Chapel let their **Deddington** property on two leases, the "rectory" and its glebe lands and a house called Leaden Porch with its 4 yard arable

meadow on one, and the "Castle" (demolished in the Wars of the Roses) its park and meadow, fish pond and 4 yard land in Deddington's common fields on the other. In 1545 John Edmonds acquired both leases giving the "Castle" portion to Anthony (P.2.1) on the latter's marriage to his daughter Margaret. The Leases were renewed in 1553 and 1557 but in 1567 the Dean & Chapter of St.Georges Chapel Windsor granted the "Castle" Lease to one John Stampe. John Edmonds died in 1557 and gave the Rectory Lease to his son Humphrey, who died in the same year leaving his estate to his son John. John's wife Elizabeth nee Pauncefoot was with child when John died in 1579. The child, Francis, then inherited the estate including the Rectory Lease which in time he sold to Thomas Wyatt, who in turn subsequently sold it to Lord Saye & Sele.

On the death of John Stampe his wife Jane sold the "Castle" Lease to Thomas in 1581 for £900. In 1607 Lord Saye & Sele sold the Rectory Lease to Thomas for £400. But it was not as simple as all that, nor did his troubles cease with the ownership of both the Windsor Leases.

Humphrey's widow had married again to one Hall, and, no doubt with some life interest in her first husband's estate, on her death left property in Deddington to her two daughters. Their husbands, William Bond and William Andrews promptly laid claim to part of the Windsor lands. Thomas and Edward Lee as Executors of John Edmonds had to fight off this raid on the patrimony of young Francis.

Shortly after John Edmond's death in 1579 his widow Elizabeth married Edward Goodrich. They promptly went to law to obtain all the estate but were granted only a life interest. Edward died in 1581 much in debt because of the law suit. Elizabeth married again in 1586 to William Stratford, of good estate, but he too died very soon after in debt

for £400 by reason of legal costs. Elizabeth by then was said to have had seven or eight children, when in 1588 she married Zachary Sheppard aged 24 of Coventry. Elizabeth died in 1603 long before her youthful husband.

So Thomas and Edward Lee as Executors of John Edmonds had a succession of law suits to fight and some the the allegations about them are quite interesting. Elizabeth, for instance, said that during her widowhood she had faith in the honest dealing of Thomas Apletree and Edward Lee and "relying on the fair smiles of Thomas allowed him to put Leases in his own name and to take rents and profits to his own use". As Executor surely he should have done so. Bond and Andrews accused Thomas and Edward Lee of confederating with Edward Goodrich to deprive them of their rights - which proved non-existent.

Zachary Sheppard also said Thomas was using the estate for his own purposes and "to avoid the shame of discovery, in 1597 (that is nine years after his marriage to Elizabeth) offered him the tithes of Clifton for 68 years at no rent and a bond for 1000 marks. But Thomas failed to comply with this offer and he (Zachary) finally accepted the Clifton Lease for 31 years at a rent to be paid to Thomas. He is unable to pay the rent as Thomas will not accept it until other matters are settled and hides himself away deliberately. Now Thomas seeks to foreclose for non-payment of rent", Bearing in mind Elizabeth was only entitled to the estate income Thomas could hardly have been the villain that Zachary made him out to be. In fact Francis Edmonds accused Zachary of taking estate profits after the death of Elizabeth, his mother, when her life interest ceased. The grant of the Clifton tithes appear to have been made to Zachary at the request of St. Georges Chapel, Windsor, although Thomas would not release the deeds until Zachary first paid

the fine on their renewal. According to a witness, Thomas (the Executor of John Edmonds) had been heard to declare that he would sooner go to Berwick or some secret place in the country rather than deliver up his trust and estate documents to Zachary Sheppard.

