

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

North Oxfordshire
Archæological Society

FOR THE YEAR 1878.

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE NOTICES

OF THE

PARISH OF DEDDINGTON, OXON.

BY THE

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IT is proposed in the following *Notices* to put the reader in possession of the principal facts relating to the transmission of the manors in Deddington, the remarkable persons and events, the general features, the historic events, and the parochial history, to such an extent as seems to be likely to prove of most interest to those who value such associations. Care has been taken to ensure accuracy by a recourse to reliable authorities, though this may not always be apparent from the compendious statements required by the plan of this sketch. The writer begs to thank the Rev. T. Boniface, Vicar; Mr. G. S. Hedges, Churchwarden; Rev. J. E. Sewell, D.D., Warden of New College; Dr. W. A. Greenhill, M.D.; Rev. A. E. Robinson, M.A.; Mr. E. H. Marshall, M.A.; Mr. C. D. Faulkner, F.R.H.S.; Dr. E. Guest, Master of Caius College; the President, and Rev. Ph. Hookins, B.A., and Rev. W. D. Macray, Secretaries of the North Oxfordshire Archæological Society; Mr. W. G. W. Lovell; Mr. W. Wing; Mr. W. Kinch; Mr. E. W. Turner; and Mr. F. H. Field, for information on various points. Mr. Faulkner has obliged him by the loan of a large collection of papers relating to Deddington, which have proved of much service.

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CHAPTER I.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION—HISTORY, TO COMPLETION OF DOMESDAY BOOK, A.D. 1083-6.

THE parish of Deddington occupies a ridge of ground lying between the Swere, which rises from two sources at Hook Norton and Great Rollright, and flows in an easterly direction to join the Cherwell, and another parallel stream which passes by Lower Worton and Ilbury, and empties itself into the same river, which flows by the eastern extremity of the parish. It is bounded by the adjacent parishes of Aynho and Souldern on the East, Barford St. Michael on the West, Barford St. John and Adderbury on the North, and Dunstew and Lower Worton on the South. The town itself is situated near the intersection of the roads from Oxford to Banbury, and from Buckingham to Chipping-Norton. Of the two hamlets, Clifton and Hempton, the former lies on the latter of the two roads above mentioned, at a distance of about a mile and a-half to the East, and the other at about the same distance to the West. The area of the parish, subject to correction from the Survey of the Board of Ordnance now in progress, consists of 3,990 acres, of which 2,413 are in the township of Deddington, 670 in the township of Clifton, and 907 in the township of Hempton. The population of the parish, from the census of 1801 to that of 1871, will appear from the following table:—

Year of Census.	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871
Township of Deddington. }	1172	1296	1404	1590	1443	1543	1551	1540
Township of Clifton. }	226	226	271	268	277	302	244	267
Township of Hempton. }	154	128	172	220	305	333	229	229
Total of Parish	1552	1650	1847	2078	2025	2178	2024	2061

The geological formation of the higher ground is the marlstone; the lower ground, which surrounds this, is the lower lias clay, from which the marlstone on which Ilbury is situated again rises. The upper lias clay appears between

Deddington and Clifton; and the great, or Bath oolite, at some distance to the south of Clifton. Along the streams of the Swere and the Cherwell is the alluvial soil.

The name, as so commonly happens, has more than one form of spelling; but the earliest which has been noticed occurs as Daedintun, in the signature of Brightuinus de Daedintun, one of the witnesses to an early charter^a, of the date A.D. 1049—52. It implies that it was the town of the Daedings, the descendants of a settler, or owner, who is designated in the first syllable of the word; the suffix "tun"^b denoting the inclosure which had been formed from the open land, or waste, the nucleus of the present town. The name of Clifton is significative of a similar inclosure on the hill-side, where it is situated; while Hempton may be taken as a variation from Hampton, and descriptive of the site of a home, or hamlet, made by inclosure from the common and open land, or waste. The term Hampton occurs.

The importance of the vicinity in early times is shewn by the existence of the encampment at Ilbury^c, within the limit of the parish, which marks an ancient settlement. There is further evidence to the same effect in the presence of the small flint implements, of which the writer has noticed fragments in the fields near the footpath from Grove-lane to Upper Worton. Like those which have been found in much larger numbers, and a more highly finished state, in the fields of Enstone and Sandford St. Martin, these probably belong to the Neolithic, or newer stone, age. These would have required for their manufacture even more skill than is requisite for making the gun-flints, formerly in use, as they are more varied in form and elaborate in design. In the deficiency which there was of bronze; or of iron, the weapons of war and instruments for the chase, as well as the articles for domestic use, would be supplied by these.

At a later period, the importance of the district is evinced by the circumstance that Deddington became the head of a deanery, to which it gave its name; and it still retains the distinction. A recent Act of Parliament made it optional

^a See Charter ccccl. in vol. iv. of J. M. Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus Aevi A.-S.*

^b In St. Luke xiv. 18, the man who, according to our version, makes the excuse that he has "bought a piece of ground" (ἀγορά), according to Wicklif's version (A.D. 1380), says that he has "bought a town;" and so in ch. xv. 15, the man is described as sending the prodigal "in to his towne (ἀγορά): to fede swyne." Wicklif, however, translates from the Vulgate (*villam*).

^c "Bury" implies an earthwork, or fortification.

with the bishop of a diocese to institute a change of name, or redistribution of parishes, in any deanery within his jurisdiction, within a limited time after the passing of the statute. The time has elapsed and in this instance no alteration has been, nor can it be effected in the future by so simple a process. Twenty-eight parishes are included in the Deanery of Deddington. The date at which rural deaneries were first created in England cannot be determined with absolute certainty; but it is a question of interest in relation to Deddington in reference to the period at which it attained this distinction. It has been commonly supposed that the institution of the rural deanery arose from an imitation of the civil practice which prevailed of dividing the hundred into ten tithings. But the Rev. J. B. Hughes, in a pamphlet on *Deans Rural*^a, has recently suggested, with much reason, that this ecclesiastical division, like so many other customs, was introduced by the Normans, being one which had previously been in use among themselves. He has further stated, on the authority of Mr. James Parker, that there is no authentic mention of the office of the rural dean before A.D. 1195.

In the succeeding century, however, the whole of England is found to be divided into deaneries, and the *Decanatus de Dadyngton* occurs in the *Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV.*, c. A.D. 1291, one of the earlier publications of the Commissioners of Public Records.

It will be further seen in the course of these notices, that at a later period, the town of Deddington was one which was required for a limited time to send representatives to the Parliaments.

The town is now governed by a bailiff, appointed annually by the lords of the three manors, and has its market and fair. Each lord also appoints a steward, who holds his court.

Without question the earliest monument of the former inhabitants in this locality is the camp at Ilbury, just mentioned, which crowns the top of a high and steep hill at the south-western extremity of the parish. The hill is further fortified by an embankment, with an entrance on the west, within which is the inclosure formerly occupied by the settlers as a place of security for themselves and their cattle. The length of this from north-west to south-east, (for in that direction the longer

^a Parker and Co., Oxford and London, 1879, p. 9, sqq.

axis lies,) is, to take the scale in A. Beesley's *History of Banbury*, three hundred and fifty yards, the greatest width being one hundred and fifty yards near the south-eastern end, and the least one hundred and ten near the north-western. The form is therefore that of an oval, which tapers towards the north-west, the ends being rounded off. It is supposed to be of early British origin. The hills in this part of the Dobunian territory were well adapted for such settlements, and not a few of these are to be observed at no great distance from the boundaries of the parish. The natural features of the country suggest the facilities for rapid communication by signal, which the various hills would have afforded, as well as the protection which the woodlands would have secured.

Here, then, in the space on the summit of the hill, itself steep and difficult of approach, but rendered still more defensible by felled trees and banked-up earth, within the shelter of the forest there lived some families, and those perhaps not a few, of the old race, with their woad-stained bodies, their long hair and fierce aspect, forming rude and perishable huts for themselves and their cattle, and supplying the common wants of life by sunburnt vessels and implements of flint, their religion one of superstition and gloom, from which the occasional human sacrifice was not absent. The race was brave, and endowed with capabilities which awaited their development. In process of time, from various causes, the invasion of the Romans, the introduction of new tribes from the Continent, and finally from the success of the Normans, the condition of the inhabitants became entirely changed. Nor can there be a better evidence of the altered state of things than is to be seen in the great national monument, with which no document in any other country can be compared, the Survey under William I., A.D. 1083-6, which is now to be examined.

In *Domesday Book*, which contains the record of this Survey, and the terms of which as affecting Deddington are now to be cited, the name occurs as Dadintone. This is but a slight deviation from the mode of spelling previously mentioned, and one which easily passed into the Dadyngton and Dathintone of later times. The land is reckoned among the possessions of Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, and is thus described:—

“The same bishop holds Dadintone: there are thirty-six hides there: there is land to thirty ploughs: there were eleven hides in the demesne besides inland: there

are now eighteen hides and a-half in the demesne, and there are ten ploughs there: and twenty-five serfs and sixty-four villeins with ten bordars have twenty ploughs: there are three mills of forty-one shillings and one hundred eels: and there are one hundred and forty acres of meadow and thirty acres of pasture: from meadows ten shillings: it was worth in King Edward's time and after forty pounds: now sixty pounds: five thanes."

In this description, the terms "demesne" and "inland" alike imply that the land so named was in the immediate occupation of the lord, who cultivated it by means of those whose service he could compel. But the latter denotes the portion of land which was taken in for culture with the demesne, while the former signifies what was originally so held. Of the persons mentioned, the "serfs" were the lowest class, and most completely in the power of the lord; the "villeins" were dependants who were not free, but obliged to certain fixed services; the "bordars" were cottagers, who also had to perform compulsory services, but of a less oppressive character; while the "thanes" were in a social position similar to that of the "knights" of a later period. The rent service of eels was one which was very commonly rendered where there was water.

It appears from this statement, that the extent of the land in the demesne had been increased since the time of the Confessor, with much advantage to the general value of the whole. Odo, who had obtained the grant, was half-brother of William. He was named by him Bishop of Bayeux in 1049, when he was about seventeen years old; and he died on his way to the Holy Land in 1097. He had fallen under the displeasure of the king from his ambition in seeking the Papacy, and at the time of the Survey his estates were probably under sequestration, but not confiscated. His possessions in the central part of Oxfordshire were of considerable extent, between Deddington on the north and Haseley on the south. The admeasurement assigned for "Dadintone" comprised, as it would seem, the entire area of the present parish, including the two outlying townships.

