G3
942.57501
L66h
v.1
1267283

GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1833 00724 1075

THE

OF THE

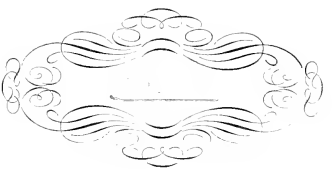
COUNTY

OF

Esq.

BY

GEORGE LIPSCOMB, ESQ. M.D.



London:

PRINTED BY [illegible]

1847.

TO

THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND CLERGY

OF THE 1267283

COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM,

THIS HUMBLE ATTEMPT TO RECORD AND ILLUSTRATE

THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY,

IS

MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED AND DEDICATED,

BY

THEIR OBLIGED AND MOST OBEDIENT SERVANT,

GEORGE LIPSCOMB.

SUBSCRIBERS.

Her Most Excellent Majesty, Queen Victoria,

(BY SPECIAL COMMAND,)

THE ROYAL LIBRARY AT WINDSOR CASTLE. *Large paper.*

HIS LATE MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY, KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH

Large paper.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ADOLPHUS FREDERICK, DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G. G.C.B. K.B.E. & K.A.

KEW PALACE. *Large paper.*

His Grace the Most Reverend William Howley, D.D., F.R. & A.S. LORD ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, Lambeth Palace, Surrey.
His Grace the Most Noble Francis Russell, DUKE OF BEDFORD, K.G. Woburn Abbey, Beds. *Large paper.*
His Grace the Most Noble Richard Plantagenet-Temple-Nugent-Brydges-Chandos-Grenville, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, K.G. Stowe Park. *Large paper.*
His Grace the Most Noble William Spencer-Cavendish, DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G. K.A. & D.C.L. Chatsworth, Derbyshire. *Large paper.*
His Grace the Most Noble Charles Sackville, DUKE OF DORSET, K.G. Drayton House, Northamptonshire. *Large paper.*
His Grace the Most Noble Henry Fitzroy, DUKE OF GRAFTON, Euston Hall, Suffolk.
His Grace the Most Noble George Spencer-Churchill, DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, Blenheim House, Oxon. *Large paper.*
His Grace the Most Noble Henry Pelham Fiennes-Pelham-Clinton, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, K.G. Clumber Park, Notts. *Large paper.*
His Grace the Most Noble Henry Charles Howard, DUKE OF NORFOLK, Hereditary Earl-Marshal, &c. Arundel Castle, Sussex. *Large paper.*
His Grace the Most Noble Algernon Percy, DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, Alnwick Castle, Northumberland. *Large paper.*
His Grace the Most Noble George Granville Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G. &c. Trentham Hall, Staffordshire.
The Most Hon. Henry William Paget, MARQUESS OF ANGLESEY, K.G. K.G.H. G.C.B. M.T. & S.G. Field Marshal, &c. Old Burlington Street.
The Most Hon. Thomas Thynne, MARQUESS OF BATH, K.G. & F.A.S. Longleat, Wilts. *Large paper.*
The Most Hon. Francis Nathaniel Conyngham, MARQUESS CONYNGHAM, K.P. &c. Buckhurst Park, Berks. *Large paper.*
The Right Hon. Montagu Bertie, EARL OF ABINGDON, D.C.L. Wytham Abbey, Berks. *Large paper.*
The Right Hon. George Robert Hobart-Hampden, EARL OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, Hampden House, Missenden. *Large paper.*
The Right Hon. William Cavendish, EARL OF BURLINGTON, Holkar Hall, Lancashire. *Large paper.*
The Right Hon. George Howard, EARL OF CARLISLE, K.G. Castle Howard, Yorkshire.
The Right Hon. George William Frederick Villiers, EARL OF CLARENDON, Grove Park, Watford, Herts. *Large paper.*
The Right Hon. William Legge, EARL OF DARTMOUTH, D.C.L., F.R. & A.S. Sandwell Park, Staffordshire.
The Right Hon. George Capel-Coningsby, EARL OF ESSEX, F.S.A. & D.C.L. Cashiobury Park, Watford, Herts.
The Right Hon. Henry Lascelles, EARL OF HAREWOOD, &c. Harewood House, Yorkshire.
The Right Hon. Richard William Penn Curzon-Howe, EARL HOWE, G.C.B. &c. Penn House. *Large paper.*
The Right Hon. Thomas Robert Hay-Drummond, EARL OF KINNOUL, G.C.B. Dupplin Castle, Perthshire. *Large paper.*
The Right Hon. William Lowther, EARL OF LONSDALE, Lowther Castle, Westmoreland. *Large paper.*
The Right Hon. Thomas Parker, EARL OF MACCLESFIELD, Sherborne Castle, Oxon.
The Right Hon. John Talbot, EARL OF SHREWSBURY, &c. Alton Towers, Staffordshire.
The Right Hon. Frederick Spencer, EARL SPENCER, C.B. Althorp Park, Northamptonshire. *Large paper.*

SUBSCRIBERS.

The Right Hon. Catherine-Anne, COUNTESS OF BRIDGEWATER, Ashridge Park. *Large paper.*

The Right Hon. the COUNTESS PAULETT.

The Right Hon. the DOWAGER COUNTESS OF SEFTON, Stoke Farm, Colnbrook.

The Right Hon. George Edward Monckton-Arundel, LORD VISCOUNT GALWAY, Serlby Hall, Notts. *Large paper.*

The Right Hon. Warwick Lake, LORD VISCOUNT LAKE, &c. Aston Clinton. *Large paper.*

The Right Reverend John Kaye, D.D. & F.R.S. LORD BISHOP OF LINCOLN, Buckden Palace, Huntingdonshire. *Large paper.*

The Right Hon. Charles George Perceval, LORD ARDEN, F.R. & S.A. Nork House, Surrey.

The Right Hon. William Bagot, LORD BAGOT, D.C.L., F.S.A. & F.L.S. Blithfield House, Staffordshire.

The Right Hon. George Irby, LORD BOSTON, D.C.L. &c. Hedsor Lodge.

The Right Hon. Robert John Carington, LORD CARINGTON, Lord Lieutenant of Buckinghamshire, &c. Wycombe Abbey. *Large paper.*

The Right Hon. Hugh Charles Clifford, LORD CLIFFORD OF CHUDLEIGH, F.S.A. &c. Ugbrook Park, Devon.

The Right Hon. Joseph Thaddeus Dormer, LORD DORMER, &c. Peterley House, Amersham. *Large paper.*

The Right Hon. Francis Godolphin-Osborne, LORD GODOLPHIN. Gogmagog House, Cambridgeshire.

The Right Hon. William Wyndham, LORD GRENVILLE, D.C.L. & F.S.A. Late Chancellor of the University of Oxford. *Large paper.*

The Right Hon. Chandos Leigh, LORD LEIGH, Stoneleigh Abbey, Warwickshire. *Large paper.*

The Right Hon. Henry James Montagu-Scot, LORD MONTAGU, D.C.L. Ditton Park.

The Right Hon. George Nugent-Temple-Grenville, LORD NUGENT, G.C.M.G. Lilleys.

The Right Hon. Sarah Otway Cave, BARONESS BRAYE, Lutterworth, Leicestershire. *Large paper.*

The Right Hon. THOMAS GRENVILLE, D.C.L. & F.S.A. 2, Hamilton Place, Hyde Park Corner, London. *Large paper.*

The Right Hon. LADY GRENVILLE, Dropmore, Beaconsfield.

The Right Hon. RICHARD RYDER, Westbrook, St. Alban's, Herts.

The Right Hon. SIR THOMAS FRANCIS FREMANTLE, Bart. Swanbourne.

The Right Hon. SIR WILLIAM HENRY FREMANTLE, G.C.H. Holly Grove, Windsor Great Park, Berks.

The Right Hon. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JASPER NICOLLS, G.C.B. *Large paper.*

The Right Hon. FIELD-MARSHAL SIR GEORGE NUGENT, Bart. G.C.B. & D.C.L. Waddesdon. *Large paper.*

The Right Hon. SIR GORE OUSELEY, Bart. G.C.H., F.A. & R.S. Hall Barn, Beaconsfield. *Large paper.*

The Right Hon. SIR GEORGE WARRENDER, Bart. G.C.B. &c. Cliefden House. *Large paper.*

The Honourable CHARLES FITZROY, Tickford Abbey, Newport Pagnell.

The Honourable FRANCES KNIGHT, Elmhurst House, Great Missenden.

The Honourable ELIZABETH PORTMAN.

The Honourable and Reverend FREDERICK BERTIE, A.M. Albury, Oxon.

The Honourable and Reverend SIDNEY GODOLPHIN OSBORNE, A.M. of Brasenose College, Oxon.

The Honourable and Reverend CHARLES GEORGE PERCEVAL, A.M. Rector of Calverton. *Large paper.*

The Very Reverend the DEAN and CHAPTER of WESTMINSTER.

The Very Reverend JAMES WEBBER, D.D. Dean of Ripon, Prebendary of Westminster, &c.

The Venerable and Reverend HENRY JOHN TODD, F.S.A. Rector of Settrington, Archdeacon of Cleveland, Prebendary of York, &c.

SIR FREDERICK BAKER, Bart. F.R.S. & S.A. *Large paper.*

SIR THOMAS CHRISTOPHER BANKS, Knt. Baronet of Nova Scotia.

SIR JOHN NEWDIGATE LUDFORD CHETWODE, Bart. Chetwode House.

SIR ANDREW VINCENT CORBET, Bart. Lin-dale House.

SIR ALEXANDER CROKE, Knt. D.C.L. & F.S.A. Studley Priory, Oxon.

SIR EAST GEORGE CLAYTON EAST, Bart. Hall Place, Maidenhead, Berks.

SIR JAMES FERRE, Knt. II, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, London.

SIR HUGH RICHARD HOARE, Bart. Lillingston Dayrell, and Stourhead, Wilts. *Large paper.*

SIR FRANCIS BERNARD MORLAND, Bart. Nether Winchendon. *Large and small paper.*

SIR GEORGE NAYLER, Knt. K.G.H., K.T.S. & F.S.A. Garter King of Arms, &c.

SIR JOHN SOMERSET PAKINGTON, Bart. M.P. Westwood Park, Worcestershire.

SIR THOMAS PHILLIPS, Bart. F.R.S. & A.S. Middle Hill, Broadway, Worcestershire. *Two copies.*

SIR ROBERT FRANKLAND RUSSELL, Bart. Chequers Court, Wendover.

SIR EDWARD BOWYER SMITH, Bart. Hill Hall, Epping, Essex.

SIR GEORGE THOMAS STAUNTON, Bart. M.P. Leigh Park, Havant.

SIR ROBERT GEORGE THROCKMORTON, Bart. Buckland House, Berkshire.

SIR HARRY VERNEY, Bart. Middle Claydon. *Large paper.*

SIR [illegible] JOHN WATTS, Bart. K.G.H. Bagwick Lodge, Berkshire. *Large paper.*

[illegible] SIR JAMES WATSON, K.C.B. Wendover House.

SIR WILLIAM LAWRENCE YOUNG, Bart. North Dean, Wycombe.

[illegible] LOFTUS, Lisconde House, Soulbury. *Large and small paper.*

[illegible] Thomas Bank, Marlow.

[illegible] Park Lane, London. *Large paper.*

SUBSCRIBERS.

Miss Allen, Thame, Oxon.
Rev. William Andrewes, A.M. Rector of Lillingston Dayrell, &c.
Rev. John Athawes, A.M. Rector of Loughton.

William James Baily, Esq. Shenley House.
Miss Bates, Little Missenden, and Newton St. Loe, near Bath.
Bedford General Library, Bedford.
William Bedford, Esq. F.S.A. Elmhurst, Bath Easton. *Large paper.*
William Bentham, Esq. F.S.A. & L.S. 6, Upper Gower Street, London. *Large paper.*
Rev. James Wilkes Best, A.M. Chieveley, near Newbury, Berks.
J. Stratford Best, Esq. Denham Mount, near Uxbridge.
John Bett, Esq. Tetchwick.
Edward Blount, Esq. Bryanstone Square, London.
William Bousey, Esq. Belle Vue, Slough.
Henry Bower, Esq. F.S.A. Doncaster, Yorkshire.
Charles Bowles, Esq. Shaftesbury, Dorsetshire.
W. H. Bracebridge, Esq. Moreville House, Warwickshire.
Rev. William Musgrave Bradford, A.M. Rector of Hedsor.
Reginald Bray, Esq. F.S.A. Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.
William Bray, Esq. F.S.A. Shere, Surrey
Rev. Israel Bull, A.M. Ardenham Hill, Aylesbury. *Large paper.*

John Calleott, Esq. Holbrook Grange, Leicestershire.
John Carter, Esq. Wycombe.
Henry Carter, Esq. Havenfield Lodge, near Missenden.
Rice Richard Clayton, Esq. M.P. Hedgerley Park.
Rev. William Cleaver, A.M. Rector of Wanlip, Leicestershire.
Hampden Clement, Esq. Shareston Lodge, Lincolnshire.
Rev. John Cleobury, A.M. Perpetual Curate of Piddington, Oxon.
Charles Clowes, Esq. Delaford, Iver, near Uxbridge.
Robert Clutterbuck, Esq. F.S.A. the Historian of Herts, Watford.
George Corbet, Esq. Old Jewry, London.
George Richard Corner, Esq. Eltham, Kent.
Miss Currer, Eshton Hall, Yorkshire. *Large paper.*
Miss Curtis, Finemore.
Mr. Thomas Curtis, Quainton.

Edmund Dayrell, Esq. late of Lamport House.
Rev. John Langham Dayrell, A.M. Rector of Lillingston Dayrell, and Vicar of Stowe.
George Dodd, Esq. Chenies.
Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq. Shardeloes, Amersham.
Philip Duncombe Pauncefort Duncombe, Esq. Great Brickhill Manor.
Nathaniel Dunbar, Esq. Lambeth, Surrey.
James Dupré, Esq. Wilton Park, Beaconsfield. *Large paper.*

John Eagleton, Esq. Brill Farm.
Rev. Howell Holland Edwards, A.M. Prebendary of Westminster, Canon of St. Asaph, Rector of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, &c.
Eton College Library.
Rev. William Thomas Eyre, A.M. Vicar of Padbury, and Perpetual Curate of Hillesdon.

Robert Albion Fellowes, Esq. Braziers-end, near Chesham.
John Fleming, Esq M.P. Stoneham Park, Hants.
Thomas Flowers, Esq. Whitchurch.
Captain Charles Francis Fremantle, Harrow Weald, Middlesex.
Rev. Henry Samuel Foyster, A.M. ditto

Ambrose Glover, Esq. F.S.A. Reigate, Surrey.
Rev. John Goodall, A.M. Bromham, Beds. *Large paper.*
Rev. Joseph Goodall, D.D. F.S.A. Provost of Eton, Canon of Windsor and Rector of Hitcham. *Large paper.*
Henry H. Goodall, Esq. East India House, London.
Charles Pascoe Grenfell, Esq. Taplow House.
Stacey Grimaldi, Esq. F.S.A. Greenwich, Kent.
George Grote, Esq. Ecclestone-street, Belgrave-square, London.
Hudson Gurney, Esq. V.P.S.A. Keswick, Norfolk.
Gordon Willoughby James Gyll, Esq. Wyrardisbury House. *Large paper.*

Charles John Baillie Hamilton, Esq. M.P. Thame Park, Oxon. *Large paper.*
John Hampden, Esq. Leamington Priors, Warwickshire.
Rev. Renn Dickson Hampden, D.D. Regius Professor of Divinity, Oxon
Rev. John Hampden, A.M. Rector of Hinton-Martel, Dorset.
Renn Hampden, Esq. M.P. Manor House, Little Marlow
Philip Augustus Hanrott, Esq. F.S.A. Great Ormond Street, London. *Large paper.*
George Simon Harcourt, Esq. Ankerwycke House, Wyrardisbury. *Large and small paper.*
J. B. Harcourt, Esq. St. Leonard's Hill, Windsor, Berks.
Edward Harman, Esq. F.S.A. *Large paper.*
Rev. Edward C. Hawtrey, D.D. Head Master of Eton College, &c.
Rev. Thomas Hayton, A.M. Perpetual Curate of Long Crendon.
George Hibbert, Esq. F.R.S. and A.S. L 4, Albany, Regent's Park, London. *Large paper.*
John Hibbert, Esq. Chalfont House.
Mrs. Susanna Jemima Hicks, Plomer Hill, near West Wycombe.
George Hickman, Esq. Great Marlow.
Alexander Higginson, Esq. Col. 1st. Regt. Grenadier Guards, Marlow.
John Higgins, Esq. Turvey Abbey, Bedfordshire.
Henry Charles Hoare, Esq. Wavendon House, Newport. *Large paper.*
Henry Hugh Hoare, Esq. F.R.S. & S.A. Wavendon.
Henry Merrik Hoare, Esq. 31, York-place, Portman-square, London
Charles Augustus Hoare, Esq. Horton Hall.
Christopher Hodgson, Esq. Dean's yard, Westminster.
John Hollier, Esq. Thame.

Rev. Arthur Isham, A.M. Rector of Weston Turville.
Isaac D'Israeli, Esq. F.S.A. Bradenham-house.

Mrs. Jackson, Doncaster, Yorkshire.

Rev. Samuel King, A.M. Rector of Latimers.
Mrs. Joseph King, Frogmore House, Wycombe.
Rev. John Kipling, A.M. Vicar of Oakley, and Perpetual Curate of Chearsley and Nether Winchendon.
Matthew Knapp, Esq. Little Linford House, near Newport Pagnell.

William Law, Esq. Gawcott, Buckingham.
John Lee, Esq. LL.D. F.S.A. Hartwell House. *Large & small paper.*
Rev. Samuel Lee, D.D. Regius Professor of Hebrew, Cambridge, &c.
Richard Lee, Esq. Thame, Oxon
Library of the London Institution, Finsbury, London. *Large paper.*
Rev. Alexander Lockhart, A.M. Vicar of Stone.
The Directors of the London & North-Western Railway Company, Euston Square, London.
Thomas Lovell, Esq. Choulsbury.

SUBSCRIBERS.

Capt. William Stanhope Lovell, K.H. Terret House, Drayton Beauchamp.
Thomas Lovett, Esq. Lisconbe, Soulbury.
William Lowndes, Esq. Chesham.
William Selby Lowndes, Esq. Whaddon Hall,
Harry Lupton, Esq. Thame, Oxon. *Large paper.*

Alexander M'Dougall, Esq. Parliament-street, London.
Rev. Richard Marks, Vicar of Great Missenden.
Rev. Thomas Martyn, Rector of Ludgershall.
Rev. Richard Meade, A.M. Rector of Horsenden, and Perpetual Curate of Prince's Risborough.
John Morice, Esq. F.S.A. Upper Gower Street, London. *Large paper.*
Rev. Henry Morice, Ashwell Vicarage, Baldock, Herts. *Large paper.*
Charles Robert Scott Murray, Esq. Danesfield House, near Medmenham. *Large paper.*

John Campden Neild, Esq. Cheyne-walk, Chelsea.
John Wood Nelson, Esq. Upton Court.
John Bowyer Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. Parliament Street, London.
John Gough Nichols, Esq. Parliament Street, London. *Large paper.*
Alexander Nicholson, Esq. F.S.A. East Court, Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire. *Large paper.*
John Norris, Esq. Hughendon House. *Large paper.*
Richard Nowell, Esq. Peterley House.

Rev. George Oliver, A.M. Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire.

John Parker, Esq. F.S.A. Wycombe.
Hugh Parnell, Esq. Kington, near Thornbury, Gloucestershire.
Granville Penn, Esq. Stoke Park, near Slough.
E. L. Perceval, Esq. Bishop's Hall, Essex. *Large paper.*
George Grenville Pigott, Esq. Doddershall Park. *Large & small paper.*
Rev. James Noel Pigott, A.M. Rector of Grendon Underwood.
Rev. John Robert Pigott, A.M. Rector of Hughendon.
William Pigott, Esq. Doddershall Park. *Large and small paper.*
Charles Pinfold, Esq. Walton, near Fenny Stratford.
Mrs. Praed, Tyringham.
Edward Davis-Protheroe, jun. Esq. F.S.A. & M.P. Great Goddesden, Herts. *Large paper.*

John Whitby Quintin, Esq. Barrow Hedges, Carshalton, Surrey.

Mr. George Rainsford, Aylesbury.
Mr. Thomas Read, Brill.
Mr. Rees, Bristol.
H. W. Reynolds, Esq. Thame, Oxon. *Large paper.*
Henry Rhodes, Esq. 26, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, London.
Charles Spencer Ricketts, Esq. Dorton House.
Rev. David Roderick, A.M. Perpetual Curate of Choulsbury.
John Rolfe, Esq. Wattleton Farm, Beaconsfield.
John Ramsey, Esq. F.S.A. Wycombe.

Rev. John Rush, A.M. Rector of Hartwell, Perpetual Curate of St. Luke, Chelsea, and Chaplain to His Majesty the King of Hanover.

Thomas Scott, Esq. A.M. Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge.
Mrs. Shard, Grimsdyke Lodge, near Risborough.
Rev. Thomas Silvester, Buckingham Vicarage.
J. A. Slark, Esq. Fishery, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.
Abel Smith, Esq. M.P. Woodhall Park, Ware, Herts. *Large paper.*
George Robert Smith, Esq. 4, Great Cumberland-place, Hyde Park.
Rev. William Ramsden Smith, Hadcott Rectory, near Aylesbury.
Mr. C. J Smith, Southampton-st. Fitzroy-square, London. *Large paper.*
Arthur Stanhope, Esq. Tilney Street, London.
John Stone, Esq. Long Crendon.
Robert Surtees, Esq. F.S.A. Author of the History of Durham.
Robert Sutton, Esq. Ross-way, North Church, Herts.
John Swaine, Esq. 28, Great Pulteney Street, Golden Square, London.

Rev. William Talbot, A.M. Rector of Clifton Reynes.
Rev. J. H. Talbot, A.M. Clifton Reynes, near Olney.
J. E. Tarrant, Esq. Alscot Lodge, near Prince's Risborough.
Rev. Henry Tattam, D.D. &c. Rector of St. Cuthbert's Bedford.
John Tattam, Esq. Custom House, London.
George Watson Taylor, Esq. F.S.A. Erlestoke Park, Wilts. *Large paper.*
Robert Thackthwaite, Esq. Fulmer House.
John Harvey Thursby, Esq. Abington Abbey, Northampton. *Large paper.*
Rev. Richard Tonkyns, B.C.L. Rector of Great Horwood.
Christopher Tower, Esq. M.P. Hunstmore Lodge, Iver.
Joseph Townsend, Esq. Wood End, near Marlow.
Trinity College Library, Cambridge.
Rev. Fiennes Samuel Trotman, A.M. Rector of Gothurst, &c.
Rev. Thomas à Beckett Turner, A.M. of Wotton Underwood, &c.
Samuel Turner, Esq. 9, Gray's Inn Square, London.
William Turner, Esq. Wedon Lodge.
Charles Kemeys Kemeys Tynte, Esq. F.S.A. Halsewell House, Somerset
Arthur Tyton, Esq. F.L.S. Wimbledon Common, Surrey.

William Upcott, Esq. Islington.

William Watts, Esq. Hanslape Park.
Owen Wethered, Esq. Great Marlow.
Mrs. Wetherell, Harrow Weald Lodge, Middlesex.
John Wharton, Esq. Skelton Castle, Yorkshire. *Large paper.*
Rev. John White, B.C.L. Prebendary of Sarum, Rector of Hardwick
Thomas P. Williams, Esq. M.P. Temple House, Marlow. *Large paper*
William Williams, Esq. Wandsworth, Surrey.
Charles Willis, Esq. Winslow.
Clement Winstanley, Esq. Braunston Hall, Leicestershire.
William Wright, Esq. Marlow Mills.
Philip Thomas Herbert Wykeham, Esq. Tythorp House, Oxon

Edward Herman Young, Esq. Aylesbury.

PREFACE.

WHEN the History of Buckinghamshire was first announced for publication, the Editor thought it his duty to afford some account of the sources from which he had derived his preparations for so important an undertaking; and, as an apology for his presumption, to state the grounds on which he solicited the favour of the public: — that he had devoted many years to the prosecution of the Work; had explored with assiduity the National Records, the Libraries of the Metropolis, of the Universities of the United Kingdom, and all other depositories of Manuscripts, Charters, Genealogical, Biographical, and Heraldic Collections accessible to his diligent and respectful applications; that he had been liberally permitted to investigate, in numerous instances, those authentic sources of information, the archives and muniments of ancient and noble families connected with the County which has been the object of his peculiar solicitude, and had thus greatly increased the stores previously collected by the care and industry of Dodsworth, Kennet, Wood, Willis, Steele, Delafield, Cole, Langley, and the still more valuable and important materials supplied by the indefatigable labours of the late Reverend Edward Cooke, A.M. and LL.B. Rector of Haversham; which he avowed to have formed the basis of that superstructure which it had been his endeavour to raise.

This explanation and appeal have not been made in vain. They were offered with humility and diffidence, but with a confident reliance upon the candour of the friends of Literature.

Impressed with the conviction that Buckinghamshire possessed local features and artificial embellishments, united with objects highly interesting to the Anti-

quary and the Scholar, which placed this County in an equal rank with others which had long boasted the advantages of very learned and able Historians;—that its connexion with events of national importance, together with the fame and distinction of many eminent characters identified with it, in ancient and modern days, as heroes, patriots, statesmen, orators, and poets, dignifying and adorning the spheres in which they moved, must be the Author's apology for having undertaken so laborious a task. It might seem a reproach that the name of Willis, pre-eminently venerable amongst Antiquaries, had not, even where he passed a long life in constant endeavours to promote so desirable an object, warmed with enthusiastic ardour some congenial spirit, to rescue the County from oblivious neglect, if not by equal powers, at least with kindred diligence.

Cheered by a most gracious Patronage, and encouraged by the hope that industrious perseverance might, in some degree, atone for the want of those stronger recommendations which more splendid talents, or even superior opportunities of acquiring information, would have presented; the Author trusts that he may still be allowed the honest pride, in having so far subdued and overcome the numerous difficulties and obstacles in the progress of this arduous undertaking, as to be enabled to submit the result of his labours to the notice of the Public.

Of the manner in which he has performed his task, his Readers are now to judge. To deprecate the severity of criticism with many claims to indulgence, under the peculiar disadvantages of having to tread the mazy wilds of antiquarian research, without a beacon and without a guide; to explore a labyrinth hitherto unessayed, by attempting the History of a populous County, of which only two of its Hundreds had previously found an Historian — to doubt that a candid and enlightened public would shield the Author by their most liberal candour,—must have betrayed a deficiency of confidence unworthy of an aspirant for public favour. In full assurance, therefore, of all reasonable allowances for defects inevitable in a Work of such magnitude — and errors, of which the Writer is abundantly conscious — the History of Buckinghamshire is respectfully submitted to the consideration of his contemporaries, and the impartial justice of future times.

The first object of the Author's solicitude is to testify, in the best manner in his power, his GRATITUDE for especial marks of confidence and generosity on the part of many of his munificent and noble Subscribers, to whose countenance and protection the literary public will owe whatsoever of satisfaction may be derived from this Work; — to shew, that it is the design of this undertaking to embalm the memory of the past for the benefit of succeeding generations; and to prove that, instead of a mere description of places and a dry recital of events, *Topography* has far more enlarged and enlightened views; which, being *personified*, might be, not improperly, addressed in the sentiment and language of a Poet whom Buckinghamshire delights to claim amongst its resplendent ornaments:

> Thy liberal heart, thy judging eye,
> The flower unheeded shall descry,
> And bid it round Heaven's altars shed
> The fragrance of its blushing head;
> Shall raise from earth the latent gem
> To glitter on the diadem.

> Call from their tombs the pious, just, and wise,
> And bring their fair example to our eyes;
> This power is thine — 'tis thine the sacred trust
> To snatch their virtues from the mouldering dust,
> To screen them safe from Time's contagious breath,
> And bid them bloom unprejudiced by death.

The Author would avail himself of this opportunity, to thank the Subscribers generally, for their liberal patronage and continued support, by which he has been enabled, at length, to complete the HISTORY of BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, in conformity with the original Prospectus; but more particularly is he indebted to the distinguished bounty and munificence of some few most generous and liberal Contributors, whom it becomes him to mention with the highest degree of respect and gratitude. And herein he may be permitted to enumerate the names of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham, K.G.; His Grace the Duke of

Bedford, K.G.; His Grace the Duke of Marlborough; His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G.; His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K.G.; The Right Hon. the Earl of Buckinghamshire; The Right Hon. the Earl Howe, K.G.; The Right Hon. the Earl Spencer, K.G. & LL.D.; The Right Hon. the Countess of Bridgewater; The Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Lake; The Right Hon. the Baroness Bray; The Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart. G.C.H.; Sir John Chetwode, Bart M.P.; Sir Alexander Croke, Knt. D.C.L. & F.S.A.; Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. F.R.S. & S.A.; Sir Henry Hugh Hoare, Bart. F.R.S. & S A.; Lady Sarah Lovett; Rev. Joseph Goodall, D.D. & F.S.A.; Rev. John Goodall, A.M.; John Lee, Esq. LL.D. & F.S.A.; Charles Clowes, Esq.; Gordon Willoughby James Gyll, Esq.; George Simon Harcourt, Esq; Harry Lupton, Esq.; John Norris, Esq.; and William Pigott, Esq.

To Gordon Willoughby James Gyll, Esq. whose valuable communications and favours are duly acknowledged in the course of the Work, and who has most generously compiled, at the sacrifice of much personal ease and convenience, the very valuable and elaborate Indices, the Author is anxious to record his particular obligations;—and, at the age of seventy-three, in withdrawing himself from those more active duties in which he has so long delighted, trusts that it will not be attributed to an unpardonable vanity, if he presumes to feel an honest pride in having produced a Work, which he hopes will be found of great National importance, as well as Local utility.

PLACES.

[The Names printed in Roman are Towns and Villages; those in Italics are Hamlets, &c.]

Addengrave, i. 364
Akeley, ii. 518
Addington, ii. 505
Adstock, ii. 513
Alscot, ii. 425
Amersham, iii. 146
Ascot, iii. 523
ASHENDON HUNDRED, vol. i. I
Ashendon, i. 6
Ashley Green, iii. 262
Ashridge, iii. 436
Aston Chivery, ii. 85
Aston Mollins, i. 40
Aston Sandford, i. 41
Aston Clinton, ii. 72
Aston Bernard, ii. 163
Aston Abbats, iii. 306
Astwood, iv. 3
Astwoodbury, iv. 4
AYLESBURY HUNDRED, ii. I
Aylesbury, ii. 2

Barton Hartshorne, ii. 522
Beachampton, ii. 525
Beaconsfield, iii. 181
Bedgrove, ii. 492
Beawell, i. 418
Bernwcode Forest, i. 51
Bickendon, i. 484
Bierton, ii. 97
Billingdon, iii. 262
Bishopstone, ii. 452
Bitlesden, ii. 537
Bitlesden Abbey, ii. 538
Blackgrove, i. 473
Bledlow, ii. 110
Bletchley, iv. 10
Boarstall, i. 51
Botley, iii. 262
Bourton, ii. 587
Boveney, iii. 324
Boycott, iii. 110
Bradenham, iii. 553
Bradwell, iv. 38
Bradwell Abbey, iv. 48
Bragenham, iii. 463
Brayfield, Cold, iv. 47
Brickhill, Bow, with Caldecote, iv. 50
Brickhill, Great, iv. 57
Brickhill, Little, iv. 70
Brill, i. 95
Broughton. iv. 77
Broughton, ii. 106
BUCKINGHAM HUNDRED, ii. 503
Buckingham, ii. 546
Buckland, ii. 124
Burcot, iii. 521
BURNHAM HUNDRED, iii. 145
Burnham, iii. 203
Burnham Abbey, iii. 206
Burstone, iii. 309

Calverton, iv. 84
Caversfield, ii. 594
Castlethorpe, iv. 89
Chachmore, iii. 67
Chartridge, iii. 262
Chalfont St. Giles, iii. 225
Chalfont St. Peter, iii. 237
Chearsley, i. 117
Cheddington, iii. 311
Chelmscote, iii. 464
Chenies, or Isenhampstead, iii. 247
Chesham, iii. 262
Chesham Bois, iii. 270
Chetwode, iii. 1
Chetwode Priory, iii. 4
Chicheley, iv. 93
Chilton, i. 127
Choulsbury, iii. 314
Cippenham, iii. 210
Claydon Bottle, i. 168
Claydon, East, i. 157
Claydon, Middle, i. 174
Clifton Reynes, iv. 99
Clippersdown. iii. 401
Coleshill, iii. 179
Colnbrook, iv. 430
Colwich, i. 485
COTTESLOW HUNDRED, iii. 305
Coxley, iii. 63
Cranwell, i. 483
Crawley, iv. 122
Crendon, Long, i. 198
Creslow, iii. 324
Crofton, iii. 522
Culdington, iii. 328
Cuddington, ii. 130

Dagnall, iii. 352
Datchett, iv. 433
Denham, iv. 443
Denham, or *Dunnington*, i. 403
DESBOROUGH HUNDRED, iii. 551
Dinton, ii. 135
Ditton, iv. 569
Doddershall, i. 404
Dodford, iii. 112
Dorney, iii. 273
Dorton, i. 239
Drayton Beauchamp, iii. 332
Drayton Parslow, iii. 339
Dundridge, ii. 96
Dunton, iii. 341

Easington, i. 150
Edgcott, iii. 9
Edlesborough, iii. 345
Ekeney-cum-Petsoe, iv. 133
Ellesborough, ii. 171
Elstrop, ii. 338
Emberton, iv. 137
Erlai, iii. 433
Eton, iv. 459
Eythorpe, i. 475

Farnham Royal, iii. 277
Fawley, iii. 559
Fenny Stratford, iv. 29
Filgrave, iv. 382
Fingest, iii. 564
Ford, ii. 170
Foscott, iii. 13
Fulbrook, i. 270
Fulmer, iv. 498

Gawcot, ii. 591
Gayhurst, iv. 142
Grandborough, i. 247
Grendon Underwood, i. 252
Grove, iii. 262
Grove, iii. 356

Haddenham, ii. 202
Halton, ii. 219
Ham, or *Wodeham*, i. 487
Hambleden, iii. 568
Hampden, Great, ii. 227
Hampden, Parva, ii. 295
Hanslape, iv. 164
Hardmead, iv. 179
Hardwick, iii. 358
Hartwell, ii. 300
Haversham, iv. 184
Hawridge, iii. 372
Hedgerley, iv. 501
Hedgerley Dean, iii. 277
Hedsor, iii. 578
Hillesden, iii. 16
Hitcham, iii. 281
Hitchenden, iii. 582
Hogshaw, i. 263
Hogston, iii. 376
Hollendon, iii. 466
Holmer, ii. 393
Horsenden, ii. 328
Horton, iv. 510
Horton, iii. 353
Horwood, Magna, iii. 385
Horwood, Little, iii. 389
Hudnall, iii. 355
Hulcot, ii. 337
Huntercombe, iii. 203

Ickford, i. 275
Ilmer, i. 287
Ipstone, iii. 593
Iver, iv. 515
Ivinghoe, iii. 391
Ixhill, i. 365

Kimble, Great, ii. 341
Kimble, Parva, ii. 350
Kingsey, i. 293
Kingswood, i. 305

Lacey Green, ii. 440
Lamport, iii. 113
Langley Marish, iv. 531
Latimers, iii. 268
Lathbury, iv. 196
Lavendon, iv. 208
Lavendon Abbey, iv. 214
Leckhampstead, iii. 23
Ledburne, iii. 417
Lee, ii. 356
Lenborough, ii. 592
Leonard's, St. ii. 93
Lidcote, iii. 476
Lillington Dayrell, iii. 31
Linford, Great, iv. 220
Linford, Little, iv. 228
Linslade, iii. 403
Liscombe, iii. 467
Loudwater, iii. 652
Loughton, iv. 234
Ludgershall, i. 305
Lufield Priory, iii. 110

Maids' Moreton, iii. 40
Marlow, Great, iii. 594
Marlow, Little, iii. 606
Margaret's, St. iii. 399
Marsh Gibbon, iii. 48
Marston, Fleet, i. 323
Marston, North, i. 333
Marsworth, iii. 409
Medmenham, iii. 611
Medmenham Abbey, iii. 614
Mentmore, iii. 417
Middleton Keynes, iv. 241
Missenden, Great, ii. 359
Missenden Abbey, ii. 366
Missenden, Little, ii. 390
Monks' Risborough, ii. 410
Morton, ii. 161
Moulsoe, iv. 250
Mursley, iii. 424
Nettleden, iii. 447
NEWPORT HUNDRED, iv. I
Newport Pagnell, iv. 270
Newton Blossomville, iv. 257
Newton Longueville, iv. 261
Notley Abbey, i. 219

Oakley, i. 350
Olney, iv. 298
Oving, i. 370
Owlswick, ii. 423

Padbury, iii. 57
Penn, iii. 287
Pitchcott, i. 382
Pitson, or Pightlesthorne, iii. 431
Poticott, Great, i. 24
Poticott, Little, i. 31
Preston Bisset, iii. 63
Prince's Risborough, ii. 426

Quainton, i. 390
Quarendon, ii. 400

Radcliffe, iii. 67
Radnage, iii. 619
Ravenstone, iv. 311
Ravenstone Priory, iv. 314
Rockhols, iii. 592
Rowsham, iii. 540

Salden, iii. 426
Saunderton, iii. 625
Sear Green, iii. 277
Sedrup, ii. 459
Shabbington, i. 445
Shalston, iii. 70
Shardeloes, iii. 153
Shipton, iii. 542
Shipton Lee, i. 412
Shenley, iv. 324
Sherrington, iv. 333
Simpson, iv. 339
Singleborough, iii. 388
Slapton, iii. 449
Slough, iv. 578
Snelshall Priory, iii. 504
Soulsbury, iii. 454
Southcote, iii. 408
Stantonbury, iv. 345
Steeple Claydon, iii. 76
Stewkley, iii. 469
Stockholt, ii. 518
STOKE HUNDRED, iv. 429
Stoke Goldington, iv. 351
Stoke Hammond, iv. 359
Stoke Mandeville, ii. 445
Stoke Poges, iv. 544
Stone, ii. 451
Stoney Stratford, iv. 366
Stowe, iii. 84
Studley, i. 366
Swanbourne, iii. 479

Taplow, iii. 295
Tattenhoe, iii. 487
Tetchwood, i. 313
Thornley, i. 585
Thornborough, iii. 114
Thornton, iii. 118
Tickford Abbey, iv. 291
Tingewick, iii. 123
Towersey, i. 455
Turville, iii. 629
Turweston, iii. 127
Twyford, iii. 130
Tyringham, iv. 372

Upton-cum-Chalvey, iv. 571
Upton, ii. 156

Wabdesdon, i. 463
Waldridge, ii. 166
Walton, iv. 384
Walton, ii. 67
Warmstone, i. 489
Warrington, iv. 298
Water Stratford, iii. 137
Water Eton, iv. 15
Wavendon, iv. 391
Weedon, iii. 370
Wendover, ii. 466
Westbury, iii. 141
Westbury, iv. 331
Westcote, i. 490
Westlington, ii. 170
Weston Turville, ii. 492
Weston Underwood, iv. 397
Wexham, iv. 582
Whaddon, with Nash, iii. 490
Whitchurch, iii. 508
Willen, iv. 408
Winchendon, Nether, i. 514
Winchendon, Over or Upper, i. 536
Wing, iii. 521
Wingrave, iii. 534
Winslow, iii. 542
Woburn, iii. 633
Wolverton, iv. 411
Woolston, Great, iv. 421
Woolston, Little, iv. 424
Worminghall, i. 553
Wotton Underwood, i. 586
Wotton Hom, i. 604
Woughton-on-the-Green, iv. 426
Wycombe, High, iii. 639
Wycombe, West, iii. 653
Wyrardisbury, iv. 585

PEDIGREES.

Abell and Verney, i. 464
Alfred, King of Dublin, i. 67
Albini, i. 455
Amand, St. i. 255
Anderson, i. 325
Andrewes, iv. 198
Annesley, Baron, iv. 280
Antonie, ii. 309
Ap Rees, iv. 126
Apsley, iv. 520
Ardes, iv. 334
Argentein, i. 13, 14
Atkinson, iv. 607
Aubrey and Awbrey, i. 66, 69, 70, 74
Avenell, i. 466

Baldock, ii. 115
Backwell, iv. 376
Baker, iv. 530
Banastre, i. 66
Barre, iv. 345
Barrington, ii. 75
Basset, i. 69; iv. 258
Beauchamp, i. 240, 255; iv. 174, 530
Beaulieu, i. 326
Beke, ii. 309
Belson, i. 103
Benet, ii. 329
Bennet, i. 134
Benson, iv. 126
Berkeley, iv. 276
Bernard, i. 519, 521
Bertie, i. 233, 234, 235, 236
Bett, i. 315
Blagrove, iv. 599
Blancks, ii. 116
Bohun, Earl of Hereford, i. 206, 207
Bolebec, ii. 493, 526; iii. 510
Boleyn, Earl of Wiltshire, ii. 7; iv. 598
Borard Reynes, iv. 105
Boscawen, i. 147
Boteler, Earl of Ormonde, i. 596; ii. 7
Bottetourt, Baron of Newport Pagnell, iv. 276
Bourchier, Earl of Essex, iv. 258
Bowyer, iv. 446
Boyce, iv. 604
Brause, i. 69, 202, 394
Brereswood, iv. 511
Breton, i. 596
Brightwell, i. 142
Brock, i. 399
Brome, iv. 620
Broome, iv. 607
Bruce, King Robert, iv. 598
Brudenell, ii. 147
Bruyn, i. 66
Bulstrode, iv. 503, 572
Burgh, De, i. 158, 159
Burghersh, i. 295
Burlacy, or Borlace, i. 309
Busby, ii. 507
Butler, iv. 334

Cadogan, Earl, i. 353
Calvert, i. 184, 185
Canon, iv. 606
Cantilupe, i. 176
Carter, i. 133
Carun, iv. 334
Cary, i. 152
Chakers or Chequers, i. 192
Chaloner, iii. 80
Chandos, Duke of Buckingham, i. 599
Chaucer, i. 295
Chernocke, i. 132, 133
Chetwode, iii. 2
Chichely, i. 69
Child, iv. 598
Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, i. 563
Clare, Earl of, i. 159, 200, 201
Clarendon, iv. 598
Clarke, i. 396
Cleaver, i. 376
Clerke, i. 446
Colebrooke, i. 134
Corbet of Fulbrook, i. 271
Cornwall, i. 112.
Cottrell-Dormer, i. 119
Courtenay, Earl of Devon, i. 466, 471
Cowdray, iv. 251
Cressi, i. 120
Crevequer, iv. 375
Croke of Chilton, i. 131, 308
——— of Chequers, ii. 189
Crosse, ii. 116
Cutts, ii. 194

Dabrigecourt, i. 69
Danvers, i. 280; iv. 530
Dashwood, ii. 224
Dayrell, iii. 32
Dell, ii. 71
Denton, iii. 17
Devereux, Lord Ferrars, iv. 258
D'Eyncourt, iii. 634
Digby, iv. 145
D'Oiley, iii. 77; iv. 516
Dormer, i. 118, 415
Drake, iii. 151
Drayton, i. 29
Dundleton, iv. 126
Dunscombe, i. 163
Dynham, i. 66

Elmes, i. 394
Eyre, iii. 211

Fawconer, i. 16
Ferrers, i. 252
Fiennes, ii. 470
Fiott, ii. 309
Fitz-Nigel, i. 66
Fitz-Piers, i. 158
Fleetwood, ii. 377
——— of the Vache, iii. 227
Flemyng, iv. 598
Foster, iv. 174
Frankland, ii. 197
Freville, iv. 276
Frome, i. 394

Gerard, ii. 75
Giffard, Earl of Buckingham, i. 200; iii. 131; iv. 326
——— of Fulbrook, i. 271
Gill, iv. 606
Godolphin, Earl of, iv. 559
Goldfre, i. 394
Goldington, iv. 352
Goodyar, iv. 607
Goodwyn, i. 579
Gorges, iii. 189
Greene, i. 29
Grenville, i. 589, 596, 599
Greseley, i. 176
Greville, Earl of Broke and Warwick, i. 267
Grey, De, of Rotherfield, i. 160
Grubb, ii. 332, 444
Gyll, iv. 598, 606

Hale, iv. 530, 609
Hampden, i. 295; ii. 302
——— of Missenden, iii. 374
Handlo, i. 66
Hanmer, iv. 341
Harcourt, iv. 588
Harrison, i. 280
Harvey, i. 437
Hassel, iv. 604
Hastings, ii. 75
——— Lord, iv. 547
Hawtrey, iii. 212
Hayton, ii. 116
Herbert of Kingsey, i. 297
Herschell, iv. 559
Hervey, i. 132, 326
Hickman, ii. 52
Hoare, iv. 390
Hobart, ii. 277
——— Hampden, Earl of Buckinghamshire, ii. 277
Hoby, iv. 609
Hood, i. 280
Hopkins, i. 377
Howard, Duke of Norfolk, iii. 188; iv. 598
Hughes, i. 402
Hungerford, iv. 547

Ingoldsby, ii. 169
Iwardby, i. 394

Jeffreys, iv. 505
Jekyll, iv. 356
Jenkyn, iv. 223
Jenkinson, i. 315
Jervoise, iii. 71
Jodrell, iv. 597
Jolliffe, iv. 604

Keyriol, iv. 375
King, i. 585; iv. 620
Knapp, iv. 231
Knollys, i. 527

Lake, Lord, ii. 75
Lane, i. 266
Lee, iv. 597
——— of East Chydon, i. 163
——— of Hartwell, ii. 307, 309
——— of Quarendon, Viscounts, ii. 404
Lewis, i. 66
Longueville, iv. 415
Louet or Lovet, iii. 457
Lovel, iii. 634
Lowndes, iii. 544
Lucy, i. 271; iv. 188
Lynford, iv. 334

Mackworth, iv. 378
Mandeville, i. 158
Mansell, i. 69
Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, i. 28, 200, 202
Marny, i. 295
Martyn, i. 310, 529
Mead, ii. 444
Minshull, ii. 590
Missenden, i. 394; ii. 365
Molins, iv. 547
Mondeuesy, ii. 141
Montague, ii. 75
Mortimer, i. 159, 203
——— Earl of March, iv. 174
Mowbray, Lord, iv. 598
Moyle, ii. 595
Mulsho, iv. 143
Musard, i. 398
Murray, iv. 598

Nevill, ii. 75; iv. 143
Newburgh, iv. 516
Newmarch, i. 202
Neyrnut, i. 326
Nodariis, De, iv. 352
Norris, Earl of Abingdon, i. 233
Nowers, ii. 365; iv. 143

Olney, iv. 398
Oteby, iv. 223
Ouseley, iii. 188

Pabenham, iv. 375
Packington, ii. 14
Paganell, iv. 275
Parkin, iv. 599

Paxton, iv. 607
Pembrugge, iv. 590
Penn, iv. 555
Peyvre, iv. 210
Pigot of Beachampton, ii. 527; iv. 237
—— of Chetwynd, i. 409
—— of Colwich, i. 486
—— of Doddershall, i. 406
—— of Hogshaw, i. 266
—— of Ickford, i. 278
—— of Shenley, iv. 326
Pinchon, iv. 620
Plantaganet, Earl of Norfolk, iv. 598; ii. 75
Plaunche, i. 596
Pole, De la, i. 66; ii. 75
Pried, iv. 378
Prestwood, ii. 374
Procter, iv. 530
Prowse, iv. 604
Purefoy, iii. 71
Pytches, iv. 604

Rede, i. 66
Redman, i. 375
Redvers, i. 466
Revett, ii. 194
Reynolds, ii. 444
Ringer, iv. 416
Risley, iii. 3
Rooke, iv. 416
Russell, Dukes of Bedford, iii. 248
——— ii. 194, 195
Ruthall, iv. 416

Sackville, iii. 560
Salter, iv. 596
Sanders, iv. 607
Saunders, i. 336, 385
Say and Sele, Lord, i. 158
Scotland, Kings of, iv. 598
Scurlage, i. 69
Selby, iii. 497, 544
Seymour, iv. 553
Shawowe, iv. 620
Sheffield, iv. 604
Sherrington, iv. 334
Smythe of Ankerwyke, iv. 598
Smyth of Linford, iv. 223
Snell, i. 102, 280
Socton, iv. 398
Someri, iv. 275
Somerset, Duke of, iv. 517
Spencer, i. 565
——— Earl Spencer, iii. 342
Spigurnell, i. 394
Stackpole, i. 69
Stanhope, Earls of Chesterfield, i. 479
Stanhope, Earls of, iii. 379
Stafford, Earls and Dukes of Buckingham, i. 27, 29
——— iv. 258
Stone, ii. 444
Stonor, iv. 609
Stubbs, iv. 231
Sullivan, iv. 519

Tash, iv. 529, 530
Talbot, Valence, & Stafford, i. 27, 28
Temple, iii. 85
Thompson, Lord Haversham, iv. 188
Thornell, i. 585
Throckmortou, i. 271; iv. 399
Thurbane, ii. 194
Tipping, i. 450
Todeni, iv. 102
Tower, iv. 609
Trelawney, i. 400
Trevor, Baron, ii. 296
Trumball, iv. 620
Turberville, i. 69
Turville, ii. 493
Tyringham, i. 519; iv. 373, 375
Tyrrell, i. 352
——— of Hanslape, iv. 175
——— of Thornton, iii. 119

Vachell, i. 336
Vaux, i. 271
Verdun, iv. 326
Vere, i. 29
Verney, Earl of, i. 178, 180
Vernon, i. 383

Wake, iv. 126
Walery, St. i. 367
Wales, Kings & Princes of, i. 69, 71
Walshe, iv. 609
Walter, The Steward, iv. 598
Webb, ii. 450
Wenman of Kingsey, i. 207
West, i. 255
Wharton, i. 543
Whitbread, ii. 116
Wilkes, ii. 44
Williams, Lord, i. 233
Willis, iv. 11
Winlowe, i. 519
Wirley, iv. 126
Wittewrong, iv. 347
Wrighte, iv. 151
Wright, iv. 607
Wykeham, i. 297
Wyndham, Earl of Egremont, iv. 598
Wyndsor, iv. 595

Zouche, i. 176

WOOD ENGRAVINGS.

VOL. I.

INITIAL W, with Arms of Mercia and of the Earls of Buckingham, 3.
Seal of the Honour of Ewelme, 22.
Aston Sandford Church, 50.
Arms of Sir John Aubrey, Bart. 72.
INITIAL B, with South View of Boarstall Tower, 76.
Ground Plan of Boarstall Tower, 88.
Monumental Effigies in Chearsley Church, 125.
INITIAL C, with View of the Old Entrance to Chilton House, 137.
Chilton Church, 142.
Arms of Sir John Croke, Knt. 146.
Another Shield of the same, with Quarterings, 147.
Arms of Mandeville, 158.
——— De Burgh, 159.
——— Plantagenet, *ib.*
Monumental Effigy of Alexander Anne, and Arms, in Middle-Claydon Chancel, 192.
——————— of Roger Gyffard, his Wife, and Twenty Children, with Arms, in the same Church, 193.
——————— of Isabel Giffard, 194.
Monument of Sir Harry Calvert, Bart. *ib.*
Arms of Giffard, Earl of Buckingham, 200.
——— Clare, *ib.*
——— Mortimer, 203.
Roman Antiquities found at Crendon, 212, 213.
Long Crendon Church, 216.
INITIAL N, with Tower of Notley Abbey, 219.
Three Seals of Notley Abbey, 231.
Dorton Church, 245.
Arms of Pigot, 278.
——— Giffard, *ib.*
Ickford Church, 285.
INITIAL L, with View of Window in Ludgershall Church, 305.
Monumental Effigy of Anne English, in Ludgershall Church, 321.
Arms of ditto, *ib.*
North Marston Church, 344.
Piscena, in the Church, 345.
Fragment in ditto, *ib.*
Another, 346.
Font, in North Marston Church, 346.
Effigy and Arms of Richard Saunders, 347.
Oakley Church and Ground Plan, 361.
INITIAL Q, with View of an Old Stone Cross at Quainton, 390.
Arms of Pigot, 409.
Effigy of Johanne Plesh, 428.
——— Elizabeth Chester, 429.
——— Richard Iwardby, 429.
——— a Priest in Brass, 431.
——— John Lewys, 432.
Mural Monument of Dr. Richard Brett, 434.
Arms of Pigot, 486.
Effigy of a Priest in a Shroud, 510.
Cypher of Thomas-a-Becket, in Nether Winchenden Church, 526.
Effigy of Johes Emperotis, in ditto, 533.
——— Johes Barton, or Bayle, and his Wife, in ditto, 533.
Over Winchendon Church, 570.
Arms of Goodwyn, 571.
Effigies of Philip King, his Wife, and Twelve Children, 581.
——— Edward Greneville, and his Wife and Child, 613.

VOL. II.

INITIAL A, with appropriate Agricultural Emblems, 1.
Specimens of Aylesbury Coins, 29.
Arms of Wood, 95.
—— of Baldwin, *ib.*
Inscription on the Communion Table in Cuddington Church, 132.
Ancient Doorway of Dinton Church, 146.
Inscription in Dinton Church, 147.
A Stone, called Crowgold, 171.
End of an Old Seat in Haddenham Church, 214.
Monumental Effigies, in brass, of Henry Bradshaw, Wife, and Eight Children, surmounted with his Arms, in Halton Church, 225.
——————— of John Hampden and his Wife, in Great Hampden Church, 289.
——————— of Sir John Hampden, his Two Wives, and Three Children, in the same Church, surmounted with the Arms of Hampden, Savage, and Willford, 290.
Arms of Hampden and Cave at Hampden, 291.
Old Mansion House & Church at Hartwell, 327.
Little Kimble Church, 354.
INITIAL M, with View of Missenden Abbey, and Arms of the Abbey, 366.
Seal of the Abbats of Missenden, 367.
—— of the Abbey in 1539, 368.
Monumental Effigies of John Iwardby, his Wife, and Four Children, in the Church at Great Missenden, 381.
Curious Monumental Effigy of a Female, 383.
Singular Font in Monks' Risborough Church, 421.
Fine brass Effigy of a Priest in Monks' Risborough Church, 422.

*

Brook House, at Prince's Risborough, 434.
Lacey Green Chapel, 441.
Curious Effigies, in Brass, of William Bradshawe, Alice his Wife, and their Nine Children, with a Table of Descent, in Wendover Church, 491.
Ancient Font in Weston Turville Church, 500.
Effigy of a Man in a Furred Gown, in Weston Turville Church, 501.
Ancient Bill-hook and Battle Axe, 502.
INITIAL B, with View of the Church at Buckingham, and the Arms of the Town, 503.
Monumental Effigy of William Bawdyn, of Beachampton, 533.
Seal of William Archdeacon of Buckingham, 572.
Old Grammar School at Buckingham, 585.
Monumental Effigies, in brass, of John Langston and Amicia his Wife, with their Arms, in the Church at Caversfield, 599.

VOL. III.

INITIAL C, with View of Chetwode Church, and Arms of Chetwode, 1.
Arms and Crest of Sir John Chetwode, 2.
——— of Risley, 3.
Monumental Effigies of Paul Dayrell & Margaret his Wife, in Lillingstone Dayrell Church, 36.
Arms of Wilkes, &c. 37.
——— of Peyvre, at Maids' Morton, 45.
Old Manor House, Marsh Gibbon, 53.
National School House, Padbury, 62.
Monumental Effigy of Dame Susan Kyngestone, in Shalston Church, 75.
Arms of Robert Ingylton, of Thornton, 122.
Effigy of Robert Ingylton, in brass, *ib.*
Half-length Effigy of John Guerdon, Rector of Twyford, 134.
Monumental Effigy, in brass, of Thomas Giffard, of Twyford, in Chain Armour, 135.
Arms of Giffard, *ib.*
———, impaling Staveley, *ib.*
——— of Staveley, *ib.*
INITIAL A, with View of Amersham Church, 146.
Monumental Effigies of Thomas Waller, and Dorothy his Wife, in Beaconsfield Church, surmounted with their Arms, 198.
Burnham Abbey, 206.
Seal of the Abbey of Burnham, 210.
The Old House at Chalfont St. Giles in which John Milton, the Poet, resided, 229.
Monumental Effigies, in brass, of Thomas Fleetwoode, his Two Wives, with Eighteen Children, at Chalfont St. Giles, 235.
Font in Chenies Church, 253.
Monumental Effigy, in brass, of Lady Anna Phelip, in long robes, &c. surmounted with a shield of Arms, in Chenies Church, 254.
——— of Sir John Cheyne and Agnes his Wife, at Chenies, 255.
——— of Robert Cheyne and Elizabeth his Wife, at Chesham Bois, 272.
——— of Nicolas Clarke, and three of his Children, in Hitcham Church, 284.
——— of John Pen and Sarah his Wife, with ten Children, at Penn, 291.
Parochial School House at Penn, 294.
Curious brass Cross, with the Effigy of Nicholas Aumbeldene, in Taplow Church, 300.
Monumental Effigies of Richard Manfield and Katherine his Wife, with Isabella her Sister, surmounted with Arms, in Taplow Church, 301.
INITIAL T, with View of an Ancient Doorway in Stewkley Church, 305.
Monumental Effigy, in brass, of William Cheyne, in armour, with shield of Arms, in Drayton Beauchamp Church, 335.
Curious carved Canopy in the Church at Edlesborough, 349.
Arms of Lee, in Hardwick Church, 368.
Hogston Church, 382.
Figure of a Person in a Monastic Habit, under a pointed arch, in Hogston Church, 383.
Monumental Effigy, in brass, of John Duncombe, in a furred gown, in Ivinghoe Church, 395.
Ancient Seal of John de Cobham, 410.
Curious Effigy in Marsworth Church, of a Man in Armour, reclining on a couch, and near him his Lady, with six Children, surmounted with with the Arms of West, 414.
Arms of Hamet, 491.
——— Albini, *ib.*
——— Browne Willis, 496.
Ancient View of Snelshall Priory, 504.
Architectural Remains in the Church at Whitchurch, 517.
Monument to John Westcar, at Whitchurch, 520.
Font in Wing Church, 527.
Curious Roof in Wing Church, 528.
Winslow Church, 548.
INITIAL D, with View of Medmenham Abbey, 551.
Curious Effigy of a Man and his Wife at devotion, surmounted by a Priest, between two Shields of Arms, in Hambleden Church, 575.
Effigy of a cross-legged Knight, in ring mail, bearing on his Shield the Arms of Montfort and Wellesburne, in Hitchenden Church, 588.
Another Effigy of a Knight, with a pointed helmet, in mixed plate and chain armour, in Hitchenden Church, 589.
A Mutilated Figure in a Shroud, under an arch, with Six Shields, in Hitchenden Church, 590.
Representation of a Man in Armour, with a large Shield of Arms over the breast, in Hitchenden Church, 590.
A Man in Armour holding a Sword in his right hand, and on his left a Shield with Arms, *ib.*
Another Man in Armour, with a Helmet and a Shield of Arms, 591.
Stone Coffin, with a cross botonée on the lid, *ib.*
Font in Hitchenden Church, *ib.*
Ground Plan of the Ancient Hospital of St. John, in High Wycombe, 648.

VOL. IV.

INITIAL T, with View of the Tower of Stoney Stratford Church, 1.
Arms of Browne Willis, 11.
——— Grey de Ruthyn, 60.
Calverton Old Church, 87.
Effigies of Anthony Cave and Elizabeth his Wife, in Chicheley Church, 97.
Brass Effigy of Dr. John Garbrand, with certain symbols of Mortality, &c. in North Crawley Church, 132.
Effigy of John Morden, Rector, in Emberton Church, 141.
Gayhurst, the Seat of Sir Nathan Wrighte, 163.
Seal and Arms of Lord William Mauduit, 165.
——— Lady Elizabeth de Clinton, 187.
——— Lucy, with Quarterings, 188.
Arms of Thompson, Lord Haversham, *ib.*
——— Andrewes, of Latibury, with Quarterings, 198.
——— Peyvre, of Lavendon, 210.
Seal of the Abbats of Lavendon, 215.
Arms of Pigot of Beachampton, 237.
Effigies of Thomas Routhall and his Wife, in brass, in Moulsoe Church, 255.
The Poet Cowper's Favorite Study at Olney, 303.
The Peasant's Nest, a Rustic Cottage near Olney, 304.
The Celebrated Yardley Oak, *ib.*
Corbel Heads, in the Church of Olney, 308.
Part of a Hermitage, in Ravenstone, 314.
Seal of Prior Radulph, dated 1278, 315.
——— the Priory of Ravenstone, *ib.*
Arms of Wittegyrong, of Stanton Barry, 347.
Ancient Font in Stoke Hammond Church, 363.
Effigy of Lady Elizabeth Hungerford, in Weston Underwood Church, 405.
New Church at the Wolverton Railway Station, 421.
INITIAL O, with the Corporate Seal of the Town of Colnbrook, 428.
Mural Monument of Dame Alice Clayton, in Denham Church, 450.
College Gardens at Eton, 462.
Ancient Chimnies at Eton College, 465.
Seal of Eton College, 468.
——— the Provost of Eton, 482.
Eton Chapel, *ib.*
Effigy of a Priest in a Prebend's Stall, with arches and tracery, at Eton, 485.
Brass Effigies of Sir William Molyns, Knt. and his Wife, 566.
Arms of Harcourt, with Quarterings, 588.
——— Harcourt impaling Rolls, 589.
Ruins of Ankerwycke Priory, 593.
Ancient Seal of the Priory, 594.
Ankerwycke House in 1803, 599.
Yew Tree, in Ankerwycke Park, 600.
Magna Charta Island, in 1834, 601.
——— in 1841, *ib.*
Interior of the Cottage on Magna Charta Island, 602.
Wyrardisbury Suspension Bridge, 603.
Arms of Gyll, with Quarterings, 606.
Porch of the Churchyard at Wyrardisbury, 611.
Exterior of Wyrardisbury Church, 612.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

	Where placed.			Where described.		
	VOL.		PAGE.	VOL.		PAGE.
MAP of the Hundred of Ashendon	1	,,	3 —	1	,,	3
Map of the North-Western Border of the Ancient Forest of Bernwode, including Doddershall Mansion and Park, &c.	1	,,	51 —	1	,,	51
Sketch of Boarstall House, A.D. 1695	1	,,	76 —	1	,,	76
Old Carving in Boarstall House, containing a Sketch of the Tower, Village, and Church, a rude Outline of Bernewode Forest, and the presentation of the Boar's Head to the Saxon King	1	,,	87 —	1	,,	87
Representation of the Horn of Nigel the Forester, or "The Boarstall Horn"	1	,,	88 —	1	,,	88
Brass Monumental Effigy of Sir Ralph Verney, his Wife and Family, with Shield of Arms	1	,,	181 —	1	,,	181
North View of the Old Mansion-House at Middle Claydon	1	,,	186 —	1	,,	186
South View of do. do.	1	,,	186 —	1	,,	186
Ground Plan of the New Mansion-House do.	1	,,	188 —	1	,,	188
Dorton-House, the Seat of Charles Spencer Ricketts, Esq.	1	,,	243 —	1	,,	243
View of Doddershall-House, Quainton, the Seat of William Pigott, Esq.	1	,,	411 —	1	,,	411
St. Peter's Chapel, at Quarendon	1	,,	411 —	2	,,	406
Map of the Hundred of Aylesbury	2	,,	1 —	2	,,	1
View of the Parish Church, at Aylesbury	2	,,	45 —	2	,,	45
Curious Architectural Remains found in the Old Church at Aylesbury	2	,,	47 —	2	,,	47
View of the Church of St. Mary, at Great Missenden	2	,,	45 —	2	,,	380
Ancient Spear-Heads, Glass Vessel, &c. found at Dinton	2	,,	154 —	2	,,	154
Portrait of John Bigg, "The Dinton Hermit"	2	,,	155 —	2	,,	155
Fac-simile of a Letter written by the celebrated John Hampden	2	,,	247 —	2	,,	247
South-West View of Hampden-House, with the Parish Church	2	,,	277 —	2	,,	277
North-East View of the same Mansion	2	,,	277 —	2	,,	277
Armorial Bearings of the Family of Lee, of Hartwell	2	,,	306 —	2	,,	306
Hartwell-House, the Residence of John Lee, Esq. LL.D.	2	,,	313 —	2	,,	313
View of Horsendon-House, with the Parish Church	2	,,	335 —	2	,,	335
St. Mary's Church, at Prince's Risborough	2	,,	335 —	2	,,	436
Map of the Hundred of Buckingham	2	,,	502 —	2	,,	502
North-East View of Hillesden Church	3	,,	20 —	3	,,	20
North Porch of do.	3	,,	20 —	3	,,	20
Maids' Moreton Church, dedicated to St. Edmund the King	3	,,	44 —	3	,,	44
View of the Market-Place at Buckingham	3	,,	44 —	3	,,	568
Stowe, the Seat of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham	3	,,	87 —	3	,,	87
Curious Brass Effigy of Erasmus Williams, in Tingewick Church	3	,,	124 —	3	,,	124
Map of the Hundred of Burnham	3	,,	144 —	3	,,	144
St. Peter's Church, Burnham	3	,,	215 —	3	,,	215

ILLUSTRATIONS.

	Where placed.			Where described.		
	VOL.		PAGE.	VOL.		PAGE.
View of Beaconsfield Church	3	,,	215 —	3	,,	196
Chesham Church	3	,,	265 —	3	,,	265
St. Michael's Church, Chenies	3	,,	265 —	3	,,	253
Latimers, the Seat of the Hon. C. C. Cavendish, at Chesham	3	,,	268 —	3	,,	268
Lady Russell's Almshouses, at Chenies	3	,,	268 —	3	,,	251
Taplow Court, the Residence of the Earl of Orkney	3	,,	297 —	3	,,	297
Dorney Court, the Seat of John Palmer, Esq.	3	,,	297 —	3	,,	273
Map of the Hundred of Cotteslow	3	,,	304 —	3	,,	304
West View of the Ancient Manor-House at Creslow	3	,,	326 —	3	,,	326
East View of do. do.	3	,,	326 —	3	,,	326
Liscombe-House, at Soulbury, the Residence of Lady Sarah Lovett	3	,,	467 —	3	,,	467
The Chancel of Stewkley Church,—a fine Specimen of Saxon Architecture	3	,,	474 —	3	,,	474
St. John's Church, at Whitchurch	3	,,	474 —	3	,,	517
Whaddon-Hall, the Seat of William Selby Lowndes, Esq.	3	,,	498 —	3	,,	498
View of the Old Hall at Whaddon	3	,,	498 —	3	,,	498
St. Mary's Church, at Whaddon	3	,,	500 —	3	,,	500
Whaddon Vicarage	3	,,	500 —	3	,,	498
Map of the Hundred of Desborough	3	,,	550 —	3	,,	550
Great Marlow Church, with the Suspension Bridge, &c.	3	,,	600 —	3	,,	600
Church of St. John the Baptist, at Little Marlow	3	,,	600 —	3	,,	609
Map of the Hundred of Newport	4	,,	1 —	4	,,	1
Portrait of Browne Willis, Esq. the Antiquary	4	,,	10 —	4	,,	10
View of Bletchley Church	4	,,	25 —	4	,,	25
Church of St. Mary, at Stoke Hammond	4	,,	25 —	4	,,	363
South-East View of Lathbury Church	4	,,	204 —	4	,,	204
South-East View of Haversham Church	4	,,	204 —	4	,,	193
Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, at Olney	4	,,	308 —	4	,,	308
Residence of Cowper, the Poet, at Olney	4	,,	308 —	4	,,	302
View of Holy Trinity Church, at Wolverton	4	,,	418 —	4	,,	418
Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, at Newport Pagnell	4	,,	418 —	4	,,	287
Map of the Hundred of Stoke	4	,,	429 —	4	,,	429
Portrait of Sir Thomas Smith, LL.D. formerly Provost of Eton	4	,,	477 —	4	,,	477
Delaford Park, Iver, the Seat of Charles Clowes, Esq.	4	,,	529 —	4	,,	529
Interior View of Wyrardisbury Church	4	,,	611 —	4	,,	611

INTRODUCTION.

THE progress which has been made in the study of British History has rendered almost every reader so conversant with the expressions and phraseology of our early writers, that some apology may be necessary for the introduction of remarks, which might formerly have been deemed the requisite preliminaries of a work of this description. However, as one of its principal objects is, by supplying an additional incentive to the investigation of our national antiquities, to engage in that interesting and useful pursuit the active co-operation and concurrent assistance of those who are best qualified for its advancement; and as such studies are usually undertaken with the greater prospect of success when commenced at an early period of life, it is hoped that a concise account of the terms which relate to the ancient measures of land, and ancient tenures, to which continual reference must be made in the following pages, will not be thought either impertinent or useless. It will at least explain the sense in which they are intended to be understood when employed by the writer, and thus tend to prevent mistakes or ambiguity.

The ancient measure of land intended by the word *Hide* has been so variously described, that no exact determination respecting its extent appears to have been made. It has been said to consist of twenty acres, of ninety-six, of one hundred, and of one hundred and twenty; so that it has been usually considered an uncertain quantity, varied in different places.[1] However, in this County of Buckingham, it has been inferred from an expression in Domesday Book, that the Hide was capable of exact admeasurement, it being mentioned in a particular instance as *minus five feet.* The *Virgate* also has been described sometimes as consisting of four acres, and sometimes of two; eight virgates being reckoned to the hide. The *Carucate,* following the measure of the hide, is also supposed to have varied according to time and situation;—a Carucate in the common fields being called nine score acres, in the reign of Edward I.[2] but in the days of Richard I. computed at sixty acres, and again at one hundred, so that great uncertainty has always prevailed: but it is agreed that it was a measure of Norman introduction, and that the contractions and abbreviations for *caruca,* a plough, and *carucata,* the tillage performed by a plough-team, may have caused many errors in citing the Records. In the following pages, for every useful purpose, it may be sufficient to estimate the Hide at one hundred acres, and the Virgate as the eighth part of the Hide;[3] and some comparative calculations, introduced in divers places, have been formed upon this estimate.

In order to distinguish between the rights of the Superior or Paramount Lords and their Sub-feudatories, it is to be recollected, that they who held immediately of the Crown were said to be tenants *in capite,* having under them subordinate or mesne Lords, who, likewise dividing their lands amongst their followers, gave to each manor the similitude of a kingdom. The Lord severing his possessions into parts, retained a certain portion for his own use or support, which was partly cultivated by his villeins and bondmen, and called his demesnes; and the residue being parcelled out amongst his dependents, the latter yielded to him services according to the conditions imposed, or the usage of feudal tenures. Thus the feudal tenant owed to his Lord military services, of the

---

[1] General Introduction to Domesday Book, p. xlvii. See also Bede's Hist. Eccles. lib. iii. c. 24.; Wilkins's Laws of King Ina, xiv. p. 17; Monast. Anglic. vol. i. p. 214; Selden's Titles of Honour, p. 62; Hutchins's Hist of Dorsetsh. in Prelim. Dissert. [2] Fleta, lib. ii. c. 74. [3] Introd. to Lib. Cens. citing Regist. of Battle Abbey.

same nature as those which the Lord of the Seigniory himself owed to the King.[1] When the Conqueror divided the lands of the newly-acquired dominion amongst his followers, he did not reserve to himself the ownership of the soil of the baronies and honours so given to his officers; nor did the Barons or mesne Lords retain the ownership when they divided their manors and lands so received by the free gift of their Sovereign, amongst their subordinate dependents. The King accepted Knights' service in lieu of all other, and they required correspondent services from their tenants for their respective fees, as portions of that military aid and duty which the Baron was to render to the King. In this state the manorial possessions of the Barons, and those who held under them, continued until the abolition of feudal services; and in the reign of Charles the Second all the intermediate rights which had been before vested in the Lords of the Seigniory, and others who had been interposed between them and the possessory tenants of the land, were abolished; and those who had been their subfeudatories thenceforward held their lands immediately of the King, in what was termed free and common soccage, without being liable to perform any other service besides that allegiance which every subject owes to his Sovereign.[2]

In the early Norman reigns, amongst the subordinate ranks, there were divers classes with whose condition the inhabitants of this improved country, and their successors in the occupation of the lands, are but little acquainted. The *Villani*, or tenants in villenage, mentioned in every parish, appear from "numerous entries in the Domesday Survey, to have been very different from Bondmen,"[3] and to have answered to the description of the Saxon Ceorls; while the *Servi* answered to the Þeoþaȝ or Cynen; but when the state of both had been brought nearer to the same level, the military despotism of the Normans removed all distinction whatsoever, and reduced them to a state of absolute slavery, described by the term *villeins regardant*.[4]

The *Bordarii*, Bordars, or Boors, are supposed to have possessed a dwelling superior to a mere cottage, with some little land about it,[5] or were cottagers on the borders of a manor; but they are also mentioned amongst the occupiers of land, and even dwelling near the manor house. Their condition might be different in different places; but it is evident that they were a distinct order from the *Servi* and *Villani*,[6] of a less abject condition, and being allowed to cultivate some parcels of land, supplied a portion of provisions, or yielded services of personal labour as a compensation for such benefits.

The *Servi*, or Servants, though not distinctly marked, and the difference between them and the Bordars not precisely ascertained, seem to have been at the absolute disposal and arbitrary will of their Lords, performing work, and receiving wages and maintenance at the pleasure of those to whom they belonged. According to Bishop Kennet and Bracton, they had always a much easier condition than the Roman slaves; for, "however unhappy in other respects, their lives and their limbs were under the protection of the laws." Nichols, in the Introduction to his History of Leicestershire, remarks, that, *there* "they seem to have been like bailiffs, or stewards, directing the husbandmen and labourers, and being in the Survey always named before the Villeins and Bordars," it may perhaps be inferred that these servants were in some degree connected with the personal business of their chief, as the Villeins were with the land.

Lastly, those denominated *Homines*, by whatsoever term that word be translated, whether tenants, domestics, or free men, were nevertheless a class dependent upon the Lords, with the privilege of their persons and suits being tried in his courts only.

---

[1] Gilbert's Law of Tenures, Introduct. p. 10. [2] Ib. [3] Blackstone's Comment. vol. ii. p. 92, ed. Oxon. 4to.
[4] Intr. Lib. Cens. p. xxv. [5] Coke's Institutes, lib. i. sec. i. fo. 5, 6. [6] Intr. Lib. Cens. p. xxvi.

GENERAL HISTORY.

Buckinghamshire, according to the learned Camden, derives its appellation from the Saxon *Boc*, *Bucken*, *Boccen*, or *Buccen*, signifying beeches, or beech trees: and appropriated, first to Buckingham, the chief town, and thence to the whole County, in allusion to the abundance of beech wood growing therein.[1]

Spelman conjectured, that the signification of *Buccen*, *Bocken*, &c. has reference to bucks, or deer: of which this County in his time supplied a great abundance.[2]

Lysons, after remarking that the latter opinion is preferable to the former, because beech wood, although abundant in some parts of the County, is not commonly produced in the neighbourhood of Buckingham, the soil being unfavourable to its growth, suggests, that *Boc* or *Bock*, signifies Book and Charter, as *Bock-land* is Book or Charter-land, in contradistinction to Folkland, or copyhold: hence, *Bocking*, Charter meadow: *Ham*, a mansion, or home.[3]

Conjecture is frequently exhausted upon the origin of proper names, without leading to any satisfactory determination: and it might be employed on the present occasion more for the amusement of the etymologist than to the credit of the historian. But,—if it be a legitimate inference that the nature of the soil being unfavourable for the production of the tree whence it derived its appellation, the epithet could not have been designed according to the sense since affixed to it,—Mr. Lysons should have shewn some reason why the term, Book or Charter-land, should have been applied to places where the nature of the tenure does not accord with the expression: or how *Buckenham*, or *Bochingham*, could have been an appropriate term for the designation of a town, in which the tenures do not appear to have agreed with that signification.

If the country around Buckingham were anciently distinguished by any peculiar feature by which the propriety of the term (when taken in another sense, which as properly belongs to it as that of beech trees) is supported, that circumstance ought to have some weight in determining the origin of the name. Upon this principle, Spelman's interpretation will be more generally adopted than Camden's, whom Lysons followed; because, if the Town of Buckingham impart its name to the County or district of which it was originally the head, and if that town were anciently situated in a forest, where were vast herds of deer, when no remarkable feature of the country, besides those and the woods which they inhabited, presented itself to the attention of those who gave it the name, the term *Boch* or *Bucken* would be more likely to mean bucks, in a place where there were many, than beech trees, where there were few. Moreover, *Bocken*, bucks, and *Ham*, a home, agree perfectly well with the site of a town on the border of a river, and a forest, of whatever trees that forest might have consisted: and bucks, feeding on the border of that forest, or disporting themselves on

---

[1] Camden's Britannia.

[2] Spelman's Glossary.

[3] It is well known, that charter-lands were anciently called by the Saxons *Boch*-land, in contradistinction to copyholds, which were called *Folk*-lands. In Domesday Book, and other ancient records, the county town is called *Boch-ing-ham*. Many villages of the name of Buckland occur in various parts of the kingdom, all of which are called in old records *Boch*-land, i. e. literally charter-land; *Boch-ing*, under the same construction, will be a charter-meadow; the meaning of *ham*, is well known to be a mansion, or vill. [Lysons's Mag. Brit. vol. i. Bucks.]

the banks of that river, would suggest an appellation, which, in the simplicity of an early age, might have been readily adopted, as descriptive of situation, so as to entitle the name to be permanently annexed to the district.

The COUNTY of BUCKINGHAM is situated between latitude 51° 25′ and 52° 11′ North; and the longitudes of 30″ and 1° 9″ West from Greenwich. Its form is irregularly oval, its northern and southern extremities inclining considerably towards the east of an imaginary line drawn through the centre: its general bearing, with reference to the surrounding Counties, being from north-north-west to south-south-east: and its boundaries deeply indented by portions of Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, and Oxfordshire. Buckinghamshire is about forty-five miles in length, about eighteen in breadth from the western verge of the parish of Grendon Underwood to the eastern boundary of the parish of Pightlesthorne (*vulgo* Pitston) at the junction of the Counties of Bedford, Hertford, and Bucks; and about ten miles in breadth in the narrowest part or isthmus, occasioned by a portion of Hertfordshire interposing between Choulsbury and Marsworth on the eastern border; that is, from the eastern side of the parish of Choulsbury to the western verge of the County, at Bledlow or Towersey.

Speed rather fancifully described the shape of this County in the following terms:—"In forme it some what resembleth a lion rampant, whose head or north points toucheth the Counties of Northampton and Bedford, whose backe or east part is backed by Bedford and Hertfordshire; his loins or south borders rest upon Berkshire, and his breast the west side is butted upon wholly by Oxfordshire. The length thereof from Waisbury [Wyrardisbury] in the south, to Bradfeld [Cold Brayfield] in the north, is thirty-nine miles: the bredth, at the broadest from Ashridge in the east to Brenwood [Bernwood] Forest in the west, is eighteen; the whole in circumference one hundred thirty-eight miles."[1]

In the Agricultural Survey of the County, the admeasurement differs, as may be expected, from this very ancient calculation: and the circuit of the boundary line is given at one hundred and thirty-eight miles by almost every author who has mentioned its superficial measure. The difficulty and almost impossibility of arriving at mathematical accuracy, where the surface is broken into a thousand irregularities of hill and dale, intermixed with wood and water, is sufficient to excuse a far greater disparity than actually occurs in the several accounts which at different periods have been given of this portion of the island.

The boundaries of Buckinghamshire are: on the North, Northamptonshire, with the extreme verge of Bedfordshire at the north-eastern angle: on the East, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire (with many indentations and great irregularity of outline), and Middlesex: on the South, Berkshire: and on the West, the County of Oxford, from Fawley at the south-west angle, to Westbury, where it adjoins Northamptonshire, which also extends along the south-west and western verge of the parishes of Westbury, Turweston and Bidlesden, until it is more properly described as the northern boundary of Buckinghamshire.

The much greater proportion of this outline is formed by common hedge-rows and ordinary fences, which are the usual division between inclosures; but on a small part of the north side, the course of the river OUSE, accompanies the boundary line, between Beachampton, Stoney-Stratford, Wolverton, and the County of Northampton: and also on the east, from Newton Blossomville (between Cold Brayfield and Bedfordshire,) to the northern extremity of the County.

The OUSEL is likewise a boundary of the parishes of Edlesborough, Slapton, Grove, and part of Linslade, on the east towards Bedfordshire; and a branch of the COLN, between the south-western

[1] Speed's Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine, Ch. 22, fol. 43. A.D. 1611.

point of Hertfordshire and the western side of Middlesex, until this river joins the Thames near Wyrardisbury.

The THAMES forms the whole line of boundary towards Berkshire, on the south: but all the western side of the County of Buckingham, towards Oxfordshire, is bordered by hedge-rows, ditches, or stone walls, excepting only for a few miles, where the Thame, from the vicinity of Notley Abbey to the extreme south-western point of the parish of Wormenhall, is the division of the Counties: as well as a short course of the Ouse, near its source in Northamptonshire, running first from north to south, and then by an acute flexure from south towards the east to the point of junction in the parish of Westbury, between Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, and Northamptonshire.

The little river TOVE, which arises in the adjacent County of Northampton, in the Lordship of Sulgrave,[1] forms part of the boundary between that County and Buckinghamshire, from the vicinity of Grafton Regis to its junction with the Ouse, not far from Stoney Stratford and Cosgrave.

The extent of the County has been very variously calculated: but, according to a Return made in 1841, the number of acres in each Hundred was estimated as follows:

Ashendon Hundred contains an area of			 66,670	Acres.
Aylesbury Hundred	„	„	 60,450	„
Buckingham Hundred	„	„	 56,290	„
Burnham Hundred	„	„	 50,980	„
Cotteslow Hundred	„	„	 70,010	„
Desborough Hundred	„	„	 52,370	„
Newport Hundred	„	„	 75,770	„
Stoke Hundred	„	„	 28,140	„
Total Number of Acres in the County			460,680	

RIVERS.

The THAME has its source in springs which arise within the County of Buckingham, but acquires no importance, and scarcely the appellation of a river, until it has passed the boundaries of the Shire, and unites with the Cherwell and Isis, when it returns with majestic grandeur to adorn its native County.

The WYKE, WYCHE, or WICK, is another stream which has a very short course, and falls into the Thames on the verge of the County.

The MISS, or MEASE, has a longer course, but joins the Coln and loses its name before it quits the Shire. Another brook, which runs in nearly a parallel direction, scarcely obtains a name before it also falls into the Coln. These all have their origin in the southern part of the County, and run towards the east and south; excepting the Thame, whose several heads are situated in the central part of Buckinghamshire, and unite near the town of Aylesbury, from the north, east, and south.

There is also another small brook arising within the northern division of the County, which, after a very short course, is lost in the Ouse: the other springs there are noticed in the respective parishes.

The THAMES, the OUSE, the COLN, the OUZLE or LITTLE OUSE, having their courses partly through and partly upon the verge of the County, are, however, popularly identified therewith, and enumerated amongst the Buckinghamshire rivers.

The THAME, which not only contributes its waters, but gives name to the most celebrated river in the kingdom, has a right to precedence in the description of these several streams.[2]

[1] Hist. of Northamptonshire, vol. i. p. 513.

[2] St. John Priest's Survey of Bucks, p. 3.

The origin of the Thames is unquestionably within the County of Buckingham,[1] but it is difficult to say to which of its several sources belongs the honour of being esteemed the first and principal.

---

[1] Tamesis, whence the name Thames is derived, is said to have originated in the British word *Tavuys*, signifying *a gentle stream*, which certainly well describes the placid character of the Thames: but, on the same authority, it is asserted, that the name *Thames* was anciently applied to this river "*long before* it had wandered so low as Dorchester:" which rather opposes than supports the hypothesis, inasmuch as the western portion of this river does not exactly accord with the signification of the word as above stated: besides that, every one of the principal branches or rivers collected to form its current has its own particular appellation, and retains it until the Isis has swallowed up all the rest, when it at length meets the Thame, and drops its ancient name for that of Thames. Hence Tame and Isis are fancifully supposed to be Tamesis; and hence too, the poetical effusions upon the marriage of these streams:

Ye daughters of the hills,
Come down from every side,
And due attendance give,
Upon the lovely bride.
A beauty yet like her's:
Where have you ever seen?
So absolute a nymph,
In all things for a Queen?
And for the princely groom,
Whoever yet could name
A flood, so fit for Isis as the TAME? [POLY OLBION.]

Yet, after all, the Thame is a very insignificant stream in comparison with the Isis, and far less copious than many of her tributaries: the Churne, the Colne, and even the Lech in Gloucestershire, the Windrush and Cherwell in Oxfordshire, and the Ock in Berkshire. But if the derivation of the name be correct, there will be no necessity for referring to the ancient British language; as the word *Tame*, in our own tongue, derived from the Saxon, is sufficiently expressive of a placid quiet current, without the pedantry of farther research. Notwithstanding the usage which has obtained of writing *the River Tame*, perhaps to distinguish its name from that of the town, there is no good authority for it: and in the Commission of Sewers and proceedings thereupon, it is constantly *Thame*, which appears the correct orthography.

It is not at all surprising that there should have been many claims set up for the honour of producing the noblest and most celebrated river in England. Thus, besides Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, the County of Hertford demands, by the voice of its historians, to be regarded as the parent of this noble stream. The Editor of Magna Britannia, speaks of "the Thames, the most famous river of England," as rising "at three heads, at Tring, Penley, and Bulburn," in Hertfordshire, and then leaving the Shire. [Mag. Brit. vol. ii. p. 1016.] Clutterbuck, the learned and able historian of Hertfordshire, says that, "Bulbourne-head and Dandel's-head" are "the two sources of the river Thame." [History of Herts. vol. i. p. xi.]; and in another place, that "the Thame springs from several heads, in the parish of Tring, and leaving this County in the adjoining parish of Puttenham, flows by Aylesbury to Thame in Oxfordshire, to which town it gives name, and crossing the road from Tetsworth to Oxford, empties itself into the Thames at Dorchester." Mr. Salmon contends, upon the authority of Camden, that the Thames is formed by the confluence of this river with the Isis. But the name of Isis, supposed, with great probability to be the poetical appellation given to it by the Oxford Writers, is confined to that part of it which runs in the neighbourhood of that classical city; whilst, through the whole of its course of more than fifty miles from its source in Wiltshire to Oxford, it is known only by the name of the *Thames;* and in the Charters of the Monasteries of Malmsbury and Evesham, and the old Deeds of Cricklade, it is mentioned by the name of *Temis*." [Clutterbuck's Herts, vol. i. p. 7.]

The Charter of Malmsbury alluded to is one granted by Berthwald de Sumerford, dated 30 July, indictione 13 anno ab incarnacione Domini 686; and contains these words:—"Ego Berthwaldus regnante domino rege pro remedio anime mee et indulgentiam commissorum ergruminum, aliquam terram conferre largirique Aldelmo abbati decreui id est, illam *de orientali parte fluminis quod appellatur Temys, juxta* uadum cuius uocabulum est Summerforde xxxx. cassatos, &c. Actum publice in Synodo juxta uadum Bregford" as above: and signed by Theodorus Archiepiscopus, Ethelredus Rex Merciorum, Berthwaldus Sub regulus, Kenfrithus Patricius, Sexwlfus Lichfeld episcopus, Bosel Wigornie episcopus." It is remarkable that it is superscribed or entitled, "Carta Berthwaldi de Sumerford que sita *est juxta fluuium qui dicitur Tamesia*," as if for the especial purpose of supporting the assertion respecting the name of the River! But it is taken out of the Cartulary of Malmsbury, in the Bodleian Library, [Wood, vol. v. fol. 10. 6,] and may therefore be referred to.

Of the four brooks, or rivulets, which unite near the heart or centre of the County, on the north-west and western verge of the parish of Aylesbury, that which runs the longest course, and might otherwise, perhaps, be deemed the parent spring, is not unfrequently dry in the summer months; and another, which is more rapid, and turns a mill much nearer to its source than the rest, has the shortest course, before it arrives at the point of their juncture.

The spring which arises in the most northern point, near Lidcote, in the parish of Stewkley, runs southward through the pastures near Cotteslow, which gave name to the Hundred; and between Cublington and Creslow to Hardwick, where, running towards the west, it is joined by a rivulet from Whitchurch on the north, and by other streamlets from the Quainton Hills on the west; and then, bending southward, falls in with a brook near Quarendon, which brings a copious supply from springs arising on the eastern verge of the County and the western border of Hertfordshire;[1] then taking a westerly course through Wingrave and Bierton, passes the Town of Aylesbury on its south side; and at the western extremity of that parish, uniting with the stream first-mentioned, passes through the south-western part of the Vale of Aylesbury, and receives a tributary stream from the south-east, which is derived from springs arising in the Chiltern Hills, near Wendover;[2] the two streams, severally passing, one through Weston-Turville and Broughton, (running close to Aylesbury on the east and south) and the other through Stoke Mandeville until it meets with the former stream, at length flow into the main stream near Haydon-Mill, west of Aylesbury and north of Stone. Thence pursuing its course near Nether Winchendon and Cuddington, it is again joined by streamlets from Over Winchendon and Dorton on the north and west; which, uniting, afterwards acquire the name of Chearsley Brook, near the site of Notley Abbey. It then runs towards the town of Thame, and, on the verge of Buckinghamshire, is joined by Kingsey Brook, principally derived from the Hills near Kimble; where, passing westwardly near Tythorpe in Kingsey, it is augmented by another rivulet from the Chiltern Hills, above Risborough. Here it begins to be called THE THAME; and becoming the boundary, towards the south, of the parishes of Crendon, Shabbington, Ickford, and Wormenhall, takes its intermediate course between Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, until, at the verge of the south-western point of Wormenhall, it makes an acute flexure to the south, and enters the County of Oxford, which it crosses to the confines of Berkshire, where the Cherwell and Isis, joining this inferior stream, lose their own names and take that of "THE THAMES."[3] It then returns to the borders of Buckinghamshire, in the parish of Fawley, at the south-west angle of the Hundred of Desborough; and running, first eastwardly, then north-east, then south, and again east and south-

---

[1] These springs, Bulborne-head and Dandel's-head, considered as "the two sources of the river Thame," notwithstanding the authority of Mr. Clutterbuck, are well known to be in their subsequent course frequently dry in summer, and are, therefore, it may be presumed, less deserving the rank assigned to them than other rivulets whose source is never known to fail. The Editors of the Magna Britannia assigned three sources to the Thames, all in Hertfordshire: but it is presumed that one at least of the three has failed, or that the spring at Pendley would have been adopted by the modern historian of that County, as well as the others which he has named. [Magna Brit. vol. ii. p. 1016.] The notion that the source of the Thames is to be found in springs near Tring, appears to have received some support from the incorrect Map by Baven, a very unfaithful representation, and not supported by any good authority.

[2] MS. in answer to Queries by Mr. Lysons, signed "W. Lloyd, D.D. Aylesbury."

[3] Many Commissions have been issued for the improvement and conservation of the Navigation of the River Thames. The second of these bears date 22 June 1738; and in the ensuing year, Inquisitions were held under it both in Bucks and Oxfordshire. In May 1740, a Court was held and a Rate made, but some persons refusing to pay, and the Commissioners not agreeing upon the mode of proceedure, very few Courts were afterwards holden. There was a New Commission in 1797, by which the proceedings were better concerted, and the collection of rates enforced, for cleansing the River in an effectual manner, and preventing Floods, by which the neighbouring country had been frequently inundated, and sometimes exposed to great loss and inconvenience during the hay-harvest.

east, sometimes within the boundary line, sometimes along its course, and sometimes in Berkshire on the south side thereof, is commonly considered the boundary of the respective Counties, until it enters Middlesex, at the extreme south point of Buckinghamshire, in the parish of Wyrardisbury.

In its course of about twenty-eight miles, after it returns to the border of the County, the Thames forms a beautiful and, in many places, a majestic feature in the landscape, enriching and fertilizing the district through which it flows, and diversifying the scenery upon its banks, in a manner which belongs to the province of the Poet, rather than of the Historian, to describe; and suggesting those charming Lines of DENHAM, with which, in equal justice to the Poet's memory and to the object which his Muse has immortalised, it may be permitted to embellish this narrative:

"MY eye, descending from the hill, surveys
Where THAMES, among the wanton valleys, strays:
THAMES! the most lov'd of all the Ocean's sons,
By his old Sire, to his embraces runs;
Hasting to pay his tribute to the sea,
Like, mortal life, to meet eternity.
Though with those streams he no resemblance hold
Whose foam is amber, and their gravel gold,
His genuine and less guilty wealth t' explore,
Search not his bottom, but survey his shore;
O'er which he kindly spreads his spacious wing,
And hatches plenty for th' ensuing spring.

* * * * * * *

O, could I flow like thee; and make thy stream
My great example, as it is my theme!
Though deep, yet clear: though gentle, yet not dull;
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full:
Heaven her Eridanus no more shall boast,
Whose fame in thine, like lesser current 's lost,
Thy nobler stream shall visit Jove's abodes
To shine among the stars, and bathe the Gods.

* * * * * * *

While the steep, horrid, roughness of the wood,
Strives with the gentle calmness of the flood.

* * * * * * *

Low at his foot, a spacious plain is plac'd,
Between the mountain and the stream embrac'd:
Which shade and shelter from the hill derives,
While the kind River wealth and beauty gives:
And in the mixture of all these appears
Variety, which all the rest endears."

