

THE STORY OF
DEDDINGTON

by

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2. THE PARISH CHURCH.

The parish church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is built of stone quarried in the neighbourhood, thus fulfilling the law decreeing that fabric should be native to the soil. History of its origin is proclaimed by the name of 'church pits', which quarries were in a field off Paper Mill Lane. There was talk lately of re-opening them, but the idea was abandoned. There are still, however, to be seen huge blocks of this very hard ironstone—less golden than that used generally in Deddington, which is akin to sandstone—lying about the old workings. Here and there, in houses near the church, some of this hard-wearing building material may be discerned, notably in the walls of Tucker's Stores, late the Post Office, long ago an inn, kept ^{to} it is ^{adapted by the Public} ~~rumoured~~ by one Kempster, whose family name is closely identified with the parish church in the reign of Charles I and during the first fifteen years of the Restoration.

So obeying the rule of harmony the tower while serving as a landmark blends truly with the countryside, over which its bells peal, the curfew sounding each night at eight. But neither this tower nor those bells are the originals. For the first church tower fell in the year 1635 (O.S. 1634) bringing the bells down with it, this mighty crash doing great damage. The story of how all was made good again being told later, it suffices here to remark that the old materials were used in reconstruction, so the very stones consecrated for that early church are those sacred now.

What the first parish church was like can only be surmised from the foundations and earliest parts yet existing. These date from the 13th century, perhaps before. From documentary evidence it is known that Ethelmar de Valence was instituted rector in 1247. He was half brother to Henry III, and his career is a flagrant instance of royal favour elevating the undeserving. After obtaining much valuable preferment in the church, he was by King Henry's desire claimant to the bishopric of Winchester, but a petition against his election was presented to the Pope. Ultimately, however, Ethelmar visiting Rome gained the Papal consent to his consecration, despite the fact that a new Bishop had been already elected. Journeying with much pomp to claim his bishopric, Ethelmar only reached Paris to die on December 5th, 1260. His body was buried in the church of Genevieve there, but his heart was brought to Winchester at his own request and placed in the Cathedral, where against the wall, by the side of the Chapel of the Guardian Angels, there is a much disfigured effigy appearing to represent a bishop holding a heart-shaped stone with the words (in Latin) : "To Thee my heart, O Lord."

a modern addition by Street, the Victorian architect who carried out various restorations) there are traces remaining of the parvise, or priest's chamber, in the thickness of its wall.

One writer after noting that the chancel is comparatively narrow in a building remarkable otherwise for breadth, observes that the church 'follows the usual plan.' This is somewhat vague for there are several well-known plans about which much has been written. But without recourse to expert learning it is obvious that the simplest and oldest of designs has been followed here—that of the ship, dear to all of seafaring habit. Not churches only, but other buildings of importance and permanence were first made like ships turned upside down. The derivation of the word 'nave' is from the Latin 'navis' (a ship) while the German for nave of a church is simply 'Schiff', (ship).

Entering five or six hundred years back, before the clerestory was added, it would have been hard at first to discern much besides the radiance of the sanctuary and other oil-fed lamps, and the scintillation of candles and tapers (all of the best beeswax !) beside which the daylight from those fewer windows would seem blurred. Then, as the vision cleared, details would show ; colouring on the plastered walls (vestiges of carmine remain at the end of the north aisle), and the rood-lofts or screens. Two flights of steps in the north and south aisles, now to be seen each approaching a window, evidently led up to the rood-screens or lofts, which were like elongated platforms, traversing part of the church and furnished with chapels or chantries at one or both ends. These have been surmised by an authority on ecclesiastical architecture to have extended from each side at right angles, almost forming squares, but leaving the nave free. Only the rood screen, specially designed to display the Holy Rood, or Cross, erect or suspended, stretched in front of the chancel, right across from north to south.