The hide at the time of the Survey was not a fixed quantity, nor was it determined to consist of one hundred acres until the time Henry II. If we may assume it to have been in the present instance equal to one hundred and six acres, it makes the description to correspond with the area previously stated, with an excess of only two acres.

CHAPTER II.

CONTINUATION OF HISTORY, FROM A.D. 1198 TO A.D. 1477.

THE manorial rights of Deddington, from an early period, have had a threefold division, by which as many separate manors have been formed. These would presumably have been in existence previously to the passing of the statute, *Quia emptores*, in 1290; and so "the third part of the manor of Deddington" is the common description in grants or other transactions in the fourteenth century. In the Inclosure Award of 1808 they are entered as the Duchy Manor, the Windsor Manor, and the Christ Church Manor, corresponding with the estates held by these three bodies. Such a condition renders it less easy to trace the descent in the earlier period, before the proprietorship of each became accurately defined; but if the donation to the Priory of Bicester, (pp. 8, 9, 14) and to the Free Chapel of Windsor (p. 11), and the provision made by Henry V. (p. 13), be kept in view, the identity, at least, of each manor will be sufficiently apparent through the latter part of the history to the present time, for the same division still exists.

Though no one single family of great eminence appears to have had possession of the chief estate in Deddington for a long series of years, yet, in several instances, historic names of more or less distinction will be found in connection with the royal manor, from the grants of it which were made by successive sovereigns; while still later, from the acquisition of the monastic lands, it will be seen how two illustrious families are interested in Deddington itself as the place of their origin (p. 16).

In the year 1198, Warine, the son of Warine Fitzgerold, gave a hundred marks for the seisin of Deddington, on the death of his mother, Matilda, who was one of the family of De Chesney, to whom it had belonged. He was connected with the family of Basset, which for several generations was possessed of property in Deddington, by his marriage with Agnes, the daughter of Richard Fitzneel, and widow of Reginald Basset.

The family of Fitzneel held lands by descent in Buckinghamshire, and various members of it were owners of lauds

at Ifley, near Oxford. The first member of the family of Basset of whom there appears to be any notice is stated by Dugdale, in his *Baronage*, to have been Osmund Basset, who was living in Normandy in 1050. This family, no doubt, owed its interest in England to the Conquest. The next who is mentioned is William, Abbot of Holme. The third is Ralph, who was raised from a low condition of life by Henry I., and became Justiciar of England. He was a benefactor to the abbeys of Eynsham and Abingdon, and was buried in the abbey church of the latter, to which he was removed from Northampton, where he had suddenly been seized with illness, and had died. From him the branch of the family was descended which was settled at Headington, near Oxford, and became interested in Deddington. Warine Fitzgerold and his wife were co-founders of a chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas, at Salden, in Buckinghamshire, in 1250, soon after which they both died. One of the family of De Chesney gave a mill at Deddington, called Westmulne, to the Abbey of Eynsham, a donation which was confirmed by Guy de Dyve, whose family became interested in the descent of the manor. The seat of this family was at Ducklington, near Witney, and it is not unlikely that their first connection with Deddington arose from the marriage of the above-named Guy with Lucy de Chesney, who, after his death, married Robert de Harcourt. The two were jointly benefactors to Eynsham. Guy de Dyve had seisin of Deddington from the king in 1204, with the exception of the castle, which the king retained in his own hands. In the year following, however, letters patent were granted in his favour, by which Thomas Basset was directed to deliver the castle to him, with all the lands of which he had been disseised. Thomas Basset had granted the manor to his daughter Alice, on her marriage with Walter Malet, Baron of Cury, now Curry-Mallet, in Somersetshire. He espoused the cause of the barons against the king, which led to the forfeiture of it in 1215, the year of Magna Charta, and its reversion to the king. Upon this it was re-granted to Thomas Basset, but some interest appears to have remained with his daughter, for in 1229 she conveyed a portion of the land held by her in Deddington to her nephew Gilbert, the son of her brother Alan.

In the following year, the lands of Warine Fitzgerold, in consequence of a similar forfeiture, were granted to Robert Mauduit and Alan de Bockland, who in the previous year had obtained the castle and certain lands from Guy de Dyve.

Among the fees of the time of Henry III. and Edward I. recorded in the *Testa de Nevill*, there is mention of two knights' fees held in chief of the king in Deddington by William de Dyve and Ralph Hareng; and the heirs of Guy de Dyve also had lands of the yearly value of £20, the custody of whom, as being a minor, was of right with the king. Robert de Mauduit and Ralph Hareng married two sisters, and the widow of Ralph Hareng became the wife of Osbert Giffard. The family of De Dyve is found in connection with Deddington for a series of years. John de Dyve, the grandson of Guy, obtained a grant of free warren in 1235-6, and impleaded certain persons who had obtained a grant of a certain messuage and land belonging to him in Deddington, on a false pretence of having gone to the king's wars. John de Dyve was killed at the battle of Evesham, August 4, 1265, on the side of Simon de Montfort, when his lands were forfeited, and granted to Osbert Giffard. But an interest in Deddington was regained by his son, whose rights will appear presently (*inf.*, p. 8.) Another Henry de Dyve is mentioned in connection with Deddington in an inquisition of 1327-8, after which the relations of this family with Deddington disappear.

Some time after the death of Fulk Basset, Bishop of London, which occurred in 1259, Philip Basset, his brother, the son of Alan, already mentioned, and who married Ela, the sister of William Longespe, and widow of William de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, became a benefactor to the Priory of Bicester. He gave to this foundation all the lands and tenements which he had in Deddington, Hempton, and Clifton, and which he had obtained from the enfeoffment of Henry de Stampford in 1271. There was a family connection with this priory, for it had been founded by his uncle, Gilbert Basset. The gift is recognised in the abstract of the earlier Rolls of the Hundreds in 1272, in which it is stated that the Prior of Bicester held one-third part of the manor. In the compotus of the prior in 1425, the income from Deddington was returned at "£37 8s., received from rents in Deddington, Hempton, and Clifton, with the farm of the manor and of the mills of Clifton, with the perquisites of courts and tolls."

It is also stated in the same abstract, that Osbert Giffard, Henry de Dyve, and the Prior of Bicester, had the right of trying felons, and the assize of bread and of beer. Osbert Giffard, who has been already mentioned as having an interest in Deddington in 1265, is one of a family which came

into England with the Conqueror, and was descended from the sister of his grandmother. In 1269 he had presented to the church. It appears that, besides the estate of Guy de Dyve, he had other lands of his own, derived from Margaret Sybill.

For some offence which he had given, his lands were seised by the king, but were restored to him on certain conditions as to the tenure in 1290*. He granted his interest in the manor to John and Margaret Abel, who, in 1303-4, obtained a licence from the king to enable them to take this from his enfeoffment. The name of Osbert Giffard appears in connection with one of the alleged miracles of Simon de Montfort, who is said to have appeared to him in a dream, and to have informed him that he might be cured of a fever, from which he had long been suffering, by putting on a stirrup-leather which he had given him, which, upon awaking, he immediately sought for and put on, and so recovered. The estate of John and Margaret Abel was further enlarged in 1310-11, for Robert de Harweston then gave a fine of twenty marks to the king for a licence to enfeoff John and Margaret of the third part of the manor.

The other lands which had belonged to Philip Basset in Deddington descended to his sole daughter and heir, Aliva, who married, first, Hugh le Despenser, Justiciar of England, who died in 1214; and secondly, Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, who died without children. From the first marriage with Despenser were descended the unfortunate favourites of Edward II. of that name. After the attainder of the elder Despenser in 1326, the share of the manor of Deddington, as part of his possessions, was granted by Edward III. to Thomas de Brotherton, the fifth son of Edward I. This transferred the estate of the Bassets from the family to which it had so long belonged. Their tenure, however, still exercises its influence in the distribution of land in Deddington. One large proprietorship is originally to be traced to it. The gift to the Priory of Bicester (p. 8) remained in possession until the dissolution of the monasteries, when it became the property of Sir Thomas Pope, through whose transactions with Henry VIII., as will be mentioned hereafter (p. 14), it finally came to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, forming their manor (p. 14).

* The transactions respecting the manor between the years 1290 and 1495 are taken from the Rolls of Parliament, in *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, vols. ii. p. 30 to vi. p. 475.

But notwithstanding the forfeiture just noticed, the rights of the Despensers in Deddington revived at a later period. Thomas, Lord Despenser, the great grandson of the younger Hugh, was created Earl of Gloucester on the death of Thomas of Woodstock, the then duke, in 1397. He was of the same family with the previous holders of the title, as his great-grandmother was the daughter of Gilbert de Clare, the seventh Earl of Gloucester, who died in 1261. In the same year that he was created he presented his petition to Parliament for the revocation of the exile of his ancestor, the elder Hugh, who was banished the realm, with his son, in 1321, and the restoration of his estates. This petition was granted, and the manor of Deddington appears among those which were to be restored. But no notice of the actual restoration of it to him has been met with, and it was dealt with in a manner which must have precluded it (pp. 12, 13). For some reason, perhaps for complicity with the conspirators who proposed to seize the king at Windsor, the Earl of Gloucester was beheaded by Henry IV. in 1400.

Eleanor, widow of the younger Hugh Despenser, married, as her second husband, William, a younger son of Robert de la Zouche, of Mortimer, who died in 1335, leaving his son a minor. Another branch of the family of De la Zouche obtained, by some means, an interest in Deddington, for it is mentioned among the possessions of William de la Zouche, of Haringworth, in the inquisition upon his death, in 1382; and a payment of twenty shillings as rent from Hempton remained in the possession of the family as late as 1418.

The estate of Thomas de Brotherton, so far as related to the lands of John and Margaret Abel, was not undisputed. A petition was presented to the Council on the part of Joanna and William Vaughan, Margaret and Walter Henry, and Catherine and John Chiff, the daughters and co-heirs of John and Margaret Abel, with their husbands, for the recovery of the manor of Deddington, against Thomas de Brotherton; who replied that he could not make answer without the king. Their claim was allowed, but it was directed to be referred to the king^f.

^f This petition, with the answer returned to it, is entered in the Rolls of Parliament. In the published *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, vol. ii. p. 391, it is assigned to an "uncertain year" in the reign of Edward I. But this is apparently a mistake of the compilers, as John Abel and his wife were both living at a later period, the fourth year of Edward II., and there is no trace of an earlier possession by Thomas de Brotherton than in the first year of Edward III.