But his troubles were not over. In addition to the Rectory lease (which Thomas ultimately bought in 1607 from Lord Saye & Sele) Francis Edmonds had sold the lease of some 2 yard land in **Deddington** to John Wilkinson, which was adjacent to the rectorial 4 yard land. Thomas went to law in 1607 to complain that 30 acres of his land had been encroached upon by Wilkinson who also sought to occupy some of his 4 yard land. Thomas required Wilkinson to appear in Court to prove his boundaries. An interrogation of witnesses in 1608 explained the practice of ridging between the respective lordship lands and that Wilkinson had taken the ridge into his own use and had strayed beyond it.

Then he got the fright of his life, he came perilously close to losing the lucrative "Castle" Lease. On 30th October, 1606 he had assigned this Lease to his eldest son Thomas on his marriage to Francis Mathews. At the same time Thomas the younger had in turn assigned portions of the lease to his brothers. Apart from the marriage contract there must have been some cogent reason by Thomas the elder for this spread of his assets before his death. When St. Georges Chapel Windsor found out about it they were furious saying it was contrary to the terms of the Lease and accused Thomas of seeking to delude the Dean and Chapter. They decided to call in and cancel the Lease. Thomas counterclaimed that the Dean & Chapter had deliberately entered into a Covenant with the previous Lessee John Stampe, to evade the provisions of a Statute of 1571 against the granting of long and unreasonable leases. There was also a dispute about the amount of rent being claimed which was

not in accordance with the agreement Thomas had made with the Dean and Chapter in 1599. After many visits to Windsor both parties ended up in Court in 1614. As Thomas remained in possession one assumes his prior experience of legal processes enabled him to take due advantage of the "unreasonable clause" in Stampe's Lease that he had taken over in 1581.

He certainly seemed to get involved in legal matters. In that year he was a witness to the sale by Sir Thomas Pope to John Edmonds of Christ Church land. In 1596 he got involved in another law suit. George Lee, the son of Edward Lee owned a Lease for a share of the Somerton Manor in North Aston given to him by his grandmother. Joan the widow of George sold the lease to her father-in-law Edward Lee. Before his death he sold the Manor in 1592 and in 1596 James Kendrick tried to stop Thomas Apletree from disposing of the income from the Manor to Joan Lee. Thomas said in Court that the payments to Joan were due under a bond he made with Edward Lee and were not part of the Manor's income. So it was the same old story, immediately a well-to-do yeoman died the vultures swooped. It was the same in the case of Castell versus Castell which dragged on from 1608 until 1632 when various relatives each claimed an interest in land at Wootton. Three times Thomas suffered interrogation of his knowledge of the estate, the last being when he was 84 years of age - and he stuck to his original story so his memory must have been remarkable. One wonders why, in 1633, his son Thomas maintained in Court that his father "was old and weak and feeble in body and mind; and easily wrought upon". Untrue said his opponent, "Thomas the elder was of very good judgment and understanding until his death".

He did not always win his legal conflicts. In 1575 he claimed that Henry Bignell drove his (Thomas's) cattle from Hempton fields "with mean menace and force from the fields to the pound in Hempton, where he refuses to release them even though the Duchy of Lancaster Sheriff ordered their release". One cow died and several were injured and impaired so Thomas required restitution and compensation, but Henry Bignell said Thomas had no right to put his cattle on the so called common fields of Hempton.

In 1596 Thomas Barrett the Duchy Sheriff was jailed on suspicion of larceny in hiding his cattle, sheep and horses from the Queen's Bailiff - one Reeve and his officer John Horwood. The latter claimed he was assaulted when trying to take possession and prevented by force of arms. In a deposition by Thomas Apletree, then 45 years of age, he said Horwood attempted to enter the property of Zachary Sheppard without authority in a menacing manner, Thomas went to his assistance and merely held a dagger at Horwood's back. Barrett's plan to hurriedly switch his cattle on to Shepherd's fields apparently did not deceive Horwood whose mistake was to enter private property without authority. It sounds as though it could have been quite a fracas and in acting in such a threatening manner to a Queen's official Thomas was lucky not to end up in jail alongside Barrett.