The WYKE is a small tributary stream to the Thames, arising near West Wycombe, and running south-east to High Wycombe, being expanded into an artificial lake in the gardens of West Wycombe House, the seat of the Dashwood-Kings, and afterwards ornamenting the grounds of Wycombe Abbey (Lord Carington's.) It then continues its course to Loudwater, where, being joined by another stream from near Wycombe (which had accompanied the Wyke at a few furlongs distant on the south-west) their common current turns several mills, and proceeds, with increasing rapidity, through a fine deep valley, to Woburne and Gore-End, joining the Thames opposite to Cookham, in Berkshire.

In Leland, is the following account of the Wick, or Wyke, under a different name, which, from its curiosity, may be inserted:

"Rivers. Use, or Ise. Another Use, or Ise, as of one principal Arme risith abowt Westewikam owt of one of the Chilterne Hilles, and so cometh to Wikam the Market Towne. The Lesse Arme is cawllid Higdenbrooke, and risith also in one of the Chilterne Hilles a mile above Wikam. Bothe these Streames meate at the West Ende of Wikam, and thens the hole Botom with one water goith to Hedser, so to Owburne, wher the Bishop of Lincolne hath a fair Howse, and thes a mile and more into the Tamise. N.B. From Haseley to Ikeford Bridge ij miles. Here dothe Tame Streame breke into ij Armes in the Meadowes, and sone after cummith to one Streame. The Arme on the lyfte Hand as the Water descendith hath a Stone Bridge of ij Archis. The other a Wood Bridge not far from it. Shōington [Shobbington] Bridge be a Mile above those Bridges on Tame. And as the course of the Water is Tame Bridge at Tame Towne is a ij Miles above Shoington. Whateley Bridge of viij Arches of Stone is a iij Miles lower by water on Tame than Ikeford Bridge."

The Miss, Messe, or Mease, ariseth in a meadow about a mile north of Missenden, and ribbles in a narrow channel along the valley on the east side, bending towards the east as it approaches Little Missenden, forming a handsome broad stream, or lake, at the eastern foot of the eminence near Shardeloes, in Amersham. It then passes that town, and meanders through the fields to Chalfont St. Giles and Chalfont St. Peter's; and, turning more eastwardly towards Denham, there falls into the River Coln.

The Coln approaches the eastern verge of Buckinghamshire from the County of Hertford, receiving in its course, near Rickmansworth, a brook which arises in this County, on the north side of the town of Chesham; and, running south-eastwardly by Chenies, becomes the boundary of Buckinghamshire for about three miles before it joins the Coln; which, passing close to the town of Uxbridge, in several streams, divides, by its western branch, Middlesex from Bucks: and, augmented by the Mease, and other small rivulets from Fulmer, continues to be the boundary of the County towards the east, until it unites with the Thames in the parish of Wyrardisbury, near the point of its exit from this County.

The Ouse, arising in Northamptonshire near the borders of Bucks, and having a course of nearly fifty miles within or upon the verge of this Shire, may, with some propriety, be adopted amongst its Rivers. It runs first from north to south, becomes a boundary to Bucks at its north-western angle, in the parishes of Biddlesden and Turweston; and, bending eastwardly near Brackley in Northamptonshire, separates Oxfordshire on the south, from the parishes of Westbury and Water-Stratford on the north; then penetrating into Buckinghamshire, proceeds by a very tortuous course and with a sluggish stream to Buckingham, receiving near Radclive, a rivulet from Dodford and Biddlesden; then running more northwardly, passes Buckingham, and afterwards is augmented by a brook, supplied out of small springs in the north-western part of the County, severally denominated from the respective parishes in which they arise, and changing their appellations as they enter or pass through other districts, until, in one stream, called Padbury Brook, it joins the River Ouse north-east of Buckingham. Thence by Thornton and Beachampton, it again becomes the boundary of the County towards Northamptonshire; and, having passed near Stoney-Stratford, receives from the north the Tow, and again penetrates into the County. It then runs eastwardly, between Haversham on the north and Wolverton on the south, in a wide stream, which (being increased by a brook from Shenley and Bradwell on the south) is some times swollen into a large river, and proceeds to Stanton-Barry, Linford, and Newport-Pagnell. Here the Ouse makes some very remarkable flexures, running towards every point of the compass within the course of about four miles, receiving near Newport, the Ousel, and other small streams; and, flowing west and north-west to Tyringham, is joined by the Adder from Weston-Underwood. It then runs north-east between Olney and Emberton, turns to the north

at Clifton-Reynes, and, by a serpentine course between Newton-Blossomville on the south, and Cold-Brayfield on the north, accompanies the north-eastern boundary line of the County to Turville, in Bedfordshire.

The Ousel, or Little Ouse, arises in Hertfordshire, close to the boundary line of Bucks, eastward of Ivinghoe, and runs northward into Bedfordshire, which it separates from this County on the east side of Edlesborough, Slapton, Grove, and Linslade; then running north-west, passes through Soulbury, between that township and its hamlets of Smewnes and Bragenham,—then borders the three Brickhills, running eastward of Fenny-Stratford to Simpson and Willien, where its stream is sluggish, and its channel in some places deep; and after a zig-zag and very irregular course, joins the Ouse near Newport Pagnell; having, in about thirty miles, received its principal supplies from rivulets from the north of Ivinghoe, at Slapton, from Stewkley near Grove, from Stoke Hammond, from Newton Longueville, from Water Eton, and near Newport, chiefly on the west of its stream.

HILLS.

The surface of the whole County is pleasantly varied by gentle inequalities and bold eminences, irregularly and some times picturesquely distributed between very fine valleys. Some of the loftiest of these hills are abrupt and precipitous; but many of them, especially in the southern parts of the County, are extremely romantic, their summits being crowned with groves, and the River Thames flowing at their base.

That distinguished range, called the Chilterns, which extends from the south-west border towards Oxfordshire to the north-eastern verge of Bucks, and is part of that great chain or belt which stretches from Dorsetshire into Norfolk, is in some parts thickly covered with beech woods; in others, presents fine sloping downs with the wavy line in beautiful perspective, and generally free from ruggedness and sterility.[1] On the south-western border, where the hills are more abrupt than in the eastern part of the range, and where the valleys between them are consequently deeper and more intricate, the scenery is highly picturesque, but the prospects are more confined than from the eminences near the middle of the County.

The Chilterns, which cross the south-eastern, or, as it is commonly termed, the upper part of Buckinghamshire, extend ten or twelve miles in breadth from north to south, and measured obliquely from south-west to north-east, i.e. from Oxfordshire to Bedfordshire, including a peninsular portion of Hertfordshire on the east, nearly twenty-five miles.

Northward of the Chilterns, and spreading from their base, the Vale of Aylesbury extends from the eastern to the western verge of the County; but is terminated on the north-west by a range of hills gradually rising towards Oxfordshire; and on the north by a cluster of loftier eminences, of which some are detached from the rest, particularly the Quainton Hills; and others, appearing to belong to the western border of the Chilterns, but which, upon a nearer view, are found separated by a valley of irregular width, through which the Ousel has its course.

The Chiltern Hills were comprised within the district so denominated; and have been annexed

---

[1] "The Chilterns," says Camden, "a ridge of eminences from Henley-upon-Thames, towards the northern part of Oxfordshire, separating it from Buckinghamshire, and including part of the Hundred of Binfield, &c. derive their name from the soil; *Cilt*, or *Chilt*, in Saxon, being *Chalk:* for the country so called riseth, for the most part, into the chalky hills covered with woods and groves of beeches." But the Author of the Additions tells us, that, in the Saxon Tongue, there is no such word as cýlt, or chýlt, for they always call it *ceale;* and yet it is certain, that, in the Saxon times, it had that name. Mr. Somner, therefore, interprets it *locus gelidus*, but for what reason we know not, unless he has respect to the modern word *chill*, which signifies *cold*. [Magna Brit. vol. iv. p. 425.]

to the Crown. The district has its own courts, the Steward being appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a salary of 20*s.* per ann. and all fees. The acceptance of this office vacates a seat in Parliament; and it is therefore, in numerous instances, made the medium of retiring from the Representation.[1] No formal resignation of the Stewardship is necessary, in order to its being again at the disposal of the Minister of the Crown, after any person may have accepted the appointment: and probably a list of the Stewards would be found more voluminous than any catalogue of officers of any other description in the kingdom; scarcely a Session of Parliament passing, without this office having been accepted by many individuals.

In the northern part of the County are some lofty eminences near the Brickhills, three villages so denominated from the nature of the soil; from thence, the extreme borders of the County, to the west, north, and north-east, decline into a level plain.

GEOLOGY.

Woodward describes the Geological productions of this County, as follows:—*Bivalves*; found at Quainton, Dinton, and Aylesbury: and at Dinton, also, a striated species or variety of Nautilus. *Æchini;* at Amersham, near Marlow, and about Wyrardisbury. *Belemnites;* at Lillingston Dayrell. *Ammonites* and *Ætites-geodes;* about Ellesborough. *Rhomboidal-selenite;* in clay, at Long Crendon and Quainton.[2] "Buckinghamshire," says a learned writer, in the Gentleman's Magazine, "has many quarries abounding with petrifactions, as at Brill, Aylesbury, and Dinton;[3] and chalk-hills at Beaconsfield," &c.[2] Smith, in his "Account of the Strata of English Counties," observes, that Bucks has "all the varieties of the strata of Oxfordshire, with a less proportion of stony land;" and that "the clayey Vale of Aylesbury is succeeded by a sand and sand-stone ridge, a district of strong clay, and a dry lime-stone."

The following remarks upon the strata of flints in the Chiltern Hills, and neighbouring parts of Buckinghamshire, are worthy of record:

"The common flint is never found, but in the vicinity of chalk in which it lies embedded. It runs in dark horizontal veins along a deep bed of chalk, as if introduced by water; and above and below it, is often a tinge of rusty red, as if produced by an oxidation of iron. Numbers of flints are found hollow and spherical, more or less filled with chalk in the inside, and with a calcareous incrustation, more or less hard, on the outside; but always increasing in hardness as it approaches the coat of flint. Some solid flints have the same incrustation. Flints are never found with angular surfaces, but have their prominences all circular, or approaching to that form. There appears an irregular chrystallization in them, as if effected by a portion of water confined in a bed of chalk, and producing (like water thrown amongst flour) a variety of forms, more or less round. In many white flints, the colour of chalk is retained, and in these are cavities containing chalk; the formation of the flint being, in other respects, complete. In some specimens may be traced the several gradations from a state of pulverulent calcareous

---

[1] The origin of the establishment of this Office has been variously stated; but the following appears the most probable: That portion of the high chalk hills, termed the Chilterns, abounding with beech trees, is said to have been, at any early period, infested by banditti of robbers; and the Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds (as those of Desborough, Stoke, and Burnham, were commonly denominated) was originally appointed for the purpose of apprehending and putting down those depredators; which, at length, having been accomplished, the duties of the office of course ceased. The formality of the office has been ever since retained, for the purposes stated above.

[2] Gent. Mag. vol. xc. P. 1, p. 308; in a Lithontriptic View of Buckinghamshire, by Emanuel Mendez de Costa.

[3] A very rare specimen of an extinct race of monsters,—the fish lizard,—was discovered in the clay, at the village of Claydon, in the year 1845. It measured thirteen feet in length; but the bones were not perfectly fossilized. It was removed from the soil in the presence of Dr. Buckland, the Professor of Geology in the University of Oxford, and several other scientific gentlemen.

earth, to the dark transparent substance of which gun-flints are made, proceeding in distinct coatings, progressively harder as they advance to the state of black flint. Fossil *æchini*, found in chalk flints, are seen filled with flint having only a slight edge of white incrustation. From these observations it may be conjectured, that flints of this class are formed merely by the accession of water to a bed of chalk. Whether the union of carbonic acid gas with the constituent gases of the water, or whether any adventitious matter may have been introduced by the water, may perhaps be ascertained by future experiments, and a careful examination of the calcareous strata in which flint is found."[1]

BOTANY.

The Plants formerly deemed rare, but found indigenous to this County, are few; and consist of—*Dentaria bulbifera*, or coral wort, which grows in abundance in the beech-woods; *Dianthus caryphillus*, clove pink, or July flower; *Ophrys musifera*, fly orchis; *Paris quadrifolia*, Paris net, or true love; *Hiericum murorum*, golden lungwort; *Melampyrum cristalium*, crested cow wheat; and *Jasione montana*, hairy sheep's scabious.[2]

ROMAN ROADS.

The Ikening, or Ickneild-Street, enters Buckinghamshire on the east, near Edlesborough, running on the edge of the hills, or downs, which form the border of Hertfordshire; passes Pightlesthorne on the north-east, and Tring towards the north-west; runs on the east side of Drayton Beauchamp, between the Church and the Hertfordshire hills, on the verge of the latter; crosses the turnpike-road from Tring to Aylesbury, near the thirty-third milestone from London; leaves Halton on the west; and, running through the Town of Wendover from east to west (dividing it into two nearly equal parts) proceeds towards Ellesborough, through enclosures; passes to the east end and south side of Ellesborough Church, to Little Kimble, leaving the church on the south; runs through Great Kimble and Ascot, near the foot of the hill on which is cut the celebrated White-Leaf Cross, which it passes on the north-west side; proceeds near Risborough, and, making a flexture towards the west (from the south-west) as if to accommodate its course to the high grounds of the Chiltern Hills, runs through Culverton, inclining towards the north; but, resuming its original direction to the south-west by west, near Saunderton, skirts that village on the south-east, and enters Oxfordshire in the vicinity of Chinner, on the eastern verge of that County.

Although this Road is usually attributed to the Romans, it is much more probably an old British track.[3] Ickle-way is a name conjectured to have been given to it on account of its leading to Ickleford, (corruptly) Hackney-way, Hackle-way, Acnel-way, with all the varieties to which a variable pronunciation of a living language have led.

Gryme's Dyke, called in the ordinary dialect of these parts *Grim's Ditch*, is (as its name imports) a trench, or ravine, cut to a considerable depth, and having the soil, which has been dug out of it, laid up as a bank on the verge of it, thus forming a rampart of earth, which has induced the conjecture of its being the remains of a vicinal way. It is a work of such magnitude as to deserve a particular description; although at this time reduced by cultivation, which, in many parts, has filled up the trench and destroyed the vallum, so that it is not to be traced without great difficulty.

The name is undoubtedly British, and signifies something more than, *the great ditch*, or *dyke*; which, as it at once establishes its remote antiquity, opposes the notions which have been entertained by some, who have assigned to it a different origin.

Mr. Pointer, in a Description of the Roman Roads in Oxfordshire,[4] mentions a high ridged bank

---

[1] Monthly Mag. vol. xxvii. pp. 249, 250.
[2] Woodward, and James Dugdale's Brit. Trav. vol. i. p. 131.
[3] Steele's MSS.
[4] Pointer's Britannia Romana, p. 44.

called by the same name, *Gryme's Dyke;* which he describes as running from Wallingford, in Berkshire, to Colnbrook, in Bucks, crossing the Ikeneild-way within two miles of Ewelme; and calls it a vicinal way: which, he remarks, is very high, consisting of a single vallum in part of its course, but in the woods near Nuffield appearing double, with a deep trench between the banks; from which circumstance he conjectures, that "that portion of it near Wallingford was once so too, and *therefore called Gryme's Ditch;* the trench, in all likelihood, being filled up with one of the banks thrown into it, upon the increase of cultivation; perhaps at first designed only to carry off the water, and the two banks on each sides for the carriages betwixt the stations."

Notwithstanding the similarity of names, the trench which enters Buckinghamshire, from Tring, in Hertfordshire, on the east, and crosses through the south-eastern portion of this County, in a direction towards Wallingford, is not to be mistaken for the vallum described by Pointer, even if his conjecture be admitted with regard to the design of that work; for its course is different, and its construction forbids the idea entertained by that learned Author, that it was intended as a vicinal way, with trenches in some places from ten to fifteen or twenty feet in depth, "to carry off the water;" and formed with the convenience of two lines of road, to avoid the disturbance of carriages meeting each other in their passage from station to station: a contrivance which would indicate a degree of population and a state of commerce impossible to be imagined, even when the Romans, at the height of their power, accomplished their chief works in this Island. Besides, the word *dyke* has so precise a meaning, that it is extraordinary it could have been even imagined to have been the distinguishing epithet for a vicinal way, to which, according to Mr. Pointer's hypothesis, it was only an auxiliary, and intended as a drain for carrying off water, in a district too, remarkably dry and elevated.

Gryme's Dyke, mentioned by Mr. Pointer, as crossing the Ikeneild-way near Ewelme, and Gryme's Dyke which runs through part of Hertfordshire and Bucks towards Ewelme, are (though not the same) of apparently similar design and construction: and the dyke being, in each of them, cut to the greatest depth where it is carried along the verge of eminences and over the highest ground, is a sufficient proof that, for whatsoever other purpose intended, it could not have been designed for draining off water, which, in such situations, could never have been collected, the dyke being, in fact, carried over heights in many instances inaccessible for wheeled carriages; so that it is absurd to attach to it the idea of a road: it is much more probable, that it was made as a line of defence from hostile invaders.

Gryme's Dyke, having crossed that portion of the range of the Chiltern Hills which forms the western verge of Hertfordshire, and having entered the eastern side of Bucks near Aston Clinton, running westward through cultivated fields and a small wood to Bucket Lane, and over St. Leonard's Common, towards the Ikeneild-way, near Wendover, on the south-west of the modern turnpike-road, is very plainly seen in a wood; where it passes a farm-house called Conscience Field (some time in the occupation of Mr. Pratt) bending towards the south and east; it then makes a flexure in a plantation of fern and fir-trees, and crosses a ploughed field, where it may be traced, but considerably lowered and diminished, so that in some places it is scarcely above the surface. It is still to be seen above the road leading from Wendover to Lee Common, and in a hedge-row on the south.[1]

In Clutterbuck's History of Hertfordshire, this "bank and ditch," (for it is no where said to have been double, as *Gryme's Dyke* mentioned by Pointer) in a note to the account of ancient British *roads,* as it relates to "this County of Bucks," is there traced from "a farm belonging to Mr.

[1] From information communicated by the late very learned Rev. David Roderick, of Choulsbury; who, with great industry, traced this part of the course of the Dyke, at the time of the compilation of that account of it which is inserted in Clutterbuck's History of Hertfordshire.

Harding, over Oakgrove Farm, through a long track of woodland" to "St. Leonard's Common; and passing through Baldwin's and Collard's Woods,[1] to King's Ash Hedge-row Coppice, in King's Lane, and Rushmore Wood, in King's Wood Lane, to Ive's Farm in Missenden, where it crosses the Wendover valley and the turnpike-road, and is then lost *for two miles*, till discovered again north of Hampden, passing west-south-west through Barnegrove to Rudland End, by the side of High-wood on Risborough hillock, and over Lacey Green into a wood of three thousand acres near Bradenham."[2]

Clutterbuck had "little doubt of this bank and ditch being made by the Celts, against the invasion of the Belgæ, probably after their taking of Verulam:" and it had obtained its present appellation at a very early period; for, amongst the records of Ashridge Monastery, it occurs in a Charter of Edmund Earl of Cornwall, in the reign of Henry III. in the description of a certain way which is said to pass "ad quoddam fossatum quod dicitur Grimes-dich."[3]

Mr. Roderick thought that the line of Grime's Dike could not have been the boundary of the Mercian kingdom, because its course must have left Berkhampstead (a favourite residence of their Kings) on the south: and crossing also southward of Wendover, could not have connected itself with the trench near Hedgerley. The same learned and ingenious observer notices the popular notion, that it was supposed, by the common people, to extend from sea to sea; and that a similar name is given to a ditch or dike, of considerable length, on Harrow Weald, in Middlesex, as well as others in the North of England; but admits that it has much more appearance of a rude military work, or the division of a district, than the character of a Roman road.

The course of Grime's Ditch is clearly to be traced from Verulam, at intervals, to the southern part of Buckinghamshire, perhaps to the northern bank of the Thames, towards Cookham, in Berkshire, or a little more westward.

Dr. Plot confused this British or Saxon boundary, with a Roman road subsequently described by Wharton, in the History of Kiddington, in which he has noticed the errors of preceding writers.

An ancient British road, called The Port-way, may be traced in the vicinity of Stone, pointing a little westward of Aylesbury, and running towards Haddenham and Thame. It is now little more than a field-way through the pastures and meadows; but, in a lane south of Hartwell and the modern road from Aylesbury to Thame, is more distinctly marked. By the ancient inhabitants, it was called Port-*lane*, but more commonly *Ford-lane*, and leading to that hamlet and to Cold-Aston. In this part of its course, it is about one mile from Stone, more than two miles from Aylesbury, and three from Kimble. The Port-way crosses the Thame turnpike-road, on the verge and at the corner (south-west) of the estate of the Lees, at Hartwell, passing over a rough arch or bridge (which forms a communication between different portions of the pleasure-grounds of Hartwell-House), and is continued across the pastures and fields north-eastwardly to *Cold Harbour*, a watery situation about half a mile from Aylesbury; but, on account of the nature of the ground, not to be approached but by going through Hartwell, which greatly increases that distance.

The name of *Ford*, as connected with Aston-Sandford, Cold-Aston, and Cold-Harbour, is presumed to have relation to the military divisions of the district; and all the remains of Danish embankments, which are abundant between the verge of the Chiltern Hills, towards Chinnor, in Oxfordshire, and Ashendon and Brill, in this County, are confined to this district, terminating on the south-west side of Aylesbury.

---

[1] Probably the woods belonging to the family of Baldwin, of Chouisbury, and Collet (not Collard) of Wendover.

[2] Clutterbuck's History of Hertfordshire, vol. i. p. 13.

[3] Carta penes Joh. Com. de Bridgewater, cited in Clutterbuck's Hist. of Herts, vol. ii. p. 291 n.

ANCIENT CAMPS AND FORTIFICATIONS.

At West Wycombe, on the summit of a high hill, are the remains of a circular camp, with a double vallum and deep ditch on the east side, and a shallow trench inclosing the remainder. There is also another circular camp at Old or Ald Hollands (evidently from *Ald*, or *Alt*,) near West Wycombe, above the station in Desborough Field.

At Danesfield, the seat of Charles Robert Scott Murray, Esq. on an elevated bank of the Thames, is an entrenchment, nearly circular, with a double vallum round it, excepting on that side next the River, where is a steep cliff: this is called Dane's Ditch. There is also a camp, nearly square, above Medmenham, in the beautiful grounds of the same gentleman, inclosing seven acres within a single vallum and ditch.

At Choulsbury, is a regular oblong square camp, or trench, 289 yards from east to west, and 207 yards from north to south, surrounded by a double ditch: probably an ancient British town.

At Hawridge, the Manor House stands within a circular entrenchment: and at Hedgerley Dean are some large entrenchments, and a ditch running thence to East Burnham.

At Burnham, there is an oblong vallum and ditch, about 130 paces long and 60 wide, called *Harlequin's* Moat: a most unfortunate misnomer, in the translation of the Saxon Chronicle.

There are other earth-works on the side of the Chiltern Hills, near Ellesborough: and a high circular mount, called Castle Hill, or Kimble Castle, eighty paces in circumference, which has been assigned, by tradition, to Cunobelinus, the *Cymbeline* of Shakspeare.

CANALS.

The Grand Junction Canal traverses a considerable portion of this County. It enters Buckinghamshire near Wolverton, where it is carried across the valley over the River Ouse (which is here the boundary of the County) by a magnificent Aqueduct of three quarters of a mile in length; and, after passing through several parishes, leaves Buckinghamshire near the village of Marsworth. Its course has been well described by Hassell:—"The beautiful scenery which accompanies its banks, meanders through a country profuse with the picturesque, lined on its right with the Chiltern Hills, and on the opposite side of the valley with a succession of wooded eminences, terminating the prospect with the bold knolls in the vicinity of Leighton. The abundance of timber, with church towers and spires rising above the summit of the woods, give a cheerful variety to the vale beneath." [1]

The following are the lengths, in chains of twenty-two yards each, of the Grand Junction Canal, in the several parishes of this County, with the nature of the earth in excavation: [2]

Wolverton	174	chains	Limestone upon clay.	Water Eton	79	chains	Clay and gravel.
Bradwell	51	„	Limestone.	Stoke Hammond	136	„	Clay.
Stanton-Barry	94	„	Ditto.	Soulbury	148	„	Ditto.
Linford Magna	186	„	Limestone and clay.	Linslade	278	„	Clay and sand.
Willen	33	„	Clay.	Grove	90	„	Clay and gravel.
Woolston Parva	59	„	Ditto.	Slapton	148	„	Clay.
Woolston Magna	51	„	Ditto.	Eddlesborough	22	„	Clay and marl.
Woughton	77	„	Ditto.	Ivinghoe	148	„	Marl.
Simpson	165	„	Ditto.	Cheddington	32	„	Ditto.
Fenny Stratford	44	„	Ditto.	Marsworth	212	„	Marl and grey chalk.

Total.....2227 Chains, or about 27¾ Miles.

[1] Hassell's Tour of the Grand Junction Canal, with an Historical and Topographical Description of the adjacent Parts.
[2] Communicated by the kindness of Mr. B. Bevan, of Leighton, the Surveyor.

HIGH SHERIFFS OF THE COUNTY.[1]

STEPHEN.

1135. Aubrey de Vere of Bolebec Castle
1141. Richard Basset (Justiciary of England,) of Drayton Basset, Co. Stafford.

HENRY II.

1154. Aubrey de Vere, and Richard Basset.
1155. Henry de Essex (Baron of Raleigh.)
1157. John de Bidun.
1159. Geffry Fitz-Ralph.
1160. Richard Fitz-Osbert.[2]
1163. Hugh de la Large.
1169. David, Archdeacon of Bucks.
1174. William Fitz-Richard.
1180. William Rufus.
1187. Oger Fitz-Oger.

RICHARD I.

1190. William Rufus.
1194. Simon de Beauchamp of Bedford Castle.
1198. William de Albini (Baron of Belvoir.)

JOHN.

1199. William de Albini (Baron of Belvoir.)
1200. Geffry Fitz-Piers (Earl of Essex.)
1205. Robert de Braybroke.
1213. Hugh Lord Gournay (Baron of Whorlton.)
1214. Henry de Braybroke, Chiv[r].

HENRY III.

1216. Fulk de Brent (Baron of Eye) of Bedford Castle.
1223. Walter de Patteshall of Bletsoe.
1228. Stephen de Segrave, Knt. (Chief-Justice of the Com. Pleas,) of Segrave Castle, Co. Leicester.
1234. Ralph Fitz-Reginald.
1235. William Lord Beauchamp (Baron of Bedford.)
1236. Reginald de Whitchurch (*Arms :* Arg. frette Gu.)
1237. Robert de Hage.
1238. John de Grey, Knt. of Water Hall, in Bletchley.
1239. Paulin de Peyvre, Knt. of Chilton.
1241. John Grimbaud.
1242. William de Holwell.
1249. Alexander de Hamden.
1253. Simon de Crendon.
1255. Robert le Savage.
1256. Robert de Tottenhall.
1258. Alexander de Hamden.
1262. Simon de Pateshall.
1267. Edward Earl of Chester (eldest son of Hen. III.)
1272. Thomas de Bray of Eton, Co. Bedford.

EDWARD I.

1274. Hugh de Stapleford.
1278. John de Cheney.
1282. Ralph de Golding of Goldington, Co. Beds.
1284. Robert Malet (*Arms :* Az. three escalops Or.)
1285. William de Bayville.
1287. William de Turville of Weston Turville.
1289. John de Pabenham, Knt. of Fleet Marston.
1290. William de Turville.
1293. Nicholas de Trimenell.
1296. Simon de Bradenham.
1297. Walter de Molesworth, Knt. Co. Bedford.

EDWARD II.

1307. Gilbert de Holme.
1309. William Mere, Knt.
1312. Walter de Molesworth, Knt.
1314 John de Pabenham.
1315. John de la Hay of Shalston.
1317. Roger de Tyringham.
1318. Philip de Alesbury of Milton Keynes.
1319. Richard de Cave.
1320. Ingelram de Berenger, Knt.
1322. Roger de Tyringham.
1323. John de la Hay.
1324. Philip de Alesbury, Knt.

EDWARD III.

1327. Philip de Alesbury, Knt.
1333. Ralph de Wedon of Wedon.
1337. Nicholas de Passelaw of Drayton Passelaw.
1340. Gerard de Braybroke of Horsington.
1341. Henry de Chalfont
1342. John Aygnell of Penley.
1344. Thomas de Swyneford of Bedfordshire.

---

[1] From Lists of Sheriffs of Bucks and Beds, in Warburton's and Pomfret's Collections; Lansdowne's MSS, 887; Harleian MSS. 7378; and various other authentic sources of information. Until the year 1574, the Sheriffs exercised jurisdiction conjointly over the Counties of Buckingham and Bedford.

[2] Richard Fitz Osbert filled the office of Sheriff three successive years, and Hugh de la Large the six following years. This remark also applies in every future instance where the omission of any particular date occurs, the same person filling the office invariably during the years which may appear to be omitted.

1346. William Croyser of Bedfordshire.
1348. Thomas Fermbrand, Knt.
1350. John Chastillon of Thornton.
1352. Gerard de Braybroke, Knt.
1354. Peter de Salford.
1356. John de Hampden of Great Hampden.
1358. Hugh Chastillon.
1360. John de Hampden.
1362. Peter de Salford.
1364. John de Hampden.
1366. Peter de Salford.
1368. John de Aylesbury, Knt.
1371. John Cheney.
1372. John Ragon, Co. Bedford.
1373. John de Aylesbury, Knt.
1374. John de Arderne.
1375. John de Broughton.
1376. John de Olney of Weston Underwood.

RICHARD II.

1377. John de Aylesbury, Knt.
1378. Thomas Peyver of Toddington, Co. Beds.
1379. Giles D'Aubeney, Knt.
1380. Thomas [John?] Sackville of Fawley.
1381. John de Aylesbury, Knt.
1383. John Wodeville of Grafton Regis, Co. Northampton
1384. Robert Dixwell of Tingrey, Co. Bedford.
1385. Thomas Covell.
1386. John de Aylesbury, Knt.
1387. Ralph Fitz-Richard, Co. Bedford.
1388. Thomas Peyver.
1389. Thomas Sackville, Knt.
1390. Edmund Hampden of Hampden.
1391. William Tyringham.
1392. Thomas Peyver.
1393. Philip Walwyn.
1394. John Longueville of Wolverton.
1395. Edmund Hampden of Hampden.
1396. Reginald Ragon.
1397. John Worship of Hardwick.

HENRY IV.

1399. Thomas Eston.
1400. Edmund Hampden of Hampden.
1401. Roger Beauchamp, Knt. of Eaton Soken.
1402. Reginald Ragon.
1403. John Bois of Chesham Bois.
1405. Edmund Hampden of Hampden.
1406. Thomas Peyver.
1407. Richard Hay.
1408. Baldwin Pigot, Knt. of Stratton, Co. Bedford.
1409. Thomas Strickland.
1410. Richard Wyatt.
1411. Baldwin Pigott, Knt.
1412. Thomas de Aylesbury, Knt.

HENRY V.

1413. Thomas Strickland.
1414. Edmund Hampden of Hampden.
1415. Thomas Wanton of Great Stoughton, Co. Hunts.
1416. Richard Wyatt.
1417. John Gifford of Whaddon.
1418. William Massey.
1419. Walter Fitz-Richard.
1420. John Radwill.

HENRY VI.

1422. Thomas Wanton, Knt. of Great Stoughton.
1423. John Cheyne, Knt.
1424. Richard Wyatt.
1425. John Cheyne, Knt.
1426. William Massey.
1427. Humphrey Stafford of Milton Keynes.
1428. Thomas Wanton, Knt. of Luton Hoo, Co. Beds.
1429. Thomas Hoo, (afterwards K.G.)
1430. John Cheyne.
1431. Giles Daubeny.
1432. Thomas Wanton, Knt. of Luton Hoo.
1433. Thomas Grove.
1434. John Hampden of Hampden.
1435. John Broughton.
1436. Robert Manfield of Taplow.
1437. Humphrey Stafford, Knt.
1438. John Hampden.
1439. Walter Strickland.
1440. John Brecknock of Hardwick.
1441. Edmund Hampden of Dunton.
1442. Edmund Rede of Boarstall.
1443. Thomas Singleton of Hartwell.
1444. John Wenlock of Somerley, Co. Beds.
1445. Thomas Rokes of Fawley.
1446. Thomas Giffard of Twyford.
1447. George Longueville, Knt. of Wolverton.
1448. William Gedney.
1449. John Hampden of Great Hampden.
1450. Robert Whitingham of Salden and Penley.
1451. Robert Olney of Weston Underwood.
1452. Edmund Rede of Boarstall.
1553. John Pulter of Hitchin.
1454. Thomas Singleton of Hartwell.
1455. Thomas Charleton, Knt.
1456. John Hampden of Hampden.

1457. John Manningham.
1458. John Heton.
1459. John Broughton.
1460. Edmund Rede of Boarstall.

EDWARD IV.

1461. Thomas Reynes, Esq. of Clifton Reynes.
1463. Peter House, Esq.
1464. John Broughton, Esq. of Isenhampstead Chenies.
1465. Sir John Boteler, Knt. of Edgborough.
1466. Thomas Hampden, Esq. of Hampden.
1467. John Forster, Esq. of Hanslape.
1468. William Lucy, Esq. of Haversham.
1469. Robert Booth, Esq.
1470. Reginald Grey, Esq. of Co. Beds.
1471. John Langston, Esq. of Caversfield.
1472. Sir John Boteler, Knt. of Edgborough.
1473. Richard Bulstrode, Esq. of Hedgerley Bulstrode.
1474. Drugo Brudenell, Esq. of Chalfont St. Peter's.
1475. Edward Molineaux, Esq. of Drayton Beauchamp.
1476. John Rotherham, Esq. of Luton, Co. Bedford.
1477. Thomas Rokes, Esq. of Fawley.
1478. Thomas Fowler, Esq. of Buckingham.
1479. Richard Enderby, Esq. of Stratton, Co. Beds.
1480. Sir John Verney, Knt. of Middle Claydon.
1481. Thomas Hampden, Esq. of Hampden.

EDWARD V.

1482. Drugo Brudenell, Esq. of Chalfont St. Peter's.

RICHARD III.

1483. Thomas Fowler, Esq. of Buckingham.
1484. Sir John Donne, Knt. of Horsingdon.

HENRY VII.

1485. George Ingleton, Esq. of Thornton.
1486. Thomas Rokes, Esq. of Fawley.
1487. Thomas Fowler, Esq. of Buckingham.
1488. John Rotherham, Esq. of Luton.
1489. Richard Godfrey, Esq.
1490. John Langston, Esq. of Caversfield.
1491. Richard Prestwold, Esq. of Hedsor.
1492. Edmund Cockayne, Esq.
1493. Richard Godfrey, Esq.
1494. William Rede, Esq. of Boarstall.
1495. Thomas Dayrell, Esq. of Lillingstone Dayrell.
1496. Thomas Langston, Esq. of Caversfield.
1497. John Gyfford, Esq. of Twyford.
1498. David Phillips, Esq. of Chenies.
1499. Richard Restwold, Esq.
1500. Sir Hugh Conway, Knt of Waddesdon.
1501. Sir John St. John, K.B. of Bletsoe, Co. Beds.
1502. Richard Blount, Esq. of Iver.
1503. Edmund Bulstrode, Esq. of Hedgerley.
1504. Thomas Dayrell, Esq. of Lillingstone Dayrell.
1505. John Cheney, Esq. of Chesham Bois.
1506. William Gascoyne, Esq. of Cardington, Co. Beds.
1507. Sir John Longueville, Knt. of Wolverton.
1508. George Hervey, Esq. of Chilton.

HENRY VIII.

1509. John Mordaunt, Esq. of Clifton Reynes.
1510. John Dyve, Esq.
1511. Ralph Verney, Esq. of Middle Claydon.
1512. Thomas Dynham, Esq. of Eythorpe.
1513. William Gascoyne, Esq. of Cardington.
1514. Sir Edward Bray, Knt. of Mentmore.
1515. Sir John St. John, K.B. of Bletsoe.
1516. Sir George Hervey, Knt. of Chilton.
1517. William Gascoyne, Esq. of Cardington.
1518. Michael Fisher, Esq. of Clifton, Co. Bedford.
1519. Sir William Rede, Knt. of Boarstall.
1520. John Cheney, Esq. of Chesham Bois.
1521. Sir Robert Lee, Knt. of Quarendon.
1522. Robert Dormer, Esq. of Wing.
1523. Thomas Langston, Esq. of Caversfield.
1524. Sir Ralph Verney, Knt. of Middle Claydon.
1525. Thomas Rotherham, Esq. of Luton.
1526. Sir Edward Greville, Knt.
1527. Francis Pygot, Esq. of Stratton.
1528. Sir John Hampden, Knt. of Hampden.
1529. Sir John St. John, Knt. of Bletsoe.
1530. Sir Michael Fysher, Knt. of Clifton.
1531. Sir Robert Dormer, Knt. of Wing.
1532. Sir Edward Donne, Knt. of Horsingdon.
1533. Sir Robert Lee, Knt. of Quarendon.
1534. Sir John St. John, Knt. of Bletsoe.
1535. Robert Corbet, Esq. of Linslade.
1536. Thomas Longueville, Esq. of Wolverton.
1537. Sir William Windsor, Knt. of Bradenham.
1538. Sir Robert Dormer, Knt. of Ascot.
1539. Sir Thomas Rotherham, Knt. of Luton.
1540. Sir Ralph Verney, Knt. of Middle Claydon.
1541. Sir John Gostwick, Knt. of Chilton.
1542. Thomas Giffard, Esq. of Twyford.
1543. Sir Michael Fysher, Knt. of Clifton.
1544. Lewis Dyve, Esq.
1545. Sir Robert Drury, Knt. of Hedgerley.
1546. Sir Francis Russell, K.B. of Chenies.

EDWARD VI.

1547. Francis Pygot, Esq. of Stratton.

1548. Sir John St. John, Knt. of Bletsoe.
1549. Sir Thomas Rotherham, Knt. of Luton.
1550. Oliver St. John, Esq. of Bletsoe.
1551. Thomas Pygot, Esq. of Doddershall.
1552. Sir William Dormer, K.B. of Wing.

MARY.

1553. Arthur Longueville, Esq. of Wolverton.
1554. Sir Robert Drury, Knt. of Hedgerley.
1555. Sir Robert Peckham, Knt. of Biddlesden.
1556. Thomas Pygot, Esq. of Doddershall.
1557. Sir Humphry Ratcliff, Knt.

ELIZABETH.

1558. William Hawtrey, Esq. of Chequers.
1559. Thomas Tyringham, Esq. of Tyringham.
1560. Sir Robert Drury, Knt. of Hedgerley.
1561. John Goodwyn, Esq. of Winchendon.
1562. Paul Dayrell, Esq. of Lillingstone Dayrell.
1563. Thomas Fleetwode, Esq. of the Vache.
1564. Sir Henry Cheney, Knt. of Toddington, Co. Beds.
1565. John Cheney, Esq. of Chesham Bois.
1566. John Borlace, Esq. of Bockmere, in Marlow.
1567. Sir William Dormer, K.B. of Wing Park.
1568. Sir Edmund Ashfield, Knt. of Tottenhoe.
1569. Sir Lewis Mordaunt, Knt. of Clifton Reynes.
1570. Thomas Pygot, Esq. of Doddershall.
1571. Lewis Dyve, Esq.
1572. Sir George Peckham, Knt. of Biddlesden.
1573. Ralph Astey, Esq.
1574. Sir John Croke, Knt. of Chilton.
1575. Griffith Hampden, Esq. of Great Hampden.
1576. Michael Blount, Esq. of Maple Durham, Co. Oxon.
1577. Robert Drury, Esq. of Hedgerley.
1578. Richard Cranford, Esq.
1579. Paul Dayrell, Esq. of Lillingstone Dayrell.
1580. Thomas Tasburgh, Esq. of Hawridge.
1581. Edmund Verney, Esq. of Middle Claydon.
1582. William Hawtrey, Esq. of Ellesborough.
1583. Robert Dormer, Esq. of Wing Park.
1584. Edward Bulstrode, Esq. of Hedgerley Bulstrode.
1585. John Temple, Esq. of Stowe.
1586. John Goodwyn, Esq. of Upper Winchendon.
1587. John Borlace, Esq. of Bockmere.
1588. Francis Cheney, Esq. of Chesham.
1589. George Fleetwood, Esq. of the Vache.
1590. Alexander Hampden, Esq. of Hartwell.
1591. Henry Longueville, Esq. of Wolverton.
1592. Thomas Pygot, Esq. of Doddershall.
1593. Michael Harcourt, Esq. of Leckhampstead.
1594. Edward Tyrrell, Esq. of Thornton.
1595. Anthony Tyringham, Esq. of Tyringham.
1596. John Dormer, Esq. of Dorton.
1597. William Gerrard, Esq. of Dorton Court.
1598. Sir William Clerke, Knt. of Shabbington.
1599. Thomas Denton, Esq. of Hillesden.
1600. William Borlace, Esq. of Medmenham.
1601. Anthony Chester, Esq. of Chicheley.
1602. Sir Francis Cheney, Knt. of Chenies.

JAMES I.

1603. Sir William Willoughby, Knt. of Marlow.
1604. Sir Richard Ingoldsby, Knt. of Lenborough.
1605. Sir Henry Longueville, Knt. of Wolverton.
1606. Sir William Andrewes, Knt. of Lathbury.
1607. Sir Francis Fortescue, K.B. of Salden.
1608. Anthony Greenway, Esq. of Leckhampstead.
1609. Sir Robert Lovet, Knt. of Liscombe.
1610. Sir Jerom Horsey, Knt. of Great Kimbell.
1611. Sir Edward Tyrrell, Knt. of Thornton.
1612. Simon Mayne, Esq. of Dinton.
1613. Brian Janson, Esq. of Beaconsfield.
1614. Sir Edmund Wheler, Knt. of Datchet.
1615. Sir Thomas Temple, Knt. & Bart. of Stowe.
1616. Sir John Laurence, Knt. of Iver.
1617. Francis Duncombe, Esq. of Broughton.
1618. Benedict Winchcombe, Esq. of Ashendon.
1619. Sir Henry Lee, Knt. & Bart. of Quarendon.
1620. Sir John Dynham, Knt. of Boarstall.
1621. Sir William Fleetwood, Knt. of Missenden Abbey.
1622. Sir Francis Goodwyn, Knt. of Winchendon.
1623. Edward Penn, Esq. of Stoke Poges.
1624. Sir Edward Coke, Knt. of Stoke Poges.

CHARLES I.

1625. Sir Gilbert Gerrard, Bart. of Aston Clinton.
1626. Thomas Dayrell, Esq.
1627. Francis Catesby, Esq. of Hardmead.
1628. Thomas Lee, Esq. of Hartwell.
1629. Sir William Andrewes, Knt. of Lathbury.
1630. Sir Thomas Hynde, Bart. of Hedsor.
1631. Sir William Smijth, Knt. of Ankerwycke.
1632. James Duppa, Esq.
1633. Robert Dormer, Esq. of Lee Grange.
1634. Sir Francis Cheney, Knt. of Chenies.
1635. Peter Temple, Esq. of Stowe.
1636. Heneage Proby, Esq. of Raans, in Amersham.
1637-8. Sir Anthony Chester, Bart. of Chicheley.
1639-40. Thomas Archdale, Esq. of High Wycombe.
1641. Richard Greenville, Esq. of Wootton Underwood.
1642. Sir John Tyringham, Knt. of Tyringham.
1643. [Not known.]

1644. Henry Beke, Esq. of Haddenham.
1645. [Not known.]
1646. William Bowyer, Esq. of Denham Court.
1647. Richard Berringer, Esq. of Iver.
1648. John Clarke, Esq. of Hitcham

INTERREGNUM.

1649. Sir James Saunders, Knt. of Brill.
1650. Richard Atkins, Esq. of Newport Pagnell.
1651. Simon Bennet, Esq. of Beachampton.
1652. Robert Dormer, Esq. of Lee Grange.
1653. John Laurence, Esq. of Bradwell Abbey.
1654. Thomas Hampson, Esq. of Taplow.
1655. Roger Price, Esq. of Westbury.
1656. George Tash, Esq. of Iver.
1657. Wlliam Penn, Esq. of Penn.
1658. Thomas Coppin, Esq. of Emberton.
1659. Henry Chester, Esq. of Chicheley.

CHARLES II.

1660. Thomas Catesby, Esq. of Hardmead.
1661. William Abell, Esq. of East Claydon.
1662. Sir Francis Cheney, Knt. of Chenies.
1663. John Corrance, Esq. of Haversham.
1664. Sir Robert Gayer, K.B. of Stoke Poges.
1665. Robert Lovet, Esq. of Liscombe.
1666. Francis Duncombe, Esq. of Broughton.
1667. Simon Bennet, Esq. of Beachampton.
1668. Thomas Risley, Esq. of Chetwode.
1669. Nicholas le Grice, Esq. of Iver.
1670. Sir Joseph Alston, Bart. of Bradwell Abbey.
1671. Anthony Chester, Esq. of Chicheley.
1672. John Thompson, Esq. of Haversham.
1673. Richard Greenville, Esq. of Wooton.
1674. Sir Roger Hill, Knt. of Denham.
1675. Thomas Lewis, Esq. of Boarstall.
1676. Sir Henry Palmer, Bart. of Dorney Court.
1677. Sir Compton Read, Bart. of Shipton, Co. Oxon.
1678. Thomas Egerley, Esq. of Water Stratford.
1679. Francis Knollys, Esq. of Lower Winchendon.
1680. Sir Dennis Hampson, Bart. of Taplow.
1681. Thomas Hacket, Esq. of North Crawley.
1682. John Cullen, Esq. of Wavendon.
1683. Sir Dennis Hampson, Bart. of Taplow.
1684. Robert Hart, Esq. of Brill.

JAMES II.

1685. Edward Leigh, Esq. of Iver.
1686. Nicholas Salter, Esq. of Iver.
1687. Sir Edward Longueville, Bart.
1688. William Fleetwood, Esq. of Missenden.

WILLIAM & MARY.

1689. Edmund Waller, Esq. of Gregories.
1690. Harry Tyrrill, Esq. of Thornton.
1691. Henry Neale, Esq. of Hulcote.
1692. Edmund Duffield, Esq. of Medmenham.
1693. Johnshall Crosse, Esq. of Bledlow.
1694. Hugh Horton, Esq. of Grove, in Ellesborough.
1695. John Leigh, Esq. of Iver.
1696. Richard Akin, Esq. of Hambleden.
1697. John Rogers, Esq. of Lenborough.
1698. John Sparke, Esq. of Chipping Wycombe.
1699. Richard Whitchurch, Esq. of Chalfont St. Peter's.
1700. Robert Wedon, Esq. of Fawley.
1701. Sir Henry Palmer, Bart. of Dorney Court.

ANNE.

1702. Sir Joseph Alston, Bart. of Bradwell Abbey.
1703. Henry Gould, Esq. of Noke.
1704. Henry Andrewes, Esq. of Lathbury.
1705. Edward Hervey, Esq. of Chilton.
1706. Roger Penn, Esq. of Stoke Poges.
1707. Timothy Wingfield, Esq. of Agmondesham.
1708. John Perryman, Esq. of Farnham Royal.
1709. John Fletewood, Esq. of Missenden.
1710. Robert Grange, Esq. of Little Horwood.
1711. Richard Seare, Esq. of Great Missenden.
1712. Hatton Tash, Esq. of Iver.
1713. John Davenport, Esq. of Datchet.

GEORGE I.

1714. John Hillersden, Esq. of Stoke Hammond.
1715. John Leapidge, Esq. of Emberton.
1716. William Mead, Esq. of Aylesbury.
1717. John Throckmorton, Esq. of Warrington, in Olney.
1718. Edward Sparke, Esq. of Wycombe.
1719. William Proby, Esq. of Amersham.
1720. Thomas Ingoldsby, Esq. of Waldridge, in Dinton.
1721. Daniel Baker, Esq. of Penn.
1722. John Fuller, Esq. of Bradwell Abbey.
1723. Martin Basil, Esq. of Beaconsfield.
1724. Richard Smith, Esq. of Padbury.
1725. Thomas Uthwatt, Esq. of Great Linford.
1726. Robert Sydenham, Esq. of Hughendon.

GEORGE II.

1727. Francis Tyringham, Esq. of Lower Winchendon.
1728. John Lydgold, Esq. of Burnham.
1729. George Franklin, Esq. of Haddenham.
1730. Bernard Tonrney, Esq. of Cublington.
1731. Benjamin Woodnoth, Esq. of Thornborough.

1732. Thomas Saunders, Esq. of Brill.
1733. Benjamin Burroughs, Esq. of Long Crendon.
1734. John Ware, Esq. of Chesham.
1735. John Pollard, Esq. of Leckhampstead.
1736. James Herbert, Esq. of Kingsey.
1737. Richard Lowndes, Esq. of Winslow.
1738. John Pigott, Esq. of Doddershall.
1739. Thomas James Selby, Esq. of Wavendon.
1740. William Perry, Esq. of Turville.
1741. Richard Eskrigge, Esq. of Fulmer.
1742. Charles Price, Esq. of Aston Sandford.
1743. Risley Risley, Esq. of Chetwood.
1744. Giles Burroughs, Esq. of Long Crendon.
1745. George Pearce, Esq. of Mentmore.
1746. Thomas Kensey, Esq. of Chilton.
1747. Thomas Turney, Esq. of Southcote.
1748. Henry Purefoy, Esq. of Shalston.
1749. Thomas Leigh, Esq. of Iver.
1750. Alexander Townsend, Esq. of Thornborough.
1751. Henry Lovibond, Esq. of Oving.
1752. John Bristow, Esq. of Ellesborough.
1753. Charles Woodnoth, Esq. of Maid's Morton.
1754. John Wilkes, Esq. of Aylesbury.
1755 Henry Uthwatt, Esq. of Great Linford.
1756. Thomas Worster, Esq. of Cheddington.
1757. Richard Lane, Esq. of Medmenham.
1758. John Ansell, Esq. of Great Missenden.
1759. John Osborne, Esq. of Turville.

GEORGE III.

1760. Thomas Saunders, Esq. of Brill.
1761. Sir John Vanhattem, Knt. of Dinton Hall.
1762. James Harding, Esq. of Amersham.
1763. Joseph Buckett, Esq. of St. Leonard's.
1764. William Lloyd, Esq. of Beaconsfield.
1765. William Backwell, Esq. of Tyringham.
1766. George Richard Carter, Esq. of Chilton.
1767. Matthew Knapp, Esq. of Shenley.
1768. Wm. Creswell Wentworth, Esq. of Leckhampstead.
1769. George Wrighte, Esq. of Gayhurst.
1770. Edmund Basill, Esq. of Beaconsfield.
1771. Thomas Dayrell, Esq. of Fingest.
1772. Sir William Lee, Bart. of Hartwell House.
1773. Richard Redding, Esq. of Hardwick.
1774. Henry Thomas Gott, Esq. of Newlands.
1775. John Norris, Esq. of Hughendon.
1776. Robert Campbell, Esq. of Fulmer.
1777. Benjamin Way, Esq. of Denham.
1778. George Shergold, Esq. of Iver.
1779. John Carter Pollard, Esq. of Leckhampstead.
1780. Isaac Eeles, Esq. of Amersham.
1781. Joseph Bullock, Esq. of Caversfield.
1782. Sir Jonathan Lovett, Bart. of Liscombe, in the place of Joseph Jacques, Esq. of Tickford Abbey, dec.
1783. David de Visme, Esq. of Great Missenden Park.
1784. Richard Scrimshire, Esq. of Amersham.
1785. Thomas Saunders, Esq. of Brill.
1786. Thomas Wilkinson, Esq. of Little Marlow.
1787. Richard Dayrell, Esq. of Lillingstone Dayrell.
1788. Stephen Langston, Esq. of Little Horwood.
1789. Richard Davenport, Esq. of Great Marlow.
1790. John Hicks, Esq. of Bradenham.
1791. Sir Robert Bateson Harvey, Bart. of Langley Park.
1792. William Pigott, Esq. of Doddershall.
1793. Francis Peter Mallett, Esq. of Chalfont St. Peter's.
1794. Charles Clowes, Esq. of Iver.
1795. Lovell Benjamin Badcock, Esq. of Little Missenden.
1796. Thomas Hibbert, Esq. of Chalfont Lodge.
1797. John Sullivan, Esq. of Richings Park.
1798. John Penn, Esq. of Stoke Park.
1799. George Morgan, Esq. of Biddlesden Park.
1800. Mansel Dawkin Mansel, Esq. of Lathbury.
1801. Edward Bury, Esq. of Iver.
1802. James Oldham Oldham, Esq. of Great Missenden.
1803. Joseph Francklin, Esq. of Haddenham.
1804. James Neild, Esq. of Stoke Goldington.
1805. Edward Nugent, Esq. of Lillies, in Weedon.
1806. Philip Hoddle Ward, Esq. of Tickford Abbey.
1807. James Backwell Praed, Esq. of Tyringham.
1808. Richard Dayrell, Esq. of Lillingstone Dayrell.
1809. Thomas Stanhope Badcock, Esq. of Buckingham.
1810. John Ayton, Esq. of Great Missenden Abbey.
1811. Wm. Bernard Morland, Esq. of Nether Winchendon
1812. Christopher Salter, Esq. of Stoke Poges.
1813. Thomas Cotton Sheppard, Esq. of Thornton Hall.
1814. Sir William Clayton, Bart. of Harleyford.
1815. Thomas Digby Aubrey, Esq. of Oving House.
1816. Thomas T. Bernard, Esq. of Nether Winchendon.
1817. George Carrington, Esq. of Missenden Abbey.
1818. George Hassell, Esq. of Choulsbury.
1819. John Grubb, Esq. of Horsendon.

GEORGE IV.

1820. Charles Shard, Esq. of Hedgerley Park.
1821. C. Robt. Scott Murray, Esq. of Hambleden House.
1822. Benjamin Way, Esq. of Denham.
1823. William Selby Lowndes, Esq. of Whaddon Hall.
1824. Philip Duncombe Pauncefort Duncombe, Esq. of Great Brickhill.
1825. James Duprè, Esq. of Wilton Park.
1826. George Morgan, Esq. of Biddlesden Park.
1827. Thomas Saunders, Esq. of Swanbourne.

1828. Robert Harvey, Esq. of Langley Park.
1829. Henry William Mason, Esq. of Amersham.

WILLIAM IV.

1830. William Richard Howard Howard Vyse, Esq. of Stoke Poges.
1831. Henry Andrewes Uthwatt, Esq. of Great Linford.
1832. Charles Spencer Ricketts, Esq. of Dorton House.
1833. Charles Clowes, Esq. of Delaford Park, Iver.
1834. George Simon Harcourt, Esq. of Ankerwyke House.
1835. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart. of Hall Barn Park.
1836. Thomas Tyrwhit Drake, Esq. of Shardeloes.

VICTORIA.

1837. John N. Hibbert, Esq. of Chalfont St. Peter's.
1838. Rice Richard Clayton, Esq. of Hedgerley Park.
1839. Benjamin Way, Esq. of Denham.
1840. J. P. Deering, Esq. of The Lee.
1841. Thomas Newland Allen, Esq. of the Vache, in Chalfont St. Giles.
1842. John Palmer, Esq. of Dorney Court.
1843. James Trevor Senior, Esq. of Bierton.
1844. John Barnes, Esq. of Chorley Wood.
1845. Edmund Francis Dayrell, Esq. of Lillingstone Dayrell.

KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE.

EDWARD I.

1290 William de Turville; John de Pateshulle [1]
1295 Laurence de Bluntesdene; Roger de Tiringham
1297 Amery de Nowers; Robert Barry [2]
1298 John de Chetewood; Laurence de Bluntesdene [3]
1300 Hugh de Chastillon; Robert Pogeys, who, retiring, was replaced by Gerard de Braybroke [4]
1300 Hugh de Chastillon; Gerard de Braybroke [5]
1302 John de Chetewood; William de Santresdon [6]
1305 Roger de Tyringham; John Neyrunt [7]
1306 William Beauchamp; John Giffard
1307 Ralph de Wedon; Miles de Beauchamp [8]

EDWARD II.

1309 Gerard de Braybrooke; John Giffard [9]
1311 Ralph de Wedon; Robert Malet [10]
1312 Robert Malet; Ralph de Bellofago
1312 Robert Malet; Ralph de Wedon [11]
1313 Robert Barry
1313 Robert Malet; Robert de Tothale
1313 Masculin de Chastillon; John de Adingrave
1314 Robert Malet; Miles de Beauchamp
1315 Robert Malet; John Blaket
1315 John Giffard; Nicholas de Turville [12]
1316 John Giffard de Boef; Nicholas de Turville [13]
1317 Nicholas de Turville; John de Olney [14]
1319 John de la Penne; John de la Haye [15]
1322 Ralph de Wedone; Robert Malet
1323 Robert Malet; Alan de Leaumes [16]
1324 Philip de Aylesbury; Robert Malet [17]
1325 Thomas de Sakevill; James Freysel [18]
1326 Andrew de St. Liz; Robert Malet [19]
1327 Andrew de St. Liz; John de la Penne

EDWARD III.

1327 John Blaket; Masculin de Chastillon [20]
1328 Roger de Tourney; John Blaket [21]
1329 John de Mareschal; James Freysel [22]

---

[1] Parliament at Westminster. [2] At London. [3] At York. [4] At Westminster.

[5] At Lincoln. The frequent occurrence of several Parliaments in the course of the same year, may be ascribed to the fact, that the Sovereign only summoned his Parliament in case of emergency, and for some specific purpose. Hence the oldest Parliaments were the shortest. King Edward II. summoned three or four Parliaments in a year. The session then lasted a week or a fortnight, and some times a month. The most protracted then known was in 1377 (50 Edw. III.), which continued ten weeks and four days. Down to the Hanoverian succession, the customary period for meeting appears to have been in October or November, and the prorogation in April. A few weeks before Christmas, and two or three months after, formed the average duration. King William III. talked of its getting late at the beginning of April; for, in the mind and heart of that warlike King, the senator must have been a very inferior personage to the soldier, and the meeting of Parliament of much less importance than the breaking up of winter quarters. The period of departure under George III. became prolonged to the close of spring, and now, at length, of summer. In the dog-days, members begin to be resolute to pair, that they may not incur the penalty of lingering in town till the middle of August.

[6] At London. [7] At Westminster. [8] At Carlisle. [9] At Westminster. [10] At London.
[11] At Westminster. [12] At York. [13] At Lincoln. [14] Council at Lincoln.
[15] Parl. at Westminster. [16] At York. [17] At Westminster. [18] At London.
[19] At Westminster. [20] At Lincoln. [21] At York. [22] At New Sarum.

1329 Andrew de St. Liz; John de la Haye [1]
1329 Andrew de St. Liz; Masculin de Chastillon [2]
1329 Roger de Tyringham; John Blaket [3]
1330 John de Mareschal; James Freysel [4]
1331 Masculin de Chastillon; James Freysel [5]
1331 Ralph de Wedon; John Fitz-Ralph de Mareschal [6]
1332 John de Cifrewast; Richard de Chastillon [7]
1333 Masculin de Chastillon; John de Adingrave
1333 John de Stretle; Masculin de Chastillon
1334 Thomas Blaket; Robert Malet [8]
1335 John de Stretle; Thomas Blaket [9]
1335 Robert Malet; Thomas Blaket [10]
1336 John de Hamstede; Gerard de Braybroke
1337 Thomas de la Haye; William de Berkhamstede [11]
1338 Philip de Aylesbury; Walter Poule [12]
1339 John Bryan; Richard le Warde [13]
1339 John Blaket; John de Chetyngton [14]
1340 Philip de Aylesbury; Thomas de Reynes
1340 Philip de Aylesbury; Richard Passelewe
1341 Roger de Tyringham; Philip de Aylesbury
1341 Robert Malet; Alan de Leaumes
1341 Gerard de Braybroke; Richard de la Vache
1341 Philip de Aylesbury; John Giffard
1342 John de Chastillon; Richard de Chastillon
1344 Philip de Aylesbury; Robert Malet
1344 Thomas de Reynes; John de Chastillon
1345 Gerard de Braybroke
1347 Thomas de Reynes; Alexander de Sanderton
1348 Henry de Chalfhunte; John de Veinour
1349 Henry Fermband; Henry de Chalfhunte
1349 Henry de Chalfhunte; John le Veinour
1352 Gerard de Braybroke; Hugh de Kymbell
1353 Gerard de Braybroke; John de Hampden
1353 Geffrey de Lucy [15]
1354 Geffrey de Lucy
1355 Geffrey de Lucy; Roger de Puttenham [16]
1356 Geffrey de Lucy; John Hunt
1356 Geffrey de Lucy; John de Chastillon
1358 Roger de Puttenham; John de Hagmondesham
1358 John Giffard; Gerard de Braybroke
1359 John Giffard le Boef; Gerard de Braybroke
1361 Geffrey de Lucy; John Hunt
1361 Geffrey de Lucy; John Hunt
1362 Robert Barry; Nicholas Trimenel
1363 Roger de Puttenham; Thomas de Arderne
1364 John de Hampden
1366 Roger de Puttenham; Thomas de Missynden
1367 Roger de Puttenham; John de Arderne
1369 Roger de Puttenham; John de Arderne
1370 Fulk de Bermyngeham; Roger de Puttenham
1370 Fulk de Bermyngeham; Thomas de Reynes
1372 Fulk de Bermyngeham [17]
1373 Geffrey de Lucy; John de Arderne [18]
1374 John de Cheyne; Roger de Puttenham
1377 Sir Edmund atte Pole; Sir John de Aylesbury
1378 John de Bermyngeham; Thomas de Reynes

RICHARD II.

1378 Sir John de Aylesbury; Sir Thomas Sakevill
1379 Sir William de Molins; Sir Thomas Sakevill [19]
1379 Sir John de Aylesbury; Sir Thomas Sakevill [20]
1380 Sir John de Bermyngeham; Robert de Luton
1381 Sir John de Aylesbury; Sir Thomas Sakevill [21]
1382 Sir John de Aylesbury; John de Cheyne [22]
1382 John de Braybroke; John Marche
1382 Sir Thomas Sakevill; John Tyringham
1383 Sir Thomas Sakevill; John Broughton
1383 Sir Edmund atte Pole; Sir Thomas Sakevill
1384 Sir Thomas Sakevill; Sir John Neyrunt
1384 Sir Thomas Sakevill; Alan de Ayett [23]
1385 Sir Thomas Sakevill; Robert Dykeswell [24]
1385 Sir Thomas Sakevill; Thomas Coveley
1386 Sir Thomas Sakevill; John Frome
1387 Sir Thomas Sakevill; Sir John Chetwode
1388 Philip de la Vache; Robert de Luton
1389 Sir Thomas Sakevill; Roger de Dayrell [25]
1390 Sir John de Aylesbury; Sir Robert de Luton [26]
1391 Edward Durdant; Roger de Dayrell
1392 Sir Thomas de Aylesbury; John Broughton
1393 Sir Edmund Missenden; Alan de Ayett [27]
1394 Sir Thomas Sakevill; Roger Dayrell [28]
1395 Sir John Chetwode; Edward Durdant
1397 Thomas Shelle; John Barton
1398 Sir Thomas de Aylesbury; Thomas Shelle

HENRY IV.

1399 Edmund Hampden; Roger de Dayrell
1400 John Barton, sen.; Thomas Durdant

---

[1] Parl. at York. [2] At Northampton. [3] At York. [4] At New Sarum. [5] At Westminster.
[6] At Winchester. [7] At Westminster. [8] At York. [9] At Westminster. [10] At York.
[11] Counc. at Nottingham. [12] Parl. at Westminster. [13] Counc. at Northampton. [14] Parl. at Westminster.
[15] Counc. at Westminster. [16] Parl. at Westminster. [17] Counc. at Winchester. [18] Parl. at Westminster.
[19] At Gloucester. [20] At Westminster. [21] At Northampton. [22] At Westminster. [23] At New Sarum.
[24] At Westminster. [25] At Cambridge. [26] At Westminster. [27] At Winchester. [28] At Westminster.

1401 Sir Richard D'Arches; Edmund Hampden
1402 Sir Richard D'Arches; Edmund Hampden
1403 John Barton, sen.; Edmund Brudenell
1404 Roger Cheyne; Robert James [1]
1406 Edward Brudenell; John Giffard [2]
1407 Richard Wyat; John Burton, sen. [3]

HENRY V.

1413 John Cheyne; John Giffard [4]
1413 John Barton, jun.; Robert James
1414 John Barton, jun.; Richard Wyat [5]
1415 Richard Wyat; John Cheney [6]
1417 John Barton; John Giffard
1420 John Hampden; William Whaplode
1421 Sir John Cheyne; Richard Wyat
1421 Robert James; George Longueville

HENRY VI.

1423 John Barton; Robert James
1425 Sir John Cheney; John Cheney
1426 Sir John Cheney; Richard Wyat [7]
1428 John Cheney; John Hampden [8]
1430 John Cheney; Sir Walter Strykland
1431 John Hampden (of Hampden); Andrew Sperling
1434 Thomas Sackville; William Whaplode
1435 Sir John Cheney; John Sperling
1437 Thomas Rokes; John Hampden (of Kimbell) [9]
1442 Robert Manfeld; Robert Olney [10]
1447 Thomas Daniel; Thomas Tresham
1449 Thomas Daniel; John Heton
1450 Sir William Lucy; Robert Olney
1451 John Heton; Thomas Singleton
1453 Robert Manfeld; Robert Whittingham [11]

EDWARD IV.

1467 Sir John Botiller; Richard Fowler, Esq. [12]
1473 Richard Bulstrode, Esq.; Thomas Rokes, Esq.
1478 Thomas Fowler, Esq.; Thomas Grey, Esq. [13]

HENRY VIII.

1542 Sir Francis Bryan; Sir Anthony Lee [14]

EDWARD VI.

1547 Sir Francis Russell . . . . . .
1552 Sir Edmund Verney; Sir William Dormer

MARY.

1553 Sir Edmund Peckham; Sir Robert Drury
1554 Sir Robert Peckham; Sir George Giffard [15]

PHILIP AND MARY.

1555 Sir Edmund Peckham; Thomas Denton, Esq. [16]
1556 Sir Edmund Verney; Francis Verney, Esq.
1557 Sir William Dormer; Sir Henry Lee

ELIZABETH.

1558 Sir Henry Lee . . . . . .
1563 Thomas Fleetwood, Esq.; William Hawtrey, Esq.
1571 Sir Henry Lee; Sir William Dormer
1572 Sir Henry Lee; Sir John Croke
1585 Miles Sandes, Esq.; Griffith Hampden, Esq.
1586 Francis Goodwin, Esq.; John Borlace, Esq.
1589 Sir John Fortescue; Thomas Tasburgh, Esq.
1590 Sir John Fortescue; [17] Sir Robert Dormer
1598 Sir John Fortescue; Sir Francis Goodwin
1600 Francis Fortescue, Esq.; Alex. Hampden, Esq.

JAMES I.

1603 William Fleetwood, Esq.; Francis Goodwin, Esq.; Christopher Pigott, Esq.; Anthony Tyringham, Esq. [18]
1615 Sir Francis Goodwin; William Fleetwood, Esq.
1621 Sir Francis Goodwin; Sir William Fleetwood
1624 Sir William Fleetwood; Sir Thomas Denton

CHARLES I.

1625 Sir Francis Goodwin; Henry Bulstrode, Esq.
1626 Sir Francis Goodwin; Sir Thomas Denton
1627 Sir Edward Coke; Sir William Fleetwood
1640 John Hampden, Esq.; Arthur Goodwin, Esq.
1641 John Hampden, Esq.; Arthur Goodwin, Esq. who both died; and in their places, George Fleetwood, Esq.; Edmund West, Esq.

INTERREGNUM.

1658 Richard Greenville

CHARLES II.

1660 William Bowyer, Esq.; Thomas Terrill, Serjeant-at-Law

---

[1] Parliament at Coventry. [2] At Westminster. [3] At Gloucester. [4] At Westminster.
[5] At Leicester. [6] At Westminster [7] At Leicester. [8] At Westminster.
[9] At Cambridge. [10] At Westminster. [11] At Reading. [12] At Westminster.
[13] The writs, returns, and indentures, from 17 Edw. IV. to 33 Hen. VIII. are all lost. [14] Parl. at Westminster.
[15] At Oxford. [16] At Westminster. [17] A Privy Councillor.
[18] Goodwin not being duly elected, Pigott succeeded him, but was expelled the House, and Tyringham was his successor.

1661 Sir Wm. Bowyer, Bart.; Sir William Tyringham
1679 Thos. Wharton, Esq.; Richard Hampden, Esq.
1680 Thos. Wharton, Esq.; Richard Hampden, Esq.[1]

JAMES II.

1685 John Lord Brackley; Thomas Wharton, Esq.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

1689 Hon. Thomas Wharton; Sir Thomas Lee, Bart.
1690 Hon. Thos. Wharton; Richard Hampden, Esq.

WILLIAM III.

1695 Hon. Thos. Wharton; Sir Richard Atkins, Bart.; —the former being called to the House of Lords, the Hon. William Cheyne was elected in his place; and Sir Richard Atkins dying, H. Noel, Esq. succeeded him.
1698 Hon. Goodwin Wharton; Hon. Wm. Lord Cheyne
1700 Hon. Goodwin Wharton; Hon. Wm. Lord Cheyne
1701 Hon. Goodwin Wharton; Robert Dormer, Esq.

ANNE.

1702 Hon. Wm. Lord Cheyne; Hon. Goodwin Wharton;—and at the decease of the latter, Sir Richard Temple, Bart.
1705 Sir Richard Temple, Bart.; Robert Dormer, Esq.;—and on his being made a Judge, the Hon. William Egerton
1708 Sir Edmund Denton, Bart.; Ric. Hampden, Esq.
1710 Lord Visct. Fermanagh; Sir Edm. Denton, Bart.
1713 Lord Visct. Fermanagh; John Fleetwood, Esq.

GEORGE I.

1714 John Fleetwood, Esq.; Richard Hampden, Esq.
1721 Montagu Gerard Drake, Esq.; Sir Tho. Lee, Bart.

GEORGE II.

1727 Hon. Sir William Stanhope, K.B.; Richard Hampden, Esq.;—and on his decease (1728) Sir Thomas Lee, Bart.
1734 Sir Wm. Stanhope, K.B.; Sir Thos. Lee, Bart.
1741 Richard Grenville, Esq.; Richard Lowndes, Esq.
1747 Sir Wm. Stanhope, K.B.; Richard Lowndes, Esq.
1754 Sir Wm. Stanhope, K.B.; Richard Lowndes, Esq.

GEORGE III.

1761 Sir Wm. Stanhope, K.B.; Richard Lowndes, Esq.
1768 Ralph Earl Verney; Richard Lowndes, Esq.
1775 Ralph Earl Verney; George Grenville, Esq.
1780 Ralph Earl Verney; Thomas Grenville, Esq.
1784 Hon. William Wyndham Grenville; John Aubrey, Esq. (afterwards created a Baronet.)[2]
1790 Hon. W. W. Grenville; Ralph Earl Verney; —the former being called to the House of Peers, the Hon. James Grenville was chosen in his place; and Earl Verney dying in 1791, the Marquess of Titchfield succeeded him.
1796 Hon. James Grenville; Marquess of Titchfield: —the former retiring in 1797, was succeeded by Richard Earl Temple
1802 Marquess of Titchfield; Earl Temple
1806 Marquess of Titchfield; Earl Temple
1807 Marquess of Titchfield; Earl Temple:—but the latter succeeding his father as a Peer, the Hon. Thomas Grenville was elected in his stead.
1812 Earl Temple; William Selby Lowndes, Esq.
1818 Earl Temple; William Selby Lowndes, Esq.

GEORGE IV.

1820 Earl Temple (afterwards Marquess of Chandos); Hon. Robert John Smith
1826 Marquess of Chandos; Hon. Robert John Smith

WILLIAM IV.

1830 Marquess of Chandos; Hon. Robert John Smith
1831 Marquess of Chandos; Hon. Robert John Smith
1832 Marquess of Chandos; Hon. Robert John Smith; George H. Dashwood, Esq.
1835 Marquess of Chandos; Sir William Lawrence Young, Bart.; James Backwell Praed, Esq.

VICTORIA.

1837 Marquess of Chandos; George Simon Harcourt, Esq.; Sir William Lawrence Young, Bart.: —the former being called to the House of Lords, in 1839, Caledon George Dupré, Esq. succeeded him.
1841 Caledon George Dupré, Esq.; Charles Robert Scott Murray, Esq.; Hon. Capt. William Ed. Fitzmaurice
1845 Christopher Tower, Esq. in the place of Charles Robert Scott Murray, Esq. resigned.

---

[1] This Parliament sate at Oxford; but subsequently the Parliaments were invariably held at Westminster.

[2] This Election was severely contested, the number of freeholders who voted being 3548, viz.: For Grenville, 2261 votes; Aubrey, 1740; Verney, 1716. Earl Verney, and other freeholders, afterwards petitioned the House of Commons, against the return of John Aubrey, Esq. but, after an investigation of six days, the Committee declared Aubrey duly elected.

NAMES OF THOSE FAMILIES

WHOSE PEDIGREES ARE RECORDED IN THE VISITATIONS OF BUCKS, MADE IN THE YEARS 1575 AND 1634.

From the Harl. MSS. Brit. Museum, No. 1533.

Apreece, or Ap Rees, of North Crawley
Ardes of Hardmead and Sherrington
Annesley of Newport Annesley and Rodington
Andrewes of Lathbury
Alden of Bickmonsworth and Newton Longville
Asham of Chesham
Atkinson of Woburn Dain Court
Allen of Willen
Berenger of Owhorne
Bradnell of Stoke Mandeville
Blacknall of Wing and Beaconsfield
Brightridge of Iver
Barker of Southley
Baldwyn of Aylesbury
Bryghtwell of Chersley
Butler of Hardmead
Bullock of Thornboro' and Stratfield Mortimer
Butler of Chipping Wycombe
Bacon of Weston Turville
Barton of Barton Hartshorne
Burley of Berks
Bethom of Crendon
Belson of Brill
Beauchamp of Hicham
Bellamy of Sudley
Bois
Bowyer of Denham
Boulstrod of Upton
Blount of Iver
Burlacye of Marlow
Braybrooke of Brightwalton & Long Crendon
Bosse of Berton
Busbye of Addington
Brinkhurst of Great Marlow
Beake of Hadenham
Brett of Quenton
Babham of Weston Turville
Beard of Aylesbury and Quenton
Bird of Byrton
Bruges of Edlesborough
Banester
Bradnell of Aynhow
Browne of Wickham
Barker of Chesham Magna
Barker of Great Wherwood and Chitwood
Cheney of Drayton Beauchamp and Chesham Boys
Clarke of London House, Co. Bucks, and Swithland, Co. Leicester
Collys of Bradwell
Chetwood of Staffordshire & Cheshire
Chibnall of Astwood
Chaunsey
Copcott of Gadesden
Coates of Hunsley
Cage of Brightwell
Chester of Chiceley
Crooke of Chelton
Cartwright
Castell of Olney
Chare of Chesham
Combe of Berks
Crane of Loughton
Charidge of Wavendon
Caresby, or Cawsby, of Hardmead
Chadborne
Cotton of Pitleston
Chauncy of Northampton
Dormer of Missenden & Shipton Lee
Dehamer
Dynham of Borestall
Duncombe of Morcton, Aylesbury, Brickhill, Whitchurch, &c.
Dickons of Bedfordshire
Duffield of Medmenham
Dayrell of Lillingston Darell
Darrel of Fulmere
Draper of Great Marlow
Duckett of Aylesbury and Wickham
Drury of Chalfhonte St. Giles, Horton, and Hegley
Denton of Caversfield and Hillsden
Delabeache
Doyley of Turville
Dillon of Derby
Dygby
Eyre of Burnham
Easte of Rading
Edmonds of Winslow
Egerton, Rector of Adstock
Eglestone of Wootton Underwood
Evans
Fowler of Luggershall and Stokelamon
Fitzhugh of Wavendon
Fortescue of Salden
Fyg of Winslow
Foster of Hanslop
Folville
Fleetwood of the Vache, Missenden, and Cranford
Fox of Great Missenden
Frome
Fennes, or Fynes, Lord Saye & Sele
Frankish of Lincolnshire
Grafton of Little Missenden
Grey
Garrard of Dorney
Goodwin of Upper Winchendon
Gifford of Twyford and Hillesden
Gardyner of Grove Place & Ashwell
Gerrard of Aston Clinton
Gosnold of Beaconsfield
Grenevill of Wootton Underwood
Hawtrey of Ryship and Chakers
Hampden of Hampden, Kymble, and Hartwell
Hatley of Aylesbury
Hardlor
Hatton of Brickhill
Hynde of Hedsore
Hawton of Northamptonshire
Humphrey
Harley of Aylesbury, Newport, and Stone
Hillersden of Stokehamon
Harkett, or Hackett, of No. Crawley
Hastings of Agmondesham
Hampson of Taplow
Haynes (Dean of Windsor) of Turweston
Jones of Taplow
James of Wallingford
L'Anson of Ashby Legers, Co. Northampton
Ingoldesbe of Lethenborough and Burlingham
Iwardbye
Kyngestone of Wendover
Kypping of Malden
Knight of Hanslop
King of Iver
Kemp of Wycombe
Kyderminster of Langley
Knightley of Fawley
Knyffe of Holdwell
Lechingham of Wendover
Lovett of Lyscombe
Lynford
Longville of Little Belling and Wolverton
Lydcott of Ruscombe and Twyford
Lee of Moreton, Hartwell & Claydon
Lee of Lee, Co. Cest.; Quarrendon, Hulcot, Stantonbury, Beaconsfield
Lowe of Sherington, Clifton, Olney, and Wavendon
Langston of Caversfield
Lane, Recorder of Wycombe
Lane of Ashendon
Lenton, or Lenton, of Northamptonshire
Lawrence of Iver
Lake of Buckland
Lambert
Long of Penn
More of Bourton in Burlingham
Moore of Whitchurch
Meredith of Upper Weld
Mordaunt of Munlston & Westbury
Montgomery of Sherington
Mayne of Dinton and Ascott
Mosteyne
Mount, alias Mountney, of Little Lindford
Marshell, or Marhele, of Wendover
Mathews of Wilks and Guildford, and of Thornborough
Moyle of Caversfield
Monke of Iver
Mussenden of Mussenden
Mountayne of Boveney and Dorney
Millet of Wenham
Manfield of Clenedon
Mubsh
Norton of Sherington
Norwood of Astwood
Nermute
Newton of Lavendon
Naper of Lindford
Nevelle
Nowers
Nicholls of Wilden and Buckingham
Otter of London
Okebanke of Wendover
Orsley of Staffordshire
Puttnam, or Putenham, of Penn
Pigott of Dodershall, Bechampton, Edlesborough, and Horwood
Parkington, or Palkington, of Stamford Lovett, Co. Worcester
Portor of Barton Hartshorne
Purefoy of Shuddlestone, Drayton, and Wadeley
Pyne of Cornwall
Palmer of Wadeslon
Peckham of Denham
Penn of Penn
Peeter of Horton
Parsons of Boveney and Langley
Philpott of Thurneston and Akeley
Power
Pym of Brill
Redman of Woving
Rufford of Butlers
Ramsey of Hitcham
Rutladl of Wolverton
Risley of Wittlebury
Reade of Crendon, Lurgyshall, and Borstall
Reynes of Clifton Reynes
Richmond of Stukeley Grange
Rookes of Fawley
Roffe of Dodbrook
Rudd of Molesh
Richardson
Staveley of Bignell
Sankey of Edlesborough
Sherrington of Edlesborough
Sparchford
Scroope of Hamelden
Starkey
St. Owen
Slater of Great Hampden
Sandes of Latimers
Shert of Derbyshire
Scott of Marlow
Sanders of Amersham, Dinton, and Wavendon
Stafford of Tottenhow
Stanton of Smewens
Sterne of Long Grendon
Troughton of Great Lyndford
Tyrrel of Thornton
Tyrringham of Thornton
Temple of Stow
Throgmorton of Weston Underwood
Trigge of Shipton
Vachell of North Marston
Verney of Middle Claydon
Umfreville of Farnham Royal
Woodward of Upton
Walwyn of Thornboro' & Aylesbury
Wallynger of Whitchurch
West of Aylesbury and Marsworth
Wolverton
Wedmore of Hurlenden
Wheeler of Dachett
Webb of Stukeley Grange
Wake
Wilson of Broughton
Washington of Soulgrave, Northon.
Wentworth of Lillingstone Lovell, Co. Oxon
Windsor of Braddenham
Woodford of Brightwell
Woodliffe of Aylesbury
Waterhouse of Whitchurch
Waller of Beaconsfield
Wase of Wickham
White of Caldecott
Winwood of Ditton
Whitton of Wycombe
Whitlock of Fawley
Wilkinson of Wadsden

STATISTICS.

ASHENDON HUNDRED.

Page in Vol. i.	P. Parish. B. Borough. T. Township. H. Hamlet. C. Chapelry. PR. Precinct. L. Liberty. E.P. Extra Parochial.	Area of Acres.	Quota of Land Tax as Assessed in 1798. £	s.	d.	Ann. Value of Real Property in 1815. £	Annual Value of Real Property as Assessed to the Property and Income Tax in 1843. £	s.	d.	Number of Houses in 1841. Inhabited	Uninhab.	Building.	POPULATION. Number of the Population in the Years 1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	Division of Sexes, 1841. Males	Fem.	Born in the County or elsewhere. In the Co.	Elsewhere.
9	Ashendon ..... P.	1790	260	0	0	3306	3104	18	6	44	..	..	248	319	339	368	210	108	102	275	37
	Policott ..... H.									18	1	..					102	48	54		
41	Aston Sandford ..... P.	650	74	4	0	845	739	0	6	14	..	1	71	76	84	82	86	45	41	73	13
	Beckley (part of) Parish [a]																				
366	Studley ..... H.	660	72	1	4	989	611	8	8	18	..	..	90	98	90	85	88	44	44	52	36
51	Boarstall ..... P.	3080	296	8	0	3530	2589	15	6	49	..	..	179	182	231	268	252	125	127	177	75
95	Brill ..... P.	2600	359	17	1	5124	5491	10	6	313	13	..	859	864	1060	1283	1449	718	731	1217	232
117	Chearsley ..... P.	1130	101	10	8	1648	1436	13	0	62	2	..	214	217	263	337	308	153	155	282	26
127	Chilton ..... P.	2080	211	16	0	3633	2893	8	4	61	..	..	316	338	379	314	285	139	146	232	53
	Easington ..... H.									14	..	..					79	46	33	66	13
157	Claydon, East, P. including																				
168	Bottle Claydon .... H.	2160	149	3	4	3705	3159	4	5	76	1	..	299	309	339	336	378	194	184	359	19
174	Claydon, Middle ..... P.	2850	229	5	4	4127	3273	10	9	25	2	..	103	129	160	136	127	58	69	95	32
198	Crendon, Long ..... P.	3120	306	18	8	4123	3714	6	0	337	13	7	991	989	1212	1382	1656	825	831	1485	171
	Dinton (part of) Parish [b]																				
40	Aston Molins .... H.	290	74	4	0		563	9	0	..	..	..									
239	Dorton ..... P.	890	226	10	8	2538	2347	3	0	29	..	..	105	124	133	158	151	79	72	119	32
247	Grandborough ..... P.	1560	95	18	8	2008	2328	0	11	72	3	..	230	251	286	341	345	167	178	320	25
252	Grendon-Underwood .. P.	3670	89	7	0	2484	2075	19	11	84	2	2	285	271	312	379	384	193	191	334	50
263	Hogshaw ..... P.	1030	254	0	8	2195	1947	1	6	6	..	..	55	55	68	48	50	32	18	45	5
	with Fulbrook ..... H.										..	..									
275	Ickford (part of) [c] ..... P.	1260	101	2	0	1969	2174	14	4	81	3	2	271	308	324	368	374	188	186	286	88
287	Ilmer, or Illmire ..... P.	810	90	0	0	1153	1154	13	8	16	..	..	74	69	68	78	79	42	37	77	2
293	Kingsey (part of) [d] ... P.	1350	94	8	0	1266	1063	3	11	31	..	..	165	169	204	222	178	107	71	161	17
305	Ludgershall & Tetchwick P.	2280	224	18	0	3468	3257	3	10	109	2	..	359	412	520	585	500	252	248	419	81
	Kingswood ..... H.	150								13	..	..	37		56		66	32	34	57	9
323	Marston, Fleet .. .... P.	930	190	12	0	1948	1607	5	8	6	..	..		46	43	41	38	18	20	35	3
333	Marston, North..... P.	1910	138	10	4	2161	3044	2	8	140	6	2	478	513	558	606	619	318	301	592	27
350	Oakley ..... P.	2250	197	11	4	2059	3446	12	11	86	4	..	305	329	382	413	391	200	191	330	61
370	Oving..... P.	1270	146	6	0	1536	1837	19	6	89	2	..	357	306	372	384	391	190	201	373	18
382	Pitchcott ..... P.	1100	156	10	0	1626	2060	10	0	12	..	..	51	56	44	28	68	30	38	63	5
390	Quainton Parish																				
	Doddershall ..... H.	5150	133	4	0	3454	1783	10	0	6	..	..	750	848	911	952	37	19	18	31	6
	Quainton ..... T.		266	8	0		3845	5	2	193	6	..					929	465	464	863	66
	Shipton Lee ..... H.	1620	133	4	0	2579	2123	18	7	19	..	..	120	94	106	104	115	64	51	87	28
	Quarrendon [e] ..... P.	2080	360	0	0	5048	4177	6	7	15	..	..	55	54	68	60	64	32	32	63	1
445	Shabbington ..... P.	1880	204	2	0	3198	3622	17	6	68	3	..	184	242	241	298	366	175	191	305	61
455	Towersey ..... P.	1200	181	3	8	1597	1990	11	7	93	1	2	294	325	367	403	413	202	211	364	49
463	Waddesdon Parish																				
	Waddesdon ..... T.		835	1	4	9854	9315	16	11	306	23	..	1040	1020	1327	1454	1408	666	742	1284	124
	Westcott ..... H.	6010	90	0	0	1706	1811	17	1	62	3	..	231	228	261	242	303	151	152	285	18
	Woodham ..... H.		21	2	8	348	305	10	0	8	..	..	21	35	28	38	39	20	19	38	1
514	Winchendon, Nether ..P.	1520	240	0	0	2519	3472	8	1	59	..	..	244	266	284	294	291	151	140	276	15
536	Winchendon, Upper.... P.	1030	187	10	8	1981	2684	19	0	48	1	..	206	204	216	223	218	116	102	200	18
587	Wootton-under-Wood ..P.	3220	126	5	2	3038	2315	18	0	54	1	..	212	254	344	312	265	128	137	219	46
573	Worminghall..... P.	2090	103	14	0	1623	1487	12	2	67	3	..	266	254	314	297	314	166	148	237	77

[a] The entire Parish of Beckley, which is mostly in Oxfordshire, contains 4370 acres, and 675 inhabitants.

[b] The Parish of Dinton extends into Aylesbury Hundred and Desborough Hundred; and the entire Parish contains 4100 acres, and 818 inhabitants.

[c] The Parish of Ickford extends into Oxfordshire. The entire Parish contains 1500 acres, and 386 inhabitants.

[d] The Parish of Kingsey also extends into Oxfordshire, but the area is wholly returned in the above: the entire population is 227. The Return for 1831 contained the whole population, which will account for the apparent discrepancy.

[e] The Parish of Quarrendon, although here given, is properly part of Aylesbury Hundred; the account of which will be found in Vol. ii. page 400.

AYLESBURY HUNDRED.

Page in vol. ii.	P. Parish. B. Borough. T. Township. H. Hamlet. C. Chapelry. PR. Precinct. L. Liberty. E.P. Extra Parochial.	Area of Acres.	Quota of Land Tax as Assessed in 1798.			Ann. Value of Real Property in 1815.	Annual Value of Real Property as Assessed to the Property and Income Tax in 1843.			Number of Houses in 1841. Inhabited	Uninhab.	Building.	POPULATION. Number of the Population in the Years 1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	Division of Sexes. 1841. Males	Fem.	Born in the County or elsewhere. In the Co.	Elsewhere
			£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.												
1	Aylesbury [a] ..... B.	3200	774	16	0	9288	16243	6	9	899	45	16	3186	3447	4400	4907	4656	2339	2317	3679	977
	Walton ..... H.						3721	4	4	166	5	..					773	362	411	590	183
72	Aston-Clinton Parish																				
	Aston-Clinton .. T.	2670	305	7	11	3526	3844	4	5	190	13	3	584	652	723	854	847	405	442	779	68
	Aston St. Leonard H.	970	76	7	0	638	820	6	9	35	1	..	137	171	185	147	178	86	92	148	30
97	Bierton with Broughton P.	2470	391	2	10	3469	4754	11	0	136	7	1	518	503	620	605	605	302	303	569	36
110	Bledlow and the Ridge P.	4130	359	15	9	5108	4755	4	0	217	12	.	917	931	1050	1135	1205	603	602	1041	164
	Brands-Fee [b] . ..... L.		245	4	10		3341	15	2	..	..	..									
124	Buckland ..... P.	1290	136	2	5	1456	1565	1	1	109	4	..	288	331	496	510	537	248	289	490	47
130	Cuddington ..... P.	980	234	6	8	2127	2573	0	1	135	2	1	435	462	547	620	626	307	319	599	27
135	Dinton, (part of) .... P.									99	1	..					468	224	244		
	Aston Molins .... H.									1	..	..					4	2	2		
	Ford ..... H.	3170	350	12	7	3298	3892	2	7	47	1	..	668	713	817	893	221	115	106	717	87
	Upton ..... H.									26	..	1					94	46	48		
	Waldridge ..... H.		51	0	0		567	2	4	2	..	..					17	9	8		
171	Ellesborough [c] ..... P.	3310	282	3	5	3839	3733	8	3	151	4	2	430	469	581	665	708	331	377	607	101
202	Haddenham ..... P.	3150	419	4	6	4293	6359	18	0	353	26	4	964	1038	1294	1477	1545	743	802	1415	130
219	Halton ..... P.	1390	105	6	8	1064	1354	0	0	35	..	1	159	171	195	209	198	98	100	181	17
227	Hampden, Great [d] .... P.	1820	108	2	9	1148	1461	18	9	57	..	..	228	235	281	286	290	132	158	260	30
295	Hampden, Little ..... P.	620	31	8	2	195	394	13	3	19	..	..	79	69	88	105	83	36	47	77	6
300	Hartwell ..... P.	680	162	4	10	1513	1765	3	0	17	..	..	115	221	133	137	84	39	45	129	9
	Sedrup (part of) [e] H.									13	..	..					54	31	23		
328	Horsendon ..... P.	730	66	8	0	563	836	10	6	6	..	..	52	34	50	37	27	11	16	20	7
337	Hulcott ..... P.	850	88	19	0	1171	1333	1	0	24	2	..	117	125	139	145	133	72	61	122	11
341	Kimble, Great ..... P.									51	..	..					263	131	137		
	Kimble Wick .... H.	2570	293	13	11	2544	2887	6	3	14	2	..	316	319	360	436	68	41	27	457	32
	Marsh ..... H.									27	..	..					153	73	80		
350	Kimble, Little ..... P.	750	85	17	2	941	937	17	7	38	..	..	142	143	165	176	177	94	83	165	12
356	Lee ..... P.	500	45	14	2	400	428	11	0	25	4	..	150	172	198	186	142	66	76	134	8
359	Missenden, Great .. P.	5320	410	6	5	5538	8618	1	2	435	16	1	1411	1576	1735	1827	2225	1083	1142	1975	250
390	Missenden, Little .... P.	3350	186	18	6	1787	2304	16	7	206	14	2	625	678	814	937	1011	490	521	912	99
411	Risborough, Monk's [f] P.	3220	324	5	4	2497	3713	14	0	214	4	2	768	899	934	1018	1083	536	547	1040	43
426	Risborough, Prince's [g] P.	4710	478	19	10	2467	6834	14	4	454	17	3	1554	1641	1958	2122	2206	1085	1121	2035	171
445	Stoke Mandeville .... P.	1460	193	11	0	2066	2320	19	6	85	..	..	248	341	402	461	388	196	192	479	14
	Prestwood ..... H.									17	..	..					105	55	50		
451	Stone ..... P.									89	5	..					506	265	241		
	Bishopstone .... H.	2590	306	14	2	3142	4244	11	9	61	1	..	515	592	716	773	274	146	128	736	73
	Littleworth ..... H.									3	..	..					20	11	9		
	Sedrup (part of) .. H.									2	..	..					9	5	4		
466	Wendover [h] ..... P.	5250	548	3	4	4963	7072	0	8	385	10	2	1397	1481	1602	2008	1877	874	1003	1666	211
492	Weston Turville ..... P.	2450	329	6	6	3676	4316	15	1	153	3	..	497	524	611	637	718	352	366	644	74

[a] The return of the population of Aylesbury for 1841, includes 27 persons in the Buckinghamshire Infirmary, 154 in the County Gaol, and 89 in the Aylesbury Union Workhouse. The Parliamentary Borough of Aylesbury includes the Hundreds of Aylesbury, Ashendon, and Cottesloe.

[b] Brand's Fee Liberty extends into Great Missenden, Little Missenden, and Hitchendon, and the returns are there included.

[c] The return for the Parish of Ellesborough, includes the Hamlet of Dunsmore, containing 96 inhabitants.

[d] The return for Great Hampden, includes the Hamlet of Hampden-Row, containing 177 inhabitants.

[e] Part of Sedrup Township is in Stone Parish, and is there entered.

[f] The Parish of Monk's-Risborough, includes the Hamlets of Ascot, White-Cliffe, Catsleans, Meadle, and Owlswick.