In 1332, Thomas de Brotherton, who had been created Earl of Norfolk in 1312, surrendered his interest in the manor to the king, who thereupon granted it, with certain other manors, to William de Bohun and his heirs, which grant was confirmed by Parliament. He was the third son of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, and Elizabeth, the seventh daughter of Edward I., and was created Earl of Northampton in 1337. This grant, too, has had a permanent influence upon the condition of Deddington, by the formation of the Windsor manor, as follows.

On January 26, 1351, William de Bohun, being patron of the church, obtained a licence from the king for the appropriation of it, in these terms:—

"That he may give and assign the advowson of Deddington, which is of his own patronage, and which is held of us in chief, to our beloved in Christ, the warden and chaplains of our free chapel of Windsor in pure and perpetual alms, to the end that they may take the aforesaid advowson and appropriate the same to their own uses, to themselves and their successors for ever."

Full effect was in a short time given to this permission, which required more for its completion than the donation of the patron. Besides the act of the patron himself, the concurrence of the Pope, the licence of the Crown, and the consent of the bishop of the diocese were necessary before an appropriation could be effected. The interests of each were more or less immediately concerned, and might possibly be involved in some contingency, and one of them could not act in such a case independently of the rest. In the present instance a Bull was obtained from Pope Clement VI., which authorized the appropriation of the church to the royal chapel, the warden at the time being Richard Mugge. There is a notice of this at the date of the ordination of the Vicarage, January 17, 1352-3, in the register of Bishop Gynewell, the then Bishop of Lincoln, in which diocese, previously to the foundation of the bishopric of Oxford by Henry VIII. in 1542, Deddington was situated.

The free chapel of Windsor, to which the appropriation was made, had existed from an early period without incorporation or endowment. But it was established as a collegiate church by Edward III. in 1352, with a custos, or warden, canons, and other necessary officers. The warden

* Reg. fol. 203. See extract in Harl. MS. 6950, ad an. 1352.

is now the dean. When the Act of the first of Edward VI., chap. xiv. was passed for the dissolution of such colleges, free chapels and chantries, as were not seized before nor excepted, it was provided by section 19, that it should not extend to "the free chapel of St. George the Martyr, situate in the castle of Windsor;" and accordingly this foundation has survived the dissolution of so many similar institutions, and has retained its property, of which the rectorial estate of Deddington forms a part.

By virtue of the appropriation, the Dean and Canons of Windsor were enabled to sever the tithes from the incumbency, and appoint a Vicar, or substitute, for the performance of the ecclesiastical functions, with which the Rector, as owner of the tithes, was otherwise chargeable. And this took place originally without the assignment of a fixed stipend being required. The evil of such appropriations was experienced and complained of from an early period. But it was not until the passing of the Acts of the fifteenth of Richard II. and the fourth of Henry IV. that the position of the Vicar, as possessing an independent position in the parish, with the right of institution and with fixed stipend in all cases, was finally secured.

The ancient rectorial house of the sixteenth century, on the north side of the churchyard, is on the estate which was thus given to the Dean and Canons. It is called the Great House in the Inclosure Award.

William de Bohun died in 1360, seised of one-third part of the manor, and left his son Humphrey his heir, who was a minor at the time of his father's death, but was allowed by the king to have the manor during his minority. He succeeded his uncle, as Earl of Hereford and Essex, in 1361, held a command in the unsuccessful expedition against Calais in 1369, and died without male heirs in 1372, leaving a widow, Joanna, daughter of Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, and two daughters, Eleanor and Mary, co-heirs. The elder of the two sisters married Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, the youngest son of Edward III., who was murdered at Calais in 1397, and who at the time of his death was entitled to a third part of the manor of Deddington in right of his wife. She survived him two years, dying in 1399, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Her daughter Anne became by marriage Countess of Stafford. Mary, the younger sister, was designed from interested motives for a conventual life, but married Henry IV.

in 1384, and was the mother of Henry V., who made provision for the union of his inheritance from her with the Duchy of Lancaster in 1414 (Appendix II.).

On the death of Joanna, the widow of Humphrey de Bohun, in 1420, a partition was made between the king, Henry V., and the Countess of Stafford, as co-heirs of Humphrey de Bohun. By this the aforementioned portion of the manor of Deddington, of the annual value of £13 6s. 8d., in the settlement of the respective moieties, came into the possession of the king. It was then assigned by him, and confirmed by Parliament, as part of the dower of Catherine of Valois, who was married to him in the same year, and who died in 1437.

It was assigned in a similar manner for the dower of Margaret of Anjou, the queen of Henry VI., and was confirmed to her by the Parliament which met at Westminster to make provision for the marriage of the king in February, 1445. The history of this unhappy queen is a part of the general history of the time, which need not be noticed here, except as it accounts for the lapse of the dower before her death, which took place in 1480. The usual course of making this portion of the manor of Deddington a part of the queen's dower was again followed on the marriage of Edward IV. with Elizabeth, the widow of Sir John Gray, and daughter of Lord Rivers. The assignment, as in the previous instances, was confirmed by Parliament. In this case the date of the confirmation is some years after the marriage, and took place in 1468.

At a later period, in 1477, an exchange, inclusive of this part of the manor, was effected between the king and John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, the husband of his sister Elizabeth. This, too, was confirmed by Parliament, and by it the manor became vested in the Duke of Suffolk. He died in 1491, and in 1495 Edmund de la Pole, the then duke, his son and heir, conveyed his interest to Henry VII., and the manor again became vested in the king. The Duke of Suffolk was attainted and beheaded some years after, in 1513.

The estate of the sovereign in Deddington is no longer alienated by successive grants, but is now held under, and forms part of, the Duchy of Lancaster, the revenues of which are paid into the Privy Purse, and do not form part of the hereditary revenues for which a compensation is made by the Civil List; and is the present Duchy manor.

CHAPTER III.

CONTINUATION OF HISTORY, FROM A.D. 1509 TO A.D. 1545, WITH
LATER NOTICES.—THE CASTLE.

IN the early part of the sixteenth century, an estate was acquired by New College in the township of Hempton, which has only lately ceased to belong to that Society. The writer is indebted to Dr. James Edwards Sewell, the Warden of New College, for the following account of this tenure. He writes:—

"The property which New College held in the parish of Deddington was small, consisting of about fifty acres, and lay in Hempton. It was given to the College in 1509 by John Phipps, Fellow of New College, and afterwards of Winchester College. This John Phipps was cousin and heir of Henry Phipps, also Fellow of New College, who became Vicar of Writtle, in Essex. His father was John Phipps, of Banbury. The property no longer belongs to New College, having been exchanged for lands elsewhere with the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church."

A certain John Phipps was one of those to whom a licence was given by Henry VI. in 1448, to institute "a fraternity or perpetual guild" of St. Mary the Virgin in Banbury.

It yet remains to notice more fully the third portion in the present distribution of the manor, which has been briefly mentioned already (pp. 8, 9), being the interest possessed by the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford. This is the estate which belonged to the Priory of Bicester, and which was originally derived from the donation of Philip Basset, as was previously stated. The Priory of Bicester, having a less annual revenue than £200, was dissolved by the earlier Act of Henry VIII. passed in 1536. In the following year the manor of Deddington, "late of the monastery of Bicester," was granted by the king to Sir Thomas Pope. In 1545 this was again in the possession of the king, having been re-purchased by him of Sir Thomas Pope. It was subsequently conveyed to the Cathedral of Christ Church, as "the manor of Deddington, late of Sir Thomas Pope, in the king's hand by purchase."

This grant was the foundation of the estate in Deddington which the Dean and Chapter now have, as has been already shewn in the notice (pp. 8, 9) of the donation of it

by Philip Basset to the Priory of Bicester, and in the account of the acquisition of the estate formerly belonging to New College, which has recently become an addition to it (p. 14).

Sir Thomas Pope is the most famous of all those whose origin is to be actually traced to Deddington, as distinguished from the various royal, or noble, owners of property who have become connected with the town by the grant or purchase of lands, and not by birth or parentage. The family to which he belonged was settled in Kent in the reign of Edward III., where it held a respectable position. A branch of it is found soon after this in Deddington, where John and Margaret Pope were living in 1401. William Pope of Deddington, who was probably a lineal descendant of these, was the father of Sir Thomas Pope. He possessed land in Deddington, and died in 1523, leaving his estate to his wife for her widowhood, with remainder to his son Thomas, who was a minor of about the age of fourteen, and for whom he otherwise made provision by his will. Every care appears to have been taken of his education. He was sent to the school at Banbury, and to Eton College. He then became a member of Gray's Inn, and in due time an eminent lawyer. He held several important offices under the Crown, and was made by the king Treasurer of the Court of Augmentations, under which came the administration of the revenues arising from the dissolution of the monasteries. He obtained, as Thomas Pope, of Dodyngton, Esq., the following grant of arms in 1535: "Party per pale or and azure, on a chevron between three gryphons' heads erased four fleurs-de-lis all countercharged," and was knighted in the following year. He was the founder of Trinity College, Oxford, in 1555. The custody of the lady Elizabeth at Hatfield was entrusted to him for the four last years of Mary's life. His death took place at his house at Clerkenwell on Sexagesima Sunday, January 29, 1558-9, in the fiftieth year of his age. He was buried at St. Stephen's, Walbrook, in the vault where his wife Margaret and his daughter Alice had previously been buried, and where the following inscription was placed:—

"HIC JACET THOMAS POPE PRIMUS THESAURARIUS AUGMENTATIONUM ET DOMINA MARGARETA UXOR EJUS; QUAE QUIDEM MARGARETA OBIIT XVI JAN. MDXXXVIII."