In 1612 he sold a tenement in Deddington to Thomas Wyatt and in 1615 paid £1020 for Kilbridge Woods.

Thomas must also have owned property in Warwickshire for in 1593, 1598 and 1594 he presented certificates of residence at Deddington stating he was resident also at Blackhall, Berkswell, in the Parish of Hemlingford, Warwick. These certificates were required to avoid double taxation of residents in more than one county or place. The Subsidy Roll of

1581 shows him as taxed on "land". In subsequent Rolls of 1602, 1610 and 1623 he is taxed on the value of his "goods" that is property other than land. This arose after he transferred his main estate to his sons and the resulting decrease in his subsidy contribution was over 60%. On the other hand he paid considerable sums in fines for being a recusant as did his wife Jane.

His Catholic faith cost him an unknown sum in 1609, £40 in 1611 in respect of Jane his wife, £100 in 1623 and £20 in 1625, far more than he ever paid in subsidies.

Robert (2) the eldest son of Thomas was born in 1578 for in an Affidavit sworn in 1630 he gave his age as 52. Although he owned property in Oxford, in the tenure of John Elliott, and a tenement in **Deddington** he moved initially to Abingdon. Here the parish registers record the baptism of Robert son of Robert and Anne Apletree on 5th April 1610. Neither his marriage to Anne nor the birth of his daughter Anne or his other son Charles has been traced. In 1611 he matriculated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford. Before 1629 he had moved to Laverstoke in Wiltshire, for the marriage licence of John Nicholas of Winterbourne, Berkshire, to Anne Apletree of Laverstoke on 17th November 1629 gives Robert Apletree of Laverstoke, gentleman, as father of Anne.

Little is known of Robert's son Charles (3). He and his wife were resident in New Street, St. Martins-in-the-Fields in London where he carried on a business as a tailor. He was certainly there before 1652 for in that year he had a certain William Howard arrested for a debt of £10 of which by 1658 he had only received £8. In a deposition in 1671 he gave his age

as 62 and that he knew Sir Kenelm Digby very well, which was not surprising as Sir Kenelm owed him the considerable sum of £565, which was later paid partly in cash and the balance by a Bill of Exchange.

The dates of his marriage and death have not been found. Nor are there any details of his son Thomas (4) other than the request in his brother Robert's Will of 1657 for his Executrix "to furnish Thomas his brother Charles' son with sufficient money and clothes to convey him to London, unto his father, the times being troublesome".

Robert (5) had left Laverstoke and moved West to Crewkerne in Somerset, where on 12th July 1634 he married a widow called Alice Caswell. He rented a tenement from William Cox - for in 1638 he signed an Affidavit in Cox v. Cox stating his age to be 27 and that he paid his rent, after his landlord's death, not to his widow but to Elizabeth Cox the landlord's daughter-in-law. The rent was £48 per annum although it was not worth it, he said.

The Calendar of Domestic State Papers mentions that Robert Appletree of Crewkerne was accused of being in arms with others against Parliament soldiers and of harbouring and aiding the King's men. It fails to mention the penalty Robert incurred for his actions.

From his Will in 1657 it is evident that there was no living issue from his marriage for he left the income from the Inn he then owned, called the "Angel", to his wife for life and the residue to a kinswoman Mary Kirklie.

Thomas (6)

Thomas the second son of Thomas (1) was born in 1582. He was married in 1606 to Frances Mathew the daughter of George Mathew of Berkswell in Warwickshire. The Herald's Visitation of Warwickshire says that the Mathews "came out of Wales". It was a family of some antiquity and reasonably well-to-do. George contributed £400 to his daughter's dowry which was used to meet part of the cost of the fine on the renewal of the Windsor Leases, Thomas the Elder paying the balance. The leases, given to him by his father, formed the marriage jointure of Frances, although Thomas granted the tithes of Clifton and Hempton to his brother James and Leaden Porch to his brother John for 55 years, Thomas the Elder (1) had previously granted the lease of some 1½ yard land to his brother Richard (P.2-11). One wonders why the absent and eldest brother Robert (2) does not figure in the share-out.