Allusion has been made to the recessed arches in the outer wall. One of these in the south aisle contains a stone figure, recumbent in an attitude of prayer. For long there was no clue to its identity, but research seems to establish the fact that it is the effigy of a judge. In the Deddington Deanery Magazine for July, 1931, Mr. F. E. Howard ascribes the effigy to Ralph de Beresford who owned land at Barford St. John in 1315, and was appointed Judge 'itinerant' in 1329. Enquiries made of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society resulted in their recording that John de Stonore, Chief Baron of the Exchequer (1329) buried in Dorchester Abbey (Oxon) is represented in the same coif, tippet, sleeveless gown and long undergarment, thus giving further evidence that the robes are those of a judge, not of a woman or priest as some have declared. The last information is in the September

For the first Warden, John Andrew, and his wife Lucy, the chaplains were specially to pray. John Sparks, by his Will, dated 1543, and William Payne, by his Will, dated 1544, both bequeathed 3s. and 4d. respectively, 'to be brothers of the Guild, and their souls to be prayed for.' *a copy made in 1852, of the*

On the dissolution of the chantries, this one became part of the Duchy of Lancaster. *The old Deed* whereby the Guild was dissolved, dated December 1635, is in the possession of Mr. Henry E. Stilgoe, and by his courtesy a copy transcribed from it is in the appendix.

Among the many beauties and features of interest in the church, which remain practically uninjured and unaltered by the catastrophic fall of tower and bells, are the north porch of 15th century work with dome-shaped roof and 'fan' tracery; the piscina and sedilia (seats for three clergy) in the chancel, and a strikingly beautiful perpendicular window cut in the south wall, almost above the stone effigy in St. Thomas's chapel. Behind this altar there are some unglazed red tiles of an early date, hidden by the drapery and framework.

THE FALL OF THE TOWER, AND THE BEGINNING OF THE REGISTERS.

The first entry in volume one of the Deddington registers is March 25th, 1631, it having been transcribed with others from registers presumably destroyed or damaged in the fall of the church tower. It opens with flourishes of the pen and the dramatic sentence :—

"This book was bought the yere which the tower fell 1634."

The names of the churchwardens heading it are Wm. Brudnell and James Apletree. In 1654 Edward Kempster, registrar (1654), Parish clerk (1658), Schoolmaster (1672) makes his appearance therein. He died in 1676, leaving behind him the reputation of an honest, painstaking official, and many valuable notes on the events of his time. His appointment as registrar is thus given near the end of book I.

"Thomas Apletree.

"Whereas it appears unto me by a certificate dated the 14th of August, instant (1653) made by the hand of the Maior [Bailliff ?] and of the Inhabitants of Daddington (and the parish) in the county of Oxon whoe are chargeable towards the releife of the Poore of the said Parish that Edward Kempster of Daddington aforesd. is by them the said Inhabitants Chosen register of the Parish aforesd., I therefore (by virtue of the late Act of Parliament

As antiquarian and collector he earns respectful comment from contemporary writers. The museum of local curiosities which he collected—pre-historic and of every period—were on show in the roomy upper part of the house to which admission was free, Mr. Faulkner having no other object but to interest others in his valuable hobby. At his death the collection was dispersed to various London museums, but some fine fossils—notably a huge ammonite—gargoyles and other relics, still adorn the little garden and grotto opposite his old house, which also contains inside and out, various small sculptures, from angels to grotesques, evidence of his ruling passion.

Law is early linked with education in Deddington by the proposal of Sir Thomas Pope to establish a School. Marshall quotes an agreement with Trinity College, dated 1555, relating to the intended foundation of a free Grammar School, stating that "The said president, fellowes and schollers, shall yerely for evermore give and pay unto one hable person, well and sufficiently lerned and instructed in gramer and humanitie, which shall be *Schole Master* of and at a frescole, to be called *Jhesus Schole*, of the foundation of the said Sir Thomas Pope, to be erected at Dedington in the said countie of Oxon, and to teach children gramer and humanitie there frely, for his yerely salarye and wages XX marks, of good and lawfull money; and to one other hable and lerned person in gramer to be *Usher* within the said frescole yerely viij of good and lawfull money, to teache children likewise ther frely."

But before giving prominence to any teacher who was appointed in consequence of Sir Thomas Pope's admirable plan, space must be afforded to the name of one previously in office. "The Countie of Oxford Certificate" drawn up by Edward the sixth's (1547-1553) Commissioners, in the following extract pays a warm tribute to a school-master who must surely have been known to Pope and perhaps inspired him to give such a man and his pupils better opportunities.