But in 1567 the bodies of Sir Thomas Pope and his wife were removed to the chapel of Trinity College and re-

interred, where a large tomb, with recumbent figures of himself and his wife Elizabeth, was placed, with this inscription:—

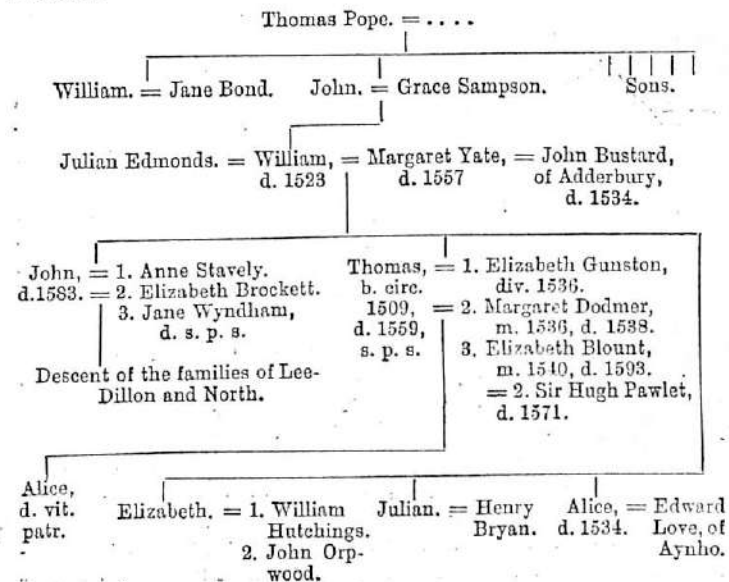
"HIC JACENT CORPORA THOME POPE MILITIS FUNDATORIS HUIUS COLLEGII TRINITATIS ET DOMINE ELIZABETHE ET MARGARITE UXORIS EJUS; QUI QUIDEM THOMAS OBIIT XXIX DIE JANUarii MDLVIII."

"QUOD TACITUM VELIS NEMINI DIXERIS."

("Whate'er you wish untold, to no one tell.")

The following sketch of his pedigree is intended to shew the members of the family who were most closely connected with him. His relationship with the families of North, of Wroxton, and Lee-Dillon, of Ditchley, by the two lines of descent from his nephew, the first Earl of Down, the son of his brother John, shews the early connection of these houses with Deddington.

From John and Margaret Pope, of Deddington, the latter of whom died in 1401, and was commemorated with her husband and two children, Gabriel and Anne, in a window in the church, there was most probably the following descent:—



Edmund, the son of Elizabeth Hutchings, and nephew of Sir Thomas Pope, was one of the first scholars of Trinity

College, where he only remained until 1558, and was subsequently a benefactor to that Society. There is reason for supposing that Alexander Pope was of this family. He himself stated that "his father was of a gentleman's family in Oxfordshire, the head of which was the Earl of Down, whose sole heiress married the Earl of Lindsay." But the exact relationship has not been made out by his biographers, and very probably was not known to himself.

It has from an early time been the custom to demise the several manors on long leases, in which the presentation to the Vicarage has been sometimes included, so that various persons have become patrons of the church from time to time, and are found to have exercised their right. The same practice has brought several families into connection with Deddington, as the families of Caldicott, Dashwood, Cartwright, and Field, whose interest of late years has been of long duration. The legal estate of the Windsor and Christ Church manors has become vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England and Wales, but their beneficial interest in full is delayed until the expiration of the present leases.

The Castle, which has been mentioned (p. 7) as in existence at the beginning of the thirteenth century, and as having been comprised in grants by letters patent of that period, is situate in the manor belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Windsor. In default of any authentic information as to the first construction of a building for such purpose where the remains now exist, conjecture has not been wanting to supply the place of it. It was stated in the *Deddington Almanack* for 1871, which may be taken to embody the prevalent opinion of the inhabitants, that "some antiquaries ascribe its foundation as the handwork of the Danish or Saxon conquerors of the island, whilst others attribute it to the Normans." Nor has it failed to be more distinctly supposed that one may have been built there by Ethelfled, "the lady of the Mercians," in the *Saxon Chronicle*, who was a castle builder; or even by Offa, one of whose coins has been discovered in the foundations. Dr. Plot, however, has more properly spoken of the present ruins of a castle as neither Saxon nor Danish, but "of a later date." This seems apparent from the remains of a fosse, or moat, and from the general character of the inclosure, whether it was the site of an earlier fortification, or not. With the single exception that it was very probably the place of confinement from which Piers Gaveston was taken

to execution, as will be shewn (p. 20), it has no historical associations, apart from the simple mention in the tenures of which it formed part so early as in 1204. The site is indicated by the embankment, which remains complete. This formed the inner side of the fosse, which can also be traced, and is the boundary of the present enclosure commonly known as the Castle ground. The walls and other buildings have entirely disappeared, and this rampart alone denotes its former importance. Even when Leland compiled his *Itinerary*, in the early part of the sixteenth century, it must have been in a similar state, as in his notice of it he only remarks, "there hath been a castle." The area which is included is of the estimated extent of six acres. The ground is a smooth and level turf, and is best known in the vicinity as the place of meeting for the archery and cricket clubs, for which it is well adapted.

CHAPTER IV.

REMARKABLE PERSONS AND EVENTS, WITH OTHER SUBJECTS OF INTEREST.

It is proposed in the present chapter, which is of a miscellaneous character, to mention those persons and events which seem most deserving of remark in the present sketch. It would be beyond the purpose of these *Notices* to enumerate all those who have been connected with Deddington, and have attained distinction, for several of those who have obtained a grant of the manor from time to time have their place in the history of England, some of them being of the royal family, or queens-consorts. The names which have been mentioned in the preceding pages will in many instances have been familiar to the reader, as having taken their part in the struggles between the Crown and the nobles, or in other public events. But independently of these, there are others who have been inhabitants of the town, or who have been brought into connection with it, whose names should not be omitted in any account of it; and the same will apply to certain events of a more or less historic, as well as local interest. These may be introduced after the former; and it will be most convenient to notice either series, as far as possible, in chronological order.

Ethelmar, or Audomar de Valence.—One Rector in the list of incumbents is known to history. Ethelmar, or Audomar

de Valence was the half-brother of Henry III., being the fourth son of his mother, Isabella of France, by her second marriage with Hugh le Brun, Earl of March. He obtained much valuable preferment, though wholly undeserving of advancement in the Church. On the death of the Bishop of Winchester in 1249, the king was determined that he should be his successor. By appealing to the members of the cathedral body himself, from the bishop's seat in the church, and threatening them with his severe displeasure if they failed to comply with his wishes, he prevailed upon them to elect his brother, but with this reservation,—provided that such a man, by the dispensation of the Pope, could be promoted to the bishopric. After his election Ethelmar avoided consecration, in order to retain his other preferments. This went on for several years; but in 1258, the barons of England, after a meeting at Winchester, in the name of the commonalty presented a petition to the Pope against him, his brothers, and the king. With his brothers he was banished the realm, and a safe-conduct was granted them to proceed to Paris. In consequence of the defect of consecration, the election of a new bishop was permitted; but Ethelmar pleaded his cause at Rome with such success, that he was consecrated there in 1260, by which step the attempt to deprive him of his see was frustrated. The Archbishop of Tours was sent as Papal Legate into England, with full power to place the kingdom under an interdict if the bishop should not be peaceably reinstated. Ethelmar proposed to return at once, and take possession of his bishopric with much pomp; and he reached Paris on his way home, where he died on the fifth of December. His body was buried in the church of St. Genevieve, but, at his own request, his heart was brought to Winchester. It was placed in the cathedral church; and on the north side of the upper part of the choir, and on the outside of the screen, under one of the mortuary chests, there is this inscription:—

“CORPUS ETHELMARI CUJUS COR NUNC TENET ISIUD
SAXUM PARISIIS MORTE DATUR TUMULO.
OBIIIT 1261.”

(“This stone enshrines the heart of Ethelmar,
Who died in Paris, and is there entombed.”)

The stone, to which reference is made in the inscription, is fixed against the wall by the side of the Chapel of the Guardian Angels, between it and the north wall. It is

much disfigured, but appears to represent a bishop holding a heart-shaped stone in his hands, with the words:—

“ETHELMARUS
TIBI COR MEUM DNE.”
 (“To Thee my heart, O Lord.”)

The practice of heart-burial was most frequent during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; but instances of it are recorded at various times between the years 1067 and 1755.

The date of 1261 on the screen, according to the concurrent voice of the authorities, should be 1260.

Piers Gaveston.—Another whose name must be noticed is Piers Gaveston. As he has a place in history, it is only needed to describe the single incident by which he is connected with Deddington. Having been banished the realm twice, he re-appeared in 1312, when the opposition was renewed, and he was placed by the king for security in Scarborough. This was besieged by the Earls of Surrey and Pembroke, and Gaveston was forced to surrender, though with a promise of safety, which had been exacted from the Earl of Pembroke by the king. On this condition he was conducted by the earl on the way to his castle at Wallingford, and what followed may be told in the words of a writer from the north of Oxfordshire, Geoffrey le Baker, of Swinbrook, who has compiled a chronicle of this period. After noticing the earl's promise, he proceeds:—

“But envy, a principal temptation to fidelity, and a desire to gratify the enemies of Peter, seduced his custodian, in spite of his oath, into a neglect of vigilance; and so at last, however much against his will, Peter was brought within the power of his enemies by means of an unfriendly companion. He is taken, that is to say, to Dathintone Manor, a place between Oxford and Warwick, where no natural hiding-place, nor any castle or stronghold made by art, could conceal him from the near presence of the Earl of Warwick. The Earl of Pembroke retired from Peter at night, and at early dawn the Earl of Warwick arrived with a small number of attendants and with hue and cry. He carried Peter to Warwick Castle, and, after consulting with the Earl of Lancaster and the Earl of Hereford, carried him to be beheaded in their presence at a place called Cavere-sich, on the nineteenth of January [June]. The king took care that his body should be honourably buried in the church of the Friars Preachers of Langley.”

There is a monument on Blacklow Hill to mark the exact spot where this scene occurred. Weever, in his *Funeral Monuments*, observes, that it happened "in a place called Blacklow, afterwards Gaveshead." And Miss Strickland, in her *Life of Queen Isabella*, states more expressly "that the spot is called 'Gaveshead,' in memory of the tragedy committed there." But it seems not improbable, from the occurrence of the name Caveresich in the narrative of Geoffrey le Baker, that Gaveshead is not altogether a new name, but one which has become corrupted from its original form, and possibly so in consequence of Gaveston's execution.