[g] The Town of Prince's-Risborough contains 926 inhabitants.

[h] The Parish of Wendover includes Wendover Dean Foreign, and Lee Common Hamlet.

BUCKINGHAM HUNDRED.

Page in Vol. ii.	P. Parish. B. Borough. T. Township. H. Hamlet. C. Chapelry. PR. Precinct. L. Liberty. E.P. Extra Parochial	Area of Acres.	Quota of Land Tax as Assessed in 1798. £	s.	d.	Ann. Value of Real Property in 1815. £	Annual Value of Real Property as Assessed to the Property and Income Tax in 1843. £	s.	d.	Number of Houses in 1841. Inhabited	Uninhab.	Building.	POPULATION. Number of the Population in the Years 1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	Division of Sexes. 1841. Males	Fem.	Born in the County or elsewhere. In the Co.	Elsewhere
505	Addington ..... P.	1320	92	15	9	3101	2673	3	0	15	..	..	93	99	89	72	84	37	47	71	13
513	Adstock ..... P.	1130	80	9	9	1882	1940	1	6	96	1	..	289	314	393	445	419	200	219	383	36
518	Akeley ..... P.	1080	67	11	8	1354	1653	5	0	77	1	1	245	257	295	291	362	181	181	292	70
523	Barton-Hartshorn .... P.	870	92	15	8	919	1215	5	8	28	..	..	100	92	113	145	165	80	85	134	31
525	Beachampton ..... P.	2110	178	18	0	2271	2608	17	5	52	..	..	187	217	251	254	248	121	127	219	29
537	Biddlesden ..... P.	1630	137	13	6	2119	2260	0	0	31	..	..	147	160	175	184	169	86	83	132	37
546	Buckingham (a) .. B. & P.	680	106	9	0		7011	9	8	334	10	2	1214	1363	1495		1816	834	982	1355	461
	Bourton ..... H.	1360	196	9	7		2033	0	0	6	..	..	64	68	50		48	27	21	42	6
	Bourtonhold .... H.	20	11	6	8	10660	1230	5	8	127	4	.	402	403	553	3610	614	280	334	480	134
	Gawcott ..... C.	550	47	6	5		1850	0	0	150	3	1	395	467	566		665	334	331	592	73
	Lenborough .... H.	2160	160	11	6		2245	2	9	10	..	1	59	78	75		56	28	28	52	4
	Prebend-End .. PR.	560	53	1	4		3104	14	3	173	6	6	471	608	726		855	396	459	695	160
594	Caversfield (b) ..... P.	1200	73	5	4	1487	1732	15	0	27	..	..	94	87	108	123	178	86	92	113	65
Vol. iii. 1	Chetwode ..... P.	1200	135	16	9	1424	1802	14	2	38	..	1	123	98	131	149	197	100	97	153	44
9	Edgcott ..... P.	650	67	11	9	1139	1018	17	1	43	1	..	122	121	160	180	195	99	96	183	12
13	Foscott ..... P.	740	67	12	0	854	937	18	0	24	..	..	85	91	119	107	119	54	65	105	14
17	Hillesden ..... P.	2150	215	15	0	3291	3419	0	0	45	2	..	183	216	247	251	262	133	129	241	21
23	Leckhampstead ..... P.	2070	262	6	0	2797	2989	0	0	100	..	6	346	397	519	499	505	246	259	429	76
31	Lillingstone Dayrell ... P.	2210	160	14	0	2315	2382	14	3	35	..	..	111	132	127	150	187	101	86	126	61
110	Luffield Abbey (c) .. E.P.									1	..	..	16			10	5	3	2	2	3
41	Maids Moreton ..... P.	1260	80	0	0	1824	3015	11	5	120	5	..	239	315	407	474	570	292	278	462	108
49	Marsh Gibbon ..... P.	3110	203	15	6	2878	2844	14	3	190	5	5	534	626	738	812	863	428	435	795	68
57	Padbury ..... P.	1900	135	16	9	2856	3827	0	0	141	3	1	459	510	618	708	696	331	365	630	66
63	Preston Bisset ..... P.	1940	135	16	2	1960	2024	0	0	104	4	..	322	337	396	502	486	237	249	429	57
	Cowley ..... H.)									5	..	..					31	13	18	27	4
67	Radcliffe ..... P.	1190	92	18	9	1506	2299	2	9	23	1	2	252	227	296	334	126	60	66	274	90
	Chackmore .... H.)									53	3	1					238	119	119		
70	Shalston ..... H.)	1320	80	15	9	1298	1492	7	4	36	..	..	158	183	201	198	194	97	97	171	30
	Oldwick ..... E.P.)									1	..	..					7	5	2		
76	Steeple-Claydon .... P.	3270	179	11	4	4976	4585	2	9	188	2	2	646	704	804	881	849	421	428	779	70
84	Stowe (d) ..... P.)									27	1	..					140	64	76		
	Dodford ..... H.)	3120	223	19	7	4113	3739	0	0	32	..	1	311	368	578	490	159	90	69	300	75
	Lamport ..... H.)									19	..	..					76	37	39		
	Stratton-Audley (e) .. P.	30								..	.	..									
114	Thornborough ..... P.	2530	179	11	4	3188	3435	8	7	166	14	1	458	539	572	673	762	401	361	706	56
118	Thornton ..... P.	1080	110	6	4	2063	1736	16	8	16	..	..	85	70	78	94	101	52	49	97	4
123	Tingewick ..... P.	2290	129	19	9	2337	3717	11	6	199	3	3	642	711	832	866	911	444	467	696	215
127	Turweston ..... P.	1240	81	6	8	1887	2026	14	4	75	..	..	211	252	314	371	361	174	187	266	95
131	Twyford ..... P.)	1520					2437	2754	8	9	95	2	4	296	317	367	416	452	223	229	392	60
	Charndon ..... H.)	1880	307	9	0		1335	1909	17	3	43	..	..	146	153	165	160	190	91	99	180	10
	Pownden ..... H.)	710					1084	1474	19	0	23	..	..	75	77	91	84	112	51	61	102	10
137	Water-Stratford ... P.	1640	92	17	4		1301	1538	0	9	37	1	..	143	160	167	186	172	88	84	146	26
141	Westbury ... . P.	2570	108	15	4		2009	3042	8	9	87	1	..	308	320	345	391	471	229	242	409	62

[a] The number of inhabitants in 1841, includes 11 persons in the Borough Gaol, and 147 in the Buckingham Union Workhouse. The Parliamentary Borough of Buckingham comprises the Parishes of Buckingham, Maids' Morton, Thornborough, Padbury, Hillesden, Preston Bisset, Tingewick, and Radcliffe-cum-Chackmore, comprising a population of 7978.

[b] Caversfield in 1831 was partly returned with the Township of Bicester-Market-end, Oxfordshire; the whole Parish, however, being said to belong to Buckinghamshire, the Parish is included in the above return for 1841.

[c] The area of Luffield Abbey is included with the Parish of Stowe; and consists of 450 acres, 60 of which are in Northamptonshire.

[d] The returns for Stowe in 1831, include the population of Boycott, in Oxfordshire.

[e] Stratton Audley Parish is situated in Oxfordshire, excepting the 30 acres here named.

BURNHAM HUNDRED.

Page in Vol. iii.	P. Parish. B. Borough. T. Township. H. Hamlet. C. Chapelry. PR. Precinct. L. Liberty. E.P. Extra Parochial.	Area of Acres.	Quota of Land Tax as Assessed in 1798. £	s.	d.	Ann. Value of Real Property in 1815.	Annual Value of Real Property as Assessed to the Property and Income Tax in 1843. £	s.	d.	Number of Houses in 1841. Inhabited	Uninhab.	Building.	POPULATION. Number of the Population in the Years 1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	Division of Sexes 1841. Males	Fem.	Born in the County or elsewhere. In the Co.	Elsewhere
146	Amersham (part of)[a] .. P.	5420	570	5	0	7305	9199	11	5	554	19	..	2130	2259	2612	2816	3098	1434	1664	2599	499
181	Beaconsfield ..... P.	3710	293	4	0	5924	7027	13	4	339	16	3	1149	1461	1736	1763	1732	835	897	1344	388
203	Burnham ..... P.		71	12	2					..	..	..									
	Boveney Lower .. C.		195	11	4					37	3	..					189	98	91		
	Boveney Upperside L									24	..	..					173	83	90		
	Britwell ..... L.	6740	147	4	4	10361	14822	14	8	20	..	..	1519	1513	1918	2137	94	49	45	1732	552
	Burnham East .... L.									56	2	..					312	170	142		
	Cippenham ..... L.		152	11	0					47	..	..					241	130	111		
	Town and Wood L.									257	12	5					1275	658	617		
225	Chalfont St. Giles .... P.	3550	279	15	0	3489	5654	12	0	243	19		762	924	1104	1297	1228	620	608	1057	171
237	Chalfont St. Peter .... P.	4930	279	15	0	5256	7129	8	1	302	11	6	1174	1153	1351	1416	1483	762	721	1124	359
247	Chenies ..... P.	2290	125	16	4	2400	2714	2	6	123	3	..	423	516	595	649	625	304	321	463	162
262	Chesham ..... P.		214	0	3		4907	1	0	502	13	1					2425	1130	1295	2117	308
	Asheridge ..... H.		57	18	6		859	2	0	25	..	..					129	67	62	118	11
	Ashley Green .... H.		234	15	9		3159	9	4	111	7	2					536	265	271	484	52
	Bellingden ..... H.		97	9	0		1583	3	6	28	1	..					173	92	81	160	13
	Botley ..... H.	11880	142	15	6	15656	2239	10	5	102	2	1	3969	4441	5032	5388	499	239	260	443	56
	Charteridge .... H.		140	8	3		1962	16	9	84	..	..					404	198	206	375	29
	Hundridge ..... H.		162	8	0		2748	5	6	87	7	..					424	203	221	405	19
	Latimers ... .. H.		116	0	4		2249	7	7	46	1	..					250	125	125	179	71
	Waterside ..... H.		64	8	3		1869	9	4	152	4	..					753	373	380	672	81
270	Chesham Bois ..... P.	819	81	13	0	1186	1392	15	1	42	..	..	135	130	160	157	218	99	119	184	34
273	Dorney ..... P.	1190	113	11	4	1954	1632	12	0	60	4	..	190	247	279	298	324	167	157	281	43
277	Farnham-Royal[b] ... P.	1849	169	19	0	3354	3400	2	0	157	10	..	550	624	686	777	792	379	413	574	218
	Hedgerley Dean H.	480	28	6	4	643	719	0	0	39	3	..	177	180	199	171	185	96	89	160	25
	Seer Green .... H.	590	56	13	0	718	695	7	2	65	2	..	224	249	264	245	281	146	135	274	7
281	Hitcham ..... P.	1370	84	15	2	1459	1803	10	0	48	4	2	200	161	172	232	267	133	134	185	82
287	Penn ..... P.	4260	187	7	9	3094	3821	7	5	229	6	..	927	950	1054	1103	1040	498	542	923	117
295	Taplow ..... P.	1920	174	0	2	3681	4509	3	9	135	2	..	422	592	586	647	744	345	399	407	337

[a] The Parish of Amersham is partly in Hertfordshire; and contains, including 110 persons in the Union Workhouse, 3645 inhabitants, and 8230 acres.

[b] The Parish of Farnham-Royal includes part of Salthill village. The entire Parish contains 1258 inhabitants and 2910 acres.

COTTESLOW HUNDRED.

Page in vol. iii.	P. Parish. B. Borough. T. Township. H. Hamlet. C. Chapelry. PR. Precinct. L. Liberty. E.P. Extra Parochial.	Area of Acres.	Quota of Land Tax as Assessed in 1798. £	s.	d.	Ann. Value of Real Property in 1815. £	Annual Value of Real Property as Assessed to the Property and Income Tax in 1843. £	s.	d.	Number of Houses in 1841. Inhabited	Uninhab.	Building.	POPULATION. Number of the Population in the Years 1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	Division of Sexes. 1841. Males	Fem.	Born in the County or elsewhere In the Co.	Elsewhere
306	Aston-Abbots ..... P.	2180	350	0	0	4459	3899	13	5	75	..	..	276	267	321	303	356	166	190	321	35
311	Cheddington[a] ..... P.	1170	129	18	0	1602	1377	7	1	99	3	..	273	301	341	375	497	220	277	417	80
	Seabrook (part of) H.									9	2	..					62	34	28	50	12
315	Choulsbury ..... P.	170	13	5	0	220	318	5	8	24	3	..	122	114	132	127	124	52	72	112	12
325	Creslow ..... P.	620	160	0	0	1461	1375	0	0	1	..	..	6	5	5	5	7	3	4	4	3
328	Cublington ..... P.	1290	157	0	6	2361	2258	17	9	59	2	2	271	233	259	284	290	134	156	273	17
332	Drayton-Beauchamp[b] P.	1920	201	4	0	2300	2576	15	7	51	..	..	191	224	272	275	231	118	113	165	66
339	Drayton-Parslow .... P.	1680	207	2	0	4916	1796	11	5	51	..	..	307	287	372	416	526	260	266	486	40
341	Dunton ..... P.	1550	132	5	0	1660	1762	5	0	22	1	..	85	89	93	116	107	56	51	94	13

[a] Part of Cheddington and Seabrook are situated in the Parish of Ivinghoe, but the number of inhabitants in 1841 are here returned.

[b] Two houses taken down in Drayton Beauchamp, and the inhabitants having removed out of the Parish, caused a decrease of 36 persons, which accounts for the falling off in the Population Returns, between 1831 and 1841.

COTTESLOW HUNDRED

CONTINUED.

Page in Vol. iii.	P. Parish. B. Borough. T. Township. H. Hamlet. C. Chapelry. PR. Precinct. L. Liberty. E.P. Extra Parochial.	Area of Acres.	Quota of Land Tax as Assessed in 1798. £	s.	d.	Ann. Value of Real Property in 1815. £	Annual Value of Real Property as Assessed to the Property and Income Tax in 1843. £	s.	d.	Number of Houses in 1841. Inhabited	Uninhab.	Building.	POPULATION. Number of the Population in the Years 1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	Division of Sexes, 1841. Males	Fem.	Born in the County or elsewhere. In the Co.	Elsewhere
345	Eddlesborough Parish																				
	Eddlesborough ..T.		150	1	7		1963	18	2	141	1	4	318	414	491	537	683	331	352		
	Dagnall .....H.	4350	84	14	1	1744	2656	11	9	75	..	..	348	370	314	304	382	192	190	1249	448
	Hudnall .....H.		45	1	6					18	..	..			91	96	92	47	45		
	Northall .....H.		161	6	3		2258	1	4	109	1	..	331	362	482	553	540	258	282		
357	Grove .....P.	210	77	6	8	791	641	1	8	4	..	..	25	33	18	21	25	14	11	13	12
359	Hardwick .....P.	1340	113	9	0	2313	2043	15	1	63	2	..	178	196	207	235	319	140	179	291	28
	Weedon .....H.	1860	177	13	9	2974	3195	8	8	95	2	2	385	358	420	405	426	204	221	417	11
372	Hawridge .....P.	610	45	0	0	526	784	15	9	45	..	..	121	144	208	217	233	125	108	214	19
376	Hogston .....P.	1250	158	18	0	2677	2582	5	10	39	1	..	197	190	188	173	204	98	106	193	11
385	Horwood, Great.....P.	2200	155	16	3	1993	3285	12	8	146	4	..	450	475	584	610	599	309	290	552	47
	Singleborough . H.	920	51	18	9	924	1056	12	0	25	2	1	87	196	104	110	113	40	67	98	15
389	Horwood, Little .....P.	1950	92	14	6	2034	1878	12	5	86	2	..	339	325	429	431	392	183	209	373	19
391	Ivinghoe .....P.,		148	5	1		2475	14	9	146	2	..	452		551	578	740	347	393	664	76
	Aston-Ivinghoe ..H.)		100	6	0		1561	5	3	88	4	..	233		382	406	446	217	229	404	42
	Horton (part of) [a] H.	5260	77	7	4	1786	832	11	2	39	..	..	44	1361	139	223	179	97	82	158	21
	Margaret Street ..H.)		104	8	4		1919	1	10	22	..	..	424		593	447	125	62	63	97	28
	Ringshall & Wards H									48	1	..					217	100	117	144	73
403	Linslade .....P.	1830	132	7	0	2391	3625	19	1	167	9	2	203	281	370	407	865	424	459	471	412
409	Marsworth .....P.)	880	127	10	0	1563	1991	10	5	94	..	..	259	264	391	427	472	232	240	340	132
	Long Marston ..E.P.)									3	..	..					12	8	4	8	4
417	Mentmore Parish																				
	Ledburn .....H.	570	243	0	4	1377	1463	5	4	35	..	..	131	298	165	329	169	83	86	167	2
	Mentmore .....T.	670					1607	7	5	36	..	..	148		137		179	87	92	165	14
424	Mursley .....P.)	2840	278	0	0	3613	4204	17	11	103	4	..	318	310	473	495	441	226	215	440	39
	Salden .....H.)									6	3	..					38	21	17		
431	Pightlesthorne .....P.	2680	128	10	8	1291	1728	2	9	81	2	..	275	288	353	436	424	205	219	391	33
	Friesden (part of) [b] H	420	42	16	0	1050	1487	19	10	9	..	..	85	101	108	142	42	21	21	28	14
	Nettleden (part of) [c] C									21	1	..					108	57	51	64	44
448	Shenley Brook End [d] ..H.	1620	154	4	0	2017	1749	17	3	47	..	..	232	230	224	244	264	129	135	236	28
449	Slapton .....P.	840	140	5	0	1954	1785	3	2	60	..	..	228	202	312	360	325	171	154	279	46
454	Soulbury.....P.)	4460	293	16	0	4390	5718	8	9	93	1	..	526	515	547	578	499	251	248	430	69
	Hollingdon.....H.)									23	..	..					116	53	63	114	2
469	Stewkley .....P.)	4330	352	11	6	6341	6123	8	10	249	18	2	680	802	933	1053	1234	624	610	1199	63
	Littlecote .....H.)									4	..	..					28	17	11		
479	Swanbourne .....P.	2510	140	15	0	4505	4637	14	9	147	6	..	529	499	616	668	679	315	364	613	66
487	Tattenhoe .....P.	690	75	8	6	672	687	7	6	4	..	..	31	24	16	13	15	9	6	9	6
490	Whaddon Parish																				
	Nash .....H.	1430	87	6	6	1369	1361	5	0	79	2	..	265	263	375	377	366	177	189	352	14
	Whaddon .....T.	2300	129	17	6	2653	2745	15	0	113	2	..	545	548	525	512	514	266	278	497	47
508	Whitchurch .....P.	1580	176	19	3	3107	3725	4	3	199	6	1	646	714	845	928	930	440	490	858	72
521	Wing .....P)									167	7	..					808	379	429	746	62
	Ascott .....H.)									18	..	..					98	54	44	94	4
	Burcott .....H.)	5310	529	10	0	9607	8571	6	5	36	3	..	993	937	1086	1152	170	85	85	159	11
	Crofton .....H.)									16	..	..					83	43	40	80	3
	Littleworth .....H.)									20	..	..					90	49	41	82	8
	Wingbury .....H.)									3	..	..					25	16	9	23	2
534	Wingrave with Rowsham P	2600	241	10	0	3688	4298	13	9	165	5	1	602	588	675	783	814	428	386	770	44
542	Winslow [e] .....P.)	1920	223	17	0	4661	5447	8	4	275	4	5	1101	1222	1222	1290	1333	631	702	1241	193
	Shipton ..... H.)									19	..	..					101	46	55		

[a] The Hamlet of Horton extends also into the Parishes of Slapton, and Eddlesborough

[b] The Hamlet of Friesden is partly in Herts.

[c] Nettleden Chapelry extends also into Ivinghoe Parish, but the return for 1841 is here given.

[d] Shenley Parish is partly in Newport Hundred, in which Parish the return for the Township of Church End is made.

[e] The population return of for 1841, includes 55 persons in the Winslow Union Workhouse.

DESBOROUGH HUNDRED.

Page in Vol. iii.	P. Parish. B. Borough. T. Township. H. Hamlet. C. Chapelry. PR. Precinct. L. Liberty. E.P. Extra Parochial.	Area of Acres.	Quota of Land Tax as Assessed in 1798.			Ann. Value of Real Property in 1815.	Annual Value of Real Property as Assessed to the Property and Income Tax in 1843.			Number of Houses in 1841. Inhabited	Uninhab.	Building.	POPULATION. Number of the Population in the Years 1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	Division of Sexes. 1841. Males	Fem.	Born in the County or elsewhere. In the Co.	Elsewhere
			£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.												
553	Bradenham ..... P.	830	121	8	0	1365	1373	12	0	41	..	..	170	181	220	263	226	116	110	209	17
	Dinton (part) of Parish Morton ..... L.	640	124	11	5		1328	14	6	3	..	..			14		14	8	6	12	2
559	Fawley ..... P.	2010	172	6	0	1707	2565	19	5	50	..	..	181	189	276	254	280	143	137	158	122
564	Fingest ..... P.	1100	101	4	0	900	1271	19	2	73	1	..	316	303	295	340	379	176	203	307	72
569	Hamelden ..... P.	6620	511	12	8	6393	8218	14	10	261	7	1	1074	1110	1281	1357	1241	639	602	959	282
579	Hedsor ..... P.	770	89	7	0	670	1655	9	3	46	1	..	140	162	188	207	194	103	91	142	52
583	Hitchenden [a] ..... P.	5970	237	2	1	2183	3096	1	0	290	15	..	887	969	1247	1457	1481	738	743	1380	101
593	Ipstone (part of) [b] .... P.	1010	47	6	0	807	838	1	2	37	..	..	258	247	272	313	177	87	90	132	45
594	Great Marlow [c] .. B.	150	259	4	9	8181	15319	1	6	799	49	6	3236	2797	2532	4237	4480	2067	2413	3595	885
	Great Marlow [c] .. P.	6490	425	12	9									1166	1231						
606	Little Marlow ..... P.	3390	264	5	0	5191	4589	18	2	166	3	1	728	730	775	783	927	483	444	802	125
611	Medmenham ..... P.	2510	197	3	4	2574	2849	1	3	70	2	..	284	323	369	384	385	188	197	282	103
619	Radnage ..... P.	1150	80	18	0	884	1120	14	7	82	1	1	306	319	366	399	401	196	205	358	43
625	Saunderton ..... P.	1590	180	16	0	1962	1861	0	9	47	2	..	193	192	210	231	232	124	108	203	29
629	Turville ..... P.	2570	150	6	9	1697	1637	0	9	102	6	..	376	382	362	442	476	247	229	319	157
633	Wooburn ..... P.	2850	345	9	9	4923	6878	4	7	390	38	4	1401	1604	1831	1927	1830	891	939	1526	304
639	Wycombe,[d] High .. B.	120	351	8	6	8553	13396	10	0	652	37	8	1899	2490	2364	3101	3184	1481	1703	2356	828
	Wycombe,[d] High .. P.	6260								685	63		4239	2266	2735	3198	3296	1576	1720	2792	504
653	Wycombe West ..... P.	6340	498	5	8	4898	7573	16	5	392	8	..	1330	1362	1545	1901	2002	1020	982	1802	200

[a] Brand's Fee Liberty, in Aylesbury Hundred, is partly in this parish.

[b] The Parish of Ipstone extends into Oxfordshire; and contains 1310 acres, and 347 inhabitants. The population in 1831, was wholly returned in Bucks.

[c] The population return for Great Marlow, in 1841, includes 214 persons in Great Marlow Workhouse. The Parliamentary Borough of Great Marlow, comprises the Parishes of Great Marlow, Little Marlow, Medmenham, and Bisham, containing 6237 inhabitants.

[d] The entire Parish and Parliamentary Borough of High Wycombe contains 6480 inhabitants. The population of the Old Borough is stated above.

NEWPORT HUNDRED.

Page in Vol. iv.	P. Parish. B. Borough. T. Township. H. Hamlet. C. Chapelry. PR. Precinct. L. Liberty. E.P. Extra Parochial.	Area of Acres.	Quota of Land Tax as Assessed in 1798.			Ann. Value of Real Property in 1815.	Annual Value of Real Property as Assessed to the Property and Income Tax in 1843.			Number of Houses in 1841. Inhabited	Uninhab.	Building.	POPULATION. Number of the Population in the Years 1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	Division of Sexes. 1841. Males	Fem.	Born in the County or elsewhere. In the Co.	Elsewhere
			£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.												
3	Astwood Bury ..... P.	1300	120	10	0	1433	1500	0	0	51	2	..	160	209	263	263	243	116	127	222	21
10	Bletchley ..... P.	1180	99	6	8	1609	1608	15	8	89	2	..	355	435	363	376	418	209	209	370	48
	Fenny Stratford (part) c	930	172	8	8	2291	2902	11	6	158	12	3	469	481	521	635	765	382	383	619	146
	Water Eton ..... T.	1040	95	3	8	1477	1583	1	10	58	2	..	214	187	276	243	267	130	137	238	29
38	Bradwell ..... P.	790	72	14	0	1550	1300	0	0	75	3	..	255	259	271	257	381	202	179	266	115
40	Bradwell Abbey .... E. P.	650	66	12	6		500	0	0	3	..	..	12	10	20	17	21	10	11	19	2
47	Brayfield, Cold ..... P.	530	50	3	0	983	1169	0	0	16	1	..	82	75	80	93	83	41	42	60	23
51	Brickhill, Bow .... P.	1380	130	1	0	2415	2767	15	0	116	6	1	431	392	438	475	566	267	299	484	82
57	Brickhill, Great ..... P.	1800	251	14	4	3633	3538	12	10	151	4	1	560	554	558	776	721	351	367	647	74
70	Brickhill, Little ..... P.	1360	15	4	6	2132	2006	10	4	101	10	..	385	409	485	514	563	273	290	364	199
77	Brougiton ..... P.	1020	100	6	0	1938	1732	10	0	33	..	..	157	194	191	172	168	78	90	129	39
84	Calverton ..... P.	1980	151	17	2	2846	3100	15	2	98	..	1	321	332	370	425	493	232	261	366	127
89	Castlethorpe ..... P.	1380	142	11	3	1767	3936	12	4	81	5	..	260	242	348	366	365	175	190	290	75
93	Chicheley ..... P.	1620	236	15	2	1993	1779	2	0	51	1	..	189	179	219	218	256	125	131	192	64
99	Clifton Reynes ..... P.	1120	143	10	0	1872	930	14	2	49	3	..	221	238	230	246	213	101	112	185	28
122	Crawley, North ..... P.	1060	324	1	6	3646	4024	0	7	176	5	2	617	681	775	791	865	422	443	704	161

NEWPORT HUNDRED

CONTINUED.

Page in Vol iv.	P. Parish. B. Borough. T. Township. H. Hamlet. C. Chapelry. PR. Precinct. L. Liberty. E.P. Extra Parochial.	Area of Acres.	Quota of Land Tax as Assessed in 1798.	Ann. Value of Real Property in 1815.	Annual Value of Real Property as Assessed to the Property and Income Tax in 1843.	Number of Houses in 1841. Inhabited	Uninhab.	Building.	POPULATION. Number of the Population in the Years 1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	Division of Sexes. 1841. Males	Fem.	Born in the County or elsewhere. In the Co.	Elsewhere
			£ £. s. d.	£	£ s. d.												
137	Emberton [a] .... P.	1860	216 2 0	3786	3624 16 5	138	2	..	549	541	549	598	658	297	361	525	133
143	Gayhurst [b] ..... P.	840	89 6 6	1465	1637 0 0	23	..	..	89	89	90	118	116	64	52	95	21
164	Hanslape ..... P.	5290	496 6 9	6652	9407 19 9	306	6	..	1289	1345	1479	1623	1553	759	794	1350	203
179	Hardmead ..... P.	1290	129 17 0	1222	997 0 0	20	..	..	45	68	75	83	83	43	40	68	15
183	Haversham ..... P.	1430	177 4 4	2186	2400 14 0	58	..	..	223	256	289	313	283	145	138	235	48
196	Lathbury ..... P.	1650	241 12 0	3859	2470 3 0	24	3	..	139	177	164	172	127	62	65	89	38
208	Lavendon ... . P.	2320	227 18 1	3302	3394 11 6	146	2	4	544	546	613	664	691	325	366	574	117
220	Linford, Great ... P.	1810	231 18 6	3843	3230 0 0	95	3	..	313	376	408	420	474	253	221	395	79
229	Linford, Little ..... P.	550	82 19 3	1115	1101 11 0	9	1	..	44	40	73	55	64	30	34	42	22
234	Loughton ..... P.	1620	132 2 8	2031	3233 11 4	75	3	2	302	288	293	325	361	183	178	312	49
241	Middleton Keynes .... P.	1770	322 12 6	4386	3159 19 9	70	..	..	280	287	338	334	327	156	171	294	33
251	Moulsoe ..... P.	1190	133 4 0	2011	2219 11 2	61	..	..	282	229	260	303	297	145	152	247	50
257	Newton Blossomville.. P.	1050	74 7 4	1400	1360 6 6	56	3	..	221	211	243	237	264	127	137	215	49
261	Newton Longueville .. P.	1640	116 15 9	2032	1973 13 0	110	3	2	459	486	486	473	565	296	269	527	38
270	Newport-Pagnell [c] .... P.	3220	610 12 2	9208	10953 14 7	714	18	7	2048	2515	3103	3385	3569	1710	1859	2709	860
298	Olney ..... P.	3140	315 10 2	6589	5283 15 0	521	20	..	2075	2268	2339	2344	2362	1058	1304	1894	468
	Warrington .... H.		63 19 6		1013 12 5	15	1	..				74	75	44	31	60	15
311	Ravenstone ..... P.	2230	170 13 2	2837	2265 12 9	94	3	..	381	370	418	430	415	192	223	365	50
325	Shenley (part of) parish [d] Church-End .... T.	1510	197 6 4	2463	2529 16 0	50	..	..	232	211	225	240	227	116	111	183	44
333	Sherrington ..... P.	1780	174 19 0	3121	3332 8 0	194	4	1	671	773	796	804	856	419	437	738	118
339	Simpson ..... P.	1330	150 14 0	2301	1975 15 9	59	1	..	367	372	395	470	317	169	148	451	134
	FennyStratford(part)[e]					52	2	..					268	135	133		
345	Stanton-Bury ..... P.	750	126 10 8		1320 9 4	7	..	..	39	32	40	51	42	20	22	39	3
351	Stoke-Goldington .... P.	2070	191 11 4	2634	2547 12 0	103	..	1	636	617	818	912	754	385	369	693	61
	Eakley-Lanes .. H.					22	1	..					101	50	51	83	18
375	Stoke-Hammond .... P.	1470	125 18 0	1561	1815 14 7	82	2	..	268	283	320	323	407	198	209	344	63
369	Stony Stratford St. Giles P	70	118 1 0	1230	3377 11 4	242	9	..	1125	968	969	1053	1227	582	645	1108	649
	Stony Stratford, St. Maryp		88 12 6	858	2103 17 4	105	4	3	528	520	530	566	530	256	274		
372	Tyringham with Filgrave .... P.	1900	221 3 6	3757	3253 10 0	9	..	..	236	180	204	227	31	13	18	183	23
						27	..	..					175	92	83		
385	Walton ..... P.	690	109 16 0	1173	1243 2 9	25	..	..	79	97	102	114	103	49	54	99	4
391	Wavendon ..... P.	2880	203 8 9	3621	4460 3 0	172	5	..	635	685	721	802	846	397	449	676	170
397	Weston-Underwood .. P.	1300	245 8 0	2739	3972 12 8	94	4	..	357	339	420	441	438	192	246	353	85
409	Willen ..... P.	450	110 6 4	823	932 0 8	18	..	..	97	78	83	98	97	46	51	81	16
421	Woolston, Great .... P.	760	58 17 0	791	666 5 5	18	..	..	113	116	108	120	94	37	57	82	12
424	Woolston, Little ..... P.	620	57 12 8	874	898 6 0	25	1	..	103	88	114	124	115	50	65	83	32
411	Wolverton [f] ..... P.	2260	415 16 0	3596	4575 17 0	218	4	..	238	258	335	417	1261	694	567	543	718
426	Woughton on the Green P	890	102 18 0	1443	1900 12 3	77	..	..	311	285	299	303	354	164	190	299	55

[a] The return for the Parish of Emberton includes Manor Farm, extra parochial, containing 8 persons; and also the extent of property, &c. in the now depopulated village of Ekeney-cum-Petsoe, not even a single house remaining.

[b] The return for Gayhurst also includes Gorefields, extra parochial, containing about 60 acres, but there are not any houses.

[c] The population return for 1841, for Newport Pagnell, includes 167 persons in the Workhouse, and 8 in Queen Anne's Hospital.

[d] Shenley Parish is partly in Cotteslow Hundred. The entire Parish contains 3130 acres, and in 1841, 491 inhabitants.

[e] Fenny Stratford extends also into Bletchley Parish. The whole Chapelry, in 1841, contained 1033 inhabitants.

[f] The great increase of population in the Parish of Wolverton, in 1841, may be ascribed to the establishment there of the extensive Station of the London and Birmingham Railway Company, around which a town of considerable size has already sprung up. [See WOLVERTON, vol. iv. p. 418.]

STOKE HUNDRED.

Page in Vol. iv.	P. Parish. B. Borough. T. Township. H. Hamlet. C. Chapelry. PR. Precinct. L. Liberty. E.P. Extra Parochial.	Area of Acres.	Quota of Land Tax, as Assessed in 1798.	Ann. Value of Real Property in 1815.	Annual Value of Real Property as Assessed to the Property and Income Tax in 1843.	Number of Houses in 1841. Inhabited	Uninhab.	Building.	POPULATION. Number of the Population in the Years 1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	Division of Sexes, 1841. Males	Fem.	Born in the County or elsewhere. In the Co.	Elsewhere
			£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.												
430	Colnbrook[a] ..... C.					165	19	..					902	474	428	529	373
433	Datchett ..... P.	1630	228 17 0	3709	5469 13 7	164	8	..	357	710	839	802	922	405	517	592	330
448	Denham ..... P.	4850	390 5 3	6850	8285 7 8	242	13	1	796	1000	1189	1169	1264	663	601	885	379
459	Eton ..... P.					533	11	3					3526	1886	1640	1698	1828
	Eton College ..... E.P.	690	293 5 3	9095	12829 19 9	1	..	..	2026	2279	2475	3232	83	58	25	14	69
498	Fulmer ..... P.	1780	107 5 4	2712	2221 5 0	68	4	..	292	262	340	391	355	181	174	251	104
501	Hedgerley ..... P.	1010	71 1 7	1143	1624 14 9	32	5	..	137	126	158	187	161	89	72	127	34
511	Horton ..... P.	1610	292 1 4	3596	4940 0 6	95	2	..	647	723	796	804	480	254	226	309	171
515	Iver ..... P.	5140	828 6 6	13182	13987 6 8	365	24	..	1377	1635	1663	1870	1930	964	966	1330	600
531	Langley Marish ..... P.	3820	503 7 9	7514	11656 1 5	247	17	1	1215	1571	1616	1797	1353	683	670	1020	333
545	Stoke Poges[b] ..... P.					228	10	..					1319	670	649	899	420
	Ditton ..... C.	3380	369 7 6	2613	8534 18 5	18	..	..	288	838	1073	1252	100	44	56	43	57
	Slough (part of) .. T.					20	..	..					109	52	57	50	59
571	Upton[c] ..... P.					58	1	..					542	288	254		
	Chalvey ..... P.	1950	267 16 1	5974	10221 6 9	139	2	..	1018	1083	1268	1502	674	325	349	840	376
	Slough (part of) .. T.					184	6	10					1080	488	592	500	577
582	Wexham ..... P.	670	84 3 4	1145	1321 2 6	37	..	..	172	178	154	181	175	87	88	115	60
585	Wyrardisbury ..... P.	1610	294 11 5	3305	4428 3 2	126	14	2	616	560	520	682	672	337	335	398	274

[a] The Chapelry of Colnbrook is situated partly in the Parishes of Horton, Iver, and Langley Marish, (Bucks), and partly in Stanwell Parish, (Middlesex); and the returns, where not given, are made with those Parishes respectively. The entire Chapelry contains 1050 inhabitants.

[b] Slough is partly in the Parishes of Stoke Poges and Upton, and the Population is returned with those Parishes respectively. The entire Town contains 1189 inhabitants.

[c] The number of inhabitants in the Parish of Upton, in 1841, includes 219 persons in the Eton Union Workhouse. Part of the village of Salthill is likewise included in the Parish of Upton; and the remainder with Farnham Royal.

TOTALS OF THE PRECEDING TABLES.

Hundreds.	Area of Acres.	Quota of Land Tax, as Assessed in 1798. £. s. d.	Ann. Value of Real Property in 1815. £.	Annual Value of Real Property as assessed to the Property & Income Tax in 1843. £. s. d.	Number of Houses in 1841. Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	POPULATION. Number of the Population in the Years 1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	Division of Sexes 1841. Males	Females	Born in County or Elsewhere. In the County	Elsewhere.
Ashendon ..	66670	7022 18 7	94686	94859 7 2	2803	95	16	9765	10260	11994	12919	13416	6706	6710	11776	1640
Aylesbury ..	63650	7392 3 8	72717	107050 19 2	4996	199	39	16550	17941	21094	23313	24583	12044	12539	21666	2917
Buckingham	56290	4351 9 3	74695	89571 7 6	3094	73	38	9831	11137	13161	14110	15116	7373	7743	12660	2456
Burnham ..	50980	4242 6 9	66480	86099 4 10	3914	156	23	13591	15394	17748	19066	19894	9698	10196	16260	3634
Cotteslow .	70010	6593 5 10	90010	107460 0 0	3872	106	20	13260	13940	16374	17441	19207	9360	9847	16645	2562
Desborough	52370	4658 7 8	52908	75573 19 4	4186	233	25	15128	16812	18613	20794	21205	10283	10922	17334	3871
Newport ..	75770	8705 0 2	122547	135013 7 8	5500	161	28	20056	20871	23107	24858	26915	13070	13845	21189	5726
Stoke	28140	3730 8 4	60838	85520 0 2	2722	136	17	8941	10965	12091	13869	15647	7948	7699	9603	6044
Total....	463880	46696 0 3	634881	781148 5 10	31087	1159	206	107122	117320	134182	146370	155983	76482	79501	127133	28850

*** The foregoing Tables have been carefully compiled from various Parliamentary documents, and may therefore be relied upon as being perfectly accurate. As showing the extent, value, and population of each place in the County, they possess great local as well as general interest.

The Parish
of
ASHENDON,
Buckinghamshire.
Boundary of County
of Hundred
of Parishes
Roads
Rivers
BUCKINGHAM HUNDRED
COTTESLOE
EAST ASHENDON HUNDRED
Parish of Hogshaw
Hamlet of Shipton Lee
Hamlet of Doddershall
Quanton Parish
Grendon Wood
Hamlet of Twyford
Parish of Ludgershall
Ludgershall
Grendon Underwood
Pitchcott
Quanton
Upper Winchendon
Nether Winchendon
Ashendon
Dorton
Chilton
Hamlet of Essington
Chilton Parish
Shabbington
Worminghall
Aston Sandford
Kingsey
Thame
THAMES RIVER
Scale of Miles

ASHENDON HUNDRED.

WILLIAM the Conqueror having established himself on the throne of England, and united in his interest the great body of the people, caused a survey to be made of his newly acquired dominions, which with so great exactness described the lands and their possessors, that it has remained until the present time a valuable record of the condition of the country, the nature of feudal rights, and the distribution amongst his Norman followers of the estates of their Saxon predecessors. But the ancient divisions of Hundreds and parishes were permitted to continue unaltered, and it was not until after the lapse of many ages that in this county three ancient Hundreds, in Domesday Book denominated Essedene, Votesdone, and Tichesele, were united in the Hundred of ASHENDON popularly so called, but technically,—the three Hundreds of Ashendon. The orthography of those names in the subsequent changes through which they passed, has been so various that they are not without difficulty identified with the modern appellations of Ashendon, Waddesdon, and Ixhill, the places whence they were originally derived; and in order to convey an accurate idea of the extent of those ancient divisions it may be proper to introduce both their old names and those in present use.

Essedene, or Esseden, subsequently called Esse and Ashe, consisted of—

Assedon, Assedune, ... now	Ashendon.	Olvonge,..... now	Oving.
Bichendone, ...	Bichendon.	Policote, ...	Policott.
Cerleslai,.....	Chearsley.	Sibdone, ...	Shipton Lee.
Chentone, ...	Quainton.	Sortelai,.....	South Lee.
Grennedone, ...	Grendon.	Tochingeuuicke, ...	Tetchwick.
Lotegarser,.....	Ludgershall.	Witchende, ...	Nether Winchendon.
Oltone, ...	Wotton.	Wichendone,.....	Over or Upper Winchendon.

The Hundred of Essedene was bounded on the north by Rovelai Hundred (now included in the Hundred of Buckingham) and by Votesdone Hundred; on the east by Votesdone and Tichesele; on the south by Tichesele; and on the west by the County of Oxford. It contained, according to the Norman Survey recorded in Domesday Book, one hundred and twelve hides and one virgate of land; and had acquired the name of Ashe before it was united with the two contiguous Hundreds to form the modern Hundred of Ashendon.

Votesdone Hundred consisted at the same time of—

Votesdone, ... now	Waddesdon, with its hamlets.	Grenesberga,..... now	Grandborough.
Claindone, ...	Bott, Bottle or Botolph's Claydon, East Claydon, and Middle Claydon.	Hochestone, ...	Hogston.
Cresselai, ...	Creslow.	Hocsaga, ...	Hogshaw.
Edestocha, ...	Adstock.	Merston, ...	Fleet Marston. North Marston.
		Querendone,.....	Quarendon.

This Hundred was bounded on the north by the Hundred of Lamua,[1] or more correctly La Mare; on the east by Mureslai or Muselai, Coteshale, and Elesberie (the two former now included

[1] It is printed Lamua in the Liber Censualis, which name is adopted by Willis and others, but incorrectly, as will be shewn in its proper place.

in Cottesloe Hundred); on the south by Elesberie, Stanes, Risberge (Aylesbury, Stone, and Risborough, now in Aylesbury Hundred), and Tichesele; and on the west by La Mare, Rovelai, and Essedene; and contained one hundred and thirteen hides and five virgates. Before its union with Essedene and Tichesele, Cresselai and Hochestone had been transferred to Cottesloe Hundred, and Edestocha (Adstock) included in the Hundred of Buckingham.

Tichesele Hundred consisted of,—

Achelei,	now Oakley.	Hesintone,	now Easington.
Ciltone,	Chilton.	Iforde,	Ickford.
Credendone,	Long Crendon.	Ilmere,	Ilmer.
Dortone,	Dorton.	Sobintone,	Shabbington.
Eddingrave,	Adingrave, in Oakley.	Waldruge,	Waldridge, in Dinton.
Eie,	Kingsey and Towersey.	Wermelle,	Wormenhall.
Estone,	Aston Molins, in Dinton.		

Tichesele, or Ixhill Hundred, contained two portions: the larger bounded on the north by Essedene, on the east by Votesdone and Elesberie, and on the south and west by Oxfordshire; and the smaller (which comprised Eie, Estone, Ilmere, and Waldruge), situated southward from the rest of the Hundred, and insulated by part of Elesberie on the north, was bounded on the east, by a small detached portion of Dustenburgh (now Desborough) Hundred, and by Risberge; on the south also by Risberge, and on the remainder of the south and west by Oxfordshire. The larger portion contained eighty-six hides and a half, and the smaller detached portion seventeen hides and five virgates, besides one hide and three virgates not assigned to any particular Lordship (but supposed to belong to the small portion),[1] making a total of one hundred and five hides and a half. Tichesele having been, from the earliest period, called Ixhill, under the varied orthography of Ickeshulle, Yxhill, and Ixhull (which name it had certainly acquired before the time of Edward II.[2]) might seem to be incorrectly entered in Domesday Book (for that record being compiled from returns made in writing, the remarkably clear and legible characters which distinguish that celebrated work are no proof of an infallible adherence to the orthography of the originals,) if the initial letter by which the pronunciation is governed, had not been invariably preserved in all the varieties of Tichesele, Tichesela, Tichessele, and Ticheshele:[3] however, no portion of the Hundred now retains the appellation given to it in Domesday Book, whilst an eminence immemorially called Ixhill, affords at least probability that the original name of the ancient Hundred was thence derived.[4] The union of the old Hundreds is supposed to have been effected under a statute passed in the 9th of Edw. II. at the Parliament of Lincoln; but in a return made in the same year, their former appellations were preserved.

Brill, which included Boarstall, the former one of the *Villa Regia*, and both, after they were separately described, called *Forest Towns*, became part of the modern Hundred; and *Aston Sandford*, which had been surveyed in Burnham Hundred, was then likewise added to that insulated portion of Ashendon which has been already mentioned; so that twenty-four hides and a half were annexed to this division of the County, in lieu of about twenty-three which were transferred to other Hundreds, and only a trivial difference was made in the superficial contents; which, after the union of the three Hundreds as well as before, approached so nearly to the average of one hundred hides in each, as amounts almost to proof that the name of Hundred was originally assigned in consequence of the number of hides contained therein.[5]

[1] Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 153. [2] Introduct. to Nom. Villar. [3] Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 144. 149. 153. [4] See OAKLEY.

[5] See an ingenious and industrious calculation respecting the Hundreds of Bedfordshire, in Gent. Mag. vol. xcviii. part ii. pp. 100—102.

In the Agricultural Survey the Hundred of Ashendon is stated to contain 54,792 acres,[1] but the data on which this calculation was founded seem to have been incorrect; for which, however, some allowance should be made; and in those instances in which its errors can be corrected they will be appropriately noticed in the account of the respective parishes.

The population of Ashendon Hundred in 1801, consisted of males 4762; females 4903; families 2110; persons employed in agriculture 3676; in trade 588: Total 9665, inhabiting 1672 houses. In 1821 the total by one return 11,837, by another 12,003; males 6014, females 5989, families 2723, houses 2244.

The three Hundreds of Ashendon are bounded on the north by Buckingham Hundred and the Hundred of Cottesloe, on the east and part of the south by Aylesbury Hundred, and on the remainder of the south and the west by Oxfordshire; containing thirty-one parishes, with twenty-nine churches, and twenty-three hamlets, or subordinate vills; whose relative situation is depicted in the accompanying map, in which it will be perceived that the detached portion of the Hundred includes four of those parishes and two hamlets.

The Hundred of Ashendon is ecclesiastically included in the Diocese of Lincoln, Archdeaconry of Bucks, and Rural Deanery of Waddesdon; excepting only the churches of Grandborough (in the peculiar jurisdiction of the See of London and Archdeaconry of St. Alban's), Towersey (a member of Thame), and Quarrendon (a member of Bierton), both in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, and in the Rural Deanery of Wendover; and Wotton Underwood, claiming exemption, as belonging to the metropolitan See of Canterbury.

The Courts of the Hundredors (or Lords of Hundreds) were by statute of Henry III. held every three weeks, and so continued until 1340 (14 Edw. III.) when their jurisdiction (unless the Hundred had been specially privileged) was united to the County, or Sheriff's Court,[2] and the Sheriffs were prohibited appointing Bailiffs or Hundredors, as "*fermors*" of those divisions of their respective liberties for their pecuniary advantage;[3] but the Hundreds were sometimes entrusted to particular persons, and granted out by the Crown upon divers considerations. The two High Constables for each Hundred are appointed at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace by the magistrates of the county then assembled; and the Petty Sessions for the Hundreds or sub-divisions are held within the same, by the appointment of local Magistrates.

In 1598 (42 Eliz.) Nicholas Bosse and Edward Harte, gent. High Constables of Ashendon Hundred collected, respectively, the former 131*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.* and the latter 70*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* towards an "assessment of the provision money for the service of beeves and muttons for her Majesty's most honourable household."[4]

In 1662 (14 Car. II.) the King granted to Robert Dormer, Esq. "the custody, or farm of the three Hundreds of Ashendon, viz. Wadson, Ashe, and Yxhill (and also the three Hundreds of Cottesloe, viz. Cottesloe, Erle, and *Maresly)* and the office of Steward and Bailiff of the aforesaid Hundreds, with the execution of writs, holding of leets, &c. and the keeping, or farm, of all felons' goods, chattels, &c. (excepting issues of courts of record, &c.) to hold the same by himself or his deputy for thirty-one years at 28*l.* 6*s.* per ann. and 6*s.* 8*d.* de increment." &c.[5]

In 1665 the fee-farm rents of the Hundred of Ashendon, *inter alia*, were assigned by the same King to his consort Queen Katherine in jointure.

---

[1] Priest's Agricultural Surv. p. 370. [2] Blackstone's Com.: also Willis's Hund. of Buckingham, p. 3.
[3] Stat. 14 Edw. III. c. 9.; Pickering, vol. i. p. 477. [4] Ancient Roll.
[5] Rot. Pat. 14 Car. II. test. 15 Aug.

ASHENDON WITH POLICOTT.

ASHENDON, which imparts its name to the whole Hundred, affords no indication of having been at any time of superior importance to the rest of the parishes comprised in this division of the county, either on account of its extent, or the number of its inhabitants, but probably acquired its distinction in consequence of its central and elevated situation, which might render it commodious for assembling the inhabitants of the district, and for other purposes to which a chief station, or rendezvous, may be supposed anciently devoted, whether of a civil or military kind: Ashendon occupying the summit of a hill, conspicuous from many surrounding parishes, and at a great distance on every side.

ASHENDON, ÆSCESDUNE, ESSEDONE, is conjectured to have derived its name from the nature of the wood with which this district abounded, being on the border of the forest of Bernwode, mentioned by Bede, Florilegus, William of Worcester, and other early writers (and more particularly described in the parochial history of Boarstall and Brill), and from *don*, an eminence, which is characteristic of the situation of this village.

Ashendon is said to have been the scene of a remarkable event in the early Saxon times; for, according to the account of Henry of Huntingdon, and other authorities on which Bishop Kennet[1] thought himself justified in placing a reliance, here was made the agreement between Kenwalch King of the West Saxons and his brother's son, Cuthred, by which the latter was to hold for his province, or principality, all that part of the kingdom which lay northward from the river Thames. Kenwalch having repudiated his Queen, who was sister of Penda King of Mercia, was by that monarch, in consequence of the insult thus offered to his family,[2] driven from his dominions; and, seeking an asylum with the King of the East Angles, was during his three years exile converted to Christianity, and having been baptized (A. D. 648) was restored to his kingdom. By the arrangement then made the extent of territory ceded to Cuthred was computed at three thousand hides; and contained as many villages. This grant was made at *Æscesdune*, which Kennet fixes here at Ashendon, in the forest of Bernwode, which was included in his territory.[3] In 661, Ashendon and the adjacent country are said to have been plundered by Wulpher King of Mercia; but no particulars, which can be relied upon, are preserved of that event. In 871 the Danes, under Bagsey and Halden, after a whole day's conflict, were here defeated by King Ethelred and Alfred his brother. In 905 the same enemies having recommenced their plundering, marched through Mercia, committing great depredations.

In 921 they carried off many prisoners, and a large booty of cattle, between Aylesbury and the forest of Bernwode;[4] but a more remarkable battle is said to have been fought at Ashendon in the next century. In 1016 Eadnoth, or Ednoth, who had been advanced from Ramsey Abbey to the Bishopric of Dorchester, attending, as was the custom of the clergy of that æra, when his countrymen were engaged in a conflict with the Danes, was slain in the battle of Ashendon, or Ashdown: but as there has been some dispute respecting the identity of the place, so also great uncertainty has prevailed in regard to the person. Ednoth, who had only the title of Prior of Ramsay until after the death of Earl Ailwyn, the founder of that house, is, however, not to be mistaken for another Ednoth, who, according to the Exchequer Register, was also chosen from amongst the

---

[1] Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 39. [2] Bede's Hist. Eccles. lib. iii. c. 7.
[3] Hen. Huntingd. lib. ii. p. 317; Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 39. [4] Chronic. Saxon.

monks of the same convent, and elevated to the see of Dorchester some years afterwards. It was the former, not the latter, who was slain at Ashdown; but whether that place be the same with Ashendon in Bucks, has not been determined. From its being included within the jurisdiction of the prelates of that see (for Lincoln diocese had not then been taken out of it) some support is given to the affirmative opinion. Ednoth is mentioned in the Chronicles of Chatteris Abbey, to which foundation he was a benefactor, as "vir in Christo famosus, et monasticæ religionis cultor egregius;"[1] and his death is described as having happened in the war between King Edmund and Canute at Ashendon, where he was barbarously mangled and slain whilst celebrating divine offices; an intimation being given that the Danes were incited to destroy him by the desire of plunder, as may be collected from their first cutting off his arm for the sake of his gold ring or bracelet:[2] but, upon the whole, the evidence is too slender and incomplete to identify Ashdown, where this battle was fought, with Ashendon in Bucks; and Kennet's opinion on this subject seems to be successfully opposed by Gibson, Somers, and other antiquaries, who, supported by the authority of Roger Hoveden, have deprived this place of the fame of the battle, and fixed its occurrence at Ashdown, in Essex.[3] Buckinghamshire and the adjacent Counties were ravaged about the period alluded to;[4] and this appears to be the substance of all which history has preserved for our information.

ASHENDON, in the Conqueror's Survey, is mentioned distinctly from Policote, and in two parts. The manor consisting of eight hides of land, and another estate (not denominated a manor) of two hides. POLICOTE (also separately surveyed) contained ten hides; but by subsequent arrangements Ashendon appears to have gained an increase, and Policote to have sustained a loss of about equal extent:[5] for Ashendon, with its hamlets of Great and Little Policott, being bounded on the north by Wotton-Underwood, on the east by Westcott in Waddesdon and Over-Winchendon, on the south by a small portion of Nether-Winchendon, by Chearsley, and Chilton, and on the west by Dorton; contains about 2090 acres, of which 1150 are in Ashendon, 560 in Great Policott, and 380 in Little Policott; so that the difference between the two hamlets seems to have been added to the township.

The soil is a stiff dark blue clay in the valleys, with strata of sand, limestone, brick-earth, and rubble, in the hill; and various loams.

THE MANOR, which before the Conquest was held by three *brothers*, who had power to alienate it, had been given to Walter Giffard, a near relation and follower of King William, who, in reward of his valour and services, also dignified him with the title of Earl of Buckingham.[6] At the Norman Survey it was rated at eight hides; the land was sufficient for six ploughs;[7] two were kept in the demesnes; and four villeins with four bordars employed four. There were two servants, and pasture for six plough teams. Walter Giffard's feudatory tenant *Richard*, held under him. The value was estimated at one hundred shillings in King Edward's time, at 4*l.* when first given to Walter Giffard, and 3*l.* at the compilation of Domesday Book.

---

[1] Bibl. Cotton. in Monastic. Anglic. vol. ii. p. 616.

[2] "Tandem vero martirii gloriâ pro gloriosâ conversatione decorandus, in bello quod fuit inter Edmundum Regem et Canutum apud Assandun, dum missam cantaret, a Danis Canuti sociis, prius dextrâ manu propter annulum amputatâ, deinde toto corpore scisso, interfectus est." Ibid. [3] Roger Hoveden, f. 250, and Dug. Bar. tom. i. p. 18.

[4] Leland's Collect. vol. iii. p. 94; Wise's Letter to Dr. Mead, p. 19, and Farther Observations upon the White Horse, &c. p. 11. [5] See POLICOTT. [6] See CRENDON.

[7] "Terra Walterij Gifard. In Essedon Hd. ꝏ'. In Assedone ten' Ricard' de Walterio viii. hid' t'ra ē vi car'. In d'nio sunt ii. et iiii. uill'i cū iiii. bord' h'nt iiii^{or}. car'. Ibi ii. serui et p'tu' vi. car'. In totis ualent' ual' iii. lib'. Qu'do recep' iiii. lib. T.R.E. c. sol. Hoc. ꝏ' tenuer' iii. fr's et cui uoluer' uende' potuer'." Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 147.

The Seigniory, or paramount Lordship, descended from Walter Giffard in the same manner as CRENDON, and in the history of that parish is an enlarged account of his family and descendants. After the death of Walter, second Earl of Buckingham, Ashendon passed to the Mareschals, Earls of Pembroke;[1] and in default of male issue of five successive Earls, sons of William Mareschal Earl of Pembroke, became vested in Joane, second of their five sisters and coheiresses, wife of Warine de Monchensie, a Baron. He had by her one son called William, and a daughter, Joane, who was married to William de Valence, half-brother of King Henry the Third. On the decease of her brother William de Monchensie, whose daughter Dionyse claimed to be his heir, William de Valence disputed her legitimacy; and, together with his wife, the said Joane, ultimately obtained the inheritance. William de Valence being a great favourite of the King, on the death of the last of the Mareschals Earls of Pembroke, asserted the right of his wife to a share of the lands of her ancestors. Valence was the son of Hugh le Brun, Earl of March, by Isabel, widow of King John, and mother of Henry the Third, which illustrious connexion with the Sovereign, when he came into England in 1247, occasioned his immediate preferment. He was appointed Governor of Goderich Castle, in Herefordshire,[2] formerly belonging to Walter Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke; and in 1249 (34 Hen. III.) having taken the cross preparatory to a journey to the Holy Land, obtained the King's precept, empowering him[3] to distrain all persons who were in possession of lands of the inheritance of Joane his wife, as cousin and one of the heirs of the Earl of Pembroke, in order to compel the performance of suit and service to the county court of Pembroke in the accustomed manner.[4] In 1251 he had possessed himself of Ashendon, for he then held his view of frankpledge and suit of court here, of the lands pertaining to the Honour of Giffard.[5] In 1257 he was summoned to attend the King at Chester, to assist in repelling an incursion of the Welsh; but the discontents between the King and his Barons daily increasing on account of the favours shown to certain foreigners (of whom this William was one of the chief) he withdrew into France, which so much provoked his enemies, that they seized William de Bussy, his steward,[6] and imprisoned him in the Tower of London. Joane thereupon becoming alarmed for her own safety, fled into France, and remained abroad until 1260 (45 Hen. III.) when William de Valence returned to England in attendance on the King, who was desirous of making terms with the factious nobles; but they were so much enraged by his bringing back this favourite, that they would not permit him to land until he had sworn to observe the ordinances lately made at Oxford, in that assembly which from the violence of its proceedings was in history subsequently known by the appellation of *the mad* Parliament. Upon the flight of William de Valence beyond sea, his lands were seized; but on due submission restored to him; and he had a formal pardon.[7] Afterwards he had a principal command at the battle of Lewes (48 Hen. III.) when, the King and his son Prince Edward being taken prisoners, the Barons obtained a great victory, and William de Valence, then styled Earl of Pembroke,[8] with difficulty escaped, first to Pevensey, in Sussex, and thence into France. His lands were again seized,[9] and Joane his Countess, then pregnant, was, with her family, ordered to quit her residence in Windsor Castle, and to retire to some convent, or other place near at hand, until after her delivery. The King at length submitting to the necessities of the times, his friends followed his example; and amongst them William de Valence

---

[1] See CRENDON. [2] Rot. Pat. 31 Hen. III. [3] Claus. 34 Hen. III. m. 13. [4] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 774.
[5] Rot. Hund. vol. i. p. 23. [6] Matt. Paris, p. 981. [7] Rot. Pat. 45 Hen. III. m. 13.
[8] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 775. [9] Rot. Pat. 48 Hen. III. m. 18.

renewed his oath to observe the ordinances of the Barons; whereupon he was permitted to return to England: however, his attachment to the King being unabated, he joined the Earl Warren in raising forces, and effected the liberation of his Sovereign and the restoration of the royal authority by a complete victory over the Confederates at Evesham.

In 1275 (4 Edw. I.) the Regalia of Ashendon were in the possession of William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, who survived until the 25th of the same reign, when he was assassinated at Bayonne.[1] Joane his widow had dowry in divers manors, and the residue of his estates descended to Adomar de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, their only surviving son; who, (1 Edw. II.) had livery of those lands which his mother had held. He had been in great favour with Edw. I. from whom he obtained many grants, but was engaged in an insurrection with Thomas Earl of Lancaster, and others, in the dispute with Piers de Gavestone; and assisted in the siege of Scarborough, where that favourite was taken prisoner; a fate which likewise awaited himself; for on his journey to Rome, in 1316 (10 Edw. II.) he fell into the hands of John Moilley, a Burgundian, and was compelled to pay twenty thousand pounds for his ransom. In 1319 he was constituted Warden of all the King's forests south of Trent;[2] and about two years afterwards attending Queen Isabel into France was there murdered, in consequence, as is affirmed, of having been a partizan against the Earl of Lancaster, upon whom he pronounced the sentence of death, and part of whose lands were given to him.[3] His first wife was Beatrix, daughter of Ralph Neal, Constable of France; his second a daughter of the Earl of Barrè, and his third Mary de Chastillon, daughter of Guy Earl of St. Paul; but having no issue, at his decease his estates were divided, and part of them came to the descendants of his sister Isabel, wife of John de Hastings Baron of Bergavenny, the King's Lieutenant in Aquitane.

John de Hastings, who died in 1312, left issue John his son and heir; who was distinguished as a military commander,[4] and was Governor of Kenilworth Castle, in Warwickshire. He married Juliana de Leyburn, a great heiress, daughter of Thomas de Leyburn, of Kent, and died in 1324, Lawrence his son and heir being then about five years of age.[5]

Juliana his widow, in the first year of her widowhood was married, secondly, to Thomas le Blount, a Baron, Governor of Drosslwyn Castle, in Wales, and steward of the King's household; and in the beginning of the reign of Edward III. the King's escheator in Norfolk was commanded to render to him and Juliana his wife (formerly wife of John de Hastings) for her dower, *inter alia*, certain lands in Ashendon, part of the purparty of the said John de Hastings, her former husband, and in the King's hands by reason of the minority of the heir.[6] This Juliana survived le Blount (who is supposed to have been killed in the Scottish wars) and was married, thirdly, to William de Clinton, afterwards Earl of Huntingdon;[7] who was entrusted with the tuition of Lawrence de Hastings, his son-in-law, with an allowance out of the Exchequer of two hundred marks *per ann.* for the support of the minor until he should come of age. When

---

[1] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 776. [2] Rot. Pat. 13 Edw. II. m. 4. [3] Leland's Collect. vol. i. p. 682, and Esc. 17 Edw. II. nº 75, Cal. vol. i. p. 312. [4] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 576.

[5] Ibid. and Rot. Claus. 19 Edw. II.

[6] "R. Joh'i de Blomvill, Esc. in Com'. Norff. &c. salt^{m}. Sciatis q^{d} de p'parte Joh' de Hastyngges def' consanguin' et un' heredum Adomarii de Valencia nup' Comitis Pembr' def' qui, &c. et in manu n'ra r'one minoris etatis p'd'ci Joh'is existente, assignavim^{s} Thome le Blount et Juliane ux' ejus quondam ux' p'd'ci Joh'is t'ras et ten' subscripta videlt. &c. quasdam t'ras et quedam ten' cum p'tin' in *Asshedon*, que ad xxx^{s}. &c. extendunt, h'end' in dotem ipsius Juliane, &c." Rot Orig. Edw. III. ro. 28 ext. Claus. Abb. vot. ii. p. 12.

[7] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 576.

that period arrived the King, who had an especial favour for the said Lawrence de Hastings, created him Earl of Pembroke, by reason of his descent from Isabel eldest sister and coheir of Aymer de Valence, late Earl of Pembroke.[1] He attended the King in a naval expedition against the French on the coast of Flanders, and behaved with great valour, and was also with Henry of Lancaster Earl of Derby, in Gascoigne: but died in 1348, in his mother's life time; leaving by Agnes his wife, daughter of Roger Mortimer Earl of March, John his son and heir, an infant.[2] Agnes Countess of Pembroke soon afterwards became the wife of John de Hakelnit, who, in 1355, obtained the custody of Pembroke Castle and other possessions of John de Hastings during his minority, to himself the said John Hakelnit and Agnes Countess of Pembroke his wife.[3] Juliana Countess of Huntingdon, grandmother of John de Hastings the young Earl of Pembroke, having survived her third husband, who died in 1354, bestowed great gifts on St. Augustine's monastery in Canterbury, and by her testament dated 30th Oct. 1367, bequeathed her body to be buried on the south side of the church there. She died on the 1st of November in the same year, seised, *inter alia*, of this manor of Ashendon, which was part of her dower settled upon her by her first husband John de Hastings.[4] It has been incorrectly stated that this Juliana died without issue, or even heirs who could claim her estate:[5] but she was succeeded in her possessions by her grandson,

John de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke: who married first Margaret, daughter of King Edward III. and secondly, in 1368, Anne daughter and at length heir to Sir Walter Manney, K. G. and she being allied in blood to his former wife, a dispensation for this marriage was procured from the Pope, at the expence of a thousand florins of gold.[6] This Earl attended Prince Edward into Aquitane, and continued abroad during several years. In 1369 he obtained the King's permission to make a feoffment to Walter Amyas and others, of all his castles, manors, and lands to certain uses; which feoffment during his absence remained sealed up in the hands of his feoffees. In 1372 he was, at the especial request of the inhabitants of Aquitane, made Lieutenant of that province, but held his government not long, being taken prisoner by the Spaniards, who treated him with great cruelty; and after suffering imprisonment four years, he with great difficulty procured his liberation through the intervention of the Constable of France, who was to receive part of his ransom. He died in 1375, on his way from Calais, through the effects of poison, said to have been given to him by certain Spaniards; and his corpse was brought to England and buried in the choir of the Friars Preachers in Hereford, but afterwards removed to the Grey Friars in London. By the feoffment before mentioned it appeared that John late Earl of Pembroke had settled his town and Castle of Pembroke, in default of issue, upon the King and his successors; his Castle and Lordship of Bergavenny, on his mother's sister's son William de Beauchamp in fee, on condition of his taking the arms of Hastings, and endeavouring to obtain the title of Earl of Pembroke; but if he should decline so to do, then on his kinsman William de Clinton, on similar conditions. Anne Countess of Pembroke, his widow, died in 1383;[7] and John de Hastings her son was slain in a tournament at Woodstock in 1389, leaving Philippa his wife surviving. She was the daughter of Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, and was married, secondly, to Richard Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel, who paid a fine of four hundred marks for espousing her without the King's license. The Earl of

---

[1] Pat. 13 Oct. 13 Edw. III. [2] Esc. 22 Edw. III. nº 47, Cal. vol. ii. p. 144. [3] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 577.
[4] Ib. p. 532. [5] Harris's History of Kent, p. 113. [6] Ibid. p. 577.
[7] Esc. 7 Ric. II. nº 67, Cal. vol. iii. p 61.

Arundel was afterwards admitted to the possession of his wife's dowry settled upon her by her first husband; but, disputes having arisen respecting the inheritance of the Earls of Pembroke, it was found by one inquisition, that John de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, died seised of a toft, forty acres of land, two acres of meadow, and five of pasture in Ashendon:[1] and by another in 1391, that Reginald de Grey, Chivaler, Rich. Talbot, Chival. John le Serope, and others, were seised of the manor of Ashendon, and of a toft and forty acres of land here.[2] However, Richard Earl of Arundel continued to hold Ashendon in right of his wife, until his tragical death in 1397, when being convicted of high treason, notwithstanding he pleaded the King's pardon, he was adjudged to be "drawn, hanged, his bowels ript out and burnt, and then to be beheaded and quartered:"[3] and although this terrible sentence was mitigated to decapitation only, he was executed according to the disgusting and barbarous fashion of those times, in the presence of the King and his Court, in Cheapside, London; the horror of the scene being aggravated by the scandalous inhumanity of Thomas Mowbray, Earl Marshal of England (the Earl's son-in-law), who assisted in binding up his father's eyes.[4] Amongst the Knights' fees of which Richard Earl of Arundel died seised, was this Manor of Ashendon.[5] Philippa his widow, was married, thirdly, to Thomas de Poynings, Baron St. John, and at her decease, in 1400, was seised of one toft and forty acres of land here.[6] She was buried in Boxgrave Priory, in Sussex: her last husband, Lord St. John, having by his will ordered his remains to be interred on the north side of the tomb of this Lady Philippa sometime Countess of Arundel and Pembroke his wife.[7]

Amongst the claimants of the inheritance of the families of Valence and Hastings, Earls of Pembroke, was Reginald de Grey, son of Reginald, son of Elizabeth daughter of John de Hastings by Isabel his wife, sister of Adomar, Earl of Pembroke; who, in 1409 (11 Hen. IV.) was adjudged to be the right heir; but no account is discovered amongst the inquisitions taken after the death of either of his descendants, or of any of his family, which identifies Ashendon with their possessions. Sir Edward Hastings, who was descended from John Lord Bergavenny, by his second wife Isabel, daughter of Hugh le Despenser, Earl of Winchester, was another claimant, but his right was denied, and he was prohibited using the arms of Hastings. The third claimant was Sir Richard Talbot, Knt. (son of Gilbert, son of Elizabeth daughter of Joane de Valence sister of the before-mentioned Isabel, and coheiress of Adomar Earl of Pembroke,)[8] who was found by an inquisition to be one of the heirs of John de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke; and uniting the possession of this estate with that of the manor of Great Policott in this parish, they both subsequently descended in the manner related in the account of that hamlet: until having been forfeited to the Crown by the attainder of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Henry VIII. they were granted to the family of Palmer.

John Palmer, of Piddington, in Oxfordshire, held an estate at Boarstall in the reign of Richard II. Thomas Palmer, of Wotton, probably his son, was living in 1396 (19 Ric. II.) and his name, and that of Joane his wife, occur in a fine then passed. Thomas Palmer, Esq. (whether their descendant or a more distant relation, is not known) had a grant of Great Policott from King Henry VIII. in 1522, which was renewed in 1527, in fee, to Henry Palmer his son; and in the

---

[1] Esc. 14 Ric. II. nº 134. Cal. vol. ii. p. 144.
[2] Ibid. 15 Ric. II. nº 179, Placit. inter eos, Cal. vol. iii. p. 150.
[3] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 578.
[4] Ib. ii. p. 319.
[5] Esc. 21 Ric. II. nº 6, Cal. vol. iii. p. 225.
[6] Esc. 2 Hen. IV. nº 54, Cal. vol. iii. p. 276.
[7] Dug. Bar. tom. ii. p. 137.
[8] See Pedigree of TALBOT.

reign of King James, Mr. Palmer's old and new inclosures in Ashendon and Policott were returned in the survey of 1620, as of the annual value of 410*l.*[1] This estate, according to Willis, was at the beginning of the last century in the possession of Sir Thomas Palmer, who, in 1714 "held the manor of Ashendon under the Lord Alington by Knight's service and the payment of 30*l. per annum.*" It was subsequently conveyed, with other lands, &c. of the Palmers, to Richard Grenville, Esq. of Wotton; notwithstanding the account delivered by Lysons, who mentions this manor as having "belonged from time immemorial to the Grenville family,"[2] and as being one of "the manors which have descended from about the commencement of the 12th century to their lineal representative," Richard Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K. G. who is Lord of the manor of Ashendon cum Policott, in virtue of the purchase made by his ancestor Richard Grenville, Esq. as before mentioned.

Mesne Lords. *Richard*, the subfeudatory tenant in Ashendon, under Walter Giffard, at the time of the Norman survey, living before the common use of surnames afforded a distinction by which his family might be ascertained, can only be conjectured the progenitor of one of the several possessors subsequently connected with this place, without any positive proof to which of the respective families of its ancient lords he was allied.

In the reign of Henry III. William Gulye, or Golye, acquired lands here by a fine passed between him and Roger de Lutegarshall and Juliana, his wife;[3] and Golye, afterwards was denominated Forester in fee, of all the woods in the forest of Bernwode, pertaining to the Honour of Giffard, holding one hide of land, by Serjeanty, of that Honour, and one hide in right of his office of Forester.

The name of St. Andrew occurs in connexion with Ashendon at a still earlier period; but, as part of the estate of this family was held under the Argenteins, who possessed the intermediate seigniory under the Honour of Giffard, in which these lands were included, it may be proper to give some account of these Argenteins.

Giles de Argentein held one knight's fee, and forty shillings rents here in 1254 (39 Hen. III.) which were then in the hands of Thomas de St. Andrew, his subfeudatory.[5] He was the son of Sir Richard de Argentein, Knt. Steward of the King's Household, and held an estate in Claydon;[6] as did also Thomas de Argentein, perhaps his younger son, and certainly his contemporary. Sir Richard, the father, was one of the witnesses to Magna Charta: made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land: and died in 1246.[7] Sir Giles succeeded his father in his Hertfordshire estates, was in the wars of Henry III. in Wales and Gascoigne, Governor of Windsor Castle, and, being one of the confederate Barons, was, after the capture of the King at the battle of Lewes, elected one of those nine counsellors appointed to govern the realm. Whether during the enjoyment of this authority he obtained possession of lands belonging to the opposite party, or succeeded to his father's estate here, is unknown; but when the power of the barons was afterwards reduced, his possessions, and those of Reginald his son, were seized by the Crown. They were, however, probably restored to him; for by an Inquisition in 1282 (11 Edw. I.) he was found to have died seised of considerable estates, leaving Reginald, his son and heir, forty years of age. Margery his wife, daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert Aguillon, Knt. survived him, and

---

[1] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon. vol. iv. [2] Mag. Brit. vol. i. p. 467, 499. [3] Rot. Fin. 25 Hen. III.

[4] Rot. Hund. 39 Hen. III. vol. i. p. 23. [5] Thom' de S'co Andrea tenet quandam partem ejusdem ville (Essedone) de D'no Egid' de Argentein, faciendo serviciam unius militis red'o xl. sol'dos p^r an. Rot. Hund. 39 Hen. III. vol. i. p. 23.

[6] Test. de Nevill, p. 257. [7] Esc. 30 Hen. III. n°. 16. Cal. vol. i. p. 4. Test. de Nevill, p. 257. Clutterbuck's Herts, vol. ii. p. 538.

was married secondly to Jordan de Sackville.[1] Reginald de Argentein died in 1307 (1 Edw. II.) seised of this estate; and left by Lora, daughter of Hugh de Vere, fourth Earl of Oxford, John de Argentein, his son and heir,[2] who was knighted; and, although this estate is not particularized in the Inquisition then held, it is expressly included in another, in 1348, after the death of John de Argentein, his son, who died seised of "forty shilling rents in *Assedone*, pertaining to the "Manor of Wilmunderley parva," and of "the Manor of Ashendon, *held in fee*."[3] John de Argentein married first, Joane, daughter and heir of Sir Roger Bryan, Knt.,[4] and had three daughters, co-heiresses of their mother; and secondly, Agnes,[5] daughter and co-heir of William Bereford, by whom he had John, his only son and heir. This John inherited the estate, and married Margaret, daughter and heir of Robert d'Arcy, of Stretton, by whom he had three daughters; and died in 1382 (6 Rich. II.) leaving Margaret his wife surviving, who in the next year died, seised of forty shillings rents, in this Manor. Another John Argentein died in 1424 (3 Hen. VI.) possessed of rents of the like amount, "issuant out of the Manor of Esshendon, parcel of the Manor of Little Wymondley in Herts." He was the son or grandson of Sir William de Argentein, Knt. natural son of Sir John de Argentein, and had obtained the family estates in default of legitimate issue male of his father; and John Argentein dying unmarried, his property came to his two sisters, Joane, wife of Robert Alington, who died in 1428, and Elizabeth, wife of William Alington, Esq., and, after their decease, descended according to the annexed pedigree: and long after the manor and principal estate had been purchased by the family of Grenville, the payment of a quit rent of forty shillings per ann. was made for these lands to the Lord Alington, as possessor of the Manor of Wymondley, in Hertfordshire, which had devolved to him from the Argenteins as therein expressed.

PFDIGREE OF ARGENTEIN.

From Coles's MSS. Clutterbuck's Herts. Weever's Funer. Mon. Bloomfield's Norfolk, &c.

Arms. Gules, three covered cups Argent.

SIR DAVID ARGENTEIN, temp. Will. 1. = ...

SIR REGINALD DE ARGENTEIN, founder of a Chapel at Wymondley before 1139, bur. at Baldock, co. Herts. = MAUD, 5 Steph.

JOHN DE ARGENTEIN, Knight, temp. Step. = ELLEN, dau. and heiress of Guy Fitz-Tecon.

REGINALD DE ARGENTEIN, Sheriff of Camb. and Hunts. 6 Ric. 1. Essex and Herts. 9 Ric. 1. living (1 Hen. 3.) 1216. = ...

SIR RICHARD DE ARGENTEIN, Knight, Sheriff of Essex and Herts. 8 Hen. 3. Camb. and Hunts. Steward of the King's Household, 11 Hen. 3. died 1246. [Esc. 30. Hen. 3. n. 16. Cal. vol. 1. p. 4. Testa de Nevill, p. 257.] = CASSANDRA, dau. of Robert l'Isle.

SIR GILES DE ARGENTEIN, Knight, prisoner in Wales, 16 Hen. 3; attended the King in Gascoigne, 47 Hen. 3; Governor of Windsor Castle; seised of lands in *Ashendon*, d. 1282. [Esc. 11. Ed. 1. n. 19. Cal. vol. 1. p. 79.] = MARGERY, dau. and coh. of Sir Robert Aguilloo, Knt. mar. 2dly to Jordan de Sackville.

REGINALD DE ARGENTEIN, summoned to Parliament, 25 Edw. 1. d. 1307. [Esc. 1 Edw. 2. n. 41. Calend. vol. 1. p. 227.] = LORA, dau. of Hugh de Vere, 4th Earl of Oxford, sister of Robert, Earl of Oxford, mar. 1265, bur. at the White-Friars, Norwich.

a

---

[1] Blomefield's Norfolk, vol. i. p. 555. Clutterbuck's Herts, vol. ii. p. 541. [2] Esc. 1 Edw. II. nº. 41. Cal. vol. i. p. 227.
[3] Esc. 12 Edw. II. nº. 43. Cal. vol. i. p. 291. [4] Clutterbuck's Herts. vol. ii. p. 217.
[5] Called Anne by Dugdale, tom. 1. p. 615, and Agnes, tom. 2, p. 192.

a

JOANE, dau. and heiress of Sir Roger Bryan, Knight. — JOHN DE ARGENTEIN, had livery of his inheritance 1 Edw. 2.; d. 12 Edw. 2 seised of fees in the manor of *Ashendon*. — AGNES, dau. and coh. of William Bereford; mar. 2dly, to Sir John de Nereford; and 3dly, to Sir John de Maltravers, Knt. temp. Edw. 3.

JOANE, mar. to Sir John Botetler, Knight. — ELIZABETH, mar. to Sir William Botetler, Knight. — DIONYSE, unmarried. — SIR JOHN ARGENTEIN, Knt. only son and heir, six months old at his father's death; d. 1382. — MARGARET, dau. and heir of Robert D'Arcy, of Stretton, d. 7 Ric. 2. vidua.

SIR WILLIAM ARGENTINE, Knight, d. 6 Hen. 5. Lord of Great Wymoodley, Herts.; Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, 17 Ric. 2. — ISABELLA, dau. of William de Kerdeston. — BARTH. NAUTON, ob. v. p. — JOANE, mort. 1382. — BALDWIN ST. GEORGE. — ALICE. — SIR IVO FITZWARINE, Knt. — MAUD, coh. of her father. [Esc. 6. R. 2.]

JOHN ARGENTINE. — ..... — MARGARET, grand-dau. and coh. of John de Argenteio. [Esc. 6. Ric. 2.] — BALDWIN ST. GEORGE, grandson and coh. of John de Argenteio. — ELLANOR mar. to Sir John Chidiock, Knt.

JOHN ARGENTINE, d. 1422, s. p. — ROBERT ALINGTON. — JOAN, sister and coh. d. 7 Hen. 6. s. p. — WILLIAM ALINGTON, Esq. Sheriff of Camb. and Hunt. 16 & 19 Hen. 6. d. 38 Hen. 6. — ELIZABETH, eld. sister and coheir bur. at Horseheath, co. Camb.

JOHN ALINGTON, Sheriff of Camb. and Hunt. 1 Ed. 4. d. 20 Ed. 4. — MARY, dau. and coh. of Lawrence Cheeey, Esq. of Fen Ditton, co. Camb. bur. at Horseheath.

ELIZABETH, dau. of William Wentworth, esq. of Cobham Hall, Essex. — SIR WILLIAM ALINGTON, Knt. Sheriff of Camb. and Hunts. 17 Ed. 4. killed at the battle of Bosworth, 1 Hen. 7. — ELIZABETH, dau. of William Sapcoates.

SIR GILES ALINGTON, Knight, d. 25 April, 1522. — MARY, dau. and heir of Sir Richard Gardener, Knt.

URSULA, dau. of Sir Robert Drury, Knt. of Halstead, co. Suffolk, d. 1522. — SIR GILES ALINGTON, Knt. Sheriff of Camb. and Hunt. 22 & 37 Hen. 8. d. 22 Aug. 1586, æt. 86, bur. at Horseheath. — ALICE, dau. and heir of John Myddleton, esq., widow of Tho. Elrington, esq. bur. 20 Sept. 1563, at Horseheath. — MARGARET, dau. of John Tallakeroe, esq., widow of Thomas Argall, Esq.

ROBERT ALINGTON, Esq. d. 22 May 1552. — MARGARET, dau. of William Coningsby, Just. K.B.

GILES ALINGTON, Esq. d. 25 Nov. 1573. 2d son of Robert. — MARGARET, dau. of Sir John Spencer, Knt. of Althorpe, co. Northampton; mar. 2dly, to Edw. Eldrington, Esq.

SIR GILES ALINGTON, Knt. 11 May, 1603, great grandson and heir of Sir Giles, b. 1572, d. 1638. Sheriff of Camb. and Hunt. 41 Eliz. — DOROTHY CECIL, dau. of Thomas Earl of Exeter, d. 10 Nov. 1613, bur. at Horseheath.

WILLIAM ALINGTON, 4th son, cr. 28 July 1642, (17 Car. 4.) BARON ALINGTON, of co. Cork, d. 1648, bur. at Horseheath. — ELIZABETH, eldest dau. of Sir Lionel Tollemache, Bart.; mar. 2dly, to the Hon. Sir Wm. Compton, Knt. third son of Spencer Earl of Northampton; d. 1673.

CATHERINE, dau. of Henry Lord Stanhope, son and heir to Philip 1st Earl of Chesterfield, d. Nov. 1662, s. p. — WILLIAM, 2d Lord Alington, cr. Baron of Wymondley, 5 Dec. Car. 2. d. 1. Feb. 1684. — JULIANA NOEL, dau. of Baptist, Viscount Campden, d. 1684. — DIANA, dau. of William Russel, 1st Duke of Bedford, widow of Sir Greville Verney, Kt. mar. 1701.

GILES, 3d Lord Alington, bap. 20 Oct. 1680, d. 18 Sep. 1691. — HILDEBRAND, ob. s. p. 1682. — ARGENTINE, d. 1682. — CATHERINE, sister and coh. of Giles, and niece and coh. of Hildebrand Lord Alington, of Ireland; mar. 28 Aug. 1694, to Sir Nathaniel Napier, Knt., and Bart.; d. 13 April 1727. — DIANA, sister and coh. b. 1676; mar. 18 June, 1700, to Sir Geo. Warburton, Bart.; d. 17 June 1703, bur. at Lilley, co. Herts.

The family of St. Andrew possessed lands here in the reign of King John, if not earlier; for Thomas de St. Andrew, in a dispute with Richard de Greinville, in 1213, recovered common of pasture in Wotton, pertaining to his freehold in Ashendon;[1] and in 1234 (19 Hen. III.) Henry de St. Andrew paid two marks scutage for a knight's fee here, held in his demesne of Mareschal's portion of the Honour of Giffard.[2] The tenure of Henry de St. Andrew in *Essendon*, is also described as of the Honour of Crendon, held under Walter Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke.[3] In 1267 John de St. Andrew passed a fine of "messuages and lands in Assyndon," which he granted to Isabel Cudrel, or Cowdray for life.[4]

---

[1] Que p'tinet ad lib'm tenementu' sau' in Essendon. Placit. 15 Joh. ro. 16 in dorso, Abbrev. p. 92.

[2] Cardigan MSS. in the possession of the Countess de Grey, at Wrest, co. Bedf.

[3] Test. de Nevill, pp. 247, 253.

[4] Rot. Fin. 52 Hen. III.

Amongst the estates of this family no mention is made of *the Manor* of Ashendon, but in 1317 (11 Edw. II.) this manor was passed by fine between John de Graunt, and Thomas de St. Andrew, and settled on the said Thomas and the heirs of his body, with remainder to John, son of Walter de St. Andrew, remainder to Walter, son of Thomas de St. Andrew.[1] Thomas de St. Andrew, the grantee, died in 1335 (9 Edw. III.) seised of fees in *Eschedon* Manor,[2] and in 1343, a fine was passed between William de Edyndon, Clk, and Thomas, son of Nicholas Fermband, and Egidia his wife, of the manor of Ashendon, which Egidia granted to the said Thomas Fermband, with remainder to William de Edyndon and his heirs.[3] In 1363 Thomas, son of Thomas Fermband, released all his rights in this manor to Sir Richard de la Vache, Knt. and his heirs;[4] and in the same year "Sir Richard de la Vache, of Bigenhall, in the parish of Burcester," co. Oxon, obtained a grant of free warren in all his demesne lands here.[5] In 1377 a fine was passed of the manor of Ashendon and other estates, between Philip de la Vache, chevalier, and Elizabeth his wife, *querents*, and Robert Fulmere, clerk, and Thomas Brooke, clerk, *deforcients*, which Fulmere granted to Philip de la Vache, and Elizabeth, and the heirs of their bodies: remainder to the heirs of the body of Philip: remainder to William Moleyns, chevalier, and his heirs:[6] and in 1386 another fine of the same estates between Philip de la Vache, chevalier, and Elizabeth his wife, *querents*, and John de Cobeham, of Kent, chevalier, Richard Aberbury, chevalier, William de Neville, chevalier, Lodowic de Clifford, chevalier, (nephew of Elizabeth de la Vache, and husband of the daughter of Sir William Moleyns) Robert de Chereton and Thomas Brook, clerks, *deforcients*, as the right of John de Cobeham, who granted this manor, &c. to Philip and Elizabeth la Vache, and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the heirs of the body of Philip: thus barring the entails before created. Sir Philip de la Vache was one of the Knights for Buckinghamshire in Parliament in 1387, (11 Rich II.) and had estates at Shenley and Chalfont St. Giles.[7] He married one of the daughters of Sir Lodowic Clifford, K. G. who in his testament bequeaths to "Sir Phylippe la Vache," Knt. his "Masse Book and Porhoos," and to "his wyf" (who was the testator's daughter) his "Book of Tribulacion."[8] Sir Philip la Vache died in 1407, and Margaret, his sole daughter and heir, carried many of his possessions to the family of Grey of Wilton by her marriage.[9] Her first husband was Richard Lord Grey de Wilton, who dying in 1442, she was married secondly to Thomas Lord Grey, of Rugemont, and died in 1451;[10] but, as this estate does not occur in the inquisition taken after the death of either of the Lords Grey her husbands, or of their descendants, it is conjectured to have been alienated in her life time.[11]

In the beginning of the reign of Henry IV. the family of James of Boarstall held an estate here, and a fine was passed in 1400 of lands in Ashendon (between Robert James, Richard Browne, and William Jordan, *querents*, and John Glover and Joane his wife, *deforcients)* then conveyed to James; and another soon afterwards, between "James, Browne, and *Jurdan*," with John Stotvyle, of a messuage and lands as the right of Robert James.[12]

---

[1] Rot. Fin. 11 Edw. II. [2] Esc. 9 Edw. III. n. 40. Cal. vol. ii. p. 66. [3] Rot. Fin. 17 Edw. III.

[4] Rot. Claus. 37 Edw. III. n. 12. [5] Dodsworth's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon, vol. 79, f. 57. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 135. Rot. chart. 37 Edw. III. n. 2. Cal. p. 184. [6] Rot. Fin. 1. Ric. 2. no. 24.

[7] See SHENLEY and CHALFONT ST. GILES and PEDIGREE of VACHE.

[8] Regist. March, p. 56. in Prerog. Court of Canterbury. See also Dugdale's Bar. tom. i. p. 341. Collins's Peerage, vol. iv. p. 197. [9] See CHALFONT. [10] Esc. 30 Hen. VI. no. 12.

[11] Dugdale, in his account of the family of Grey, does not mention the marriage of this lady.

[12] Rot. Fin. 2 Hen. IV.

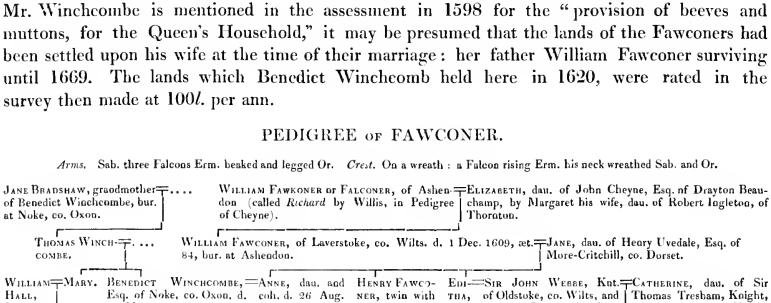
In 1430 (9 Hen. VI.) a fine was passed of a messuage and lands in Ashendon and Wotton between Peter Fettiplace, William Wyke, clerk, and John Pontelow, clerk, *querents*, and Robert Trethref and Joane, his wife *deforcients*, the right of Peter Fettiplace,[1] and in the same year another fine of messuages and lands, between John Bucktofte, Richard Evershaw, William Bates, and Thomas Saunders, *querents*, and John Aleyn and Agnes his wife, *deforcients*; the right of John Bucktofte[2] as also of property similarly described, about two years afterwards, between John Bucktofte, William Bates, and Thomas Eliot, *querents*, and Edmund Fyshe and Alice his wife, *deforcients*.[3]

All the lands which remained in the possession of John *Bucktot* "in the town and fields of Ashendon," were in 1450 (29 Hen. VI.) conveyed together with his manor of Little Policott, to Lincoln College Oxford. The family of Saunders continued to hold lands here, until the beginning of the reign of King James I. and were contemporary possessors with the Palmers and Winchcombes,[5] which latter derived their estate from the family of Fawconer.

William Fawconer, of Ashendon, married Elizabeth daughter of John Cheyne, Esq. of Drayton-Beauchamp, by Margaret his wife daughter of Robert Ingleton of Thornton, by whom he had one son William Fawconer of Laverstoke, co. Wilts, who married Jane daughter of Henry Uvedale, Esq. of More Critchill, co. Dorset, and dying 1st Dec. 1609, at the age of 84 years, was buried here. He had two daughters, Anne (with whom was born a twin, baptized by the name of Henry, but who died in infancy) and Editha, who was married to Sir John Webbe, Knt. of Canford, co. Dorset, and Odstoke, co. Wilts, as his first wife; but died without issue. Anne the elder became the wife of Benedict Wincheombe, Esq. of Noke, co. Oxon, who died 20th May 1623, also without issue, leaving the said Anne a widow, who held the estate which had belonged to her family here, and dying 26th Aug. 1630, was buried at Ashendon; where Thomas Hall her nephew (younger brother of Benedict Hall, nephew and sole executor of Benedict Winchcombe, Esq. husband of Anne Fawconer) erected a monument to her memory. But, as Mr. Winchcombe is mentioned in the assessment in 1598 for the "provision of beeves and muttons, for the Queen's Household," it may be presumed that the lands of the Fawconers had been settled upon his wife at the time of their marriage: her father William Fawconer surviving until 1669. The lands which Benedict Wincheomb held here in 1620, were rated in the survey then made at 100*l.* per ann.

PEDIGREE OF FAWCONER.

Arms. Sab. three Falcons Erm. beaked and legged Or. *Crest.* On a wreath: a Falcon rising Erm. his neck wreathed Sab. and Or.



[1] Rot. Fin. 9 Hen. VI. [2] Ibid. [3] Ib. 11 Hen. VI. [4] See pp. 5, 11.

By an indenture dated 5th March, 1672, (24 Car. II.) Francis Turner, D.D. Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, and others, for the consideration money therein expressed, "conveyed divers pieces of pasture and meadow land, called the Sheepwalk, Landhurst Mead Close, Sheepcote Close, Oxley's Mead, Cow-pasture-hill (subject to certain common rights claimed by farmers in Ashendon), Haynes's Hill-leys, or Hill-foot, with divers yard lands of arable meadow, ley ground, &c. in the manor and parish of Ashendon, to Richard Grenville, Esq. of Wotton, from whom this estate descended to Richard Grenville, Esq. his grandson, by whom under the provisions of an Inclosure Act passed in 1737 (11 Geo. II.) part of the lands so purchased were exchanged with the rector and scholars of Lincoln College[1] for other lands here: and of the residue, Landhurst Mead Close, the Hanger, Old-wears, and other lands, containing about 130 acres, were settled *(inter alia)* in dower, by Richard Grenville, Esq. the purchaser, on Eleanor his wife, daughter of Sir Peter Temple, Knt. of Stowe, which, after the death of the said Richard Grenville, she held during her widowhood; and dying in 1752, the same is presumed to have become merged in the inheritance of the principal estate, and descended to his Grace Richard, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K.G. the present possessor.

HONOUR OF WALLINGFORD.—Another estate in Ashendon was at the Domesday survey held by Milo Crispin, whose subfeudatory tenant was Wichine.

This consisted of two Hides. There were two ploughs, and two carucates of land in the hands of three bordars: pasture for two teams: the value always thirty shillings, and the same in King Edward's days, when the possessor could sell it.[2]

Milo Crispin, one of the Conqueror's followers, had a grant of divers manors in the Counties of Berks, Wilts, Surrey, Gloucester, Beds, Bucks, and Oxford. In this County he enjoyed twenty-eight lordships;[3] of which these lands in Ashendon formed a small part: but, as his possessions subsequently acquired peculiar distinction, and the tenants of himself and his successors were privileged in an especial manner, a more particular account of his family seems necessary, to enable the reader to refer from the notices of Milo Crispin's estates in other parishes, to the following particulars of this eminent person: and of the Honour of Wallingford.