"Deddington

Ducastus Lancastrie.

"The late Guild of the Trynytie in the Parishe

of Church of Dadyngton.

Houseling people 300.

William Burton, Incumbent there, hath for his salary, the tenth deducted £6. (The clere yerely valewe) £7.18s.10d., over and above all charges.

A scole there, the said William burton, Scolemaster.

safely be reckoned as notable business people. They were as follows :—

- (1) Obverse : Samuel Belchier. 1688 ; centre : The Apothecaries' Arms.
Reverse : In.Dedington ; centre : His half penny. S.B.B.
- (2) Obv. : John Elkington ; centre : A flying horse.
Rev. : In Dedington.1667 ; centre : His half penny.
- (3) Obv. : Ann. Makepace. In ; centre : An eagle and child.
Rev : Dadington.Mercer ; centre : A.M. (farthing).
- (4) Obv. : Thomas.Nutt.of ; centre : T.N.
Rev. : Dadington.Mercer ; centre : 1653. (farthing). 1653

All except Ann Makepace, Mercer, state the date, ~~but the period of Nutt's coin is earlier than Belchier's and Elkington's, being that of Queen Mary's Accession.~~ The Nutt family vault is also in the Lady Chapel.

Another Belchier commemorated near by Samuel is the wife of Thomas Belchier, who died in 1718. John Appletree of Deddington, Apothecary, belonged to a notable family here. And a medical member of the Lane family, whose coat of arms and crest are sculptured on the outer south wall of the church has, inscribed on the flat stone of his grave immediately beneath, this tribute to one who was doubtless a noble follower of a noble profession :—

"Sacred
To the Memory of
John Lane
Who was both a Skilful Surgeon and
a benevolent man
who died 1736
Aged 68.

Our Saviour Jesus Christ both abolished
death and brought life and
immortality to light
by the Gospel."

The John and Francis Lane of Clifton mentioned in a Deed of Sale (1635) of land in ~~Southampton~~ *Deddington*, were this good doctor's ancestors.

was eclipsed by that of the curate he engaged, the Rev. John Hughes, who had previously been at Foleshill near Coventry. Though Deddington is 17 miles from Oxford, undergraduates would occasionally come on Sunday mornings to hear Greaves or Hughes.

The son and biographer of the latter states that the newly-made Cardinal, John Henry Newman, was among those excursionizing undergrads at least once. Mr. Hughes had the misfortune to be left a widower with six young children, the eldest under nine years, while he was curate of Deddington, where we believe he effected many useful reforms. Shortly after his crushing bereavement he became Incumbent of Aberystwyth and Vicar of Llanbadarn Fawr, and eventually Archdeacon of Cardigan, and he died in 1860, to the last an attached member and servant of the National Church. Not so his superior, the Rev. Richard Greaves, who soon after he resigned Deddington forsook the Church wherein he had been baptized and ordained, and joined those who are said to hold Unitarian doctrine.

It was during his vicariate that William Hudson's clock was added to the church.

Horse-box pews were provocative of naps, and the three-decker combined pulpit, reading desk and clerk's stall had on one occasion that has been handed down, somewhat the same influence—intensified by a too prolonged visit between services to the Red Lion. A certain vicar whose failings were those of an age, happily past, slept so soundly in his desk that the congregation departed.

"They're all gone," said the clerk, finally rousing him. ? out

"All gone?" said the sleepy parson, "well, fill 'em up again!" ? out



5. DEDDINGTON FOLK.

PART II.

What's in a name? Often a great deal of history, a clue to the occupation or residence of the first head of a family to be known by it. But the nearer to this source of information, that is the longer ago, the more indifferent were people as to the spelling of it. After the Norman names of those barons, on whom or their descendants kings bestowed territorial possessions, the earliest our history records are quite humble-sounding trade names, though fantastically abbreviated. We were under the jurisdiction of the Prior of Burcestre (Bicester), a gift of one-third of Deddington Manor made by Gilbert Bassett in 1272, giving the right to try felons, and the assize of bread and beer.