Sir William Scroggs.—In 1623, there was born at Deddington, of parents belonging to the town, one who rose to high place, but of whom Bishop Burnet observes, in the *History of his own Time*, that he was "a man more valued for a good readiness in speaking well, than either for learning in his profession, or for any moral virtue." Sir William Scroggs, who became Chief-Justice in 1678, was first at Oriel and Pembroke Colleges, and took his degree as M.A., and afterwards became an officer in the king's service. He was originally intended for holy orders, but he entered upon the study of the law as a member of Gray's Inn, and at length obtained the post just mentioned. While he was at the head of the King's Bench, the trials of the supposed conspirators in the Popish Plot took place. In the first year's trials at which he presided, to use again an expression of Bishop Burnet, "he set himself, even with indecent earnestness, to get the prisoners to be always cast." But in the second year, when the queen's interests were at stake, at the trials of Wakeman and the three priests, "he summed up very favourably for the prisoners, contrary to his former practice." In 1680 he was impeached by the Commons for high treason; but the matters alleged against him were only misdemeanours, and the impeachment was rejected through the influence of his patron, the Earl of Danby. The year following, however, he was dismissed from his high office; after which he retired to his estate at Weald Hall, near Brentwood, in Essex, where he died in 1683. He was buried in the church of that parish. His writings consist chiefly of speeches, and reports of cases tried before him as Chief-Justice, and answers to the articles against him. The family of Scroggs is represented in Deddington by Mr. John Scroggs, of the Horsefair.

Matthew Bishop.—In 1701, a native of the town, Mat-

thew Bishop, left Deddington, and went to a relative in Kent. Being of a roving disposition, he soon afterwards went to sea, for which his visit afforded an excellent opportunity; and he subsequently published an account of his adventures in a work with the following title:—*The Life and Adventures of Matthew Bishop, of Deddington, in Oxfordshire, containing an Account of several Actions by Sea, Battles and Sieges by Land, in which he was present from 1701 to 1711, interspersed with many curious Incidents, entertaining Conversations, and judicious Reflexions.* 1744. This has been characterized as of little worth, from the homeliness of the style and the uninteresting adventures which it describes.

Burgesses.—The town of Deddington enjoyed for some time the privilege, as we should esteem it, of being represented in Parliament. The burgesses of Deddington were summoned to Parliament by writ in the 30th year of Edward I., 1302, and in the year 32-3, 1304-5. In the former instance, the members returned were Robert de Elsefield and Henry Durnall; and in the latter, John Tankrevy and William Gylot. There does not appear to be any record of an earlier nor of a later representation, and after this date the borough was disused. The readers of Sir Francis Palgrave's *Merchant and Friar* will be at no loss to understand, from the amusing account of a county election, that this must have been looked upon as a relief from a burdensome obligation.

Visit of Charles I.—A visit of Charles I. is one of the historic memories of Deddington. The battle of Cropredy Bridge took place on Saturday, June 29th, 1644, with success to the Royalists. The king passed the night on the following Saturday and Sunday in a cottage at Williamscoot, and on Monday proceeded as far as Aynho. He then crossed the Cherwell, to prevent the junction of a large body of soldiers, advancing from Buckingham under Major Browne, with the army of Sir William Waller, which would have rendered it impossible for him to pass the river, by coming on his rear, and forcing him to engage under a disadvantage. The following description of the movements consequent upon this step is from the *Diary* of Captain Symonds, an officer in the king's service:—

"Munday morning, about four of the clock, his majestie, with all his army, drum beating, colours flying, and trumpets sounding, marched through Middleton Cheney, from thence to Farmigo, where Sir Rowland Egerton hath a howse; from thence by Aynoe-on-the-hill to where the Lord

Wilmott hath a faire seat. Here a trumpett of Waller came, and exchanged 60 and od prisoners of ours taken, which were all they tooke, wee having a hundred more. The king lay at Dedington. From Dedington the army marched Tuesday morning, by where the Lord Viscount Falkland hath a faire howse, Com. Oxon.; thence that night to Morton Henmarsh, where his majestie lay. From thence his majestie, with his whole army, marched over the Cotswold hills, with colours flying, &c. to Brodway, thence to Evesholm that night, where he lay."

It appears from this statement, that the army proceeded to Adderbury, while the king remained at Deddington for the night. Sir Edward Walker, who was also in attendance on the king, states more particularly, in his *Iter Carolinum*, that he "slept at the Parsonage." It is not certain, from this description, whether the rectorial house on the north side of the churchyard was intended, or a house which, it is presumed, occupied the site of the present Vicarage on the south. It was most probably this; but the former is called in the Inclosure Award the Great House, and would be better suited for the reception of the king. This, however, would be considered of less importance than the opportunity of resting. The same authority mentions that the king had passed the two preceding nights at "a very poor man's house" at Williamscoth.

Deddington was often occupied by troops, as one of the outposts of the contending armies, during the course of the civil war, so that it must have had a frequent share in the events of that troublous time.

Parish Registers.—The parish registers, all of which commence in 1631, contain some notices of the marriages which took place during the Commonwealth, in consequence of the Act of 1653, which was confirmed by that of 1656, providing for the performance and validity of such marriages. One of these may be mentioned, which will be seen to have some additional interest. In the parish register of Woodstock there is this entry:—

"1657. Alexander Hautinge, husbandman, and Marie Prentice, spinstresse, both of the parish of Badington [*sic*], in the county of Oxon., were married upon the 29 of December, by Mr. Thomas Rayer, Justice of the Peace for this in-corporation."

This contains the certificate of the Justice that the law had been complied with, and establishes the validity of the marriage as a civil act. But the entry of the same marriage

in the Deddington register proves also that it was possible for parties who desired it to call in the aid of a clergyman, to give the marriage ceremony a religious character:—

"Alexander Hawtin and Mary Prentice weare married y^e 29 day of December, 1657, by Thomas Rayer, Justice of y^e Peace for y^e burrow of New Woodstock, and by Mr. Jones, minister of Woodstock afores^d, and weare published by me three markett dayes in y^e markett place in Dadington, y^t is to say, on y^e 12th and on y^e 19th and on y^e 26th days, being all in December afores^d."

This practice was not an uncommon one, for it is stated, in a letter which is preserved by Calamy, of Mr. Tallent, of Shrewsbury, "I and others have married many before a justice, he saving nothing, but only declaring the marriage was valid," (*Life of Baxter*).

This expedient may be compared with the statutory provision now in force, that the parties to a marriage without any religious ceremony at the registry of any district, may afterwards present themselves before a minister of the persuasion to which they, or either of them, may belong, who may, if he shall see fit, read or celebrate the marriage service of such persuasion; which act, nevertheless, shall not be taken to imply that the previous marriage was insufficient or incomplete.

A note at the end of one of the registers, in the handwriting of E. Kempster, has an entry of the occurrence of Edgehill "fight," of the closing events of the time of the Commonwealth, and of the alleged exhumation of Cromwell's body, and the disposal of the remains. This note has been printed more than once. Kempster was an observant spectator of the events of his time, and here his notice is to the same effect with the entries in the *Diaries* of Evelyn and Pepys as to what took place, who write as eye-witnesses.

It is also shewn, that there was no desire to lose sight of the recollections of these times. On the occasion of a burial ten years later, there is this entry: "Hannah Wyer, daughter of Mr. James Wyer, w^h was minister of this towne when Charles y^e Sc^d came home in to England, was buried June y^e 13th, 1670."

E. Kempster appears to have been a very careful official, and to have taken his full part in the business of Deddington. He was appointed "Registrar of the parish" in 1654, under the Act of August, 1653, and parish clerk in 1658. His death seems to be placed in 1675, in the inscription upon his monument, which is against the outer wall of the south

aisle, and is much worn; but the register contains the entry of his burial in the summer of 1676.

Tradesmen's Tokens.—During the Commonwealth there was a great scarcity of copper money. The patent farthings, authorized by James I. and Charles I., had not been continued by a fresh issue. An expedient was therefore found in the practice adopted by various tradesmen of issuing copper money, which they undertook to exchange. The earliest of these has the date of 1648, and they were finally prohibited by proclamation in 1672. Four are described by Mr. W. Boyne as having been put in circulation from Deddington:—

"I. *Obverse*: SAMUELL. BELCHER. 1668; *centre*: The Apothecaries' Arms. *Reverse*: IN. DEDINGTON; *centre*: HIS HALF PENY. S.B.B.

"II. *Obv.*: JOHN. ELKINGTON; *centre*: A flying horse. *Rev.*: IN. DEDINGTON. 1667; *centre*: HIS HALF PENY.

"III. *Obv.*: ANN. MAKEPACE. IN; *centre*: An eagle and child. *Rev.*: DADINGTON. MERCER; *centre*: A. M. (farthing).

"IV. *Obv.*: THOMAS. NYTT. OF; *centre*: T. N. *Rev.*: DADINGTON. MERCER; *centre*: 1553. (farthing)."

Of these, Samuel Belcher is buried in the north aisle of the church, where a mural monument records that he was "Pharmacopola." It also has the inscription: "Loyall au Mort," which resembles a common motto, though it is not in the position in which this would be most likely to occur.

The Quintain.—Dr. Plot, whose *History of Oxfordshire* was first published in 1676, has some notices of Deddington, besides a brief notice of the Castle, which does not afford much information (*supr.* p. 17). In speaking of the games, which, though they had died out in other counties, still lingered on in Oxfordshire, he has the following remarks, which are the more interesting from being the evidence of an eye-witness:—

"They first set a post perpendicularly into the ground, and then place a slender piece of timber on the top of it, on a spindle, with a board nailed to it on one end, and a bag of sand hanging at the other: against this board they anciently rod with spears; now, as I saw it at Deddington in this county, only with strong staves, which violently bringing abot the bag of sand, if they make not good speed away, it strikes them in the neck or shoulders, and sometimes perhaps knocks them from their horses; the great design of the sport being to try the agility both of horse

and man, and to break the board, which whoever does is for that time accounted *princeps juventutis*." He further observes, that now this is "only in request at marriages, and set up in the way for young men to ride at as they carry home the bride, he that breaks the board being counted the best man." It was thus a part of the rough play at weddings, which the more refined manners of later times have long since banished. So in his *Topography of Oxfordshire*, in 1813, J. N. Brewer remarks, that "the sport is now entirely disused, and the oldest man in the town does not remember to have heard his father mention the custom in any other than a traditional way."

Mineral Springs.—Dr. Plot also expresses himself as much perplexed to discover, even with all the pains he could take, the real nature of two springs in Deddington, and one in Clifton, which appeared to him strongly impregnated with sulphur. It may be of interest to notice the localities of these. One of the two at Deddington is described as "within the close of Mr. Lane," and the other as "in a small close behind a barn, within a furlong or less of that of Mr. Lane's, having the house where the Dutchy Court is kept to the east, and the Guild west, and belonging to Ch. Ch. Coll. in Oxon." The place of the one at Clifton is only specified as "but a mile off, at Clifton."