King William gave to him in marriage, Maud sole daughter and heir of Robert D'Oyley, a great Baron, who had shared largely in the conquered lands. Robert D'Oyley built the Castle of Oxford, having obtained immense wealth by the inheritance of Aldith his wife, sole daughter of Wigo de Walingford, a man of great influence, who by a well-timed submission to the Norman Duke, preserved his estates during his life, and secured to his daughter the enjoyment of the inheritance. Maud the daughter of Robert D'Oyley, becoming the wife of Milo Crispin, Wallingford Castle, the head of the barony, was made his chief seat, and he had the same privileges which had belonged to its ancient possessors. Wigo de Walingford, grandfather of Maud, came out to meet the Conqueror, and delivered up to him, voluntarily, the possession of his town and Castle of Walingford, which had been a place of importance, even from the time of the Romans. Wigo splendidly entertained the Conqueror, until Archbishop Stigand and other adherents of Edgar, had submitted to the new Sovereign, and it is said that the alliance between his daughter Aldith and Robert D'Oyly was an affair of policy, by which the Saxons were propitiated, and the followers of the Conqueror at the same time rewarded. Wigo died soon afterwards: Robert D'Oyly did not

---

[1] See LITTLE POLICOTT, p. 32.

[2] Terra Milonis Crispin. "In Assedune ten' Wichin' de Milone ii hid. T'ra ē ii. car' et ibi sunt cu' iii. bord. p'tu' ii. car' Val. et valuit se'p. xxx. sol. Istemet tenuit T. R. E. et uende' potuit. Lib. Censual. tom. i. f. 150.

[3] Ib. Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 49.

long survive; and Maud, his daughter, having in right of her mother succeeded to this inheritance, became the wife of Milo Crispin.

In 1107, Milo lying sick at Walingford, gave lands at Colnbrook to Faritus Abbat of Abingdon, and his successors, as a reward for good offices done to him by the Abbat, but whether as a physician (as some say) or as a divine may be doubtful, but probably the latter, for he died in the same year.[1] Maud his widow held the Castle and Honour of Walingford, and about 1113 (13 Hen. I.) was married, secondly, to Brien Fitz Count, another great lord who is reputed a natural son of Alan Tergant Earl of Britanny and Richmond, by Lucia, daughter of Dru de Baladon, Lord of Overwent in Wales:[2] but he has been likewise called a descendant of Baldwin de Redvers Earl of Devonshire.[3] However, it is certain that he acquired with Maud, widow of Milo Crispin, all the lands which she inherited from her ancestors. In 1140 he bravely defended his castle against King Stephen, but was at length compelled to come to an agreement, and paid 166*l.* for the office of Constable of Walingford, and part of the estate of Nigel D'Oyley, brother of the deceased Robert.[4] Brien Fitz Count faithfully adhered to the Empress Maud, and assisted her in besieging the Castle of Winchester, when the bishop had deserted from her to King Stephen; and, the forces of Maud being repulsed, he attended her to Devizes, and thence to Oxford: and his castle there being attacked by the King, Fitz Count effected his escape, assembled his confederates at Walingford, and resolved to afford assistance to the Empress, who, fearing the dangers of delay, crossed the country in disguise (in a white habit, in the night, when the ground was covered with snow) and arrived safely at Walingford Castle, then her principal garrison, where she successfully resisted the attacks of Stephen, until a formidable army had been raised for her relief. In 1153, when the troops of the rival Princes were on the eve of an engagement, an agreement being effected between the Empress and Stephen, Fitz Count and the garrison of Walingford were admitted to pay their homage to the King, and thus terminated the war. But Brien Fitz Count, partly through fear that King Stephen might not be completely reconciled to him, and partly through grief that both his sons were so much afflicted with the leprosy, as to be incapable of enjoying their inheritance, and confined in a monastery, took upon him the cross and went in pilgrimage to Jerusalem. Maud, his wife, had before passed over into Normandy to avoid the perils of the civil war in which her husband was engaged, and had taken a religious habit. She gave an estate in Wiltshire to the Abbey of Bec in Normandy, and it appears, from the seal appendant to the charter bearing her effigies in the dress of a nun, in her right hand an olive branch, and from her left arm hanging a string of beads, with these words on the margin SIGILLVM MATILDIS DOMINE WALINGFORDIE, that she retained the title of her family and inheritance, notwithstanding her marriages to Crispin and Fitz Count.[5]

Brien Fitz Count and Maud, having thus become voluntary exiles, and their sons being either dead or disinherited, King Henry II. soon after his accession, seized the Honour of Walingford as an escheat,[6] and having commanded an inquisition to be made respecting the tenure and descent of the said Honour, the Constable of Walingford by a formal instrument returned that Wygo de Walingford held the Honour of Walingford, in the time of King Harold, and after in the days of King William the I.; and had a daughter whom he gave in marriage to Robert D'Oilli,

---

[1] Mon. Angl. vol. i. p. 105. [2] Saxon Chron. [3] Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 468.

[4] Rot. Pip. 5 Step. Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 469.

[5] Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 138. Monast. Anglic. tom. i. p. 582. N. Ed.

[6] Test. de Nevill, p. 115. Roger Dodsworth's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. vol. iv. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 135. Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 469.

who had issue by her one daughter called Maud, who was his heir: that Milo Crispin espoused her, and had with her the aforesaid Honour of Walingford: and, Milo dying, King Henry I. gave the said Maud in marriage to Brien Fitz Count, together with her whole inheritance: that he had no heir, and the same Brien and Maud his wife, in the time of King Stephen, devoted themselves to religion (retired into a monastery), and the Lord Henry the son of the Empress Maud, then Duke of Normandy, seised upon the aforesaid Honour.[1] Hereupon the King by his charter dated at Oxford, and addressed in the usual manner to his bishops, earls, barons, and all others his ministers, and to his faithful subjects in England and Normandy, granted to his men and merchants of the Honour of Walingford and Berkhampsted, a confirmation of all the laws, usages, and customs which they had formerly enjoyed in the time of King Edward, and of his ancestor King William, and his Grandfather King Henry: with exemption, whithersoever they might go with their wares or merchandize, or buy or sell throughout his whole Realm, in England, Normandy, and Anjou, *by water and by land, by wood and by strand,* (a phrase perpetually recurring in all the charters subsequently granted to the tenants of the Honour of Walingford) from all toll, pontage, passage, picage, pannage, and stallage, payments to Shires and Hundreds and their respective Courts, sheriff's aids and services: geld, danegeld, hidage, bloodwite, bredwite, fines on account of murder and manslaughter, works of castles, walls, entrenchments, parks, bridges, and all servile works and operations of the like nature: and imposing a penalty of 10*l.* upon any person interrupting or endeavouring to prevent the enjoyment of these privileges and immunities, &c. Theobald Archbishop of Canterbury and others being witnesses.[2]

These privileges and exemptions seem to have been nearly similar to those which were at different periods granted within the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports.

The custody of this Honour was granted in the 1st of Henry the Third to William Neirunt;[3]

---

[1] De Honore de Walingford.

Dominis suis dilectissimis d'ni Reg' justiciar' & baron' s'cc'ij constabular' Walingford sal't'm. Cu' fideli obsequio sciatis me diligent' inquisic'o'em fecisse de mandato d'ni Reg' p. Vicecom' ad me t'nsmisso p' milites de balli'a mea & est Inq'sic'o'is f'c'e sumā.

Wygodus de WALINGF' tenuit honorē de Walengf' tempe' Reg' Haraldi & post temp'e Reg' Will'i p'mi & habuit ex ux'e sua q'ndam filiam qua' dedit Rob'to Doilli. ip'e Rob'tus habuit ex ea q'ndam fil' Matill' no'i'e, que fuit h'es ej.' Milo Crispinus desponsavit eam & habuit cu' ea p'd'c'm honore' de Walingf'. mortuo Milone dedit d'n's Rex Henr' p'mus p'd'c'am Matill' Briennio fil' com' p'iter cu' h'editate sua..... Nullu' habuit h'edem. Idem Brienni' & p'fata Matill' uxor ej' temp'e Reg' Step'hi reddideru't se religioni & d'n's Henr' fil' Matill' Imp'atricis qui eo temp'e fuit Dux Normann' saisivit p'd'c'm honore'. Test. de Nevill, p. 115. Dodsworth's MSS. vol. iv. Kennet's Paroch. Ant. vol. i. p. 115.

[2] A.D. 1156. (2 Hen. II.) Henricus Dei Gratia Rex Anglie Dux Normanniæ, &c. Episcopis Comitibus Baronibus Justiciariis et omnibus ministris meis et fidelibus totius Angliæ et Normaniæ, Francigenis et Angligenis, Salutem. Præcipio vobis quod omnes homines et mercatores honoris de Walingforde et Berkhampstede firmam pacem habeant per totam terram nostram Angliæ et Normaniæ ubicunque sunt, et sciatis me dedisse et concessisse eis in perpetuum omnes leges et consuetudines bene et honorifice sicut melius et honorabilius eas abuêre tempore Edwardi Regis et tempore Atavi mei Regis Willelmi et tempore Henrici Avi mei. Concedo eis etiam quod ubicunque ierint cum mercationibus emptionibus vel venditionibus suis per totam terram meam Angliæ et Normaniæ et Andegaviæ *by water and by land, by wood and by strand,* quieti sint de Thelonio Pontagio Passagio et Picagio Panagio et Stallagio et *Shires* et *Hundreds* et sectis Schirarum et Hundredorum de auxilio Vicecomitum et servientium Geldis et Danegeldis de Hidageo et Blode whete et bredewhete et de murdredis et de variis ad murdredum pertinentibus, et operationibus castellorum et murorum et fossatorum et parcarum et pontium et calcearum et omni consuetudine et exactione seculari et opere servili ne super hoc ab aliquo inquietentur sub forisfactura decem librarum.

Prohibeo et præcipio super eandem forisfacturam ut nequis super hoc vexet vel disturbet, &c.

Teste Theobaldo Cantuariæ Episcopo et aliis, datam apud Oxon primo die Junii anno prædicto. MSS. Cotton. Vol. Claud. DII. p. 54, 131. Dodsworth's MSS. vol. cxiv. f. 40. in Bibl. Bodl. Kennet's Parochial Antiquities, p. 113.

[3] Rot. Claus. 1 Hen. III.

but in 1217 (2 Hen. III.) it was bestowed on the King's brother Richard, who in 1226 was created Earl of Cornwall,[1] and having likewise obtained the barony of St. Wallery amongst the forfeited lands of Robert Earl of Dreux, procured a charter in 1228 (15 Hen. III.) to hold the Honour of Walingford, together with the Manor of Watlington, co. Oxon, by the service of three knights' fees. In 1234, being then separated from Roesia de Dovor, he married secondly Isabel Countess of Gloucester, widow of Gilbert de Clare, and sister of William Mareschal Earl of Pembroke[2]; and, in obedience to a vow, in 1241 made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and during his stay in Palestine negociated a treaty "with the Sultan of Babylon," very advantageous to the Christians: so that upon his return to England he was highly popular, and the King and Queen, in proof of their regard, received him, upon his landing at Dover, with great rejoicings.[3] In 1254, Richard Earl of Cornwall possessed the honour of Walingford, and had view of frank pledge and pleas in Ashendon.[4]

In 1257, on ascension day, he was crowned King of the Romans; and died at Berkhampstead Castle, 4th April, 1272. His four sons by Isabel Countess of Gloucester all died in his life time, but by Senchia, daughter of Raymond Earl of Provence, he had two sons, Richard, who died young, and Edmund, who succeeded to the Earldom of Cornwall. By his fourth wife, Beatrice, niece to the Archbishop of Cologne, he had no issue.[5]

Edmund Earl of Cornwall married Margaret sister of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and and in 1296 (25 Edw. I.) obtained the King's precept, by which his services for the castle and honour of Walingford were fixed at three knights' fees, as in the original grant to his father. Having no issue, this Earl made the King his heir; and dying in 1300 (28 Edw. I.) the Honour of Walingford, the dower of Margaret, was committed to the custody of Walter de Aylesbury.[6] In 1279, the name of Lord *Russel* occurs as Steward of the honour of Walingford, attesting a charter of Edmund Earl of Cornwall. On the accession of Edward II. Piers de Gaveston, being advanced to the Earldom of Cornwall, is presumed to have held this honour; but in 1307 the King committed the custody of the castle, town, and honour of Walingford, the honour of St. Walery, and the city of Chichester, to John de Clynton.[7] After the execution of Gaveston, the honour of Walingford was granted to Edmund Bacun,[8] whose appointment was renewed by a subsequent writ,[9] to hold during pleasure. In the turbulent period which ensued, Queen Isabel obtained possession of this honour, but in 1326 (20 Edw. II.) William le Mareschal, having the custody of Walingford Castle, was confirmed in his authority by a writ which recites the King's confidence in his fidelity, but makes no mention of the *honour* of Walingford:[10] and soon afterwards the custody of the castle was transferred to John de Stonore.[11] The Queen certainly exercised the powers of sovereignty, and, by a writ in which she styles herself "by the grace of God, Queen of England, Lady of Ireland, and Countess de Ponthou," commanded William Mareschal to deliver all the arms and provisions in his custody at Walingford Castle to Sweyn de Mortel.[12] King Edward III. in 1329 restored the custody of the castle of Waling-

---

[1] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 762. [2] Ib. [3] Matt. of Westminster, Annals 1241, and Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 763.
[4] Rot. Hund. 39 Hen. III. vol. i. p. 23. [5] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 765.
[6] R. com'isit Walt'o de Aylesbury castrum n'rum de Walyngford & honores n'ros de Walyngford & Sc'o Walerico ac omnib' p'tin' suis, exceptis Man'iis de Harewell & Henle ad dictos honores p'tinentib', custod' usq' ad festum S'c'i Mich'is, &c. Que quidem Man'ia Margaretæ que fuit ux' Edmundi quondam comitis def', q' de nob', &c. assign' in dotem, &c. Rot. Orig. 29 Ed. I. ro. 3. Abbrev. vol. i. p. 114.
[7] Rot. Orig. 1 Edw. 2. ro. 14. Abbrev. vol. i. p. 159. [8] Ib. 5 Edw. 2. ro. 11. Abbrev. vol. I. p. 186. [9] Ib. p. 189.
[10] Ib. 20 Edw. 3. ro. 3. p. 298. [11] Ib. p. 300. [12] Ib. ro. 13. p. 303.

ford, and the honour of Walingford and St. Walery, to William le Mareschall.[1] John of Eltham the King's brother, was afterwards Earl of Cornwall, and held this honour: and at his death, in 1336, being again vested in the Crown, the King confirmed to Robert de Bongeye, or Bongent, the office of Bailiff of the honour of Walingford, which had been granted to him by John late Earl of Cornwall, his brother.[2] Soon after this, Edward Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester being created Duke of Cornwall in full Parliament, the honour of Walingford was by a special act, as part of that Dukedom, made the inheritance of the eldest son of the Kings of England.[3]

At the death of the Prince of Wales, in 1375 (2 Ric. II.) seised of the honour of Walingford, an Inquisition then taken enumerated the knights' fees comprized therein, which in this County are described to have been situated in *Ashendon*, Wavingdon, Radclive cum Chackmore, Thornton, Quainton, Fleet Marston, Pychelesthorne, Saunderton, Hawridge, Little Marlow, Hitcham, Bichendon, Marsworth, Isenhampstead-Latimer, Wycombe, Dorney, Hedsor, Bradwell, Bot-Claydon, Ickford, Upton, Oakley, Shabbington, Ethrope, Cranwell, Hamm, Aston-Sandford, Wingrave, Stanton-barry, Westbury, Addington, Wolverton, Dodford, Woughton, Weston, Loughton, Swanbourne, Salden cum membris, Hillesden, Linford and Northcote, Drayton, Wedon and Agmondesham, Beachampton, Iver and Waddesdon,[4] with numerous estates in many other counties.

After the death of the Black Prince, his widow Joane (one of the daughters of Edmund of Woodstock, son of King Edward I. by Margaret heiress of the Wakes) resided in the castle of Walingford, her will being dated there 7th Aug. 1385: and the honour of Walingford reverting to her son, King Richard II. remained in the crown during many successive reigns; the collection of the revenues and superintendence thereof being entrusted to the steward or treasurer of the royal household. In the reign of Henry V. the honour of Walingford being settled upon Katherine Queen Consort, as part of her dower, William Borde was Steward: and in 1441 (20 Henry VI.) the King having become possessed of it at his mother's death, granted to William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, and Alice his wife, for life, the office of Constable of Walingford and St. Walery.[5] On a renewal of the grant about four years afterwards, it was extended to John, son of William Marquess of Suffolk and Alice his wife.[6] William Marquess of Suffolk was Great Steward of the Household to the King,[7] and in 1447 (26 Henry VI.) was advanced to a Dukedom. He enjoyed the favour of the court, but provoked the enmity of the nation, and attempting to quit the kingdom and seek refuge abroad, was seized by the populace and beheaded on the side of a boat. After his death in 1449, the Duchess of Suffolk continued to hold the office of Constable of Walingford, and Steward of the honour of Walingford and St. Walery. She died 20th May, 1475, and was buried at Ewelme, in Oxfordshire, where she had founded and endowed an hospital. John de la Pole, her son, in whom was vested the reversion of the offices of Constable and Steward of Walingford and St. Walery, having married the Princess Elizabeth (sister of King Edward IV.) was, by patent dated 23d March, 3 Edw. IV. restored to the title of

---

[1] Rot. Orig. 4 Edw. III. ro. 17. Abbrev. vol. ii. p. 40.

[2] Ib. 11 Edw. III. ro. 27. Abbrev. vol. ii. p. 118.

[3] Ib. p. 119.

[4] Esc. 2 Ric. II. nº. 57. Cal. vol. iii. p. 16. in which the orthography is so various and seemingly so incorrect as to render it difficult to ascertain the places intended.

[5] Rex concessit Will'o de la Pole, comiti Suffolk, et Aliciæ uxori ejus, pro vitâ, officium Constabularii de Wallingford et de Sº Walerico. Rot. Pat. 20 Hen. VI. p. 2. m. 4.

[6] Ib. 24 Hen. VI. p. 1. m. 1.

[7] Rot. Franc. 23 Hen. VI. m. 5. and Dugd. Bar. tom. ii. p. 188.

Duke of Suffolk (forfeited by his father's attainder) and in 1485 (1 Hen. VII.) appointed Constable of Walingford, which office he retained until his death in 1491: Edmund de la Pole, second son of John Duke of Suffolk, younger brother of John Earl of Lincoln, having committed treason, was attainted and beheaded in 1513 (5 Hen. VIII.) and his lands being forfeited, the manor of Ewelme, part of the ancient possessions of the Crown, coming into the King's hands, an act of parliament was passed in 1540 to separate the honour of Walingford from the Duchy of Cornwall, and unite it to the manor of Ewelme, thenceforth to be called *the Honour of Ewelme, and to possess the same liberties, privileges, and immunities at any time previously annexed to the Honour of Walingford:* and the officers of the King's Court of Augmentation of the Revenues of the Crown to have the government of the same, and to receive and answer for the profits to the King's use.[1]

Sir Edward Knollys, Knt. Comptroller of Queen Elizabeth's Household, was Constable of the Castle and manor of Walingford, and Head Steward of the honour of Walingford and St. Wallery, now the honour of Ewelme, and held this office in 1596 (39 Eliz.) being succeeded in it by his nephew William Knollys (son of Sir William Knollys, K. G. by Katharine daughter of William Carie, Esquire of the Body to Henry VIII.) who was Treasurer of the Queen's Household in 1600, and by patent 13 May 1603 (1 Jac. I.) created a Baron. In the exercise of his office he granted to divers persons the ancient privileges and immunities of tenants of the honour, by special instruments under seal, reciting his title as Treasurer of the King's Household, Privy Counsellor, and High Constable of the Castle of *Wallingford and St. Wallerie*, and the letters patent of Henry III. granting to Edward Earl of Cornwall, and all men, tenants and residents in the honour of Walingford and St. Walery, now the honour of Ewelme, acquittance, as before-mentioned, from pannage, &c. and from summons, attachment, or execution, by any other minister of the King, his heirs and successors, by writ or without, in the liberties of the said honour.

Lord Knollys was in 1614 appointed Master of the Court of Wards, afterwards elected a Knight of the Garter: 7 Nov. 1616 (14 Jac. I.) created Viscount Walingford, and 18 Aug. 1626 (2 Car. I.) Earl of Banbury. Since his death in 1632, the privileges and immunities of the honour of Ewelme seem to have been gradually less and less regarded; and after the Restoration of Monarchy the Comptrollers of the Royal Household executed the authority of Steward by deputy.

NAMES OF STEWARDS FROM THE REIGN OF KING GEORGE THE FIRST.

1725. Richard Toovey, Deputy to Richard Carter, esq. in whose time it seems probable that either a new seal was made, or that the initials of his name were added to the old one, which has been used to the present time.

1749. John Toovey, Deputy to Edward Simeon, Esq. of Pirton.
1754. Francis Yateman.
1766. William Sessions, Deputy to Francis Yateman, Esq.
1773. John Allnutt, Dep.

[1] Stat. 32 Hen. VIII. c 2. pr.

1775. William Toovey, Dep.
1780. William Andrews, Dep.
1785. Robert Delzell, Dep.
1789. John Lee, Dep. to John Allnut.
1793. William Lowndes, Esq. Steward.
1801. Henry Walcot, Dep.
1812. J. A. Hedges.
James Davenport, Esq. Steward.[1]

In 1817 the Honour of Walingford and Ewelme, including the crown lands, courts, members, and appurtenances, quit rents, certainty money, upon and out of divers lands, and payable to the said honour, was sold by public auction by the authority of the right hon. William Huskisson, William Dacres Adams, and Henry Dawkins, esqrs. Commissioners of his Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, and purchased by Jacob Bosanquet, esq. of Brosenbury, co. Herts; who in 1821 conveyed the same to the right hon. GEORGE (Parker) Earl of MACCLESFIELD, who is the present possessor.[2]

Honour of Walingford. In the time of Richard Earl of Cornwall, Jordan de Arcubus and the Abbat of Notley held lands in Ashendon under the honour of Walingford. Jordan de Arcubus was the son of William, who in the reign of King John held divers lands in this county under the same honour, and whose descendants long had possession of Eythrope.[3] Jordan accounted to the Earl of Cornwall for his fees here, as two hides: but he did not retain the land in his own possession, for it was by a subinfeudation in the hands of his under-tenants, Isabella de St. Andrew and William Fitz-Bernard, who each held one hide.[4]

The families of de Arcubus, St. Andrew, and Bernard, were all benefactors of lands in Ashendon, to Notley Abbey: to which religious foundation Walter Giffard having granted all his tithes here, other proprietors of lands seem to have followed his example, by affording proofs of their pious munificence. Thomas de St. Andrew of *Essendon* gave to the canons of Notley two acres of land here, towards the fabric of their church: but it seems probable that this donation was not held under the honour of Walingford, but part of those lands which belonged to his tenure under Walter Giffard the founder: however, the greater portion of the lands of the other possessors under the honour of Walingford, appears to have been given to the same Abbey.[5]

THE VILLAGE OF ASHENDON

is about nine miles west of Aylesbury, six north of Thame, in Oxfordshire, and two miles and a half south of the road from Aylesbury to Bicester. It consists of farm houses and cottages irregularly built on a hill, to which the roads, necessarily steep, were, until recently improved, excessively deep and almost impassable. The parish, though contiguous to Bernwode Forest, was not within its limits,[6] and the inhabitants were liable to pay for the agistment or intrusion of their cattle.

---

[1] MS. Regist. in the Archives of the Corporation of Calne, co. Wilts. [2] Particulars of Crown Lands of Walingford and Ewelme, and Archives of the Honour of Walingford. [3] See EYTHROPE in WADDESDON.

[4] Isabella de S' Andrea tenet unam hydam t're de Jordano de Arcub' de Honore de Walingford faciend' forinsec' Jordano de Arcubus. Will'us Bernard. tenet in eadem villâ unam hydam t're de Jordano de Arcub' de Honore de Walingford faciendo forinsec' Jordano de Arcub'. Rot. Hund. 39 Hen. 3. vol. i. p. 23.

[5] See NOTLEY. [6] See BOARSTALL.

In the reign of Edward III. it was certified that Ashendon might be assessed to the subsidy called the ninths at nine marks, and no more,[1] because forty acres of land were uncultivated and waste, many of the possessions of the church exempt from payment, and there were no cattle-dealers or merchants here. This certificate was attested by Rob. le *Cou-herde*, Nicholas le Pek, William ate Hulle, and Thomas Yve,[2] names apparently taken from their employment, or the situation of their houses. In 42 Eliz. Ashendon, including Policote, was assessed to the "provision of beeves and muttons for the Queen's Household" at 11*l.* 19s. 3d.; Mr. Saunders's lands 3*l.* 7s. and Mr. Wincheombe's 2*l.* 12s. 5d.[3] In the Survey in 1620 Benedict Wincheombe's lands were rated at 100*l.* *per ann.* and Mr. Palmer's old and new inclosures, at 410*l.*[4]

Land Tax of Ashendon with Policott in 1712, 260*l.* Expence of the poor in 1776, 61*l.* 17s. 8d. In 1783, 100*l.* 4s. 4d. From 25th March 1821 to 25th March 1822, 229*l.* 6s. In 1824, 246*l.* 4s.[5]

The population is computed at about 300 persons: and a benefit society was established in 1821, called the Ashendon Friendly Society, limited to 75 members.

POLICOTE, OR POLICOTT.

THE name of this hamlet seems to be derived from Saxon terms descriptive of a dwelling on a hill, very correctly indicating its situation. It was divided at an early period into two equal portions, distinguished, from their respective possessors, as Policote-Cressy and Policote-Bucktot; but the latter being subdivided, and part of it merged in the township of Ashendon, the remaining portions became of unequal extent; and, when the family of Cressy was dispossessed of the estate to which that name had been attached, the appellations of Great and Little Policote were substituted, and have been ever since continued.

Before the Conquest, Alric, the son of Goding, held five hides, being one half of the manor of Policott; and three brothers, whose names are not mentioned in the Domesday Survey, held the other half, consisting also of five hides, with power to alienate their land. The Conqueror bestowed the whole upon Walter Giffard, who was taxed for it at ten hides. There were eight carucates, or sufficient for eight ploughs. Two knights held under Walter. In the demesne were four ploughs, and thirteen villeins, with one bordar, had four. There were four servants: pasture for eight teams: altogether worth 6*l.* *per ann.* in the time of King Edward 7*l.*[6]

The seigniory, after the death of the second Walter Giffard, was included in Mareschal's portion of the honour of Giffard,[7] and descended with Ashendon until the reign of Henry III. when the distinctions of Great and Little Policote had superseded the earlier denominations of the respective portions of this lordship: for the regality of *Great* Policote was part of the dowry of Alianore, wife of William Mareschal, the second of those names, Earl of

---

[1] Nonar. Inquis. p. 339. [2] Ibid. [3] Ancient Roll.

[4] Survey inter MSS. Willis in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon. vol. iv. [5] Paroch. Returns.

[6] Terra Walterii Gifard. In Esseden Hd. ⁊c'. Ipse Walterius ten' Policote, p. x. hid'. se def'd. T'ra ē viii car. Duo Milites ten' de Walterio. In d'nio iiii. car' ē xiii. uill'i cu' i. bord' h'nt iiii. car'. Ibi iiii. serui. Ptu' viii car.' In totis ualent' ual' ē ualuit vi. lib. T. R. E. vii. lib. De hoc ⁊c' tenuit Alric filius Goding v. hid' et iiies fr's tenuer' v hid' ē cui uoluer' uende' potuer'. Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 147.

[7] See CRENDON.

Pembroke, and William de Valence, who had married the heiress of the Mareschals, had the seigniory of *Little* Policote,[1] together with Ashendon.

Alric Fitz Goding, who held half of Policote in the Saxon times, likewise possessed the neighbouring manor of Easington,[2] which being at the Conquest transferred to Walter Giffard, and held under him by the family of St. Martin, and the descendant of this family being seised of lands in Policote, which are described to have been of the ancient feoffment, it may be perhaps inferred that one of Giffard's knights mentioned, but not named, in the survey, as his subfeudatory, was the common ancestor of St. Martin of Easington and of Geoffrey de St. Martin, who in 1261 passed a fine of lands in Policote to Hugh de Cressy.[3] In a transcript of one of the Registers of Notley Abbey, Geoffrey de St. Martin, who is recorded to have given lands to that religious house, is by a marginal sketch of his pedigree made to descend from Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, in the following manner:

GILBERT, COM. GLOU. = ...
RICHARD. = MATILDA.
GEOFFREY DE ST. MARTIN.

but no authority being cited in confirmation of this statement, its authenticity may be doubted; and especially as no other pedigree of that distinguished family at all supports such an account, which seems to have arisen from some misconstruction of the words of the bequest to Notley, which, in the instrument before mentioned, recite, that "Geoffrey de St. Martin gave for the souls of Lord Richard and Gilbert Earl of Gloucester, and the Lady Maud, wife of the said Gilbert, his father and his mother, his wife, himself, his ancestors and successors, to GOD and the church of the Blessed Mary and St. John Baptist of Notley," &c.[4] expressions which certainly do not specifically describe such a degree of relationship between St. Martin and the Earls of Gloucester; who more probably were possessors of the seigniory under which he held the lands bestowed upon the abbey, and without whose consent he could not have so appropriated them: and who are therefore introduced in respect to their rank and condition, rather than in the character of his ancestors, who are, in fact, severally and subsequently included amongst the rest of the persons who were to be benefited by the prayers of the convent.

Thus much in regard to the family of St. Martin, whose lands here being conveyed to Hugh de Cressy, the name of the latter was annexed to his estate. His ancestors had been long possessed of lands in this county held under the Giffards,[5] and Hugh de Cressy held one knight's fee in demesne in Policote of the honour of Giffard, of Mareschal's portion.[6] He was at his death succeeded by his son Stephen de Cressy, who being one of those foreigners whose ascendancy in the King's counsels had given so much offence to the Barons as to have provoked to hostilities, his lands were towards the close of the reign of Henry III. seised by the Crown, and the connection of the family of Cressy with the hamlet of Policote having thus ceased, and their tenure being extinguished, when this estate was afterwards granted to William de Valence, it was described as the manor of Policote, late belonging to Stephen de Cressy, and in the King's hands amongst the lands of the Normans;[7] and afterwards called Great Policote, not because originally of larger extent than the other portion of the hamlet, but for the reason before assigned.

Alianore, widow of William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, survived her second husband, Simon

[1] Rot. Hund. 4 Edw. I. vol. i. p. 44.
[2] See EASINGTON in CHILTON.
[3] Rot. Fin. 46 Hen. III.
[4] MSS. Ashmole in Bibl. Ashmol. Oxon.
[5] Lib. Nig. Scac. vol. i. f. 169.
[6] Test. de Nevill, p. 168, 247.
[7] Rot. Claus. 25 Edw. I. m. 25.

de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, and dying a widow in the beginning of the reign of Edward I. a partition was made in 1284 (13 Edw. I.) of divers manors and lands of the Mareschals Earls of Pembroke, and amongst them of Policote and Chearsley, between William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, and Richard de St. Dennis;[1] and this estate continuing to belong to the Earl of Pembroke, on a subsequent division of the lands of the house of Valence after the death of Adomar Earl of Pembroke, Policote was included in the purparty of Elizabeth, one of the daughters of John Comyn Lord de Badenagh (by Joane third daughter of William de Valence, late Earl of Pembroke) as cousin and heir of the said Adomar.[2] She was not long allowed the peaceable enjoyment of her inheritance, being forcibly seized by Hugh le Despenser Earl of Winchester, and Hugh his son, at Kennington, in Surrey, and intimidated into a surrender of two of her castles in order to regain her liberty.[3] She was afterwards the wife of Richard Talbot, a great baron, who in 1326 (20 Edw. II.) was in her right in possession of Policote:[4] and in 1332 (6 Edw. III.) a fine was passed between James de Wodestok and Richard Talbot and Elizabeth his wife of this manor, which Richard granted to James de Wodestok for life.[5] In 1340 Richard Talbot obtained a grant of free warren in all his demesne lands within this lordship:[6] and in the next year paid a fine of forty shillings for license that himself and Elizabeth his wife might settle certain manors and lands which Mary Countess of Pembroke, formerly wife of Adomar de Valence, held in dower, being part of the inheritance of the aforesaid Elizabeth, to whom and her husband, and the heirs of Elizabeth, those lands after the death of Mary Countess of Pembroke ought to revert, as therein expressed.[7] In 1343 (17 Edw. III.) a fine was passed by which Richard Talbot and Elizabeth his wife granted the manor of Policote to Aliva widow of Robert Sassy, for life; and in 1352, Richard Talbot, senior, had license to enfeoff Gilbert his son with Perine le Botiller his wife, of this manor of Policote, with remainder to the issue of both.[8] Gilbert, the son, was twenty-four years of age at his father's death in 1356, being then in the French wars; but, in consideration of his public services, had livery of his lands, and his homage was respited.[9] He was afterwards repeatedly employed in various services by sea and land, and having been summoned to Parliament as a Baron from the 30th of Edw. III. until his death 24th April 1386 (10 Ric. II.) left issue by Perine or Petronilla his first wife, daughter of James Earl of Ormonde, Richard Talbot his son and heir, who, in his father's life-time, had married Ankaret, sister of John son of John le Strange of Blackmere. This Richard Talbot was, in 1391, found to be one of the heirs of John de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, and died 7 Sept. 1396, leaving issue four sons, Gilbert, John, Richard, and Thomas, and also daughters. Gilbert, his eldest son and heir, who was thirteen years of age at his father's death, became a military commander, Knight of the Garter, and Governor of Caen in Normandy. He married, first, Joane, second daughter of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, one of the coheirs of Humphrey Duke of Buckingham, her brother: and, secondly, Beatrix, daughter of John King of Portugal, Gilbert Lord Talbot had no issue by his first marriage, and, by the last, only a daughter Ankaret, who died in her childhood: and this manor, which seems to have been settled upon

---

[1] Placit. 13 Edw. I. no. 18. Abbrev. p. 208.

[2] R. Ric'o le Wayte, Esc' R. in com. Wilts, &c. Assignav' Elizabethe Comyn consanguinee & uni heredum p'd'c'i com', viz. Man'ium de Policote cum p'tin' in com. Buk' q^d ad xvij^li. vij^s. viij^d. ob. &c. Rot. Orig. 18 Edw. II. no. 19. Abbrev. vol. i. p. 287. Rot. Fin. cod. an. m. 2. in capsula S. Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 686.

[3] Ib. p. 326. [4] Inquis. ad quod Damn. 20 Edw. II. no. 11. Cal. p. 285. [5] Rot. Fin. 6 Edw. III.

[6] Rot. Claus. 14 Edw. III. no. 37. Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 327. [7] Rot. Orig. 15 Edw. III. no. 114. Abbrev. vol. ii. p. 150. [8] Rot. Pat. 26 Edw. III. m. 3. p. 2. [9] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 327.

his first wife Joane (who yet, according to Dugdale, was only "designed" to have been married to the said Gilbert, but died in 1400),[1] afterwards passed to her surviving sister Anne Countess of Stafford. This Anne was the eldest daughter of Thomas of Woodstock by Eleanor de Bohun. She was first married to Thomas Earl of Stafford, and, secondly, to Edmund also Earl of Stafford, his younger brother, and successor in the earldom. She was married, thirdly, to Sir William Bourchier, Knt. Constable of the Tower of London, who, dying in 1420 (8 Hen. V.) left her again a widow: and in 1431 she was in possession of this manor, which she held until her death in 1438 (17 Hen. VI.) when it descended to her son Humphrey Earl of Buckingham, Stafford, and Northampton, who, being advanced to the title of Duke of Buckingham, received from his subfeudatories an aid upon the marriage of his eldest daughter Anne to Aubrey de Vere, eldest son and heir of John Earl of Oxford.[2] A curious document is preserved corroborating this fact: "This bille endentyd the xiii day of August the yere reynynge of King Henry the Sixth after the Conquest xxix bereth witnesse that Robert Power, feodary of my Lord the Duke of Buckingham hath reseyved of Edmund Reyde Squyere xxv^{s}. for relyf and v^{s}. for a tenable eyde to the mairage of the heldyst daughter of my seyde Lorde for the fourth part of a knyght's fee in Adyngrave in the shire of Buck. which the sayde Edmund holdith of my saide Lord *as of his manor of Policote* in the sayde shire, which money I knowlith me to be payd, and the same Edmund to be discharged by this present wrytynge. Given at Borstal day and yere abovesayd."[3]

PEDIGREE OF TALBOT, VALENCE, AND STAFFORD.

From Dugdale's Baronage; Glover; Lodge's Peerage, by Archdall; Collins; Hunter's Hallamshire; &c.

Arms. Bendy of ten, Argent and Gules: *Talbot* ancient. Gules, a lion rampant, within a bordure engrailed Or, *Rhys Pr. of Wales:* assumed by the *Talbots* temp. Hen. III.

RICHARD DE TALBOT, held lands under Walter Giffard temp. Will. 1.=....

GEOFFREY DE TALBOT, of Kent, banished by King Stephen. HUGH TALBOT, nephew of Hugh de Gournay, 19 Hen. 1.=....

RICHARD DE TALBOT, Lord of Linton, co. Heref. 1153,=.... temp. Hen. 2. and Ric. 1. WILLIAM TALBOT, Sheriff of Gloucestershire, temp. Hen. 3. HUGH.

GILBERT TALBOT, 12 Hen. 2, paid scutage 7 Joh. [Dugdale,] ob. 22 Aug. 5. Step. [Glover.]=....

RICHARD TALBOT,=ALIVA, dau. of Alan Basset, of Wycombe, sist. of Philip Basset, Just. of England, and widow of ob. temp. Hen. 3. Dru de Montacute. [Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 643: called *Alvina* in Test. de Nevill, p. 167.]

GILBERT TALBOT, Gov. of Grosmond Castle,=GUENDOLENE, Guedoline, or *Guenthlian*, dau. of RHYS AP GRIFFITH, Prince 45 Hen. 3, d. (1273) 2 Ed. 1. of Wales, whose arms were afterwards borne by the Talbots.

RICHARD TALBOT, Gov. of Cardiff, 1305. (34 Edw. 1.)=SARAH, dau. of Will. Beauchamp, by Isabel, dr. of William Mauduit, Earl of Warwick.

SIR GILBERT TALBOT, imprisoned with other rebellious Barons,=.... 15 Ed. 2: pardoned; Banneret and Chamberlain to K. Ed. 3, Just. of S. Wales, 4 Ed. 3. d. 24 Feb. 20 Ed. 3.

RICHARD TALBOT, Lord of Richard's=JOANE, dau. and coh. of Hugh de Castle, co. Hereford, jure uxor'. Mortimer, wid. of Tho. de Bykenor. [PEDIGREE of MORTIMER.]

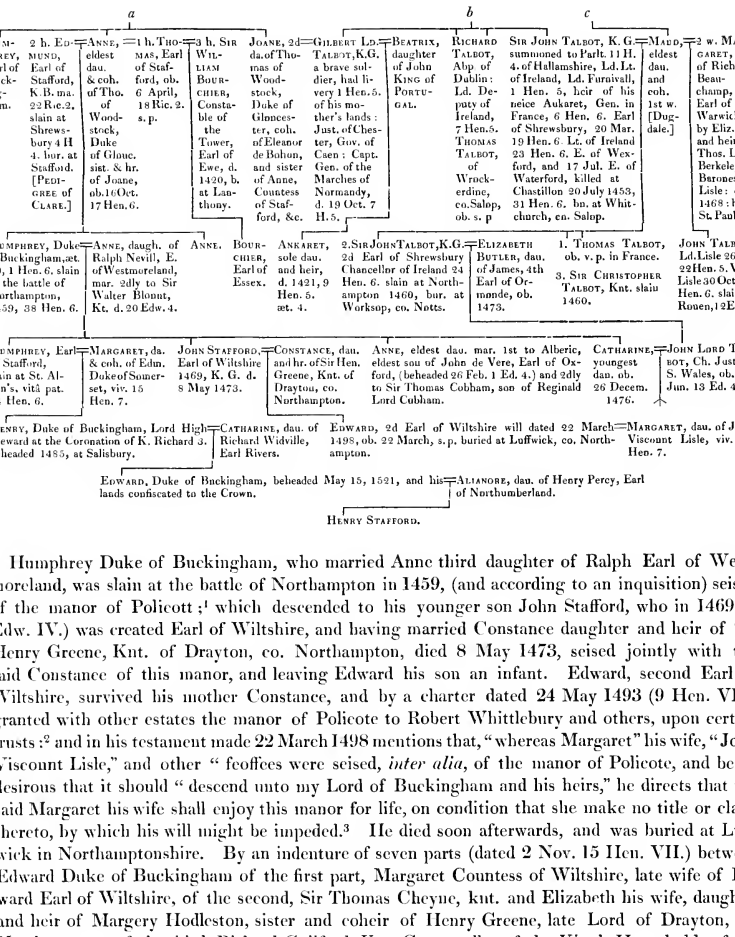
SIR RICHARD TALBOT, Knt. Banneret, of Godrich Castle, co. Hereford, d. 23 Oct. 1356.=ELIZABETH, "cozen and coheir of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, John de Hastings, and John Comyn, Earl of Buchan:" mar. 2dly to John de Bromwich. [PEDIGREE of VALENCE.]

PERINE (or PETRONEL) DE BOTILER, dau. of James=GILBERT TALBOT, Lord Talbot, summoned=JOANE, daughter of THOMAS TALBOT, younger
Earl of Ormonde, enfeoffed, with her husband, in the to Parlt. from 36 Edw. 3. to 10 Ric. 2. d. Ralph Earl of Stafson, a Priest, d. 14 Oct.
manor of *Policote:* ob. 28 Apr. 42 Edw. 3. 24 April, 1386. ford. 36 Edw. 3.

THOMAS, Duke of Glouces-=ELEANOR, dau. and coh. of Humph. RICHARD Lord TALBOT,=ANNARET, sister of=SIR THO. NEVILL, Kt. Lord=JOANE, sole dau.
ter, Earl of Buckingham, de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and summoned to Parliamt. John le Strange, and Furnivall, 7 and heir of Wil-
5th son of King Edw. 3. Essex. [PEDIGREE of BOHUN.] from 7 to 17 Ric. 2. Knt. daugh. of John le Ric. 2. d. 8 liam Lord Forni-
Ben. 7 Sep. 20 Ric. 2. ob. Strange, of Black- Hen. 4. val, 1st wife; mon.
1396. [Hunter's Hal- mere, ob. 1 Hen. 5. at Barlboro, co.
lamsh. p. 44.] York.

a b c

[1] Dugd. Bar. tom. ii. p. 172. [2] Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 373. [3] Boarstall Chartulary MS. f. 84. and Kennet.



Humphrey Duke of Buckingham, who married Anne third daughter of Ralph Earl of Westmoreland, was slain at the battle of Northampton in 1459, (and according to an inquisition) seised of the manor of Policott;[1] which descended to his younger son John Stafford, who in 1469 (9 Edw. IV.) was created Earl of Wiltshire, and having married Constance daughter and heir of Sir Henry Greene, Knt. of Drayton, co. Northampton, died 8 May 1473, seised jointly with the said Constance of this manor, and leaving Edward his son an infant. Edward, second Earl of Wiltshire, survived his mother Constance, and by a charter dated 24 May 1493 (9 Hen. VII.) granted with other estates the manor of Policote to Robert Whittlebury and others, upon certain trusts:[2] and in his testament made 22 March 1498 mentions that, "whereas Margaret" his wife, "John Viscount Lisle," and other "feoffees were seised, *inter alia*, of the manor of Policote, and being desirous that it should "descend unto my Lord of Buckingham and his heirs," he directs that the said Margaret his wife shall enjoy this manor for life, on condition that she make no title or claim thereto, by which his will might be impeded.[3] He died soon afterwards, and was buried at Luffwick in Northamptonshire. By an indenture of seven parts (dated 2 Nov. 15 Hen. VII.) between Edward Duke of Buckingham of the first part, Margaret Countess of Wiltshire, late wife of Edward Earl of Wiltshire, of the second, Sir Thomas Cheyne, knt. and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Margery Hodleston, sister and coheir of Henry Greene, late Lord of Drayton, co. Northampton, of the third, Richard Guilford, Knt. Comptroller of the King's Household, of the fourth, Alice Lady Fitz-Hugh, late the wife of William Lord Fitz-Hugh, of the fifth, John Mor-

[1] Esc. 38 Hen. VI. [2] MS. Pedigree in the possession of John Earl of Peterborough. [3] Ibid.

daunt, of Turvey, co. Beds, one of the King's Serjeants at Law, of the sixth, and the same John Mordaunt, of the seventh part (the said Richard Guilford, Alice Fitz-Hugh, and John Mordaunt, being respectively guardians of Audrey, Constance, Elizabeth, and Amye, daughters of Henry Vere, Esq. late of Great Addington, co. Northampton, son and heir of Isabel, daughter and coheir of John Greene, and sister and coheir of Henry Greene aforesaid, which Constance was the wife of John Parre, Elizabeth the wife of John Mordaunt, son and heir of John Mordaunt, serjeant at law, and Amye the wife of Robert Mordaunt, second son of the same Serjeant Mordaunt) it is recited that Margaret Countess of Wiltshire was to have such jointure as Sir Reginald Grey should appoint: and in pursuance of his adjudication and assignment of lands to the clear annual value of three hundred marks, this manor of Policote *inter al.* was settled upon her (being late the lands of Humphrey Duke of Buckingham) but which altogether, in addition to certain lands late of Henry Greene in Bucks and Bedfordshire, as therein set forth, being still deficient of the value assigned to her: it was agreed that the lands of the Duke of Buckingham should be exchanged, and others given in lieu thereof: whereupon Edward Duke of Buckingham released all claim to the lands of the Greenes: and the Countess and all other parties released to the Duke all their claims in this manor *inter al.* which, so assured to Edward Duke of Buckingham, was held by that Duke until, being convicted of high treason, and beheaded in May 1521 (13 Hen. VIII.) his lands were, by an Act of Parliament passed in the next year, forfeited to the Crown.

PEDIGREE OF VERE, DRAYTON, GREENE, AND STAFFORD.

From Halsted's Genealogies; Hatton MSS.; Inquis. post mort. &c.

Arms. Quarterly, Gules and Or, in the first a mullet Argent, *Vere.* Argent, a cross engrailed Gules, *Drayton.* Azure, three bucks trippant Or, *Greene.*

- Sir Robert de Vere, second son of Aubrey de Vere, Great Chamberlain to K. Heo. I. by Adeliza de Clare, dau. of Gilbert de Clare. = Maud de Furnell or Furneval.
  - Sir Henry de Vere, Knt. of Great Adington, co. North'ton, Constable of Gysors. = Hildeburga. — William.
    - Sir Walter de Vere, Knt. took the name and arms of Drayton, 5 Ric I. ob. 1210 (12 Joh.) = Lucy, dau. of Gilbert Basset. — Sir Robert de Vere, Knt. of Adington.
      - Sir Henry de Drayton, Knt. ob. 1251. [Esc. 37 Hen. 3.] = Ivetta, dau. and coh. of Sir Will. de Bourdon. [Esc. 31 Hen. 3.]
        - Sir Baldwin de Drayton, ob. 1277. [Esc. 6 Edw. I.] = Idonea de Gimeges.
          - Sir John de Drayton, ob. 20 Edw. I. æt. 38. = Philippa, dau of Sir Ralph de Arderne.
            - Sir Simon de Drayton, æt. 19 at his father's death: ob. 1357. [Esc. 31 Edw. I. n. 27.] = Margaret, dau. of Sir John Lindsey, viv. 15 Edw. II.
              - Sir John de Drayton, Knt. = Christina.
                - Ralph Greene, restored to his inheritance 1 Hen. IV. ob. 5 Hen. 5. 1417, s.p. = Catherine, dau. of Anketill Malory; mar. 2dly, to Sir Simon Felbrigg.
                - Ralph Green, died young.
                - Constance, dau. of .... Pawlett, ob. s. p. = Henry Green, Sheriff of co. North'ton 23 Hen VI. and 5 Edw. IV. = Margaret Roos.
                - Constance, sole dau. and heir.
                - Elizabeth, mar. to Sir Tho. Cheyne, Knt. of *Chesham Bois.*
                - Henry Vere, Esq. of Great Adington, co. North'ton, temp. Hen. VIII. = ...
                - Audrey [or Ethelbred, *Bridges*, vol. ii. p. 250] viv. 1499.
                - Constance, mar. to John Parre, viv. 1499.
                - Elizabeth, mar. to John Mordaunt, son and h. of John Mordaunt, Serjeant at Law, viv. 1499.
                - Amye, mar. to Robert Mordaunt, 2d son of Serjeant Mordaunt, viv. 1499.
              - Greene, of Green's Norton.
              - 2. Sir Henry Greene, took the arms of Drayton, vitâ pat. beheaded. = Maud, dau. & heir of Thomas Mauduit. [Pedigree of Mauduit.]
                - John Greene, æt. 13 at his brother's death, ob. 11 Hen. 6. = Mary, dau. of Walter Greene, of Bridgenorth, co. Salop.
                - Mary, mar. to Sir Jeff. Lutterell.
                - Eleanor, mar. to John Fitz Williams.
            - Catherine, = Sir Henry Greene, Knt. Ch. Just. of Englaod, dead 43 Edw. III. only dau.
              - Margery. = Sir Henry Hudlestone, Knt.
                - Isabella. = Sir Richard Vere, Knt.
    - Lucy, dau. of Gilbert Basset.
    - Sir Robert de Vere, Knt. of Adington.
  - Hildeburga.
  - William.

Policott not being included amongst those estates which were afterwards given to Henry Stafford, son of the Duke of Buckingham, when he was restored in blood, remained at the King's disposal: and by patent dated 12 May 1522 (14 Hen. VIII.) as "part of the lands late belonging to Edward Duke of Buckingham attainted, and so in the hands of the King," was for good and faithful services granted to Thomas Palmer, Esq. and his assigns, for life, to hold of the King *in capite*, by the usual services, together with court leet and view of frank pledge at Policote twice a year, and all the profits and benefits of the same, and free warren in the said lands, not being within the limits of the King's forest." In 1527 the King, by other letters patent, (reciting the former) granted to Henry Palmer, son of the aforesaid Thomas Palmer, the reversion of this manor, with its appurtenances, and the advowson, views of frank pledge, and free warren, &c. from the day of the death of Sir Thomas Palmer (when the same should revert to the Crown) to the said Henry Palmer, in capite, &c.[1]

Thomas Palmer was the youngest son of Sir Edward Palmer, Knt. of Angmering, in Sussex, but in what degree related to Thomas Palmer of Wotton-Underwood, in this county, who, together with Joane his wife, acquired lands in Boarstall in 1396, is not ascertained.[2] This Thomas Palmer was advanced to great favour by King Henry VIII. was employed in the wars in France in the 18th of that reign, and had a grant of lands in Warwickshire which had been forfeited to the Crown.[3] He was knighted, and built a spacious mansion in the Strand, which was afterwards inhabited by the Lord Burleigh. He was imprisoned in the 5th of Edward VI. as an accomplice of the Duke of Somerset, whom he has been said to have ruined by his evidence, in which he disclosed the whole of the conspiracy.[4] It is to be observed that this was done privately in the royal presence, and he has been charged with speaking falsely on that occasion: indeed, it is remarkable that, after the death of the Protector, he was immediately received into the confidence of the Duke of Northumberland, an inveterate enemy of the Duke of Somerset; and at least part of the accusation against the Duke was "imputed to the artifices of Palmer, who put him in fear of his life, and made him act and speak those things for which he lost it."[5] Whether he had really incurred any risk on this occasion, or had been an instrument in the hands of others, it seems that he was afterwards concerned in another conspiracy, which was designed for placing Lady Jane Grey on the throne: and suffered with the Duke of Northumberland on the scaffold, 22d August, 1553,[6] where the speech which he addressed to the spectators of his unhappy fate evinces the frenzy of his fanaticism; for, after a wild introduction, he proceeded in the following strain: "I am condemned to lose my life here this day, for the which I give God thanks, in that he hath shewed me the things which I have seen, and which also I know to be just and true; and that is, I have, since my coming out of yonder place," (pointing to the Tower) "seen with mine eyes my Redeemer sitting at the right hand of God the Father, in glory and majesty, equally, and in whom whoso putteth his trust shall never be deceived, for as he is almighty so can he do what he listeth, and to whom he will, and where he will, and that none in the heaven above, nor in the earth beneath, can or may let his determinate will: by whom I live, by whom I am, and in whom I trust to live eternally. I have, as some of you know, good people, been a man not altogether nourished in England, but some part of my bread I have eaten in other realms: but to say before now I did know God aright, the world aright, or myself aright, I did never, and now what I have said you know! I say, God is such an one that without thou wilt

---

[1] Rot. Pat. 19 Hen. VIII. Test. apud Westmins. 27 Mar. [2] See BOARSTALL, and Rot. Fin. 19 Ric. II.
[3] Dugd. Warwickshire, vol. ii. p. 613. [4] State Trials, folio, vol. vii. p. 15. [5] Echard's Hist. p. 309.
[6] Bayley's Hist. of the Tower, p. 424.

sit down, and behold the heavens above, the sun and moon, the stars above the firmament, the course of them and of the clouds, the earth and all that in them is, and how they are preserved, thou shalt never know God aright. The world is altogether vanity; for it is nothing but ambition, flattery, foolish or vain glory, pride, discord, slander, boasting, disdain, hatred, and malice, all which things the same God that made the world, or as ye say man, which I here compare to the world, doth utterly detest and abhor: in the which offences I have lived so *noseled*, that now, having just occasion to look into mine own self, I have seen nothing but a body void of all goodness, a very miserable creature, and yet the work of the mighty hand of God!" "But notwithstanding," he said that, now knowing his Creator aright, he implored pardon for his sins, begged the people to pray for him, and besought them that, when they should see "the deadly fall of the axe," they would call upon the Lord to receive him to his mercy.[1]

Sir Thomas Palmer, his descendant, was Lord of this manor in 1714 and also lessee under Lincoln College.[2] His court leet for Great Policott was held near a spot called Chapel Close (though no chapel is ascertained to have been there) and part of Wotton paid certainty money at this leet.[3] The possessions of the family of Palmer in Policote are said to have been purchased by the Grenvilles.[4]

POLICOTE BUCKTOT, OR LITTLE POLICOTT.

THAT part of the estate of Walter Giffard in Policote which had been held before the Conquest by three brothers, and, after they had been disseised, was held under Walter by one of his knights, though described as five hides, and of equal extent with the other portion of the hamlet, appears to have been subsequently reduced by the transfer of about one-third of it to the township of Ashendon; but had acquired the distinction of Policote Bucktot before that event, which seems to have occasioned its more modern appellation of Little Policott.

Whether the knight mentioned but not named in Domesday Book as the subfeudatory of Giffard, were the ancestor of the Cowdrays who in the reign of King John were the principal possessors of land here, can only be matter of conjecture. At the compilation of the Testa de Nevill, about the beginning of the reign of King Henry III. Fulk de Cowdray held half a knight's fee here, under the honour of Giffard, of Mareschal's portion, and of the ancient feoffment (so that it must have been granted out before the reign of Henry the First) and it was held by Thomas Bukecote, or Bucktot.[5] Fulke de Cowdray died in 1251 (36 Hen. III.)[6] leaving a son Peter; but no further account of his successors here is discovered, excepting that Thomas Bokecot (probably the same before mentioned) held half a knight's fee, in 1254 of *the heirs* of Fulk de Cowdray, under William de Valence, as of the honour of Giffard.[7] In what manner or through whose hands the rights of the Cowdrays were transferred to the Bucktots does not appear; but the latter having acquired other lands here by fine, in 1235 (20 Hen. III.) between Walter the son of William and

---

[1] Bayley's Hist. of the Tower, p. 425. [2] Willis's MSS. vol. i. F. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon. [3] Ibid.

[4] Lysons's Magn. Brit. vol. i. p. 499. [5] Thomas Bukecot dim' feod' de Fulcone Cowdray, et Fulco de dicto Honore (Gifard' ex parte Maresc.) de veteri. Test. de Nevill, f. 168, p. 249. [6] See MOULSOE and PEDIGREE of COWDRAY.

[7] Thom. Bokecot tenet ea'dem (Policote Bokecot) de heredibus Fouke de Cowdray, faciendo servicium dimidii feodi unius militis, et Will's de Valencia h'et visum francipl' et placitat' placitum de nameo vetito: et est de Honore Gifard. Rot. Hund. 39 Hen. III. vol. i. p. 23.

Cecilia his wife, and Thomas de Bucktoft, or Buketot, were of sufficient importance to give their name to the place (which does not seem to have been done by the Cowdrays) and, under the denomination of Policote Bucktot, a conveyance was made in the reign of Edward I. which probably at length gave to the remaining portion of the lands the appellation of Little Policott. Of the early history of the family of Bucktot little seems to be known with certainty; and during more that two centuries, between the settlement made upon Thomas Bucktot, in the reign of Henry III. and the donation of their whole estate to Lincoln College, in Oxford, in the reign of Henry VI. the names of John Bucktot, as party to a fine of lands and messuages in Ashendon and Wotton in 1430, and of Ellen, widow of Thomas Boketot, of Policote, in 1332 (6 Edw. 3) are the only traces by which the more remote ancestors of this family can be connected with Philip Bucktot, and his son John, who was the great benefactor to Lincoln College, and Joane, successively wife of Thomas Bucktot and afterwards of William Fitz John, who was living in 1467: and therefore it is regretted that no satisfactory account can be given of the descent of this generous patron of religion and literature; nor has it been discovered, that he was connected with the Boketons or Bucktons of Boughton Green, in Northamptonshire, notwithstanding the similarity of the name, and other circumstances, which might lead to a conjecture of relationship between them.

John Bucktot was, however, an ecclesiastic, and rector of Shalston, near Buckingham, from 1418 until 1450,[1] on the presentation of the family of Ayete. This benefaction was given in 1450, the same year in which he vacated the living of Shalston:[2] the deed still extant amongst the archives of Lincoln College, being endorsed, "John Bucktot to John Beek and others: the manor of Little Policote, with all the estate his father Philip had in the town and fields of Ashendon; and his wood called Bucktot's Wood: 29 Hen. VI." and concluding with these words: "Dat' apud p'v'm Polycote p'dict' quarto die Februar' anno regni Regis Henrici post Conquestum vicesimo nono."[3] How long he survived, and when and where he ended his days, are unknown. His benefaction is briefly noticed in the College Register: "Johannes Bucktot, sacerdos, dedit Collegio manerium suum de Parva Pollycote."[4]

John Beek, or Beke, was Rector of Lincoln College from 1436 to 1460. In 1452 (31 Hen. VI.) a fine was passed between John Beek, *clk*, John Seggefield, Richard Spragot, and Thomas Tanfield, plaintiffs, with John Ascote and Thomasia his wife, deforciants, "of the manor of Little Policote, and a messuage and lands in Little Policote and *Doerton*, the right of John Seggefield."[5] It was provided by the Statutes of Bishop Rotherham, in 1479, that "a priest should annually celebrate mass and preach a sermon there," on St. Matthew's day, in commemoration of this munificent benefactor;[6] and the estate of the College in Ashendon and Policote, at the ecclesiastical survey by order of Henry VIII. was estimated at 9*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* *per ann.* subject to an annual pension of 3*s.* 4*d.* to the preacher, and a quit-rent of 2*s.* *per ann.* to the lord of the manor of Great Policote.[7]

Lincoln College continuing to possess this estate, the Rector and Scholars have from time to

---

[1] Willis's Buckingham Hund. p. 265.

[2] Ayliffe, in his Ancient and Present State of Oxford, vol. i. p. 328, erroneously states that the year of this benefaction was unknown, the conveyance being lost.

[3] Ex archivis Coll. Linc. Oxon. [4] Ib. [5] Rot. Fin. 31 Hen. VI.

[6] Ayliffe's Ancient and Present State, &c.

[7] Polycote et Aschendon, in com. Buck', et de Decan' de Aston. Fira n'ra ib'm val' annuati' dimiss' p' indentura' ixl. viis. xid. Reo Redd'. Inde solut' in an'ua pensio'e in climoma uni ad p'dicand' v'bu' divin' in eccl'ia ib'm p' co'poej an'uati' iijs. iiijd. Itm. Mag'ro Palmer et hered. suis p' q'e red' exeu't' de eijsdem t'r's ann' ijs. S'ma reonu' ijs. Et sic clare reman. ixl. vs. vjd. Valor Eccles. Hen. VIII. vol. ii. p. 239.

time demised their lands, with the manor, to divers tenants.[1] Richard Grenville, Esq. of Wotton, was lessee under Lincoln College of the "manor and farm of Little Pollicott and Ashingdon, with a certain house and homestall called Lincoln College house and homestall, and certain tenements and lands, consisting of two yard lands lying in the common fields of Ashendon," by indenture dated 6th Oct. 1711, for 21 years, at the annual rent of 6*l.* 5*s.* in money, and seven quarters of wheat and eight quarters of barley-malt, regulated in price by the market in Oxford on the market-day next preceding Lady-day and Michaelmas, annually. Richard Grenville died in 1719: and by another indenture, dated 19th Nov. 1735, the same estate was granted to Richard Grenville, Esq. grandson of the former, for a further term of 21 years. In 1737, by an act of parliament for the inclosure of lands, "the Warden or Rector and Scholars of the College of the Blessed Mary and All Saints, Lincoln, in the University of Oxford,"[2] exchanged "two yard lands in the hamlet of Ashendon," for other lands, "called Haynes's Hill-foot, Overgoose-Bath, Dry Mead, Nether Landhurst, Landhurst Furlong, and Brook Mead, then the property of the said Richard Grenville, Esq. which, together with the manor of Little Policote, still the property of Lincoln College, have, under subsequent demises, remained vested in the same family, as lessees of the College, and are at present so held by his Grace Richard Grenville Nugent Chandos Temple, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K. G.

Another portion of Policote was in 1278 (7 Edw. I.) passed by fine between Richard Moton, or Merton, and Joane his wife, and John Grenville, of Chilton, being described as a messuage and lands in *Policote Bucktot,* and granted to John Grenville,[3] who having no male issue, the estate passed by Nichola, his eldest daughter and coheiress, in marriage, to Sir Reginald Hampden, Knt. and at length,[4] being vested in their great-grandson, Sir Edmond Hampden, Knt. was forfeited by attainder in consequence of his adherence to King Henry the Sixth, in the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster; and being bestowed by King Edward IV. upon Richard Crofte, Esq. and Thomas Crofte, in the act of parliament for the resumption of lands formerly alienated by the Crown,[5] a special exemption was made, that it should not prejudice Richard Crofte and Thomas Crofte in respect of "two tenements, one hundred and fourscore acres of land, and twelve acres of meadow, with the appurtenances, in *Eshenden,* in the tenure of William Fitz John and Joane his wife, late wife of Thomas Bucktofte, held for the life of the said Joane, with reversion to Edmond Hampden and his heirs, and formerly belonging to the said Edmond Hampden, Knt. "a rebell."[6] It should be remarked that, notwithstanding the confiscation of his estate, Sir Edmond Hampden remained faithful to King Henry; and was slain in defence of the same cause at the battle of Tewkesbury, in which Sir Richard Crofte, Knt. having captured the unfortunate Prince Edward (son of the King), was rewarded by the victorious Monarch with part of the lands of his opponents.

Hence it is evident that these lands, which, at their alienation in the time of Edward I. were described as part of *Policote,* were afterwards deemed to belong to Ashendon; for the Hampdens possessed no other lands either in Ashendon or Policott, and the number of acres mentioned in the grant (excepting the small quantity of meadow) if added to Little Policott, would render it equal in extent (according to the present admeasurement) to Great Policott. Thus the increase of the township of Ashendon may be explained, as well as the distinctions of Great and Little Policott, since given to these hamlets.

---

[1] For the succession of Rectors, see TWYFORD.
[2] Stat. 11 Geo. II. c. 10.
[3] Rot. Fin. 7 Edw. I.
[4] See HAMPDEN and PEDIGREE of HAMPDEN.
[5] Rot. Parl. 7 and 8 Edw. IV. vol. v. p. 590.
[6] Ibid.

Lands in Little Policott were *(inter al.)* passed by a fine in 1496 (12 Hen. VII.) between Thomas Leventhorpe and others, and Sir John Verney, Knt. and Margaret his wife. This Margaret was the daughter and heir of Sir Robert Whitingham, Knt. of Pendley, co. Herts. Sir John Verney, in consequence of the distinguished loyalty and eminent services of Sir Ralph Verney, Knt. his father, sometime Lord Mayor of London, had been permitted to come to an agreement with the persons to whom, upon the attainder of Sir Robert Whitingham (his wife's father) the estates belonging to the latter had been granted by the Crown. Sir Thomas Leventhorpe was of Shengay Hall, co. Herts, Sheriff of that County and of Essex in 1525, as had been his father John in 1510. Whether these lands were subsequently in the possession of the family of Saunders, and merged in the estate which the latter held in Ashendon, has not been ascertained.

THE ADVOWSON, RECTORY, AND PERPETUAL CURACY.

THE Abbey of Notley, at the time of its original foundation by Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham, and Ermengard his countess, in the reign of Henry the Second, was endowed with the tithes of all their lands in Ashendon; and subsequently received additions to that benefaction from other contributors.

Thomas de St. Andrew, of *Essenden*, gave to the Canons of Notley two acres of land here, towards the fabric of their church. Walter, son of Henry Bernard, of Chilton (who with Margaret his wife, daughter of Hamon de St. Faith, were also benefactors to the abbey) and Thomas, another son of Henry Bernard, with the consent of Christiana his wife, granted six acres of land here to the same convent: and Henry Bernard, and Ermengard his sister, gave one virgate of land. In 1254 (39 Hen. III.) the Abbat of Notley held in this lordship a carucate of land, given partly by Walter Bernard, and partly by the ancestor of Thomas de St. Andrew, and one virgate which had been bestowed upon the monastery by Walter de Bec.[1] Besides these, Richard de Arcubus, Maurice de Hamm, Hugh de Buketot, and Gilbert, styled *Capellanus de Essendon*, gave lands here to Notley Abbey in or before the year 1274: and the advowson of the rectory is mentioned in the Charter Rolls of 1199 (1 Joh.) and occurs in divers grants and confirmations to Notley at different periods.[2] The vicinity of Ashendon to Notley occasioned its early appropriation to the common benefit of the monks, in consequence of the facility with which those ecclesiastics could celebrate divine service here; or, as Browne Willis expresses it, "could just step out from their abbey" to perform the duty, and then "presently return to their convent."[3] The church seems to have been thus supplied without the endowment of a vicarage; the abbat and his convent being the patrons of the curacy, and providing its ministers under some domestic regulations of their house.

In 1291 the Abbat of Notley held lands and rents in Essendone,[4] valued at 15*s. per annum*, and the church at 6*l.* or nine marks, and having continued to belong to his successors until the valuation of ecclesiastical property, preparatory to a dissolution of religious houses, in the reign of Henry VIII. this impropriation was then included amongst the spiritualities of Notley, at 22*l. per ann.* subject to the payment of 10*s.* 7¾*d.* for procurations and synodals to the Archdeacon

---

[1] Abbas de Nothelee tenet in eadem villa unam carucatam t're, unde quedam pars est de dono Walteri Bernard et quedam de dono ancestr' Thom. de S'c'o Andrea, et unam virgatam t're de dono Walteri de Beck. Rot. Hund. 39. Hen. III. vol. i. p. 23.

[2] See NOTLEY in CRENDON.

[3] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl.

[4] Taxat. Eccles. P. Nic. pp. 34. 46.

of Bucks. The advowson then coming into the King's hands, was, in 1542, granted "to the Dean and Chapter of Oxford, by the King then newly founded," as "parcel of the possessions of Notley Abbey," to hold to the Dean and Chapter and their successors for ever.[1] About four years afterwards, the foundation at Oxford being changed, a new grant was made to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, which included, *inter al.* Ashendon rectory, and half a yard land in Polycote Park, to be held in free alms;[2] and at length, the King converting his college into a cathedral church, in the valuation of the spiritualities of the cathedral of Oseney, "the parsonage of Ashendene," parcel of the late monastery of Notley, was rated at 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*[3] The land in Policote Park was probably the same which had been given to the convent of Notley by Walter Bernard, and the ancestor of Thomas de St. Andrew.[4]

The rectory, or parsonage, consisting of about 108 acres, was held by Richard Grenville, Esq. of Wotton, under a lease dated 6th Nov. 1708, of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, for 21 years, at 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *per ann.* seven quarters of wheat, and twenty quarters of barley-malt, the price being fixed in the same manner as a similar rent paid out of an estate in Little Policott to Lincoln College.[5] The lease was renewed 20th Nov. 1736, for the like term of 21 years, to Richard Grenville, Esq. son of the former lessee, with a reservation of 10*l.* *per ann.* to be paid to the curate for the time being. In 1770 (11 Geo. III.) the Dean and Canons, as impropriators, were enabled, by an act of parliament for inclosing the open and common fields in this parish, to exchange the rectory and tithes, valued at 70*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* *per ann.* (exclusive of the tithes of Little Polycote) for certain allotments, called "the Sheep-walks, Launder's-mead, and part of Brook-mead, in Ashendon, with the ancient glebe (excepting the rectory-house, called Priest's-lodging, with its homestall) for Barkham Hill, Cowpasture Hill, Mollet's, Hayne's Hill, and part of Hayne's Hill-foot;" which lands, previously belonging to Richard Grenville, Esq. after this exchange, became vested in the Dean and Canons; and the late impropriate rectory being transferred to Richard Grenville, Esq. descended, with the principal estates of his family, to their present possessor, Richard Grenville Nugent Chandos Temple, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K.G.

1607883

THE CHURCHES of Ashendon and Dorton being in the same patronage, though not episcopally united, and of small value, have been held usually by the same Incumbent, at least ever since the Advowson has belonged to the Dean and Canons of Christ Church: one instance only having occurred of the nomination of distinct Ministers: but the custom having prevailed of appointing one Perpetual Curate for both of them, they are now deemed to be consolidated,[6] under the title of

THE PERPETUAL CURACY OF ASHENDON AND DORTON.

The Living was augmented in 1760 with 200*l.* by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty; in 1786 with 200*l.*; and in 1788 with 200*l.* in addition to a benefaction of 200*l.* of Anne Baroness Godolphin; who, fulfilling the generous intention of Francis Lord Godolphin, her deceased husband, appropriated very large sums of money for similar purposes.

The Curacy of Ashendon and Dorton was certified in 1810 and 1812 of the value of 83*l.* *per ann.* the stipend of the Curate 60*l.* and the house of the minister as "a small cottage unfit for residence."[7]

---

[1] Rot. Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. Test. 15 Sep. and Willis's Hist. of Cathedrals, vol. ii. p. 419. [2] Rot. Pat. 38 Hen. VIII. p. 8. Test. 11 Dec. [3] MSS. Harleian, in Mus. Brit. no. 4316. f. 56. and Monast. Angl. vol. ii. p. 169.
[4] p. 34. and Rot. Hund. 39 Hen. III. vol. i. p. 23. [5] p. 33. [6] Return of the Perpetual Curate, dated 1826.
[7] Dioc. Returns, p. 86.

The sources of ecclesiastical income, being described as "two stipends, two fee-farm rents, augmentation, house, land, and surplice fees,"[1] were in the printed returns of 1818 stated to amount to 120*l. per ann.*[2]

Willis remarks that "Ashendon is *not a peculiar*, but was pretended to be so, by the College of Christ Church;"[3] and that it is subject to Episcopal and Archidiaconal visitation by the Bishop of Lincoln and Archdeacon of Bucks, and is included in the Rural Deanery of Waddesdon.

The custom of preaching a sermon here annually to commemorate the bounty of Sir John Bucktot, arising out of the ancient provisions made for masses for their benefactors by the Statutes of Lincoln College, was kept up until within the memory of many persons living in Ashendon in 1827; who relate that it had been usual on such occasions for a deputation of the Fellows of the College to attend divine service in the church here, and afterwards to celebrate the anniversary (6th November) by a convivial entertainment and hospitality at their manor-farm of Little Policott, called Lincoln College-house; but both these good customs have been discontinued.

PERPETUAL CURATES OF ASHENDON WITH DORTON.

John Griffith, 1483.

William Meade, 1536.

John Penley, 1539.

Richard Ascx, Presbyter, 1543.

John Golding, 1561.

William Ingley, appointed by the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford, 12 Dec. 1594.

William Hobson, 6 April 1608.

William Johnson, 19 July 1609; was at his death succeeded by,

Thomas Taylor, A. B. 18 July 1624; who was curate in 1650.

Hugh Hart, 1663, Curate of Ashendon.

John Moseley, Curate of Dorton 1663.

Richard Clegg, licensed 17 Oct. 1664. He was of University College, Oxon, A. M. 22 Oct. 1664.

John Law, 1666 and 1669.

Robert Vicaris, licensed 1671. He was of St. Alban Hall, Oxon, A. M. 18 Oct. 1664.

Thomas Gerard, 1673: of Ch. Ch. Oxon, A. M. 7 June 1672.

Walter Hinckley, A. M. 1676; licensed by the Bishop of Lincoln 1678: of Ch. Ch. Oxon, A. M. 30 June 1671; occurs Curate in 1695.

John Robinson, A. M. 1701. He was of Ch. Ch. Oxon, A. M. 27 Mar. 1699, B. D. 20 Oct. 1711: resigned this Curacy, and was succeeded by

Timothy Markham, A. M. 1703: of Ch. Ch. Oxon, A. M. 18 Dec 1699.

Thomas Barnwell, A. M. 1713: of Ch. Ch. Oxon, A. M. 13 Oct. 1711.

Thomas Fenton, A. M. of Ch. Ch. Oxon, 20 Apr. 1713, signs Curate here in 1722.

Vincent Warren, A. M. of Ch. Ch. Oxon, 12 Mar. 1718, signs Curate 1722 and 1725.

Abraham Gregory, 1726 and 1732. He was of Ch. Ch. Oxon, A. M. 20 June 1727.

John Kipling, A. M. signs Curate 25 Sept. 1754. He was of Ch. Ch. Oxon, A. M. 11 July 1720, also Master of Thame School, co. Oxon: and Perpetual Curate of Chearsley.[4] He resigned and was succeeded by

Samuel Long, who signs Curate of Dorton, in the register in 1754: as does

Charles Kipling, A. M. 25 Dec. 1762: the son of the former minister of the same name. He was of Wadham Coll. Oxon. A. M. 7 July 1759; also Vicar of Oakley, and Perpetual Curate of Chearsley and Chilton.[5] He was succeeded by

John Bradford, A. M. 10 Aug. 1810: who was of Ch. Ch. Oxon, A. M. 26 June 1790: Head Master of Oakham School, co. Rutland, 1796; resigned that office in 1809: was instituted in 1822 to the Rectory of St. Mary and St. Leonard in Wallingford, with the Chapelry of Satwell annexed; and died 6 April 1829: being succeeded in this Benefice by

John Oakley Hill, A. M. Student and Tutor of Ch. Ch. Oxon, nominated 13 July 1829, by the Dean and Canons of Ch. Ch. and licensed by the Bishop.

---

[1] Dioc. Returns, p. 94. [2] Ib. p. 129. [3] MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon. [4] See CHEARSLEY. [5] See CHILTON.

THE CHURCH.

THE Church is dedicated to the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, and an annual feast is observed in the month of September. The building is on the summit of a high hill, and consists of a nave 50 feet long, with a south aisle, a square tower at the west end about 30 feet high, with a plain parapet, a chancel at the east end 28 feet long and 16 feet wide, and a small porch on the south side, all covered with lead, excepting the chancel, which is tiled. On the eastern gable is a small stone cross.

The porch has been reduced in size, but is still the principal entrance.

The porch was anciently a necessary member of every church. The porch at Milton, in Kent, is mentioned A. D. 682. It was devoted to several ecclesiastical rites. King Edward I. was married in the church porch.[1] In a Rubric printed in 1515, "secundum usum Sarum," instructions are given for the performance of this ceremony, by which it appears to have been usual to celebrate it in the porch. "*Statuantur ante ostium Ecclesiæ*, sive in faciem Ecclesiæ coram Deo, et sacerdote et populo." In the churching of women, "post partum," the priest was to go to the door of the church, where the woman kneeling received the benediction. The 23d Psalm was sung; she was then led into the church, and the service concluded before the altar. The porch was also used for baptism. "Stans igitur in ecclesiæ limine sacerdos interrogat catechizandum, stantem ad fores ecclesiæ:"[2] and the person to be baptized was not admitted until after certain questions and ceremonies: which accounts for the custom of placing the font near the entrance of the church. The inquiries being satisfied, and prayers offered, the person was admitted into the congregation: "Ducat eum in ecclesiam, dicendo, Ingredere in sanctam ecclesiam DEI et accipias benedictionem cœlestem a Domino Jesu Christo."[3] The porch has been considered a necessary protection against the inclemency of the weather;[4] but the practice of baptizing being anciently by three immersions, the effect of cold does not seem to have been much regarded; and there was probably some other reason for using the porch, and perhaps the mystical allusion to an admittance by baptism within the church itself, and being afterwards conducted under the rood or cross to the altar was deemed symbolical of the progress of a Christian. The porch was also a place of sanctuary, of which history presents many remarkable instances. It was always left open: and the profanation of it would have been thought so heinous a sacrilege, that the veneration entertained for the sacred precincts preserved the porch from improper intrusion or injury, being in the early ages wholly appropriated to the purposes of religion, charity, and mercy.

At the west end of the tower above the door is a mullioned window with a pointed arch: on the north side of the nave, a small narrow window, two clerestory windows with mullions, trefoil-headed lights and small trefoils in the spandrils; and on the south side three. In the aisle, one window of three lights, another with two, having small trefoils and slips in the point of the arches. The chancel windows are modernized, reduced in size, and despoiled of their mullions and tracery. Between the nave and the tower is a pointed arch: a screen of masonry in the lower part of it, having in it a door to the belfry, in which hang three small bells, and the ancient *Saints'* bell. Near the east end of the aisle is a niche for a piscina; and another in the chancel, under a nail-

---

[1] Somers's Hist. of Canterbury, p. 167. [2] Missal. secund. Usum Rom. Eccl. 1528.
[3] Gibson's Codex. [4] Gent. Mag. vol. lvii. p. 661.

headed arch. In the eastern pier between the nave and aisle is a square perforation, and above it, steps of ascent to the rood-loft; recently closed.

The font is plain and columnar, standing under the western arch on the south side of the nave. The pulpit in the north-east angle. The nave and aisle are partly pewed, but have many of the old open seats remaining: and the brackets of the beams of the roof are rudely sculptured: the ceiling of the chancel coved. The Creed, the Decalogue, and the Lord's Prayer, inscribed on tablets of wood affixed to the north wall of the nave: the floor paved with red tiles: the communion-table mean, and (1829) without rails. Near the steps of ascent to it is a bracket-arch, or anchoret, with a border of foliage, and sculptured finial about five feet high. Under the arch lies the statue of a Crusader in chain-mail, his right leg crossing the left: the hauberk or shirt descending to the knees, and the plaited skirt of the surcoat to the middle of the leg. His left hand holds the scabbard of a large sword slung in a belt; his right grasping the hilt, as in the act of drawing it: on the left arm a large pointed shield. The head of the statue being broken off, has been replaced on a new neck lengthened into hideous disproportion, and the features, helmet, and *aventaille* or *collarium* (if such there were) covering the throat, defaced: at the feet is a sinister lion couchant guardant. Besides thick coats of white-wash, with which the whole was covered, a daubing of coarse black paint formerly imparted a most disgusting appearance to this figure, which probably belonged to the twelfth or thirteenth century; but has been assigned to Sir John Bucktot, or, as Lysons calls him, "*Bugden* of Policote."[1] Willis mentions that the minister of the parish informed him,—it was designed for Bucktot, who gave the manor of Little Policote to Lincoln College. The fashion of the armour sufficiently refutes the assertion, even if that benefactor had not been an ecclesiastic: and Lysons's conjecture, that it was "one of the Stafford family," is opposed by the circumstance of their not having acquired Policote until long after the period to which the style of the effigy must be referred. Of the supposed "chevron on the shield" there are no traces. If, however, conjecture were allowable, the statue might be assigned to one of the family of Cressy: ancient Lords here. It has likewise been imagined to have some relation to John de Adyngrave, who (according to Willis) between 1320 and 1340 was licensed to found a chantry in his manor of Ashendon: but it unfortunately happens that no other account is discovered which establishes the fact of his connection with this church or manor.[2] Two small escutcheons of arms, painted on board, are affixed to the wall near the monument: but in the time of Willis they were annexed to the rood-loft. One of them is defaced: the other retains the arms of Cheynè of Drayton-Beauchamp, *Chequè, Or and Az. on a fess Gu. three saltires Or.*[3] This coat probably belonged to William Falconer, Esq. of Ashendon, who married Elizabeth Cheynè, of Drayton, and for whose family the north aisle of this Church was a burial-place: but having been entirely demolished, the following account of their mausoleum, preserved by the diligence of Willis, has supplied probably the only description of it now remaining:

"Over the door, which on the north side led into a large vestry, was the date 1554, and W. W. I. This was a burial-place, and contained a lofty and fair monument, with a recumbent statue in a recess, and having, on a tablet of black marble, the following inscription:

"In memoriam Gulielmi Fawconer de Laverstoke, in com. Wilts, Arm. filii Gulielmi Fawconer de Ashenden, in com. Bucks, et Elizabethæ Cheyne de Drayton, qui decessit 1º Dec. 1609, ætatis suæ 84."

"In memoriam Janæ uxoris Gulielmi Fawconer, filiæ Hen. Uvedale de More Crichel, com. Dorsett, Armig."

---

[1] Magn. Brit. vol. i. p. 499. [2] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon. [3] See DRAYTON and PEDIGREE of CHEYNE.

In the middle, on another black marble:

To the living memory of Anne Winchcombe, wife of Benedict Winchcombe, of Noke, in the County of Oxon, Esq. and daughter of Will. Fawconer, of Laverstoke, in the County of Wilts, Esq. who died 26 of August in the year of our Lord 1630, and of her age 69.

Still mortify'd, now dead, she here doth lye
In earth, whose life and death were heavenly.
Would Heaven, like her, grant what the poor would crave,
Her house should have her still, and not the grave.

Below, on squares of marble:

E quibus nati sunt Henricus Fawconer, immaturo Fato succumbens, et Anna Fawconer, nupta Benedicto Winchcombe & Editha Fawconer nupta Johanni Webbe de Odstoke, in Comitatu Wilts, Equitis Aurati.

Willis has a note on this inscription, stating that Benedict Winchcombe had a monument at Noke, near Oxford, and died 20th May, 1623; referring to Le Neve as his authority: and the latter[1] mentions Benedict as son and heir of Thomas Winchcombe, and the husband of Anne, daughter and coheir of William Fawconer, Esq. that he died at Noke without children, leaving Mary, his only sister, his heir, and married to William Hall, Esq.: that Jane Bradshaw, grandmother of Benedict Winchcombe, was also buried at Noke: that Benedict Winchcombe made his sister's eldest son, Benedict Hall, his heir and sole executor; who erected a monument at Noke, in memory of his uncle.[2]

On another:

Hoc monumentum erectum fuit, A. D. 1632, impensis et curâ Tho. Hawles, (q. Hall?) cui pro ejus cognato executoreque grato & fideli inter cætera hoc munus mandavit per testamentum suum Anna Winchcombe piè providens æquè parentum suorum ac sui ipsius Memoriæ.

At the top. Arms: Sa. three falcons Erm. beaked and legged Or; impaling, Arg. a cross (or q. saltire?) Gu. Crest, on a torse, a falcon rising; round his neck, a wreath.

Below. Sa. three birds as above: and under it a man and a woman kneeling, with these arms: Arg. a cross or saltire Gu. On an altar adjoining to the lower part of this monument, the effigies of a woman, and on a black marble tablet in the pavement the same inscription as on the monument, with the like arms, viz. Fawconer, or *Falconer*, impaling *Cheynè*."[3]

In the nave. On lozenges of white marble in the pavement are the following inscriptions:

John Webb, died the 25th of April 1773, aged 21 years.

William Rose, died Dec. 8th, 1778, aged 25.

Also William, his son, died Dec. 8th, 1778, aged 11 months.

Thomas Rose, died Dec. 16th, 1780, aged 69.

Mary, the wife of Thomas Rose, died March 17th, 1790, aged 76.

On a small lozenge-shaped stone in the pavement:

In memory of Urseli, wife of John Lucas, who died March ye 4th, 1741, aged 49 years.

On a mural tablet at the west end of the nave:

In memory of John Lucas, who died June 11th, 1756, aged 69. Also Mary, his wife, who died September 27th, 1778, aged 60.

Within these graves our bodies lie at rest,
Till Christ our King shall raise us with the blest;
For at *whose* coming we are *shure* to see
Our Saviour Christ our righteous judge to be.

On another on the north side:

In memory of William Cronford, who died Sept. 6th, 1798, aged 29 years.

On a white stone:

In memory of Anne, wife of Richard Humphreys, jun. who died Jan. 10th, 1812, aged 38 years.

---

[1] Monument. Anglic. 1600—1649. [2] MS. Bowles. [3] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl.

On small tablets, or slabs:

Here lieth the body of Honour, the wife of Samuel Bampton, who died Sept. the 13th, 1729, aged 55.

Here lieth the body of Samuel Bampton, who died Sept. ye 23d, 1739, aged 78 years.

Here lieth the body of Samuel Bampton, who departed this life the 28th day of April, 1760, aged 59 years.

Also, Thomas, son of Samuel and Ann Bampton, jun. who died the 7th Sept. 1778, aged 13 days.

Anne Bampton, wife of Samuel Bampton, died the 6th of April, 1781, aged 76 years.

Mary Bampton, daughter of Samuel and Ann Bampton, who died the 5th Feb. 1797, aged 14 years.

Here lieth the body of Ann, the wife of Samuel Bampton, who died Feb. the 27th, 1797, aged 35 years.

Samuel Bampton, died Dec. 8th, 1797, aged 52 years.

On a mural tablet of white marble on the south side of the nave:

Samuel Bampton, died 16th March, 1815, aged 39 years.

On a lozenge:

In memory of Martha, wife of John Eagleton, who died Feb. the 12th, 1769, aged 30 years.

Affliction sore long time I bore,
Physicians were in vain:
At length it pleased
My God at last
To ease me of my pain.

On a black tablet:

In memory of William Eagleton, who died Feb. 4th, 1780, aged 72.

Also, Frances, his wife, died March 4th, 1781, aged 79.

On another:

In memory of John Eagleton, who died July 7th, 1801, aged 58.

After a short but sharp affliction here,
I took leave of my wife and
children dear:
Lo! here I lie in this soft bed
of dust,
To wait the resurrection of the just.

On a slab in the south aisle:

Here lieth the body of the Rev. Mr. John Rice, who died June the 15th, 1723.

Also, John Rice Clement, who died Nov. the 11th, 1725, aged 11 months.

On a mural tablet at the west end of the nave:

Erected to the memory of Charlotte Garrett, wife of Thomas Garrett, and daughter of Samuel and Ann Bampton, late of Pollicott, who died 27th of October, 1826, aged 42 years.

On another in the south aisle:

Erected to the memory of Mary Garrett, wife of Francis Beesley Garrett, who died 6th August, 1826, aged 16 years. Also, Mary Ann Garrett, daughter of Francis and Mary Garrett, who died 18th June, 1827, aged 22.

On another:

Erected to the memory of Hannah Garrett, wife of Thomas Garrett, late of Geydon, in the county of Warwick: died 22d May, 1827, aged 77 years.

PAROCHIAL CHARITIES.

Mr. John Hart, in 1664, left by will a rent-charge for the apprenticing of poor boys belonging to the several parishes of Ashendon, Brill (where he resided)[1] Chearsley, Chilton, Long Crendon, Grendon-Underwood, Haddenham, and Oakley. The amount to this parish was returned at 1*l.* 12*s.* *per ann.* subject to 7*s.* 6*d.* land tax.[2]

Contiguous to the church-yard are some decayed cottages, called "Church Houses," perhaps part of the endowment for maintaining a light or keeping obits in the church, which in 1559 was granted by King Edward VI. to John Howe and John Broxholme in free soccage, then in the occupation of Richard Coke, and in the King's hands, amongst the lands left for superstitious uses.[3] In many instances, such has been the origin of tenements of a similar description, common in villages by the sides or near the verge of the church-yard, where, as in Ashendon, they are usually occupied by poor persons, placed therein by the Minister and Churchwardens, as a parochial almshouse.

ASTON MOLINS, or ASTON BERNARD.

This hamlet, now consisting of a single farm-house, though included in the Hundred of Ashendon, being part of Dinton, in the Hundred of Aylesbury, will be more appropriately described in the history of that parish.[4]

[1] See Brill. [2] Paroch. Returns, 26 Geo. [illegible] l. i. p. 58. [3] Rot Pat 3 Edw. VI. [4] See Dinton.

ASTON SANDFORD.

Aston, Ast or East town, anciently Estone, was, at the Compilation of Domesday Book, surveyed as part of the Hundred of Burnham, from which it is detached, by the interposition of Aylesbury Hundred, to the distance of several miles; and could not have derived its appellation from the relative situation in regard to that hundred, but perhaps from being on the eastern side of a small brook which divides Haddenham from this parish, or more probably from Haddenham itself, which in the Saxon time was possessed by the same lord: and the name of East Town might therefore have been given to this place to distinguish it from a small hamlet, likewise part of the estate of that ancient possessor, called *West-end*, on the opposite side of Haddenham: the addition of Sandford being subsequently acquired from the family of its Norman owners.

Aston Sandford is bounded on the north and east by Dinton, and its hamlets of Aston-Molins and Ford: on the south-east and south by Monks Risborough and Princes Risborough: on the south-west by Ilmere, Kingsey (with its hamlet of Tythorpe in Oxfordshire) and Haddenham; forming the north-west part of the detached portion of the Hundred of Ashendon,[1] and on the verge of the vale of Aylesbury towards the south-west. It is computed to contain 950 acres.[2] The soil is a deep, stiff, blue clay, without any intermixture of sand or gravel.

Although included in the Hundred of Burnham at the Norman survey, it is traditionally reported to have been anciently reckoned to belong to Aylesbury, or Elesberie Hundred.

The Manor. The Saxon possessor was Solinz, a man belonging to Tosti Earl of Northumberland, who could sell it. Tosti, who likewise possessed Haddenham, Brickhill, and Fawley, in Bucks, was the son of Earl Godwin, of Kent, enjoyed the Earldom of Northumberland in the days of King Edward the Confessor, who had married his sister, and was brother of Harold. Moreover, he was a man of so much spirit, that accompanying Aldred Archbishop of York to Rome, in the time of Pope Nicholas the Second, when the Holy See was regarded with the utmost veneration by almost all Europe, upon some ill treatment experienced by the Prelate, Tosti boldly told the Pope, that, as the thunders of excommunication were the scorn of petty thieves and robbers around him, they were not likely to be much regarded in distant countries: and if the goods of which Aldred had been robbed in his territory were not restored to him, the King of England would put a stop to the tribute paid to St. Peter:—which had so much weight with his Holiness, that he confirmed the appointment of the Archbishop (before refused) and gave Aldred the Pall.[3] Tosti married Judith, daughter of Baldwyn Earl of Flanders, but was forcibly ejected from his Government of Northumberland by the people, and fled to St. Omers, where he continued until the death of King Edward, after which, joining with the King of Norway in an expedition against his brother Harold, King of England, he was slain in a battle near Stanford Bridge, in Yorkshire, and left no issue.

Of Solinz, who held Aston under this Earl, no account seems to have been preserved, but that he might sell his land. After the Conquest, the manor was part of the possessions of Maigno

---

[1] See p. 3. [2] In the Agricultural Survey 685 acres. Priest's Appendix, No. 1. [3] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 5.

the Briton, and at the time of the survey Odo held under Maigno four hides and a half in Estone. There were four carucates and a half, that is, land sufficient for four ploughs and half of the fifth. There were three ploughs in the demesne, and three villeins with four bordars had one and the half. There were six servants: pasture for two teams. Altogether it was worth one hundred shillings. When Maigno first had it 4*l.*; in the time of King Edward one hundred shillings; so that it had been depreciated in value, in the wars.[1]

Maigno Brito, the chief lord of this manor, having the seat of his barony at Wolverton, is particularly mentioned in the history of that parish. Aston, as a portion of that barony, was held by the service of performing guard at Northampton Castle, and so continued until the reign of Henry the Third, when the barony of Wolverton was dissolved, and the lands which had belonged to it were divided;[2] but afterwards, until the abolition of feudal tenures, it was reckoned amongst the possessions of the descendants of the Wolverton family, and held under them as the paramount lords.

Odo, the subfeudatory of Maigno, may be conjectured to have been the ancestor of the family afterwards called Sandford; but of this perhaps there is no proof. Hamo Niger is supposed to have held this manor amongst his fifteen Knights' fees belonging to the barony of Wolverton;[3] and in 1199 (1 Joh.) a fine was passed between Alice, formerly wife of Walter the son of William, and John de Sandford, of the dower of the said Alice, in Aston, which had been granted to her by Walter her late husband.