The following note from the Latin Rolls (kept at the Record Office, Chancery Lane, London) dated Michaelmas, A.D. 1424, in the reign of Henry VI, begins thus :—

'The jury say that Thomas Skynne (Skinner) holds ten acres of land in Dadyngton which formerly belonged to Thomas Drap (Draper).....'

The names of the jury are Thomas Yereman, Will Wyghthull, Will Hokard (Awkward), John Somerton.

Mr. H. E. Stilgoe, who supplied the extracts from the Latin Rolls where quoted, remarks on the prevalence of the names Thomas, William and John in those times. One can match this with almost as great a popularity for the name Samuel in the beginning of the 19th and latter end of the 18th centuries. Some names in the early records are illegible, others have to be elucidated. Such are 'Herreyes' for 'Harris' and 'Yremonghere' for 'Ironmonger.'

John Billing, Gent., December 1st, 1547, is another early entry under heading 'Dadington Manor and Rectory, Oxfordshire.' To him was granted 'the scite of the Castle, Dadington, for 21 years at 50s.' A near relative, perhaps son of the wool merchant William Byllyng who died in 1533. Copied from the Visitation of Oxford A.D. 1574 is the description of an 'Askochen' (escutcheon) in Mr. Byllyng's house. The spelling of the surname is a blend of both, but the date puts it at considerable distance from the first Byllyng's death. He was probably content with the emblem of a *bill* through the body of a *ling* which the Red Lion Inn once bore upon its door.

For the purpose of this narrative Mr. Stilgoe has very kindly allowed access to his notes from which the following brief account is summarised.

The surname is an early one of origin unknown, but names ending in 'oe' are said to be of Danish origin. Tracing back to the first mentions of it found obtainable, a John Stillego in the County of Worcester was one of the inquisitors at a post mortem on 11th April 1280. In Patent Roll 4 Edw.III (1330-1) Johanne Stilligo is termed Chamberlain to Queen Isabella (Queen of Edw. II.) and granted the custody of the Castle and gaol of Eye in Suffolk, and in the 6th year of Edward III's reign he receives a pardon for the escape of a prisoner, signed by the king at York.

In 1332³ there is an agreement concerning land in the neighbourhood of Brentford, Ealing and Isleworth in names of John Stillego and Agatha his wife. And six years later in the Patent Rolls, 12 Edw.III, Agatha Stilligo is granted '4½d per day during the time the King is in foreign parts, she being too infirm to accompany him.'

There is documentary evidence that the family—or a branch of it—has been resident at Deddington since the year 1531, and its members have been copyholders under the Deddington Manors, also freeholders there since the 16th century and probably earlier.

In the report of the Oxfordshire Archaeological Society for 1930, the Rev. H. Salter contributes an article on a Visitation recorded in a volume at Lincoln Cathedral dated 1540, two years before Deddington was removed from that diocese by Henry VIII's foundation of the bishopric of Oxford. He quotes various interesting extracts and the following headed 'Deddington deanery ; in the church there,' is translated from the Latin.

'James Brooke has frequented and still frequents the company of the wife of Richard Perkins, in spite of many monitions from his neighbours. He denied the charge and on 11 October (1540) at Chippingnorton produced Thomas Brown and Richard Stilgoo, with whom he took oath and purged himself. The judge warned him,' etc.

Thus bringing from yet another source a Stilgoe into our history.

Documentary evidence again proves that there were Stilgoes in London and in Shropshire in the 16th century. But the London Stilgoes were those linked with Deddington—unexpectedly, for their interests were those of the sea and ships. Humphrey Stilgo, (son of the Humphrey who took up his freedom as a Cloth-worker in 1567), was a shipbuilder of New Gravel Lane, Stepney, and his son, Jeremy, was captain of "the good ship Rebecca." Jeremy Stilgoe had a son Zachary, who was captain of the "Ruby" (in the East India Company's service), and the name of Zachary, or Zachariah, in conjunction with Stilgoe, rings familiarly in Deddington ears, for it is deeply associated, through several bearers of it, with local history.