Mr. C. D. Faulkner writes:—"There is a spring at Clifton which used to be kept locked up by a former miller there, William Merry, to which people took dogs to dip for the distemper."

Charities.—The various charities belonging to Deddington are fully described in the *Report of the Commissioners of Charities*, printed in 1825, at which time they appeared to be, after all deductions, of the annual value of £132 17s. 9d., arising from lands and tenements in the parish and elsewhere, with a special bequest of £6 14s. yearly, to be expended in the purchase of bread, for a weekly dole, a mode of expenditure to which the present Commissioners are strongly opposed. These charities are now administered according to a scheme dated February 12th, 1856, which takes account of the revenues arising from certain lands of the extent of forty-three acres and twenty-one poles, the Pest, the Hermitage, and certain sums of money, the annual income being then £132 2s. 6d. This was the result of previous litigation.

The Town Hall.—By an inquisition taken in 1611, when an investigation was made into the state of the cha-

rities mentioned above, it was found "that certain inhabitants of Deddington had, with money raised out of the said premises, built in Deddington, upon certain ground there, a house called the Town House, with certain shops under and adjoining to the same; and that the same were, by the consent of the said inhabitants, built and erected, to the end that the same, and all the rents and profits thereof, might be for ever afterwards employed and bestowed for and towards the payment of fifteenths, and the relief and maintenance of the poor of the said parish." This accounts for the original building of the present market-house, and it cannot be doubted that it was a very questionable mode of appropriating the proceeds of the estate. It was a direct relief to the tax-payers. The fifteenths were a tax upon moveables, granted from time to time by Parliament, and determined on each occasion by a fresh assessment, until the eighth year of Edward III., when the amount then levied from each parish was settled to be the amount which such parish should, for the future, contribute upon each several grant of a fifteenth.

The Pest-house.—A portion of the charity estate is described as "an allotment of land adjoining to Deddington pest-house." This lies on the left-hand side of the road to Adderbury, and it recalls, by its name, the pre-Jennerian period, when the visitations of small-pox, for which such houses were principally used, were so fatal in England. Such buildings correspond in size and appearance with what would now be termed cottage-hospitals. The change effected by means of vaccination has brought a comparative immunity from the prevalence of this disease, and it is but too frequently forgotten to what it is in a great measure due. The vaccination of children has two great enemies in ignorance and prejudice, and no sympathy can be more misplaced than that which is sometimes extended to those who, in defiance of legislative enactments, are found to oppose themselves to the adoption of this safeguard.

The Hermitage.—Another building, mentioned in the same *Report* of the Commissioners as situate on the land belonging to the charity estate, is the Hermitage. Such a place for prayer was not an uncommon appendage to a town. There was one at Banbury, of which Mr. Beesley observes, in his *History* of that town:—

"A hermitage stood near the Hospital of St. Leonard, at the eastern end of Banbury-bridge. Nicholas Woodhull, of Thenford, by his will dated 29th March, 1531, directed his

executors sufficiently to repair the 'Hermitage at the Brigg foot at Banbury,' and when repaired to place 'an honest man there to pray for him and his friends.' The hermitage-close contained about two acres." Mr. Faulkner states:—

"A building with this name still exists at Deddington, in the garden near the school, occupied by Mr. William George Whittall Lovell."

Ancient Buildings.—There are some remains of ancient buildings in Deddington which are worthy of notice. The house with the balustrade, on "the great-house farm," occupied by Mr. Thomas Gardner, on the north side of the churchyard, has been already mentioned (p. 12). There is a room in the upper part traditionally known as the chapel. The staircase and rooms are of good size. At the Plough Inn, in New-street, there is a cellar with a groined roof. The house occupied by Mr. Frederick Gulliver, in the same street, has in the front a small Decorated window, with a doorway of the same character.

The house on the road to Clifton, which was formerly called The Green, and is now known as The Poplars, occupied by Mr. Edward William Turner, is a good specimen of the Domestic work of the period at which it was built, and which is shewn by the date of 1647 over the porch.

Deddington Newspaper.—A paper, with the title of *The North Oxfordshire Monthly Times*, was published for several years by John Samuel Hiron, of the Market-place. The first number was issued on July 3rd, 1849, and it was continued until December, 1859, and possibly for a longer time.

CHAPTER V.

PAROCHIAL CHURCH.—GUILD.—CHANTRIES.—CHAPELS.—SCHOOLS.

THE parochial church of Deddington, which bears the dedication of St. Peter and St. Paul, whose figures are in the west window of the tower, is an excellent specimen of a large parish church, consisting of a chancel, and a nave with north and south aisles, and a west tower. It was described by Rickman, who first investigated satisfactorily the character of English churches, as "a mixed church." And this description may be supplemented by a statement in detail of the several styles to which the different parts of

the church are to be assigned. The east window of the chancel, with the sedilia and the piscina, are Decorated; the nave, which has four pointed arches on either side, with pillars partly round and partly octagonal, is of the fourteenth century; the mouldings of the capitals are of Decorated work; the clerestory has six windows on either side, and is of the fifteenth century; the aisles are principally of the fourteenth, with some traces of the thirteenth, to which date the doorways belong; but the outer doorway of the south porch is recent; the tower was rebuilt with old materials early in the seventeenth century, and the circumstances under which this took place are these:—

In March, 1635, that is, 1634 O.S., the tower of the church fell, and injured at the same time a portion of the fabric. The injury done amounted to the estimated sum of £8,250, and letters patents were granted in the following year, which authorized a collection in all churches and chapels for raising this amount "for repairing the tower and parish church of Deddington." Some years later a question arose upon the expenditure, and a petition was presented to the council by [? Edward] Kempster of Deddington; when it was ordered that it should be referred to the Bishop of Oxford, to call the petitioner and the collector before him, and examine whether the letters patent warrant the giving any part of the money for the relief of the petitioner; and if they do, then to take such order as he shall see fit: this appears from the *Calendar of Domestic State Papers* of this date. The repairs, however, remained for a long time incomplete, and in consequence of this, on January 21st, 1643, the king sent an order from Oxford, to the parson, churchwardens, and others, in these terms:—

"Whereas information is given us that by the fall of your steeple . . . the bells are made unserviceable for you, till the same be rebuilt and they are new founded; . . . we hereby require you to send the same to our magazine here in New College," and moreover to cause that "the just weight and nature of them be ascertained; . . . to the end that we may restore the same in materials or monies to your church, when you shall have occasion to use the same."

This requisition may be seen in full in J. Skelton's *Antiquities of Oxfordshire*. The tower has now a peal of six bells, and a clock.

The Vicar has obliged the writer with a notice of the

bells, from which it appears that the small bell is the oldest, and has the inscription:—

"ANTONY BASELY . RICHARD LARGE . O. W. 1649."

The other six bells seem to have all the same inscription, and to have been cast at the same time; the inscription on them is:—

"THOS. MEARS, LATE LESTER, PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON, FECIT, 1791."

The outer doorway of the tower, under the west window, is of good work of the period, as is also the west window itself, with the statues of St. Peter and St. Paul, the saints of the dedication (p. 28). The west windows of the north and south aisles, which were probably injured by the fall of the tower, were, as it would seem, replaced at the same time, use being made of the old materials. They are exactly similar to each other.

It is to be noticed that there are in the interior, in a window in each of the aisles, the stone steps which led to the roodlofts of two chantry-chapels; the same plan is shewn in a window in Kiddington Church, near Woodstock. Underneath the east end of the south aisle there is a small, low crypt, with a groined roof, the ground-plan of which is a square of twelve feet; the sides appear to be formed, with the exception of the east one, of the natural soil; it is reached from the outside by ten steps, leading to a door at the east end. This crypt would be used as a charnel-house. There are two low recessed stone arches on the outside, and similar ones, in a different part of the wall, on the inside, in one of which there is a recumbent figure in the attitude of prayer; the other is cut off by the insertion of a large and handsome Perpendicular window. The lancet opening now walled up is an Early English doorway, which led to a parvise, or priest's chamber over the porch, by stone steps in the thickness of the wall, two of which are still visible; the ironwork for the hinges still remains in its place. There is a similar doorway in Eustone Church, where the parvise still exists. At the east end of the aisle there is a piscina, with a stone shelf.

The remains of what must have been a handsome chantry of Early English work, are visible at the east end of the north aisle. There is a piscina, injured like the other, and a niche for a statue, which is cut off by the sill of the window which has been inserted above; on both of these

there are traces of colour; this was probably the chantry of the Blessed Virgin, whose statue would be placed in the niche. There are also at the south corner of the east end the remains of what appears to have been a small doorway, the use of which must have been anterior to the placing of the Decorated half-pillar at that end of the nave. The doorway which leads into the porch is good Early English, in a more perfect state of preservation than the corresponding one on the north side.

The porch itself is of fifteenth-century work. The circular, or dome-shaped roof, with its fan-shaped panel-work and ornamental tracery, is well worth notice.

The clerestory is also of fifteenth-century work, and has six windows on either side.

The chancel-screen is of oak, and of excellent workmanship. Besides the three sedilia and piscina already mentioned (p. 29), there is a square locker in the north wall.

The font was described by Mr. J. H. Parker in 1841, in Beesley's *History of Banbury*, as "small and plain, with panels of Decorated work, or imitation." The actual date appears, in Mr. Faulkner's Extracts from the Registers, in the *Transactions of the North Ox. Arch. Society*, 1853-5: "John West, the sonne of Samuel and Sarah, was baptized March the sixth, being the first y^e was baptized in y^e vante, 1663 [1664]." It is also stated, that a model of the font was issued by Hutt, of Cambridge, in 1843. The renewal of the font may, no doubt, be taken as one of the signs of an improved state of Church feeling consequent upon the Restoration. This was an ornament of the church against which the efforts of the Puritans were more peculiarly directed. Scobell has an ordinance of the Lords and Commons in 1658, which enjoins that—

"All copes, surplices, superstitious vestments, roods, and fonts, be likewise utterly destroyed." But previously to this, there were similar causes in operation to produce such an effect. So Bishop Howson, in his Visitation Articles for the Diocese of Oxford, in 1619 and 1628, and Bishop Corbet in 1629, inserted this inquiry:—

"Whether your founts or baptisteries be removed from the place where they were wont to stand? or whether any persons (leaving the use of them) do christen in basons, or other vessels, or have taken down the old usual font, heretofore used in your parish?"