In the early part of the reign of Henry III. Nicholas de Sanford held Aston by the service of one Knight's fee, of the barony of Wolverton,[4] and paid two marks for his aid:[5] and in 1234 (19 Hen. III.) one mark for scutage; and again in the next year,[6] as likewise two marks for his aid, for "one fee in Eston," of the fees of William Hamon.[7]

It is presumed that Nicholas de Sanford did not long survive, and certainly Aston Sandford had been granted out, by a sub-infeudation, before the 39th of Henry the Third; for in that year it was held by Philippa Countess of Warwick for life, of the heirs of Nicholas de *Saunford;* and those heirs held it of John Fitz-Alan, by the service of one Knight's fee, suit to the King, wards to the Sheriff 3*s.*; view of frankpledge 4*s.*; and 9*s.* hydage for four hides and a half of land.[8]

Philippa Countess of Warwick was one of the three daughters and coheirs of Thomas Basset of Headington, co. Oxon, second wife of Henry de Newburgh Earl of Warwick, at whose death in 1228 (13 Hen. III.) she gave one hundred marks to the King for liberty that she might marry whom she would, so that he were a loyal subject. She was soon afterwards married to Richard Seward,[9] who so little justified the condition of her choice, that he joined the Barons in rebellion in the 17th of the same reign. However, she was divorced from him, and in her widowhood became a benefactor to the Priory of Bicester, and made provision for a lamp to burn continually before the altar of St. John the Baptist in the conventual church there, for the health of her own soul, the souls of her ancestors and *children*, for so it is expressed, although no account is disco-

---

[1] Terra Mannon' Briton'. In Burneha' H'd'. In Estone ten' Odo de Maignone iiii. hid' et dimid. T'ra est iiii. car' et dim. In d'nio sunt iii. car' et iii. uill'i cu' iiii. bord. h'nt i. car' et dim. Ibi vi. serui. P'tu' ii. car. Int' totu' ual. c. sol. Q'do recep' iiii. lib. T. R. E. c. sol. Hoc ꝑ' tenuit Solinz ho' Tosti comitis, et uend'e potuit. Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 152.

[2] See Wolverton. [3] Lib. Nig. Scac. vol. i. f. 192. [4] Test. de Nevill, p. 248. [5] Ib. p. 253.

[6] Ib. p. 259. [7] Ib. p. 262.

[8] Eston Sau'ford. Comitissa de Warewik illa' tenet ad vitam suam de he'dib's Nich'i de Saunford, et ip'i he'des tene't illam de Joh'e fil' Alani p' s'vitiu' uni' milit' et debe't sectam D'no Regi, et Wardam in Vic' iij^{s}. p'd'c'm Ric' de Braybr'. Et p' visu' franc' pl. iiij^{s}. Et p' hydag' ix^{s}. p' q'tuor hidis et dim. Rot. Hund. 39 Hen. III. vol. i. p. 25.

[9] Matt. Paris, Hist. p. 387—443.

vered of her having issue. She died in 1260, and was buried in the monastery at Bicester of her father's foundation.[1] Afterwards this manor reverted to the family of Sandford. Gilbert de Sandford dying in 1250 (33 Hen. III.) left an only child, Alice, his heir, whose wardship and marriage were obtained by Hugh de Vere Earl of Oxford, on the payment of one thousand marks to the King.[2]

In 1258 a fine was passed of lands here between John the Priest of Wigmore, and Walter Paternoster and Alice his wife, declared to be the right of John.[3] Robert, eldest son of Hugh Earl of Oxford, having married Alice de Sandford, in 1262 succeeded to the Earldom of Oxford. Alice died at Canfield House in Essex, 9th September, 1312, and was buried at Colne.[4] Aston Sandford is not included in the inquisition of her lands afterwards taken,[5] but the estate was settled upon Alphonsus her younger son. In 1320 messuages and lands here were passed by a fine "between John de Coles and Joane his sister, and William Coles of Aston Saunford, and Maud his wife," which the said Maud, as her right, granted to John and Joane and the heirs of the body of John, with remainder to Joane, daughter of John Pycot, and her heirs.[6] In 1327 (1 Edw. III.) another fine was passed of lands here, between Richard de Langeport, and John Tovey of *Kingeseye* and Agnes his wife, the right of Richard Langeport.[7]

In 1341 (15 Edw. III.) the assessors for collecting the ninth or Property Tax, to which this parish was rated at seven marks, were William Kybald, *John Coles*, Richard le Taillour, Thomas Wybourg, John Bovetoun, and Richard Kybald, who returned, that it could not be taxed higher, because sixty acres of land, which had been sown with beans and peas, did not produce so much as the seed thereof, and there were no merchants or cattle dealers here.[8]

Alphonsus de Vere died seised of this manor, in the life-time of his elder brother Robert Earl of Oxford, being the only one of four brothers who left issue.[9] John de Vere his son succeeded to the honours and principal estates of the family.

By an inquisition at Buckingham, on Saturday next after St. Valentine's day 1351 (25 Edw. III.) before John Chastillon the King's Escheator, it was found that John de Wolverton died seised, *inter alia*, of one Knight's fee, held under him by the heirs of Nicholas de Saunford in Aston Saunford, estimated at one mark.[10]

John de Vere Earl of Oxford died seised in 1360,[11] and in 1378 (2 Ric. II.) Edward Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester died seised of the seigniory of Aston Sandford, held at half a Knight's fee.[12]

The estate was subsequently in the hands of Elizabeth de Vere, widow of John de Vere, *Chevalier* (son of John Earl of Oxford) who died in his father's life-time; for that Earl directed his body to be buried in the Priory of Earl's Colne, in Essex, at the head of his sons *John* and Robert, who had been interred there.[13] Elizabeth de Vere died seised of this manor and advowson,[14] and Aston is next traced to the possession of Alberic, surviving son and heir of John Earl of Oxford, and younger brother of Thomas, also Earl of Oxford. He is called Sir Alberic de Vere

---

[1] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 72. [2] Rot. Pip. 33 Hen. III. [3] Rot. Fin. 43 Hen. III.
[4] Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 374. [5] Esc. 5 Edw. II. nº. 39. Cal. vol. i. p. 249.
[6] Rot. Fin. 13 Edw. II. [7] Ib. 1 Edw. III. [8] Inq. Nonar. p. 339.
[9] See WHITCHURCH, and Pedigree of VERE: also Esc. 2 Edw. III. nº. 17. Calend. vol. 2 p. 14.
[10] Unu' feod' mil' q'd heredes Nich'i de Saunford tenent in Aston Saunford, et valet p' annu' in o'nib's exitib's j'xta veru' valore' ejusd' iij^{s}. iiij^{d}. Harl. MSS. ex Inquis. 25 Edw. III.
[11] Esc. 34 Edw. III. nº. 84. Cal. vol. ii. p. 223. [12] Ib. vol. iii. p. 16. [13] Dugdale's Bar. tom. i. p. 193.
[14] Esc. Cal. vol. iii. p. 191.

in the will of his brother Earl Thomas, who in 1371 bequeathed to him a coat of mail (which had been given to the testator by Sir William de Wingfeld) and also a new helmet and a pair of gauntlets.[1] He was uncle of Robert de Vere Duke of Ireland (not nephew, as is incorrectly stated by Weever[2]) and after the attainder of that nobleman, was restored to part of the family estates, with the title of Earl of Oxford. He died in 1399 (1 Hen. IV.) seised of this manor,[3] which was afterwards held by Alice his widow, who was married secondly to Nicholas Shirley, Esq. Alice Countess of Oxford was living in 1422, but how long she survived is not ascertained. John, her grandson, was beheaded for his adherence to the Lancastrian interests, at the accession of Edward the Fourth; but Aston does not occur in the accounts preserved of this family, until the time of John Earl of Oxford, great-grandson of Alice, who presented to the church, in 1458, having upon Petition obtained restitution of part of his inheritance. By his deed, dated 1st July 1464 (4 Edw. IV.) this Earl released his intermediate seigniory and rights in this manor (and other estates) to James Arblaster and John Power, whom he constituted his lawful attorneys.[4]

In 1474 (14 Edw. IV.) lands in Aston Sandford were passed by fine (with other estates) between Kempe, Bishop of London, and others, and Sir John Leynham, Knt. and Margaret his wife, who about the same time made divers purchases in this county, as at Sanderton and Horsingdon.[5]

On the accession of Richard III. Aston Sandford manor was granted to Walter Chaundeller, to hold by Knight's service, at the annual rent of eighteen shillings. This grant was made whilst John de Vere Earl of Oxford was imprisoned in the Castle of Hamms in Picardy, having been attainted, and committed to custody (with other partizans of Henry the Sixth, who were captured in St. Michael's Mount, in Cornwall, when attempting to defend themselves there) after the battle of Barnet. However, the Earl effected his escape, and joining Henry of Richmond, was received with great joy on account of his personal influence amongst the troops, and great military skill: and attending that Prince to England, when Richard was slain at Bosworth field, the attainder of the Earl of Oxford was reversed (1 Hen. VII.) by Parliament, and his estates restored,[6] so that this manor afterwards descended to the successive Earls of Oxford, until Edward Vere, seventeenth

---

[1] Esc. Cal. vol. iii. p. 191. [2] Funeral Monuments, p. 375. [3] Esc. 1 Hen. IV. nº. 52. Cal. vol. iii. p. 264.

[4] Johannes Comes Oxon' om'ib' ad quos presens scriptum p'ven'it, sal't'm. Sciatis me prefatum Comitem dedisse, concessisse, et hac p'senti carta mea confirmasse, Jacobo Arblastree et Joh'ni Power, d'nia et maneria de Lauenham et Preston, cum eor' membris et p'tinenc' in com' Suff.; dominiu' et maneriu' de Langdon', cum p'tinenc' in com' Essex; dominia et maneria de Chesh'm et *Aston Samford*, cum eor' p'tinenc' in com' Buk'; dominium de Chepyng Norton, cum suis p'tin' in com' Oxon'; dominia et maneria de Abyngdon' et Swaf'h'm, cum eor' p'tinenc' in com' Cantebr'. H'end' et tenend' om'ia p'dict' dominia et maneria, cum om'ib' et sing'lis suis p'tinenc' quibuscunq', prefat' Jacobo et Joh'i Power, hered' et assignat' suis, imp'petuu', de capital' D'nis feod' ill' p' s'vie' inde debit' et de jure consuet'. Et ego p'd'cus Joh'es Comes Oxon' et hered' mei, om'ia p'dicta dominia et maneria, cum om'ib' et sing'lis eor' p'tinenc', p'fat' Jacobo et Joh'i Power, hered' et assignat' suis, contra om'es gentes warantizabim' et defend' imp'p'm. Et ulterius nov'itis me p'fat' Comitem constituisse, ordinâsse, et loco meo posuisse, dil'e'm michi in Xto Rob'm Skerne, meum verum et legitimu' Attornatum, ad intrand' et deliberand' p' me et no'i'e meo p'fat' Jacobo et Johanni Power hered' et assignat' suis, plenam et pacificam seisinam et possessionem de et in om ibus et sing'lis d'nijs et manerijs p'd'c'is cum o'nib' suis p'tinenc', s'c'd'm vim formam et eff'e'm p'sene' carte mee rat' et grat'; et h'en' h'itur' quicquid meus p'dict' verus et legitimus Attorn' in p'missis seu aliquo p'missor' fecit. In cujus rei testimoniu' huic p'senti Carte mee sigillum meu' apposui. Hijs testib', Henrico Comite Essex', Thoma Tyrell, Thoma Montgomery, Militib', et multis alijs. Dat' primo die Julij, anno Regni Regis Edwardi quarti post Conq'm Angl' sexto." Hatton MSS. Deeds, nº. 152.

Seal on red wax, the impression a boar on a wreath on a helmet of mantlings; the arms of Vere in the lower part. Legend remaining, "de Veer : Comitis : "

[5] Rot. Fin. 14 Edw. IV. See also Sanderton in Langley's Hist. of Desborough Hund. p. 375.

[6] Dugd. Bar. tom. i p. 197.

Earl of this family, having succeeded to his father's honours in 1562[1] (4 Eliz.) sold great part of his inheritance; and soon afterwards this manor was acquired by Sir William Fleetwood, Knt. of Great Missenden, Recorder of London, who died seised in 1593.[2] Aston Sandford appears to have been given by Sir William Fleetwood to his daughter Cordelia, who was married to Sir David Foulis, Knt. of Ingilby, co. York, and whose title was confirmed by a grant from the Crown in 1610 (8 Jac. I.). The King, on the petition of John Eldred, James Collymore, Arthur Ingram, William Whitmore, Martin Freeman, Lionel Cranfield, Isaac Wooder, William Angell, Simon Bennett, and John Cooper, of London, Esquires, and at their request, granted to Sir David *Fowlis*, Knt. the manor of Aston Sampford, alias Sanford, alias Sandford, alias Cold Aston, *cum pert.* with messuages, lands, &c. in Aston Sandford, Kingsey, Aston-Bernard alias Aston-Molins, Dinton alias Donnington, Waldridge, Ilmer, and *Hadnam*,[3] to the said manor belonging, and the advowson and patronage of the rectory and church of Aston Sandford and messuages or tenements in the same fields, in the occupation of Robert Somerford and Ralph Somerford: other tenements formerly parcel of the possessions and belonging to the mansion of John Waters, deceased; late in the occupation of John White, Esq. of the Middle Temple, London: messnages, cottages, and closes, formerly in the occupation of John Hall, "two butts and one rodd," in the possession of John Walton and John Cresset, or one of them, "a toft and close called Kenner's," and "Kenner's Joycement" of thirty-six acres, with meadows, lands, &c. adjoining, between the close and the river which divides Aston-Molins from Haddenham, being eleven acres, and all that part of the river adjoining thereto, with free fishing and the soil of the river, "a barn or *ovel* in all the yeards, *cum pert.*" in the upper part of the close called Kenner's Joycement, three acres in Aston Molins, and a tenement in the occupation of Ralph Rogers (with numerous other lands particularly described) late parcel of the possessions of Sir David Fowlis, Knt. and confirmed to the King by writing of the said Sir David, dated 19th July then last; and enrolled in the Court of Chancery: *habend.* to Sir David Fowlis, Knt. his heirs and assigns for ever, by fealty only, in free and common soccage, &c.[4]

The manor house, near the church, was inhabited by the three daughters of Sir William Fleetwood,[5] and the estate afterwards descended, in default of issue of Sir David Fowlis and Dame Cordelia (Fleetwood), to her heirs, in the manner which may be traced in the Pedigree of the Fleetwoods;[6] until, becoming vested in John Fleetwood, Esq. it was, in or about the year 1737, conveyed to Charles Pryce or Price, Esq. of Rotherfield Pypard, co. Oxon, a native of Denbighshire, and a haberdasher of small wares in London.[7] Charles Price, Esq. was Sheriff of Bucks in 1742, and was in possession of this manor in 1745.

This estate was afterwards conveyed to Henry Hurt, of St. Stephen, Coleman Street, London, who was in possession of the manor and advowson in 1783, and dying 23d December 1785, bequeathed the same to his grand-daughter Susannah, one of the daughters of William Gines, Esq. Banker in London, by whom, in 1789, it passed in marriage to John Barber, Esq. of Cheapside, London, and Denmark Hill, Surrey, an eminent silversmith. He died 6th October 1809, leaving by the said Susannah two sons and five daughters. John Hurt Barber, his eldest son and heir, was of St. John's College, Cambridge, A. B. 1823, and having entered into Holy Orders was presented to

---

[1] See WHITCHURCH, and Pedigree of VERE EARL of OXFORD.
[2] See MISSENDEN, and Pedigree of FLEETWOOD. [3] Haddenham. [4] Rot. Pat. 8 Jac. I. Test. 25 Jul.
[5] Letter from the Rev. Mr. Penn, Rector of Aston Sandford, to Br. Willis, Esq. in Bibl. Bodl.
[6] See GREAT MISSENDEN. [7] Willis's MSS. vol. xii. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

the Rectory of Aston-Sandford.[1] He married, 21st September 1826, the Lady Milicent Acheson, youngest daughter of Archibald Earl of Gosford in Ireland. Ambrose Barber, second son, was of Wadham College, Oxford, A. M. and died there in April 1825 unmarried, at the age of about twenty-five years, and was buried at Margate, in Kent. Of the daughters, Susannah, Mary, Rebecca, and Elizabeth, are living (1830) unmarried; Charlotte, the fourth, was married in January 1830 to the Rev. Philip William Douglass, A. M. Rector of Bonby and Horkstow, in Lincolnshire, and nephew of William (Van Mildert) Lord Bishop of Durham. Mrs. Susannah Barber, widow, of West Hill Lodge, Brighton, is the present lady of this manor.

THE VILLAGE

is situated on very low ground, and besides the manor house and the parsonage, consists of only one small farm house and fourteen cottages dispersed round a small green.

In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 71, in 1811 returned at 70; in 1821 there were fourteen families, all, excepting that of the Rector, employed in agriculture; including in the whole 40 male inhabitants and 44 females. In 1598 (42 Eliz.) assessment to the Provision money for the support of the Royal Household 10*s.* 9*d.*[2]

Expenses of maintaining the poor in 1776, 31*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*: in 1785, 31*l.* 14*s.*: in 1822, 59*l.* 6*s.*: in 1824, 57*l.* 16*s.*

THE RECTORY

is in the rural Deanery of Waddesdon, and the advowson has been always appendant to the manor.

In 1291 at the ecclesiastical taxation of Pope Nicholas IV. this rectory was rated at 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and the same in the valuation *temp.* Hen. VIII. It is charged in the King's books 12*l.* 16*s.* 0½*d.*; tenths 1*l.* 5*s.* 7¼*d.*; archidiaconals 10*s.* 7¾*d.*

In 1585, Queen Elizabeth, on the petition of Sir James Crofte, Comptroller of her Household, granted to John Walton and John Cresset, Gent. *inter alia*, two butts and one rood of land left for lights in the church here;[3] and in 1590, at the request of Edward Dyer, Esq. to William Tipper and Robert Dawe, Gent. one acre and a half in Cold Aston alias Aston Sandford, in the occupation of Henry Hall and Alice Saunders at 6*d.* *per ann.* rent; being chantry lands vested in the Crown by Act of Parliament.[4]

In a terrier of the Rectory, dated 25th May, 1741, is a minute description of the extent of the glebe lands;[5] and in the parish book an account of the collection of 1*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* made here 24th November, 1678, towards the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The glebe lands are now said to consist of fifty-two acres of meadow.

---

[1] See p. 49. [2] Ancient Roll. [3] Rot. Pat. 28 Eliz. Test. 12 Apr.

[4] Rot. Pat. 33 Eliz. and Stat. 1 Edw. VI. cap. 14.

[5] Aston Sandford Rectory, besides the house, has a close of pasture, an orchard, garden, two yards, two acres of land having Pigot's Close on the north; one acre in West Mead, one in Town Mead, called *tithe plots*, set apart in lieu of tithes for those meadows; two acres in Town Mead; a large lea and a yard in old Bury Leas, with several acres dispersed: a farm in the south-east part of the parish, said to have been inclosed before 1620 with the consent of the Rector, is exempt from tithes by a modus; and fourteen acres and a half assigned in lieu of tithes deemed detrimental to the Rector; all the rest of the parish and its products titheable. A customary payment of two meals of milk from all cows kept therein is due on the Monday fortnight after Easter, and 11th November annually; denominated the first

RECTORS OF ASTON-SANDFORD.

Henry, presented 1220 by John de Sandford, Knt.

Richard, 1260, by the Lady Philippa Countess of Warwick, on the death of Henry, last Rector.

Stephen de Haselingford, resigned in 1293; and was succeeded by

Robert de Stebenach or *Stevenage*, 14 Jan. 1293, on the presentation of Rob. de Vere Earl of Oxford. He resigned, and his successor was

Matthew de Hardingham, 15 cal. Jan. 1301, on the presentation of Sir Alfonsus de Vere, Knt.

Matthew de Gurnay, resigned in 1316.

William de Donmawe, presented 5 cal. May 1316, by Sir Alphonsus de Vere.

Roger de Langport, pr. 15 cal. Jul. 1317, on the resignation of Donmawe.

Adam de Donmawe, pr. 10 cal. Jun. 1325, on the resignation of Langport, by Sir Alphonsus de Vere, Knt.

Robert Burugh, pr. 7 id. Jul. 1349, by the Lord John de Vere Earl of Oxford, on the death of Adam, last Rector; and having resigned,

William Hurell, was presented 12 cal. Nov. 1353, by John de Vere Earl of Oxford.

Roger Cocklesway, died in 1397.

John de Longford, pr. 16 Aug. 1397, by the Trustees of Aubrey de Vere Earl of Oxford.

John King, died 1422, and was succeeded by

Tho. Merkaunt, 17 July 1422, on the presentation of Nicholas Shirley, Esq. and Dame Alice his wife, Countess of Oxford.

Gilbert Jolybrand, died 1458.

Rice ap Jenner, alias *Browne*, A. B. presented 5 Oct. 1458, by John de Vere Earl of Oxford.

John Gilby, pr. 11 July 1478 (on the death of Browne) by Richard Duke of Gloucester.

Roger Barton, pr. 6 Feb. 1498, by the Earl of Oxford. On his resignation,

Simon Bowden, was presented, 20 Mar, 1508; died in 1513, and was succeeded by

Christopher Taylor, 14 April 1513; being presented by the Earl of Surrey.

Christopher Walker, (but qu. if not the same person?) occurs in 1525 and 1534.

Thomas Stempe, or *Kempe*, pr. 28 Jan. 1538, by the Countess of Oxford.

Richard Prank, 22 May 1538, and being made Rector of Calverton in 1541,[1] resigned this living to

William Bull, who was instituted 23 Feb. 1542, on the presentation of the Earl of Oxford; but deprived, and succeeded by

James Chernock, who was presented 16 Nov. 1554, by John Earl of Oxford. He was also Perpetual Curate of Long Crendon;[2] and dying,

John Mey, was instituted 16 Nov. 1557, on the presentation of Anne Countess of Oxford. In August 1569, being then D. D. he was made Archdeacon of the East Riding of Yorkshire, in the Cathedral of York,[3] by proxy; and 8 Oct. 1571 admitted in person. He was consecrated 29 Sept. 1577 Bishop of Carlisle, and died in 1598. On his resignation of this living, he was succeeded by

Francis Hall, 9 March 1558; but

William Bull, who had been displaced as before mentioned, was restored by Queen Elizabeth in 1559; and dying soon afterwards, was succeeded by

Francis Hall, presented, the second time, 17 Sept. 1560, by "John Vere Lord Badlesmere and Viscount Bulbeck."

Thomas Prowde, A. M. presented 3 June 1589, having been previously Vicar of Great Kimbel, which living he resigned on being instituted to Little Kimbel and to this Rectory, both of which he held until his death in 1616.[4]

John Brooke, A. M. inducted 30 May 1616.

Robert Lenthall, instituted 18 Oct. 1627; one of the same family as the celebrated William Lenthall, Recorder of London, Speaker of the House of Commons, Master of the Rolls, and one of Oliver Cromwell's Lords. He resigned this Rectory on being made Rector of Great Hampden;[5] and was succeeded by

Thomas Lillington, A. B. inducted 12 Aug. 1643, on

---

and last payments. Easter offerings 2*d.* for each parishioner above 16 years of age; churching 6*d.*; marriage by banns 2*s.* 6*d.* by license 5*s.*; burials 1*s.*; mortuaries according to the Statute. No customs claimed from the Rector. The parish clerk appointed by the Rector; wages, 4*d.* from each house annually, and a collection at Easter, commuted by an annual payment of 2*l.* 10*s.* "Mem. Tho. Penn Rector, during 35 years took the tithes and occupied his glebe, but observing the land marks much worn out, and the tenants being changed, caused this survey to be made;" which is signed, "Edw. Smith: John Stevens: Sam. Lambert: Thomas Williams."

[1] See Calverton. [2] See Long Crendon.

[3] Wood's Athenæ Oxon. vol. i. p. 659, and Le Neve's Fasti, p. 327. [4] See Kimbel. [5] See Hampden.

the presentation of Mariana Fleetwood, eldest surviving daughter of Sir William Fleetwood, Knt. niece of Dame Cordelia Fowlis, wife of Sir David Fowlis, Knt. lord of this manor, and patron of the Rectory. He died 6 Dec. 1676.

John Porter, A. M. instituted 13 March 1676: inducted 26 Mar. on the presentation of Cordelia Fleetwood. He was of Brazen-nose Coll. Oxford, A. M. 30 May 1665; held the Vicarage of Haddenham from 1684 with this living until 1689, when he quited Haddenham for the Rectory of Drayton Beauchamp, and held the latter until his death in 1708, when he was succeeded here by

Thomas Penn, A. M. instituted 1 July, 1708, and inducted 19, on the presentation of John Fleetwood, Esq. He was of Pembroke College, Oxford, A. M. 9 June 1699, and Perpetual Curate of Princes Risborough,[1] also Vicar of Great Missenden from 1701 until he was made Rector of Aston Sandford. He died 28 June, 1755, and was buried at Princes Risborough.

Edmund Quintin, A. B. inducted 19 Sept. 1755, on the presentation of Richard Quintin, Esq. of Wellingborough, co. Northampton, and dying was succeeded by

George Campbell Brodbelt, Clerk, inducted 20 Mar. 1784, on the presentation of Henry Hurt, Esq.

He was the author of "A Sermon preached at the fifth general meeting of the Missionary Society, in May 1799," and died at Loudwater, near Wycombe, 14 June, 1801.

Thomas Scott, pr. 22 July 1801 by Ambrose Martin, and Tho. Jackson, Esq. and Will. Giles, Gent. Trustees of John Barber, Esq. and inducted 24 July. He was a native of Braytoft in Lincolnshire, ordained a Deacon 20 Sept. 1772 at Buckden, by John (Green) Bishop of Lincoln, being then 25 years of age: became Curate of Stoke Goldington and Weston Underwood soon afterwards; was matriculated at Cambridge at Clare Hall; ordained Priest 14 March 1773; quitted Stoke Goldington in the same year, and removed to Weston, performing his ecclesiastical duties at both churches with remarkable exactness on all the Festivals appointed. In 1774 again resided at Stoke Goldington, and was preceptor to Geo. Wrighte, Esq. of Gayhurst, son of the patron of that living. In 1775 he exchanged the Curacy of Stoke for Ravenstone, which he held with Weston until 1781, having resided in *the Lodge* at Weston, celebrated as the abode of the poet Cowper. In 1781 he accepted the Curacy of Olney. In 1785 was elected Chaplain and Morning Preacher at the Lock Hospital, London, and removing thither, officiated also during several years at St. Margaret Lothbury every alternate Sunday morning at six o'clock; was appointed, 16 Feb. 1790, Afternoon Lecturer at St. Mildred's Bread Street; and 25 March elected sole Chaplain to the Lock Hospital; which office he resigned 3 Feb. 1803, and being presented to this Rectory fixed his residence here, and soon afterwards neatly rebuilt the Glebe House, although the value of the Rectory did not then exceed 200*l. per ann.*

In 1807 he was created D. D. by diploma from the College of Carlisle in Pennsylvania, North America, but never assumed the title of his degree. From 1807 to 1814 he was a diligent instructor of persons preparing to travel as Missionaries under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society. His pupils, besides English, were chiefly German Lutheran Clergy, and his zeal for their improvement was so great that he not only renewed his study of the Hebrew language after he had completed his fifty-third year, but having passed his sixtieth, applied himself to the study of Arabic and the Susoo language, an African dialect, supposed to be conducive to the diffusion of religious instruction; and encountered, amidst increasing infirmities in the decline of life, the formidable difficulties of perfecting his acquaintance with Oriental Literature.[2] He annually preached a sermon for the encouragement of the Missionary Society; and in the Report in 1820, it was stated that he had collected in this small and obscure village more than 300*l.* for that purpose. He was so popular a preacher that in the summer months it was usual to pitch a tent in the church-yard, having one of the windows of the church opening into it, for the accomodation of great numbers of persons who habitually or occasionally resorted to hear him; the building being insufficient to contain his congregation.

Mr. Scott's portrait by Collier has been published; another by Bond, from a painting by Cosse, is prefixed to a very instructive Memoir, entitled, "The Life of the Rev. Thomas Scott, Rector of Aston Sandford, Bucks, including a narrative drawn up by himself, and copious extracts of his letters; by John Scott, A. M. Vicar of North Ferriby, and Minister of St. Mary's, Hull."[3] His character and a sketch of his life were delivered in two sermons, 29 April, 1821, by the Rev. Dan. Wilson, Minister of St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row; from 2 Tim. ch. iv. ver. 6, 8, in which it is remarked, that "as Chaplain of an Hospital and a parish

[1] See Risborough.

[2] Scott's Life, p. 382.

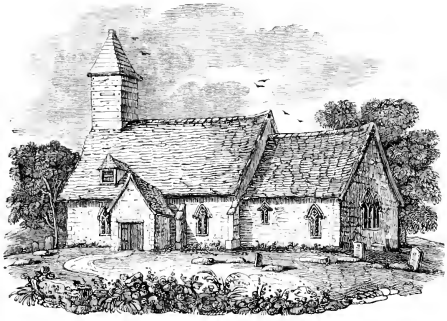
[3] 8vo. 6 ed. Lond. 1814.

priest he was on a level with the most pious, diligent, and zealous of the clergy: that he was the founder of the Lock Asylum, one of the earliest friends of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Societies for promoting Christianity among the Jews, and the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East, to which last he was Secretary during two years, and might be regarded almost its founder."

He was the author of, 1. The force of Truth; containing a narrative of some remarkable passages in his own life; revised by the poet Cowper, 1779, 12mo. published in Dutch at Amsterdam in 1786, and subsequently in French. 2. A Thanksgiving Sermon on the close of the American War, preached 29 July 1784. 3. A Discourse on Repentance, preached at Olney and at Paulerspury, co. Northampton, 1785. 4. A Sermon on Election and Final Perseverance, preached 26 Nov. 1786 in the Chapel of the Lock Hospital. 5. The Plan of an Asylum for persons discharged from the Lock Hospital, 1787. 6. An abridgement of the Discourse on Repentance; and 7. Hints to Patients in Hospitals:—two small Tracts distributed to persons discharged from the Lock. 8. A Sermon at Olney, on 1 Phil. ch. ix. ver. 14, 1787: enlarged and published under the title of a Treatise on Growth in Grace, 8vo. 9. The Holy Bible with Notes, and a Commentary in 174 numbers, 1st ed. of 3000 copies, 1788 to 1792: 2d ed. 1802 to 1809: 3d ed. 1812 to 1814: stereotype ed. 1818 to 1821. 10. A Sermon occasioned by the death of John Thornton, Esq. of Clapham, from 2 Cor. ch. v. ver. 14, 15, 1791. 11. An impartial statement of the Scripture Doctrine in respect to Civil Government and the Duties of Subjects, 1792, 8vo. 12. The Rights of God; in answer to Payne's Age of Reason and Rights of Man, 1793. 13. A Vindication of the Divine Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures and the Doctrines contained in them, 1796. Another abridged edition, 1820. 14. Essays on the most important subjects in Religion, 1793 and 1794, in numbers every fortnight; re-printed in numerous editions in England and America. 15. Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, with notes and the life of the author, 1794, 1795, 1801, 8vo. 16. Twenty-one Sermons on Select Subjects, with Prayers for Families annexed, 1796; undertaken by the desire of Henry Thornton and Will. Wilberforce, Esq. and published by subscription. 17. The warrant and nature of Faith considered, 1797. 18. Four Sermons;—on Repentance unto Life; the Love of Christ; the Promise of the Holy Spirit; and the Evil of Sin, 1802. 19. Observations on the signs of the Times, 1799. 20. A Sermon on Psalm cxvi. ver. 2. 21. A Fast Sermon, 1793. 22. A Fast Sermon, 1794. 23. A Thanksgiving Sermon, 1798. 24. A Sermon preached in St. Anne's Blackfriars, on Whit-Sunday 1801, before the Society for Missions to Africa and the East, instituted by members of the Church of England. 25. A Sermon on the death of the Rev. Jeremiah Newell, Vicar of Great Missenden, with a brief memoir of the deceased: published for the benefit of his family, 8vo. 1803. 26. A Sermon on the Anniversary of the London Missionary Society, from 1 Sam. ch. xvii. ver. 29, 8vo. 1804. 27. The duty and advantage of remembering deceased Ministers: a sermon on the death of the Rev. Thomas Pentycross, A. M. more than thirty-three years Vicar of St. Mary's Wallingford, 1808. 28. On the Spirit and Principles of a genuine Missionary: a sermon from Acts, ch. xx, ver. 24. occasioned by the death of the Rev. J. C. Barnett, on the western coast of Africa, 1810. 29. A Sermon in behalf of the Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, from Zechar. ch. viii. ver. 23, preached in St. Lawrence Jewry, London, 1810. 30. Addresses to the Missionaries proceeding to Africa in 1811; published in the Appendix to the 12th Report of the Society. 31. "Joy in Heaven:" a sermon at St. Antholin's, Watling Street, before the Governors of the London Female Penitentiary Society, on their 57th Anniversary, from Luke, ch. xv. ver. 10, 1812. 32. A Collection of Scott's Theological Works, in 5 vols. 8vo. in numbers, between 1805 and 1808. 33. The substance of two Speeches, one at High Wycombe in 1812, and the other at the Meeting of the Vale of Aylesbury Society, at Haddenham in 1816, in support of the Bible Society; published with their Reports, at the request of the Committees. 34. Chronological Tables to the Bible, with maps, 4to. 1811. 35. Remarks on the Bishop of Lincoln's Refutation of Calvinism, 2 vols. 8vo. 1812; remodelled and published 1817, in one volume. 36. Light shining out of Darkness: a Thanksgiving Sermon, preached 7th July 1814. 37. The Voice of God to Britain; a Sermon on 1 Peter, ch. i. ver. 22-25, occasioned by the death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, 1817. Mr. Scott was succeeded by

John Hurt Barber, A. B. inducted 12 Oct. 1821, on the presentation of Susannah Barber, of Harwich, co. Essex, widow, Ambrose Martin, of the City of London, Banker, Thomas Jackson, of Camberwell, in Surrey, Esq. and William Giles, of Walworth, Gent. and on his resignation,

Stephen Hurt Langston, A. M. presented by Susannah Barber, widow, Ambrose Martin and Thomas Jackson, Esq. sole surviving trustees of the late John Barber, Esq. and inducted 12 April 1828. He is also minister of St. George's church in Sheffield.



THE CHURCH

dedicated to St. Michael, and built probably in the thirteenth century, is fifty-three feet long and fifteen wide, and capable of containing about two hundred persons;[1] consisting of a nave (with a little square wooden turret on the west end of the roof, containing three very old and excellent bells), a chancel, and on the south side of the nave, a gable-roofed porch. On the north side are two doors, one into the nave and another into the chancel. The windows are small and irregular; and in one of them is the effigy of our Saviour in a green vest, his head surrounded by a nimbus; and with the sacramental emblems in his hands. The pulpit, in the north east angle of the nave, is very little elevated above the reading desk, within which it stands. Opposite to it is one large pew; the greater part of the area being fitted up with plain benches; and at the west end is a gallery.

On a tablet of white marble, affixed to the north wall, within the communion rails:

Near this spot
are deposited the remains of the
REVEREND THOMAS SCOTT
Twenty years Rector of this Parish.
He died April 16th, 1821, aged 74 years.
But
in his writings he will long remain,
and widely proclaim to mankind,
THE UNSEARCHABLE RICHES OF CHRIST.

On a slab in the pavement,

The Reverend Thomas Scott,
Rector,
died April XVI. MDCCCXXI, aged LXXIV years.

Elizabeth King, granddaughter of the above, and daughter of the Reverend Thomas Scott, M. A. died June 29, 1806, aged 10 months.

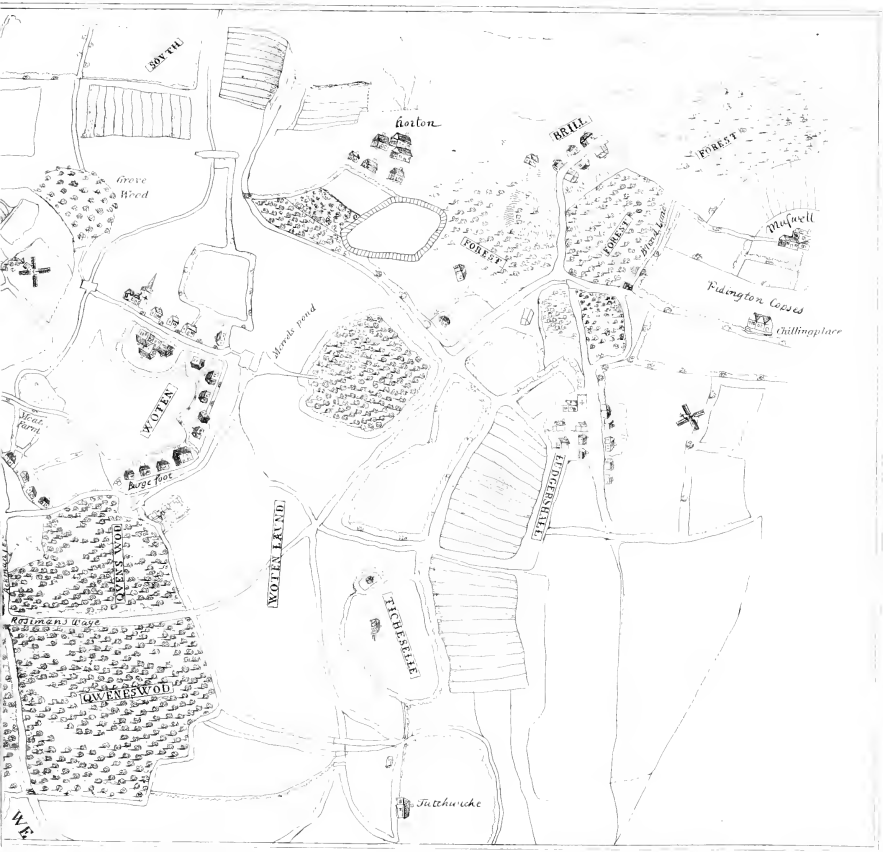
The Register begins in 1615.

---

[1] Dioc. Returns, p. 129.

TO WILLIAM PIGOTT

This Map of the North Western Parts of the ancient Forest of Bernwood comp
in every other interesting circumstance is strictly copied from the



SQr. of DODDERSHALL,

Doddershall Mansion and Park, the seat of his family during many ages.
inal Plan & Survey in his possession, is respectfully inscribed by his obliged humble Servant,

The Author.

TO WILLIAM PIGOTT

These Maps of the North Western Parts of the ancient Forest of Bernwood, com

(in many other interesting Objects in the contiguous district) copied from t

TO WILLIAM PIGOTT ESQR. OF DODDERSHALL,

This Map of the North Western Border of the ancient Forest of Bernwode, comprising Doddershall, Mansion and Park the seat of his family during many ages (with many other contiguous Agists in the contiguous District) copied from the Original Plan & Survey in his possession, is respectfully inscribed by his Most humble Servant

The Editor

BOARSTALL,

BURSTALL, BURGHSTALL, BORSTAL, BORSTALL.

THIS parish is bounded on the north and part of the east by Brill, on the remainder of the east and on the south by Oakley, and on the west by the county of Oxford. It contains about 2550 acres, of which about 200 acres are woodland, the remainder principally meadow and pasture.

The soil is a stiff blue clay, more tenacious in consistence and darker in colour than the stratum called by modern geologists Oxford clay.

BOARSTALL was included in the ancient

FOREST OF BERNWODE,

a district well adapted to the favourite amusements of the Mercian and Saxon Kings, who, as well as some of their Norman successors, had a residence on Burgh or Brill-hill in the vicinity.

Whether the name of *Bernwode* had relation to Bernulphus, successor to Kenulph, grandson of King Offa, is mere conjecture; but this forest was probably the most extensive belonging to his territories, and long continued to be an object of attraction to the British Monarchs.[1]

Bicester, anciently Burcester or Berncester in Oxfordshire, was supposed by Plott[2] to have derived its name from this forest, but Kennet, presuming that the forest did not extend so far northward, opposed his conjecture.[3]

Boarstall was near the border of the Forest, but is so much identified with it, in the account of its ancient state and progressive changes, that the principal particulars respecting Bernewode may not improperly be inserted as introductory to the parochial history of Boarstall.

The boundaries of Bernewode Forest, in the reign of Edward the First, were minutely

---

[1] Royal forests, maintained chiefly as places of sport for our Kings, were subject to peculiar regulations. In the earlier periods, the laws concerning them were not so much designed for the preservation of timber, as for the protection of deer, and the regulation of the rights of common enjoyed by the inhabitants within the regard or purlieus of the forest. Those rights were exercised under limitations perfectly consistent with the purposes for which the forests were maintained. The cattle of the commoners were only entitled to that surplus herbage which was more than the deer required. They were excluded during the fawning month in summer, and from 22d Nov. to 4th May: no greater number was allowed upon any estate than could be maintained *levant* and *couchant* thereon, throughout the year: no sheep or goats were admitted at any time; no stallions after a certain age; swine only during the time of pannage (fifteen days before, to forty days after Michaelmas-day) the commoners being allowed dead wood, bearing no green hue, for their fuel: and the laws were extremely severe against offenders who trespassed in the forest. The rights of common seem to have been in the nature of a compensation for the injury done by the deer to private estates within the forests; for whenever any estate was disafforested, and became no longer subject to the range and haunt of the deer, it was by law deprived of the privilege of common in that part which belonged to the Crown. Report of Commissioners of Woods and Forests, printed 1792, p. 14.

[2] Nat. Hist. of Oxon. [3] Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 37.

described, as beginning at "*Gosachre-land*, extending to a rivulet called *Thame streme*, between *Thomeley* field and *Wormehale*, including on the right hand the forest, and excluding all the land on the left; passing between *Shire-mere*, between the fields of *Thomeley* and *Wormehale*, to *Brodwey* and *the Breche*, to *Otweys dyches*, *Scrobbes*, by the *Gotecote* and *Holloweye* to *Menemerch* and the *Hook* of *Okewood*, over against *Short-ruding's end*, so to Denebroke[1] and *Sathwelle-ringe*, even to *Salfcrofte-style* and *Wyde-crouche*, to *Schyremere*, *Northcrofts*, and *Oddestaple*; thence to *Stomput*, and by the ditch to *Merelake* and *Garcrofte* (or Grascroft) belonging to the Abbess of Godstowe, and the ditch at *Hurnlake* mount; to *Croftewell-end*, *Ernecote hatch*, by the ditch to *Moleshe* and *Corbynsnede* (or Corbynsredle) and between the woods of Alan Plunkenet and of John Fitz Nigel to *Holwode-broke*, and by the *Haye of Longelonde's end* to the *Hook* opposite the *Freresloone* (or Friars' Close) to Riseford, between the demesnes of the King and of Adam Plunkenet to *Brendelegh*, between *Pydington* fields, and so to *Stonford* and *Hethenburne*, between Akemanne-strete and the divisions of the counties of Oxford and Bucks."[2]

In 1315 another perambulation was made, in which the boundaries between *Denebroke* and *Stone-put* were called, "*South-well-heved*, *Chalkave-style*, *Wood-crouche*, *Shiremede*, *Northcroff's burne*, and *Odstaple*, and so to *Stoneputts*, and having passed *Holwode*-broke *Thentyndon*, between the woods of the King and Adam Plokenet, and *Mousewell-dyche*, between the former and Longelands-ende."[3]

In 1347 a complaint was exhibited to the King in Parliament, respecting two oxgangs of land in Oakley, Brill, and Boarstall, within the forest of Bernewode; and Henry de Chalfhunte being appointed to inquire and cause justice to be done, the custody of this land, and the Bailiwick of the forest were committed to Robert de Hadham during the King's pleasure.[4]

The office of Forester appears to have been afterwards held uniformly by the Lords of Boarstall, and amongst their evidences are preserved divers accounts of inquisitions and other proceedings in consequence of offences against the forest laws.[5]

In 1363 (37 Edw. III.) an Inquisition being held at Brill before William of Wykeham, Keeper of the King's Forests within Trent, touching the Forest of Bernwode, it was returned by Robert D'Arches, Lieutenant to John Appulby, Keeper of the Forest, and other jurors, that Thomas Fitz Nele of Arncote, had on a certain day therein named, in 36 Edw. III. killed one deer in the woods of the Prior of *Burcester*, near Paunsale, with a bow and arrows, &c. that the inhabitants of Dorton have no common right in the said forest, but are indebted to the aforesaid John Appulby 13*s*. 4*d*. for the agistment of their cattle; the inhabitants of Wotton 4*s*. *Ludgareshale* 13*s*. 4*d*. Upper and Nether Arncote, co. Oxon. 26*s*. 8*d*. Studley 13*s*. 4*d*. Ashendon and Merlake 6*s*. 8*d*. Also that John Wrench killed one deer in the Bailiwick of the Frith, and was a common malefactor, &c.[6] By another Inquisition in 1364 before Peter atte Wode, on Monday after St. Lambert (38 Edw. III.) it was found that Hugh de Morf, a forester, had killed a deer: and it was also returned that the foresters ought to appear at the *Swanemote*, &c.[7] This Peter

---

[1] Denbroche, a rivulet supposed the division between Oxfordshire and Bucks, according to Kennet, derived its name from the Danes, who are said to have "fought many battles in this forest." Croke's Genealogical History, p. 432, 3, citing Studley Chartulary, f. 51, 54.

[2] Collect. W. Wyrley, f. 9, 6. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 459.

[3] Ibid. p. 528, 9.

[4] Rot. Parl. 21 and 22 Edw. III. vol. ii. p. 215, 16. Rot. Orig. 21 Edw. III. ro. 23. Abbrev. vol. ii. p. 187, and 22 Edw. III. ro. 29. Abbrev. vol. ii. p. 196.

[5] Boarstall Chartulary.

[6] Ibid. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 139.

[7] Ibid.

atte Wode was deputy to William of Wykcham, Justiciary of the King's Forests; and by another Inquisition taken before him at Headington, co. Oxon. it was found that the men and tenants of Brill, *Borstall*, and *Ocle* within the forest, possessed, as all their predecessors had done, the right of depasturing their cattle throughout the whole forest (excepting the Haye of Ixhull only) without molestation from the Keeper or any other officer at all times, excepting in the fawn month.[1]

In a grant made to Nicholas Smythe, Gent. in 1590, the names of many ancient woods, coppices, and divisions of Bernwode forest were enumerated, with their respective admeasurement;[2] and in the reign of King James the First, when the Forestership and the Lordship of Boarstall had passed into the hands of Sir John Dynham, Knt. he procured for himself and his tenants[3] a release for all purpresture, transgressions, "et alia malefica quecunque," in the said forest.

In 1615 (13 Jac. I.) Sir John Croke, Knt. obtained a grant of certain coppices in Bernwode for 21 years, at a reserved rent of 51*l. per ann.* which, after his death in 1627, came to his relict Katherine and her second husband, Sir John Dormer, Knt. of Crendon, and were united with the assart lands here, granted in 1619 to the same Sir John Dormer at 1*l.* 14*s.* 7*d. per ann.*[4] and the reserved rents payable by Sir John Dormer under the several grants in the 5, 8, and 17 Jac. I. were, in 1624 for good services, granted to John Pennington, Esq. his heirs and assigns from Michaelmas then past, for 31 years.[5]

In 1618 the King, on payment of a large sum by Sir Francis Stuart, K. B. granted to James Ouchterlony, Knt. and Richard Gurnard, citizen and clothworker of London, lands of the value of 60*s. per ann.* parcel of the ancient inheritance of the Crown, *lately detained and concealed*, lying in Bernwode forest, to hold to their heirs and assigns as of the manor of East Greenwich.[6]

In 1623 (21 Jac. I.) a Commission was issued for the disafforesting Bernwode Forest and Sir John Dormer, Knt. and others, Commissioners allotted to every freeholder of lands in the forest in the proportion of ten acres for every 103 acres; and 230 acres for the poorer inhabitants of Brill and Oakley, in all 577½ acres, chiefly out of the King's lands, and the residue out of the lands of Sir John Dynham.

Afterwards (7 May, 2 Car. I.) Sir Thomas Fanshawe, Knt. was added to the former Commissioners, who were empowered to adjust the claims of all parties concerned; but Sir William *Burlace*, Edwarde Harte of Brill, and Sir John Dynham, being dissatisfied, a Jury was summoned by the Sheriff to set out their allotments, which still not being satisfactory, in 1630 a bill was filed in Chancery by Sir Richard Heath, Knt. the King's Attorney-general, against Sir John Dynham,

---

[1] Kennet's Antiq. vol. ii. p. 146. See also p. 51, note.

[2] Whorley coppice 32 ac. Sale Quarter 53 ac. Bare or Bear coppice, Yeoman's coppice 36 ac. Long-hill and Arborough coppice 72 ac. *Grymesdiche* 29 ac. Fayer-hedge 31 ac. Codley and part of Cockshott 62 ac. Mawcombe 36 ac. Faire ashe 36 ac. Ambrose Quarter 16 ac. Span and Yckenden coppices, and Pinfold Quarter 112 ac. Cockshott and Smalley *Bagge* 33 ac. Letgerslade the elder 18 ac.—the younger 37 ac. *Buck* hedde, alias *Derekyde* 31 ac. Hauford 14 ac. Lodge coppice 32 ac. all leased to Nich. Smythe by the Crown for 21 years, at 5*s. per ann.* Rot. Pat. 33 Eliz.

[3] The names of the Foresters were then enrolled as follows: Augustus Belson, Will. Knight, Edw. Belson, Chphr. Kendall, Edw. Harte, Clem. Claver, Geo. Carter, *Will. Pym*, Hampden Williams, Will. Serjeant, Edw. West, Geo. Snowe, Tho. Gregorye, sen. Tho. Gregorye jun. Chphr. Gregorye, John Boys, Edw. Smith, John Coxen, Tho. Burwyn, Will. Walker, Will. Cox. John Andrews, Tho. Haines, Will. Edwards, Rob. Edwards, Dav. Forster, Arthur Scolye, Will. Keene, Chphr. Mortymer, Nich. Mortymer, Geo. Francklyn, Jerome Francklyn, Tho. Gibson, Tho. Ingram, Will. Hunt, Richard Ledall, Humph. Piddington, Geo. Barney, Ralph Beale, Richard Kempe, Yeomen. Rot. Pat. 8 Jac. I.

[4] Pat. 5 Feb. 7 Jac. I. [5] Rot. Pat. 22 Jac. I. Test. 31 Aug. [6] Rot. Pat. 16 Jac. I. Test. 26 Jul.

Sir Robert Dormer, Sir Timothy Tyrrell, Sir William Borlace, and 136 others, together with the Warden and Scholars of New College, the Provost, &c. of Queen's, the President, &c. of Corpus Christi, the President, &c. of Trinity College, Oxford, stating the rights of the Crown to the Forest of Bernwode, the claims of the lords and other inhabitants of the three forest towns of Brill, *Borrestall*, and Oakley, the King's royal intention to disafforest the lands, and to make allowances out of his princely bounty to the claimants, proportioned to their respective rights. After answer by the defendants at great length, and a reply by the Attorney-general, the cause was heard, 7th Nov. 1632, before Richard Lord Weston, High Treasurer of England, Francis Lord Cottington, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Humphrey Davenport, Knt. Lord Chief Baron, and the rest of the Barons, who upon hearing counsel, and the production of two former decrees of 24 Eliz. and 21 Jac. I. decreed that Brill, Borstall, and Oakley were within the forest, and held rights of common, to the exclusion of all other towns and places, &c. and allotted to the freeholders and cottagers of those places 577½ acres; so that there remained 1397¾ acres of the late forest still belonging to the King. The decree awarded 300*l.* to Sir John Dynham, Knt. in compensation for an assignment of certain lands to which he had consented, and for the perquisites of his office of forester in fee, 2*l.* *per ann.* being the amount of a fee farm rent formerly reserved to the Crown, out of which were to be received in future only 10*s.* *per ann.* the lands and office being exonerated from all forest rights: the assignment to the freeholders being, at the rate of 3*d.* per acre, and to the poorer inhabitants at 2*d.*; amounting to 4*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* *per ann.* upon 346 acres, and 1*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* upon the lands of the poor, with 20*l.* *per ann.* to Sir John Dynham, by a special allotment of the King's lands to that amount.[1]

By an indenture (18 Jan. 1670) Francis Lord Hawley and others, in consideration of 154*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* conveyed to William Wright of Basing, co. Hants, a fee farm rent of 8*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* reserved for divers pastures and woodlands,[2] altogether amounting to about 728 acres, with certain tenements and rents, viz. Paunsale Lodge and Burrenning's tenement, and 11*s.* 6*d.* rents for Letherslade, or Ludwinslade, parcel of the same demesne.

By another Indenture (18 Feb. 26 Car. II.) Sir John Cutler, Knt. and Bart. and Sir John Howell, Knt. Serjeant at Law, Recorder of London, conveyed lands in Paunsale, or Pawnshill walk, to Sir John Holman, K. B. of Warkworth, co. Northampton, and Thomas Axe, Esq. of Orchard, co. Somerset.[3]

After the disafforesting of Bernwode, all the lands formerly included in the forest were subjected to the ordinary jurisdictions of the hundred over the respective parishes in which they are locally situated.

THE MANOR.

Boarstall, at the Domesday survey, was included in Brill, and in the custody of the Keeper of the King's forests. Kennet ascribes to the age of the Confessor the story of Nigel, a forester, having slain a tremendous wild boar, the terror of the inhabitants of the forest, and on presenting his head to the King, receiving a grant of lands, called *the Dere* Hyde, a wood, called Hule Wood, and the custody of the Forest of Bernwode, to himself and his heirs by the *service*

---

[1] From an attested copy of the Decree.

[2] Called Long-hill, *Grimesditch*, Arborough, Horlex, Wilcox in Sale Quarter, Fairhedge coppice, Western Heyes, Paymice-plain, Dogstables, and the Rules. MSS. Lowndes.

[3] Ibid.

of the horn, called *the charter of the forest;* per unum cornu quod est carta predictæ forestæ,[1] paying 10*s*. *per ann.* for the land, and 40*s*. for the custody of the forest; the King reserving the rights of herbage and hunting, i. e. *vert and venison.* "On this land," proceeds the legend, "Nigel built a mansion called *Borestalle*, in memory of the slain boar." Kennet says that most part of this tradition is confirmed by good authority, and refers to the chartulary of Boarstall, a transcript of evidences of the time of Henry the Sixth, as a corroborative proof, by the delineation of Boarstall house and manor, having in the foreground the sculpture of a man kneeling, and presenting the head of a boar, on the point of a sword, to the King, who gives him a shield of arms, viz. *Argent a fess Gules*, between two crescents and a horn. The author remarks, that this blazonry could not agree with the time of Nigel, yet that "it is most likely he did receive from the King a horn, as a token of his office of Forester, and that his successors the Fitz Nigels bore those arms:" moreover, that the scene of the presentation of the boar's head remained carved on a bedstead in the ancient house of Boarstall: that the same arms were, in 1685, in the windows; and "the original horn tipped at each end with silver, gilt, and with wreaths of leather to hang about the neck," and an ancient brass ring bearing a rude impression of a horn, with a plate also of brass having a horn sculptured upon it, and smaller plates with "*flowers de luces*," still preserved as Nigel's horn, remained in the custody of the Lords of Boarstall.[2] But it may be remarked, that the arms of Lisures, the Norman, who dispossessed the descendant of Nigel the forester, are not the same as those on the horn (being, *Or, a chief Azure*); so that the cognizance of the fleurs de lis neither agrees with the coat assigned to Nigel, who killed the wild boar, nor to Lisures, who usurped the forestership, and possessed himself of the horn.[3]

Without disputing the tradition of the boar, the name of Burghstall, as it was often anciently written, might have been applied to the stables belonging to the royal seat on Burgh-hill (Stall being amongst the Saxons synonymous with Stable) thus affording a reasonable conjecture in regard to its derivation, without wandering into the regions of legendary romance. Hearne has a curious passage relative to the etymology of Boarstall. "The people of Borstall," says he, "are mightily pleased, when any one tells them that Borstall is the same with the Saxon word which signifies '*a seat on the side of a hill*,' which exactly answers to this place." "Burgrtal, *clivus*, a little hill whereon any thing is builded: a seat on the side or pitch of a hill, as that at Whitstable in Kent, called Borstall."[4]

"This account pleaseth them the better, when they hear these words of St. Luke, 'Then went the devils out of the man, and entered into the swine; and the herd ran violently down a steep place into the lake, and were choakt,' thus read in Wickliffe's translation, 'so þe deuelis wenten out fro' þe man, and entride in to þe swyn; wiþ a birre þe flock wente heedlyng in to þe pool, and was drenchid.' The expression *with a birre* is the same with the vulgar Latin *impetu*, and the Saxon þære (whence the common word race) and answers to any place at the side of a hill."

"Upon hearing this derivation, the inhabitants of *Borstall* look upon the story of the wild boar, killed by Nigellus, to be as weak as the ascribing the song of the boar's head to the slaughter of a boar in Shotover Wood by a taberder; whereas that song was formerly a Christmas carol all over England (the boar's head being a favourite dish, anciently in vogue at that season, and admired even by great princes, insomuch as to have been brought up by King Henry the First with trumpets before his son at his coronation) and are much pleased to find that Borstall is the same with the Saxon Burg-rtal."[5]

---

[1] Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 37.
[2] Ibid. p. 71, 72.
[3] See Pedigree of LISURES.
[4] Somner's Saxon Dict. voc. Burgrtal.
[5] Hearne's Preface to Roger of Gloucester's Chronicle.

William Fitz-Nigel, descendant of the Forester whose exploit entailed the office upon his family, and whose inheritance was seized by Lisures, received a grant of the lands of his ancestors from the intruder; and although the terms of the charter were the same as in the preceding grant by the Saxon monarch, excepting the substitution of a charter by a subject, instead of investiture by delivery of the horn, as the symbol of office,[1] even this must have been felt as a degradation: for by the writing itself it was declared that the office of Forester of Bernwode, and the lands held by the father of William Fitz-Nigel, had anciently belonged to Fulk de Lisures and his ancestors; and were conveyed to the grantee and his heirs, to hold in the same manner as they had been enjoyed by the ancestor of William under the ancestor of the said Fulk.[2]

In the Boarstall chartulary it is stated that William Fitz-Nigel was seised of a hide of arable land called the Deer-hide, and afterwards La Vent,[3] and of a wood called Hull-wood, held by his ancestors before the conquest, by hereditary right, with the office of Bailiff of Bernwode forest, *by the service of the horn*, called *the Charter of the Forest*, and the payment of ten shillings for the land, and forty shillings for all the profits of the forest, excepting vert and hunting, which were reserved to the king: that at the Conquest the ancestor of Fulk de Lisures intruded into the land and the office of bailiff, and afterwards that both were granted, by Fulk de Lisures and William his son respectively, to William Fitz-Nigel and his heirs.[4]

The charter of William de Lisures provided that the annual payment should be made at Michaelmas, and confirmed the former grant.[5]

---

[1] Nigel ille ex Cynegetâ gregario Cynegetarum sive Venatorum regiorum Tribunus factus erat: Cornuque venatorium istud quod apud sedis Borstaliensis dominum vidit Kenettus non tantum ut donationis sed ut Cornicinis Officii symbolum Nigello datum esse videtur. Note to new ed. of Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. p. 71.

[2] Fulco de Lisuris omnibus hominibus, Francis et Anglicis suis, salutem. Sciant tam presentes quàm futuri me Fulconem de Lisuris reddidisse et concessisse Willielmo filio Nigelli de Borestalle terram suam, scilicet terram que fuit patris sui, et officium Forestarii de Bernewode, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, tenendum de me et heredibus meis illi et hæredibus suis liberè et quietè, reddendo inde annuatim XL^s. de officio Forestarii et X^s. de terrâ suâ, ita ut ille et hæredes sui teneant jure hæreditario de me et heredibus meis bene et in pace, liberè et quietè, sicut antecessores sui tenuerunt melius et liberius de me et antecessoribus meis. Test. Willielmo de Lisuris filio meo, et uxore ejus Aliciâ de Alb. et Hugone de Lisuris, et Fulcone de Lisuris filio suo, et Willielmo de Lisuris filio suo, et Hugone Camerario, ac Roberto Filio Nigelli. Dat. 5 Will. Ruf. A. D. 1091. Ex Cartul. de Borstalle MS. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. 1. p. 98.

[3] Perhaps from the French word signifying *scent*, as connected with the chase.

[4] Quidam Will'mus filius Nigelli fuit seisitus jure hæreditario de unâ hidâ terræ arabilis in *Borstall* vocat. *Derehyde*, que nunc vocatur *la Vent*, et de uno bosco vocat. *Hulwode*, cum custodiâ forestæ de Bernwode in com. Buck. cujus quidem Will'i antecessores ante conquestum Angliæ tenuerunt jure hæreditario terram boscum et ballivam prædict. de domino Rege *per unum cornu*, quod est carta prædictæ forestæ, et per servitium reddendi Domino Regi pro terrâ prædictâ X^s. et pro forestâ prædictâ XL^s. per ann. pro omnibus proficuis forestæ predictæ, exceptis indicamentis de viridi et venatione quæ Domino Regi omnino reservabantur; et postea in conquestu Angliæ antecessores Fulconis de Lisuris in dominium forestæ bosci et terræ se intruserunt, subsequenterque prædictus Fulco et Will'us de Lisuris filius ejus, per chartas suas separatim factas, terram et ballivam prædict. prefato Will'o filio ejus et hæred. suis, per redditus et prædictos tenend. successivè concesserunt et confirmaverunt. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. 1. p. 99.

[5] Willielmus de Lisuris omnibus hominibus suis Francis et Anglicis, salutem. Sciant omnes tam præsentes quàm futuri me Willielmum de Lisuris reddidisse et concessisse, et hâc cartâ meâ confirmasse, Willielmo filio Nigelli de Borstalle, terram suam illam, scilicet quæ fuit patris sui, tenendam de me et hæredibus meis illi et hæredibus suis jure hæreditario liberè et quietè et honorificè, sicut ipse vel antecessores sui tenuerunt liberius et quietus de me vel antecessoribus meis, reddendo inde mihi annuatim pro omni servitio et consuetudine X^s. ad festum S. Michaelis. Ut autem hæc concessio et donatio stabilis et firma permaneat, eam præsentis scripti patrocinio et sigilli mei munimiore duxi roborandam. Hiis testibus: Hugone de Lisuris, Reginaldo de Basset, Will. Basset, Reberto de Grenevile, Rob. de Grendon, Waltero de S. Fide, Will. de L'Isle, Radulpho filio Bureward, Fulcone de Lisure, Will. Borstard, Widone Malsa, Johanne Ferebraz, Tho. de S. Andrea, Will. fratre ejus, Reginaldo de Pokebroke, et aliis quamplurimis.

Regist. de Borstall. f. 1.

The family of Lisures, upon this usurpation of the lands and office of Nigel the Forester, certified that they were under an obligation to attend the king in his wars with horse and arms, and with their horn hanging about the neck.[1]

In 1188 (35 Hen. 2) William de Lisures obtained the forestership of Northamptonshire, and at his death, circ. 1190, Geoffrey his brother had livery of his lands;[2] but, at the confiscation of the lands of the Normans all the possessions of this family being seized by the crown, King John afterwards granted *Borestall*, as part of the royal manor of Brill, to Walter Burghstard, or Borstard, Keeper of the King's houses in Oxfordshire,[3] at 4*l. per ann.* rent, for all services.

William Fitz-Nigel was then living, but died circ. 1204, and John, his son and heir, paid ten marks to the king for the office of forester, together with his late father's estate, and obtained licence to marry at his own pleasure, his fine being accounted for, by Geoffrey Fitz-Piers and Robert de Braybroke.[4]

In 1210 (12 Joh.) it was returned by an Inquisition that John Fitz-Nigel held *the Derehide* by the service of being the King's Forester in the royal forest of Bernwode: "a forester being," says Kennet, "such an officer as is now a wood-reve, or in a park a keeper:" the King's Foresters, who supervised a whole forest, having great authority and profits.[5]

In 1213 (14 Joh.) Walter Borstard granted to Sir John Fitz-Nigel half a hide of land in Borstall, with lands in Brill, particularly described;[6] and by another charter half a hide, at the yearly rent of 10*s*.[7]

In the same year, Thomas de Feckenham was called upon, by a writ of *quo warranto*, to show his right to certain lands in Boarstall, part of the king's manor of *Bruhull*, and to which it was affirmed that he had been admitted only by Walter Bustard, who held that manor during the king's pleasure: whereupon Feckenham claimed a legal right by inheritance; the Empress Maud, the king's mother, having held the same in her demesne, who gave the land to her servant Adam de Ely for life; and at his decease Thomas de Hereford (father of Thomas de Feckenham) was a minor, and when he came of age died, and this Thomas (then an infant), when he afterwards arrived at maturity, found Walter Bustard in possession of his land, and impleaded him in the king's court, and obtained possession.

In 1224 a fine was passed between William, the son of William, and Peter Frankleyn, of lands

---

[1] Dugd. Bar. tom. 1. p. 597. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 205, 206. [2] Ib. p. 597.

[3] Rot. Cart. 1 Joh. m. 5. Calend. p. 6.

[4] Johannes filius Willielmi filii Nigelli debet x marcas, pro habendo officio quod pater suus habet apud Brehull, et unde s'aitus fuit die quo obiit et per sic quod ipse non marietur nisi ad voluntatem suam. Rog. Dodsworth's MSS. ex Rot. Pip. vol. 14. p. 94. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 231.

[5] Rex præcipit quod omnes illi qui boscos habent intra metas forestæ Domini Regis ponent idoneos forestarios in boscis suis, de quibus forestariis ipsi quorum bosci fuerint, sint plegii, vel tales inveniant plegios idoneos qui possint emendare, si forestarii an aliquo forisfecerint, quod Dominus Regi pertineat. Item præcepit quod sui forestarii curam faciant super forestarios militum et aliorum, &c. Precepts concerning Justices Itinerant.

[6] The premises being adjacent to a messuage of Robert Fitz Levre and Gilbert Fitz Harold, and the lands in Brill, formerly held by Sampson le Poter *(the Potter)* and Walter le Poter, called the Heye, and near a croft of Ralph the Forester. The witnesses were, Fulk, son of Richard: Thomas, son of Geoffrey: Robert de Valour: Hugh de la Haie: Will. de Ikeford: Geoffrey de St. Martin: Henry de St. Andrew: William Gardyn: Richard de Grenevil: Adam Fitz-Piers: Elias Anglicus, &c.

[7] Witnesses; Sir John Abbat of Notley: Will. de Ikeford: Tho. de St. Andrew: William his brother: Robert Parson of Merston: Will. Carbonel: Ric. Ferebraz: Nic. de Adulakeston: Thomas le Franceys, &c. Cartul. de Borstall MS. f. 111. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol i. p. 248.

[8] Placit. 15 Joh. ro. 4. Abbrev. p. 91.

here, the right of William:[1] and in 1226, Thomas, son of Simon le Frankleyn, granted to Sir John Fitz-Nigel and his heirs half a hide of land in Boarstall, for thirty marks of silver and the accustomed services, and subsequently other small portions:[2] Margaret his widow releasing her rights to the purchaser.[3] In 1230, it was returned by an inquisition at Brill before Robert de Fonte, senior, then Forester between Oxford and Stanford bridges, on the oath of Sir Walter Upton, Knt. John Graundon, *Verdurers*, Adam Fitz-Piers, Bartholomew le Venor, and of all the Regarders and Agistors of the Forest, that John Fitz-Nigel held one hide of arable land called the *Derhyde*, by the serjeanty of keeping the forest of Bernwode, paying annually 10*s.* for the land, and 40*s.* for the office of forester: that the said John is entitled to the perquisites of wood, thorns, underwood, windfalls, pannage, &c. and that the said John, and his ancestors from time immemorial, had *housebote* and *heybote* in the king's woods, as belonging to the custody of the forest.[4]

King Henry III. by a precept dated at Woodstock, 7 Nov. 1235 (20 Hen. III.) directed to John Frevil, granted to Robert Bishop of Lincoln, and Ralph de Warewill, pannage for their hogs within Bernewode, and acquitting them of penalties of trespass.[5] Of how much importance the right of pannage then was may be judged from the fact that John de Nevil, of Brill, one of the four agistors of this forest, who had the care of the king's hogs, received for agistments *one farthing* each from Holyrood day to forty days after Michaelmas.[6]

Sir John Fitz-Nigel died in 1242, and John Fitz-Nigel his son succeeded to his possessions and office.[7]

In 1255, it was intended to assart and inclose lands called Fernhurst, but it was found by a jury that it would be prejudicial to the forest, especially in the season of fawning, called the fence-month, and that it might obstruct the highway between the king's manor of *Brehull* and Piddington, and abridge the rights of the inhabitants.[8]

In 1266 (50 Hen. III.) another inquisition was held at Brill, before Hugh de Golveingham Steward of the King's Forest between the bridges of Oxford and Stanford, and a return was made in substance nearly similar to the former, but expressing that Fulk and William de *Lisures* had no right in the land or office of forester, but that William Fitz-Nigel and his ancestors held the same of the king before the Conquest, *by the horn, which is the charter of the forest*, and had immemorially housebote and heybote, with all fees pertaining to the same, according to the Forest laws.[9] In a charter, in the next year, the king confirmed to Sir John Fitz-Nigel the Deer-hide and office; and described the forest as extending from Stoneford to a certain water called *La Burne*, between Steeple-Claydon and Padbury.[10]

Sir John Fitz-Nigel acquired "a toft of land" of William de Borstard, Chaplain,[11] at 3*s. per ann.* rent, (which payment was formally released in 1269 by Simon de Frankleyn) and other small portions of Ralph, son of this Simon, also of Robert Frankleyn, Henry Fitz-Gilbert, William son of Peter le *Myra*, and others,[12] and a short time before his death was called upon by a writ of *quo warranto* to prove his claim to view of frankpledge in Boarstall, whereupon it was pleaded that his ancestors were enfeoffed in the *Derehyde*, where he had a manor and tenants, and view, &c. paying annually, by the hands of the Steward of the Forest, 10*s.* for the same into the Exchequer: that he and his ancestors enjoyed these privileges immemorially, and offered to prove the same: and Gilbert de Thornton, on the

---

[1] Rot. Fin. 9 Hen. 3. [2] Boarstall Chartulary. [3] Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 279. [4] Ib. pp. 294, 295, ex Chart. de Boarstall. [5] Dodsworth's MSS. vol. lxxv. f. 114. [6] Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 308. [7] Ib. p. 322. [8] Dodsworth's MSS. vol. xciii. p. 12. [9] Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. pp. 374, 375. [10] Rot. Pat. 3 Dec. 51 Hen. 3. Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 377. [11] Ib. 382. [12] Ib. pp. 397, 402.

part of the King, argued that frankpledge is a royal privilege pertaining to the King's crown and dignity, against which long possession could not be pleaded. Afterwards, in Michaelmas Term, 14 Edw. I. the said John appeared by his attorney, and pleaded that he was chief forester in fee, and paid 40*s. per ann.* to the King, and 10*s.* for his view of frankpledge, and that he and all his predecessors had enjoyed such view: and upon inquiry, whether he had gallows or other judicial matters, it was admitted that he had not. This cause was continued during several terms.[1]

Sir John Fitz Nigel died in 1288 seised of one capital messuage valued at 11*s.* one hide of land called the *Deer-hide*, containing 60 acres of arable worth 3*d. per* acre, view of frankpledge worth 11*s.* paying 10*s. per ann.* to the King for the same: a meadow, called *Quethenelkell*, valued at 6*d.* and other lands estimated at 25*s.* 4¾*d.* rendering 48*s.* 5*d. per ann.* to the King at his manor of Brill, and the service of one man for every virgate of land, or work for one day, estimated at 3*s.* 4½*d.* &c. lands held of Nicholas de Eshes: other lands of the heirs of William Fitz-Elias: six acres in Ickford of John de *Accrue*, and 60*s.* rents of assize, payable at St. Michael, St. Thomas, the Annunciation, and St. John the Baptist; and the bailiwick of the forest worth 42*s.* held of the King in capite;[2] and Henry de Bray, the King's escheator, being commanded to seize into the hands of the King all the lands, &c. which Sir John Fitz-Nigel held in capite; the King accepted the fealty of Sir John the heir, for the lands of his inheritance.[3]

In 1290 Sir John Fitz Nigel paid one hundred shillings as his relief for lands in Boarstall.[4] He made divers purchases here of Walter de la Hale and Juliana his wife,[5] and others. Joane daughter of Sir John Fitz Nigel, being married to John, son of Richard de Handlo of Boarstall,[6] the estate and forestership were settled upon Sir John Fitz-Nigel for life, with remainder to his daughter and her husband, and in default of issue of John de Handlo and Joane, to the right heirs of John Fitz Nigel.[7]

Afterwards, Hugh le Despenser, Justice of the King's Forests, commanded all the officers of the forest of Bernewode to admit John de Handlo as keeper thereof.[8]

In 1302 Sir John de Handlo purchased of William *the Boar-ward* of *Ocley*, a cottage and curtilage in Boarstall, and the services of Henry Pipat, John Pipat, Emma Hobby, John Steel of Arncote, and other tenants,[9] also of Alice, widow of Henry Segrym,[10] and in 1305 procured a release of the dowry of Isabel, widow of Sir John Fitz-Nigel, in the manors of Boarstall and Oakley.

Nicholas de Handlo was superintendant of the works constructed in 1258 for the improvement of the Haven of Rumenale (now Romney) in Kent; but in what degree related to the Handlos of Boarstall is unknown. Sir John de Handlo (son of Richard de Handlo of Boarstall) was Sheriff

---

[1] Placit.; and Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 442.

[2] Chart. de Boarst. MS. f. 99. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 443, 4. Esc. 17 Edw. I. nº. 11. Cal. vol. i. p. 99.

[3] Rot. Orig. 17 Edw. I. ro. 5 and 6. Abbrev. vol. i. p. 60. [4] Abstract of Reliefs, MSS. Harleian, nº. 34.

[5] Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 445. [6] Dugd. Bar. Tom. ii. p. 61.

[7] Sir John Fitz Nigel enfeoffed Robert de Harwedon, Rector of Thingdon, in his manors of Boarstall, Muswell, Adingrave, Acley (Oakley), and Thomley; and 300*l.* in money to be paid, together with the Bailiwick of Bernwode Forest; and Harwedon, thereupon granted the same to John de Handlo and Joane and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder in default of issue to the right heirs of John Fitz-Nigel. Chart. de Borst. f. 33, 34; and by letters of attorney, dated at Kirtlington, co. Oxon, 18 Dec. 28 Edw. I. appointed Richard de Harrington and Nicholas de Eshes, or either of them, to give possession to John de Handlo and Joane; who by other letters, dated on Friday after the festival of St. Luke in the same year, empowered Richard de Staundon, Clerk, as their attorney, to receive livery of seisin accordingly.

[8] Dat. apud Ministre xiv. die Dec. anno Reg. Edw. 28. Ex Chartul. de Borst. f. 34. Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 481, 2.

[9] Ibid. [10] Ibid. p. 495.

of Oxfordshire in 1302,[1] and obtained a grant of waste land in Bernwode Forest.[2] In 1308 he was Governor of St. Briavel's Castle in Gloucestershire. In 1309 a fine was passed between John de Handlo and John son of Benedict de *Ichesele* of messuages and lands in Boarstall, the right of Handlo,[3] who, in 1310 and 1313, was in the wars of Scotland, in the retinue of Hugh Despenser.[4] He paid a fine of one hundred marks for marrying Maud, widow of John Lord Lovel, in whose right he held for life the estate to which she succeeded as sister and heir of Edward Burnel, Esq.[5]

In 1317 William Brown of Boarstall, and Ivo Bardolfe, quitted claim to Sir John de Handlo of rents payable from Sir John Fitz-Nigel, deceased; and conveyed to him divers lands,[6] as did also Emma Segrym of Boarstall.[7] In 1321 (15 Edw. II.) the estate of Sir John de Handlo was much injured by the confederate Barons, who took part against Hugh Despenser, the elder, to whom he was kinsman, and one of his chief counsellors.[8] He was a benefactor to Queen's College, Oxford,[9] and died 5th August 1346, seised of the bailiwick of Bernewode Forest, with the manors of Boarstall, Adingrave, Oakley, Muswell, &c. lands in East-Claydon, Bottle-Claydon, and Middle-Claydon, held under the Honour of Walingford, a leet in Quainton, and rents in Upton near Aylesbury.[10] His estates in Bucks were settled on Edmund de Handlo his son and heir, who, in an inquisition taken in Essex, is called the son of Richard by *Alice* his wife, but elsewhere, and more correctly, by Isabel:[11] but he being a minor, in 1348 the King committed to Richard Talbot, Steward of his Household, the manor of Boarstall within the moat and garden, 110 acres of arable, 25 of wood, and 2*s.* 10*d.* rents here, together with the office of forester, which had been recovered in the King's Court against Edmund de Handlo to the annual amount of 67*s.* 10*d.*[12] Edmund de Handlo died 1 June 1358, and Margaret and Elizabeth, his sisters and coheirs, proving their legal age in the next year,[13] William de Otteford, the King's escheator, was commanded to deliver to them, all his messuages and lands in Boarstall, and the office of bailiff of the forest.[14] Margaret, the eldest, was married first to Gilbert Chastillon, and secondly to John de Appulby or Appleby:[15] and Elizabeth the younger, to Sir Edmund de la Pole, Knight Banneret of Kingston upon Hull. By this partition John de Appulby and Margaret, in right of the latter, obtained the manors of Boarstall, Brill, *Cleresplace* (Chillingplace), Okle (Oakley), and Addingrave, with the office of forester, and divers lands: and the rest of the estate of Edmund de Handlo, and the dower of his late mother Isabel, came to Sir Edmund de la Pole and Elizabeth his wife,[16] and was held by the service of one knight's fee.[17]

In 1366 (40 Edw. III.) William de Liwte, Parson of Steeple-Aston, co. Oxon. released all his claim to these manors, &c.[18] as did also Almaric Lord St. Amand of Grendon, by deed dated at Grendon, and Sir Richard Abberbury, Knt. by another deed, executed at Boarstall.[19]

---

[1] Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 505. Dugdale's MSS. vol. B. i. p. 372.
[2] Ibid. p. 500. Rot. Orig. 31 Edw. I. ro. 9. Abbrev. vol. i. p. 139. See also LUDGERSHALL.
[3] Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. II. [4] Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 523. [5] Collinson's Somersetshire, vol. i. p 227.
[6] Paroch. Antiq. vol i. p. 535. [7] Ibid. [8] Leland's Collect. MSS. vol. i. p. 318.
[9] Wood's Hist. Oxon, lib. ii. p. 115. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 520.
[10] Esc. 20 Edw. III. no. 51. Cal. vol. ii. p. 130.
[11] Dugd. Bar. tom. ii. p. 61. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 115.
[12] Rot. Orig. 22 Edw. III. ro. 10. Abbrev. vol ii. p. 193.
[13] Dugd. MSS. B. i. p. 223. Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 123, 124.
[14] Rot. Orig. 33 Edw. III. ro. 13. Abbrev. vol ii. p. 255.
[15] Dugd. Bar. tom. ii. p. 6. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 115.
[16] Dodsworth's MSS. vol. 36, f. 17. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 131.
[17] Rot. Orig. 35 Edw. III. ro. 16. Abbrev. vol. ii. p. 265. [18] Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 143, 4.
[19] Ibid.

In 1369 Thomas Porter conveyed the reversion of his estate in Boarstall to Henry Porter of Oxford, and in the next year Henry, son of William Porter, granted the reversion of lands, expectant on the decease of Isabel Pypet, to Thomas Pypet of Boarstall; and Isabel, widow of Thomas Pypet quitted claim to the same lands, as did likewise Henry Porter of Oxford, to Thomas Pypet.[1] Other conveyances were made by Hugh Morf to Thomas Pypet: by John Best and Joane his wife to William Bernard and Agnes his wife:[2] by Thomas Pypet, who in 1383 demised lands and tenements to Thomas Belhous *Capellaine*, John Gilling of Beckley, and John Palmer of Piddington:[3] Roger Bekebroc of Oxford to Philip, Parson of the Church of Emmington, John Chiltern *Capellane*, and Thomas Pypet.[4]

John de Appulby died in or before 1372 (more than twenty years before the time assigned for his death by Kennet[5]) and in 1391 a fine was passed of a mediety of the manors and lands before described, and of the Bailiwick of Bernwode Forest, between Robert James and Katherine his wife, and John Manning, Chaplain, and of a mediety of the Forestership, declared the right of William Bruns and John Manning.

Margaret, widow of John de Appulby dying without issue, her share of Boarstall and of the Forestership reverted to her sister Elizabeth, and Sir Edmund de la Pole her husband. He was a gallant soldier and evinced his attachment to King Richard the Second by the following incident. Being Captain of the Castle of Calais in 1385, when Michael Earl of Suffolk his elder brother, under a charge of treason fled into France in disguise, and desired protection at the gates of Calais, this resolute loyalist told him, "Brother, I dare not be false to the King of England; nor admit you, without the consent of William de Beauchamp, Governor of this town;" and thus refused to open the gates until the consent of the Governor had been obtained.[6]

Sir Edmund de la Pole had two daughters, his co-heiresses, Elizabeth, married to Sir Ingelram Bruyn, Knt. and Catharine, wife of Robert James, Esq. between whom in 1394 (18 Ric. II.) a fine was passed; and in consideration of five hundred marks paid to Sir Ingelram and Elizabeth, their moiety of the estate, which Sir Edmund de la Pole held for life, was settled in remainder upon the said Robert James, and Catharine;[7] who thereupon conveyed the same to William Brouns and Henry Bond, *Capellane*, for the purpose of a settlement; and in 1402 Sir Walter de la Pole released to Robert James, Esq. all his title to the "manor of Boarstall, Adyngrave," &c.[8]

In a feoffment of lands in Boarstall, about the same period, the names of John Golafre, Simon Vaches, Edmund Spersholt, and William Rothewell, Esquires, occur: and as possessors of lands in the Forest of Bernwode, the names of Langley of Boarstall, de Brugge of Stratton, John Faynell, John Chaumbre, and Thomas Ellewelles: and Porter's place (perhaps Potter's place), Stafford's place, and Bernard's place, are also mentioned here.

Sir Edmund de la Pole, in right of his late wife Elizabeth, who died in 1418 (6 Hen. V.) died seised of this manor held by the serjeanty of keeping the Forest of Bernwode and the rent of 60*s.* *per ann.*, Walter de la Pole being his son and heir; but this Lordship, and a large estate which

---

[1] Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 154. [2] Ibid. p. 155. [3] Ibid. p. 166.

[4] The family of Pypet or Pyperd had a seat at Great-Haseley in Oxfordshire. One of them valiantly distinguished himself in the Scottish wars, was knighted, and received the manor of Lachford from his father, as a reward for his military prowess. The failure of male issue, about the close of the reign of Edward the Third, occasioned the chief possessions of the family to be divided, and their estate at Haseley was bestowed upon the collegiate church of Windsor, under which it was afterwards held by the family of Lenthall. Wood's Athenæ, vol. ii. p. 306.

[5] Rot. Orig. 46 Edw. III. ro. 4. Abbrev. vol. ii. p. 319. Esc. eod. an. nº. 1. Cal. vol. ii. p. 315.

[6] Dugd. Bar. tom. ii. p. 185. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 171.

[7] Ibid. pp. 177, 178, and Rot. Fin. 18 Ric. II. [8] Paroch. Antiq. p. 200.

had belonged to Elizabeth his wife, passed to Catharine his daughter, wife of Robert James; who before held the said manor and the Bailiwick, as tenant to his father in law.[1]

In 1427, Christina, sole daughter of Robert James by Catharine his first wife, being married to Edmund Rede, Esq. a fine was passed, and Robert James conveyed to Reginald Kentwood and John Hyfield, *Clerks*, the manors of Boarstall, *Adyngrave*, and Oakley, &c. and the Bailiwick of the forest, which were re-settled on Robert James for life, with remainder to Edmund Rede and Christina, and their heirs.[2]

In 1429 Edmund Rede procured an exemplification of the charter of Henry the Third of the lands and forestership.[3] He died in 1430, leaving Christina his widow, and Edmund his son and heir, then sixteen years of age, surviving.[4]

An inquisition taken at Boarstall after the death of Robert James, Esq. in 1431, enumerates his estates in this county as the manors of Boarstall, Adyngrave, and Ocle, 20 messuages, 2 bovates of land, 8 carucates, 40 acres of arable, 50 of meadow, 630 of pasture, 60 of wood, and 12*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* rents, with appurtenances in Ocle, Brehull, Boarstall, Est-Claydon, Middle-Claydon, Botel-Claydon, Thomele, and Ikford, with the Bailiwick of the Forest; the remainder after the death of Robert James, to enure to Edmund Rede (then deceased) and Christina his wife, who was still living; the remainder in the manors of Adyngrave and Oakley, to Maud second wife of the said Robert James for life: Boarstall, excepting two messuages, a toft, and three carucates of land, held of the King by the serjeanty of keeping the Forest of Bernwode, and 60*s.* rent, estimated at 100*s.* clear; two messuages, one toft, and one carucate of land, held of the honour of Walingford by suit of court to Katharine Queen of England, at Walingford, valued at 20*s.* and two carucates held of Thomas Chaucer, Esq. and John Barton, as of the manor of Brill by the service of 72*s.* *per ann.* and suit of court at Brill, worth 10*s.* and the manor of Adyngrave, held under Lady Bourcher as of her manor of Polycote.[5]

Christina Rede, widow, died 28 March 1435, having assigned to Maud James her mother-in-law, for her dowry, *inter al.* the third part of the moiety of the manor of Boarstall, and of the estate described in the inquisition taken after the death of her late husband.[6] Maud held these lands at her death in 1437, as also the Bailiwick of Bernwode, and 65 acres of pasture at 11*d.* *per* acre, in Lachmeade, Edmund her son being then twenty-three years of age and upwards.[7]

In 1438 (16 Hen. VI.) Thomas Wyfold granted to Edmund Rede, Esq. Richard Pidington of Oakley, and John Chamberlain of *Brehull*, a messuage with 13 acres of land here, called Potter's place, a messuage and 18 acres called Moregay's place, 22 acres 1 rood, lately purchased of John Nele of Boarstall, 8 acres lately purchased of John Mershe, and a messuage and curtilage of John Elys.

---

[1] Dodsworth's MSS. vol. ii. f. 7. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 238.

[2] Ibid. p. 260.

[3] This instrument, which is dated at Westwinster 12 February, 8 Hen. VI. has affixed to it by strings of red and green silk intertwined, an impression of the Great Seal in green wax, bearing an effigy of the King crowned, seated on a throne of tabernacle work in a richly canopied niche: his long hair descending in ringlets on each side of his face, and having a long beard: in his right hand a sceptre with a church at the top; in his left a mound supporting a cross flory: on the dexter side, in a niche, the Blessed Virgin crowned, a sceptre in her right hand, and the divine infant on her left arm; on the sinister side another figure partly defaced, and below them two lions: in trefoiled niches, with canopies, the arms of France and England quarterly: on the reverse an equestrian figure fully caparisoned.

[4] Inquis. apud Goring 9 Ap. 9 Hen VI. coram Will. Borde feod. Dom. Katerinæ Regin. Ang. in Honore de Walyngford. Chartul. de Borstall MS. f. 119.

[5] Esc. 12 Hen. VI. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 318.

[6] Ibid. p. 322.

[7] Boarstall Chart. MS. f. 108. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 321.

Robert Symeon of Little Haseley, co. Oxon, John Hicks of Boarstall and Alice his wife, Joane Dorset, widow, John Mancorn, of Henley-upon-Thames, and Mariana his wife, severally granted to Edmund Rede small estates in Boarstall.[1]

Edmund Rede being a benefactor to the Abbey of Dorchester, John Clifton, Prior, and the Canons, by an ordinance 19 February 1438, provided that (on account of his singular devotion and affection to their Convent) the said Prior and Convent, and their successors, in the celebration of mass in St. Mary's Chapel daily, during the life of the said Edmund and Agnes his wife, and Thomas Wyfold and Isabella his wife, would say the prayer *Deus qui caritatis*, for their happy estate, and the collect *Deus qui proprium*, in the mass for the dead at St. Michael's altar in the aforesaid Monastery daily, for ever, for the souls of Robert James, Catharine and Maud his wives, John James and Christina his wife, and all their aforesaid benefactors, and likewise celebrate an anniversary of nine lessons, *placebo*, and *dirige*, &c. on the feast of St. Juliana the Virgin, or in six days after, and afford to them an especial participation in "the *prayers, fasts, vigils, and good works* of the Canons, that by many suffrages they might attain eternal life," and that when the said Edmund should depart this life, the names of all these benefactors should be *inserted in the martyrology of the Convent*, and read annually in the chapter-house; for which grant Edmund Rede gave to the Convent 20*l.*[2]

In 1445 Richard Gratard of Boarstall quitted claim to Edmund Rede, Esq. in all right to this manor, excepting three messuages, two tofts, and sixty acres of land, acknowledging all the residue to be the estate of the said Edmund by hereditary descent or purchase; and in the same year the King granted to him a special pardon for all offences and trespasses,[3] and being a great benefactor to the Divinity School in Oxford, towards the erection of which he gave materials out of his woods and quarries, the King conferred upon him many privileges, and exempted him from divers services by a royal charter.[4]

In 1449 Edmund Rede purchased of Joane, widow of Simon Edlowe, lands here, which had been conveyed to her late husband by John *Neal:* also of Margery Shakyll, daughter and heir of Margery Arches, daughter and heir of John Bruyn, heir of Sir Ingelram Bruyn, Knt. by Elizabeth coheiress of Sir Edmund de la Pole, a release of all her rights in the manor, &c. of Boarstall: and Margery Shakyll declared, that *her* seal being unknown to many persons, she had procured the official seal of the Mayor of Oxford to be affixed to the deed, which John Fitz Aleyn the Mayor attests.[5]

In 1452 (30 Hen. VI.) Edmund Rede obtained another special pardon for all his transgressions, with a proviso, of its not extending to the murderers of the Bishops of Chichester and Salisbury, or their adherents:[6] and in 1456 was formally recognised as the representative of Sir John de Handlo, Patron of the Convent of Augustines at Oxford: and John Stockton, Prior, and the Brethren, with consent of John Copgrave, Provincial of the Order, granted to Edmund Rede, Esq. and William, his eldest son, chambers within their Convent; and part of their garden for lodgings and accommodation whenever they chose to reside in Oxford.[7]

---

[1] Kennet's Antiq. vol. ii. p. 329. [2] Ibid. [3] "Teste meipso apud Westminst. 23 Oct. 24 Hen. VI."

[4] Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 374.

[5] Dated 11 March 29 Hen. VI. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 381. Fosbroke's Encyclop. of Antiq. p. 217.

[6] Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 391.

[7] Ibid. p. 406, and Boarstall Chartul. f. 137. To prevent continual disputes respecting the founders of the Convent, the following instrument was promulgated:—"To all the faithful of Christ, &c. John Stockton, Prior of the Convent of Friers Eremites of the order of St. Augustin at Oxford, &c. Be it known, &c. that King Henry the Third, for the health of his soul, and at the instance of his renowned Knight, Sir John Handlow of Borstall, purchased lands, &c. in the suburbs of Oxford opposite to Smithy's Gate, which the said Lord the King gave to the Friers Eremites of the order

Edmund Rede survived the troubles of the reign of Henry the Sixth, but the forestership of Bernwode had been certainly bestowed on Thomas Rede (probably his younger son) at the beginning of the reign of Edward the Fourth, for in an Act of Parliament passed in 1467 for the settlement of the Crown lands upon the new King, in the same manner as they had been enjoyed by Henry VI. styled "in dede and not in right Kyng of England,"[1] amongst the estates forfeited by attainder, after 4th March, 1 Edw. IV. a special exemption was made in favour of Thomas Rede, *who had been by letters patent appointed forester of Bernwode for life.*[2]

Sir Edmund Rede, Knt. by his will, dated 8th April 1487 (2 Hen. VII.) and proved 31st January following, bequeathed his body to be buried in the chapel of the Holy Trinity, on the south side of the church of Borstall, leaving Catherine his wife and Robert Arderne his executors, appointing several legacies to William, John, Sebastian, and Thomas, his sons, and to Catherine Rede and Joane Wykeham his daughters, ordering three priests, in Oxford, to sing masses for the souls of Catherine and Agnes his two wives; bequeaths "to William Rede, his son and heir apparent, his goods at Borstall, and *the Great Horn, garnished with silver and gilt, which the King gave to Nigell, forester of Bernwood, and which he desires his heirs never to alienate, under pain of excommunication:*" to his son Thomas, parson of Chinnor, in Oxfordshire, and to his daughter Catherine Wykeham, each a silver cup.[3]

His relict, Dame Catherine Rede, by her will, dated 8 June 1489 (13 Hen. VII.) and proved 18 September, bequeathing her body to be buried in Holy Church, gave to the church of Hampton Poyle, co. Oxon, 6*s.* 8*d.* to George Gaynsford, Esq. her son by her second husband, her "grete salt;" to Elizabeth his wife, a "crymson ——;"[4] to William Gaynsford, Esq. her son, "a bason and ewer of sylver;" to Anne, wife of the said William, "a girdle of tyshew harnessed;" and to Elizabeth her daughter, the wife of Richard Hall, Gent. a "ring of gold with a sapphir."[5] From Sir William Rede, Knt. eldest son of Sir Edmund, this inheritance descended, and passing by Catherine, sole daughter and heir of Leonard Rede, Esq. to Thomas Dynham, Esq. her husband: was in

---

of St. Augustin and their successors to build a church, with other houses and offices, for the benefit of the said Friers; which was confirmed by Pope Gregory X. by his gracious bulls, but after the death of the King the said John Handlow contributed greatly towards the building, and as we understand by ancient annals, was prevented by death before the said church and houses were quite built; but being desirous to show to what place his soul was most inclined whilst it remained in his body, ordered his body to be buried there. We therefore do take this renowned Knight for our principal founder next to our Lord the King, and do adjudge that he ought to be looked upon as such; especially since in all foundations of Monasteries this is principally established, that no Patron rashly presume to bestow any thing upon Friers without the King's license; but in regard there is a controversy concerning the succession of this most noble Knight—a certain reverend Esquire, Edmund Rede, informed in part by our evidences and partly by his own, does piously challenge to himself the right of the said Knight, as descending to him by inheritance." Then follows his descent as in the Pedigree of *Handlo, Rede,* &c. "And upon this right, we the said Prior and Convent, after full and mature deliberation, do receive and admit the same venerable Edmund and his heirs for the founder of the said house, &c. Done in our Church at Oxford, 21 April A. D. 1456: on which day the said Edmund was, *in person, and with a solemn procession, received as founder,* many and venerable persons of the clergy and people being present: Robert Prior of St. Frideswyde's Oxford: Richard, Master of the Hospital without the East Gate: Master Thomas Chandler, Guardian of New College: Master John Brether, Master Robert Abdy, Proctors of the University: Robert Attwood, Mayor of the *Town* of Oxford: Richard Spragot: John Clerke: John Lowe," &c. Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 1598.