Mr. H. E. Stilgoe remarks that the troublous times of the 16th and 17th centuries, what with Civil War and Plague, wrought havoc in the lives of people. Many emigrated and records are difficult to trace. However in 1635 two Deddington names occur. One Ann Waterman, connected with this place, is in a list of emigrants to Virginia by the ship "Safety," August 1635. And Anthony Stilgoe also sails from the Port of London to Virginia, (July 24th, 1635) on the "Assurance." Richard the brother of this Anthony Stilgoe it is who is the connecting link between those Londoners, seafarers and shipbuilders, and the Deddington family whose interests were so essentially of the land, for in the year 1616 he was apprenticed to Humphrey Stilgoe, citizen and clothworker of London. He was a son of Thomas Stilgoe of "Dadington" who died in 1615, and Thomas's father was Anthony Stilgoe, described as a 'husbandman,' whose Will, made in 1606, is so characteristic of the yeoman of his day that the copy of it in the appendix will be found interesting reading.

The Deddington Parish Registers not commencing until the year 1631, earlier information from that source is unobtainable. The burial of a Zachary Stilgoe is recorded there in 1669, and that of his wife Mary in 1651. He left property here to his son Hugh, and directly from that line the present family of Stilgoes are descended. From the list of Quit Rents given at a Presentment of the Court Baron held on June 14th, 1710, the Zachary Stilgoe of that day appears to have been the principal leaseholder, having the

Parsonage House and Garden and
The Vicarage Garden
The Great Fishurie
(held jointly with Nathaniel Parsons).
The Castle

£10.

£24.

£10.

£190

And 'Zachariah Stilgoe' is quoted in the same as paying the a nominal sum of 6d. 'for a Freehold house called Stony House'.
Quit Rent He was a Malster.

Close

Close

Another Zachariah farmed at Blakesley, and subsequently at Maidford, building Maidford Grange. He died in 1831 and is buried with his wife in Deddington Church. Their son—the first to be christened 'Zachariah Walden'—died in 1823, aged only 25; he is also with the Zachariah Walden Stilgoe (1829-1878) of the Grounds, Adderbury, commemorated near by in the Parish Church.

Apropos of these Zachariahs there is an interesting relic in the possession of the family, which shows the name was prized. It is a brass tobacco box, engraved on one side with the Stilgoe family Coat of Arms, the initials 'Z.S.' one letter on either side of the Crest, and the date 1668. On the other side of the box is engraved the legend, 'This box is bequeathed to him whose name is Zach : Stilgoe for ever.'

The Coat of Arms (Fox Davies' "Armorial Families") is—Argent, a chevron gules, cottised gules, between three falchions (or cutlasses), proper.

Crest—a dexter arm bare, tied with a ribbon gules, holding a falchion, proper. Motto, *Mal^{ch} mori quam foedari.* *Male*

The ^{ch}Zachariah who died in 1831 had a son, Nathaniel Stilgoe. Nathaniel lived in Deddington, during the latter part of his life in the house in Council Street now owned by Mr. W. J. French. He died there in 1867. A picture of him with his servant Thomas Hayward, photographed from a sepia drawing by Joseph Wilkins of Deddington, shows him on horseback, with Deddington Church tower in the distance. Nathaniel Stilgoe is depicted in the typical dress of the period, which would be blue coat with gilt buttons, chamois leather colour waistcoat, silk hat, etc.

Henry, brother of this Nathaniel, had Plummer's Furse, Evenley, a farm of 499 acres, but left there in 1830, and went to Adderbury Grounds where he died. This farm is now occupied by Mr. Hugh William Stilgoe, J.P., brother to Mr. Henry Edward Stilgoe. It has been continuously in the occupation of the family since 1830.

7 Is this 1829
or is it 1821

9. MILESTONES.

Population in 1801, 1,552. In 1829, 1,847. In 1831, 2,078. H.E.S.
In 1841, 2,025. Last census (1931), 1,234.

Looking back from our present vantage ground certain outstanding events catch the eye, more prominent in a general survey than in chapters wherein local history is studied piecemeal.

With Mr. T. A. Manchip as guide it is interesting to pause in order to learn something about the battle of Deddington, 1643. He begins by quoting from Beesley's Banbury.