Thomas and Frances had quite a large family, seven sons Thomas, George, Mathew, Anthony, James, John and William, and three daughters Anne, who married a John Corbyson, Margaret who married a certain Owen and Frances one Seamour.

As well as being affluent he was probably of some importance in Deddington for in 1628 he led a deputation in a law suit complaining that Thomas Smith had encroached on the common fields of the town.

In 1633 he ran into trouble over one of the annuities his father had sold to John Elliott in 1610 undertaking to pay the latter £6 per annum during the lifetime of a certain Elizabeth Dalton. On the strength

of the annuity Elliott had borrowed money from a Simon Busby. There was yet another agreement under which John Elliott paid £60 to Thomas (the father) in 1610 with an undertaking to pay a further £60 at the church porch of **Deddington** within 40 days of the death of Elizabeth Dalton. In consideration John Elliott was to have the copyhold tenure of a house and 2 yard land in **Hempton** then in the possession of Elizabeth Dalton. John Elliott had died about 1632, Thomas the father in 1633 and Alice Elliott the widow was claiming the annuity which had not been paid since Elliott's death.

The reaction of Thomas the Younger was to claim that the agreements had been entered into when his father was old and "weak and feeble in body and mind" and who "persuaded him to seal divers documents which I did only in obedience unto his direction not understanding what I did". Thomas said he had then just come into his majority and inheritance and was very inexperienced. Alice on the other had said Thomas the Elder and his son Anthony entered into the bonds and Anthony had not paid the annuity for many years. Before his death Thomas had promised Alice she "should have her right". "He was of very good judgment and understanding". By 1635 Simon Busby wanted his money back and, with Alice, pinned Thomas down to admitting to the Court that the annuity was three years in arrear. So Thomas had to comply with the agreements he claimed he knew nothing about.

Thomas dwelt in the Parsonage next to the church so he must have been perturbed when the church steeple came crashing down in March 1635 bringing much of the tower with it as well. Although repairs were attempted they were discontinued owing to the civil war and the Church's five bells lay in the churchyard until 21st January 1643 when the King sent an order from Oxford requiring them to be sent to the magazine at New

College to be turned into ordnance.

Being on the Oxford to Banbury road **Deddington** had its share of troop movements and foraging parties. At the outbreak of war in August 1642 Lord Saye and Sele occupied Banbury Castle on behalf of Parliament but by October the town and castle surrendered to the King. In December an attempt to re-take the Castle was foiled by a detachment of cavalry riding hard from Oxford. Despite two long sieges it remained loyal to the King until its surrender to Parliament in 1646.

In 1643 two troops of Royalists horse were quartered in **Deddington** and some skirmishes took place there when a Parliamentary Army led by Lord Essex marched through Aynho, just over the River Cherwell from **Deddington**, on its way to Gloucester.

In 1644 King Charles broke out of Oxford and slipped his army between those of Essex and Waller. Having lured Waller away from Essex by marching towards Worcester, he suddenly doubled back to North Oxfordshire through Banbury and towards the end of June set up his headquarters at Chacombe Priory. In an attempt to outflank Waller the King's Army was drawn into a furious battle for a bridge across the river Cherwell at Copredy on 28th and 29th June. Waller finally retreated and on 30th June "it being a Sunday both armies rested upon their arms on the opposite sides of the river". On intelligence that a large Parliamentary force was marching from Buckingham to join Waller, the King broke camp and his army marched to Adderbury and finally to Oxford whilst his Majesty rode into **Deddington** where he stayed the night of 1st July 1644 in the Parsonage.

No family story has been handed down of this momentous occasion when Thomas and his family were hosts to King Charles. It was undoubtedly

an expensive and traumatic experience.