[1] Rot. Parl. vol. v. p. 572.

[2] "Provided always that this Acte nor noon other Acte made, or to be made, in this present Parliament, extend nor in eny wise be prejudiciall to oure Letters Patentes under oure grete Seall, made to oure welbeloved servaunte Thomas Rede, of the office of *oon of oure Foresters* in oure Forest of Bernewode, for time of his lyf, with such wages and fees, as in the tyme of oure noble progenitor, King Edward the Thirde, were allowed." Ibid. p. 610.

[3] Willis's MSS. vol. xxxviii. in Bibl. Bodl. [4] Qu. gown? [5] Kennet.

the possession of his grandson John Dynham, together with lands purchased of Francis Hastings Earl of Huntingdon. John Dynham, who was knighted by King James I. obtained a grant of lands within the forest of Bernwode, formerly belonging to the family of Molyns, and of others, amongst which were "Gyres Wood in Boarstall, late belonging to King Henry the Eighth's College: Stonyhurst common, late to the Cathedral church of Oxford belonging, and granted 27 December, 31 Hen. VIII. to Robert Brouns, Christopher Edmunds, and William Wendlow, their heirs and assigns, all situated in the forest of Bernwode, or the metes thereof, at 6*s.* 8*d.* annual rent."[1]

In 1632, by an indenture, dated 10 October, 8 Car. I. between Sir John Dynham, Knt. and Dame Penelope his wife of the first part; Richard Lord Viscount Wenman of Twyford, and others, of the second part; Sir Robert Banastre of Passenham, in co. Northampton, and Sir Francis Crane, Knt. of Grafton Regis of the third part; and Lawrence Banastre of the fourth part; reciting the intended marriage of Lawrence Banastre and Mary, eldest daughter of Sir John Dynham, and in consideration of 2500*l.* paid by Sir Robert Banastre to Sir John Dynham, and 4000*l.* to Lord Viscount Wenman, and others (in trust) on or before 1 December 1636, and of 4000*l.* more, on or before 1 April 1638, the said parties conveyed in settlement, *inter alia*, the manor of Boarstall, with all the lands of Sir John Dynham, in Brill, Oakley, and elsewhere in Oxon and Bucks, with covenants for a fine, &c. to Sir John Dynham, Knt. and Dame Penelope, with remainder to Lawrence Banastre and Mary his intended wife: whose marriage accordingly was solemnized. After the death of her husband, his widow Dame Penelope resided at Boarstall, and held the estate during her life; and it subsequently passed with Margaret, sole daughter and heir of Lawrence Banastre, in 1648, to William Lewis, Esq. of the Van, in Glamorganshire: who increased his possessions by the purchase of other lands which had been forfeited; and *inter al.* of "part of the Firth belonging to Bernwode forest," conveyed to him by indenture 29 March 1654, by Sir Ralph Verney, Knt.[2] who probably had derived his possession from Maximilian Bard, citizen and girdler of London, (or his representatives), to whom, in 1650, about 130 acres, parcel of Frith-walk or Coxon's-walk in the forest, with tithes, woods, warrens, &c. had been conveyed by Edmund Chamberlaine, Esq. of Stretton Audley, co. Oxon, and Robert Blower of Gray's Inn, London, being part of the Crown lands sequestered by authority of Parliament.

William Lewis, Esq. was succeeded in this estate by his only son Edmund Lewis, who dying unmarried, Mary, his eldest and only surviving sister, became his heir. She was born in 1654,[3] and married first to William Jephson, Esq. who resided here in 1678,[4] but died in 1691, and his widow was married secondly to Sir John Aubrey, Bart. of Llantrithyd, in Glamorganshire, as his second wife: Sir John dying in 1700, she was married thirdly to Sir Charles Kemeys, Bart. of Kevenmabley, in Glamorganshire, who survived not long; and fourthly to William Aubrey, LL. B. of New College, Oxford, second son of Richard Aubrey, Esq. of Broad Chalk, in Wiltshire, second cousin to her second husband. Having no issue by either of these marriages, on the death of Dame Mary this estate and manor passed under the provisions of a settlement made upon her marriage with Sir John Aubrey, to *his* issue by Margaret his *first* wife, daughter of Sir John Lowther, Bart. of Lowther Hall, in Westmoreland: and from that period Boarstall has continued in the possession of his family, who derive their title in the manner here described, and not, as has been erroneously stated, as *heirs of the blood* of the Fitz-Nigels, its ancient lords.

---

[1] Rot. Pat. 8 Jac. I. [2] See MIDDLE CLAYDON. [3] Boarstall Register.

[4] He conveyed in 1678 to Charles Harris of Oxford, by indentures dated 10th April and 30th Nov. 30 Car. II. divers lands in Brill, "parcel of the disafforested forest of Bernwode."

PEDIGREE OF FITZ-NIGEL, HANDLO, DE LA POLE, BRUYN, REDE, DYNHAM, BANASTRE, AND LEWIS.

From Harleian MSS. 1533, f. 16, 79: MS. Pedigree of Aubrey: Boarstall Chartulary and Register: Dugdale and Banks's Baronages, &c.

Arms. Ar. a fess Gu. in chief two crescents of the Last, in base a bugle-horn Sab. stringed Gu. *Fitz-Nigel.* Sab. a lion ramp. Ar. *Handlo.* Az. a fess Or, charged with an annulet Sab. between 3 leopards' faces of the Second. *De la Pole.* Ar. ten torteauxes, 4, 3, 2, 1. *Wantham.* Party per chev. Ar. and Gu. 3 unicorns' heads erased, Counterchanged. *James.* Gu. four lozenges conjoined in fess Erm. *Dynham.* Quarterly 1 and 4, a cross flory, 2 and 3, Erm. two bars .... each charged with three mullets. *Banastre.*

NIGEL, Forester of Boarstall before the Conquest.=.....

WILLIAM FITZ NIGEL, ob. circ. 1204.=MABEL.

SIR JOHN FITZ NIGEL, Knt. of Boarstall, d. 1242.=ISOLDA.

SIR JOHN FITZ NIGEL, Kt. or Johannes de Boarstall, d. 1289. [Esc. 17 Edw. 1.]=ISABEL, viv. 1305. RICHARD DE HANDLO, of Boarstall.=....

- JOANE, sole dau. and hr. mar. 1299.=SIR JOHN DE HANDLO, Knt. Banneret, Lord of Hadlow, co. Kent, Bailiff of Shotover Forest, co. Oxon, som. to Parl. 1 and 16 Ed. 3. ob. 5 Aug. 1346.=MAUD, dau. of Philip Burnell, sist. and hr. of Edw. Lord Burnell, wid. of John Lord Lovel of Tichmersh, mar. before 9 Ed. 2.
  - RICHARD DE HANDLO, ob. s. p.=ISABELLA, dau. of Almaric de St. Amand, mar. 2dly to Sir Robert Ildesle, Knt. d. 1361.
  - NICHOLAS DE HANDLO took the name of Burnell. [See PEDIGREE of BURNELL.]
  - THOMAS DE HANDLO, ob. s. p.
  - JOANE, mar. to Almaric de St. Amand.
  - 2. SIR WILLIAM DE LA POLE, Knt. Banneret, ob. circ. 1366.=CATHERINE, dau. of Sir John Norwich, Kt. ob. vidua 1381.
    - SIR EDMUND DE HANDLO, Knt. ob. 1 Jun. 1358, æt. circ. 27, s. p.=ALICE, ...
    - GILBERT DE CHASTELAIN.=MARGARET, eldest dau. and coheir, æt. 23 in 1355, ob. s. p. circ. 1394.
    - JOHN DE APPLEBY, Lord of Boarstall *jure uxoris*, mort. 1373, s. p.
    - ELIZABETH, youngest daughter and coheir, æt. 18 in 1355, had livery of her brother's lands 33 Edw. 3.
    - SIR EDMUND DE LA POLE, Knt. Captain of Calais, d. 1418, seised of Boarstall *jure uxoris.*=
      - WALTER DE LA POLE, son and heir.
      - SIR INGELRAM BRUYN, Knt. held one moiety of Boarstall, *jure uxoris*, 17 Ric. 2. [Rot. Fin.]=ELIZABETH, eldest dau. and coh.
      - 1. w. CATHARINE, youngest dau. and coh. 1395.=ROBERT JAMES, Esq. of Wallingford, Lord of Boarstall, *jure uxoris*, ob. 16 Feb. 1431.=2. w. MAUD, ob. vidua 5 Aug. 1437.
      - JOHN BRUYN.=.....
        - ... . DE ARCUBUS.=MARGERY, daughter and heir.
        - 1. w. AGNES, dau. of John Cottesmere, ob. ...., s. p.
        - EDMUND REDE, Esq. Lord of Boarstall *jure uxoris*, ob. 8 Oct. 1430.=CHRISTINA, sole daughter and heir, ob. vidua 28 March 1435, æt. circ. 34.
        - SIR EDMUND REDE, Knt. ob. 1487, æt. 73, buried at Boarstall.=2. w. CATHERINE, dau. of Walter Greene, of Bridgenorth; married 2dly to Nicholas Gaynsford, d. 1489, buried at Hampton Poyle, co. Oxon.
          - MARGERY, mar. to ..... Shakell, viv. 29 Hen. 6.
          - ANNE, dr. of Sir John Donn, Knt.
          - SIR WILLIAM REDE, Knt. eld. son and heir, temp. Hen. 7. devisee of "the great horn of Nigel the Forester."=ANNE, dau. of William Wantham, mar. 2dly, to George Gaynsford, Esq. of ....., co. Oxon.
          - JOHN REDE, viv. 1487.
          - SEBASTIAN REDE, viv. 1487.
          - THOMAS REDE, "Forester of Bernwode;" viv. 1487; called also "Parson of Chinnor."
          - KATHERINE, innupt. 1487.
          - JOANE, mar. to .. Wykeham.
        - LEONARD REDE, Esq. of Boarstall.=ANNE, daughter of John Heron, of Heron, co. Kent.
        - THOMAS REDE.
        - EDWARD REDE.
        - GILES REDE.
        - ANNE.
        - ELIZABETH.
        - MARY.
        - THOMAS DYNHAM, Esq. Lord of Boarstall *jure uxoris*, Chief Forester and Steward of Bernwode, d. 16 Feb. 1562, buried at St. Bride's Church, London. [See PEDIGREE of DYNHAM.]=CATHERINE, sole dau. and heir, 1 Edw. 6.
          - JOHN DYNHAM of Boarstall, and of Muswell, co. Oxon, d. 1602.=CATHERINE, dau. of Sir Christopher Brome, Knt. of Holton, co. Oxon; mar. 2dly, to John Fulwood of Ford Hall, co. Warwick.
            - ELIZABETH, daughter of Sir John Dormer, Knt. of Crendon, ob. s. p.
            - SIR JOHN DYNHAM, Knt. 1603, ob. 16 Feb. 1634.=PENELOPE, eldest daughter of Sir Richard Waynman, Knt. afterwards Viscount Wenman, of Tuam, viv. 1656. [PEDIGREE of WENMAN.]
            - CHRISTOPHER DYNHAM, ob. s. p.
            - ELEANOR, mar. to .... Wood, LL. D.
          - LAWRENCE BANASTRE, Esq. only son and hr. of Sir Robert Banastre, Knt. of Passenham, co. Northampton.=MARY, eld. dau. and coh. mar. circ. 1632; and 2dly, to Stephen Soane, Esq. of Little Thurlow, co. Suffolk.
            - ALICE, 2d dau. and coh.
            - MARGARET, 3d dau. and coh.
          - WILLIAM LEWIS, Esq. of the Van, co. Glamorgan. [See PEDIGREE of LEWIS, &c.]=MARGARET, sole daughter and heir, married circ. 1648.
            - EDWARD LEWIS, Esq. b. 30 July 1650, in London, bap. 8 Aug. at Boarstall, died Sept. 1672, s. p.
            - MARY, eld. dau. and coh. mar. 1st to William Jephson, Esq. 2dly, to Sir John Aubrey, Bart., 3dly to Sir Chas. Kemeys, Bart., 4thly (10 Aug. 1703, at Boarstall), to William Aubrey, LL.B. ob. s. p. [See PEDIGREE of AUBREY.]
            - ELIZABETH, b. 6 Nov. 1654, bap. 12 Nov. at Boarstall.

Sir John Aubrey's descent and alliances are shown in the accompanying pedigrees.

Gwalter, Walter, or Watkin Awbrey, second son of Richard, and seventh in descent from Saunder de St. Awbery, whose name is placed at the head of their genealogy, married Joane, daughter and coheir[1] of Rees ap Morgan, descended from the Kings of Dublin and Leinster, and the Sovereigns of Wales, according to the following table:

PEDIGREE OF ALFRED KING OF DUBLIN.

From an ancient emblazoned pedigree on vellum dated 20 Aug. 1681, attested by "Dauid Edwardes," in the possession of Charles Spencer Ricketts, esq. of Dorton House.

Arms. Arg. a lion ramp. Sable. *Kings of Dublin.* Sable, 3 garbs Or. *Dermot, King of Leinster.* Gu. within a border indented a lion ramp. Or. *Mawr, Prince of S. Wales.* Sab. a chevron between three spear-heads Or. *Cantre Selliffe.*

ALFRED King of Dublin. = EVA, dau. and coh. of Dermot King of LEINSTER.

SUTRICK King of Dublin. = NESTA, dau. of Theodore Maur, Prince of South Wales.

IDEO WYLLT, "came out of Ireland into Wales with a band of soldiers to the assistance of Rees ap Theodore against the Normans, Lord of Clwye, co. Brecon." = ELEANOR, daur. of Drympenog, Lord of Cantre Selliffe.

CADWGAN HEN, Esq. "descended from Ideo." = ...

GRIFFITH AP CADWGAN, of Llangadog, Esq. = ...

CADWGAN GOCH AP GRIFFITH, Esq. = ...

HOWEL GOCH AP CADWGAN, Esq. = ...

EINION AP HOWEL GOCH, Esq. = ...

MORGAN AP ENION AP HOWEL, Esq. = ...

REES MORGAN, of Llangadog, Esq. = ...

JOANE, dau. and coh. married to WALTER AWBREY, Esq. 2d son of Richard Awbrey, of Abercynfyg.

Morgan, eldest son of Watkin Awbrey, married Gwenlian, daughter and heir of Watkin ap Thomas ap David Lloyd, Esq. and his grandson Thomas Awbrey of Cantreff married Jane, daughter and coheir of Thomas Vychan ap Thomas Lloyd, a lady of very illustrious descent, as appears by her pedigree:

PEDIGREE OF JANE, WIFE OF THOMAS AWBREY, ESQ. OF CANTREFF, DESCENDED FROM THE KINGS OF GWENT (MONMOUTH).

From an ancient vellum Pedigree attested by Dauid Edwardes, formerly in the possession of the late Sir John Awbrey, Bart. and other authorities.

Arms. 1. Sab. a chev. between 3 spear-heads Arg. embrued Gu. *Vraychurds, Earl of Hereford.* 2. Ar. a wyvern's head erased Vert, in its mouth a gauntlet Prop. *Belenaur of Monmouth.* 3. Or, three harpies displayed Az. legged Gu. *Comor.* 4. Gu. within a border indented a lion ramp. Or. *Mawr, Prince of Wales.* 5. Gu. a chev. Erm. *Gweyston.* 6. Qy. 1 and 4 Ar. 2 and 3 Gu. a frette Or, surtout a fess Az. *Norris.* 7. Arg. 3 bulls' heads caboshed Sab. armed Or. *Kylsant.* 8. Sab. a chev. between 3 fleurs de lis Arg. *Ap Enion.* 9. Ar. a buck lodged Prop. attired Or, in his mouth a branch Vert. *Gwyer.* 10. Gu. three chevronels Arg. *Ap Meredith.* 11. Party per pale Az. and Sab. 3 fleurs de lis Or. *Gwent.* 12. Gu. three chev. Arg. *Gwrgan of Morganwg.* 13. Per bend sinist. Erm. and Sab. a lion ramp. Or. *Jerworth.* 14. Or, a wyvern's head erased Vert, in its mouth a gauntlet Arg. *Yatrahe.* 15. Gu. a fess counter-compony Or and Sab. between 6 crosses patee fitchè Ar. *Vras of Arcop.* 16. Sab. a cross Or. *Baladon.* 17. Ar. on a bend Sab. three martlets of the Field. *Russell.* 18. Gu. three tigers' faces each jessant a fleur de lis Or. *Cantelupe.* 19. Sab. a chev. between three fleurs de lis Arg. *Voel.* 20. Gu. a chev. between three roses Or. *Roderic.* 21. Gu. 3 chev. Arg. *Morganwg.* 22. Arg. a chev. between three boars' heads coupè Sab. *Tegengl.* 23. Gu. a lion ramp. regard. Or, langued, &c. Az. *Ferlex.* 24. Sab. a chev. between three fleurs de lis Arg. *Ap Ivor.* 25. Sab. a chev. between three spear heads Arg. *Ap Rosser.* 26. Or, a lion ramp. Sab. Bezantè, langued Gu. *Maelog.* 27. Gu. three chev. Arg. *Evan Goch.* 28. Vert, a chev. Arg. charged with three phœons Sab. *Kemeis.* 29. Sab. a chev. Or, between three fleurs de lis Arg. *Jenkin.* 30. Per pale Az. and Gu. three lioncels ramp. Arg. *Ap Gwyllym.* 31. Ar. three game-cocks Gu. wattled and legged Or. *Ap Rees Lloyd.* 32. Az. a buck springing forward Ar. attired Or. *Glyndavey.* 33. Sab a chev. Arg. between three spear-heads Prop. embrued Gu. *Phillip.*

---

[1] See PEDIGREE of AUBREY.

20. Nesta, dau. of Roderic the Great. = 21. Morgan Mwynfawr, King or Prince of Mordaowg or Morganwg.

1. Cradoc Vrachuras "Earle of Hereford, Lord of the Dolorous Tower, one of the Knights of King Arthur's round Table." = 2. Tegayruron, dau. of Belenaur, Lord of Monmouth.

11. "Ynyr, King of Gwent (now Monmouthshire) paternally descended from Cadwallader King of Brittaine, who forsaking all rule and power went to Rome, where he died, and was for his godliness canonized among the saints." [*Dauid Edwardes.*] = 12. Nesta, dau. of Gwrgan, King of Morganwg and granddaughter of Roderic the Great.

Gwrgan, "descended from Morgan." = 22. Ancreta, dau. of Ednowen, Prince of Tegengl.

Maynarch "Lord of Brecon." = 3. Eleanor, dau. of Enion Lord of Comor.

Meurick, King of Gwent. = 13. Eleanor, dau. of Edinet ap Jerworth.

Jestin ap Gwrgan, "with the aid of Rob. Fitz Hamon, fought against Rhees ap Theador, Pr. of Wales, but was vanquished by Fitz Hamoo, and so lost Glamorganshire." [*Edwardes.*] = 23. ..... dau. of Athelstan, Prince of Ferlex.

Bleddyn, Lord of Brecon, "killed by Bernard de Newmarch, who conquered that country about 1092." = 4. Helen, daughter of Theodor Mawr, Prince of Wales. [See Pedigree of Mansel, p. 71.]

Ynyr Vychan, King of Gwent. = 14. Gwladis, daughter of Rees Goch, Lord of Ystradw.

Madog, Lord of Ruthin. = ...

Gwgan Lord of Llangors. = 5. Gwendolena, dau. and hr. of Phillip Gwys, Lord of Gwyston, co. Pembroke, given to him "for his services to Arnulph de Montgomerie, conqueror of Dyuet."

Cradock, Lord of Gwent. = 15. Nesta, daughter and heir of Rudharch Vras, Lord of Arcop.

Howel ap Madog. = 24. .... dr. of Griffith ap Ivor.

Howel ap Gwgan younger son. = 6. Beatun, dr. of Sir John Norris, Knt. Lord of Penllyn.

Traharne ap Gwgan, eld. son. = 7. .... dr. of Bledri, Lord of Kylsant,

Dwfnwal, Lord of Upper Gwent. = 16. Joyce, dau. of Hameline Baladon.

Cynfric ap Madog. = 25. Ancreta, daughter of Lewis ap Rees ap Roser, Esq.

Howel Vychan ap Howel. = 18. ... dr. and hr. of Sir William Cantelupe, Knt. of Caustleston, by the dau. and heir of Sir Roger Umfreville, Knt. Lord of Peamarch, by Isabel, dau. of William Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. [*Pedigree attested by Dauid Edwardes.*]

Howel ap Traharne. = 8. Gwendolena, daughter and hr. of Griffith ap Ivar ap Enion, Esq.

"Syssylt, ap Dwfowal, tooke in 1172, the Castle of Abergavenny from the Normans, and three years afterwards was reconciled to K. Hen. 2. In 1176, being invited to the same Castle by William Braose, Lord of Brecon, under pretence of amitie, was there most treacherously slain by ye said Braose." [*Edwardes.*] See p. 70.]

17. Anne, daughter of Sir *Peeter* Russell, Knt.

Llewelyn ap Cynfrig, Esq. = 26. .... dau. and coh. of Sir Ralph Maelog, Kot.

Hopkin ap Howel Vychan, Esq. = 19. Gwennyfar, dau. of Rees Goch ap Rees Voel, Esq.

Rees ap Howel, Esq. = 9. Catherine, dau. of Griffith Gwyer, Esq.

Griffith ap Syssilt. = ...

Llewelyn Vychen, Esq. = Catharine, daughter and heir.

Enion Sais ap Rees, Esq. = 10. .... dau. and coh. of Howel ap Meredith, Esq.

Cadwallader ap Griffith. = ...

David ap Llewelyn, Esq. = 27. Catharine, dau. and heir of Evan Goch, of Rhudlavar, Esq.

Howel ap Enion Sais, Esq. = ... dau. and heir.

Evan David ap Llewelyn, Esq. = 28. Margaret, dau. of Jenkin Kemeis, Esq.

David Lloyd ap Howel, Esq. = ...

Thomas ap Evan, Esq. = 29. .... dau. of Rees ap Jenkin, Esq. of Glynneadh.

.... ap David Lloyd. = ...

Jenkin ap Thomas, Esq. = 30. Jenett, dau. of Philip Thomas ap Gwyllym, Esq.

Rosser, "grandson to David Lloyd ap Howel." [*Edwardes.*] = 31. Nesta, daughter of Gwyllym ap Rees Lloyd.

Agnes, dau. and heir, mar. to Tho. Basset, Esq. of Llantrithyd. [See Pedigree of Basset, and Dame Mary Awdrey, p. 70.]

Thomas Lloyd ap Rosser, Esq. = 32. .... dau. of Howel ap David Esq. of Glyntawey.

Thomas Vychan ap Thomas Lloyd, Esq. = 33. Matilda, dau. of Gwyllym Watkin ap Phillip, Esq.

Jane, dau. and heir, mar. to Thomas Awbrey, Esq. of Cantreff.

Notwithstanding the attestation of "Dauid Edwardes," and the authorities on which the authenticity of this pedigree seems to rest, it is difficult to reconcile with probability the alliance of *Howel Vychan ap Howel* with the heiress of Sir William de Cantelupe, because, according to the same pedigree *Bledhyn*, great-grandfather of Howel, was slain in 1092, and William Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, great-grandfather of his wife, was living more than two hundred years after that marriage! It is for heralds and genealogists to reconcile these discrepancies: but it is the duty of historians to notice them.

William Awbrey, eldest son of Thomas Awbrey, Esq. by Jane, daughter of Thomas Vychan ap Thomas Lloyd, was highly distinguished by his learning, abilities, and the numerous important posts which he filled.[1]

---

[1] His monument in St. Paul's Cathedral, of which there is an engraving by Hollar, represents him in his gown, with a black cap, quilled ruff, gloves in his right hand, and his left resting on a skull, the effigies of his children kneeling be-

He married Willifred, daughter of John Williams, Esq. and had nine children, and dying in 1595, (on the failure of issue of Sir Edward Awbrey, Knt. of Tredowan, his *eldest* son,) Sir Thomas Awbrey, brother of Edward (and *second* son of William Awbrey), succeeded to his estate, and marrying Mary, daughter and coheir of Anthony Mansel, Esq. acquired an estate and mansion at Llantrithyd, which have ever since remained the property of his descendants. By this match his alliance with the ancient Cambrian princes was strengthened, as appears by her pedigree:

PEDIGREE OF DAME MARY, WIFE OF SIR THOMAS AWBREY, KNT.
DAUGHTER AND COHEIRESS OF ANTHONY MANSEL, ESQ. OF LLANTRITHYD,
DESCENDED FROM THE FAMILIES OF
BASSET, DABRIGCOURT, CHICHELEY, TURBERVILE, BRAOSE, SCURLAGE, STACKPOLE, AND THE PRINCES OF WALES.

From an ancient Pedigree authenticated by David Edwardes. Collins's Baronage. Betham's Baronetage, &c.

Arms. Arg. a chev. bet. three maunches S. *Mansel.* 2. Gu. a saltire engrailed Or. *Long.* 3. Gu. a chev. Erm. bet. three lioucels ramp. Or. *Langston.* 4. Chequè Gu. and O. a fess Erm. *Turbervile.* 5. Gu. three chevrons Arg. *Morgan Gam.* 6. Gu. within a bord. engrailed Arg. a lion ramp. Or. *Talbot.* 7. Arg. three mullets S. *Stackpool.* 8. Arg. three bars Gu. *Scurlage.* 9. Az. a hend cotized Or, bet. six martlets Arg. *De la Bere.* 10. Arg. a chevron bet. three bugle horns. *Basset.* 11. Chequè Gu. and Or. a fess Erm. in fess point a crescent. *Turbervile differenced.* Barry of ten Ar. and Az. surtout six escutcheons, 3, 2, 1, S. each charged with a lion ramp. *Sissilt.* 12. Az. three piles Or. *Cardiff.* 13. Ar. a saltire Az. *Ap Madog ap Rees.* 14. Gu. three chev. Arg. *Ap Evan.* 15. Or, a griffin ramp. S. armed Gu. *Jenkin of Pennycoat.* 16. Gu. three chev. Arg. *Ap Thomas.* 17. Ar. a bend bet. 2 lions ramp. S. *Norton.* 18. Erm. three crescents Gu. *Kenn.* 19. Gu. three bars coupè Arg. *Dabrigcourt.* 20. Quarterly, Or, and Gu. *Say.* 21. Gu. two lioncels pass. gard. Or, collared, armed, and langued Az. *De la Mare.* 22. S. an eagle displ. Or, beaked Gu. a chief of the Second. *Minors.* 23. Barry of six, Vaire and Or. *Pewice.* Barry of six, Vaire and Gu. *Braose.* 24. S. a chev. bet. three spear heads Arg. the latter embrued Gu. *Vechan of Rhygan.* 25. Arg. a chev. between three ravens Prop. *Ap Nicholas.* 26. Erm. a cross botony S. *Kyme or Keene.* Or. a chev. bet. three cinquefoils Gu. *Chicheley.* 27. Ar. three hars S. *Bussey.*

PHILIP MANSEL, "a worthy Norman gentleman, who came to England with William Duke of Normandy, at the time of the Conquest." — ....., dau. of .... Mount Sorrell.

HENRY MAUXSEL, MANXFIELD or MANSEL, Esq. elder son. — .... ANDREW. ROBERT. MICHAEL. PHILIP.

SIR JOHN MANXEL or MANSEL, Knt. Ch. Just. of England, one of the twelve Commissioners chosen by K. Hen. 3 and the Barons at Oxford to restore certain ancient laws and customs." [*Edwardes.*] — 2. JERAPHENICIA, dau. of Sir Phil. Long, Knt. [*Edwardes*] but accord. to *Betham*, vol. 1. p. 250, Joane, dau. of Simon Beauchamp, Baron of Bedford.

SIR THOMAS MANSEL, Knt. taken prisoner at Northampton 48 Hen. 3. — .....

HENRY MANSEL, Esq. temp. Edw. 1. — .....

SIR WALTER MANSEL, Knt. held *Missenden* Manor, co. Bucks, temp. Ed. 1. bur. at St. Botolph's Ch. London. [*Betham.*] — ....

SIR ROBERT MANSEL, Knt. son and heir. — 3. BERGA, sist. of Sir John Langston, Kot.

ROBERT MANSEL, Esq. — .... 8. PHILIP SCURLAGE, Esq. of Gwyr, descended from Scurlage, of Gowersland. — MARIOTT, dau. and coh.

RICHARD MANSEL, son or grandson of Robert. [*Collins.*] — LUCY, dau. and heir. (*a*)

TURBERVILE.

4. SIR PAGANUS TURBERVILE, Lord of Coity. — 5. MATILDA, dau. and h. of Morgan Gam, Esq. of Morgaawg.

SIR GILBERT TURBERVILE, Knt. — .....

SIR GILBERT TURBERVILE, Knt. — ....

SIR RICHARD TURBERVILE, Knt. — ....

SIR PAYNE TURBERVILE, Knt. — 6. GLENDOLENA, dau. of Sir Rich. Talbot, Knt. "Lord of Richards Castle, Hereford, son of Richard Lord Talbot, by Sarah, dau. of Will. Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick;" lived temp. Ed. 3.

7. SIR RICH. STACKPOOL, Knt. of Stackpool. — MARGARET, dau. and coheiress. — AGNES, dau. and coheiress. — 9. SIR JOHN DE LA BEER, of Knolston, Knt.

DABRIGCOURT.

19. SIR EUSTACE DABRIGCOURT, or DAMPEDICOURT, Knt. — ELIZABETH, dau. of the Duke of Guelderland; wid. of John Plantagenet, Earl of Kent. (*b*)

BASSET.

10. SIR PHILIP BASSET, Knt. — ....

SIR ALEXANDER BASSET, Knt. — ....

WILLIAM BASSET, Esq. — 11. ...., dau. of Adam Turbervile, by ....., dau. and h. of Sissilt, Lord of Beaupré.

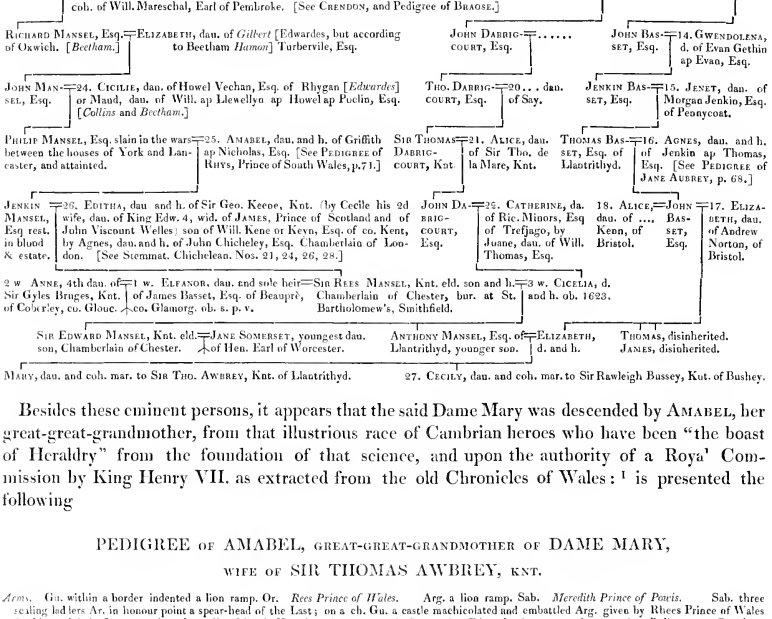
THOMAS BASSET. — 12. ALICE, dau. and h. of Sir Will. Cardiff, Knt.

MARGARET, dau. and h. — SIR ELIAS BASSET, Knt.

THOMAS BASSET. — 13. JOANE, dau. and h. of Tho. ap Madog ap Rees, Esq. (*c*)

---

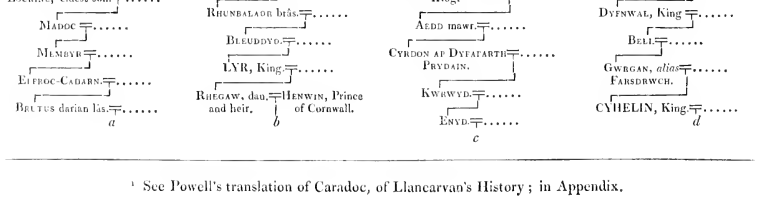
low, with their respective shields of arms over their heads, and on a tablet the following; "Gulielmo Aubreo, clara familia in Breconia orto, LL. in Oxonia Doctori ac Regio Professori, Archiep. Cantuar. causaru' auditori et vicario in spiritualibus generali, exercitus regii ad S. Quintin supre' juridico, in limitaneu' Walliæ conciliu adscito, cancellarie magistro, et regine Elizabethe a supplicum libellis: viro exquisita eruditione, singulari prudentia, moribus suavissimis; qui, tribus filiis et sex filiabus e Wilgiforda uxore susceptis æternam in Christo vitam expectans animam Deo XXIII Julii 1595, ætatis suæ 66, placidè reddidit. Optimo patri, Edwardus et Thomas, milites, ac Johannes armiger, filii mœstissimi posuerunt."—*Dugdale's St. Paul's Cathedral.*



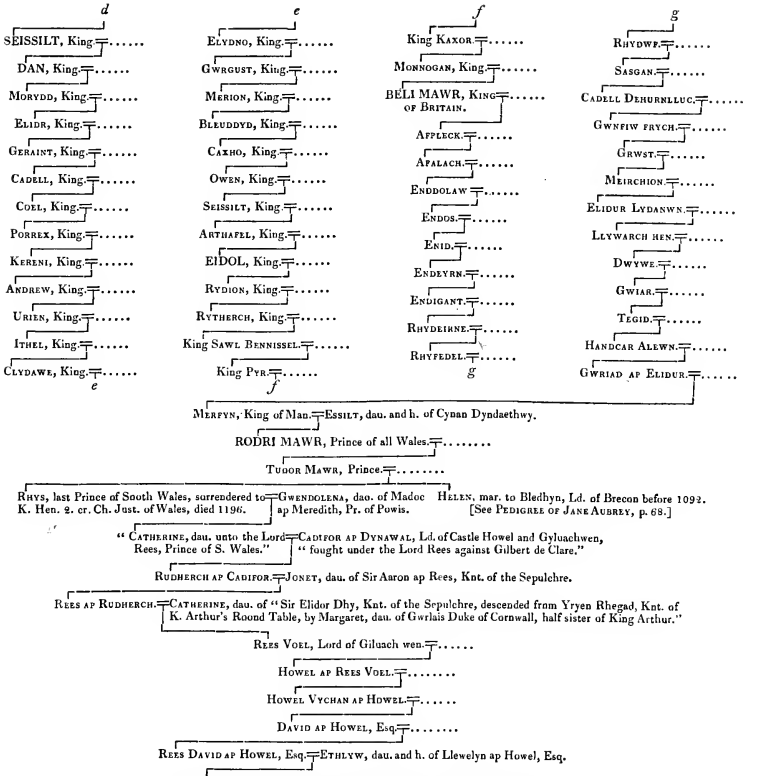
Besides these eminent persons, it appears that the said Dame Mary was descended by Amabel, her great-great-grandmother, from that illustrious race of Cambrian heroes who have been "the boast of Heraldry" from the foundation of that science, and upon the authority of a Royal Commission by King Henry VII. as extracted from the old Chronicles of Wales:[1] is presented the following

PEDIGREE of AMABEL, GREAT-GREAT-GRANDMOTHER of DAME MARY, WIFE of SIR THOMAS AWBREY, KNT.

Arms. Gu. within a border indented a lion ramp. Or. *Rees Prince of Wales.* Arg. a lion ramp. Sab. *Meredith Prince of Powis.* Sab. three scaling ladders Ar. in honour point a spear-head of the Last; on a ch. Gu. a castle machicolated and embattled Arg. given by Rhees Prince of Wales for his exploit in first mounting the walls of Castle Howel at the siege. *Ap Dynewal. Edwardes in autograph on ancient Pedigree.* Or, three bulls' heads caboshed Sab. armed Or. *Ap Rees.* Arg. a chev. between three ravens Sab. *Dhy.* Sab. a chev. between three greyhounds current Ar. *Ap Howel.* Sab. a lion ramp. Arg. *Griffith Gwyncarydh.* Sab. three infants' heads couped at the shoulders Arg. crined Or. each enwrapped about the neck with a snake Prop. *Sylsylt.* Ar. three bulls' heads caboshed Sab. armed Or. *Vras.* Ar. on a cross Sab. five crescents Or, in the first quarter a spear-head Gu. *Ap Llewelyn.*



[1] See Powell's translation of Caradoc, of Llancarvan's History; in Appendix.



The pedigree of Aubrey, showing the descent of the issue of Sir Thomas Aubrey, Knt. by Mary Mansel, will at a single glance explain that Sir John Aubrey, Bart. his great-grandson, at his father's death in 1700, succeeded to the Baronetcy; and afterwards, on the decease of his mother-in-law, Dame Mary Kemeys, under the provisions of the settlement made at her marriage to her second husband Sir John Aubrey, acquired the inheritance of *her ancestors*, and being styled of Llantri-

thyd, in Glamorganshire, and of Boarstall, Bucks, quartered with his arms the coats of Mansel Basset, and South, in the following manner:

Sir John Aubrey, the sixth Baronet, erected a monument in the church of Llantrithyd, in memory of his father and mother, which he caused to be inscribed with the following account of his ancestors:

" In the family vault, near this monument, lie the remains of Sir Thomas Aubrey, Bart. and Dame Martha, his wife.

" Sir Thomas Aubrey was lineally descended from, and heir male to, William Aubrey, LL.D. who was born of a very distinguished and ancient family of Breconshire; and flourished a conspicuous ornament of his country in the reign of Edward the Sixth, and during the two succeeding reigns; and who, after being Regius Professor of Law in Oxford, Official Principal and Vicar General in Spirituals to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Supreme Judge of the royal army at St. Quintin's, one of the Council of the Marches in Wales, a Master in Chancery, and one of Queen Elizabeth's Masters of Requests, died on the 23d of July 1595, in the 66th year of his age. Besides daughters,

he left three sons, the two eldest of whom were Knights. His grandson, Sir John Aubrey, who was the second Baronet of the family, married Margaret Lowther, daughter of Sir John Lowther of Lowther Hall, Bart. the father of the first Lord Viscount Lonsdale. Sir John Aubrey, Bart. the only son of this marriage, was the father of Sir Thomas Aubrey, who succeeded to the title of Baronet, on the death of his elder brother, Sir John Aubrey, in 1767.

"Dame Martha Aubrey, the wife of Sir Thomas, was eldest daughter of Richard Carter, of Chilton, in Bucks, Esq. who, in 1719-20, was appointed junior Judge for the counties of Anglesea, Carnarvon, and Merioneth; and, in the following year, was advanced to be senior Judge for the counties of Glamorgan, Brecon, and Radnor; in which latter situation he continued till the 6th of January 1755, when he died, in the 83d year of his age, after having been thus a Welsh Judge for above thirty-four years; and having always maintained the character of a very able and upright magistrate.

"Sir Thomas Aubrey had issue, by Dame Martha his wife, three sons and one daughter, namely, John, now Sir John Aubrey, the sixth Baronet of the family; Major Thomas Aubrey, Richard Aubrey, Esq. and Patty Mary Aubrey, who died unmarried on the 13th September 1774.

"Sir Thomas Aubrey died the 4th September 1786, in the 79th year of his age. He was a most indulgent husband and father, as well as a truly just and honourable man.

"Dame Martha Aubrey died the 5th December 1788, in the 76th year of her age. Her death was lamented by all who had the happiness of knowing her, and particularly so by her three surviving sons, who lost in her a most affectionate, a most judicious, and a most liberal-hearted mother.

"In deep regret for the loss of these two dear parents, and in pious memory of their virtues, Sir John Aubrey, their eldest son, for his two brothers and himself, sorrowfully inscribes this monument."

Sir John Aubrey, Bart. whose appointments and alliances are particularized in the following table, received the rudiments of his education at Westminster School, and was afterwards admitted a Gentleman Commoner of Christ Church, Oxford. On his return from the tour of Europe, he had the honour of a seat in Parliament; and, at the beginning of Mr. Pitt's administration, announced himself as a "zealous supporter" of his measures; but in the debates which ensued respecting the Regency, during the illness of King George the Third, seceded from his political leader, and subsequently voted almost constantly in opposition to the ministry. He was not a frequent speaker, but possessed a sound judgment and considerable penetration, intermixed, however, with an inflexibility of temper which approached to obstinacy. In the domestic relations of life, and in the incorruptible integrity of magisterial duties, he set forth an excellent example; was a good landlord, a zealous friend, and a gentleman of highly polished manners.

By his last will, dated 30 Nov. 1825, he bequeathed the principal part of his unentailed estates to Elizabeth Sophia, wife of Charles Spencer Ricketts, Esq. the daughter and only surviving child of his next brother Thomas Aubrey, Esq. sometime M. P. for Wallingford, and her issue in tail male;[1] but his title and this manor of Boarstall descended to his nephew Thomas Digby Aubrey, only son and heir of Richard Aubrey, Esq. younger brother of Sir John, who is the present possessor: and whose paternal ancestors are described in the annexed pedigree:

---

[1] See DORTON.

PEDIGREE OF AUBREY OF BOARSTALL, BRILL, DORTON, CHILTON, OAKLEY, &c.

From an ancient Pedigree of the Family, the Welsh Chronicles, Chartulary of Boarstall, Kennet, Kimber, Betham, Collias, Clutterbuck: Monumental Inscriptions and Parish Registers.

Arms. 1. Azure, a chevron between three eagles' heads erased Or. *Crest.* On a wreath, an eagle's head erased Or. AUBREY. 2. Sab. a chev. between 3 garbs Or. *Gunter.* 3. Or, 3 lioncels passant in pale Sab. *Carew.* 4. Sab. a fess Or between two daggers, one in chief erect, the other in base reversed, Proper, hilted Or. *Traharne.* 5. Az. a buck springing forward Ar. attired Or. *Gethin.* 6. Arg. a chev. between 3 ravens Sab. *Ap Elidor.* 7. Vert, a lion ramp. Sab. tete and gambs Arg. *Ap Morgan.* 8. Sab. a chev. between 3 spear heads Arg. *Lloyd.* 9. As 5. *Griffith.* 10. Az. a buck lodged Prop. attired Or, with a branch in his mouth Vert. *Ap Evan Melyn.* 11. Sab. a chev. between 3 spear heads Arg. the points enbrued Gu. *Vychan ap Lloyd.* 12. Sab. a chev. between 3 horses' heads, erased Arg. *Williams.* 13. Arg. a chevron Sab. charged with a crescent Or between 3 maunches of the Second. *Mansel.* 14. Arg. 2 bars Gu. in mid-chief a mullet Sab. *South.* 15. Or six annulets 3, 2, 1, Sab. *Lowther.* 16. Arg. a fess between in chief 2 crescents Gu. in base a bugle horn Vert, stringed of the Second. *Lewis.* 17. Az. 2 lions combatant Or. *Carter.* 18. Gu. a lion ramp. Arg. crowned Or, on a chief of the Last 3 martlets Sab. *Colebrooke.* 19. *Carter*, quartering Az. between flaunches Arg. fifteen annulets, 4, 3, 1, 3, 4, Or, and party per fess Gu. and Az. 3 lioncels ramp. Arg. within a border Erm. 20. Az. a fleur de lis Arg. *Digby.* 21. Bendy of six Az. and Arg. in chief 2 tigers' faces caboshed. *Wright.*

"SAUNDER DE ST. AWBREY or ALBERICK of France, brother to the Lord Alberick, Earl of Bologne and Earl Marshal of France; came into England with William the Conqueror:" circ. 1066.

"SIR REGINALD DE SANCTO ALBERICO, or ALBERICK, or AWBREY, one of the thirteen Knights who assisted Bernard Newmarch in the acquisition of Brecon, and had for his partage y^e Lordship of Slough and Abercynfygg; is, by the books of Pedigrees, made son to Saunder de St. Awbrey:" circ. 1094. = ISABELLA, dau. of Richard Earl of Clare and Tunbridge. [PEDIGREE of AWBREY, from Welsh Chronicles, verified by David Edwardes. Not mentioned by Dugdale, who yet says that Richard Earl of Hertford (grandson of Richard de Clare by Roesia daughter of Walter Giffard Earl of Buckingham) who was also slain in Wales, temp. Stephen, had a dau. Alice, "married to Cadwallader ap Griffith, ap Conan, Prince of North Wales. Baronage, tom. i. p. 210.]

REGINALD, ancestor of the Earl of Dunmartyn, Marshal of France. 1. WILLIAM AWBREY, Esq. of Abercynfygg, &c. = 2. JOANE, dr. of Sir Wil. Gunter, Kt.

THOMAS AWBREY, Esq. = 3. JOANE, daughter of John Baron Carew.

THOMAS AWBREY, Esq. "Ranger of Brecon Forest, and Constable of the Castle of Brecnock, under Hump. Stafford Duke of Buck. commonly called in Welsh, y^e Constabl' coch', and verie much in favour with the Duke of B." = 4. JOANE, dau. of Traharne ap Enion, Esq.

THOMAS AWBREY, Esq. = 5. Nesta, daughter of Owen Gethin of Glyntawey, Esq. descended from Blethin ap Maynarch, Lord of *Brecknock*.

RICHARD AWBREY, Esq. = 6. CRISLEI, daughter of Philip ap Elidor, Esq. of Llandilo-Vaur.

JOHN AWBREY. = ... GWALTER of WATKIN AWBREY, Esq. of *Aberkinfygg*. = 7. JOANE, daughter and coheir of Rees ap Morgan, Esq. of Carmarthenshire. WILLIAM AWBREY.

JANE, daughter and heir, married to Sir Miles Skull, Knt.

MORGAN AWBREY, Esq. = 8. GWENLIAN, daughter and coheir of Watkin ap Thomas ap David Lloyd, Esq.

JOHN AWBREY. THOMAS AWBREY. RICHARD AWBREY.

JENKIN AWBREY [called by Betham *second* son]. = 9. GWENDOLENA daughter of Owen Griffith, Esq. of Glyntawey.

THOMAS AWBREY, second son. [Fam. Pedigree.] = ...

JOHN AWBREY, "hyr third son." [Fam. Pedigree; but by Betham called *eldest* son.] = ... daughter of Morgan ap Thomas ap Traharne ap Gwillim.

HOPKIN AWBREY, Esq. = 10. ANNE, dau. of John Griffin ap Evan Melyn, Esq.

RICHARD AWBREY, second son. = ...

WATKIN AWBREY, Esq. eldest son. = ... dau. of Meredith ap Enion.

MORGAN AWBREY. = ...

JENKIN AWBREY, Esq. = JONETTA, dr. of William Whalley.

WILLIAM AWBREY, ancestor of Awbrey of Palleg.

THOMAS AWBREY, of Cantref, second son. = 11. JANE, dr. and coh. of Tho. Vychan ap Tho. Lloyd, see p. 67.

MORGAN AWBREY. = ...

MEREDITH AWBREY. = ...

GWYTHYN AWBREY.

CHARLES AWBREY, eldest son, mar. Alice Lawd.

MORICE AWBREY AP JENKIN, mar. .... dr. of Morgan ap Thomas Awbrey.

WILLIAM AWBREY, eldest son and heir D. C. L. Reg. Prof. of Law in Oxford, Offic. Princip. and Vicar-gen. in Spirit. to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Judge of the Army at St. Quintin's; of the Council of Wales; Master in Chancery and of the Court of Requests temp. Elizabeth, ob. 23 July 1595 æt. 66; buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. = 12. WILLIFORD, dau. of John Williams, Esq. of Taintcon, co. Oxon.

PHILLIP AWBREY, Esq. second son. = ANKARET, dr. of Rees ap Richard ap Rees ap Richard Vaur [Betham.]

JENKIN AWBREY, ancestor of AWBREY of Glyntawey. = ... mar. to David Saunders.

DAVID AWBREY, ancestor of AWBREY of Llantrisant and Carmarthen.

1. SIR EDWARD AWBREY, Knt. of Tredowen. = JOANE, dau. & coh. of W. Havard, Esq. of co Brecon.

2. SIR THOMAS AWBREY, Knt. of Llantrithyd, co. Glamorgan. = 13. MARY, dr. and coh. of Ant. Mansel, Esq. [See PEDIGREE of MANSEL, p. 69.]

3. JOHN AWBREY, Esq. of Burwelton, co. Hereford. = RACHEL, dau. of Richard Danvers, Esq. of Tokenham, Wilts.

ELIZABETH, mar. to Tho. Norton, Esq. of Norwood, Kent.
MARY, mar. to Wm. Herbert, Esq. of Crickhowel, Brecon.
JOANE, mar. to Daniel Dunne, D. C. L.
WILLIFORD, mar. to Rees Kemeys, Esq. of Llanwayer, Monmouth.
LUCY, mar. 1st to Hugh Powell, Esq. 2dly to John Gybbon, Esq. co. Glamorg.
ANNE, mar. to John Partridge, Esq. of Wyshanger, co. Gloucest.

WILL. AWBREY, Esq. of Cantref, mar. .... dau. of Rich. ap David ap Gem.

a b c

a

Edward Awbrey, ob. s. p.

Sir William Awbrey, Knt. ob. s. p.

Tho. Awbrey, ob. s. p.

Hopkin Awbrey, ob. s. p.

Williford.

Catharine.

Eleanor.

Joane.

Elizabeth.

b

Sir John Awbrey, cr. 13 July 1660, (12 Car. 2) Bart. of Llantrithyd. = 14. *Marie*, daughter and heir of Sir Ric. South, Kat. of London.

Tho. Awbrey, LL.D. Chancellor of St. David's, married Abigail, dau. of Sir Rice Rudd, Bart. ob. s. p.

c

Elizabeth, 2d wife of Sir Rice Rudd, Bart. of Aberglasny, co. Carnarvon.

Catherine, mar. to ..... Gwyre of Llansdnor.

Joane, mar. to . . . Jenkins of Hensol.

Cicely, mar. to .... Button, Esq. of Duffrin, co. Glamorg.

Rich. Awbrey, Esq. of Broad-Chalk, co. Wilts, ob. 21 Oct. 1652. = Deborah, dr. & hr. of Isa. Lyte, Esq. of Eastonpiers, co. Wilts.

Elizabeth, 2d dau. mar. to Ralph Freeman, Esq., ob. vidua 16 Mar. 1720, æt. 77, bur. at Aspeden, co. Herts.

1. Lewis Aubrey, Esq. of Ch.Ch.Oxon A.M. 29 Jan. 1683, ob. v. p. s. p. Mary, mar. to the Rt. Hon. Sir Wil. Montagu, Knt. Ld. Ch. Baron of the Exchequ. young son of Edw. Ld. Montagu of Boughton. [See Pedigree of Montagu.]

15. Margaret, dau. of Sir John Lowther, Bart. of Lowther Hall, co. Westmoreland, by Elizabeth his 2d wife, dau. of Sir John Hare, Bart. of Stowe-Bardolph, co. Norfolk, relict of Woolley Legge, Esq.

Sir John Aubrey, 2d Bart. Ld. of Boarstall, Brill, &c. jure uxor. M.P. for Brackley, 10 Will. 3. until his death, Sept. 1700; bur. at Llantrithyd. = 16. Mary, eld. dr. and hr. of Will. Lewis, Esq. of Boarstall, mar. 1st to Wil. Jephson, Esq. 3dly to Sir Chas. Kemeys, Bart. of Kevenmabley, co. Glamorgan. 4thly 10 August 1703 at Boarstall: ob. s. p. [See Pedigree of Fitz Nigel, &c. p. 66.]

William Aubrey, of New Coll. Oxon. LL. B. 1698, fourth husband of Mary, dau. and heir of William Lewis.

Thomas Aubrey, ob. s. p.

John Aubrey, Esq. F.R.S. 1662, ob. circ. 1700, buried at Oxford, circ. æt. 75, s. p.

Mary, dau. of .... Staly. = Sir John Aubrey, 3d Bart. born 20 June 1680, M. P. for Cardiff, 4 Anne; died 16, bur. at Boarstall 23d April 1743. = Frances, dau. of Will. Jephson, Esq. of Boarstall, 2d wife. = Jane Thomas, 3d wife, ob. s. p.

Sir John Aubrey, 4th Bart. ob. cœl. 14 Oct. 1767.

Sir Thomas Aubrey, 5th Bt. ob. 4 Sept. 1786, b. at Llantrithyd, æt. 79.

17. Martha, eld. dau. of Rich. Carter, Esq. of Chilton, Chief Justice of Glamorgan, Brecon & Radnor; ob. 5 Dec. 1788, æt. 76, bur. at Llantrithyd.

Mary, ob. innupta, Dec. 1768, bur. at Boarstall.

Elizabeth, mar. to Hen. Liutot, Esq. of Horsham, co. Sussex, ob. Jan. 1734. [See Pedigree of Fletcher.]

Frances, mar. to Denham Jephson, Esq. M.P. for Mallow, in Ireland, ob. 1775, bur. at Llantrithyd.

Margaret, ob. innupta 1793, bur. at Llantrithyd.

18. Mary, eld. dau. and coh. of Sir James Colebrooke, Bart. of Gatton, co. Surrey, ob. 14 June 1781; buried 20 June, at Boarstall. [See Pedigree of Colebrooke, in Chilton.] = Sir John Aubrey, 6th Bart. eld. son and hr. born 4 June, bap. at Boarstall 2 July 1739; of Ch.Ch. Oxon, D.C.L. 8 July 1763; M.P. for Wallingford from 1768 till 1774; Aylesbury 1775; Ld. Com. of the Admiralty 1782; Ld. of the Treasury 1783; M.P. for co. Bucks, 1784; retired from office 1789; M.P. for Clitheroe 1790; Aldborough 1796 to 1812; Steyning 1812 to 1820; Horsham 1820; died at Dorton House 1 March 1826; bur. at Boarstall. =

19. Martha Catharine, dau. and heir of George Richard Carter, Esq. of Chilton, by Julia his wife, sole heiress of James Spillman, Esq. married 26 May 1783; ob. 3 September 1815, at Bath, a. p. buried at Boarstall. [See Pedigree of Carter, in Chilton.]

2. Thomas Aubrey, Esq. Major in the Army, M.P. for Wallingford, from 1784 to 1790; Inspecting Field Officer of Volunteers, ob. 15 January 1814.

..... Twing. = 3. Richard Aubrey, Esq. born 26 May 1744; of All Souls College, Oxon. 1775, Lieut. Colonel of Glamorganshire Militia; died at Taunton, co. Somerset 31 May 1808. = 20. Frances, 2d daughter of the Hon. Wriothesley Digby of Meriden, co. Warwick; married 20 February 1780 ob. 12 December 1782.

Patty Mary, died unmarried 13 September 1774, æt. 24, buried 19 September, at Boarstall.

John Aubrey, only son, born 6 Dec. 1771, died 2 Jan. 1777, bur. at Boarstall.

Mary, married 7 May 1792 at Dorton to Sam. Whitcombe, Esq. of Hempstead Court, co. Glocester.

Charles Spencer Ricketts, Esq. of Dorton-House, Bucks, and Counnaught Place, co. Middlesex. = Elizabeth Sophia, devisee of Dorton, and other unentailed estates of Sir John Aubrey, 6th Bart. with remainder to her heirs male.

Sir Thomas Digby Aubrey, 7th Bart. of St. John's Coll. Camb. A. B. 1803; A. M. 1809; Sheriff of Bucks 1815; Lord of the Manors of Boarstall and Brill. = 21. Mary, dau. of Mr. Thomas Wright of London, niece of the Rev. Rob. Verney, A.M. Rector of Middle-Claydon; mar. Dec. 1813, ob. 27 Mar. 1817, s. p æt. 39, bur. at Middle-Claydon.

1. Charles Aubrey Ricketts, devisee in remainder of the estates of Sir John Aubrey, 6th Bart.

2. Thomas Gamble Ricketts, second son.

Aubrey Ricketts, third son.

Julia-Anne.

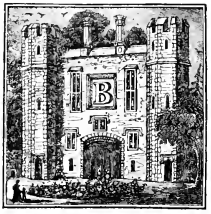
An estate here, of more than four hundred acres, with lands in Brill, leasehold upon lives under the See of Canterbury, and purchased in or about 1783 of Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer, Knt.[1] (being anciently part of Bernwode Forest, and the property of the family of Dormer) passed in pursuance of the will of Sir John Aubrey, Bart. at his death in 1826, to the Right Honourable Charles Earl of Tankerville, James Scott, and John Eagleton, his executors and devisees in trust, to the use of Elizabeth Sophia, wife of Charles Spencer Ricketts, Esq. for life, with remainder to Charles Aubrey Ricketts, her eldest son, remainder to trustees to preserve contingent remainders; then to Thomas Gamble Ricketts, second son, with remainder as before; next to Aubrey Ricketts, third son, with remainder to the other sons of the said Elizabeth Sophia Ricketts; and in default of issue of such sons respectively, in tail male, to Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart. for life, remainder to

See Dorton.

John Fletcher, brother of Sir Henry, and his heirs, remainder to Sir Thomas Digby Aubrey for life; and in default of issue, to the right heirs of the testator for ever: the sons of the said Elizabeth Sophia Ricketts, on coming into possession of the said estate, being conditionally directed to take the name, and bear the arms of Aubrey quarterly with their own arms respectively.[1]

Another estate called "*the New Park*," was conveyed in 1654, with certain lands and tenements, by indenture, dated 29th June, between Griffith Ferryman, Gent. of Sonning, co. Berks, and Arthur Baker, Esq. and Nathaniel Hawthorne, Esq. of Cookham, co. Berks, which has since become vested in Robert Thomas Kent, Gent. of the High Street, in the Borough of Southwark, having been purchased by his uncle. Mr. Kent bears for his arms Az. a lion passant gardant Arg. a chief Erm. impaling the like coat. Motto, "*In Deo confido.*"

BOARSTALL TOWER.



BOARSTALL TOWER is that castellated mansion, which in 1312 (5 Edw. II). Sir John de Handlo was licensed to fortify and embattle:[2] and is a fine specimen of the architecture of that period.

The south front is represented in the initial. The principal entrance is under a massive arch on the north side, with a paved approach over the remains of the moat, probably made in 1735, as that date is inscribed on the pier between the arches by which it is supported. The more ancient entrance is said to have been by a drawbridge, and the gateway is secured by strong doors with ponderous hinges, studs, and plates of iron.

The tower was formerly leaded, but has been recently covered with copper. The interior is gloomy: and besides one large apartment on the principal floor, consists of small rooms communicating by narrow passages through thick walls, and by spiral staircases of stone, with groined roofs.

SIEGE OF BOARSTALL HOUSE.

This mansion was rendered remarkable by having been converted into a garrison for King Charles the First in the civil wars: the command being entrusted to the gallant Sir William Campion, Knt. by the following commission:

"Oxon. 28 October 1644.

"IT IS ORDERED, and Lieutenant Col. Campion is hereby authorised to take upon him the command of all the horse and foot belonging to the garrison at Borstall, as also to command as Governor in that garrison: and all the officers and soldiers there, are hereby required to observe and obey such orders and directions as they shall from time to time receive from him.

ED. LITTLETON, C. S.	HERTFORD.	DORSET.
HEN. DOVOR.	SUSSEX.	CHICHESTER.
F. SEYMOUR.	CHR. HATTON.	EDW. NICHOLAS."
JO. BANKS.	EDW. HYDE.	

---

[1] Will of Sir John Aubrey, Bart. in the Prerogative Office.

[2] "Quod ipse mansum de *Borstall* juxta Brehull, muro de petra et calce firmare et kernellare possit. Test. R. apud Westmin. 12 Sep." Dugd. MSS. C. p. 135. Bar. tom. ii. p. 61. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 518.

THE KING TO SIR WILLIAM CAMPION.

"Charles R. Trusty and well beloved, We greet you well. Whereas the two brass pieces wch remain in that our garrison of Borstall will be very useful for some special service we have for them: and knowing no ready means whereby our occasions may be supplied wth ye like, but by casting new, wch for want of brass we cannot have done: our pleasure and com'and is, that you either send to Oxford by a good convoy these two brass pieces, or in lieu of them such a sufficient quantity of brass as may serve to make two new pieces of their size, and of one of these not to fail, as you respect ye good of our service. Given at our Court at Oxon, ye 29th of March 1644. By his Majtys command,

EDW. NICHOLAS."

THE KING TO SIR WILLIAM CAMPION.

"Charles R. Whereas We find it necessary for ye better fortyfying of Borstall House, that ye church and other houses adjoining to ye same should be pulled downe. Our will and pleasure therefore is, and we doe hereby require and authorise you to take downe ye said church, and all such houses as you shall conceive may prove prejudiciall to ye security of that our garrison. And we do further give you full power and authority to cutt down such trees near ye said garrison as you shall find needful for ye making of pallisadoes and other necessaryes for ye use and defence of the same. For the doing whereof, this shall be your sufficient warrant. Given under our sign manual, at our Court at Oxford, this 14th of December 1644. By his Majesty's command, EDW. WALKER."

"To our trusty and well beloved Sir Wm. Campion, Knight,
Governor of Borstall House."

PRINCE RUPERT TO SIR WILLIAM CAMPION, GOVERNOR OF BORSTALL.

"These are, by virtue of my power, to authorise and command you, immediately upon sight hereof, to impress one cart out of every neighbouring parish near adjoining to your garrison of Borstall, and those so impressed, you are to employ for the space of thirty days towards the fortification of ye aforesaid garrison. Hereof you are in no wayes to fail, and for your so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant. Given at Oxford, under my hande and seale at armes, this 13 of Feb. 1644. RUPERT."

"To Sir Wm. Campion, Knt. Governor of Borstall."

SIR EDWARD NICHOLAS, SECRETARY OF STATE, TO SIR WILLIAM CAMPION, KNT.

"9 March 1644.

"Sir, I have acquainted his Majesty with the letter I received this afternoon from you, which speaks the success your horse have had against the rebels, and am commanded to return his royal thanks, both for that good piece of service, and your just and fair carriage in restoring those plundered teams to the proper owners, which were recovered from the rebels. This kind of treating your country will not only win reputation to yourself, but hearts to his Majesty and affection to his service; and therefore he desires you will continue to protect and preserve them and theirs from the injury and spoile of the rebels as far as you are able. For news, I shall refer you to the inclosed paper, which will furnish you with the freshest that is come to, Sir, your affectionate friend and humble servant, EDW. NICHOLAS."

COPY OF THE PAPER REFERRED TO.

"The Earl of Essex his horse (to the number of about 1500) are still about *Wickham*—they refuse to march till they are paid all their arrears (being many of them Walloons). The rebels doubt, if they pay them, they will then go over to the King, and therefore sent them word, that if they stood out, they would send a force to compel them to obey their orders: whereto answer is sent by the commander of Essex's horse, that, if the Londoners sent no greater force than they are, they would beat them, that if they sent a stronger, they would then retire to the King. Oxon, 9 Mar. 1644."

THE KING TO SIR WILLIAM CAMPION.

"Charles R. Trusty and well beloved, We greet you well. Whereas we have dayly occasion to use great quantity of tow, hemp, and flax, for ye making of match, and understanding that ye country wch lyes under command of your garrison, will yield considerable supplies of each kind, we do hereby require you forthwith to cause diligent inquiry to be made for all such hemp, flax, tow, and other materials fit for ye making of match, as lyes within your reach and power. And what you shall find remayne in ye custody of, or belonging either to well or ill affected persons, to seize and take to our use, and to send ye same by a safe convoy to this our city of Oxon: here to be delivered over at our match house to Sr George Strode and Mr Wandesford, to whom we have committed ye care of ye manufacture, and who upon receipt thereof will give just and reasonable satisfaction for all proportions of tow, flax, or hemp, which shall be

taken up from persons certified to be well affected to our service, and for bringing the same hither. The importance hereof requires your speedy care and diligence: and these our letters shall be your sufficient warrant. Given at our Court at Oxford this 12 of March 1644. By his Majties command, EDW. NICHOLAS."[1]

Sir William Waller's summons to Sir William Campion, to surrender Boarstall House, is without date, but is expressed in these words:

"I demand a present surrender of Borstall House for the service of the King and Parliament; and if you please to send out some persons of quality, I shall be ready to entertain a parley. I desire a present answer.

WILLIAM WALLER."

It having been resolved to relinquish the possession of Boarstall, this was scarcely carried into effect, before it was discovered to have been a sad oversight: for the Parliamentary garrison at Aylesbury, having "felt the effects of their opponents possession of the place," immediately put a garrison into Boarstall House, which as soon as the King's forces had left Oxford, and the armies of Essex and Waller were withdrawn, gave little less trouble to that city than those troops; by obstructing the passage of provisions, and by other annoyances, which occasioned complaints from the town and neighbourhood to the Lords of the Council; and was made an excuse for their not complying with the commands that labourers should be employed to work upon the fortifications, &c.

When the removal of both armies to a distance from Oxford, had quieted the fears entertained of a siege, the Lords considered of a remedy for this evil at Boarstall House; and encouraged by Colonel Gage, who had undertaken the reduction of it, "they appointed a chosen party of infantry left there by the King, with three pieces of cannon and a troop of horse of the town,[2] who by the break of day, appeared before the place; and with little resistance got possession of the church and outhouses, and then battered the house with cannon, which produced a parley, and the house was surrendered, with the ammunition, one piece of ordnance, and much good provision of victual, for horse and man; the garrison having liberty to retire with their arms and horses: very easy conditions for so strong a post. This was obtained with the loss of one inferior officer, and two or three common men. Here Colonel Gage left a garrison, that did not only defend Oxford from those mischievous incursions, but nearly supported itself by the contribution it drew from Buckinghamshire, besides the prey it frequently took from the neighbourhood of Aylesbury."[3]

It is stated, on the authority of Sir Edward Walker, that when Boarstall House was attacked by Colonel Gage, Lady Dynham, who resided there, "conscious of her disloyalty, stole away in disguise."[4]

In the next year (1645) some skirmishes happened at Boarstall and in the neighbourhood. General Skippon is said to have designed the reduction of the place, and afterwards Fairfax attacked it without success.[5]

SIR WILLIAM CAMPION, KNT. TO PRINCE RUPERT.

"Sir, It pleased your Highness to confer upon me the command of Borstall House. Since your departure some have endeavoured to make it subordinate to the Governor of Oxon, insomuch that I was forced (in your Highness's absence) to address myself to his Majesty. I pleaded if this was done that your commission would be slighted, so by consequence your person, which I so much honour that I shall endeavour to serve with the last of my blood, and I know there is so much worth and justice in your Highness, that you will never suffer my reputation to be taken from me:

---

[1] For some account of Sir Edw. Nicholas, see HITCHAM, and PEDIGREE of NICHOLAS.

[2] Oxford. [3] Clarendon's Hist. of the Rebellion, vol. ii. p. 494.

[4] Lysons's Magn. Brit. vol. i. p. 317. [5] Ibid.

my command is altogether in another County, in the enemies quarters, my predecessor was never under the command of any other Governor. I undertook the place upon the same terms, which your Highness confirmed unto me; therefore, not doubting the continuance of your gracious favours I make bold to subscribe myself your Highness's most devoted and humble servant, WILLI: CAMPION."

"Borstall, April 15th 1645."

THE KING TO SIR WILLIAM CAMPION, KNIGHT, GOVERNOR OF BORSTALL, OR IN HIS ABSENCE TO HIS LT. GOVERNOR.

"Charles R. Our express pleasure and command is, that you give instant order for all ye horse and dragoons under your command to march with fitting officers unto *Whately* Bridge, and to be there precisely by three of ye clocke in ye afternoone, this present Sunday, there to receive further orders from our right trusty and right well beloved cosen, the Earle of Northampton: this you are to obey, and for your so doing, these shall be your sufficient warrant. Given at Oxford, this 20th of Aprill, nine in ye morning, 1645. By his Majties command. EDW. WALKER."

Lord Clarendon mentions, that soon after the taking of Leicester by the King's army (1 June 1645), Fairfax attempted "to take a poor house near Borstall, and was beaten from thence with considerable loss, so that he drew off his men, very little to his honour."[1]

SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX TO SIR WILL. CAMPION.

"SIR, 3 June 1645.

"I send you this summons before I proceed to further extremities, to deliver up to me the house of Borstall, you now hold, with all the ordnance, arms, and ammunition therein, for the use and service of the Kingdom, which, if you shall agree unto, you may expect civility and fair respect, otherwise you may draw upon yourself those inconveniencies which I desire may be prevented. I expect your answer by this trumpet within one hour.

"Your Servt THO. FAIRFAX."

SIR WILLIAM CAMPION TO SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX, IN ANSWER.

"Sir, You have sent unto me a summons of a surrender of this house for the service of the Kingdom: I thought that cant had been long ere this very stale (considering the King's often declarations and protestations to the contrary) now sufficient only to cozen women and poor ignorant people: for your civilities, so far as they are consonant to my honour, I embrace: in this place, I absolutely apprehend them destructive not only to my honour, but also to my conscience. I am therefore ready to undergo all inconveniencies whatsoever, rather than submit to any, much less to those so dishonourable and unworthy propositions: this is the resolution of, Sir, yours, W. CAMPION."

It seems that some proposals were made for the removal of Lady Campion from Boarstall, upon the prospect of a siege; for on the same day Fairfax addressed the following letter,

TO SIR WILLIAM CAMPION.

"Sir, It is much against my mind to be thought guilty in the least measure, of any act that hath but the colour of denial to a request that is so civil, and which to many may seem most reasonable; but being at present so far engaged in a design upon your house, which I hope speedily to effect, I cannot, without much prejudice to the encompassing thereof, grant what you desire; but if your Lady, or any other gentlewoman there, should fall into my power, I assure you I shall take care that the like cruelty may never be used by any of this army, which hath lately been executed by some of yours at Leicester; and shall remain your servant, THO. FAIRFAX."

"June 3d, 1645."

The attack was made on the 6th of June, and Sir William Campion with gallantry repulsed the assailants, and killed many officers and soldiers.[2]

Fairfax is said to have retreated first to Brickhill and thence to Newport Pagnell, and Sherrington: and the King received intelligence of his having "been beaten off, with loss, at Borstall," as his Majesty marched through Harborough from Leicester.[3]

---

[1] Hist. of Rebellion, vol. ii. p. 655. [2] Delafield's MSS. [3] Echard's Hist. p. 615.

THE KING'S COUNCIL AT OXFORD TO SIR WILL. CAMPION, KNT. GOVERNOR OF BORSTALL.

"Sir, The rebels being very industrious to take all advantages, by surprise to seize any of his Majties garrisons; and threatening every day to lay siege to such of ym as they have no hope otherwise to get possession of; it is held fit and necessary that each of his Majesties garrisons be provided and furnished compleatly for six months: and to ye end we may truly understand in what condition your garrison is, and for what time supply'd wth necessary provisions, we pray you forthwith to send us, by or before this day sen'night, upon your reputation, a very true and exact certificate in writing, what number of horse and foote, and what proportion of ammunition there is in your garrison, that we may give an account thereof to his Majtie, according to ye trust by him reposed in us. So we rest your very loving friends,

ED. LITTLETON, C. S. COTTINGTON.
HERTFORD. DORCHESTER.
HEN. DOVOR. CHR. HATTON.
F. SEYMOUR.
"Oxon, this 7 July 1645. EDW. NICHOLAS."

TO SIR WILL. CAMPION, KNT. &c.

"Sir, Whereas there is very great want of bell-metal for casting of ordnance for his Maties service, and being informed that you have lately demolished a church by Boarstall, so as this want may be supply'd by ye bells taken down in that church; we pray you to send hither to Oxford by a safe convoy wth all possible expedic'on, *all ye said bells*, and cause ym to be deliver'd to Sr George Strode or Mr Wandesford at ye Schooles, to be employ'd for making of ordnance. And you are to assure ye parishioners of ye parish, that they shall receive satisfaction for these said bells, so soon as his Maties great occasions will permit ye same. So we bidd you farewell, and rest your loving friends,

COTTINGTON. HERTFORDE.
HEN. DOVOR. CHICHESTER. F. SEYMOUR.
"Oxford, this 26 of July 1645. EDW. NICHOLAS."

HERBERT MORLEY TO SIR WILL. CAMPION.

"28 July 1645.

"Sir, Old acquaintance needs no apology. All your Sussex friends [are] in health, and continue their wonted affections towards you; equally valuing your welfare with their own. I could impart more, but letters are subject to miscarriage, therefore I reserve myself to a more fit opportunity. If you please, in return hereof, to send me a character, I shall gladly send in cyphers that I am unwilling to delineate. If a conference might be had, I conceive it would be most for the satisfaction of us both. To prevent any possible hazard of your person, if you please to let your Lady meet me at Watford or Barkhamstead, or come *hither*, I will procure her a pass, and make it evidently appear that I am,

Your most affectionate servant, HERBERT MORLEY."

SIR WILLIAM CAMPION TO HERBERT MORLEY.

"Sir, I am glad to hear of the welfare of my friends in Sussex. For any business you have to impart to me, I have that confidence in you, by reason of our former acquaintance, that I should not make any scruple to send my wife to the places mentioned, but the truth is, she is at present so near her time, that she is altogether unfit to take so long a journey; and I assure you that I have not any character that I can decypher without tedious expressions, and much trouble to you, unless we were together, but if you please to send me one, I shall observe it: or otherwise, if you will send hither any servant or friend, in whom you can confide, I engage myself unto you on my reputation, that he shall have free liberty to return with my pass. If you have any thing of importance (as I doubt not but you have by your letter) I desire your answer with what convenient speed you can, for assure yourself, that there is none living that shall be more glad to find out a way to serve you than, Sir, your trusty friend and servant,

"Borstall, August 7th, 1645. WILLIAM CAMPION."

HERBERT MORLEY TO SIR W. CAMPION.

"Sir, I hope I may love you without offence, although at Borstall, and presume so far upon our old friendship, as to assure myself you stand so much upon your reputation that you will use the bearer hereof kindly, being an honest man whom your friends have persuaded to be the messenger to convey their respects to you. I think it not safe to write any news. I shall therefore only desire you to send your Lady speedily amongst your friends here, not knowing how soon Oxford and your garrison may be blocked up. I desire you will burn my letter as soon as you have read it, least hereafter it may fall into such hands as may question me for holding correspondency with you. In what I can serve you, assure yourself you may command, Your affectionate servant,

"Aug. 4th, 1645. HERBERT MORLEY."

SIR W. CAMPION'S ANSWER TO MR. HERBERT MORLEY.

"Sir, I thank you both for your kind letters, especially for the courtesy you proffer my wife. I should have willingly made use of the proffer, but that she is absolutely incapable, being so near her time; but, however, if it ever lie in my power (as I doubt not but it may) I shall study to deserve the favour. As for the business you intrusted by word of mouth, I could, if I would, have drawn you on to see what advantage I could make by it, but being my friend and old acquaintance, I scorn it, and do therefore set down my absolute answer: I did not rashly or unadvisedly put myself upon this service, for it was daily in my prayers for two or three months together to God to direct me in the right way, and besides, I had conference with divers able and honest men for advice, who confirmed me in my judgment. When I came first to the King, he to my knowledge was in a far worse condition than now; but I see and feel that God oweth a judgment to this land, and is now a paying of it for our sins: but *I am as confident as I am alive, that the King, or his posterity, at length will be restored*, which I am bound to assist to my power by my oath of allegiance; but rather than faile, I had rather die a beggar, than wittingly and willingly to violate my conscience towards my God and King. I believe you think not that I fight for Popery; (God knows my heart) I abhor it. God prosper me no farther than my desires and endeavours tend to the preservation of the Protestant Religion, settled in Queen Eliz. days, the just prerogative of the King, and just privileges of Parliament: but, however, I heartily thank you for your desire of the preservation of me and mine, and if it ever lie in my power to do any courtesy for you, it shall not be wanting in

Your faithful friend and servant, WILLIAM CAMPION."

"Borstall, August 4th (or 9th,) 1645.[1]

The condition of Boarstall is noticed by Symonds, one of the King's train, when his Majesty passed through this place in his road from Wing to Oxford, on Thursday 28th August 1645:

"This day we marched to *Bostoll House*, belonging to the Lady Denham.

"Sir William Campion is Governor: there is a *pallazado*, or rather a *stockado*, without the graffe: a deep graffe and wide; full of water: a *pallizado* above the false bray: another six or seven feet above that, near the top of the curten."

THE KING TO SIR WILLIAM CAMPION.

"CHARLES R.

"Trusty and well beloved, We greet you well. Whereas, upon the revocation of our Commission granted to our right dear nephew Prince Rupert, as General of our Forces, all powers derived by our Commission from him are void; yet, in regard of your good and faithful service, we do not intend that you should receive any prejudice thereby; and therefore, we are graciously pleased, and do hereby confirm unto you any commission received, either from ourself, or our said dear nephew, willing you to proceed in the government and preservation of that place with your utmost care and endeavours, and therein to obey such orders as you may or shall receive from ourself, our dearest son the Prince, or from our right dear son the Duke of York, and any three or more of the Lords and others, Commissioners at Oxford. All which, we are well assured you will not faile to perform. And so we bid you farewell. From our Court at Bridge-North, this first of October 1645."

"Charles R. Our pleasure likewise is, that you precisely obey and observe such settlements as our right dear son the Duke of York, and the Lords Commissioners at Oxford, shall make in matters of contributions.

By his Majesties Command, EDW. WALKER."

"Governor of Borstall."

FRANCIS MARTYN TO SIR WM. CAMPION.

"Sir, Upon your request, and the *ingagement* of your honour, I sent you six of your own men, in lieu of four of Major Shilborne's and two of Capt. Phipps, which are not yet returned: I wonder much at this kind of proceedings, for I ever conceived the word of a soldier was to be preserved inviolate as long as the person pretended to honour: wherefore I shall desire those men may be sent me, otherwise I shall give notice to the Committee for Prisoners at London, and other garrisons of ours, whereby exchanges may be stopt until I have right done me, either by returning those six men again, or mine: and hereafter I shall be more careful of inlarging of any, being uncivilly used for my courtesy: but I shall dispense with it, until I have your answer, and subscribe myself, Sir, your servant,

"Aylesbury, 2d October, 1645. FRANCIS MARTYN."

[1] There is probably some error in the date of this letter.

SIR WILLIAM CAMPION'S REPLY. (Without date.)

"Sir, I much wonder that you are so forward, not only to suspect, but in a manner tax me of incivility and breach of promise before you had received my answer, which was sent this morning. I desire you to conceive that I am sensible of the honour of a soldier, and wish no longer to live than to keep that inviolated: you cannot but be conscious how I have been deceiv'd formerly in my propositions of exchanges from your parts. But, howsoever, you shall find me so honest, and so far from dishonour, that if my letter I sent you this morning give not satisfaction (so that you will engage yourself upon your honour and reputation for the return of those that I sent) I shall send unto you those you sent me. But I would have you take notice, that I am very sensible of your hasty and harsh message, for you should have had an answer long before, had I not been at Oxon upon urgent occasions. Let this suffice, from him that is,

Sir, yours, WILLI. CAMPION."

THE KING TO SIR WM. CAMPION, KNT. GOVERNOR OF BORSTALL HOUSE.

"Charles R. Trusty and well beloved, We greet you well. It is not unknown to any of you whose armes we use for ye maintenance of ye established lawes of this kingdom, both in Church and State, how great ye injustices are wch we suffer therein, and in all other things wch are ours, and particularly in our revenue, wh is now so much in ye rebels' possession, that they have not left us any competent subsisting for ourself, our children, and family, the expence whereof was in part supply'd from ye several counties of this our kingdom, by ye composition, provisions of beefes, muttons, wheat, &c. wch were a great support to our housekeeping: but now, by reason of these unhappy troubles, cannot be collected in that orderly way they were wont to be. Wherefore we will and command you, that wthin the precincts of your government, you levy monthly for ye expence of our housekeeping, ye sum of thirty pounds, and that you make payment thereof to such person as shall be appointed for that service by ye Lord Steward of our Houshold, beginning from ye first of December next, for that month following, and so successively at ye beginning of every month. And hereof we .... you should not faile, because when you looke upon your own proportions, you cannot but think it reasonable your King should subsist as well as his officers. Given at our Court at Oxford, ye 19th day of November 1645.

By his Majtys command, EDW. NICHOLAS."

THE KING TO SIR WILLIAM CAMPION, &c.

"Charles R. Trusty and well beloved, We greet you well. As we have just reason to be offended with such of the Governors of our garrisons who faile to send such horse, as, by our pleasure signified by the Governor of this place, they were required to send, to assist Sr John Causfield in the design we commanded him; so we give you thanks for your ready obedience in sending the force required from you by the like orders from him, which we pray you to comply with as you have begun; it being our pleasure, signified by him, and in our absence, the commands of the Lords and others, our Commissioners here. For thereby our service will be the better effected; which we are confident you study to advance to the utmost of your power: and so we bid you farewell. From our Court at Oxford, this 2d of December 1645.

By his Majesties command, EDW. WALKER."

TO SIR WM. CAMPION, OUR GOVERNOR OF BORSTALL.

"Charles R. Trusty and well beloved, We greet you well. In this conjuncture of our affaires, nothing imports us more than to provide for ye safety of our garrison at Oxford, to wh purpose (for divers services appointed by us) we have issued several letters to partier persons for loans, of whose abilityes we are well satisfied: and amongst them we have sent you ye list enclosed, signed by ye clerks to ye Lords and Commons of Parliamt here in Oxford, and doe require you, as you will give a testimonye of your affection to our service and obedience to our commands, that you cause ye persons named in this list to be sent unto Oxford, before, or at furthest upon, ye thirteenth of this instant December. And if they themselves be not resident upon their estates, that you send their Bailiff, or such other person as manages their estates, before ye Lords and Commons here to undertake for them. We have great reasons to conceive fitt to enjoin this service within the time allotted you. And therefore we require you to interprett this our letter as a service that we punctually expect from you, and wh will abide no delay. And so we bid you farewell. Given at our Court at Oxford, the fifth day of December, in ye one and twentieth year of our reign. By his Majties command,

EDW. NICHOLAS."

In 1646 the garrison of Boarstall was again attacked by Fairfax, and the following letters passed between the contending parties:

For Sir William Campion, Coll. Governour of Borstall.

"Sr, I have sent back unto you, herein enclosed, the protection wh you sent unto our High Sherife's wife,[1] and I desire you in exchange, to send backe unto mee by this bearer, my Drum, the protection wh I sent unto your Lady, wh I may not any longer continue: and, therefore, I doe hereby recall it. Instead thereof, I doe hereby grant her two dayes liberty from ye date hereof, to remove wth her goods into your garrison, and not to any other place: wch time being expired, I must be excused if any inconvenience follow by her not returninge thither. But during these two dayes, this letter shall bee a sure protection of her and her goods from violence or injury, by any under my command, or that I can prevayle with. Sir, its not usual with me to retract a civility, wherefore resent it not as any incivility from, Sr, your servant, Tho. Bulstrode."

"Aylesbury, 4o Aprilis 1646.

"Let this bearer, my Drum passe to Borstall garrison undisturbed. Tho. Bulstrode."

"Aylesbury, 4o Aprilis 1646."

The King to Sir Will. Campion.

"Charles R. Trusty and well beloved, We greet you well. We have seen your letter, dated this day, to Secretary Nicholas, who by our command hath examined the reports given out concerning you, which by him we understand to be very frivolous, and such as deserve our own and your scorn, rather than further inquisition; yet we have appointed him to make what more inquiry may be requisite, and to endeavour that satisfaction may be given you therein, by punishment on the persons who shall be found faulty in that slander. We assure you, no misreport shall take place with us to the lessening of the good opinion and full confidence which your many faithful services have fixed in us, of your loyalty and honest resolutions, which, whenever it shall please God to bring us out of these distresses, we shall remember and recompence. In the mean time we desire you to use your utmost endeavours to defend the garrison we have entrusted to your charge, and not to part from it on any termes till you hear farther from us, or from our Commissioners at Oxford, to whom from time to time (when we shall think fit to remove from hence) you are to make your addresses. Given at our Court at Oxford, the 7th day of April 1646. By his Majesties command,

"Governor of Borstall." Edw. Nicholas."

Sir Thomas Fairfax to Sir Wm. Campion.

"Sir, I doe by these summon you to deliver uppe Borstall House into my hands, for ye use of the Parliament: you may have honourable termes for yourself and all within your garrison, if you seasonably accept thereof. I desire your answer this day. T. Fairfax."

"May xiith, 1646.

"For Sr William Campion, Governor of Bostoll House."

Sir William Campion's Answer.

"Sir, I have received this morning your summons for ye delivering up of this garrison. I desire to have ye favour to send to his Majestie, from whom I received ye command, to know his will. If you think that will require too much time, that I may then send to ye King's Commissioners at Oxon, to knowe their resolutions, from whom I am to receive orders in his Majesties absence. Since I sent to them last, I heare there is a messenger come to them from his Majestie, who, I doubt not, hath brought orders for all ye garrisons adjacent. If you please to grant either of these requests, you shall oblidge, and receive a satisfactory answer, as far as may be with honour: If otherwise, I shall endeavour to my outmost to perfect ye trust his Majestie hath imposed upon mee, and remaine, Sir, your servant,

"Borstoll, May ye 12, 1646. Will. Campion."

Sir William Campion to King Charles.

"Sir, The enemie hath blocked us up almost 8 weekes. On ye 12th day of this month I received Sr Tho. Fairfax his summons: I have had several parlees wth ye enemie, who have told me, I should have very good conditions, if I would surrender ye garrison, withal that your Majestie was in their handes, and I could have no hopes of reliefe. My answer to ye one and ye other was, that if your Majestie were in their power, it could be noe prejudice to them to suffer mee to send a messenger to know your Majesties pleasure and command; that being refused, to sell ourselves as deare as we could. And though what they told mee were true, I would not part with my trust without orders. The bearer hereof, Capt. Pykes, (of whom I beseech your Majestie to take notice) hath been content to hazard himself to

[1] This protection does not appear to have been preserved.

fetch unto mee your Majesties will and pleasure. I shall not value my lyfe, fortune, or posteritie to serve your Majestie, and I thanke God, the gentlemen and others of this garrison are well resolved. As I doubt not of your Majestie's care of us, my resolution is to persist unto ye ende. Your Majestie's most faithful, loyal, and humble subject,

"May 26, 1646. W. CAMPION."

MAJOR SHILBORNE TO SIR WILLIAM CAMPION.

"Sir, I received your letters dated ye 29th and 30th inst, and have acquainted ye Generall wth your desires therein, but cannot obtain leave for your sending to Oxford. The King for certain hath sent to Sr Tho. Glemham to surrender up Oxford, and he hath sent to ye Generall for another treatye, and last night ye Generall sent in propositions to Oxford, soe yt it is verily believed they will be agreed unto, and I could heartilye wish you would make noe more nicities of a businesse that you and ye gentlemen wth you are so much concerned in. I am confident you may yet have good conditions, and should bee very sorrye if you shall still denie them. It is conceived yt they will not stand long eare they conclude upon these p'positions, and I assure you by the word of a souldier, it will then be too late for you to expect such conditions as now you may have. And, indeed Sr, I write this not onely so much for ye sparing of more blood, as for that I desire you would hold upon your present conditions. And if in any thing I may be serviceable to bring this to a speedy end, I shall think my endeavour well bestowed, and remain to be, Sr, your servant,

"From the Leaguer, before Borstall House, May 31, 1646. THO. SHILBORNE."

"It was late last night eare I returned from ye General, or else I should a sent before now."

"My Lord Wharton was here yesterday, and he is much sett against you, because you are soe obstinate, and soe are divers others, there being no possibilities of anye reliefe. The Scots and ye Parliament are very well agreed, and Montrose disbanded, and those garrisons in Scotland to be delivered to the Parliament forces there. This I can assure you is true. THO. SHILBORNE."

Endorsed:

"For Sr William Campion, Governor of Borstall House, present."

"Permitt this Trumpett to passe your scoutes and gardes to Borstall. THO. SHILBORNE."

SIR WILLIAM CAMPION'S ANSWER TO MAJOR SHILBORNE.

"Sir, I have receaved your letter, dated this 31st of May. You have therein express'd a great deale of respect to me and ye rest of ye gentlemen in this garrison, for wh we shall alwayes give you the deserved testimonye of a faire and noble enymye. Two things I shall desire you to beleeve firmely of us: first, That we shall not stand upon indiscreet or vaine nicetys in a case of so much concernment: next, that we have no doubt, but that it is all true, whereof you give us information by your letter. But nothing beinge more pretious to us than our honor (wch now is all in effect that is left us) I am confident you will easily assent, that wee cannot be fairly discharg'd that way, to receave our information in these points only from an enymye. If you will endeavour to obtaine me this favor from your General, that I may have leave (since not to send a friend into Oxford) at least to send this letter inclosed to Sr Tho. Glemham, to let him knowe that I heare he is upon a treatye, upon his Majesties directions, and that your Generall's, drum, or trumpett, may carry ye letter and bring backe the answer, you shall doe me a very acceptable office, and, upon ye receipt of his answer, I shall soon strike up this business. It is nothing but what I conceive he may grant me, without either dishonor to himself or disadvantage. And I shall receave it from him as a great civilitye. If I fayle in obteyning of it, yet I shall acknowledge that you have endeavoured by faire wayes to oblige, S'r, your servant,

"May 31st, 1646. WILL. CAMPION."

SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX TO MAJOR SHILBORNE.

"S'r, I should be as willing to doe any civilitye for Sr Wm Campion as any man; but must not neglect ye duty of that trust I owe to ye Parliament: I doe wonder he should stand upon such nicetyes, as his desire to send a letter to ye Governor of Oxon about ye surrendering of ye garrison of Borstall; I know it is not fitt for me to permitt such a thing, though I doe believe he would easily be satisfyed, if he should send; but for me to suffer such a thing, now I am upon treatye for Oxon, I hold it altogether inconvenient; yet, to put him out of doubt, I pray you shew him this letter wh I received from Sr Thos. Glemham, and if he knowes his hand, I believe ye sight of that will satisfye him. I wonder men should think themselves ingaged in honor to defend places of soe little consequence to them they serve, especially considering to what their affaires are reduced. Truly, if Oxford come in, as I make no question but it will, what can he expect by holding out longer, but an impossibilitye of ever making any termes for himselfe, either to ye saving of his person or estate, and of those wth him: you may show him Sr Thos. Glemham his letter to me, and if you find him not obstinate, I shall be willing at ye present to give him fitting termes. I have noe more to say at present, but rest

"Heddington, June 1st, 1646. Your very loving friend, THO. FAIRFAX."

SIR THOMAS GLEMHAM'S LETTER, REFERRED TO, IN THE PRECEDING.

"Sir, I have received your letter of ye 30th of May, enclosing certayne articles on wh you desire the treatye may proceed: and thereupon it is here resolved that the treatye shall go on according to ye paper of ye 23 of May last, delivered by your Commissioners, wth an assured confidence, that according to what was conteyned in your first summons, and ye said paper of ye 23 of May last, the articles by treatye will be reduced to fittinge, just, and honorable conditions on both sides. And for better expedition it is resolved, that although the number of ye Commissioners cannot be lessen'd, yet ye Commission shall now be inlarg'd to any seven of ye Commissioners to treate and conclude; and soe soone as ye Commissioners shall be ready to goe to Marston (wh will be speedily) I shall send to desire your safe conduct for them. Sr your humble servant, THO. GLEMHAM."

"Oxon, June 1st, 1646.

COUNCIL OF WAR FOR TREATING FOR THE SURRENDER OF BORSTALL HOUSE.

"Borstall, June 2o, 1646.

"The Governor with the Councill of War this day holden, and ye rest of ye gentlemen of this garrison of Borstall, having received satisfaction that ye garrison of Oxon is already upon treatye, doe likewise think it fitt that there be a treatye for this garrison of Borstall, and in testimony of their uniforme assent in that point, have hereunto subscribed their hands:

WILL. CAMPION.	EDWARD CAMPION.	BEN. POOLE.
P. GAMLYN.	EDW. MASTER.	ANTHONY FOSHARD.
GEO. AGLIONBY.	THO. RUSSELL.	THOMAS AGLIONBY.
GEO. KINGSLEY.	STEPHEN BOUGHTON.	JAMES WYAN.
THO. BATES.	JO. MILLE.	THOMAS MILDMAY.
PETER DAYRELL.	JOHN TROWTE.	WILLIAM SCLATER.
DUKE WYVELL.	THOS. GRAUNTE.	PAUL DAYRELL.
RICH. WYAN.	JOHN ROBINSON.	THO. WELLER.
HUMFREY PEAKE.	WILL. THOMSON.	JOHN MARTIN.
		JOHN FARNABY."