'In 1643, Lord Wilmot, in August, was appointed to the command of a strong body of the King's horse, which was stationed about Banbury to watch and if possible prevent the advance of the Parliamentary forces to the relief of Gloucester. On the 20th the king in person took the conduct of the siege of the city.'

(May's Hist. Parl.)—'The Parliament ordered the Earl of Essex to relieve it, and on the 26th he began his march to Beaconsfield and afterwards proceeded to Brackley Heath, where the Earl awaited a reinforcement from London of the trainbands and other auxiliaries. These arriving on the 1st September his army amounted to 15,000 men. Essex took up his quarters at Aynho and sent a regiment forward that night to Deddington, under the command of Col. Middleton, who hearing of two regiments of the King's horse being there, first sent two companies of dragoons and a party of horse to approach the town. The King's horse thereupon retreated to a passage towards Oxford where Lord Wilmot was with 50 troops.

The next morning two Parliamentary regiments, conducted by Col. Middleton and Sir James Ramsay, advanced to that pass where the King's army stood, in two great bodies; and after some skirmish gained the pass and placed dragoons to maintain it. The King's forces, however, drew up again towards it, and a very hot skirmish ensued, which lasted many hours. At length the King's troops made a retreat, but perceiving that Col. Middleton's marched back towards the main army, they sent a party of horse to fall upon his rear, who followed them through Deddington, but were beaten back through the town in some confusion.'

After the battle of Cropredy, June 29th, 1644, on that night and the next, (Sunday) the King slept at Williamscot, and on Monday, July 1st, set out with much military pomp, 'drum beating, colours flying and trumpets sounding' (see extract from Captain Symonds' Diary in Chapter 3 (Streets and Houses) through Aynho-on-the-Hill to Deddington, where that night the Army rested, the king sleeping at the Parsonage House. An exchange of prisoners

Richard Short, instituted 1700, died 1747.
 John Short, B.A., instituted 1747, died 1752.
 John Henschman, M.A., instituted 1752, died 1790.
 John Faulkner, B.A., instituted 1790, died 1802.
 Richard Greaves, instituted 1802, resigned 1836.
 William Cotton Risley, M.A., instituted 1836, resigned 1848.
 James Brogden, M.A., instituted 1848, died 1864.
 James Turner, B.A., instituted 1864, resigned 1877.
 Thomas Boniface, M.A., instituted 1878, resigned 1924.
 Maurice Frost, M.A., instituted 1924.

For 1802 as the date of John Faulkner's death and Richard Greaves' institution, William Wing in his 'Supplement' substitutes 1822, calling it 'an erroneous date twice repeated.' He writes 'it was in 1822, not 1802, that Vicar Faulkner died and was succeeded by the Rev. Richard Greaves; the present writer (William Wing) born in 1810, well recollects the Rev. John Faulkner in the reading desk facing north with a clerk's seat below him and a pulpit above.' The list in the church gives 1821 and 1822 as death and institution dates respectively.

The Latin Rolls of the Court of the Prior of Bicester supply one name that helps to fill the interval mentioned between 1345 and 1523. The entry is as follows:—"Walter Cheyne, Vicar of Dadlington is granted a toft (a messuage with right of common) hard by Sotty Lane." (Satin Lane, now often called St. Thomas' Street). *He was Vicar in 1424 (See Court Rolls, portfolio 197. Nos 25 to 35, at the Public Record Office)*

The latter is named, not after a Saint, but after one Thomas Parish who owned land there.

APPENDIX. II.

Measurements (taken from Mr. T. A. Manchip's Notes).

The Parish Church. The mark on the N.W. corner of the tower is 425 ft. above the level of the sea. (Mark 16in. above ground).

Dimensions of the Parish Church.	ft.	in.
Length from inside west door to east end	158	10
Length of Nave	105	0
Length of Chancel	53	0
Width of Nave including Aisles	71	6
Width of Chancel	18	0
Width of Nave without Aisles	24	6
Width of South Aisle	22	0
Width of North Aisle	20	0

Weight of Bells.