It is worthy of notice, that, in spite of such adverse circumstances, so many fonts of great beauty and interest have

been preserved. A handsome Decorated font has lately been replaced in Woodstock Church, in the course of the restoration, which had been taken from it many years since, and placed in a garden.

One of the more interesting architectural details in the church is the small square-headed low window in the south wall of the chancel, in a recess formed by an arch, partly cut off by the pier of the chancel-arch, and with a seat below the window-sill. Various uses have been assigned to such windows, and it seems probable that they were intended to serve more than one purpose. It seems that, in the present instance, this window was constructed with a view to allow communication with some one on the outside, for whatever purpose it might be; and that this need of communication would last, occasionally at least, for a considerable time, during which provision would be required for the convenience of the person in the interior.

The church in later years has from time to time been under repair. The Rev. W. C. Risley began the alterations in 1840, while he was Vicar, for which he had made preparation by the purchase of oak timber, as an opportunity of doing so was offered. The work was sanctioned by a vote of the vestry in 1858, but was subsequently interrupted, and was not brought to its present state of completion until 1865. The last portion of the work was under the direction of Mr. George Edmund Street, from whose plans the vestry, the south doorway, and the organ-chamber were constructed. But this last can hardly be considered more than a temporary expedient in its present form. It obliterates one of the window-lights of the chancel, the loss of which is very apparent from the outside. During these repairs also, in conformity with some modern views which have been expressed upon the subject, the plaster in the interior was removed from a portion of the walls; but the character of the stonework precludes the supposition that it was intended on their construction that the walls should be left uncovered. The use of plaster was differently regarded in more ancient times; and Hugh of St. Victor, who flourished c. 1120, was able to point out its symbolical use in his sermon *On the Dedication of a Church*. He observes:—"The white plaster (*dealbatura*) of the interior signifies the cleanness of the heart, of the exterior the cleanness of the body."

An engraved brass in the church attracted notice in the year 1795, and a sketch of it, by "Deddingtoniensis," appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of that year, vol. lxxv.

part ii. p. 737. But there was another communication in the following number, which stated "that the figure was not remarkable, representing some burgess, or member of the staple, in the fifteenth century;" and that, in regard to the execution, it was inferior, the buttons on the left hand being "too high on the hand." This brass is mentioned, with two others, by the late Mr. Herbert Haines, in his *Manual of Monumental Brasses*. The list, as given by him, is as follows:—

I. "A civilian, circ. 1370: half-effigy; inscription lost. See *Gentleman's Magazine*.

II. "John Higgins, Gent., 1641; mural inscription.

III. "William Byllyng, merchant of the staple of Calais, 1533. Elizabeth, 1522; effigies lost; mural; altar-tomb in north aisle; brass now in church chest" [where, with several others, it still remains, 1879].

The inscription on the brass, now partially broken, which belongs to this monument, is:—

"[Of poure charity praye for the] soule of Willm Byllyng, m^{ch}nt of the Staple, at Calais, which decessyd [the xxiiith daye of Auguste, an^o] dñi m^{cccc}xxiii. And for the soule of Elizabeth his wyfe, which [decessyd the daye of] ber, an^o dñi m^qxxii. On whos soules Ehu haue mercy. Am^{en}."

An examination of the marks of the brasses which remain on the stonework of the altar-tomb in the north aisle will shew what these originally were; they represent the design as that of two figures kneeling opposite each other, on either side of what may have been an altar, with scrolls from their mouths, and their faces directed towards a crucifix above, in the centre.

There was formerly on the door of the Red Lion Inn a ling fish, with a bill through the body, as the emblem of the family of Byllyng, (Rawl. MSS., in the Bodleian Library).

Several coats of arms, which existed in the windows of the church in the eighteenth century, are described in the *Visitations of Oxfordshire*, which have recently been published by the Harleian Society.

Other monuments on the walls or floor of the church commemorate various members of these families:—Appleton, Belcher, Bridport(?), Cary, Churchill, Faulkner, Fiddian, Field, Harris, Henchman, Higgins, Kempster, La Serre, Matthews, Stilgoe, Wakefield, Walden. The interest in respect of these is lessened by their removal, in some instances, from the original position, in consequence of the alterations which have taken place in the church.

A mural tablet in the north aisle commemorates an accident, which caused the death of George Broderick, of Macclesfield, a youth of much promise, and a member of Brasenose College, of whom it is stated, that,—

"When proceeding to commence his first residence at that college, he was killed by the overturning of a coach, at the entrance of the town of Deddington, in the nineteenth year of his age, October 12, 1838."

The churchyard was enlarged, by a donation of land on the north side from the Dean and Canons of Windsor, which was consecrated in 1874.

Fraternity or Guild—Chantry.—In connection with the church, as it had a close relation to it, there is to be mentioned the institution of the Fraternity, or Guild, of the Holy Trinity. In 1445, according to the enrolment in the Record Office, letters patent were granted on the petition of John Somerton, John Collis, William Hornecastell, William Tommes, Clement Draper, John Collyns, and Richard Maynard, of Deddington, by which it was granted to them to found or establish a guild, as aforesaid, for that is the name which it is commonly found to have. The Guild was to consist of a warden, or master, to be elected annually by the members on the vigil or Feast of the Holy Trinity, and the brethren or sisters, being of Deddington, together with any others admitted by them; it was to be a corporation, with a common seal and perpetual succession. The warden and his successors were to sue or be sued, in the name of the Warden or Master of the Fraternity or Guild of the Holy Trinity of Deddington; and further, the Guild was empowered, after its institution, to found a chantry for two chaplains to celebrate at the altars of the Holy Trinity and of the Blessed Virgin in the church, as well for the healthful state of the members of the Guild while living, and of their souls when they shall have deceased, as for King Henry VI. and Queen Margaret, and their predecessors and successors, in like manner; according to the usual form of such letters patent, which is exactly followed in the present instance. The chantry was to have the right to hold lands and other property of the yearly value of £12, the statute of mortmain notwithstanding.

The first Warden named for the Guild was John Andrew, for whom, and his wife Lucy, the chaplains were specially to pray. The Chantry, as well as the Guild, was duly instituted, and bequests were made to it from time to time. John Sparks, by his will dated 1543, bequeathed 3s. 4d.,

and William Payne a like sum, by his will dated in 1544, "to be brothers of the Guild, and their souls to be prayed for." On the dissolution of the chantries, this one, as others, came into the possession of the Crown, and was held as part of the Duchy of Lancaster (p. 13). It was demised for a time with other estates to Sir Anthony Cope, and subsequently, in 1613, by letters patent of James I., to Francis Morrice and Robert Smith, with various other manors, chantries, and rectories, belonging in like manner to the king, in free socage as of the manor of Greenwich; it was subject to certain annual payments amounting to £2 1s. 1d.

Other chantries in the church, to which bequests were made between 1535 and 1543, as appears by wills^a within these dates, were "All-Hallows Chapel," "Our Lady's Altar," "St. Catherine's Altar," and "St. Margaret's Altar;" there is also mention of bequests to St. Thomas's light, the four principal lights, and the Rood light. In the will of William Pope of Deddington, which was proved May 11th, 1523, and is printed by Warton in his *Life of Sir Thomas Pope*, there is this bequest: "Item, I bequeathe to the torchis, the belles, our Ladie beame, St. Thomas beame, to everyche one of them iij^s iiij^d."

There formerly existed a chapel at Clifton, to which there was a bequest in the will of William Pope of Deddington, proved May 11th, 1523, in these terms: "Item, to Clifton Chapel vi^s viij^d." No other mention of this chapel has been met with in the records which usually mention such foundations; it is therefore probable that it was neither consecrated nor endowed, and fell into decay. A new chapel has been built, chiefly through the exertions of the Rev. W. C. Risley, which was consecrated on July 10th, 1853. It bears the dedication of St. James, who is commemorated in the same month. There is also a good parochial school.

Hempton has a chapel of a different ecclesiastical position, in which divine service is held. This was built at the expense of the late Rev. William Wilson, D.D., of Over Worton House, who conveyed the estate to himself, the Rev. W. C. Risley, and the Rev. E. Payne, Vicar of Swalcliffe and Rural Dean of Deddington, as it is commonly supposed, under conditions which leave the ultimate disposition entirely at the will of the trustees. The subject of

^a Abstracts of these wills are contained in the MS. collections relating to Oxfordshire in the Bodleian Library.

the consecration of this chapel has been raised from time to time, but no final steps appear to have been taken.

The parochial schools in Deddington itself, which are now in so satisfactory a state, have not attained their present position without much expenditure of previous care. Sir Thomas Pope, who had learned in his own case the benefits of education, proposed to establish a school; and the "conditions relating to the intended foundation of a free grammar school," dated in 1555, by an agreement with Trinity College, state, that "The said president, fellowes, and scholars, 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 *Ihesus Scolt*, of the foundation of the said Sir Thomas Pope, to be erected at Deddington in the said countie of Oxon, and to teache 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^d of good and lawfull money, to teache children likewise ther frely."

This is printed in full by Warton.

There is an entry in the parish register of the period, that "on February 15th, 1672, the school-house was made in the church for Edward Kempster to teach there." Earlier in the same year he had been appointed parish clerk (p. 24).

In the *Magna Britannia*, 1730, it is stated that there was at the time—

"A school for sixteen boys, and as many girls, who are taught to read and say their Catechism, at a penny a-week per head, at the expense of a private gentleman."

But more than this was required. The "Deddington National School Society" was established on July 26th, 1814; and in October a school, with forty boys from Deddington and the neighbouring villages, was opened, with Mr. Thomas Osborue for its master; and a school for forty girls, with Miss Lucy Lee as mistress. But little time had been lost, for the National Society had been instituted so recently as 1811. The Bishop of Oxford, Dr. William Jackson, had intended to leave a sum of £200 to the Deddington School Trustees, but he died intestate in 1815. His brother and administrator, Dr. Cyril Jackson, the Dean of Christ Church, being aware of his brother's intention, and anxious at the same time to testify his own sense of the way in which the work was carried on, made over this sum.

In process of time still further exertions were needed, and in 1851 Dr. Wilson, of Worton, made over a piece of ground for a new school; but the site was not considered eligible, and the land was sold. The proceeds of the sale, £85, were added to the sum otherwise raised, and Mr. William Cornwallis Cartwright conveyed a better site in 1852, consisting of three roods, upon which the present schools have been built. The first stone was laid on March 10th, 1853: the schools were opened on January 6th, 1854.