SIR THOS. FAIRFAX TO SIR WM. CAMPION, APPOINTING COMMISSIONERS.

"S'r, I herein send you ye names of my Commissioners wh I have appointed and authorised to treate with you concernynge the rendition of Bostall. I have given power to Major Shilborne to nominate the time and place to meete at; and likewise given him authority to give a safe conduct for your Commissioners to come to ye place appoynted.

"Water Eaton, June 3, 1646. Y'r servant, T. FAIRFAX."

"The names of my Commissioners are these, or any three of them:

Quarter Mr: General GRAVENOR.
Major HARRISON.
Major HUNTINGTON.
Major SHILBORNE."

DECLARATION SIGNED BY THE OFFICERS IN BORSTALL HOUSE.

"6 June 1646.

"All we whose names are underwritten, having seriously considered all intelligences and circumstances, do verily believe the King is not in a condition to relieve us; we do therefore hold it fitting that there be a treaty for the surrender of the garrison on honourable conditions, for which purpose we desire the Governor it may be done within convenient time, for his and our security, and that we may not be disenabled for his Majesty's service hereafter, if occasion shall serve:

JO. GAMLYN.	THO. BATES.	RICH. WYAN.
GEO. AGLIONBY.	PETER DAYRELL.	JAMES HARRINGE.
GEORGE KINGSLEY	DUKE WYVELL.	HUMFREY PEAKE.
JOHN TROWTE.	ANTHONY FOSHARD.	STEPHEN BOUGHTON.
ED. MASTER.	JOHN FARNABY.	BEN. POOLE.
JO. MILLE.	JAMES WYAN.	THOMAS MILDMAY.
THO. RUSSELL.	PAUL DAYRELL.	JOHN MARTIN.
JOHN ROBINSON.	WILLIAM SCLATER.	ROGER SUCKIMAN.
THOMAS AGLIONBY.	THO. WELLER.	EDWARD CAMPION."

SURRENDER.

"Articles of agreement made ye 6th of June, between Quarter Master General Gravenor, Major Harrison, Major Huntington, and Major Shilborne, on ye behalfe of his excellencye Sir Thomas Fairfax, on ye one part: and Sr George Aglionby, Knight, Captn George Kingsby, Captn Duke Wyvell, and Edwd Campion, Esqre, on ye behalf of Sr Wm Campion, Knt, Governor of Borstall, on ye other part, as followeth:

"I. That ye garrison of Borstall, wth all the ordynance, armes, ammunitions, and all other provisions and furniture of war wtsoever, belonging to ye said garrison, except wt is allowed in ye ensuing articles, be deliver'd to his Excellencye Sr Thomas Fairfax, or whom he shall appoint to receave them for ye use of ye Parlmt upon the 10th of June next ensuing, and yt upon signing these articles, there to be deliver'd to ye Commrs on his Excellency's part, a just bill of all ye stores, then remaining in ye said garrison, and ye same to be preserved wthout spoil or imbessilmt, and deliver'd up as aforesaid.

"II. That ye Governor wth his proper servants, and all officers in commission, and gentn within the said garrison, shall march away wth their own proper goods to their own houses, if they shall desire it, and shall have the General's pass and protection to remain quietly at their habitations, they submitting to all orders and ordinances of Parlmt.

"III. That all those wch desire to make composition with Parlmt shall have the General's effectual recommendation, that their fynes shall not exceed ye rate of two year's revenue of their real estate, and proportionable for their personal, or yt they may be excepted upon ye conditions express'd in ye orders of Parlmt, providing for those yt come in by the first of May last, whether the parties so compounding shall choose, and that after composition so made, such persons shall enjoy all liberties and immunities wthout farther tax or assessment, equally and fully wth ye rest of ye inhabitants of this kingdom.

"IV. That all those yt desire to go beyond seas, shall have the General's passe for that purpose.

"V. That no person or persons wtsoever, within ye garrison aforesaid, shall be troubled or molested for wtsoever they have said or done since the beginning of this Parlmt in prosecution of their commissions, in order to ye said garrison.

"VI. That all and every one of ye persons aforesaid shall, for the space of two months next after ye rendition of ye said garrison, remain free and unmolested wthin the Parlmts quarters for ye settling and dispatch of their particr affairs, they doing nothing prejudicial to ye Parliament.

"VII. That all sick and wounded persons wthin the garrison shall have libertie to remaine in some adjacent villages, and care be taken for them, untill they be cured, and then have passes according to ye articles.

"VIII. That hostages be given on both sides for ye performance of ye said articles.

T. FAIRFAX.
W. CAMPION."

SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX TO THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"S'r, On ye siege of Borstal House, wch was surrender'd by composition, amongst other things in yt capitulation, it was agreed that such as desired to make composition wth the Parlmt, should have my effectual recommendation that their fynes should not exceed ye rate of two yeares of their real estates, and proportionable for their personal estate. Sir, my earnest request to ye Honble H. of Commrs is, that they please to order it accordingly. I might possibly, wth expence of time and blood have freed myself from ye engagement, but I had rather save your friends' blood, than win your enemies' money; and truly we could not hope to have forced ye place wthout great hazard, having had experience of ye strength thereof, and courage of ye defenders, in a former attempt, wch was forcibly but ineffectually made. Beside the country gives ye Governor, Sr Wm Campion, the report of a very faire ennemye, and that he had often protected ym from plunder and violence. However, I make it my humble suite, that it may appear that my intercession wth you may be as I undertooke effectual, and you will more deeply oblige,

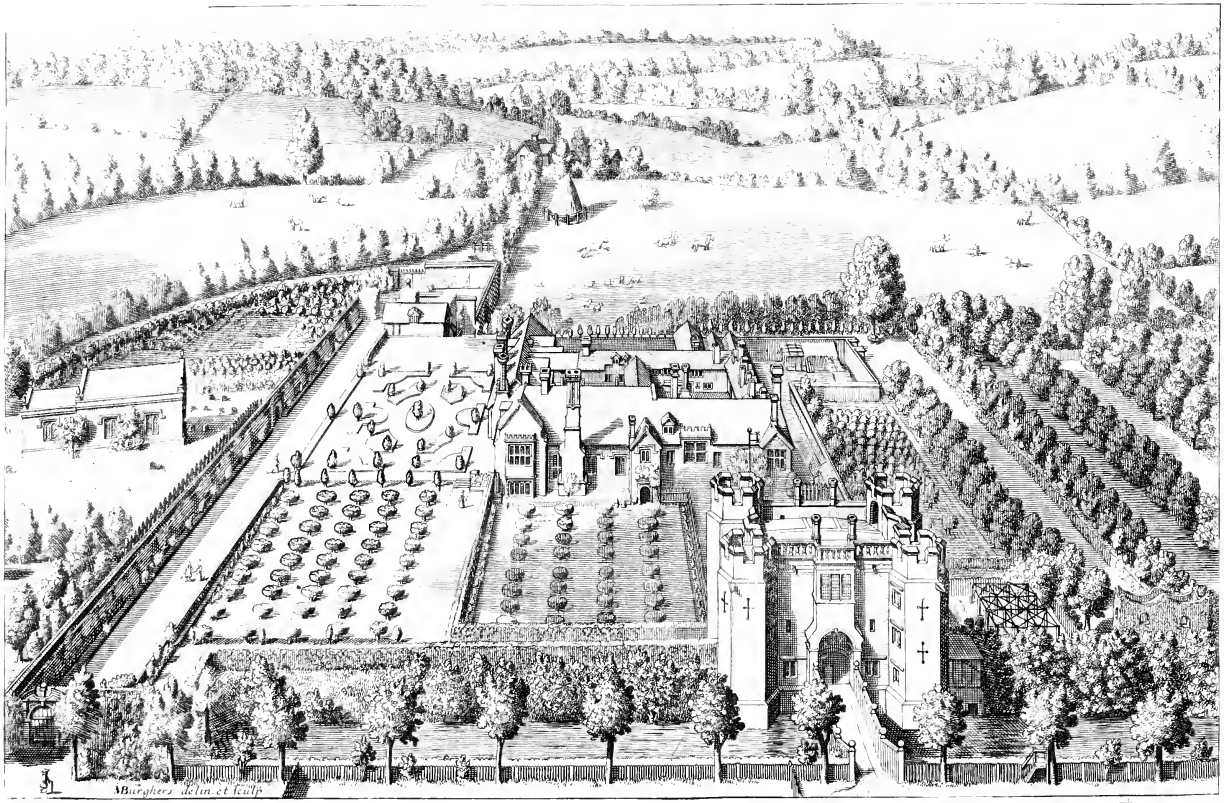
"Bath, Aug. 3, 1646. Sr, yr most humble servant, T. FAIRFAX."

"For ye Honble William Lenthall, Esqre.
Speaker of ye Hon. House of Commons." [1]

The gallant Sir William Campion was killed at the siege of Colchester, and was buried in St. Peter's Church there, with the following inscription on his tomb:

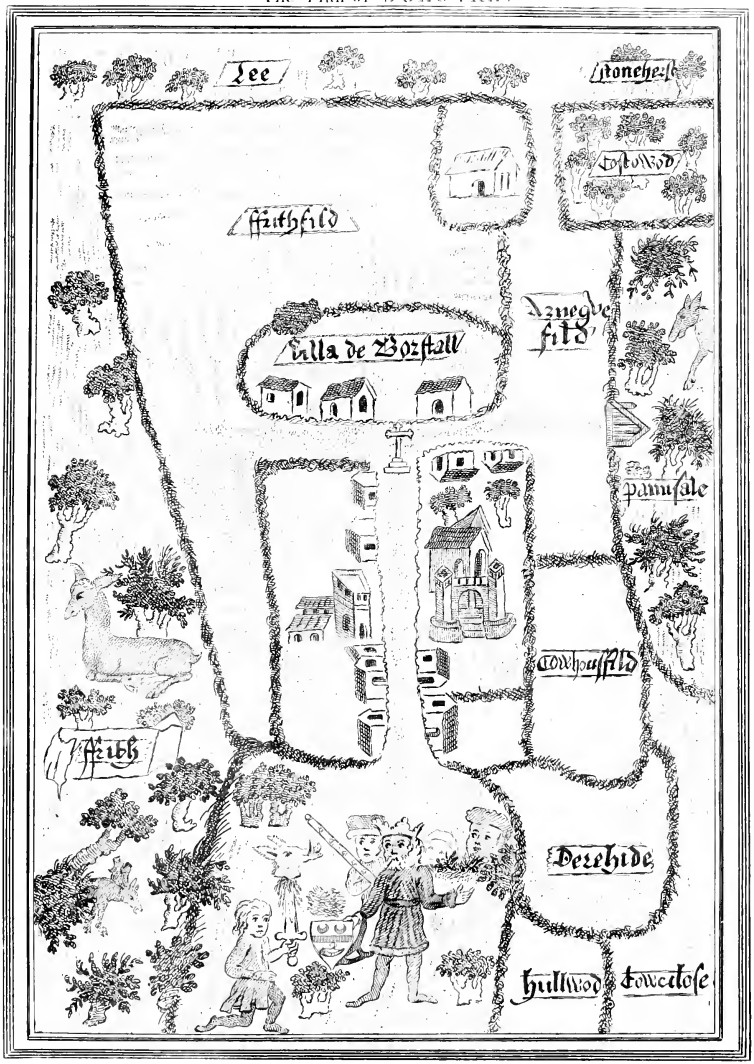
---

[1] From original MSS. late in the possession of Sir John Aubrey, Bart. and of William John Campion, Esq. of Danny, in Sussex.



BOARSTALL in 1695

The Plan of BORSTAL.



"Here lyeth Sir Wm Campion, of Kent, who was slain in the year of our Lord 1648; of his age 34; upon a sally out of this town June 13th. He was pious, valiant, constant to his Prince, whose cause he chose, and whose service he died in. Disturb not his ashes. Reader, if thou likest his judgment thou wilt praise his action."

The following letter was addressed by George (Goring) Earl of Norwich, a distinguished General of the King, to Lady Campion, mother of Sir William, on the occasion of his death:

"Colchester, 26 June 1648.

"Madam, To offer set comfort upon so inexpressible a loss, would be no less indiscretion in me than importunity to you, I shall therefore only beg this one favour of you for his sake that your Ladyship lov'd most and I next, that if you can any way find wherein I may sacrifice ought to his memory at the hazard of all I am or ever may be, your Ladyship shall then see by the passion wherewith I shall undertake it, how really I was his, and how sincerely, madam, your Laps all vowed faithful humble servant, NORWICH.

"I most humbly pray your Lship to let my wife know I never was better in health and heart in all my life, and that I wrote twice very lately."

When the King's forces had quitted Boarstall, Lady Dynham returned to the house and resided here in 1650; and in the ensuing year, when Sir Thomas Fanshawe, after the battle of Worcester, was marched a prisoner through this part of the country, Lady Dynham shewed him great kindness. She "would have given him all the money she had in her house, but he returned her thanks, and told her he had so ill kept his own, that he would not tempt his governor with more; but if she would give him a *shirt or two* and some handkerchiefs, he would keep them as long as he could, for her sake. She *fetched him two smocks of her own* and some handkerchiefs, saying that she was ashamed to give him them, but having none of her son's at home, she desired him to wear them."[1]

Hearne thus describes this place: "From Studley I went to Boarstall a mile and a half further, on purpose to look at a distance upon the great house, famous for its being a garrison in the late rebellion. I say *at a distance*, because I did not care to ask to go in; the present family of the Aubreys that live there being great enemies to the hereditary succession, for the sake of which I am a sufferer.[2] It is an old house moated round, and every way fit for a strong garrison. At the north end is a tower much like to a small castle. The chapel or church is at the east end of the house: but I could not go into it, the *clarke* living at a great distance from it, and the keys being kept at the great house. I was mightily pleased to see this house, though only at a distance."[3]

Willis calls it "a noble seat," and it continued to be the residence of the Aubreys until Sir John Aubrey the 6th Baronet demolished the old house; of which, as it appeared after its re-erection by the Dynhams, with the tower and surrounding scenery, the view engraved for Kennet's Parochial Antiquities by the munificence of Sir John Aubrey, now by the favour of Charles Spencer Ricketts, Esq. and his Lady, illustrates this description. A sketch of the Tower, Village, and Church, with a rude outline of the Forest, and the presentation of the Boar's head to the Saxon King, from an old carving in the house, engraven in the Archæologia:[4] and a

---

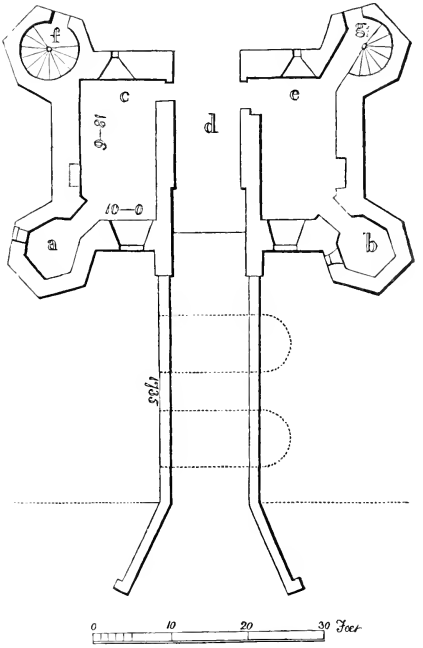
[1] Lady Fanshawe's Memoirs, 8vo. 1829, p. 115.

[2] This is an honest confession of the antiquary: but there is no doubt that Sir John Aubrey, then the generous possessor of the mansion, the friend of Kennet and encourager of learning, would have gratified Hearne, notwithstanding his prejudices, with a sight of the famous Boarstall Horn and chartulary; an indulgence to be refused only by the most churlish and stultified indifference to literature.

[3] Hearne's walk to Studley 31 Mar. 1716, in his Diaries in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

[4] Vol. iii. p. 16.

representation of the Horn of Nigel the Forester,[1] (considered an heir-loom to the estate, but no longer kept at Boarstall, though emphatically called *the Charter of the Forest)* have also been liberally permitted, by the Council of the Society of Antiquaries, to embellish these pages: and to these is added a ground plan of the still remaining Tower.



a *and* b. *Towers at the north-east and north-west angles.*— f *and* g. *Towers at the south-east and south-west angles, with entrances from the garden and stone stairs.*— c *and* e, *principal apartments on the ground-floor.*— d, *a passage through the center to the building.*—1735, *date on the pier between the arches supporting the bridge, forming the entrance from the north.*

In the Tower is a three-quarter length portrait of a military officer in a buff doublet, cuirass, laced collar, turn-over, slouched hat with wide brim, and stiff-topped gloves; probably upon no sufficient authority accredited as a picture of King Charles; whom it does not resemble, and is a very ordinary performance.

Within this lordship is an ancient *decoy pond,* of about three acres, for wild ducks, teal, widgeon, &c. which abound in the contiguous marshes called Otmoor.

[1] See p. 55.

Basire sc.

The decoy consists of several narrow channels communicating with a lake to which the wild fowl resort, and being prompted by a number of tame ducks (obedient to the signal of their keeper, who invites them with a small shrill pipe to their food) to follow them into those channels, are prevented returning by a trap; and their escape being interrupted by nets spread over the channels, the keeper with his dogs secures the captives, of which great numbers find a ready market in the neighbouring towns; and some are sent to a great distance. Delafield, who commends the ingenuity of this contrivance, states, that "Duck traps are said to have been first erected in England by Sir William Woodhouse, Knt. of Waxham, in Norfolk, jester to King James:"[1] but in the survey of Sandwell Priory, in Staffordshire, in the reign of Henry VIII. is an account of "*Pools dekaied*, with a fair spryng ronnyng thoro them:"[2] evidently relating to an earlier invention of the same kind.

In 1598 the assessment of this parish for "the service of Queen Elizabeth's household was 7*s.* 8*d. per ann*: New Park 24*s.* 5*d.*: Cutching well 24*s.* 5*d.*: Frithfield 25*s.* 10*d.*: Hill wood 14*s.* Total 4*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*"

In 1632, on the disafforesting of Bernwode, a separate allotment was made to twenty cottagers of Boarstall (without intercommoning with the poor of Brill and Oakley) of 60 acres out of the waste of Sir John Dynham's lands in Milk Hills, Corngrove coppice, and Grene's wood, in lieu of ancient common rights.

In 1776 the expense of the poor was 82*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*: in 1785, 87*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*: in 1822, 412*l.* 19*s.*: and in 1824, 292*l.* 12*s.*[3]

The Population in 1712, only amounted to 30: in 1821, there were 47 families, consisting of 114 males, and 17 females.

POOR FOLKS' PASTURE

is a piece of common at the south west angle of this parish, allotted as part of Bernwode Forest in 1632, for the benefit of "the poorer sort of inhabitants of Brill and Oakley," consisting of 115 acres for the inhabitants of Oakley, and 181 acres, 3 perches for Brill, at 2*d.* per acre, under the direction of four trustees chosen out of Brill, two of Oakley, and six of places adjacent (not being lords of manors in Brill or Oakley, and eight having power to act) who on the Sunday next after Lady day annually, were to determine respecting the number of cattle to be depastured by the persons for whose use this allotment was made, in lieu of common rights. The said trustees to nominate others in perpetual succession, and to certify their proceedings to the Justices of the Peace for the County at the Easter Quarter Sessions, there to be recorded, for the benefit of reference in case of disagreement respecting the trust. In consequence of modern changes effected here, an annual money payment is now made "to the poor, arising out of the proceeds of the lands."

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The chapel, dedicated to St. James, was separated from Oakley, and made parochial in 1418 by Philip Bishop of Lincoln, with consent of the Prior and Canons of St. Frideswide in Oxford, proprietors and patrons, and with the concurrence of the Vicar of Oakley.[4]

---

[1] Hist. of Chilton, annexed to Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 526. [2] Monast. Anglic. vol. iv. p. 191.
[3] Printed Returns. [4] Kennet's Parochial Antiquities, vol. ii. p. 269.

The building was consecrated 2 Nov. 1418, by William Sokton, Suffragan to the Bishop of Lincoln, with a reservation of the honour due to the mother church, and a yearly pension of one shilling to the Vicar of Oakley at Michaelmas for ever.[1]

In 1430, it was determined that the inhabitants of Boarstall, notwithstanding the erection of this chapel, should be assessed in equal proportion with the inhabitants of Oakley towards the repairs of the mother church.[2]

In 1449 it was agreed that Edmund Rede, Esq. lord of this manor, and his heirs, should have the nomination of a priest to officiate in the chapel, who being presented to the Prior of St. Frideswide (that convent being possessed of the impropriation of Oakley) should, if there were no canonical incapacity, be admitted without demur, and receive, for his portion or salary, all tithes, oblations, mortuaries, and emoluments (excepting tithes of corn and hay) from the three common-fields of Boarstall, Frithfield, Cowhouse-field, and Arnegrove-field; tithe of underwood and lopping, and of venison, on all the lands within the King's wood of Paunsale, reserved by the Prior and Convent for their own proper use, they taking upon themselves the care and expense of repairing the chancel of the said chapel, and paying procurations, synodals, and tenths, when granted by the Clergy to the King.[3]

THE PERPETUAL CURACY.

In 1450, Edmund Rede, Esq. granted to John Kynton "*perpetual capellane* of Borstall," *Presty's House*, and a close called "*Bardolphy's* gardyn," with half a virgate of land; and other lands

---

[1] Kennet's Parochial Antiquities, vol. ii. p. 290.

[2] Ib. p. 311. See also OAKLEY.

[3] Universis Sanctæ Matris ecclesie filiis ad quos, &c. Willielmus permissione divinâ Lincoln. Episcopus, &c. Noverit universitas vestra quòd cùm jamdudum inter dilectos nobis in Christo Priorem S. Frideswidæ in Oxon. ordinis S. Augustini et ejusdem loci Conventum, proprietarios ecclesiæ parochialis de Okele et capellæ de Borstall prædict. in com. Buck., et Edmund. Rede Armig. &c. ex alterâ .... et exhibitione unius capellani qui sumptibus dicti Prioris et Convent. in capellâ de Borstall quæ ab eccles. parochiali de Okele prædictâ dependet, quotidiè celebraret, ac sacra et sacralia dicto Edmundo ejusque hæredibus ac incolis et inhabitantibus villulam sive hamelettam de Borstall prædicta' ministraret, conventio concordia sive amicabilis compositio totaliter intercepit: viz. quod in dictâ capellâ de Borstall prædict. sit perpetuò unus idoneus capellanus per dictum Edmund. ejusque hæred. et assignat. providendus, et Priori dictæ Ecclesiæ S. Frideswidæ, qui nunc est et qui pro tempore fuerit nominandus, et per eundem priorem ejusque successores pro tempore existentes, ad nominationem hujusmodi absque difficultate (dummodo aliud canonicum non obsistat) admittendus. Qui sic admissus in dictâ capellâ quotidiè celebrabit, ac sacra et sacralia eidem Edmundo &c. ministrabit. Qui quidem capellanus et successores sui nomine salarii sui recipient singulis annis imperpetuum omnimodas decimas tam majores quam minores, ac oblationes mortuaria et cætera quæcunque emolumenta eidem capellæ de Borstall qualitercunque pertinentia sive spectantia. Præter solummodo decimas garbarum bladorum et feoni de tribus campis de Borstall prædictâ, vocatis Frithfeld, Cowhousefeld, et Arnegrovefeld; ac etiam præter decimas silvæ, cæduæ boscorum et subboscorum, et ferarum de quibuscunque terris et locis infra boscum Domini Regis de Paunsale, infra fines et limites fundi sive territorii dictæ capellæ de Borstall, provenientes sive contingentes. Quas quidem decimas predicti Prior et Conventus, et eorum successores, ad usus suos proprios integrè liberè et quietè recipient imperpetuum. Ita quod præfatus Edmundus et hæredes sui prædicti exonerabunt de cætero ipsos Priorem et Conventum ac eorum successores futuros de præfato capellano, &c. Proviso semper quod Prior et Conventus supradicti, et eorum successores de cætero competenter reparabunt et sustentabunt cancellam capellæ prædictæ, ac etiam procurationes et synodalia eidem capellæ incumbentia, necnon decimas per clerum Domino Regi de capellâ prædictâ imposterum concedendas solvent imperpetuum. Et si contingat quòd absit dictam capellam officio capellani hujusmodi in defectu Edmundi aut hæredum suorum per duos menses destitui, tunc Prior S. Frideswidæ infra alios duos menses hujusmodi capellanum in dictâ ecclesiâ ordinabit et deputabit."

and tenements lately held by the grant of Robert Symeon, of Little Hazeley,[1] so long as the said Kynton should continue a "*resident capellane*," and duly serve the cure of Boarstall.[2]

In 1525 King Henry VIII. granted to Thomas Cardinal of St. Cecilia, Archbishop of York and Legate, &c. the Rectory of *Borstall and Bryll*, part of the possessions of the dissolved monastery of St. Frideswide, with assize of bread and all other customs and privileges enjoyed by the abbats, &c.[3] In 1530 on changing the foundation at Oxford after the Cardinal's disgrace, the King transferred this impropriation and advowson to John Longland, Bishop of Lincoln, for the use of the Dean and Canons of the King's College.[4] This grant was also resumed, and the premises were given to Sir John Williams, Lord Williams of Thame, who by will, dated 8 March 1558, bequeathed the Rectories and Parsonages of Brill, Oakley, and Boarstall, *inter alia*, to Robert D'Oyley, Esq. of Merton, co. Oxon, and William Place, Gent. of Ludgershall, his executors upon trust, to erect a free-school in Thame, and sustain with the profits, &c. a master and usher there for ever: and under letters patent, dated 27 Jan. 1574, from Queen Elizabeth, a site was purchased, and an annual rent charge of 36*l.* reserved upon this impropriate rectory.[5]

In 1584, Queen Elizabeth, on the petition of Henry Lord Wentworth, granted "to Theophilus Adams and Thomas Butler, and the heirs and assigns of Theoph. Adams, all those lands in Brill and Boarstall formerly belonging to St. Frideswide's monastery, and unjustly detained from the Queen, &c. having been chauntry lands, or applied to superstitious uses.[6]"

In 1588, the Queen also granted to Sir Edw. Stanley, Knt. his heirs and assigns, sixteen ridges of land in Boarstall field, in the occupation of *John Dynham*, part of the concealed lands late belonging to chauntries and lights, at 4*s. per ann.*[7]

King James I. in 1610, confirmed the conveyance made of the *rectory and advowson of Brill and Oakley*,[8] and Dame Penelope, widow of Sir John Dynham, at length possessing the impropriation, a suit was instituted for the recovery of tithes against —— Browne, a proprietor of lands here, who pleaded exemption from payment, his estate being part of the late forest: also in June 1656, a cause was tried between Dynham the impropriator, and Harte a proprietor, upon a claim of the plaintiff to the lay impropriation, with great and small tithes, under letters patent of James I. and a verdict was found for the plaintiff, to whom Harte was ordered to pay tithes.[9]

---

[1] Co. Oxon.

[2] Omnibus Christi fidelibus, &c. Edmundus Rede Armiger, Dominus de Borstall in com. Buck. salutem in Domino. Noveritis me præfatum Edmundum, pro salute animæ meæ et antecessorum meorum, concessisse tradidisse et dimisisse Domino Johanni Kynton, perpetuo capellano ecclesiæ sive capellæ de Borstall prædictâ, unum messuagium meum in Borstall vocatum *Presty's House*, cum clauso vocato *Bardolphy's Gardyn*, &c. quod quidem messuagium cum clauso jacet in longitudine intra cœmeterium ecclesiæ sive capellæ prædictæ ex parte boreali et tenementum Thomæ Corsed, ex parte australi' et regiam viam ex parte occidentali, cum aliis terris et tenementis quæ nuper habui ex dono et concessione Roberti Symeon de parva Haseley. *Habend' et tenend'* prædictum meum clausum et dimidiam virgatam terræ præfato Domino Johanni Kynton, quamdiu ipse perpetuus capellanus residens ecclesiæ sive capellæ prædictæ extiterit, ac curam eidem contingentem habuerit, et debitè supportaverit. Et ego præfatus Edmundus, &c. warantizabimus, &c. In cujus rei testimonium huic præsenti scripto meo sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, Domino Edmundo Hampden, milite; Roberto Fitz Elys, Thomâ Gyffard, Rogero Power, Johanne Stokes, armigeris; Dragone Streteley, Richardo Grabard, Roberto William, Willielmo Teynton, Thomâ Dorset, et multis aliis. Datum apud Borstall prædict' ultimo die Octobris, anno Regni Regis Henⁱ sexti post conquestum vicesimo octavo. Ex Chart. de Borstall MS. f. 126. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq.

[3] Rot. Pat. 17. Hen. VIII. Test. 1 Jul.

[4] Ibid. 22 Hen. VIII.

[5] Magn. Brit. vol. iv. p. 420. Carlisle's Gram. Schools, vol. ii. p. 213; and copy of Lord Williams's Will, attested in Autograph.

[6] Rot. Pat. 27 Eliz. Test. 2 Aug. See also WINCHENDON.

[7] Rot. Pat. 31 Eliz. Test. 15 Nov.

[8] Rot Pat. 8 Jac. I. Test. 2 Feb.

[9] Decrees in Tithe Causes, vol. iv. 266, n.

The impropriation and advowson subsequently passed with the manor to the families of Lewis and Aubrey, and have become vested in Sir Thomas Digby Aubrey, Bart. the present possessor, subject to the same entail as the manorial estate.[1]

PERPETUAL CURATES.

John Kynton, nominated Curate, or "Capellane," by Edm. Rede, Esq. and admitted 7 June 1449, by Robert, Prior of St. Frideswide's, in Oxford.

Richard Richardson, 1483, called Curate.

John Coppe, 1523.

John Newton, 1525.

Gregory Pesye, 1535.

It was returned in 1561, that there was no minister at Boarstall.

John Pym, or *Pimme*, Curate of Brill, admitted Curate here 19 Dec. 1603.

Robert Coney, 1613, Minister.

Thomas Lushton, 1617, was also Curate of Brill.

James Anderton, signed Minister 1641.[2]

Samuel Bendy, 1663.

James Wadding, 1669. He was created A. M. of the University of Oxford, 20 Dec. 1670, and is the last styled exclusively Curate of Boarstall: this Chapelry having been since held with Brill.[3]

THE CHAPEL,

in a painting still extant, is represented with a tower at the west end, which probably contained the bells sent to Oxford in the civil war;[4] but in 1660, when the building was repaired by Dame Penelope Dynham, and consecrated by Archbishop Sheldon,[5] it consisted only of a nave and chancel, about 57 feet long, and 22 feet 6 inches wide. Willis remarks, that in Kennet's plate it was incorrectly drawn as if covered with lead, when in fact it was tiled.[6] It probably so remained until having become dilapidated, it was rebuilt in 1818 on the original foundation, by Sir John Aubrey, Bart. the impropriator, and covered with slate; but without either a tower or a bell, exhibiting an unusual instance of a church, with rights of sepulture and marriage, destitute of provision for complying with the ecclesiastical canons.

Its appearance is represented in the old plate. The interior is remarkably neat. Opposite to the south door is a modern font of Coade's artificial stone: the floor paved with fine white stone, the ceiling of wainscot, with corbels of angels bearing shields: the chancel separated from the nave by an iron balustrade, on an ascent of two steps. The Creed and the Lord's Prayer are painted on each side of the east window, which is of ground glass, with a rich border of purple and crimson, having roses in the spandrils, and in each of the lower angles a quaterfoil in gold. In the central compartment are the arms of Sir John Aubrey, Bart. impaling those of his two wives, Colebrooke and Carter. On the dexter side, in a compartment between two olive-branches crescent-wise Az.; crest, on a wreath Ar. and Az. a bugle horn Vert, mounted Or, stringed Gu. In the sinister compartment, between two olive-branches Vert, on a wreath Or and Az. an eagle's head erased Or, with the motto "SOLEM FERO," on a crimson ribbon connecting the sprigs of olive: being the proper crest of Aubrey.

The western window has a border of purple and gold, and below it on the wall are the Royal arms and supporters in chiaro obscuro.

---

[1] See p. 73. [2] Parish Register. [3] See Brill. [4] See p. 80.
[5] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon. [6] Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 408.

The pulpit, which is modern, of oak, handsomely carved, is placed in the north east angle of the nave. Opposite to it is a large pew for the lord of the manor, the rest of the nave being fitted up with open seats.

On the south side of the chancel is a mural monument, with an altar tomb covered with a slab of Sussex marble, in which are the marks of brasses, supposed to have belonged to the tomb of Sir Edmund Rede, who, in 1480, willed to be buried here.[1] Supported by the tomb, is a window-shaped screen of florid Gothic, in dove-coloured marble, having its principal arch divided into two cinquefoil-headed compartments, by a mullion terminating in a trefoiled corbel. Below, is a tablet of grey marble with twelve pointed arches. Within the point of the arch, near the top of the screen, enclosed in a rosette, is a shield, with the arms of Aubrey, Bart. quarterly, and on corbel shields, supported by angels, at the spring of the arch, *Colebrooke* and *Carter*.

On a tablet of white marble, within the Gothic arch, are these inscriptions :

Mary,
wife of
John Aubrey, Esq.
(now Sir John Aubrey,
Baronet),
and eldest daughter
of
Sir James Colebrooke,
of Gatton, in Surrey, Baronet,
(to whom she was coheiress
with her sister Emma
Countess of Tankerville,)
died June 14th, 1781,
in her 32d year :
and is deposited
by the side of
their most beloved son
John Aubrey,
who was born Dec. 6th, 1771,
and died Jan. 2d, 1777.

Martha Catherine,
wife of
Sir John Aubrey,
Bart.
and daughter of
George Richard Carter,
of Chilton-House,
in this county, Esq.
and Julia his wife,
died Sept. 3d, 1815,
in her 50th year.
She was coheiress to the said
George Richard Carter, Esq.
with her sister
Julia Frances,
who died in her 14th year,
and is buried
in their family vault,
in Chilton Church :
They two alone, of six children,
survived their revered parents.

---

[1] Willis describes a marble on the south side with marks of an effigy and four escutcheons, and another on the north side with effigies and a decayed inscription. He also copied from a slab the following inscription : " Here lieth the body of Francis Tilsy, who departed this life the 30 Jan. 1701, aged 46 years :

" Earth take my earth, Satan my sin I leave,
The world my substance, Heav'n my soul receive : "

and mentions an achievement with these arms : 1. *Lewis*. 2. *Dynham*. 3. Az. three birds Or. 4. Vaire, three buckles Gu. 5. *James*. 6. *De la Pole*. 7. Arg. a lion ramp. Az. guttè d'or. 8. *Nigel*. 9. A cross flory Sab. ; and another with the eight former quarterings ; impaling : 1. Sab. a fess Arg. between three anchors Or. 2. *Banistre*. 3. Gu. three lioncels passant Arg. 4. Arg. a chev. between three martlets Sab. 5. Erm. a chevron indented Gu. 6. Girony Or and Sab. on a canton Gu. a cup Or. 7. Chequè Ar. and Gu. a chevron Az. charged with three roses Or. 8. Erm. on a chevron indented Sab. three quaterfoils Or. 9. Gu. a fess Erm. between three lioncels ramp. Or. 10. *Langston*. 11. *Williams of Thame*. 12. Arg. a crane Sab. 13. Party per chevron Erm. and Sab. two grey-hounds counter-saliant Ar. within a border Az. semeè of fleurs-de-lis Or. 14. As 12. 15. Sab. a fess between, in chief two lions' faces, in base a trefoil slipped Or. Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl.

On the lower part of the same tablet:

Revelations, ch. xxi, ver. 4.

On the north side is a tomb of veined marble, on which is a monument; formed of Coade's artificial stone, being the model of a Gothic window with cinquefoil head, under a screen elaborately sculptured, and with a rich finial between turrets. In the point of the arch, on a shield, the arms of Sir John Aubrey and his two wives as before:

SIR JOHN AUBREY, BAR^T.
whose union with two women of
such rare excellence, he regarded
as the choicest blessing of
Providence, and the peculiar
felicity of a long life:
died 1 March, 1826,
aged 86 years.
He was more than half a century
a Member of the British Senate:
and part of that time one of the
Representatives of this County.
His public conduct was uniformly
upright, firm, and independent.
His private character was
just, humane, and generous.

On a small mural tablet, with the arms of Aubrey in a lozenge:

Near this place lie interred the remains of PATTY MARY AUBREY, only daughter of Sir Thomas Aubrey, Bart. and Dame Martha his wife. She died the 13th of September 1774, in the 24th year of her age.

On a lozenge of white marble:

Mrs. Mary Aubrey, spinster, daughter of Sir John Aubrey, Bart. born August 1703, and died in Dec. 1768. She was a sensible, most benevolent, and truly pious woman.

On another:

Sir John Aubrey, of Llantrithydd, Glamorganshire, and Borstall, in Bucks, Baronet: born May 20, 1680, and died April 16, 1743. He was the only son of Sir John Aubrey by Margaret, daughter of Sir John Lowther, Bart. of Lowther Hall, in Westmorland.

The Communion Plate having been stolen out of the church, 23d December 1812, a new chalice was provided at the cost of about 10*l.* and another of very elegant workmanship of silver gilt, with embossed representations of the Salutation of the Virgin, and the Nativity, was presented in 1824, by Thomas Parker, Esq. father-in-law of the incumbent.

In the Register, which begins in 1640, is a record of the marriage of "Sir George Villiers, Knt. and Bart. and Mary Dynham, 17 June 1641."

In the church-yard is part of a stone cross, mentioned by Delafield,[1] as in his time standing almost entire: but another cross, then "lying near a pond by the highway at some distance," is no longer to be found.

Hearne records a grave-stone remaining in 1716, in memory of Edward Mayne, who died 28 May 1702, in the 90th year of his age.[2]

PAROCHIAL CHARITIES.

DAME PENELOPE DYNHAM, by her will in 1672, bequeathed 8*l.* *per ann.* to apprentice poor children. In 1786 it was returned, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament (26 Geo. III.) that "there being no children," the money was "applied for the use of the poor." Trustees: The Lord of the Manor, Minister, Churchwardens, and Overseers.

EDWARD LEWIS, Esq. by will, in 1671, settled an annuity of 12*l.* for the benefit of poor persons, not receiving parochial relief.

SIR JOHN AUBREY, (6th) Bart. by will, in 1826, bequeathed 20*s.* *per ann.* to the parish clerk of Boarstall, to keep the monuments of his family here, "in a clean and decent state:" and such farther sum, not exceeding 5*l.* *per ann.* as his trustees (Elizabeth Sophia Ricketts, devisee of his principal unentailed estates, and the Curate of Brill and Boarstall, for the time being) may direct to be paid out of the proceeds of 2200*l.* Bank 3 *per cent.* consolidated annuities, left by him in trust for certain charitable purposes.[3]

---

[1] Hist. of Chilton. [2] Diaries in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon. [3] See BRILL.

BRILL, ANCIENTLY BREHULL.

THE name has been supposed a contraction from Burgh-hill, and also fancifully derived from burrs and briars growing here,[1] or from having been built with stone and enclosed with walls. Hearne thought that its situation and the coins found here, proved it an ancient burgh.[2] He cites the account of Camden,[3] mentions the ravages of the Danes in Bernwode forest, the Roman money found near Brill: its being a royal vill of Edward the Confessor, and the probable contraction of the name from Bury-hill. Kennet denied that it had been called Burgus, or that it was sacked by the Danes:[4] but imagined its proper appellation to have been Brueham, Bruhel, or Brehull, from Bruel and Bruer, signifying a brake or thicket;[5] but all these learned authors seem to have overlooked the etymology of Bpoel, which *might have been* derived from a park or enclosure for deer, agreeable to the translation of the word by Somner, and suitable to the situation of Brill. Kennet elsewhere remarks, that it might be called Brinkley, from Brin, "the hill on which it standeth, and hely, the salt wells about it, whereof *the brines* beneath it, seem to continue the memory:"[6] adding, "it is generally received, that Brill was one of the seats of King Ludd. Ludd's well, Ludd's slade, and Ludgar's-hall, seeming to be part of his name."[7]

In the time of the CONFESSOR, an accident here greatly increased the fame of the King, if not the celebrity of the place; which is thus related: "Wulwyn, surnamed Spillicorn, son of Wulmar de Nutgersale (qu. Ludgershall?) cutting down fuel in the wood of *Bruelle*, after hard labour, fell asleep, and by a settlement of blood in his eyes lost his sight during *seventeen* years, when, in consequence of a dream, making a pilgrimage to *eighty-seven* churches to beg relief from their patron saints, and at length coming to Windsor, his sight was immediately restored *by the royal touch*." He was afterwards (proceeds the legend) appointed Keeper of the King's Houses, and enjoyed that office during the life of the Confessor, and after his decease.[8] This was accounted amongst the miracles of St. Edward; and Ailred, Abbat of Rievaulx, represents it as having happened at *Brueham*, which, according to Kennet, was subsequently called Brill.[9]

The parish is bounded on the north by Ludgershall and Wotton, on the east by Dorton and Chilton, on the south by Chilton and Oakley, and on the west by Boarstall, and the county of Oxford.

The soil in the lower grounds is a deep tenacious clay, intermixed with shells, loam, and sand, of various colours.

Brill-hill is one of the highest of those insulated eminences which are distributed at the foot, and accompany the range of *the Chilterns*. Near the surface are found broken strata of brick earth, lime-stone, grit, red sand, ochre, and rubble, a firmly consolidated bed of oyster shells, and

---

[1] Plott's Nat. Hist. of Oxon, Ch. 10.
[2] Preface to Roger of Gloucester's Chronicon, vol. i.
[3] Brittan. p. 279.
[4] Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 56.
[5] Ibid. p. 55.
[6] Of these salt springs no accurate account seems to have been preserved.
[7] Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 425.
[8] William of Malmesbury, p. 91.
[9] Decem Script. Abbrev. p. 592.

amongst the iron-sand, large nodules of bright yellow, interspersed with lumps of pure white, in various forms, but chiefly cylindrical: these all rest on a basis of clay, of unexplored depth; the ochreous beds being interposed between the other strata in thin layers: and imparting their colour and quality to many of the neighbouring springs.

Purbeck, or Portland stone, and Kimeridge clay "rise from the Thame," on the south west, and culminate on Brill-hill, with a thin covering of iron-sand:[1] this being supposed the highest point of these formations in England.[2] This place has been long celebrated for these productions. Kennet described Brill as "a town well graced with many fair houses and good buildings, delicately situated upon a fruitful hill, in the midst of the forest, and blessed with all kinds of commodities, as corn, hay, grass, wood, herbs and roots, wells and springs, that the earth can bring forth in the upper parts; the earth within serving for *the best brick and earthen vessels*, and the stones for lime. It standeth on the top of a fair hill in the upper part of the vale of Aylesbury, having a goodly prospect every way, saving the *Chimnor* side (S. E.) where it reacheth but twelve miles, and so passing down between *Masewell* and Borstall by Studley Abbey to the great fat common of *Ottmoor*, that in winter is nothing but a sea of waters."[3]

The parish contains about 3100 acres, of which between 300 and 400 are arable, 250 wood, 2400 meadow and pasture, and the remainder commons and waste, including roads and the site of the village.

THE MANOR.

Brehull, in the Domesday Survey, described as the King's manor, was rated at twenty hides. There were twenty-five ploughs: in the demesne three. There were nineteen villeins, and thirteen bordars, having seventeen ploughs, and five might have been added. Two servants, one mill valued at ten shillings: meadow for twenty teams: woods for two hundred hogs: the whole annual rent 38*l.* of coined silver money, and for the forest 12*l.* of assayed or dealbated coin, by weight. In the time of King Edward 18*l. ad numerum*, that is of money counted in *oræ*, not in shillings.[4]

These expressions in regard to the value, are remarkable in the distinction between cultivated lands and those belonging to the forest. Perhaps the *libræ arsæ et pensatæ* were not merely of silver weighed and assayed, to prove its requisite degree of purity; but might be of coin debased by fraud or use, or originally of insufficient fineness and below the standard; which when brought into the Exchequer was *assayed*, and any deficiency discovered, together with the expense of the process commuted by a payment.

The value of the oræ was twenty-pence, as that of the shilling was twelve-pence.[5]

The Conqueror retained Brill as part of the royal demesnes:[6] and at the Norman Survey,

---

[1] Conybeare and Phillips's Outlines of Geology p. 180.

[2] Ibid. p. 184.

[3] Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 425.

[4] TERRA REGIS. ℳ' Brunhelle fuit ℳ' R. E. p' xx. hid' se defd' sep' T'ra e. xxv. car'. In d'nio sunt iij. Ibi xix. uilli cum xiii. bord' h'nt xvii. car' et adhuc v. poss' fieri. Ibi ii. serui, et i. molin. de x. sol. p'ta xx^{ti} car' Silua. cc. porc'. Int. tot. reddit p' ann' xxx^{to}viii^{to} lib' de albo argento et pro foresta. xii. lib' arsas et pensatas. T. R. E. reddeb' xviii. lib' ad numeru'. Lib. Censual. tom. i. f. 143, b.

[5] Introduct. to Lib. Censual. p. li. Madox's Hist. of the Exchequer, tom. i p. 284. Wilkins's LL. Anglo Sax. Gloss. p. 415. Clarke on Roman, Saxon, &c. Coins, p. 316.

[6] Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 143.

Boarstall, Kingsey, and Radnage, appear to have been included with it: and suit of Court was also paid here from many other places; so that if not independent of the Hundreds, a distinction was certainly made between this royal Burgh and other towns:[1] and in the reign of Edward II. when, by an order of the Parliament at Lincoln, one man-at-arms was equipped for every township, *Brehulle* and Boarstall were exempted from that levy.[2]

It is not certain that the Conqueror or his immediate successors resided here; but Brehull is mentioned in grants made by King Stephen, and the Empress Maud. In 1157, Henry de Essex, Sheriff of Bucks and Bedfordshire, accounted for 60*s*. rent of the King's farm at *Bruhull*, and 60s. for lands here, which had been given to the Brethren of *Witsand*.[3]

Ranulph Earl of Chester, in the reign of Stephen, gave to Viell his Esquire or armour-bearer a tenement in Brill;[4] which seems to confirm the tradition of the connexion of Brill with the Mercian sovereigns, from whom Lucia, wife of Ranulph, was descended: she being daughter of Algar Earl of Mercia, widow of Roger Fitz-Gerald and Ivo Talbois, and therefore may be supposed to have brought to the Earl a portion of the ancient inheritance. King Henry II. kept his Court at Brill in 1160, and here executed a charter of free warren to Robert Bishop of Lincoln of lands in Banbury, to which Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury and Chancellor, was an attesting witness. Another charter of lands granted to Lincoln Cathedral was also tested in the same year, "apud Bruhellam in Forestâ." At Brill likewise, in 1162, the King granted the hermitage of Finemore in this county, to Notley Abbey.[5]

In 1177 (23 Hen. II.) Roger de Sandford, Knt. granted to St. Nicholas's Church in Sandford,[6] and the Nuns there, one acre of land in *Bruhell*, which his grandfather Alred had given to his mother in frank marriage, and in consideration of which they were to receive annually 2*s*. or *one seam of nuts*. This donation was confirmed in 1254 by Thomas Basset, husband of Mabel, daughter and heir of Ralph de Sandford, son of the before-mentioned Roger and Mellicent his wife.[7]

The Sheriff of Bucks regularly accounted for the manor of Brill, at the Exchequer,[8] until the reign of John. Boarstall remained in the possession of the descendants of Nigel the Forester: Kingsey and Radnage had been severally granted to new possessors.[9]

King John having in 1203 bestowed Boarstall on Walter Borstard,[10] granted to him, under the appellation of "serviens de capellâ nostrâ," the manor of Brill with its appurtenances, for the accustomed services, and 40*s*. *per ann*. with the custody of the King's houses in Brehull, &c. the charter, being dated at Marlborough;[11] and Borstard paid a fine of one hundred shillings, and as many capons, for this grant.[12] Brill was held in soccage as ancient demesne of the Saxon Kings, under whom no tenant held by military service.[13]

King John was at Brill 23 Oct. 1205,[14] and kept the ensuing Christmas here.[15]

---

[1] See Rot. Hundred, 39 Hen. III. and 3 Edw. I.

[2] Nom. Villarum, 10 Edw. II. Pref.

[3] Ibid. and Rot. Pip. 3 and 4 Hen. II.

[4] Weever's Funeral Mon. p. 356, citing Cart. Ranulph. Com. Cest. Fleta, lib. i. c. 27.

[5] Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 164. See also CRENDON.

[6] Littlemore, co. Oxon, *not* Sandford in Berkshire.

[7] Monast. Anglic. vol. iv. p. 490-492; and Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 182.

[8] Rot. Pip. temp. Hen. II. and Ric. I.

[9] Rot. Hundred. See also KINGSEY and RADNAGE.

[10] See p. 57.

[11] Per manus Cicestriensis Electi apud Merleberg, xxiii Aprilis, *A. R.* nostri quinto. Rog. Dodsworth's MSS. vol. xxv. p. 38. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 229.

[12] Rot. Pip. 6 Joh. in Dodsworth's MSS. vol. xiv. p. 94.

[13] Spelman's Codex Leg. MS. sub Gul. i. and Kennet's Antiq.

[14] Rot. Pat. 6 Joh.

[15] Rot. Claus. 7 Joh. Append. to Brady's Hist. of England, p. 1651; and Kennet, vol. i. p. 233, n.

In 1207, Walter *Bustard,* Knt. was commanded to superintend the repairing of the King's houses here.[1]

In 1208, Thomas de Feckenham, possessing part of the manor of Brill, paid a fine of five marks and one palfrey for an inquest respecting his right of waste, which was decided against him.[2]

In 1215 and 1217 (17 Joh. and 2 Hen. III.) precepts were directed to the King's Bailiffs to permit Walter Burstard to hold the manor of Brill; which at his death reverted to the Crown.[3]

King Henry III. resided occasionally here, and a patent by which the castle and honour of Berkhampstead were granted to Thomas de Cirencester in 1224, was dated at Brill: as was also a license to Basilia, a favourite of Walter Clifford, that she might be supplied with dead wood for fuel out of the forest.[4]

In 1226, Hugh de Nevil, Warden of the King's Forests and Justiciary, had seisin of Brill.[5]

In 1242, it was found by an inquisition, that the King had a wood called *Ixhull,* and pasture for twenty-four great cattle, with unlimited common for horses, oxen, cows, pigs, goats, and sheep, in Ixhull, the White wood, Hillesden, Lashmede-pasture, Paunshill, *Luenslade,* Malcombe's wood, and Arnegrove in the manor of Brill, to the amount of 50*s.* pannage, &c.; that John Fitz-*Neale* held freely the deer hide, &c.;[6] that there were forty-eight tenants holding eighty virgates of land, at will, and thirty-two virgates at 5*s. per ann.* rent, besides customs.[7]

In 1244, William de Holwell, Sheriff of Bucks, was commanded to inquire respecting certain encroachments in the King's woods here, and to hold his view of the escheats of oak trees, bark, &c.[8]

In 1256, John de Trayley died seised of the manor of Brill, with lands in Ludgershall.[9]

In 1260, John *le Pover,* the King's Bailiff, was commanded to sell the growing crops on the King's lands here.[10]

In 1262, the forest of Bernwode was called the forest of *Brehull,* in a suit respecting certain arrears due for pannage, and whether they ought to be paid by William Montacute, guardian of William, son and heir of William de Ickford, or by another person of the same name: and upon reference to the Exchequer Rolls, the former was charged with that payment.[11]

In 1270, the manors of Brill and Pidington were demised by the King to Walter Giffard, Bishop of Bath and Wells, for seven years, at 30*l. per ann.* for the former.[12]

In 1276, Richard de Holbrook, Steward of the King's demesnes, accounted for Brill, as part of the ancient possessions of the Crown.[13]

In 1282, the King demised this manor to Nigel Travers and Robert de Brehull, for ten years, at 33*l. per ann.*

In 1313, it was granted by King Edward II. to Richard Arundell for life, for his better support in the King's service:[14] but at his death in the ensuing year, it reverted to the Crown:[15] and, in

---

[1] Rot. Claus. 8 Joh. [2] Rot. Pip. int. MSS. Dodsworth, vol. xiv. p. 158. See also p. 57.

[3] Rot. Claus. 2 Hen. III. Kennet's Antiq. vol. i. p. 247.

[4] Rex concessit Basiliæ Amic' Walteri Clifford ut h'eat unam carectam itinerantem ad mortuu' boscu' in foresta de Beribill al's Brehull, &c. Rot. Claus. 10 Hen. III.

[5] Dodsworth's MSS. vol. liv. Rot. Pat. 8 Hen. III. p. 1, m. 8 and 11. Kennet's Antiq. vol. i. 282.

[6] See p. 58. [7] Chart. de Boarstall, MS. sub Brehull, f. 112. Kennet's Antiq. vol. i. p. 322, 323.

[8] Rot. Orig. 29 Hen. III. ro. 7. Abbrev. vol. i. p. 8. [9] Esc. 41 Hen. III. no. 28. Cal. vol. i. p. 16.

[10] Rot. Orig. 45 Hen. III. ro. 4. Abbrev. vol. i. p. 17.

[11] Dodsworth's MSS. vol. xxix. p. 103. Kennet's Antiq. vol. i. p. 366.

[12] Dat. apud Wynton, 25 Dec. 55 Hen. III. Kennet's Antiq. vol. i. p. 383.

[13] Rot. Pip. in Dodsworth's MSS. vol. xvi. p. 24. Rot. Hund. 39 Hen. III. and 3 and 4 Edw. I.

[14] Rot. Orig. 7 Edw. II. ro. 9. Abbrev. vol. i. p. 203. [15] Ibid. 8 Edw. II. ro. 13. Abbrev. vol. i. p. 214.

1316, was committed to the custody of John de Norton, during pleasure.[1] It was soon afterwards granted (with Silveston, co. Northampton) to Sir Richard Lovell, Knt. and Muriel his wife, in exchange for lands in Devonshire.[2]

Sir Richard Lovell was Governor of Corfe Castle and Purbeck, and allied to the family of Handlo.[3] He was summoned to Parliament as a Baron; and held this manor until 1337 (11 Edw. III.) when it was granted to Sir John de Molyns, Knt. of Stoke-Poges,[4] and the Sheriff of Bucks was commanded to seize all the possessions of Sir Richard Lovell into the King's hands:[5] and Sir Richard released all his rights in Brill to Sir John Molyns.[6]

Sir John Molyns soon afterwards procured a charter of privileges here, as in his other manors, with the return of writs and summonses of the Exchequer, infangtheof, outfangtheof, felons' goods, wayfs, strays, gallows, judgement of malefactors, and exemption from toll, murage, pontage, and pavage, throughout the realm; with liberty of free-warren;[7] and in 1338 a grant of Court Leet at Brill, and the assize of bread and beer,[8] with license to assart and cultivate certain lands in the forest of Bernwode.[9] This manor was in the same year settled by a fine upon Sir John de Molyns and Egidia his wife for their lives, remainder to their sons John and William, and their respective heirs male in succession.[10] It was sequestered when Sir John de Molyns was, in 1340, imprisoned in the Tower, and during his rebellion in 1344; but having obtained pardon and restitution of his lands,[11] an exemplification of his charter of privileges was granted to him,[12] and, in 1347, a charter for a fair at Brill annually, on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Thomas the Martyr (6, 7, and 8 July),[13] but having been accused of offences against the Forest Laws, a commission was issued to assess the damage,[14] his estates were again seized, and he was committed to prison, where he is supposed to have ended his days.

In 1358, the King committed this manor to Gilbert *Chastelleyne*, during pleasure;[15] and in 1359, John de Hampden was commanded to admit William, son of Sir John de Molyns, to the lands which the latter had forfeited.[16] In 1380, William de Molyns, in right of himself and Margery his wife, daughter and heir of Edmund *Bacun*, died seised of this manor,[17] as did their son Sir Richard Molyns, Knt. about four years afterwards:[18] leaving William Molyns, his son and heir, a minor; who was in the wardship of Thomas Duke of Gloucester, and at the death of the Duke, Brill, with its members, Bichendon and Ludgersale, was in his possession:[19] but in 1409, Sir William de Molyns held this manor of the King, *in capite*, for one Knight's fee.[20] He was succeeded by his son William Molyns, who was slain in 1429 at the siege of Orleans; and Anne his widow

---

[1] Rot. Orig. 10 Edw. II. ro. 19. Abbrev. vol. i. p. 238. [2] Bridges's Hist. of Northamptonshire, vol. i. p. 244.
[3] See p. 60. [4] Rot. Pat. 11 Edw. III. p. 2, m. 18, Cal. p. 129.
[5] Rot. Orig. 11 Edw. III. ro. 9. Abbrev. vol. ii. p. 115.
[6] Rot. Claus. 11 Edw. III. Dodsworth's MSS. vol. xx. Bridges's Northamptonshire, vol. i. p. 244. See also Stoke-Poges, and Pedigree of Molyns.
[7] Rot. Cart. 11 Edw. III. p. 170, n. 11 and 56. Esc. 11 Edw. III. no. 105, Cal. vol. ii. p. 83.
[8] Rot. Cart. 12 Edw. III. no. 3, p. 174.
[9] Quod possit *assartare* 300 ac. de boscis suis Manerii sui de Brehull infra metas forestæ de Bernwode. Rot. Pat. 12 Edw. III. p. 1, m. 33. Cal. vol. ii. p. 132.
[10] Rot. Fin. 12 Edw. III. See also Datchet, Fulmer, Oakley, and Stoke-Poges.
[11] Rot. Pat. 19 Edw. III. p. 2, m. 13, p. 3, m. 2.
[12] Ibid. 20 Edw. III. p. 1, m. 13, and 21 Edw. III. p. 2, m. 1. Cal. p. 155.
[13] Rot. Cart. 21 Edw. III. no. 26, Cal. p. 180. [14] Pat. 22 Edw. III. p. 3, m. 34.
[15] Rot. Orig. 32 Edw. III. ro. 2. Abbrev. vol. ii. p. 247. [16] Ibid. p. 255.
[17] Esc. 4 Ric. II. no. 38. Cal. vol. iii. p. 31. [18] Ibid. p. 68. [19] Ibid. p. 224.
[20] Harleian MSS. no. 34, in Mus. Brit.

being married to Edmund Hampden of Beckley, co. Oxon,[1] in 1442, Brill was included with Oakley and Adingrave, in a fine then passed; and described as the right of Edmund Hampden.[2]

In a dispute respecting this manor, and the advowson of Oakley, reference was made to the verdict of a jury, in the reign of Edward III. by which it had been determined, that Brill as ancient demesne of the Crown, and given by King Edw. II. to Sir Richard Lovell and Muriel his wife, and their heirs, was held by them until 1335, (9 Edw. III.) when it being found by an inquisition, that it had not been lawfully severed from the Crown, it was resumed by the King, and granted to John de Molyns.[3]

In 1436 Thomas Chaucer died seised of this manor, held for one Knight's fee; but as it continued long afterwards in the family of Molyns, it is presumed that Chaucer held only as a trustee, or under a temporary grant, and Alianore, sole heiress of Sir William Molyns, carried it in marriage to Robert Hungerford, Esq. son of Robert Lord Hungerford,[4] who was, in her right, created Lord Molins; and upon his attainder, 1 Edw. IV. all his lands were confiscated: but the King caused a provision to be made for his widow out of his estates; and Brill subsequently passed by Mary, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Hungerford, and granddaughter of Robert Lord Hungerford and the said Alianore, to Edward, son of William Lord Hastings, Chamberlain to King Edward IV.[5]

In 1492, a fine was passed by Sir Edward Hastings, Knt. and Mary his wife, with Sir Thomas Oxenbridge, Knt. and Frideswide his wife, of the manor of Brill, and lands in Boarstall, Oakley, Chilton, Dorton, Ludgershall, Wotton, &c.[6] and in 1498 another between Edward Lord Hastings and others, and Richard St. Maur and Margaret his wife, of lands in Brill and Oakley,[7] by which settlements were made of this estate, which at length becoming vested in Francis second Earl of Huntingdon, K. B. and K. G.[8] license of alienation was obtained, and, in 1549, a fine was passed of the manor of Brill, twenty messuages, and certain lands in Boarstall, Oakley, &c. between Robert Browne and Francis Earl of Huntingdon and Katherine his wife, preparatory to a conveyance:[9] and in 1553 (1 Mar.) another fine between Thomas Dynham and Francis Earl of Huntingdon, of the manor of Brill, &c. which were thereupon conveyed in fee to Thomas Dynham, Esq. whose son, Sir John Dynham, Knt. succeeded him in the possession of it, and made several purchases of other lands here,[10] as of certain closes called Arnegrove, Milk-hills, Sale-closes, Bowstring-lane, Corpin's-needle, Grasse-croft, Little London, lands in Rainscombe, 180 ac. 3 r. 18 p. of assart and purpresture lands in Bernwode forest, formerly granted by patent, 10 Feb. 12 Ed. III. to John de Molyns, together with woods within the metes of the forest, to the extent of 300 acres.[11]

The manor of Brill descended with Boarstall,[12] from the Dynhams to the families of Lewis and Aubrey, and at the death of Sir John Aubrey, Bart. in 1826, became vested in Sir Thomas Digby Aubrey, Bart. the present possessor.[13]

Kennet has described many small portions of land here. Richard de Tolusc held an estate in Brill in 1239 (24 Hen. III.) which had been granted to him by Miles *Balustarius* (the Crossbowman), situated in *Berecumbe*, between the demesnes of the King and Wodeacre, belonging to Richard Burgoyne, near Thame-well. The seal to this grant had the impression of a crossbow,

---

[1] See PEDIGREE of HAMPDEN, in GREAT HAMPDEN. [2] Rot. Fin. 21 Hen. VI. [3] Kennet's Antiq. vol. ii. p. 333.
[4] See STOKE-POGES. [5] Dugd. Bar. tom. ii. p. 211. [6] Rot. Fin. 8 Hen. VII.
[7] Ib. 14 Hen. VII. [8] See STOKE-POGES. [9] Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. VI. Term. Mic. MSS. Le Neve, in Tur. Lond.
[10] See p. 65, and PEDIGREE of DYNHAM, p. 66. [11] Rot. Pat. 8 Jac. I. Test. 2 Feb. [12] See page 65.
[13] See PEDIGREE of AUBREY, p. 75.

agreeably to the name of the feoffer, circumscribed "✠ Miles Balustar."[1] John Tulus, one of the same family, also purchased land in *Frith-vente*, of William Hamlewyne.[2]

In 1288 (17 Edw. I.) John Fitz-Nigel[3] died seised of lands in Brill and Oakley, which descended, together with his estate in Boarstall, to John de Handlo; to whom, in 1315, the King granted certain waste in Bernwood Forest, with twenty-eight acres and a half and one rood in the King's woods of Brill, of which nineteen and a half were in *Paunshale*.[4]

In the same reign, the amount of the taxation of the fifteenth charged upon Brill (which with Wycombe and Aylesbury was assessed for the ninths of merchants and traders)[5] was only 10*s*.[6]

In the reign of Edward II. John de la Penne forfeited lands in Brill by treason, and suffered death: and in 1319 the King granted to Nicholas de Brehull for life, at 12*s*. *per ann*. a messuage, and a mediety of one virgate of land here which had been so forfeited.[7] Part of the lands of Penne was granted to Thomas de Pidington in fee,[8] on whom, in 1342, the King also bestowed a messuage and half a virgate and seven acres, late belonging to Ralph de Brehull, called *Bastarde;* probably that part of Penne's estate before mentioned.[9]

In 1433 (11 Hen. VI.) Henry Morgan, of Boarstall, conveyed lands here to Thomas Wyfold and John Popham,[10] which seem to have been afterwards part of the estate acquired by the family of James, which Maud, relict of Robert James, Esq. held in dower, and of which, in 1437, she died seised.[11]

The family of Harte held an estate here in the reign of Elizabeth. Robert Harte in 1503 bequeathed his house in Brill to Isabel his wife for life, with remainder to Thomas Harte his son, and the heirs of his body, making him and Richard Cope supervisors, and Isabel his wife sole executrix and residuary legatee. He left small legacies of cattle to Edward Harte, Agnes, Isabel, and Alice, to Richard Cope, Thomas and Hugh, Agnes, Jane, Joane, and Margaret, (either his nephews and neices or his grand-children,) and to his "*Curate*," Sir John Vestyd, to pray for him, 20*d*.[12]

Queen Elizabeth in 1577 demised for twenty-one years, at 60*s*. *per ann*. to Edward Harte, lands called Northcrofte, in the Forest of Bernewode, abutting on the East on Fayre-hedge Coppice, in the occupation of John Cookson; parcel of the old inheritance of the Crown, and detained from her Majesty.[13] In 1581 the Queen, by other letters patent, reciting the former, granted the same premises to Francis Alford, Gent. for thirty years, from Michaelmas 1598, at the same rent.[14] Edward Harte was one of the parties against whom a bill was filed in Chancery in 1632 (7 Car. I.) by which an adjustment of the claims of proprietors of lands in Bernwode Forest was prayed, and in consequence of which it was decreed that, unless he consented to the allotments awarded, before 1st Jan. 1634, he should be excluded the benefit of the said decree.

Some of this family were benefactors to the poor of Brill, and several of the neighbouring parishes. Bridges, the Historian of Northamptonshire, was one of their descendants maternally, as is mentioned in the monumental inscription in Barton Segrave Church in Northamptonshire.[15]

---

[1] Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 317. [2] Ib. p. 519. [3] See p. 59. [4] Kennet.

[5] See Inquis. Nonar. p. 339.

[6] Brehull valor quintedecime bonor' mobiliu' m'cator' catal' et al' bonu' villate de Brehull, qui de agror' cultur. et stauro ovium suaru' non vivunt p' p'sent' Joh'is Tolus de Brehulle, Joh'is le North'ne, Will. Tolous, Joh'is Clere, Ric'i, Rog' et Hugonis ate Hurne, xs. et no' plus. Inquis. Nonar. Buck. p. 340.

[7] "Quæ ad man. Regis tanquam escaeta p'ter feloniam quam idem Joh'es fecit p' quam suspensus fuit." Rot. Orig. 2 Edw. II. ro. 9. Abbrev. vol. i. p. 245.

[8] Rot. Pat. 9 Edw. III. n. 1. m. 24. Cal. p. 121. [9] Ib. 16 Edw. III. p. 1. n. 33. Calend. p. 143.

[10] Boarstall Chartul. and Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 317. [11] Ibid. p. 324.

[12] Willis's MSS. vol. xxxii. f. 18. [13] Rot. Pat. 20 Eliz. Test. 28 Nov. [14] Ib. 24 Eliz. Test. 9 April.

[15] "Ex antiquâ de Hart stirpe, apud Brill in agro Buckingamiæ olim commorante." Gent. Mag. vol. lxxxvii. pt. i. p. 202.

This estate descended to Edward Harte, esq. who in 1698 was High Constable of the Hundred of Ashendon, and many efforts to obtain a correct pedigree of the Hartes having failed, the following notices are subjoined from the Parochial Register:—Robert, son of Robert and Margaret Harte, baptized 10th June, 1668: Martha, their daughter, 15th May, 1672. Robert, son of Edward Harte, Esq. and Grace his wife, 20th May, 1698: Gratiana, their daughter, 15th May, 1699: Anne, another daughter, 17th July, 1700: Edward, their son, 6th Oct. 1701.

Edmund Dayrell, Gent. of Lamport, and Penelope, daughter of Edward Harte, married 2d Feb. 1653, by contract signed Will. Hall, Registrar: John Harte, of Bugden, and Philippa Golder, of Brill, married 12th Feb. 1683.

Martha, daughter of Edward Harte, buried 4th Nov. 1654: Felix, another daughter, 21st Dec. 1657: Hester, 17th May, 1661. Pierce, son of Robert Harte, Esq. and Margaret his wife, 5th Feb. 1694. Margaret, widow of Robert Harte, Esq. 6th Dec. 1705. Rev. Thomas Harte, D. D. Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxon. buried 15th Oct. 1709.

In 1588 Queen Elizabeth granted to Sir Edward Stanley, Knt. *int. al.*[1] thirty acres in Bernewode Common, in Brill parish, "*lately incroached*" by John *Dinham*, John Boyes, and Thomas Gregory, to hold to Stanley his heirs and assigns, at 3*s. per ann.* rent.[2]

In or about the year 1715, the remaining estate of the Hartes in Brill was conveyed to John Snell, Esq. of Salisbury Hall, in Hertfordshire, whose pedigree is annexed.

PEDIGREE OF SNELL.

From Clutterbuck's Herts, Brill Register, and other authorities.

Arms. Quarterly, Az. and Gules, a cross patonce Or.

Crest. On a wreath, a wolf ....., standing on a lamb ..... couchant, under a cross patonce fitche.

GEORGE SNELL = SUSANNAH, sister of Sir Jeremiah Snow, Knt. and Bart. ob. 2 Mar. 1704.

- JOHN SNELL, Esq. of Salisbury Hall, co. Herts, purchased an estate at Brill 1715; ob. 20 Dec. 1724, bur. at Shenley, co. Herts. = ELIZABETH, dau. of Thomas Vyner, D. D. Dean of Gloucester, niece of Sir Thomas Vyner, Knt. and Bart. Lord Mayor of London, bur. 9 Apr. 1722 at Shenley.
  - 1. ROBERT SNELL, Esq. bencher of the Inner Temple: of Chingford, co. Essex, ob. 1 July 1741, æt. 63, bur. at Shenley, Herts, s. p. = MARY, dau. of Sir Walter Clarges, Bart. by Eliz. da. and coh. of Sir Thomas Gould, Knt. Alderman of London, relict of Sir Dawes Wymoodsell, Knt. of Putney, ob. 12 Nov. 1781, at Chingford, co. Essex.
    - 1. ROBERT SNELL, Esq. of Mortimer Street, Cavendish Square, ob. s. p. æt. 23.
    - = ELIZA BODINGTON, mar. 2 Aug. 1772.
  - 2. VYNER SNELL, B.D. of Trin. Col. Camb. 1716, Rector of March and Doddington, co. Camb. = MARGARET, dau. of Col. Peter Hall, of Swillington, co. York, mar. 8 May 1726; ob. 25 Nov. 1794, æt. 84, bur. at Hartford, co. Hunts.
    - 2. JOHN SNELL, Esq. b. 17 Nov. 1730: ob. 23 Dec. 1805, celebs, bur. at Brill.
    - 3. WILLIAM SNELL, Esq. b. Jan. 1731-2, ob. 27 Dec. 1817. = ELIZABETH, 4th dau. of Rob. Wilson, Esq. of Lombard Str. mar. 3 July 1770.
      - 1. ELIZABETH, ob. incompt. 1782, æt. 52.
      - 2. MARY, mar. to Will. Snell, Esq. of Austin Friars, 11 Oct. 1766, ob. 5 Oct. 1814, at Edmonton.
      - 3. MARGARET, mar. 1st, to Zachary Sugar, A. M. Preb. of York; 2d, to Will. Barnard, Esq.
      - 4. REBECCA, mar. to John Paris, merch.
      - ELIZABETH, ob. inf. bu. at Shenley, co. Herts.
    - 3. WILLIAM SNELL, b. 10 Sep. 1777, d. ....Feb. 1796.
    - 2. THOMAS SNELL, B. C. L. Fel. of St. John's Coll. Oxon, Rector of Wiodlesham, co. Surrey with Bagshot Chap. to H. R. H. Prince Will. Fred. Duke of Gloucester. = BARBARA, dau. of .... Cooke, of Ireland, mar. 1804.
      - FRANCIS JACKSON SNELL, Capt. R. N. 1806.
      - ROBERT SNELL, b. 5 May 1786, bap. 10 Jun. ob. 31 Mar. sep. 6 Apr. 1792.
  - 4. SARAH RUSSELL. = 4. Sir THOMAS SNELL, Kt (1744), of Whitley Court, co. Glos. Sheriff of Glo'sh. ob. 13 Mar. 1754, bur. at Shenley, Herts, æt. 65.
  - 3. WILLIAM SNELL, ob. incompt.
  - FRANCES, ELIZABETH, HONOUR, REBECCA, } ob. incompt. } 1747. 1702. 1729. 1733.
- WILLIAM, ob. 1705.
- GEORGE.
- SUSAN, mar. to ..... Hayward.
- ELIZABETH, mar. to .... Booker.

---

[1] See BOARSTALL, p. 65. [2] Rot. Pat. 31 Eliz. Test. 15 Nov.

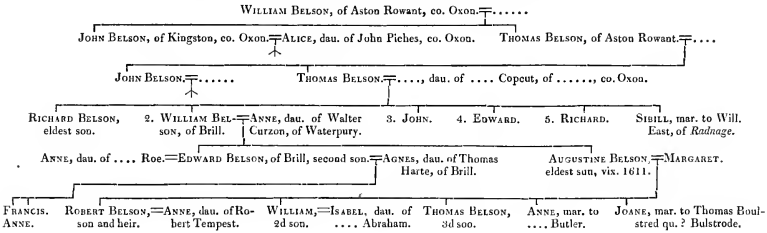
William Snell, Esq. third son of the purchaser, died unmarried,[1] and Thomas Snell, Esq. his youngest brother, succeeded to the estate, and in 1756 purchased lands here of John Belson, Esq. who derived from his ancestors lands in Bernwode Forest, granted by King James I. in 1611 to Thomas Ely and George Merriell, Gent. of London, under the description of "Eight-oaks' mead, Waterslade, Brockholt's Horse-close, Green-oaks, Wilcocks, and Broad-mead, comprising about 52 a. 2 r. 16 p. in the occupation of Augustine Belson, Gent. valued at 7*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; and, by an Inquisition at Colnbrook (14 Aug. 8 Jac. I.) before Otho Nicholson and Richard Cartwright, Esq. found to be parcel of the lands demised to the said Otho Nicholson, and by him surrendered.[2]

The family of Belson was of Oxfordshire, as appears by the annexed pedigree.

PEDIGREE OF BELSON.

From an Heraldic Visitation.

Arms. Az. a chevron engrailed Arg. charged with 3 harts between 3 greyhounds.



The estate of Sir Thomas Snell, Knt. at his death in 1754, descended to his nephew John Snell, who dying unmarried in 1805, his next brother, William Snell, succeeded him; and at his decease in 1817 his lands were devised to his second but eldest surviving son, the Rev. Thomas Snell, B.C.L. Rector of Windlesham, co. Surrey, by whom some portions of this estate have been alienated, and the remainder, together with the ancient mansion-house of the family of Harte, apparently erected in the reign of King James, and other lands at Muswell and Piddington, advertized for public sale in 1830.

Certain forest lands in Brill, belonging to Sir Robert Dormer, Knt.[3] descended with his estate at Dorton to Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer, Knt. and, by deed dated 3 Jan. 1761, were settled upon Sir Clement and his Lady, and their issue male: and, 4 Nov. 1780, were conveyed to Robert Chester, Esq. and thereupon a common recovery was suffered; and the estate conveyed 1 May, 1783, to John Aubrey, Esq. (afterwards Baronet) who built a commodious House, called Brill-Farm, on part of the lands contiguous to the village of Brill, commanding most delightful and extensive views over many of the neighbouring counties; and by deed of gift bestowed the same, with part of the estate so purchased, on Mr. Eagleton, his steward, and Elizabeth his wife, for the term of their respective lives: and by his will[4] in 1825 bequeathed the reversion, with the residue of the lands formerly Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer's, in Brill, &c. to

[1] Clutterbuck's Herts, vol. i. p. 483. [2] Rot. Pat. 9 Jac. I. Test. 13 Jan. [3] See CHEARSLEY and DORTON.
[4] See p. 75.

his niece Elizabeth Sophia, wife of Charles Spencer Ricketts, Esq. and her heirs in tail male, in the same manner as Boarstall, Dorton, &c.[1]

THE VILLAGE.

Brill, no longer claiming its ancient superiority over other populous villages, which in the time of Kennet it seems to have held, has immemorially lost the observance of its annual fair granted by King Edward III. and retains only an annual wake, or feast, on Wednesday next after Michaelmas, O. S.

The coins said to have been found here seem only to have been described by Hearne, who speaks of a large brass of Commodus, (with a female figure bearing in her left hand a shield,) formerly in the possession of Browne Willis.[2] No vestiges of the royal residence are now to be traced, unless in some embankments north and west of the church, still called *the King's field*, though scarcely remembered under that name. These were probably altered from their previous form in the time of Charles I. as they have been since by the progress of husbandry, or the erection of buildings, &c.

In November 1642 the King placed troops at Brill, under the command of Sir Gilbert Gerard, Knt. as Governor, who repulsed an attack made by the Parliamentary forces under the celebrated John Hampden.[3]

This garrison contributing to the annoyance of the Rebel forces at Aylesbury, an Ordinance was made by the Parliament, 2d Jan. 1642, requiring the assistance of their adherents to reduce Brill.[4]

In the next month, at a consultation between a Committee of Parliament and the Lord General Essex, it was agreed that none of the King's forces in Bucks should advance nearer to Aylesbury than Brill, nor of the Parliamentary forces nearer to Oxford than Aylesbury.[5]

The following letter, written five days before the battle of Edge Hill, evinces the activity of the Parliamentarians:

"To the right worshipfull Richard Grenville, Esq.

"Mr. High Sheriff,

"My service premised: although I presume you have better intelligence than I can give you, yet I shall cast in my

---

[1] See p. 73, also CHILTON, DORTON, and OAKLEY. [2] Hearne's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

[3] Clarendon's Hist. vol. ii. p. 166. Heaths' Chronicle, and Lysons' Magn. Brit. vol. i. p. 523.

[4] Whereas great forces of *Papists* and other ill affected persons are now in actual war *against the King*, the Parliament, and the whole Kingdom, and part of those forces being now drawn to Brill and other places adjoining, having, according to their usage, plundered, robbed, pillaged, and murdered, divers good Protestants thereabouts, and threaten to march into the County of Hertford and other Counties that way, there to commit the like outrages and barbarous cruelties as they have done in places where they have formerly been; the Lords and Commons in Parliament being most desirous to prevent these miseries, and to suppress the authors of them, for the better effecting thereof, do hereby desire all well affected persons of the County of Hertford, and other Counties and places adjoining, forthwith to raise all such forces of horse and foot as they can, and to march with them to *Aylesbury*, in the County of Bucks, or to such other places as they shall be directed by order from both Houses of Parliament, or from the Earl of Essex, Lord General, and to join with and assist the forces raised by authority of Parliament for the defence of themselves, their families, and estates, and the true Protestant Religion, and for the suppressing and punishing *those forces at Brill*, and all other their adherents, notorious enemies to the King and Kingdom; and such well affected persons in the County of Hertford, or of any other Counties or places whatever that shall join with and assist the forces raised by authority of Parliament, for the purpose above-mentioned, shall therein do a very acceptable service to the Commonwealth, and shall be assisted and protected by the power and authority of Parliament. Lords' Journals, vol. v. p. 523.

[5] Lords' Journals, vol. v. p. 619.

mite, accordinge to return of scouts and an honest gentleman to me. The King lay on Saturday night at Edgcott, at Sir William Thursbeye's house (in Northamptonshire.) On Sunday he removed, and lay Sunday night at Hanwell, at the Lady Cope's. On Sunday 1000 of his troops came to Banbury Gates and demanded entrance, which the town refused, having within the town 2000 men or more. Whether the King will settle upon Edge Hill or not, I cannot imagine; for he hath a great advantage there against our forces if they should advance towards him. The Lord General with his army *lyth* at *Kinton*, in the Vale, about four miles from the Lady Cope's house. He marched out yesterday. If he advance towards him he must come about the hill, near unto the Lord Spencer's house, *Worelaiton*, and then the King may remove, as I *conceave*, towards *Wodstocke* and for Oxford, or fall back to *Worster*, one of which in probability he will doe; and therefore if it be for Oxford, then *likely* he intends for *Winsor*. Then if our Shire removed to *Wickham*, to be somewhere on the hills, they might much annoy him in his passage amongst the woods and lanes; but I leave it to your better judgment.

"This day there came a loose fellow to *Borstal;* he says, he lay last night at Merton, and is going to the King, for whom he will fight. Now Merton is in the way from Borstall to Woodstock, and three miles nearer; so that I take him for a spie, and have sent him to you to be secured, or otherwise as you please. Humbly taking leave, I rest your servant to be commanded,

JOHN PYM.

"My Lady Dynham desires her service may be presented unto you. I have sent out scouts, and which way the King move, I shall *enforme* you. Since the sealing of my letter I intercepted Jo. Bew, of Oxford, travayling with a letter from Oxford to a servant of the King's. We brake open the letter; notwithstanding I thought fit to send him and it unto you."[1]

The Earl of Essex, in a letter to the Speaker of the House, 24th April, 1643, during the siege of Reading, briefly mentions this place:—that the King was concentrating his forces; Prince Maurice arrived, and Prince Rupert "hourly expected at Brill:"[2] and when Reading was reduced, the garrison at Brill was withdrawn.

HERMITAGE OF ST. WERBURGH, AND LANDS OF CHETWODE PRIORY.

During a dispute between King Henry the Third and the Convent of St. Frideswide, in Oxford, relative to the Advowsons of Brill and Oakley, the King granted in 1252 to the Prior and Convent of Chetwode an ancient Hermitage in the forest of Bernwode, called St. Werburgh's Cell, formerly held by Richard de Brehull, upon condition of finding two Chaplains, one to perform divine offices in the Hermitage, and the other in the King's Chapel in Brill;[3] the Convent of Chetwode receiving their grant on the same terms.

In another charter, granted in consequence of the damage done by deer and other beasts to the lands of the Convent, the right to inclose their arable land was conceded, together with five cart-loads of brushwood for fences, and an oak-tree for fuel.[4]

In 1258 the Prior paid fifty marks for a renewal of the grant of the Chapel, the assart belonging to it, and the right of appointing a Chaplain.[5] This land consisted of twenty-one acres in the forest, and was probably a compensation for the payment of fifty shillings salary, mentioned in the former charter, to the officiating priest.[6]

---

[1] Seward's Literary Anecdotes, vol. iii. Appendix, No. 4. [2] Parliamentary History, vol. xii. p. 242.

[3] Henricus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, &c. Omnibus ad quos presentes literæ pervenerint, S. Sciatis quòd concessimus Priori et Canonicis de Chetwode, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, hermitorium S.Werburgæ de Brehull, cum pert. tenend. et habend. eisdem Priori et Canonicis, et eorum successoribus in perpetuum, sicut Ricardus de Brehull capellanus illud tenuit. Ita quidem quòd inveniat singulis diebus duos capellanos divina celebrantes, unum scilicet in eodem heremitario et alium in ea capella nostra de Brehull, sicut fieri consuevit. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Brueram, iiii die Nov. anno Reg. nost. XXXVI.—Chartul. de Boarstall, f. 129; also, Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 499.

[4] Rot. Pat. 40 Hen. III. m. 15. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 349.

[5] Rot. Cart. 43 Hen. III. m. 3. Cal. p. 88. Test. 4 Aug.

[6] Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 360. Boarstall Chart. f. 130.

The Prior and Convent afterwards procured a confirmation of their grant, and were allowed to fence with a wall one caracute of land within the manor of Brill, and twenty acres with a hedge and ditch: their allowance of wood for fences and fuel being continued. In 1452, the Convent having neglected to provide Chaplains at the Hermitage and Brill chapel, a *quo warranto* issued against them.[1]

At the suppression of the Monastery in 1469, this estate was granted to the Abbat and Convent of Notley,[2] and at the general dissolution of religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII. was estimated at 12*l.* 8*s.* *per ann.* and oblations in Brill chapel, 2*s.*;[3] subject to a rent of 21*d.* *per ann.* payable to the (Earl of Huntingdon) chief lord of the fee.

St. Werburgh's Cell is said to have been on the north side of Muswell hill, west of Brill, at the division of the counties of Oxford and Bucks; and a house still marks the site of the Hermitage: Muswell farm, to which it belongs, also comprising the site of a telegraph (erected by the Board of Ordnance when making a late survey) on an elevation of 744 feet above the level of the sea.

Near this station are some ramparts of earth, part of an oblong square entrenchment, about one hundred yards from north to south, and eighty from east to west, conjectured to have been a summer camp of the Romans, but of which no account seems to have been preserved. The banks are ten yards in width and three in height on the east side (being part of the boundary line of the county), and enclosing an area now called *the bowling-green,* in which are many fine large sycamore trees of great age: but all traces of the outworks have been obliterated by the plough.

Well Fields, and Clere Fields. In 1594, Queen Elizabeth, in pursuance of a warrant for concealed lands, and at the request of Edward Dyer, Esq. granted to Will. Tipper and Robert Dawe, Gent. *inter alia,* "the manors of Brill, *alias* Brehull, and Borestall," with "the well meadows and well pastures."[4]

In 1598, Clerefields were assessed to the provision for the support of the Queen's household, at 3*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*; and in 1607, King James I. granted to Sir John Dormer, Knt. on payment of a fine of 40*l.* Clerefields, containing 138 acres, parcel of the forest of Bernwode, at 1*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* *per ann.*[5]

In 1610, the King, in consideration of services, and for 20*l.* granted to Sir John Dormer, Knt. and his heirs, Well-fields, or Brill closes, containing 146 acres, 11 perches (with two acres in Dorton) late parcel of the lands of the Monastery of Studley, co. Oxon, at 6*d.* *per ann.* to be paid into the Exchequer, or to the Sheriff of Bucks, at Michaelmas only.[6]

Sir Robert Dormer, Knt. succeeded to the estate of his father Sir John, and at the disafforesting of Bernwode, in lieu of his forest and common rights, received an allotment of lands, which afterwards descended with Chearsley[7] to "John Dormer, Esq. of Rowsham, co. Oxon," who by indentures, dated 27 and 28 Mar. (4 Anne) in consideration of 3406*l.* conveyed to Richard Grenville, Esq. of Wotton, and Eleanor his wife, and their heirs, *Cleerfields and Cleerfield's meadows* (subject to a tithe payment of 5*s.* *per ann.* to the Vicar of Oakley, and a quit-rent of 1*l.* 14*s.* 7½*d.* to Charles Lord Ossulston) which from the said Richard Grenville, Esq. in the same manner as

---

[1] De Priore et Conventu de Chetwode Præmonitio, ad ostendendum quare diversæ terræ in Brehill, causâ cessationis inventionis capellani, missam et alia divina celebrand', in manibus Regis seisiri non debent. Mic. Rec. 31 Hen. VI. rot. 14. Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 499.

[2] Rot. Pat. 1 Edw. IV. p. 5, m. 33. See also NOTLEY in CRENDON.

[3] Rot. Pat. ut antea.

[4] Rot. Pat. 34 Eliz. Test. 30 Mar.

[5] Rot. Pat. 5 Jac. I. Test. 17 Sept.

[6] Ibid. 8 Jac. I. Test 21 Jun.

[7] See CHEARSLEY.

Wotton,[1] devolved to Richard Grenville, Esq. who, in or about 1742, exchanged, for the impropriate Rectory, tithes, &c. of Wotton, with John Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, this estate, and Muswell farm, in Brill and Boarstall, which were thereupon annexed to the Church of Canterbury, and continue to belong to the Metropolitan See.

Corpus Christi College in Oxford, possesses lands in Brill, called College Hazle and College Close (about 15 acres): in what manner and at what time acquired are unknown.

In 1678 lands in Brill, Muswell, and Piddington, were conveyed, in consideration of 1672*l.* by indenture between John Foche and John Cropper, of London, Gent. and Robert Grosvenor, draper of London, and Thomas Raper, grocer;[2] afterwards to Samuel Lee, of Newington Green, co. Middlesex, Gent. Benj. Hewling, of London, merchant, and Nathaniel Halton, of Hornsey, for 2108*l.* 10*s.* and with other lands of the said John Foche, &c. to Thomas Fellows, of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, *Gent.*[3] This is said to be part of the estate which was derived through divers conveyances to Luke Hodges, Gent. and now in the possession of William Tenant, Esq.

New College Lands. The Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxford, acquired, in exchange for Longuevile tithes in Wotton, a rent charge, secured upon Little-London farm, on the south side of Brill-hill, the property of the Grenvilles.[4]

Brill Pottery. The natural productions of the soil of the hill have immemorially employed many of the inhabitants of Brill, and from the number of fragments of ancient pottery bearing a close resemblance to that of the Romanized Britons, found in the neighbourhood,[5] it may fairly be conjectured, that, even at that early period, a manufactory of this description was established here.

At the disafforesting of Bernwode it was especially provided, by an order of the Court of Chancery, that "many artificers of Brill having received employment by making brick, *tyle, lyme, and potts, out of the soyle* of Brill hills," which could not be cultivated without the great impoverishment of such artificers, an allotment of 18 acres of the King's lands, and 30 acres of Sir John Dynham's, should thenceforth be commonable for the artificers, cottagers, and poorer inhabitants: the lord of the manor letting the pits for digging the materials, but being restrained from advancing the rents.[6]

The pottery is still carried on, but the trade is not in a flourishing state, the condition of the roads, increased price of fuel, and expenses of carriage, having co-operated to its disadvantage.

In 1598 Hare-hill and Sweet-hill, in this parish, were assessed at 23*s.* to the provision for Queen Elizabeth's Household.

In 1712 the land-tax of Brill was 263*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*; in 1815 returned at 265*l.* 15*s.* 11½*d.* In 1776, expenses of the poor 218*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*; in 1783, 423*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*; in 1824, 775*l.* 10*s.*

Property-tax in 1815 on 800*l.* *per ann.* at 2*s.* 7*d.* in the pound.

Population in 1811 with Boarstall 1050: by another return 864: houses 143, families 234, males 524, females 536, total 1060.[7]

BRILL HOUSE,

a handsome mansion, was built in 1770 by Thomas Saunders, Esq. Governor of Fort St. George, in the East Indies, whose ancestors possessed an estate in Bernwode Forest which had previously

---

[1] See WOTTON, and PEDIGREES of GRENVILLE.
[2] Rot. Claus. 30 Car. II.
[3] Ibid 4 Jan. 30 Car. II.
[4] Stat. 15 Geo. III. c. 39, for inclosing lands in Wotton.
[5] See CRENDON.
[6] From a MS. copy of the Decree.
[7] Population and Parochial Returns, Abstract printed 1822.

belonged to the family of Pye.[1] Governor Saunders dying in 1775, his only son, Thomas Saunders, Esq. (Sheriff of Bucks in 1785) resided here, and improved the house and grounds, but the alteration of a road into the village having given offence to the inhabitants, a riotous assemblage broke down the gates and destroyed the shrubberies, for which outrage many persons, with the assistant curate of the parish among them, were indicted and convicted at the County Assizes at Buckingham, and punished by fine, and some of them by imprisonment; and the road was again restored: but after some few years the estate of the Saunderses in Brill being sold in severalties, the house, with part of their lands, came into the possession of Richard Grenville Chandos Temple, Earl Temple, (since) Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K. G. who is the present proprietor; and the mansion was in 1828 entirely taken down: a plantation of trees and a prospect arch in the gardens near the brow of the hill, now only remaining to mark the site of the residence of the family of Saunders at Brill.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

In the time of the Saxons a Chapel at Brill belonged to the royal residence; but before the reign of King Stephen, it was subject to the Mother Church of Oakley, in spirituals.

In 1142, during the seige of Oxford, King Stephen gave this Chapel with its appurtenances to the Prior and Canons of St. Frideswide, in that City, in free alms; for the health of his soul, as the Charter expresses it, the soul of Queen Maud his wife, Eustace his son, the rest of his royal progeny, his uncle King Henry, and all his ancestors.[2]

Brill Chapel was also included in the grant of the Empress Maud to St. Frideswide's of the Church of Oakley, so that, as Kennet remarks, the same Ecclesiastics being equally favoured by both the contending parties, had the same bribe to become unfaithful to either, without prejudice to themselves. The Monastery was soon afterwards involved in a dispute respecting their acquisition, and King Henry III. recovered judgement against the Prior and Canons, who appealed to the Pope; and delegates being appointed to examine the cause, the King was highly offended at such an infringement upon his royal authority, and prohibited their sitting; and in 1221 presented to the Church of Oakley, with its dependent Chapels of Brill and Boarstall.[3]

The contest between the Crown and St. Frideswide's Monastery was ultimately decided in favour of the latter, and thereupon a papal license was obtained, and instead of annexing the whole income of the benefice to the cure, as had been done by the King whilst the patronage was vested in the Crown, the Canons appropriated the endowment to their own use, and the Vicar of the Mother Church of Oakley having vacated that living, the Convent resumed the temporalities and appointed Curates or Chaplains at Brill as in times past.

---

[1] See PITCHCOTT, and PEDIGREE of SAUNDERS.

[2] "S. Rex Angl. A. Ep'o Lincoln. et Justic. et Vicecom. et Baron. et omnib's fidelib's suis Francis et Anglis, Buck. Sal. Sciatis q'd ego concessi et dedi Eccle S'c'æ Frideswide, et canonicis ibidem do' servientib's, in p'petua elemosina capella' de Brehilla, cu' om'ib's ad ea' p'tinentib's in eccl'iis, et capellis, et t'ris, et decimis, et cu' om'ib's consuetudinib's suis, in bosco et plano, in p'tis et pasturis, que de d'n'ico meo est, p' sal' a'i'e mee et Maytild' regine, uxoris mee, et filior' meor', et p' a'i'a Henr' Regis, avunc'li mei, et omni'u' antecessor' meor'. Q're volo et firmit' p'cipio, q'd ea' teneant bene et in pace et liberè et quietè sic unq' meli' et liberi' antecessores mei tenuer't in te'p'r' H. reg. avunculi mei. T. Will' de Ip' et Rob' de Ver., et Ric. de Luci, et Bern' de Lis', et Ric' de F. Morot', et Rob. Arsic ap. Oxon. Ex Autograph. in Mus. Ashmole, Oxon. See also Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. in which this charter is given with some variation.