	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Note.
Treble.	7	0	8	C sharp
Second	7	1	25	B.
Third	9	0	16	A.
Fourth	10	1	27	G sharp
Fifth	12	3	7	F sharp
Tenor	17	0	10	E.

They were cast by Mears of Whitechapel, London, and the inscription on them is :—"Thos. Mears, late Lester, Pack and Chapman of London, fecit. 1791."

The small bell (ting-tang) is older, and bears the inscription :—"Antony Basely. Richard Large. C.W. 1649."

APPENDIX. III.

ARMORIAL GLASS IN DEDDINGTON CHURCH, A.D. 1574.

- I. Gu a lion rampant Or.
- II. Quarterly Gu. and Or in the first quarter a mullet (Vere).
- III. Barry Arg and Az an orle of martlets Gu (De Valence).
- IV. Quarterly 1 and 4 Gu a castle triple towered Or (Castile).
- V. Or a fess Gu. *2 and 3 Arg a lion rampant Sa. (dear)*
- VI. Quarterly Ar and Gu in the 2nd and 3rd quarter a fret Or, over all a bend Sa. (Dispenser).
- VII. Barry nebulée Arg and Sa on a chief Gu. a lion passant Or.
- VIII. A virgin couped at the breast crowned within a bordure nebulée.
- IX. Or a lion rampant Sa.
- X. Or a cross engrailed Sa.
- XI. The Arms of Mortimer (Barry of six Or and Az. an inescutcheon Arg. on a chief of the first three grates between ~~the~~ *two* gyronnies of the second).
- XII. Gu a fess between six cross crosslets Or (Beauchamp).
- XIII. Quarterly 1 and 4. Arg. a lion rampant crowned Gu 2 and 3 Quarterly Arg. and Gu. on each quarter a cross patée countercharged of the field.
- XIV. Quarterly 1 and 4 Barry of Six (untinctured) 2 and 3 Or. three boar's heads couped Sa.
- XV. Gules, three bars dancette Or.
- XVI. Gu a fess between eight ~~bills~~ *bills* Or. 5 and 3 (Beauchamp).

Over the coats VII and VIII is written written
Byllyng, Marchant of the Staple at Calleyes
ob. xxviii of August m d xxxiii.

b/2/
c a
/

XVII. Quarterly 1 and 4 Barry nebulée Or and Sa. (Blount) 2 and 3 Arg a lion rampant Gu.

XVIII. Az. a bend cotised between six Martlets Or. Over the Shields XVI, XVII and XVIII is written "John Beauchamp, Knight and Clounte, esq. and Alice thes^r wiffe/thes iij"
K Knelyngan glass armor in glas wth the Cotes of Armes.
John (Pope) et Margreata uxor ejus and gaverell* and Anne his children wch Margret died the last of August MCCCII. William Pope and Julian and Margret his wiffes wch W des-
sessed the XXVth of Marche Mdxiii."

Askochen in Mr. byllings house (at Deddington).

I. Arg. a cinquefoil gu. on a chief of the last a demi-lion rampant Or. impaling, two coats per fess (1) Az. a fess engrailed between three woman's heads coupéd at the breast Or. (2) Erm, a lion rampant Az. crowned Or.

Copied from the Visitation of the County of Oxford A.D. 1574.

* Gabriel.

APPENDIX. IV.

a copy of a
TRANSLATION OF DEED RELATING TO DEDDINGTON.
(1607).

This is the Deed of Alice Stamper to all the faithful in Christ to whom the present Deed shall come, from Alice Stamper of Deddington in the County of Oxford, widow, eternal salvation in the Lord.

KNOW that I the aforesaid Alice of my sole widowhood and lawful power have surrendered given and by this present Deed confirmed for the sum of thirteen shillings and four pence sterling paid into the hands of me the aforesaid Alice to Richard Gylkys of the aforesaid Deddington husbandman the whole of that my cottage situate and lying in the new suburb of the aforesaid Deddington between the farm and messuage of the Dean of Windsor on the North and a certain enclosure of our Lord the King on the South with one small curtilage Barn and garden adjacent thereto with all other appurtenances; which cottage barn and garden came to me the aforesaid Alice by inheritance after the death of John Nycoll my father.