Hemmed in by Parliament's armies the King held Court in Oxford until April 1646 when his Majesty secretly made his way North to surrender to the Scots.

In May Banbury Castle capitulated and in June Oxford surrendered. Parliament promptly appointed commissioners for Oxfordshire and the chaos of war slowly subsided, to be followed by retribution and sequestration.

Nowhere has any evidence been found of any member of the family taking up arms on either side during hostilities, other than Robert (5). There is evidence that the Mathews of Berkswell lent money to Lord Broke for Parliament's forces as in 1646 they claimed for repayment and the cost of free quartering of soldiers. They had a big bill for loss from being plundered.

Thomas was off the mark in 1646 as well, seeking enforcement of a rental agreement. The Castle and its grounds had been sub-let to Thomas Mynett in 1610, to expire in 1648, for £16 per annum with a proviso that the grounds were not to be sown or ploughed. When Mynett died Thomas Maynard and Harry Bignell took possession and duly paid the rent until 1642 when war broke out. Thomas claimed that in the "troublesome time of distraction and war they destroyed their lease and refused to pay rent and have ploughed the pasture land and intended to do so until the expiry of the lease. They had also lopped and felled trees in defiance of the covenant terms".. Obviously during hostilities Thomas was unable to enforce his legal rights.

In 1644 he was appointed as an arbitrator between John Parsons and William Draper over lands in Nether Warton.

Thomas seems to have carried on the same money broking business as his father, which is apparent from a Court action in 1649. In 1634 Oliver Smith sold some land in Haley and Clifton and purchased from Thomas an annuity for himself together with a lump sum payment of £200 on his death for the benefit of his grandson Oliver Smith, Christian, the widow of Oliver Smith the elder, had possession of the deeds and would not disclose their whereabouts so that Oliver the younger was unable to obtain his estate.

Thomas was buried in Deddington on the 30th December 1654, letters of Administration being granted to his son William in 1657.

Frances his widow was buried on 7th July 1660.

Chart 5 details the descendants of Thomas son of Thomas (6).

George (7)

Leaving Thomas, the eldest son of Thomas (1) until Chart 5 the next son, George, was apprenticed in 1631 to William Norman in London for a period of 7 years as a leather seller. To the annoyance of Thomas (1) William Norman put George out of apprenticeship after five years and he was then placed with a merchant, Mr. Barebone, of Fetter Lane. Norman's explanation was that George had not enrolled in the Guild within the first year of apprenticeship and also that George had "set his other apprentice Leonard Wilmot against him". George had also run away with Norman's bible and he being lame could not pursue George and admitted having used some unseemly language at that time. He had also taken George to Shuebridge Fair and George, who had not lodged at the Inn with Norman, was 40 shillings short in his money which George eventually

admitted having spent. It is not surprising Norman wanted to get rid of his troublesome apprentice.

George married Eleanor Tuthill at Amesbury in Wiltshire in 1637 and shortly after set up business as a leather seller at the Sign of the Saddle by Fleet Bridge in the Parish of St.Brides. In 1650 he was sued for not paying his rent of £35 per annum. He counterclaimed that his Lease had been amended during such time as King Charles and his Parliament were at variance and as rents were also falling the rent had been abated by £15 per annum. The Sign of the Saddle was burnt down in the Great Fire of London in 1666.

In 1649 he leased a property at Barton in Oxfordshire from Thomas Waller for 99 years at an annual rent and which George had sub-let to Huntington Hastings Cornie. In 1653 he was again accused of not paying his rent although he maintained that he had paid the bailiff Solomon Cole. Waller said the rent should have been paid to John Trustian and in any case Huntington Hastings Cornie had committed grave waste of the property by felling trees and cutting whitethorn and blackthorn of over fifty years of age.