CHAPTER VI.

THE VICARAGE AND THE CLERGY.

The Vicarage.

THE circumstances under which the church of Deddington became changed from a Rectory to a Vicarage have already been described in the course of the history¹, and need not be repeated. It is to this that the present condition of the Incumbency is to be traced, which, with all the endowment of whatsoever kind, is now only described as of the gross annual value of £190, with a house.

The Vicar states:—"The amount of glebe is, 2 acres, 3 roods, 7 poles. It is situated on the road to Clifton. The remainder of the income is derived from various sources, amongst them Queen Anne's Bounty, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and Chamberlain's Trust."

The entry for the Vicarage in the Inclosure Award is:—

	A.	R.	P.
Vicar's house, old inclosure	0	0	22
Allotment	0	2	32
Allotment for tithe of the Fishers	2	0	15
	2	3	29

The Fishers denote some meadow-land which remained subject to tithe until the Inclosure. It was situate between Clifton and the Cherwell.

The authorities relied upon for the following List of Clergy are principally the MS. extracts from the registers of the old diocese of Lincoln in the British Museum, (Harl. MSS. 6950-4); the extracts from the registers of the present

¹ See pp. 11, 12.

diocese of Oxford in the Bodleian Library (MS. Oxon); and the Compositions for first-fruits, among the Exchequer Records in the Public Record Office. The abstracts of a few wills relating to the parish, in the Bodleian collection, the extracts from the parish registers by the late Mr. Faulkner (p. 31), and Warton's *Life of Sir Thomas Pope*, have afforded some additional information. The interval between 1345 and 1523, during which no name is inserted, follows the cessation of the institution of Rectors, on the appropriation of the church by the Dean and Canons of Windsor (pp. 11, 12).

Rectors, or other Early Clergy.

Ranulph Brito (Le Bret), Rector, died 1247.

Ethelmar de Valence was instituted 1247.

John Walrond was instituted 1269.

Nicholas de Marnham, Rector, died 1292.

William de Holecote was instituted 1292.

Adam de Bernentone was Vicar (qu. substitute of the Rector) 1312.

Robert de Harwedon resigned 1318.

William Aylmer, instituted 1318, died 1328.

William de Newport, instituted 1328, died 1332.

Remigius was Chaplain of Deddington circ. 1332.

John de Goldyngham was instituted 1332.

Hugh de Neuton, Rector, died 1345.

William de Annem was instituted 1345.

Vicars, and others.

William Farmer was Vicar in 1523.

Thomas Hotchynson was Vicar in 1534.

Thomas Hodgkinson (qu. the same as the preceding) was Vicar in 1534-43.

John Brown was instituted 1543, resigned 1558.

John Gryfflyth was described by testators as "my ghostly father" (qu. Chantry priest), 1545.

William Edlynson was instituted 1558.

Christopher Allsop was instituted 1565.

William Bennett was instituted 1595, died 1619.

John Edmunds, B.A., was instituted 1619, died 1630.

William Bradenell, M.A., was instituted 1630, died 1654.

William Hall, Vicar in 1644, died 1654^{*}.

^{*} Calamy, in his *Life of Baxter*, makes W. Hall one of the ejected, or silenced, ministers of 1662. But the parish register states that he was buried May 16, 1654.

James Wyer, Vicar in 1660, died 1664.
 Samuel Northcote, M.A., was instituted 1664.
 Clifton Stone was Minister (Par. Reg.), qu. Vicar, in 1667.
 Jasper Caun was Minister (Par. Reg.), qu. Vicar, in 1669,

1670.

Jeremiah Wheate, Vicar in 1673, died 1697.
 Charles King, instituted 1697, died 1700.
 Richard Short, instituted 1700, died 1747.
 John Short, B.A., instituted 1747, died 1752.
 John Henchman, 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., was instituted by the Bishop, in the Parish Church, on April 3, 1878.

The second in the list, Ethelmar, has been already mentioned among the eminent characters connected with Deddington, in chapter iv. pp. 18—20.

The Rev. J. Brogden enjoyed at one period of his life a literary reputation. His *Catholic Safeguards*, consisting of certain treatises reprinted from the works of English divines, received high episcopal recommendation.

He published:—

"Illustrations of the Liturgy and Ritual of the Church of England." Lond., 1842.

"Christian Altar Repaired." Sermon on 1 Kings xviii. 2, (in "Practical Sermons by Dignitaries of the Church of England," vol. ii.) Lond., 1845.

"Catholic Safeguards." 3 vols., Lond., 1845-6.

"Duty of Enquiring after God." Fast Sermon on Ps. lxxviii. 34. Deddington, 1849.

"Objections to a Bill to amend the Administration of Justice in the Privy Council." Lond., 1850.

"Duty of Christian Subjection, and Unreasonableness of Separation," on 1 St. Pet. ii. 13. Lond., 1850.

"Records of the Supremacy of the Crown, and the Civil and Religious Liberties of the People." Lond., 1851.

"Christian Warfare." Fast Sermon, on Deut. xx. 1. Lond., 1854.

There was also published,—*"An Auction Catalogue of [his] Valuable Theological and Classical Library."* Lond.,

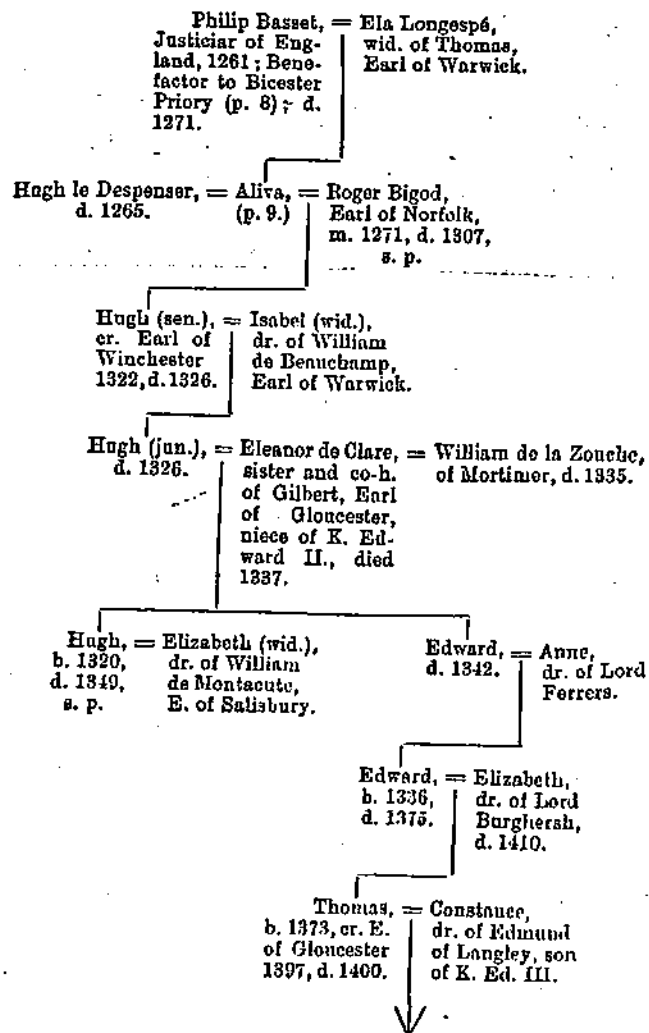
1848; a copy of which is in the Bodleian Library, as are also copies of the above-mentioned publications.

Two of the Vicars in this list are still represented in Deddington by their descendants. Mr. Charles Duffell Faulkner, who holds the office of Coroner for the northern division of the county, is the grandson of the Rev. John Faulkner; and Mr. Holford Cotton Risley, who has an estate in Deddington, and occupies what is now the principal house in the town in New-street, is the son of the Rev. William Cotton Risley, who was also appointed Rural Dean of Deddington, on the revival of the office in the diocese by Bishop Bagot.

APPENDIX I.

SKETCH OF THE PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILIES OF BASSET AND LE DESPENSER.

From Ralph Basset and his son Richard, successively Justiciars of England in the early part of the twelfth century, was descended Philip Basset:—



APPENDIX II.

THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

(p. 13.)

The annexation of the third part of the manor to the dukedom of Lancaster, of which mention is made at p. 13, was effected in the following manner:—When Henry of Bolingbroke was called to the throne on the deposition of Richard II., his great inheritance, with the dukedom of Lancaster, and earldoms of Hereford, Derby, Lincoln, and Leicester, merged in the Crown; and this was afterwards dealt with by his son and successor, Henry V., by consent of Parliament, in the second year of his reign, 1414, in accordance, as it is stated in the Schedule, with his father's intention. The entry in the *Rolls of Parliament* is in these terms:—

"Item fait assavoir q' le Roi de sa certaine science et de l'assent des seignurs espirituelx et temporelx et des communes assemblez en ceste Parlement, p' pleine auctorite de mesme le Parlement declarast, grantast, et ordeignast entre autres chose q' toutz les Honours, Chasteaux, Hundredes, Commotes, Manoirs. . . . queux sont descenduz, ou descenderont inheritablement a Roy apres la mort Dame Marie, une des filles et heirs Humfrey de Bohun, nadgairs Count de Hereford . . . come a fitz heir mesme cele Dame Marie . . . soient severez de la Coronne d'Engleterre et adjointz, annectez, uniez, et incorporez, au Duchee le dit Roy de Lancastre, a mesme le Roy et a ses heirs, come a mesme le Duchee issint adjointz . . . perpetuellement a demurrez."

Then follows a schedule in Latin, which sets forth the form and manner of the annexation, and of the administration of the Duchy.

This act came into full operation in respect of the third part of the manor of Deddington in 1420, (*supr.* p. 13).

Mention is made of the "King's tenants of Deddington," temp. Henry VIII., (*Calendar to Pleadings Duc. Lanc.*, vol. i. pp. 150, 185, 204); and in 10th Elizabeth, (vol. ii. p. 357). The Duchy Manor is noticed in 16th El., (vol. iii. p. 25); and in 15th El., J. Coxe, the Queen's bailiff of Deddington, impleads J. Knight and E. Cogges, in right of the Dean and Canons of Windsor, and the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, respecting the Tolls of Markets and Fairs and the Court of pie poudre, (vol. iii. p. 4). The Duchy of Lancaster is also mentioned in connection with Deddington in the letters patent of James I., which have been noticed at p. 35. The Duchy manor, as is stated at p. 8, occurs in the Inclosure Award of 1808.

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