The aforesaid Richard Gylkys his heirs and assigns TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the aforesaid cottage with its curtilage barn and garden aforesaid with their appurtenances in perpetuity from the Chief Lord of the Fee by the services due and of right accustomed.

And I the aforesaid Alice and my heirs will guarantee, to the aforesaid Richard Gylkys his heirs and assigns, the whole of the aforesaid cottage with its curtilage barn garden and other appurtenances against all men, and will defend them in perpetuity by these present and in witness thereof I the aforesaid Alice have appended my seal to this my present Deed.

WITNESS : William Byllyng of the aforesaid Deddington, gentleman, Robert Gleyford, Henry Watson, Richard Stylgoe, and others. Given on the 11th day of November in the twenty-second *year of the* reign of King Henry VIII (1532) in the presence of John Gys, John Coke and William Nurse, Bailiffs of the aforesaid Deddington and of the aforesaid Richard Gylkys for deliberation possession and seizure.

ENGROSSED and examined by Hugo Handley supervisor of our Lord King James of 1607.

TRANSLATION OF DEED RELATING TO DEDDINGTON.

(1443).

This is the Deed of John Scoler.

KNOW ALL MEN present and future that we John Scoler of Northampton and Katherine my wife, daughter and heir of William Ireland lately of Deddington in the County of Oxford give concede and by this our present Deed confirm to Richard Westley, hosier, of the aforesaid Deddington, the whole of this our messuage with its garden and appurtenances which formerly belonged to the aforesaid William Ireland and which we have in the aforesaid Deddington situated between the tenement of John Admond on the one side of the tenement of John Jenyn on the other side ;

The aforesaid Richard Westley his heirs and assigns TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the aforesaid messuage with its garden and appurtenances of the Chief Lords of the Fee by the services due and of right accustomed. And we the aforesaid John Scoler and Katherine my wife and our heirs will guarantee the aforesaid messuage with its garden and the appurtenances to the aforesaid Richard Westley, his heir and assigns against all men.

WITNESS THEREOF we have appended our seals to this our present Deed. Given at the aforesaid Deddington on the 12th day of December in the twenty-second year of the reign of Henry VI after the conquest.

WITNESSES : William Mylcheburn, Thomas Syr, William Horncastell, of the aforesaid Deddington and many others.

Jan. 14th. Busy in the farmyard, giving directions for distribution of 2 faggots to every family. Six waggon loads went out.

1908
Major R. Roberts adds this note :—'Old Mr. Wm. Risley died and left the property to his eldest son Holford Risley who died unmarried. Let to Col. Murray during short time. Colonel Murray bought it about 1893. Left it to his brother Mr. Charles Murray, who only survived a short time and left it to his wife, whose daughter was Mrs. Holford. Captain A. Holford and his daughter came here in 1921, after Mrs. Holford's death. Stayed 7 years and sold it to Colonel Beckwith Smith in 1928, who sold it to us.' (1932). ~~The Roberts 1893-1898~~

APPENDIX. VIII.

Some Field names, contributed by Mr. William Page, Farmer of Deddington.*

Fishers 107	Castle Side 187
Barson Hill 94	Dairy Ground 147
Windmill Field 208	Oak Tree Ground 146
Breach 451	Basil 222
School Ground 500	Picked Ground 223
King's Spring 439	Hill Ground 224
Pest House 440	Plank Meadow 143
Wand Brook 160	Eyford Hill 205
Kite Moor 132	Round Hill 393
Little Thistle Hill 425	The Butts 391
Thistle Hill 426	Chapman's Leys Closes 188
The Lake 423	Town's End 480
The Fishers 174	Long Ground 465
Malinger 135	Battle Thorn 388
Hoyle Hill 166	Tank Ground 358
Barn Ground 418	Wet Lands 381
Lower Breach Furlong 420 444	
Westmore Hill 446	

Mr. Page states that most of the other fields are called Dairy Ground, Barnfield or meadow.

* Numbers given are from the Ordnance Survey Map, Edition of 1923, Oxfordshire Sheet X13. Scale 208.33 feet to one inch.