George died childless about 1660 leaving his estate to his wife Eleanor. She made a Will in 1675 desiring in particular that not more than £40 be expended on her funeral. Her many Tuthill relatives were given legacies totalling the not inconsiderable sum of £950. She also left £100 to Joanna Apletree widow of John (12) one of George's brothers. To Elizabeth Apletree daughter of Mathew (8) another brother she left £500 the interest thereon to be used for her maintenance until she became 21 or married but neither her parents nor relatives were to meddle with her legacy.

Eleanor also left Elizabeth "My gold chain which I constantly wear and comes six times about my neck, my ruby ring set with five stones and my emerald ring, two great silver spoons and one small spoon and one silver porringer". Elizabeth was also to have all her household goods, trunks, linen and wearing apparel. To George's brother William (P6.1) and his sisters Margaret Owen and Frances Seymour she left 20 shillings apiece and to Anne Corbyson's daughter Anne £10. The Executors, William Blennerhasset and John Weekes, had £40 each for their pains.

Eleanor appears to have been quite a wealthy widow and lived in a largish house of five hearths in Legg Alley, St.Brides, Ludgate. She was buried in the Church Yard of St.Christopher le Stocks on 11th November 1675.

Mathew (8)

Mathew also came to London and dwelt for a while in Stepney. By 1640 he had become a Freeman of the Haberdashers Company and had set up business in the upper precinct of St.Mathew, Friday Street, off Cheapside. By his wife Elizabeth Manning whom he married about 1637 he had several children Thomas born 1637, Mary born 1639, Rebecca born 1641, Sara born 1643, and Elizabeth born 1654. Two children died at birth - Cromwell in 1646 and Joseph in 1652. He himself died in 1657 administration being granted to his widow Elizabeth.

Through his brother Thomas (P.51) he became involved with the Parliamentary Party. On 17th June 1646 an order was given by the Committee for Sequestration, of which his brother was a member, for the sequestration of the goods of Richard Powell of Forest Hill near Oxford, a Royalist supporter. On that day his house was entered, his household goods loaded on to a wagon and carried to London. Here they were valued and 'purchased' for £91 by who else but Mathew. The Committee ordered him to pay Mrs.

Powell this £91. A further consignment was later 'purchased' by Mathew for £330. By 1650 he still had not paid the beneficiary Mrs. Powell. Now Richard Powell's daughter Mary had married John Milton the poet and a strong supporter of Cromwell. He brought pressure to bear to have payment made and Mathew had to appear before the London Committee. He either paid up or his explanation for the delay must have been most convincing for in 1653 he was appointed an agent for the disposal of the King's properties.

Under an Act of Parliament it was decreed that the property of the Crown was sequestered by the Commonwealth. Crown Lands were to be transferred to Trustees who in turn appointed further Trustees for the disposal of specified properties.

On 15th March 1653 Mathew had various Inns in London to sell and the King's Manor of Hemel Hempstead. On 10th April 1653 he had various Inns and Ale Houses in Westminster and Mary le Savoy to dispose of.

It was probably just as well that he died before the restoration of the Monarchy for he would surely have suffered retribution.

Nothing is known of his son Thomas (9) other than a reference to a legacy to him and his sisters Rebecca and Sara in his Uncle's Will. Maybe he was the rabble-rouser of East Smithfield, mentioned on page 5 or was he the Chelsea Pensioner who died in 1717.

The Commissary Court of London has the Will of Rebecca "declared by her in her time of sickness whereof she died 14th September 1665". She left £10 each to her sisters Sara, Mary and Elizabeth. She was apparently in service with a family at Hackney, where she died, and requested that "as her mistress had paid £5 to have her taught to sew, repay Mistress Barbara Lambe £5".

Daughter Elizabeth married Matthias Gutto at St.James, Dukes Place, on 14th February 1680.

Anthony (10)

Anthony was apprenticed in London in 1635 to Thomas Shelborn, a stationer, for 8 years at a fee of £20. He was as big a problem as his brother George. Within a year he was thrown out of his apprenticeship for staying out at nights playing cards. Shelborn had already made Thomas, the father, pay 20 shillings for money taken by Anthony and had got the former's agreement that if Anthony did wrong to the value of £1 Shelborn was to turn him out, Anthony's behaviour had also caused him grave concern for he had nearly killed two of his neighbour's servants and also gave away Shelborn's paper and ink and books.

Anrhony married Judith Smith on 18th June 1641 at St.Catherine Coleman Street and set up business in Stepney as a baker. He died in August 1643, administration of his estate being given to his widow Judith, who died in the following October.

James (11)

Nothing is known about James other than administration of his estate was granted to his widow Anne and describing him as "late of Coventry".

John (12)

John also sought his fortune in London, as a haberdasher and leather seller in the Parish of St.Sepulchre, Holborn. Until the Great Fire of London in 1666 he had a house in Sheppards Alley near Cock Lane, Faringdon Street which according to the Hearth Tax of 1663 had 4 hearths. After the fire he had a frontage of 16 feet next to 5 Old Bailey.

He was born in 1618 and by his wife Joanna he had George, William, Thomas, Mary Frances and Ann. He died in 1675 and was buried in St. Sepulchre Churchyard. His Will divided his estate into three portions "as is the custom in the City of London", one part to his wife, one part to his children and one part to pay his debts, the residue to his wife for the education of his children. The seal on his Will is interesting being the family arms of a shield with three lozenge on a fesse, a mullet for difference, and a crest of a demi-griffin holding a lozenge.

His widow Joanna died 5 years later and was buried in the same grave as her husband.

In her Will no mention is made of daughter Mary, presumably then dead. Frances had married John Young on 26th February and Ann married Hugh Nichols in 1689.

George (13)

George went to Jamaica, for his father gave him £30 to enable him to go, but in his mother's Will she says that he was "now deceased".

William (14)

William remained in St. Sepulchre Parish, for his daughter Elizabeth was born there on 10th June 1677 and his son James on 17th August 1679. Nothing else is known of William, who died before 1705, as his widow Elizabeth was then living in Ely Court Holborn. Nor is there any trace of son James (15).

Thomas (16)

The youngest son Thomas was bound as an apprentice by his mother Joanna who also left him £100 to be paid when he was 23 years of age. He too disappears without trace in any records.

Chart 6 is concerned with William the youngest son of Thomas (6)

Anthony (17)

Anthony is a mystery as he does not appear on the Heralds Visitation of Oxfordshire and the only reference to him is in a Chancery Deposition in 1633 by Alice Elliott who stated Anthony and his father Thomas (1) entered into a bond in 1609 with her husband but Anthony had not paid the annuity concerned for several years. One can only assume that he had either died or moved far away from **Deddington**.

Chart 4 details the descendants of John, son of Thomas (1)

James (18)

The Herald's Visitation describes James, son of Thomas (1), as "of whom there is issue". As the Herald obtained this information about James from the latter's nephew, the implication is that he, like his eldest brother Robert (2) who is similarly described in the Visitation, had moved far away from **Deddington**. Was he, like his brother Robert, a recusant for it is recorded that the Appletrees, an old Catholic family, had long been resident in the Parish of Michel Troy Monmouth. There was, for instance, a petition by a James Appletree in 1652 for annuities out of a sequestered estate in Monmouth. Assuming that James moved to Michel Troy then, based on details appearing in various Catholic Record Society Volumes, James had a son James (19) about 1645 who in turn had two sons James (20) and John (22) born between 1672 and 1675. James (20) had a son John (21) born in 1697 and who died in 1733 age 36. John (22) and his wife Mary had a son Francis (23) born in 1706 and who died in 1769 age 63. In 1741 Francis had been apprenticed to William Emerson of Bristol, barber chirurgion,

for a consideration of £10. Their daughter Lucy married Thomas Curnock of Bristol in 1736.

No further evidence has yet been found to establish the accuracy of this assumption.