[3] Dodsworth's MSS. vol. cvii. p. 35. See also OAKLEY.

When the Vicarage of Oakley was ordained, it was settled that the incumbent should receive the fourth part of all burial fees for persons belonging to that parish interred in either of its dependent chapelries; and tithes of flax, hemp, bees, fruit, and products of gardens; also herriots, tithes commuted by custom for money, and tithes for the exercise of trades, in the places subject to such payments; and at *Brill* the tithes of geese and eggs.

In the reign of Edward III. Sir John de Molyns, Lord of the Manor, released to the Prior and Convent of St. Frideswide, all his right to the Chapels of Brill and Boarstall:[1] and at the Ecclesiastical Valuation of Henry VIII. the property of the Convent here consisted of rents 18*s.* 7*d.*, the rectory 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, small tithes 3*l.*, common fines 2*s.*, total 11*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*

After the dissolution, the King granted the Church of Brill with Boarstall towards the foundation of his College in Oxford, and the impropriation passed[2] by the will of John Lord Williams of Thame, subject to an annual payment of 36*l.* to Thame School, out of the Manor and Parsonage of Brill, Oakley, and Boarstall.

In 1610 King James I. granted to Sir John Dynham, Knt. the advowson of Brill, and the rectory, late belonging to the College of King Henry VIII. in Oxford; and demised 2 Nov. 1545 (37 Hen. VIII.) to John Pollard, Esq. and George Roch at 17*s.* *per ann.*

In 1632 (7 Car. I.) the stipend of the curate not being sufficient to maintain "a preaching minister," the King's receiver for the County was ordered by the Court of Chancery to pay 6*l.* *per ann.* out of the Crown rents, reserved at the disafforesting of Bernwode, for a weekly preacher.

There were also assigned to the then Impropriator 20 acres of land in lieu of tithes for commoners and tenants within the forest: and the Minister's stipend was declared to have been "*bestowed by the Royal bounty, not of right.*" In 1656 the payment of tithes at Brill was disputed.[3]

In 1680 there was neither house nor glebe belonging to the Minister.[4]

In 1708 Brangwin, lessee of Sir John Aubrey, Bart. Impropriator, proceeding by bill to recover great and small tithes of certain lands here, set forth, that Brill and Oakley were *distinct* parishes, and it was ordered, that Davis, the defendant, should account for the tithes of Whitcombe hill, the commons, side-long closes, and corner close.

In 1784 the Impropriator proceeded against *Smith* on a similar claim within the Rectory of Brill (there being no Vicarage), and particularly Leatherslade's, and Grove's farm, the former of 59 acres of pasture, part of Bernwode forest, and the Groves about 20 acres of meadow: and the right of the Impropriator to those tithes, was established.[5]

Sir Thomas Digby Aubrey, Bart. is the Impropriator and Patron.

THE PERPETUAL CURACY,

is discharged from payment of first fruits, and by Ecton, called *a donative*, of the clear yearly value of 8*l.* in the Deanery of Waddesdon, and subject to episcopal and archidiaconal Visitation.

In 1740 it was augmented from Queen Anne's Bounty, with 200*l.* by lot: in 1743, with 200*l.* to meet a rent charge of 15*l.* *per ann.* settled 17 Mar. 1741 by Sir John Aubrey, Bart. Patron and Impropriator: in 1752, with 200*l.* to meet a benefaction to Boarstall, 15 Oct. 1750, by Thomas Pardoe, D. D.[6]

---

[1] See OAKLEY. [2] See p. 91. [3] Ibid.

[4] Willis's MSS. vol. xii. F. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon. [5] Decrees in Tithe Causes, by Wood, vol. iv. p. 265, 266.

[6] He was Principal of Jesus College, Oxon, having been educated in that Society; A. M. 2 June 1711; B. D. 16 March 1718; D. D. 8 July 1727, and died 22 April 1763.

In 1810, the income of the united Curacy of Brill and Boarstall was 83*l.* 11*s.* In 1812, it was augmented with a Parliamentary grant of 400*l.* and in 1819, with 200*l.* by lot; with which sums were purchased lands in Charlton-upon-Otmoor, co. Oxon, and in 1821, about 9 acres 2 roods, at Muswell-hill, in the same county, late part of the estate of William Snell, Esq. of the annual value of 20*l.*; and in 1818, the Curacy was returned to be worth 101*l. per ann.*

PERPETUAL CURATES OF BRILL.

William de Wrotham, Clk. presented to the Church of Brill, a *Donative* of the King, by letters patent, dated 7 April 1297 (26 Edw. I.) He was also Rector of Oakley.[1]

William Worset, Canon of St. Frideswide, Oxon, called Curate of Brill in 1515: but in an old will dated in 1503

Sir John Vestyd, is styled Curate, who was probably the same with

John Welsted, 1530 and 1536.[2]

In 1561 it was returned that there was no Curate.

Hugh Johnson, called Vicar, in 1572.

Cadwallader Hughes, 1588; was afterwards Vicar of Bridgewater, co. Somerset.

Hierome Gregory, presented 18 March 1596 to the Vicarage of Oakley *alias* Brill.[3]

James Brittle, Minister in 1603.

John Pim, Curate, 19 Dec. 1603.[4]

Laurence Brome, 1605.

William Cooke, Curate, 1614.

John Lewis, 1619.

Thomas Lusher, or *Lushton*, 1619 and 1623, also Curate of Boarstall.

Benedict Grace, presented by the King, 7 Feb. 1633, to the Vicarage or Curacy of Brill, and in 1634 signs himself Vicar.[5]

William Franklin, 1638.

William Hall, 1644. He certified the Curacy in 1650 to be 20*l. per ann.* died in 1659, and was buried here 5 Sept.

John Moseley, licensed 29 July 1662: occurs also in 1665.

Nicholas Herward, 1665; licensed in 1673: was also Rector of Ludgershall,[6] and died *circ.* 1683.

PERPETUAL CURATES OF BRILL AND BOARSTALL.

John Taylor, A. B. licensed to Brill and Boarstall, 29 Sept. 1674. "He hanged himself in the Gatehouse at Borstall."[7]

Abraham Browne, A. B. admitted 11 April 1678: buried here 14 June 1687.

Gervase, or *Jerrase Widdows*, A.M. admitted 14 June 1687; died here, and was buried 11 April 1720.

Morgan Leyson, A. M. admitted 4 May 1720. He was of Jesus College, Oxford, A. M. 3 July 1682: and Rector of Longworth, in Berkshire.

Robert Twycross, A. B. 1736. He was of Jesus College, Oxford, A. M. 9 July 1737: also Vicar of Oakley; and of Waterperry, co. Oxford, and in 1751, Rector of St. Clement's, Oxford, and died in 1790.[8]

Joseph Laurentius Littlehales, nominated by Sir John Aubrey, Bart. He was also Rector of Grendon Underwood:[9] died 16 Feb. 1804, at Brill, and was buried at Grendon.

James Tomlin, A. M. nominated by Sir John Aubrey, Bart. He was educated at Aylesbury School: was of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, whence he removed to Queen's College, on the Michel foundation; A. M. 10 Oct. 1800, and resigning this Curacy, was succeeded by

John Nelson, A. M. nominated by Sir John Aubrey, Bart. in 1808, signed himself Curate, 8 Feb. 1807: Minister, 24 Feb. 1809, and resigned in 1813. He was of Queen's College, Oxford, A. M. 14 Jan. 1802, and Rector of Peterstone, co. Glamorgan.

John Samuel Baron, A. B. licensed 8 Oct. 1814, on the nomination of Sir John Aubrey, Bart. He was of Queen's College, Oxon, A. M. 1816.

---

[1] See Oakley. [2] Willis's MSS. [3] See Oakley. [4] See Boarstall.
[5] Parish Regist. [6] See Ludgershall. [7] Willis's MSS.
[8] During part of his Incumbency the Church was supplied by the following Assistant Curates:
Charles Jesse, 1774.
William Morgan, 1777 and 1786.
James Stopes, A. M.
[9] See Grendon.

THE CHURCH

is dedicated to All Saints (the feast of dedication being kept in November): stands near the east side of the village, and consists of a nave 75 feet long and 25 feet wide, a tower at the west end 15 feet square, and at the east end a chancel 25 feet long and 18 feet wide. The tower, which has buttresses at the angles, is surmounted with a dwarf spire covered with lead, supporting a vane; and contains six bells (and a saint's bell) recast in 1825 out of five, one of which had the date 1680, and the tenor, weighing 9 cwt., the words, "Richard Chandler made me, 1709."[1] Above the door of the porch, on the south side, is the date 1654, when the building was repaired after the civil war. The doors into the nave are under semicircular arches: that on the south side having short Norman columns with sculptured capitals. On the north side the columns have been removed. A flight of steps through the south wall communicates with a gallery at the west end of the nave. On the north side of the tower is a door into the belfrey. The windows are small and irregular, some partly closed, others having mullions. On the south side of the tower is the dial of the clock. Between the nave and chancel is a pointed arch resting on piers, and another of correspondent size at the west end, closed with wainscot behind the gallery: the latter built at the expense of Mrs. Elizabeth Dawson, in pursuance of a resolution of the inhabitants in vestry, 29 March 1749, with the consent of John, Bishop of Lincoln:[2] the front seat or division being appropriated, one half to the family of the Curate, and the other to the Churchwardens and Mr. Robert Eeles, a relative of the founder. In the south wall of the nave is a cavity which appears to have been a repository for books, or a *ciborium* for the Eucharist.

The font is octagon, with its compartments sculptured with quaterfoils and shields, supported by a pedestal having trefoil-headed arches, and at its base a high step, probably for the convenience of performing submersion in baptism.

The pulpit has been removed from the north side of the nave to the north-east angle.

The communion table, on an elevation of one step, is enclosed with ancient rails, within an area of about eight feet by six and a half, a bench being affixed to the wall on each side, an innovation made in the Presbyterian times, in order to the receiving the sacrament sitting.

On a slab in the pavement: Arms; two bars, in chief a lion passant: impaling, two bars wavy, in chief a fleur-de-lis between two mascles:

"Here lyeth the body of Clement Gregory and Anne his wife, the daughter of Richard Wyan, a person truly pious and remarkable for good works. She had only three daughters; lived widow forty years, and dyed the 31 of January 1717, in the 88th year of her age."

On a mural monument, against the north pier of the nave: Arms; a chevron erm. between three greyhounds' heads erased: impaling, Or, on a fess crenelle Arg. three ermines between 10 billets Az. each charged with an ermine spot. On an escutcheon of pretence, the sinister empalement. Crest, a greyhound's head erased. On each side of the shield, a pyramid with a cross pattè Or, on its apex:

"Near this place lieth the body of Mary Belson, wife of Maurice Belson, of this parish of Brill, Esq. who died May the 6th 1715. She was the eldest daughter and coheiress of Richard Perkins, of Beenham, in the county of Berks, Esq. Her great charity to the poor, has, we hope, in the mercy of God, rendered her happy in Heaven, and left her memory precious upon earth.

"Blessed is the man who considers of the needy and the poor: in the evil day our Lord will deliver him.

"In grateful acknowledgment of her love and virtue, her afflicted husband put up this stone.

"MAY SHE REST IN PEACE. AMEN."

---

[1] Willis's MSS.

[2] Entry, with the Bishop's Autograph, in Brill Register.

In the middle of the nave, on octagon slabs:

In memory of Robert Eeles, who died 8 Nov. 1791, aged 60.

Also, Maria, their daughter, died 15th July 1771, aged 2 years.

On a blue slab:

In memory of Mr. Henry Cook, sen. who died Sept. 22, 1766, aged 65.

Also, Mrs. Mary his wife; died Sept. 2, 1777, aged 74.

In memory of Mr. Henry Cook, jun. who died Jan. 14th, 1780, aged 51.

On a small mural tablet on the south side:

In memory of Mr. Wm. Leadbury, who died Oct. 18th, 1737, in the 80th year of his age; leaving issue two daughters, of which Elizabeth, wife to the Rev. Mr. Thomas Toovey, Vicar of Watlington, and Rector of Swincomb, in com. Oxon, caused this monument to be erected.

On a slab in the pavement:

In memory of Thomas Berry, who died January 13, 1761, aged 59.

In memory of Robert Berry: died May ye 15 1761, aged 57 years.

On the south side:

Under this stone lie the remains of Betsey Turner, daughter of John and Mary Turner, who died 19 July 1798, aged 13 years and 8 months:

The debt of nature I have paid,
And innocent I lie:
May the just in Heaven for ever rest,
As I trust in God shall I.

On another:

Underneath this stone lie the remains of John Turner, who died 20 Feb. 1809, aged 72 years:

MEMENTO MORI.

On a black tablet:

Near this place lieth the body of John Prickett, who died June 25, 1791, aged 71.

Also, Ann, his wife; died March 18, 1754, aged 36.

Also, Ann, their daughter; died Oct. 18, 1754, aged 7 months.

Also, Ann, daughter of Edward and Mary Prickett, died Oct. 15, 1780, aged 3 years:

"Here the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary be at rest."

On a tablet affixed to the south-west pier:

In memory of John Snell, Esq. who died 23 Dec. 1805, aged 75.

On a brass plate affixed to a slab near the entrance into the chancel, in the old letter:

Such as yee are suche were we,
And such as we are such shall yee be,
After the present and worldly lyffe,
Therefore of youre charite
Say a pater n'r and an ave
For the soules of John Woode and Maude his wife.[1]

On a slab in the porch:

Here lieth Anne, ye wife of ye Rev. Richd Payne, Vicar of Great Coxwell, Berks. She died May 25, 1755, aged 41 years.

On a small mural tablet of white marble, on the north side of the nave:

Sacred to the memory of Laver Oliver, Esq. of Brill House, who departed this life Dec. 10, 1813, aged 73 years, to the inexpressible grief of his wife and family.[2]

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord: even so saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labours."

---

[1] The descent of the persons here commemorated is deduced in the annexed table:

SIR RICHARD CORNWALL, Knt. of Astol Lye, in Oxfordshire, natural son of Edmund Earl of Cornwall, 1300.=....

SIR BRIAN CORNWALL, Knt.=....

SIR BRIAN CORNWALL, Knt.=MAUD, dau. of Lord Strange.

SIR JOHN CORNWALL, Knt. eldest son.=....

SIR WILLIAM LICHFIELD, Kt.=ELIZABETH, eldest dau.

ELIZABETH, eldest dau. and coh. mar. to Roger Corbet, Esq. of Morton Corbet, co. Salop.

MAUDE, mar. to JOHN WOODE, buried at Brill.

[2] Mr. Oliver occupied Brill House during several years, and here was celebrated, 2 July 1814, the Marriage of his three daughters, Mary, the eldest, to Lieut. Colonel Francis Manners Sutton, son of his Grace Charles Lord Archbishop of Canterbury; Eliza, to the Rev. William Stephen Gilly, A. B. of Wanstead, in Essex; and Harriet-Charlotte, to William John Mansel, Esq. (eldest son of Sir William Mansel, Bart.) afterwards Rector of Ellesborough.

Affixed to the north wall were hatchments for the family of Saunders: viz.

1. In a lozenge; with a cherub. Party per chevron Sa. and Arg. three elephants' heads erased, counterchanged: *Saunders;* impaling, Sa. a fess chequé Or and Az. between three bezants: *Pitt.* Motto, "*Mors janua vitæ.*"

2. *Saunders;* impaling, Arg. a bend engrailed Sa. charged with three bezants: a chief engrailed Or; with the crest of *Saunders*, an elephant's head erased.

3. The same arms, with a death's head.

4. *Saunders*, with its proper crest. Motto, "*In cœlo quies.*"

The communion plate consists of a paten, a flagon, and two chalices, on the larger of which is the name of Harte, the donor.

In the church were many altars and shrines, or lights, dedicated to saints: and divers small sums of money and portions of lands were given by devout persons for their maintenance.

Robert Harte by will, dated 22 Mar. 1503, bequeathed his "body to be buried in the church-yard of Brehull," and, besides a remembrance to Lincoln cathedral, left small legacies to the high altar of Brill, Allhallows light, the Rood, St. George's, St. Clement's, St. John's, and St. Christopher's lights; for altar cloths for the high altar, our Lady's and St. Nicholas's altars.[1]

In 1549, King Edward VI. granted to John Howe and John Broxholme, *inter alia*, one acre and one rood of land in Brill, in the occupation of the churchwardens, formerly given to maintain a light in the church.[2]

In 1552, the King granted to Sir Ed. Bray, Knt. (for his good services, and for a sum of money paid into the Exchequer) John Thornton and John Danby, Gent. 2*s. per ann.* issuant out of a close in Brill, in the occupation of Thomas Curzon, formerly given to maintain an anniversary in the church.[3]

In 1576 (19 Eliz.) the Queen granted, *inter alia*, to Peter Grey and Edw. Grey, Esq. the church house in Brill, late amongst concealed lands, &c.[4]

The Register begins in 1596, the earliest volume being decayed, and almost illegible. Amongst the entries are:

In 1665 a collection was made in Brill church for "the relief of persons visited by the plague. Ric. Harward, Min^r."

"The Lady Rebecca Pemberton, buried 29 Oct. 1668.

Thomas Shrimpton, of Little Missenden, and Mrs. Sarah Greeninge, of Ashendon, married 1 Oct. 1682.

Richard Knapp, Gent. and Jane Rice, married 14 April 1692.

Anne, wife of Philip Neve, Esq. buried 9 Jan. 1699.

Philip Neve, Esq. Serjeant at Law, buried 17 Ap. 1708."

PAROCHIAL CHARITIES.

Near the church-yard, towards the south-west, are some mean cottages, called THE ALMSHOUSES, inhabited by poor widows, who receive a weekly stipend of 2*s.* 1½*d.* each, under the direction of the Minister and Churchwardens: founded by *Alice Carter*, widow, in pursuance of the intentions of her deceased husband, George Carter.

---

[1] Willis's MSS. vol. xxxii. f. 18. in Bibl. Bodl.

[2] Rot. Pat. 3 Edw. VI. Test. 5 Jul.

[3] Ibid. 6 Edw. VI. Test. 1 Sept.

[4] Ibid. 19 Eliz. Test. 8 Mar.

Alice, widow of George Carter, sen. of Brill, yeoman, by deed, dated 27 May 1590, reciting an indenture, by which John Dynham, of *Borestall*, and Henry Poole, of *Mowsewell*, co. Oxon, Esq. demised 14 April 1586 (29 Eliz.) to George Carter, certain premises in Brill for the respective terms successively of 1000 years, and 200 years, and that George Carter, when seised, erected thereon five habitations, with yards and gardens, and placed therein, "fyve poore, lame, impotente, and needy wydowes, myndinge for charytie sake, and in pure and faythfull devotion, to settle the same on certain feoffees," &c. for the use of the said widows "during their wydowhood and natural lyves," and for their successors, but being prevented by sickness and death from accomplishing his "godly entente," and having declared his "hearty desires before the right worshipfull Mr. John Case, Doctor of Physicke, Mr. Barthelemew Warner, Mr. of Arte, and also to Thomas Smith, Gent. Thomas Gregorye, the elder, Geo. Carter, *the yonnger, yeoman, Jerome Gregorye, Clk. Curate of Brill, and divers others, and prayed and beseeched the said Ales Carter, his wife, to see his good intentions perfected;*" and by his last will, &c. dated 4 Feb. 33 Eliz. made the said *Ales* his sole executrix, and bequeathed to her his right in the said estate, who proved the said will at Aylesbury, 22 Feb. 1590. By this indenture, in pursuance of the testator's request, the said Alice grants to George Carter, her son, William Carter, her *god-son* (second son of the said George), Thomas Gregory, jun. Will. Walker, jun. and Rich. Serjaunte, of Brill, yeoman, and their heirs, the site of the premises for the term before-mentioned, upon trust, that they or the major part of them, with the Curate of Brill, place "*in the said five dwellings, five poor, lame, impotent, or needy wydowes, there, uppon theire honeste and good beharyour to remayne and dwell, in pure francke almes, and rent free, during their wydowhoodd and naturall lyves,*" &c. always supplying *the romme or rommes of such as eyther decease or lewdesome lyfe,*" &c. by the said feoffees be expelled, to inhabit there rent free, with 20*s.* rent reserved by an indenture of lease of the late George Carter to Alice Jevan, widow, dated 9 Feb. 33 Eliz. &c. and any overplus, after repairing the buildings, to be on the next Sabbath Day after the *receit* by the feoffees, *doled or distributed after morning* prayer in the church of Brill to the five poor widows: who *there kneeling* together before the communion table, shall *render unto Almighty God thankes, by saying the Lorde's prayer, for his mereifull and greate benyfytte bestowed uppon them:*" and that they and their successors shall annually, "*on St. John Baptist's Day, give and yeelde one red rose* or *poyesy* of flowers" to the said *Ales* Carter during her life, and afterwards to her son, &c. giving also timber for repairs. Sealed and attested with the mark of Alice Carter; and endorsed, "Read, subscribed, and sealed, the day of the date, &c. within the *second roome southward*, and delyvered by the within named Alice Carter, &c. Thomas Gregory, William Burton, Jerome Gregorie, &c. and endorsed with a memorandum of livery of seisin 27 May 1591; to the feoffees, by the delivery to each of them, and to the Curate of Brill, 2*s.* 5*d.* a peece, with them and every of them to remayne untyll their decease, and after to their heyres," and the same to be delivered by the Curate to his successor during the term, &c. Witnessed by the same persons; and the names of the widows endorsed:—Elyzabeth *Ryekford*, Mary Brinkewell, Elyzabeth Ingram, Joane Syons, and *Marye* Heysye; and acknowledgment of enrolment at *Alesburye*, 28 June 33 Eliz., signed by one of the Justices of the Bench,

WYLL'M PERYAM.

In 1786 there were five tenements, and two parcels of land, and "houses" attached to the almshouses, let at 3*l. per ann.* In 1829 one of the tenements was occupied by a person paying rent to the Trustees for the benefit of the inmates of the remaining almshouses.[1]

Pym's Charity School. John Pym, granted a rent charge of 10*l. per ann.* to maintain a school for the instruction of ten poor children, of this parish.[2]

In 1702 this estate having been conveyed to Richard Grenville, Esq. it was returned by inquisition at Wotton (19 July, 3 Anne), under the authority of a commission for charitable uses, that the payments were

---

[1] Of the family of Carter the founder, little seems to be known; excepting that George Carter, his grandson, had an only daughter Elizabeth, who became the wife of Dr. William Thomas, Rector of St. Nicholas, Worcester (son of William Thomas, Lord Bishop of Worcester), editor of Dugdale's Hist. of Warwickshire, and a Survey of Worcester Cathedral. Green's Worcester, vol. ii. p. 104.

[2] The original indenture, dated 3 March 1637, between John Pym and Thomas Wyan, of Mogerhanger, co. Beds. Gent. and Richard Wyan the younger, of Brill, and George Carter the younger, Gent., George Snow, yeoman, Thomas Hunt, and Thomas Gregory, granting 10*l. per ann.* payable out of Muswell Farm, in Brill and Boarstall, for the term of 999 years.

thirty-four years and a half in arrear; and in the Parish Register is the following memorandum: "Gervoise Widdowes, Clerk, Minister of Brill,[1] recovered *on his own cost*, a freehold of 10*l. per ann.* given by Mr. J. *Pymme*, which was lost for 34 years and an half: likewise 300*l.* arrears; by a commission and decree in Chancery 21 May, 6 Anne, and by means of which, land of 23*l. per ann.* was settled for the uses of the Charity."[2]

The lands purchased for the school, were called *Span-Closes*,[3] which were from time to time demised by the Trustees, until, on an exchange of lands under an Act of Parliament,[4] Richard Grenville, Esq. transferred the security for payment of 10*l. per ann.*[5] to Austin's Closes in Brill, out of which the rent charge still issues.

---

[1] See p. 116.

[2] John Pym is said to have been a native of Somersetshire, and born circ. 1584. In 1599 he was a gentleman-commoner of Broadgate Hall (since Pembroke College), Oxford, where he was distinguished by his abilities, but did not take a degree; removing, as is supposed, to one of the Inns of Court. He had great eloquence and knowledge of the law, sat in several Parliaments in the reign of King James, who thought him of "an ill-tempered spirit;" and, in the next reign, was M. P. for Tavistock. He evinced much enmity to Villiers Duke of Buckingham: and in 1618 was equally violent against Dr. Roger Manwaring. In 1628 he opposed with great animosity Dr. Montague, Bishop of Norwich [see Commons' Journals, vol. i. p. 911]; was appointed Lieutenant of the Ordnance; sided with the Puritans, and was a partizan of John Hampden, Lord Say, and their adherents; corresponded with the Scots Covenanters, and assisted their Commissioners. He also "rode about the country to promote the election of the Puritanical party to Parliament," was himself chosen twice in 1640, and becoming the "idol of the faction," was very active in the impeachment of Thomas Earl of Strafford and Archbishop Laud. His endeavours to excite disturbances in Ireland, gave great offence to the King, and he was one of the five members personally demanded to be delivered up in the house. It is said that the King was advised to secure the influence of Pym, by appointing him Chancellor of the Exchequer, but this was not done; and he made speeches and fomented discord in London; was a promoter of the Covenant, and one of the laymen appointed to sit with the assembly of Divines. However, this busy man was suddenly cut off by death on the 8th of December 1643, and was buried on the 15th in Westminster Abbey; a sermon being preached at his funeral by Stephen Marshall, Minister of Finchingfield, in Essex, printed in 1644 in 4to, entitled "The Church's Lamentation for the good man's loss," from Micah, ch. vii. ver. 1 and 2, with a portrait. The preacher declared that he died of a disorder in his bowels, not, as his enemies asserted, raving mad, nor of a loathsome disease; which he said eight doctors of physic and near a thousand persons who came to see his corpse opened, could testify [Wood's Athenæ, vol. ii. p. 39]: but others insisted upon his having died of the same disease as King Herod, a judgement upon him for his opposition to King Charles. Wood expresses his surprise that if this were true, his body, which had been buried amongst kings and princes, was not taken up again, in 1661, when so many others were disinterred by royal command [Wood's Athenæ, vol. ii. p. 39]. Marshall compared Pym with John the Baptist, and called him "*Amor et Deliciæ generis humani*;" he was also commended in the Mercurius Britannicus; and by Baxter, in his "Saints' Rest," his soul, with that of John Hampden, was translated to Heaven: but Wood observes that, "let those of Pym's persuasion say what they please, he was the author of much bloodshed, and many of those calamities under which the kingdom, several years after, groaned." Whitelocke states that, "it was believed business and cares broke his spirits and health, and occasioned his death." [Memorials of English Affairs, 1643.] Lord Clarendon speaks of him with candour, as a man of great experience in parliamentary business, of good reputation as an Officer of the Exchequer, and though inclined to the Puritans, not so furious against the Church as other leading men; but wholly devoted to the Earl of Bedford, who did not partake of that spirit. [Hist. of the Rebellion, vol. i. p. 185.] Whitelocke mentions the death of Pym as happening in May, but this seems to be a mistake. See Parliamentary History, vol. xii. p. 462. Whitelocke's Memorials, p. 66. Rushworth's Collect. vol. v. p. 376.—Mr. Pym was the author of numerous pamphlets. See Rushworth's Collections, Nalson's Collect., Wood's Athenæ, &c.

[3] Deed dated 13 Jul. 1710 (9 Anne) between Edw. Carter, sen. of Billingford, co. Norfolk, and Anne his wife, Durban Westbroke, A. M. of Jesus Coll. Cambridge, son and heir of John Westbroke, citizen and grocer of London, and Edward Harvey, William Awbrey, Edward Harte, William Croke, Esqrs.; Thomas Hunt, Thomas Berry, John Hutchins, and Joseph Eales, Gent. Trustees of Brill School.

[4] Stat. 11 Geo. II. pr. c. 20. See also WOTTON.

[5] Deed dated 25 March 1742.

THE MASTERS OF BRILL SCHOOL

were at first in Holy Orders, and licensed by the Bishop of the Diocese.

James D'Aylon, A. M. Curate of Fleet Marston, appointed Schoolmaster in 1667.

Ralph Patefield, A. M. 1672; he was also Rector of Grendon Underwood.

Gervase Widdows, A. M. Curate of Brill and Boarstall, and Schoolmaster, died 1720.

It seems probable that his successors as Curates here held the same office, until it was transferred to the laity, of whom the only names discovered are,

John Prichett, died in 1791, and was succeeded by *Thomas Prichett*.

William Sutton, 1827, was also appointed to superintend the

NATIONAL SCHOOL,

established in 1815, by voluntary contributions, and endowed by Sir John Aubrey, Bart. who by will[1] bequeathed 2200*l. three per cent.* Bank of England Consolidated annuities, to be transferred in trust, (and after certain payments, not exceeding 6*l. per ann.*) the interest to be applied in support of this school, "in conformity to the wishes of his late dear wife," Dame Martha Catherine: under the direction of the possessor of the Mansion-house and estate of Dorton and the Minister of Brill for the time being, for ever, as perpetual Trustees.

In 1827 a school-room, 40 feet long by 20 feet wide, was (with permission of the Lord of the Manor) erected near the parish church, for the use of the boys: and the girls are instructed in a temporary school at some distance. The children are admitted only by the Curate of the Parish; and are taught reading and writing. The girls are also taught sewing and knitting.

In 1828 instruction was given to 129 daily and 20 Sunday scholars, boys; and 67 daily and 25 Sunday scholars, girls. In 1830, to 92 daily and 17 Sunday scholars, boys; and 79 daily and 32 Sunday scholars, girls: the average amount of subscriptions, &c. in addition to the endowment by Sir John Aubrey, being about 70*l. per ann.* Every child belonging to Brill, having regularly attended during three years (and then twelve years of age) receives, on leaving the school, a Bible and Common Prayer-book as a gratuity.

Nicholas Almon, of Thame, bequeathed 40*s. per ann.* to the poor of Brill, for twenty-one years; the first payment being made 21 Feb. 1653, by Clement Gregory, Churchwarden.[2]

John Harte,[3] in 1664, bequeathed a rent charge of 5*l. per ann.* (deducting land-tax) payable out of Easington-Farm, co Oxon, to apprentice poor boys of Brill; at the discretion of the Churchwardens.

Edward Lewis, Esq.[4] bequeathed, in 1674, to poor persons of Brill, not receiving parochial relief, an annuity of 8*l.* payable out of his estate; to be distributed by the Churchwardens and Overseers.

At the disafforesting of Bernwode, an allotment was made of 77 acres and 3 roods of land, at 3*d.* per acre to freeholders, in compensation for commons, &c. and 138 acres to 46 ancient cottages, at 2*d.* per acre; and in 1786 the amount of the product was returned at 100*l. per ann.* vested in the Lord of the Manor, the Vicar of Oakley, the Curate of Brill, the Curate of Wotton, and six principal inhabitants of Brill.[5]

---

[1] See p. 73.
[2] Par. Regist.
[3] See Chearsley, Chilton, Crendon, and Ludgershall.
[4] See Boarstall, pp. 65. 94.
[5] Abstract of Charitable Returns, vol. i. pp. 58, 59.

CHEARSLEY.

Cenbice-leaȝ, Cerselai, Cherdesley, Cheardesley, Chersley, Cherdsley, has been supposed the Cerdicesleah mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle, where Cerdic and Cynric defeated the Britons.[1] Camden notices the prevalent opinion, but is inclined to assign the battle to Charford or Ceardicsford in Hampshire, which seems better adapted for the occurrence of that event.[2] Speed remarks, that the memory of Cerdic, who subdued this part of the country and included it in Mercia, is partly continued in *Chersey*, where "in a sharpe and bloudy battle he was victor over the Britaines."[3] There are others who have conjectured that the low and watery situation of the parish on the border of the Thame gave occasion to its name.

Chearsley is bound on the North by Chilton, Ashendon, and Nether Winchendon; on the East by Winchendon and Cuddington; on the South by Cuddington and Haddenham; and on the West by Crendon and Chilton, and contains about one thousand acres, of which more than half is arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture.

The soil is a deep clay, with strata of lime-stone, sand, rubble, various loams, gravel, and small veins of fine green sand-stone in the higher grounds.

THE MANOR

was in the Saxon times in the possession of six thanes, whose names are unknown, but who might alienate their lands. At the Norman Survey it was held by Ernulph and Geoffrey under Walter Giffard, and was taxed at eight hides and a half. The land was sufficient for six ploughs; in the demesne four; and six villeins with two bordars, had two ploughs. There were four servants, pasture for six teams; then and always estimated at 6*l.* and in the days of King Edward at 7*l.*[4]

The paramount lordship descended from the Giffards Earls of Buckingham, in the same manner as Ashendon,[5] to the Mareschals Earls of Pembroke, and afterwards to William de Valence, who on a partition of that inheritance with Richard de St. Denis, in 1284, acquired Chearsley,[6] which was thence called Chearsley-Valence. On the death of Joane Countess of Pembroke, his widow, in 1307 (1 Edw. II.) this manor descended to her son Adomar, and on failure of issue of the Valences passed to Sir Walter Manny, K. G. amongst the inheritance of the Earls Mareschal, which had been diverted out of the ordinary course of descent in the following manner. Maud,

---

[1] Lysons's Magn. Brit. vol. i. p. 536.

[2] Cheardisley, quod multi putant sit locus qui Saxonicè *Cerdick-slega* dictus fuerit, è Cerdico Saxonico qui gravissimo prælio ibi cum Britannis concertavit. Camden's Brit.

[3] Theatre of the Empire, book 1. ch. 22. p. 43.

[4] TERRA WALTERII GIFARD. ⁂' in Cerleslai ten' Ernulf' et Goisfrid' de Walterio viii. hid' et dim'. T'ra e. vi. car'. In d'nio iiii. car' et vi. uilli. cu' ii. bord' h'nt ii. car'. Ibi iiii. serui. p'tu vi. car'. Val' et ualuit vi. lib. T. R. E. vii. lib'. Hoc ⁂' tenuer' vi. teigni, et uende' potuer' cui' uoluer. Lib. Censual. tom. i. f. 147.

[5] See p. 8. [6] Placit. 13 Edw. I. ro. 18. Abbrev. p. 208. See also POLICOTT, p. 26.

eldest daughter of William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, as representative of her ancestors, had been solemnly entrusted with the Mareschal's staff by King Henry III. (32 Henry III.)[1] who immediately delivered that ensign of investiture to her son, Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, and he dying in 1269, was succeeded by his brother, Hugh, and the latter by his son Roger Earl of Norfolk and Earl Marshal, who made the King his heir, and cut off the entail from his younger brother John; and the King, on the death of the said Roger, being lawfully seised of the estates of the Mareschals, granted the same in 1312 to his brother, Thomas de Brotherton, whose daughter Margaret carried this manor, *inter alia*, to Sir Walter Manny, a native of Hainault, who having attended Queen Philippa into England, was appointed her cupbearer. In 1339 he conveyed this estate by fine to Sir John Moleyns, or Molins, Knt. who settled it in remainder upon his son William and his heirs male,[2] and obtained a charter of privileges and exemptions for himself and his tenants in Chearsley, as in his other estates.[3] In the time of his son, Sir William Molyns, a dispute arose in consequence of his having obstructed the river Thame between Chearsley and Haddenham, to the detriment of the free tenants of the Prior of Rochester.[4] After his death, in 1380,[5] Margery his widow enjoyed this estate as part of her dower, and died seised;[6] as did Sir William de Molins, Knt. in May, 7 Henry VI.;[7] and it was included in the provision made by King Edward IV. for Alianore, widow of Robert Lord Hungerford and Molins, after his attainder. Upon her marriage with Sir Oliver Manningham, Knt. a fine was passed in 1491 between Edward Hastings and Mary his wife, and the said Oliver Manningham, of this manor, which subsequently became the property of the family of Dormer, but seems to have passed through intermediate purchasers, of whom no clear account has been discovered. Willis mentions the arms of Baldington in the church here, which, if conjecture were allowable, might lead to a supposition that the Dormers acquired at least part of their property here by descent from the heiress of that family: but Sir Michael Dormer, of Ascot, co. Oxon, and of Great Kimbell, died in 1545, seised of lands in Chearsley, which descended to his son, William Dormer, Esq. of Thame;[8] whose son John held this estate; and it passed with Dorton to Lieutenant-General James Dormer, at whose death it came in pursuance of his will, dated 3d January, 1737, to his maternal cousin, Sir Clement Cottrell, Knt. of Rowsham, co. Oxon, whose pedigree is annexed.

PEDIGREE OF DORMER OF CHEARSLEY, DORTON, AND KIMBELL: AND OF COTTRELL-DORMER, OF CHEARSLEY.

From an ancient Pedigree in the possession of Charles Cottrell Dormer, Esq. extracted from Records in the College of Arms; Stemmata Chichel.; Clatterbuck's Herts; Collins's Peerage, vol. iv. p. 194; Heylin's Help; Heraldic Visitations; Parochial Registers; and other Authorities.

Arms. DORMER. Azure, ten billets Or, 4, 3, 2, 1: on a chief of the Second a demi-lion ramp. naissant Sab. with a mallet for difference. *Du Lam.* Erm. two flaunches Sab. each charged with a lamb passant Argent. *Scriven.* .... *Giffard.* Azure three stirrups Or. *Reade.* Gules, a saltire between four garbs Or. COTTRELL. Arg. a bend between three escallops Sable. *Crest.* A fox, on his left shoulder a crescent.

CATHARINE, daughter of Thomas du Lam, of London. [Ex. Regist. Arm. ext. Watson, Arm. Reg.] = SIR MICHAEL DORMER, Knt. of Ascot, co. Oxon, third son of Geoffrey Dormer, Esq of *West Wycombe*, by Ursula, daughter and heir of B. Collingridge of *Towersey*; Sheriff of London 1529 (26 Hen. VIII.), Lord Mayor 1541 (33 Hen. VIII.), ob... Sept. 1545, bur. at *Great Kimbell.* = ELIZABETH, dau. of ..... Davye, bur. in St. Laurence-Jury Church, London.

a

[1] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 134. [2] Rot. Fin. 13 Edw. III.
[3] Calend. Rot. Cart. Abbrev. p. 179. Dugd. Bar. tom. ii. p. 146. [4] Esc. 33 Edw. III. nº. 84. Cal. vol. ii. p. 217.
[5] Esc. 4 Ric. II. nº. 38. Cal. vol. iii. p. 31. [6] Ib. 22 Ric. II. nº. 31. Cal. vol. iii. p. 251.
[7] Ib. 8 Hen. VI. nº. 38, and Dugd. Bar. tom ii. p. 147. See also BRILL, p. 99.
[8] See CRENDON and DORTON.

a

- THOMAS DORMER, eldest son and heir, of Yaroton, Oxon, and Burfield, co. Berks. Will dated 21 Nov. 1549. = ANNE, dau. of Richard Crispe, of Cobcotts, co. Oxon.
  - ELIZABETH, sole dau. and heir, mar. to John Stampe, of Compton, co. Berks.
  - 1. JANE, dau. of John Gifford, Esq. of Chillington, co. Staff. ob. 9 Sept. 1605, bu. at Crendon. = SIR JOHN DORMER, Knt. of *Dorton* and *Chearsley*, Sheriff of Bucks 1596 (39 Eliz.) ob. 1626, bur. 11 March at *Crendon*.
    - MARY, dau. of Sir Thomas Reade, Knt. of Duns Tew, co. Oxon. [See PEDIGREE of READE.] = SIR ROBERT DORMER, Knt. son and heir, ob. 12 May 1689, buried at *Crendon*.
      - 1. JOHN DORMER, ob. v. p.
      - 2. MICHAEL DORMER, ob. v. p.
      - 4. WILLIAM DORMER.
      - CATHARINE, third dau. of Montague Bertie, Earl of Lindsey, K. G. by Martha, Countess Dowager of Holderness, da. of Sir Wm. Cockeyne, Knt. of Rushton, co. Northampton, ob. 1659, bur. at *Crendon* 9 June. [See Ped. of BERTIE.]
      - 3. ROBERT DORMER, heir of his brothers, ob. 1695, buried at *Crendon* 14 Feb. [MSS. penes Johan Aubrey, Bart. 1693.] = ANNE, eldest dau. second wife, mar. ..... 1668.
        - CLEMENT COTTRELL, Esq. eldest son, born 1650, blown up 28th May 1672, in the Royal James, off the Coast of Sussex, bu. in Westminster Abbey. = ... dau. of .... Burrell.
          - SIR CHARLES LUDOWICK COTTRELL, Knt. Commissioner of the Privy Seal 1697, ob. 1711. = ELIZABETH, dau. of ... Chute, Esq. of the Vine, co. Hants, mar. 1691.
            - ELIZABETH, youngest da. mar. to Sir William Trumbull, Kt. Sec. of State, ob. 1704, s. p.
            - COTTRELLS, of HADLEY and BARNET.
  - 2. JOHN DORMER.
  - 3. FRANCIS DORMER.
  - 4. GIFFARD DORMER.
  - 5. WILLIAM DORMER.
  - ELIZABETH, mar. 1st, to John Dynham, Esq., 2dly, to Sir Robert Spiller, Knt. D. C. L. Oxon, 20 Dec. 1670. [See Pedigree of DYNHAM of BORSTALL. DOROTHY.
  - SIR CHARLES COTTRELL, Knt. Master of the Ceremonies to K. Cha. 1. K. Ch. 2. and K. Jas. 2. M. P. for Cardigan, Ambassador to Brussels in 1663, ob. 1701. = ... dau. of ..... West.
- 2. WILLIAM DORMER, of Thame, co. Oxon, second son, vixit 1552. = ..., "dau. and heir of .... Scriven, of Callies; mar. 2dly, to .... Holinshed."
  - 2. ..... = 3. KATHERINE, dau. of Sir Michael Blount, of Iver, relict of Sir John Croke, Knt. of Chilton, ob. s. p.
  - ELIZABETH, mar. to William Everby or Iwardby.
  - JANE, ob. s. p.
  - MARGARET, mar. to William Betty, of London, and had issue.
  - SIR CLEMENT COTTRELL, Knt. ob. 1631, æt. 46. = ANNE ALLEYNE, of ..... Essex.
- 3. JOHN DORMER, born 16 Jan. 1669, of Rowsham, co. Oxon. bur. 7 April 1719, at *Crendon*.
- 2. CHARLES DORMER, b. 25 Feb. 1670.
- 3. WILLIAM DORMER, b. 12 Feb. 1671.
- 4. ROBERT DORMER, b. 26 Oct. 1676; ob. 1736, bur. 29 Dec.
- 5. PHILIP DORMER, b. 25 Nov. 1677, ob. s. p.
- 6. JAMES DORMER, Esq. of *Dorton*, b. 16 Mar. 1679, Lt.-Gen. 1738, Governor of Hull 1740, Capt. and Col. 1st Horse Gren. Guards, ob. 24 Dec. 1741, bur. 2 Jan. at *Crendon*, bequeathed Chearsley to his cousin Sir Clement Cottrell.
- 7. CLEMENT DORMER, b. 14 Feb. 1684, ob. 1697, bur. 22 June at *Crendon*.
- FRANCES, b. 9 March, 1681, mar. to Sir Joseph Daniel, Knt.
- ANNE, CATHERINE, } di. young.
- ...., dau. of .... of London, relict of ..... Sherburn, mar. April 1716.
- SIR CLEMENT COTTRELL, Knt. took the name of DORMER, Master of the Ceremonies to King George 2, (6 Sept. 1727,) Vice-President of Society of Antiquaries, ob. 13 Oct. 1758, at Rowsham, co. Oxon. = ALLEN ..... ob. 12 May 1731.
  - SIR CHARLES COTTRELL-DORMER, Knt. (5 Dec. 1758,) Master of the Ceremonies to K. Geo. 2. and K. Geo. 3. Proxy for Pr. Ferdinand of Brunswick at the Installation of K. G. 1760; cr. D. C. L. at Oxford 1 March 1778. Will dated 25 Mar. 1779, ob eod. anno. = JANE ADELMAR OF CESAR, dau. and coh. of Charles Cæsar, of Beyfordbury, co. Herts; settlement dated 15 and 16 July, mar. 17 July 1754; 2dly, 21 April 1782, to the Hon. George Lane Parker, M. P. for Tregony, bro. of Thomas 3d Earl of Macclesfield; ob. vidua, 1st Aug. 1802.
    - ELIZABETH HEVLIN, of ..... co. Oxon. mar. 12 May, 1783; ob. at Rowsham, 28 Mar. 1800. = SIR CLEMENT COTTRELL-DORMER, Knt. Master of the Ceremonies to K. Geo. 3; resigned 1796; ob. .... = MARGARET ROBINSON.
      - GRACE, ob. 22 Jan. 1788, at Woodstock.
      - CHARLES COTTRELL-DORMER, Esq. of Rowsham, co. Oxon. High Sheriff of Oxfordshire 1827. = MARY, dau. of Walter Strickland, Esq. of Cockthorpe Park, co. Oxon.
        - CLEMENT, son and heir, born Jan. 1828.
    - JANE, ob. insupta.
  - ROBERT COTTRELL, Esq. Assistant Master of the Ceremonies; Captain of Marines, lost in in H. M. S. Victory, 1744.
  - ELIZABETH, born 1723; mar. 5 July 1748, to Thomas Cartwright, Esq.; ob. Mar. 1803.
  - BRIDGET, b. 1718, Maid of Honour to the Princess of Orange 1734; mar. to Mons. D'Abbain, of Holland; ob. s. p. 28 Dec. 1801.
  - GRACE, MARY, } ob. innupt. { 1788, 1753 } bur. at Rowsham.

In 1805, upon the inclosure of 917 acres of land in Chearsley, Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer, Knt. as Lord of the Manor and Impropriator, accepted an allotment in lieu of his waste and glebe; and the ancient custom of keeping a bull and a boar was abolished.[1] He afterwards purchased other lands, formerly the property of the family of Quarterman or Quatermains, of Sydenham, co. Oxon, and an estate belonging to Mr. Henry Reynolds, of Notley-Abbey; which, altogether comprising about 735 acres, are, with the manor and advowson, the property of Charles Cottrell Dormer, Esq. his son and heir, of Rowsham, co. Oxon.

[1] Stat. 45 Geo. III. c. 86.

The manor, which is co-extensive with the parish (but no courts are held, nor claims made of fines or services) includes a fishery in the Thame of about one mile and three quarters, half stream over, producing abundance of eels, pike, perch, roach, dace, and gudgeons.

Under the Chief Lord of Chearsley, at the time of the Norman Survey, Ernulph and Geoffrey were subfeudatories. From the coincidence of their names with those of the two sons of Geoffrey de Mandeville, second Earl of Essex, and the banishment of Ernulph de Mandeville, in the beginning of the reign of King Stephen, at which period the lands of Ernulph and Geoffrey passed into the hands of new possessors, it may be presumed that these were the same persons. They were succeeded by Hugh de Cressy, who held one knight's fee under the honour of Giffard,[1] and John de Columbers, who held half a knight's fee of the same seigniory, view of frankpledge being held by the bailiff of Crendon; and the Earl of Leicester, in right of his wife, the heiress of the Giffards, having pleas here, belonging to that honour, and of the ancient feoffment.

In 1245 Hugh de Cressy (son of Roger and grandson of Hugh one of the Norman auxiliaries) paid one hundred pounds to be admitted to his inheritance here;[2] and in 1254 a fine was passed between Hugh de Cressy and John de Columbers, by which the fishery at Chearsley was settled on Columbers for life, with remainder to the heirs of Hugh de Cressy.[3]

In 1310 all the lands of William de Cressy, grandson of Hugh, were seized by the crown.[4]

The estate of Columbers had also been determined; for, in 1294, John, son of William de Columbers passed a fine to Michael de Drokesford;[5] and two years afterwards Thomas le Pundere and Maud his wife conveyed to Richard Sharbet and Alice his wife, an estate here,[6] and the daughter and heir of John de Columbers was married to Hildebrand de Alington,[7] ancestor of the family of Alington, whose descendants intermarried with the Argenteins, of Ashendon,[8] but no farther accounts are found of their possessions in Chearsley.

PEDIGREE OF CRESSI.

From Dugdale's Baronage; the Pipe Rolls; and other Authorities.

HUGH DE CRESSI, paid scutage 33 Hen. 2. = MARGARET, *dau.* and heir of William de Cheney, [Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 708, Mon. Anglic. O. E. v. i. 415. n°. 50.] but according to others dau. of William Fitz-Robert, by Sibil, dau. of John de Cheney, son of Ralph; i.e. great grand-dau. of Ralph de Cheyne. [Bloomfield's Norfolk, v. x. p. 1.]

ROGER DE CRESSI. In rebellion 17 Joh. made prisoner at the battle of Lincoln 1 Hen. 3. ob. 30 Hen. 3. = ISABELL, dau. and coheir of Robert de Rie, widow of Geoffrey de Cester.

HUGH DE CRESSI, son and heir, had livery of his lands 31 Hen. 3. ob. 47 Hen. 3. = ...

STEPHEN DE CRESSI. [Rot. Pip. 10 Edw. 1.] = SIBYLL, daughter and heir of John Braytoft.

WILLIAM DE CRESSI, summoned to Parliament 25 Edw. 1. forfeited his lands 4 Edw. 2.

---

[1] Lib. Nig. Scacc. vol. i. f. 169. [2] Rot. Pip. 31 Hen III. [3] Rot. Fin. 39 Hen. III.
[4] Rot. Orig. 4 Edw. II. ro. 13. Abbrev. vol. i. p. 170. See also ASHENDON, p. 25. [5] Rot. Fin. 23 Edw. I.
[6] Ib. 25 Edw. I. [7] Cole's MSS. vol. vi. p. 71, and Clutterbuck's Herts, vol. ii. p. 541. [8] See p. 13.

Honour of Walingford.—Another estate in Chearsley, which before the Conquest was in the hands of Alden, a freeman of Harold, who could sell it: was at the Domesday Survey in the possession of Milo Crispin, in right of his wife, grand-daughter and heiress of Wigo de Walingford.[1] There were one hide and a half, one plough team, one villein, one bordar, two servants, and sufficient pasture for one team; then and previously estimated at twenty-two shillings *per ann.* *Richard* held under Milo as his feudal tenant.[2]

This estate (when the honour of Walingford was vested in Edward Prince of Wales, Earl of Chester, in the reign of Richard II.) was included with Upton in Dinton in the Inquisition taken of the lands of which he died seised, and rated at one fourth part of a knight's fee.[3]

The family of *Richard* who held under Milo Crispin in Chearsley (whether the same who was a tenant of Walter Giffard in Ashendon[4] or not) ceased to possess lands here before the close of the reign of Henry III. and a small portion of his estate had been given to Notley abbey.

In 1234 (19 Henry III.) Thomas de Appleton paid two marks scutage for two knights' fees in Chearsley and *Hickford* (Ickford), of the honour of Walingford;[5] and in 1267 (52 Henry III.) Sir Thomas de Appleton, Knt. included his mediety of one fee in Chearsley in a grant of lands formerly held by Walter Dene, Chivaler, to Dionisia de Stoke,[6] who is said to have been the eldest daughter and coheiress of Peter de Stoke, or Stoches,[7] and died without issue in 1292, seised, *inter alia*, of lands in Chearsley,[8] being then the widow of Milo Hastings.

In 1240 a fine had been passed of messuages and lands in Chearsley from Alice, daughter of Henry P . . . to John le Knight and his heirs.[9] Walter le Knight, called in some Evidences Walter Fitz-John, held a knight's fee here of the liberties of Earl Richard,[10] and in 1254 was a tenant under the honour of Walingford.[11] Perhaps the estate of the Appletons was divided between female heirs; but it does not appear how long the family of Le Knight continued in possession.

In 1342 a fine was passed of a messuage and lands here, which John atte Welle, of *Codynton* (Cuddenton) Chaplain, granted to "Walter le *Chevaller* of *Chardesle* and Joane his wife," and their heirs male.[12]

In 1321 a fine was passed of an estate in *Cherdesley*, Cuddenton, and Haddenham, between Robert de Upton, Clerk, and Geoffrey de Arcubus, declared to have been held for life by Alan de Arcubus; and the right of Upton;[13] and Alan de Arcubus died in 1323 seised of a messuage and a virgate of land here.[14] In 1332 Philip Crok granted to Ellen, widow of Thomas Boketot, of Policote, and Philip Boketot (probably her son), lands, &c. in "*Chardeslie*."[15]

The lands of the Bucktots here, were afterwards in the possession of Sir Edmund Hampden, Knt. of Dunton,[16] who in 1465 forfeited his estate by attainder, as a partisan of the Lancastrians: and King Edward IV. granted to Richard Crofte, Esq. *inter alia*, "the manor of Chardesley (called Bucktofte's), with the reversion of one messuage, fourscore acres of land, and twenty-four

---

[1] See p. 17.

[2] Terra Milonis Crispin. In Cerdeslai ten' Ricard' de Milone i. hid. et dim'. T'ra e. i. car' et ibi' e' cu' uno uill'o et i. bord'. Ibi iio serui. P'tu' i. car'. Val. et ualuit se'p' xxii. sol. Hanc t'ra' tenuit Alden, ho' com. Heraldi, et uende' potuit. Lib. Censual. tom. i. f. 150.

[3] Esc. 2 Ric. II. no. 57. Calend. vol. iii. p. 16. See also p. 21.

[4] See p. 12.

[5] Test. de Nevil, p. 258.

[6] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl.

[7] Rot. Claus. 52 Hen. III.

[8] Esc. 21 Edw. I. no. 28. Cal. vol. i. p. 114.

[9] Rot. Fin. Buck. 25 Hen. III.

[10] Test. de Nevil, p. 247.

[11] Rot. Hund. 39 Hen. III. vol. i. p. 23.

[12] Rot. Fin. Buck. 16 Edw. III.

[13] Ib. 15 Edw. II.

[14] Esc. 17 Edw. II. no. 17. vol. i. p. 317.

[15] See page 32, and Rot. Fin. 6 Edw. III.

[16] See Pedigree of Hampden.

of meadow," which William Fitz-John, and Joane his wife, late wife of Thomas Bucktoṫte, held during her life, with reversion to Edmund Hampden and his heirs; this estate being specially exempted from the operation of the Act of Resumption of Crown Lands, afterwards passed.

In 1549 John Burlace passed a fine of the mediety of the manor of Chearsley, as his right, to Thomas Pakington and Dorothy his wife.[1]

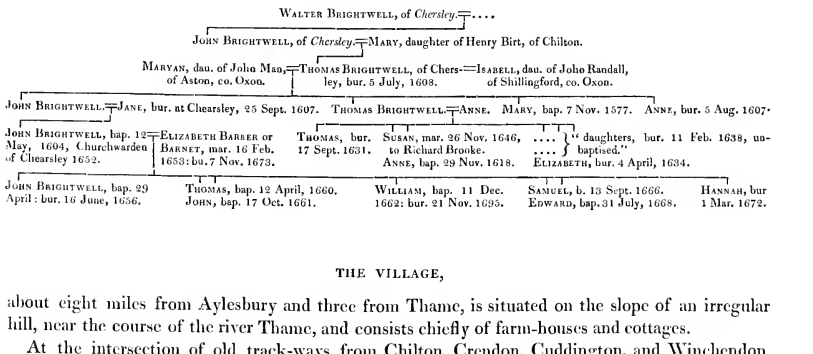
The subsequent descent of this property, or its union with the principal manorial estate of Chearsley, have been in vain attempted to be traced.

The family of Brightwell, of note here from the reign of King Henry VII. until the time of the Revolution, occurs amongst the gentry of Buckinghamshire. Michael Brightwell was Curate of Chearsley in 1483; and Nicholas Brightwell, of Haddenham, is mentioned in a fine passed in 1505. The parish register has a copious list of names of the family, but of the descent of their property in Chearsley no authentic account has been discovered.

PEDIGREE OF BRIGHTWELL.

From Harleian MSS. 1533, 30 b.; Chearsley Register; and Willis's MSS.

Arms. Arg. on a cross S. five fusils Or. *Harl. MSS.* Willis, from Gwillim, describes the arms of Brightwell in one place, as a fess nebule of four pieces Or: and in another, as a cross S. charged with five bezants.



THE VILLAGE,

about eight miles from Aylesbury and three from Thame, is situated on the slope of an irregular hill, near the course of the river Thame, and consists chiefly of farm-houses and cottages.

At the intersection of old track-ways from Chilton, Crendon, Cuddington, and Winchendon, several skeletons have been dug up; which seem to confirm the traditionary account of this being the site of the gallows, one of the feudal privileges of the ancient Lords of the place.

In 1598 Chearsley was assessed to the provision money for Queen Elizabeth's household, at 26*s.* 10*d. per ann.*

In 1709 here were 38 families, consisting of 170 inhabitants.[2] In 1810 the number of inhabitants was 217; but there are many discrepancies in the returns. In 1821, families 64, houses 58, male inhabitants 128, and females 128.[3] In 1776, expenses of the poor 49*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* In 1783, 24*l.* 8*s.* In 1813, 464*l.* Church-rate, County-rate, and Highways, 93*l.* In 1815, expenses of the poor 50*l.* In 1822, 235*l.* 17*s.* In 1824, 248*l.*

---

[1] Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. VI. [2] Willis's MSS. [3] Paroch. Ret. 1 Geo. IV. c. 94. Abstract, p. 13.

IMPROPRIATE RECTORY, ADVOWSON, AND PERPETUAL CURACY.

Chearsley was originally a Chapelry to Crendon, and was included by Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham, and the Countess Ermengard, in their endowment of Notley Abbey. It was given *for the sustentation* of the Monks,[1] and is mentioned in a confirmation charter of King John.[2] In the reign of Henry III. the Abbat of Notley held one virgate of land here, of the fee of Richard le Knight, under the honour of Walingford.[3] In the Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV. (circ. 1291) the Abbat held in rents, and services by bondmen in Chearsley, 11*s. per ann.*[4]

The church was made parochial, with rights of sepulture, by licence 23d Feb. 1458, from John Chetwode, Bishop of Lincoln.

At the surrender of Notley Abbey, the Rectory was estimated at 10*l.* 10*s.* subject to a pension of 22*s.* to the Rector of Ickford:[5] and the Impropriation coming to the Crown, was granted towards the endowment of the cathedral church of Oxford,[6] and "*Cherdesley-well*[7] Parsonage, parcel of the late monastery of Notley," was part of the spiritualities, rated at 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d. per ann.*

In 1549 King Edward VI. granted to John Howe and John Broxholme, their heirs, &c. one rood of land in Chearsley, in the west part of the meadow, late in the occupation of John Griffin, formerly belonging to a dissolved chantry.[8]

In 1578 Queen Elizabeth demised "the Rectory and Church of *Chardesley*," &c. to Nicholas Clark and Helen Towers, widow, and William Fitz-William, jun. for their respective lives:[9] and in 1587, in exchange for other lands by Thomas Field, Esq. of Milgate, in Kent, and others, on the petition of Robert Earl of Essex, demised the same Rectory and Advowson to Edward Downinge and Miles Downinge, Gents. their heirs and assigns for ever, at 60*s.* 10*d. per ann.* and 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the Curate of Ashendon, and 5*s.* 10*d.* for bread and wine.[10]

In 1671 the reserved rent, as above, was granted, *inter alia*, to George Gosnold, Gent. of Beaconsfield.[11]

In 1680 the Churchwardens certified that there was neither vicarage-house nor glebe-land, the stipend of the Minister being only twenty nobles per year, paid out of the Impropriation.[12]

THE PERPETUAL CURACY,

sometimes called a Donative, is subject to episcopal and archdiaconal visitation: discharged from the payment of First-Fruits and Tenths, and rated in the King's Books at 6*l.* 15*s. per ann.*[13] the right of advowson and nomination being appendant to the possession of the Impropriate Rectory.

---

[1] See CRENDON. [2] Rot. Cart. m. 13. 55. Cal. p. 7. [3] Rot. Hund. 39 Hen. III. vol. i. p. 23.
[4] Taxat. P. Nic. p. 46. [5] Val. Eccles. temp. Hen. VIII. vol. ii. p. 233.
[6] Rot. Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. Test. 15 Sep.
[7] From this appellation it may be conjectured that there was one of those salubrious springs, which in ancient times not unfrequently gave rise to the establishment of cells for devotional purposes, and whence originated those superstitious observances which afterwards were suppressed by royal authority, when the resort to them had degenerated into licentiousness and impiety.
[8] Rot. Pat. 3 Edw. VI. Test. 5 Jun. [9] Rot. Pat. 21 Eliz. Test. 11 Feb. [10] Rot. Pat. 30 Eliz. Test. 9 Feb.
[11] Rot. Pat. 23 Car. II. [12] Terrier inter MSS. Willis, in Bibl. Bodl.
[13] Ecton's and Bacon's Thesaur.

In 1718 the Curacy was augmented with 200*l.* from Queen Anne's Bounty; in 1784 with 200*l.*; and in 1810 with 200*l.* by a Parliamentary grant: which sums have been laid out in the purchase of lands in Chearsley, Long-Crendon, Nether-Winchendon, and Buckland. In 1810 the income of the Minister was returned at 47*l. per ann.* surplice-fees included: but there was no house.[1] In 1818 it was returned at 50*l. per ann.* having been increased by improvement of the lands.

PERPETUAL CURATES.

Michael Brightwell, 1483.

William Canon, 1525 and 1536.

John Ryley, 1545 and 1561.

Francis Barton, 1598.

Nicholas Barton, 1598 and 1604.

John Pim, or *Pimme*, 1604 and 1617: was also Curate of Boarstall and Brill.

Francis Treble, 1630; called *the elder*, when he was buried here 12th Jan. 1662.[2]

No more names of Curates were discovered by Willis until

Francis Fryer served this Church, and Nether Winchendon, in 1703.

John Churchley, stiled Curate in 1709 and 1713.

Nicholas Maund, 1713.

William Reyner, 1717 and 1720. He was of Christ Church, Oxon. A. M. 9 July 1720.

John Kipling, A. M. 1725: was Master of Thame School; also, Perpetual Curate of Ashendon with Dorton.[3]

Charles Kipling, A. M. 1769. He was also Minister of Ashendon, Vicar of Oakley, and Perpetual Curate of Chilton; and at his death was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Kipling, A. M. 1810. He was of Lincoln College, Oxford, A. M. 14 April 1790, Perpetual Curate of Nether-Winchendon, and of Chilton,[4] and Vicar of Oakley.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to St. Nicholas, stands within an entrenchment apparently designed to protect a ford or passage through the Thame, and consists of an embattled tower about sixteen feet square and forty feet high, having at the S. W. angle a turret with a conical roof, on which is a vane; a nave about fifty feet long; and a chancel twenty-five feet. On the south side is a gable-roofed porch with stone sediles; the door under a pointed arch; and another small narrow door into the chancel, also with a pointed arch; between two mullioned windows with cinquefoil-headed lights and plain moldings. The north door of the nave is closed with masonry, excepting a small portion of the arch above. On the eastern gable of the nave is a sculptured cross within a lozenge engrailed. The tower contains three small bells and a saint's bell. One of the former is inscribed, "S'c'e Paule, ora pro nobis." The west window has cinquefoil-headed lights, and slipped trefoils in the spandrils; and at the east end of the chancel is a larger window than the rest, under a bracket-arch with cross mullions and many small trefoil-headed lights.

Near the south door is a cavity for a piscina; another in the south wall of the chancel, under a cinquefoil-headed arch; and a third at the east end.

Between the nave and chancel is a pointed arch, with a pierced and carved screen of wainscot in the lower part of it.

The font, which is large and circular, is on the north side of the nave, supported by an octagon column on a circular plinth, and having a border of trefoils encircling the verge, which is ornamented with foliage.

---

[1] Account of Benefices, p. 130. [2] Par. Regist. [3] See p. 36. [4] See Chilton.

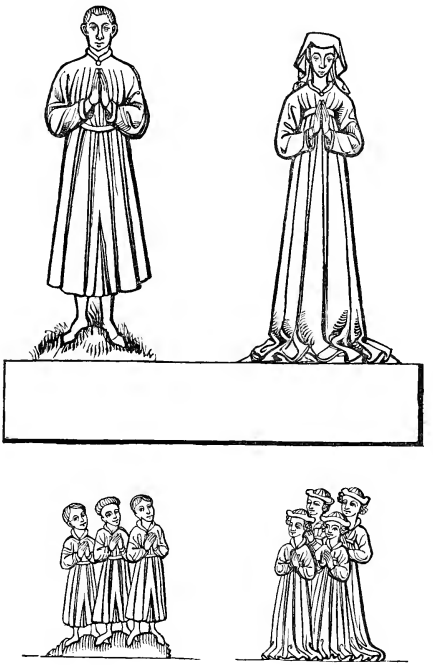
On the front of a gallery at the west end of the nave:—

"The church beautified, the sentences, &c. inscribed, 1768. William Parrott, William Egelton, Churchwardens.

"J. Kipling, A. M. Curate of this Parish, Lady Day, 1722.

"This gallery built 1761. Thomas Egelton, Thomas Plested, Churchwardens."

Affixed to a slab in the middle of the chancel are the effigies here represented:



At the feet of the principal figures in German text:

Her' lyth John Ffrankeleyn and Margarete hys wyff, which ordeyned | leystowe to this Chirche, and divine service to be doone every holyday in the yer'. A°. M°cccclxij. on whos' soules God have mercy'. Amen.

On an ordinary stone in the nave:

In memory of Ann, wife of William Egelton, died Sept. 3, 1778, aged 24.

Death seiz'd upon me in my blooming years,
And left my friends behind me all in tears:
My life was much desir'd, but God said No!
Since 'twas God's will, contented will I go.

On another:

In memory of William Egelton, who died 21 Sept. 1792, aged 46.

Weep not for me, my wife and children dear,
I am not dead, but do sleep here:
In this cold grave I be at rest,
In hopes to rise among the just.

On a mural tablet on the south side of the chancel:

In memory of Thomas Egelton, who died Aug. 20, 1772, aged 67.

Also, Sarah his wife, died June 22d, 1788, aged 82.

On another, of marble:

Hic jacet
Joh. Kipling, A. M. Scholæ
Thamensis quadraginta annos
magister; hujusce ecclesiæ quadraginta
septem annos curio: obdormivit Aprilis 23,
Anno { Domini 1769,
{ Ætatis 76.
Eliz. Pen. Kipling, daughter of the
Rev. Charles and Pen. Kipling, buried
Feb. 28th, 1766.

On another:

Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Charles Kipling, A. M. formerly a Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, and Perpetual-Curate of this parish, Vicar of Oakley and Perpetual-Curate of Ashendon, Dorton, and Chilton, who died April 30, 1810, in the 77th year of his age.

Also Penelope, wife of the Rev. Charles Kipling, who died July 29th 1820, aged 81 years.

On another:

Beneath are deposited the remains of Catherine, wife of the Rev. John Kipling; who was born August 3d 1773, and died in the prime of life August 2d 1802, after a lingering and painful illness, which she bore with singular resolution.

This small memorial of her conjugal affection, and many amiable virtues, was placed by her sorrowful husband.

On a lozenge of black marble on the south side:

Here lies the body of William Barton, Gent. who died May ye 19th 1710, aged 69 years.[1]

The Register begins in 1570, and contains amongst other entries the following:

"Memorandum. James Nichols having been chosen Parish Registrar of Chersly, by divers of the inhabitants, was in February 1653 sworne and approved by me, Alexander Croke, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace for this County; according unto the late Act of Parliament concerning marriages and the registering thereof. In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name.

Alexander Croke."

PAROCHIAL CHARITIES.

Charles Warton bequeathed certain lands in Chearsley towards repairing the Church. In 1825 this benefaction was of the value of 10*l. per ann.*

John Harte (benefactor of Brill, Chilton, &c.) bequeathed by will in 1664, a rent charge for appenticing poor boys of this parish, which in 1786 was returned of the yearly amount of 1*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*, issuing out of lands in Easington, in the possession of Thomas Greenwood.[2]

[1] Willis mentions his arms on an achievement: Erm. in a canton Gu. an owl Arg.: and also the following remaining in this Church in his days: Or, a fess crenellé; impaling, Arg. three arches Gu. *D'Arches.* Arg. a cross Sab. charged with five bezants: *Brightwell.* Arg. three annulets Or, on a chevron Sab. three .... proper: *Baldington.* A chevron between three bucks' heads caboshed: *Bucktoft.* Sab. an estoile of eight points Arg. ....—MSS. in Bibl. Bodl.

[2] Charitable Returns.

CHILTON WITH EASINGTON.

CHILTON, supposed to derive its name from Celeb cold, and ton a town,—(Kennet particularly mentions its "airy site, elevation, and easternly exposure") is in 51° 48″ north, and 56 longitude, west of London.

The Parish, including its hamlet, is bounded on the north by Dorton and Ashendon, on the east by Chearsley, on the south by Long Crendon and Ickford, and on the west by Oakley and Brill: and contains about two thousand acres.

The soil is a clayey loam; with strata of lime and rubble.

THE MANOR OF CHILTON

was held in the Saxon times by Alric Fitz-Goding, one of King Edward's thanes;[1] and was given by the Conqueror to Walter Giffard, who held it at the Norman survey, and was taxed at ten hides. There was land for ten ploughs. Four hides were demesne, and there were four ploughs: and ten villeins with four bordars had six ploughs. There were three servants, pasture for three teams, and wood for one hundred hogs. In the days of King Edward it was estimated at 8*l.* *per ann.* the same when Walter Giffard first held it, but at the Norman survey 7*l.*[2]

Chilton was part of the Honour of Giffard; and in the division of the lands of Walter, second Earl of Buckingham,[3] came to the Mareschals Earls of Pembroke, and appears to have been afterwards partitioned unequally between the Clares Earls of Gloucester, and the Valences Earls of Pembroke; the former holding one Knight's fee, and the latter half a Knight's fee: the extent of these estates respectively, being particularized in divers inquisitions; by which, in 1313, Gilbert de Clare Earl of Gloucester and Hertford was found to have died seised of a Knight's fee here,[4] and another in Easington: and Hugh de Audley Earl of Gloucester (who married Margaret sister and heir of the said Gilbert) in 1347,[5] of certain fees in Chilton: Hugh Earl of Stafford, grandson and heir of the said Margaret, of half a Knight's fee here, in 1386:[6] William, brother and heir of Thomas Earl of Stafford, in 1398:[7] Edmund Earl of Stafford, his brother, in 1402,[8] and so descending until the forfeiture of the seigniory (which had become vested in the Staffords Dukes of Buckingham) by the attainder of Edward Duke of Buckingham in the reign of Henry the Eighth.[9]

The possessions of the Valences in Chilton are mentioned in an inquisition after the death of William de Valence Earl of Pembroke, in 1295, as half a Knight's fee, held under him, by Aleanore de Lucy, and by a subinfeudation in the hands of John de Greneville.[10]

---

[1] See POLICOTE, p. 25.

[2] Terra Walterij Gifard. In Ticheshele Hd. ꝏ. Ipse Walteri' ten' Ciltone, p. x. hid' se def'd'. T'ra' e' x. car'. In d'nio iiii. hidæ, et ibi sunt iiii^or car' et x. uill'i cu' iiii. bord' h'nt vi. car'. Ibi iii. serui. P'tu' iii. car'. Silua c. porc'. Int' totu' ual. vii. lib'. Q'do recep' viii^to lib' et t'ntd' T. R. E. Hoc ꝏ' tenuit Alric', fili' Goding teign' R. E. Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 147.

[3] See p. 8. [4] Esc 8 Edw. II. No. 68. Cal. vol. i. p. 267.

[5] Ib. 21 Edw. III. nº. 59. Cal. vol. ii. p. 138. [6] Ib. 10 Ric. II. nº. 38. Cal. vol. iii. p. 138.

[7] Ib. 22 Ric. II. nº. 46. Cal. vol. iii. p. 247. [8] Ib. 4 Hen. IV. nº. 41. Cal. vol. iii. p. 288. and Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 164.

[9] See p. 29. [10] Lib. Rub. Scac. 24 Edw. I.

Adomar de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, was seised in 1323, in right of himself and Mary his wife, of half a Knight's fee in Chilton and Easington,[1] which subsequently appears to have belonged to Richard Lord Talbot and Ankaret his wife, by descent from his grandmother Elizabeth, one of the coheirs of Adomar Earl of Pembroke;[2] and was held by the heirs of John Fitz-Piers.

The family of Grenville held lands in Chilton, probably granted by Walter Giffard himself soon after the conquest, for Gerard de Greinville held three Knight's fees, of which part was in Chilton, in the time of Henry II.[3] and Sir Eustace de Grenville his nephew (Steward to King John) was one of the witnesses to a grant of lands in Chilton, with the person and services of Syward, a villein belonging thereto, *circ.* 1204, to William Fitz-Nigel of Boarstall. Another Gerard de Grenville[4] held lands here under Gerard the son of Eustace before-mentioned, which, *circ.* 1243, he conveyed to Walter de Burgh: and having married Dionysia, daughter of Henry de Turbeville, Steward of Gascoigny; with her consent, settled certain lands in Chilton on their younger son Ralph.

The former Gerard is in some accounts called the son of Robert, and Collins's genealogy is not very intelligible: but Robert de Greinville, second son of Gerard and nephew of Henry de Turbeville,[5] having been enfeoffed in certain lands here, (redeemed out of the hands of William Mareschal Earl of Pembroke,) and forfeiting his estate amongst the lands of the Normans in the reign of Henry III. the King in 1246 granted to Paulin or Paul Peover, Steward of his household, all the lands of the said Robert de Greinville in Chilton; the Sheriff of Bucks being commanded to deliver seisin of the same, with all the profits which had accrued during the time they had been vested in the Crown.[6]

Paul Peyvre, Sheriff of Bucks and Beds. in 1239 and 1240, was a *reputed* son of Roger Bishop of Salisbury by Maud de Ramsbury.[7] Besides the lands which he acquired in Chilton, he soon afterwards obtained part of the estates forfeited by the Norman family of Malet in Bucks and Herts, &c.[8] Willis styles him of Toddington and Chilton, and he is called by Lysons "the opulent Steward of the Household to King Henry III."[9] In 1247 he was one of the King's Justices,[10] and in 1248, had license to hunt the wolf, cat, &c. in all the royal forests in England, and to be exempt from services of courts, &c.[11] He died circ. 1257, leaving Joane his wife surviving, who transferred the benefit of the marriage of John Peyvre their son, then an infant, to Sir John de Grey for five hundred marks.[12] Sir John de Grey matched the minor with his own daughter; and himself marrying Joane Peyvre, the widow, without the King's permission, paid a fine of five hundred marks.[13] He was Sheriff of Bucks and Beds. (23 Hen. III.) but notwithstanding the authority of Dugdale, respecting the marriage of his daughter to John Peyvre, it is elsewhere related, that he released his wardship and marriage to Peter Peyvre, an executor of Sir Paul, probably uncle to the minor, who, according to other accounts, married Emma, daughter of Geoffrey de

---

[1] Esc. 17 Edw. II. nº. 75. Cal. vol. i. p. 314.

[2] Esc. 30 Ric. II. nº. 51. Cal. vol. iii. p. 208. See also PEDIGREE of TALBOT, p. 27.

[3] Lib. Nig. Scaccar. vol. i. f. 189. [4] See WOTTON, and PEDIGREES of GRENVILLE.

[5] Collins's Peerage, vol. v. p. 279.

[6] Rot. Claus. 28 Hen. III. m. 9. Test. 31 Maij apud Westmins. Dodsworth's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl.

[7] Blomefield's Norfolk, vol. viii. p. 172.

[8] Clutterbuck's Herts, vol. ii. p. 527. Rot. Cart. 32 Hen. III. m. 8. Cal. pp. 63, 65.

[9] Magn. Brit. vol. i. p. 541. [10] Willis's Hundred of Buck. p. 9. [11] Rot. Cart. 32 Hen. III. m. 5. Cal. p. 66.

[12] Chronic. de Dunstaple, and Clutterbuck's Herts, ib.

[13] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 712. Blomefield's Norfolk, vol. viii. p. 172. Rot. Fin. 35 Hen. III. m. 19. Rot. Pip. 36 Hen. III.

Langley.[1] Joane de Grey died in 1256, but Chilton was in 1254 (39 Hen. III.) held by the heir of Paul Peyvre under the heirs of the Mareschals, for one knight's fee. In 1268, the heir of *John* Peyvre was in ward of Queen Eleanor, and some of the Earl of Gloucester's tenants having forcibly carried away the young heir, proceedings at law ensued against Henry de Swindon, Henry his servant, Geoffrey de Cravene, and others; in the course of which the Sheriff was commanded to proceed to the manor of the Earl of Gloucester in Crendon, and arrest the offenders, who had resisted the Queen's Bailiffs, and ejected them from the manor of Chilton.[2] In 1271 (56 Hen. III.) John Peyvre was still in ward of the Queen; but at his mother's death inherited her dowry,[3] and died in 1315, seised of this manor, and of half a knight's fee here.[4] His son and heir, Paulin, died in 1323, also seised of Chilton, held under the Honour of Gloucester:[5] and settled on the heirs of the said Paulin and Elizabeth his wife.[6] Nicholas Peyvre, son and heir of John, succeeded to these possessions, and dying in 1361 (35 Edw. III.) left a son Thomas Peyvre, who levied a fine of this manor, *inter alia*, in 1389, by which probably he was enabled to make a settlement upon the children of his daughter, who died in his lifetime, having been twice married, and both husbands leaving issue by her. Mary, daughter and heir of Thomas Peyvre and Margery his wife,[7] was married, first, to Sir Richard de St. Maur, Knt. (son and heir of another Sir Richard de St. Maur, the elder) who had by her an only daughter, Alice, and dying in 1408 (10 Hen. IV.) his widow was married, secondly, to John Broughton, Esq. who was a party to the before recited fine. Alice, their daughter, was born in the house of Thomas Cressy, Esq. citizen and mercer of London, in St. Lawrence, Cripplegate, 24 July 1408,[8] and being married to Sir William la Zouche, Knt. in 1423, he had livery of her inheritance.[9] This William, in consequence of an omission of one descent in the pedigree of his family, has been often mistaken for his son of the same name, who was born in 1432, and married Catherine Lenton. The latter held Chilton; and a fine was passed between Richard Quartermaine, Esq. Richard Fowler, Thomas Loveden, and Henry Pednall, and William Geoffrey and Joane his wife, of messuages and lands in Chilton, which is[10] supposed to have had relation to the settlement of his estates. Sir William la Zouche died 8 Jan. 1468, seised of this manor.[11] John, his son and heir, then about eight years of age,[12] seventh Lord Zouche, married Joane, sister and coheir of John Lord Dynham, who in 1483, fighting for King Richard III. was slain in Bosworth field; and on the accession of Henry VII. being attainted in Parliament, forfeited his lands to the Crown: whereupon, in 1487, the King, by Writ of Privy Seal dated 6 March, granted the manor of Chilton *cum pert.* to Sir John Risley, Knt. and the heirs of his body, without any service, and also "two hundred acres of land, wood, and meadow in Chilton, Wotton, and Ham, as parcel thereof, belonging to John Zouche, Knt. Lord Zouche; of high treason attainted."[13]

Sir John Risley, who was of Whittlebury, co. Northampton, married Joane, daughter and heir of Richard Osborne, of Kelmarsh, who surviving her husband, was married, secondly, to Sir Chris-

---

[1] Clutterbuck's Herts, vol. ii. p. 529.

[2] Placit. Quo Warrant. 52 Hen. III. ro. 25. Abbrev. pp. 166, 173, 176. also Dodsworth's MSS. vol. xlii. p. 92. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. pp. 178, 179.

[3] Esc. 2 Edw. I. n°. 65. Cal. vol. i. p. 51.

[4] Ib. 9 Edw. II. no. 55. Cal. vol. i. p. 173.

[5] Ib. 17 Edw. II. n°. 67. Cal. vol. i. p. 310.

[6] Rot. Orig. 17 Edw. II. ro. 2. Abbrev. vol. i. p. 271, and Rot. Fin. 17 Edw. II.

[7] Or Margaret, according to Clutterbuck in Hist. of Herts, vol. ii. p. 529.

[8] Esc. 2 Hen. VI. and Dug. Bar. tom. ii. p. 90.

[9] Rot. Claus. 2 Hen. VI. m. 12.

[10] Rot. Fin. 37 Hen. VI.

[11] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 692.

[12] Ibid. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 463.

[13] Rot. Pat. 3 Hen. VII. p. 1. m. 5. Test. apud West. 11 Mar.

topher Garneys, Knt. John, her son, being restored in blood, was the eighth Lord Zouche, and by deed (10 May 1529) for the consideration of five hundred marks,[1] and 6*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* *per ann.* to be paid to Dame Joane Garneys for life, Chilton was conveyed to John Croke, Esq. and a fine was passed between Thomas Cromwell, Giles Potter, or Pottmer, and Edward Sanders, and Sir John Zouche, Knt. Lord Zouche and Anne[2] his wife, of the manor of Chilton, 1000 acres of land, 100 of meadow, 200 of pasture, 200 of wood, and 100 shillings rents in Chilton, Wotton, Ham, &c. the right of John Gostwick.[3]

John Croke, Esq. was one of the Six Clerks in Chancery;[4] and the compiler of "An Explanation of the Ordinances of that Court," undertaken by the command of Gardiner Bishop of Winchester and Chancellor; and appears to have been a considerable purchaser of abbey lands, having acquired another manor in Chilton; and Studley and Merlake, in Oxfordshire, formerly belonging to Notley and Sandford. He died in 1554, and by his will, proved 18 Oct. bequeathed 40*s.* to the poor of Beckley, Studley, and Horton, co. Oxon, and Brill in Bucks, and 20*s.* to Boarstall, Oakley, Ludgershall, Dorton, Wotton, Ashendon cum *Policote*, Nether-Winchendon, *Cherdesley*, Crendon, Wormenhall, and Chilton with Easington; and a gold chain "to young Cicely Croke," his grand-daughter.[5]

Sir John Croke, Knt. his son, was the first Sheriff for this county, when officially severed from Bedfordshire. His alliances are shown in the accompanying table, and also the offices which he held. He was succeeded in this estate, at his decease in 1608, by his eldest son Sir John Croke, Knt. who being Sub Steward of the University of Oxford in 1597, presented twenty-seven volumes to the Bodleian Library. He was knighted whilst Speaker of the Hon. House of Commons, and was complimented for his wisdom and discretion; which especially recommended him to the favour of Queen Elizabeth; but like other eminent men he was likewise exposed to obloquy, and Sir Michael Hicks lampooned him in verses beginning with this couplet:

"Down came Sir John Croke,
And said his message on his boke," &c.

In his progress to the rank of a Justice of the King's Bench, he held many honourable offices,[6] and his arms[7] were placed in the north window of the hall of the Inner Temple and at Serjeant's Inn. This Judge, with Sir Thomas Fleming, Chief Justice of England, and Sir David Williams, Knt. presiding in a cause between the University of Oxford and the City, respecting watch and ward, delivered his personal testimony in support of the rights of the University, as having been exercised without dispute more than thirty years. He obtained a grant of lands in Bernwode Forest, which he held with Chilton until his death in 1619, his corpse being brought from his house in Holborn to be interred here; and the epitaph on his monument being written by himself.[8] His portrait, and another of Dame Katherine his wife, are in the collection of Sir Alexander Croke, Knt. of Studley Priory; and two pictures of the same persons with their arms thereon, were, in 1824, removed from Hillesden, formerly the family seat of the Dentons, to Holkham Hall, in Norfolk.

Sir John Croke was the editor of a folio volume of Cases decided in the reigns of Henry VII.

---

[1] Croke's Genealogical Hist. p. 401. [2] Qu. Susan? [3] Rot. Fin. 21 Hen. VIII.

[4] See PEDIGREE of CROKE, and Croke's Genealog. Hist. p. 397: also Rot. Pat. 26 Hen. VIII. Test. 11 Jan.

[5] See PEDIGREE. [6] See PEDIGREE.

[7] Gu. a fess between six martlets Arg. quartering, Or, a fess nebule Gu. charged with six bezants, between three annulets of the Second. Willis's MSS.

[8] Wood's Hist. of Oxford, lib. i. p. 316. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 480. Croke's Genealog. Hist. p. 481.

and Henry VIII. of others of unknown date; and some in the time of Edw. I. and Edw. III. and of Philip and Mary.

Sir John Croke, Knt. his eldest son, succeeded his father in this estate: married two wives, and at his death in 1640, was succeeded by a son of his own name;[1] who became very conspicuous. He raised a troop of horse for the King in the civil war, and was created a Baronet, but the date of his patent is unknown;[2] however, he occurs with this title in a deed by which he assigned certain lands in Chilton to Martha Lloyd and others.[3] Being engaged in "a most unrighteous prosecution" of the Incumbent of Chilton,[4] he was removed from his office of a Justice of the Peace for this county,[5] alienated all that remained of his estate after the war, and died, as is supposed, in London. His only son, Sir Dodsworth Croke, said to have been knighted in his father's lifetime, by King Charles II. was the last of this family who resided at Chilton, where he died in obscurity at an advanced age.

PEDIGREE OF CROKE, OF CHILTON AND EASINGTON.

From Harleian MSS. Delafield's History of Chilton. Willis's MSS. Cole's MSS. Kennet's Parochial Antiquities. Wood's Athenæ. Croke's Genealogical History. Parochial Registers of Chilton, Waterstock, and Dinton. Le Neve's Monum. Anglic. Noble's Memoirs of the House of Cromwell, &c.

Arms. Gu. a fess between six martlets Arg. *Le Blount.* Arg. a fess nebule Az. interspersed with bezants between three annulets Gu. *Heynes.* [Croke's Genealog. Hist. p. 231.] *Crest.* On a wreath, two swans' heads, their necks conjoined and intertwined Proper, beaked Gu., collared Or, in each beak an annulet of the last.

NICHOLAS LE BLOUNT, temp. Rich. 2, Grandson of Sir Thomas le Blount, of Warwickshire, assumed the name of CROKE; and after the death of Henry 4 "lived mostly in Buckinghamshire, at Essendon." — AGNES, daughter of John Heynes of Berkshire, by Alicia, daughter of Walter at Halle, by Joane, daughter of Fulk Rycot.

JAMES CROKE, alias LE BLOUNT. — .....

RICHARD CROKE, alias LE BLOUNT. — ALICIA.

JOHN CROKE, alias LE BLOUNT, one of the six Clerks in Chancery 1522: Comptroller of the Hanaper 19 Sept. 1529, purchased Chilton, 1529: Clerk of Inrolments 1534: Serjeant at Law 1546: M. P. for Chippenham 1547: Master in Chancery 1549: ob. 2 Sept. 1554: buried at Chilton. Will proved 18 Oct. 1555. — PRUDENCE, 3d dau. of Richard Cave, Esq. of Stanford on Avon, co. Northampton, by Margaret Saxiby, his 2d wife; mar. about 1529.

SIR JOHN CROKE, alias LE BLOUNT, Knt. M. P. for Southampton 1571, Bucks 1572: High Sheriff of Bucks 1575, and knighted by Queen Elizabeth: Will dated 2 July 1607: ob. 10 Feb. 1608, æt. 78, buried at Chilton. — ELIZABETH, dau. of Sir Alexander Unton, Knt. of Chequers, and of Wadley, co. Berks; mar. 1553: Will dated 1 Feb. 1609: ob. 29 June 1611, æt. 73; bur. at Chilton.

- SIR JOHN CROKE, Knt. born 1553, Student of the Inner Temple 1570: M.P. for Windsor 1585, London 1597 and 1601: Bench. of the Tem. 1591: Lent Reader 1596: Treasurer 1598: Speaker of the House of Commons 1601: Recorder of London: King's Serjeant: Just. K. B. 25 June 1608: Will dated 8 Oct. 1617, at Chilton: ob. in London 23 Jan. 1619, æt. 66; bur. at Chilton. — KATHERINE, dau. of Sir Michael Blount, Knt. of Iver, and Maple Durham, Oxon: Lieut. of the Tower of London: mar. 2dly, to Sir John Dormer, Knt. of Dorton, as his 3d wife. [See PEDIGREE of DORMER, p. 118.]
- 2. HENRY CROKE, Barrister at Law; dead 1607: bur. at Chilton. — BENNET, dau. of Robert Honeywood, Esq. of Charing, co. Kent: ob. 1633, bur. 27 Oct. at Waterstock, co. Oxon.
- 3. SIR G. CROKE, Knt. born 1559: Beocher of the Inner Temple 1597: M. P. for Berealston: Treasurer of the Inner Temple 1609: Double Reader 1617: knighted 20 Jun. 1623, at Greenwich: King's Serjeant at Law: Just. Com. Pleas 11 Feb. 1624: Just K. B. 1628 Will dated 25 May 1639; ob. 15 Feb. 1641, bur. at Waterstock. — MARY, 2d dau. of Sir T. Bennet, Knt. (Ld. Mayor of London) of Beachamptoo; mar. 1603: ob. 1657, bu. at Waterstock. [See PEDIGREE of BENNET.]
- FRANCES, dau. and coh. of Fra. Willesborne, Esq. of Hanney, co. Berks: ob. 10 Jul. 1605, æt. 22: bur. in St. Catharine Cree Ch. London. — 4. PAUL AMBROSE CROKE, Student of In. Temple 18 Feb. 1582: Barrister 5 July 1590: Bencher 10 May 1605: Lent Reader 1608: of Cottesmore, co. Rutland: ob. in Hare Court, Temple, 25 Aug. 1631. — SUSANNA, dau. of Tho. Coe, Esq. of Boxford, co. Suffolk; wid. 1st, of Tho. Carter, of London and Walthamstow; 2dly, of Hump. Milward, of Lond. ob. s. p.
  - A dau. mar. to Sir Rob. Hooth, Knt. Attorney General.
- 5. WILLIAM CROKE, Esq. (youngest son) of Studley: and of Chilton: Will dated 17 Jan. 1638: codicil 22 Ap. 1642. buried 12 Dec. at Chilton. — DOROTHY, dau. of Rob. Honeywood, Esq. of Charing, co. Kent. by Mary 2d dr. of Rob. at Waters, Esq. of Royton, in Lenham, co. Essex, ob. 13 Feb. 1642, bur. at Chilton.
- 1. CICELY, mar. 1st, to Edward Bulstrode, Esq. 2dly, to Sir John Browne. 2. PRUDENCE, mar. to Sir Rt. Wingfield, Kt. 3. ELIZABETH, mar. to Sir John Tyrell, of Heron Gate, co. Essex: ob. 16 Feb. 1631, æt. 57, bur. at Chilton.

a — b — c — d

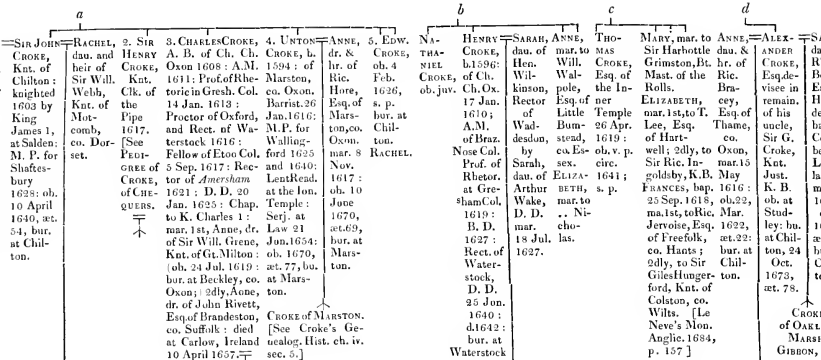
[1] See PEDIGREE.

[2] Croke's Genealog. Hist. p. 487, and Ward's Additions to Gresham Professors MS. in Mus. Brit. p. 36.

[3] See p. 136. MS. Deeds.

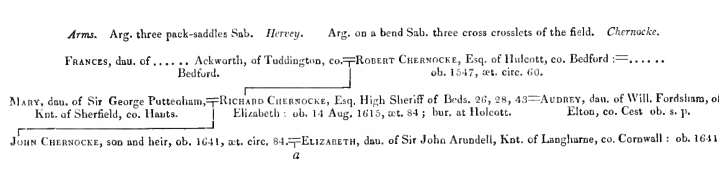
[4] See p. 141.

[5] Delafield's Chilton, in Kennet's Paroch. Antiq.



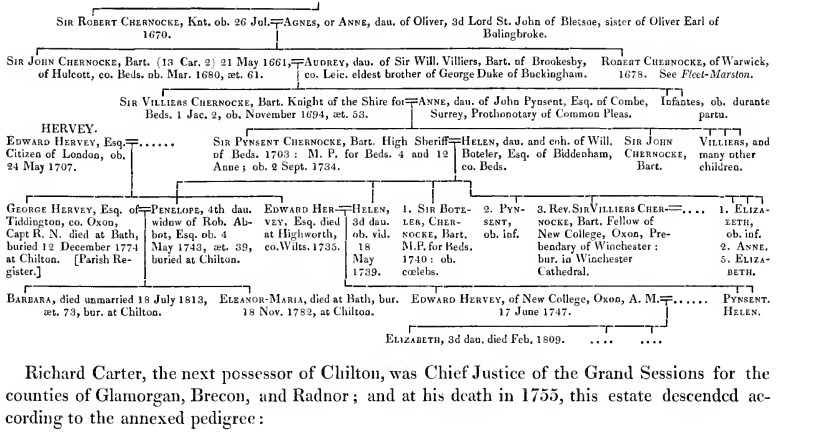
This estate being alienated by the Crokes about 1682, was successively in the families of Limbrey and Hervey:[1] and Willis mentions Englefield as an intermediate possessor. In or about 1701,[2] it was conveyed by Richard Limbrey, Esq. to Edward Hervey, citizen of London, who died 24 May 1707-8, and descended to another Edward Hervey, who about the time of his coming of age in 1717, is mentioned in a deed. Helen Hervey, his widow and executrix, by indenture dated 18 May 1739, and Henry Warner, Gent. Sir Boteler Chernocke, Bart. and Villiers Chernocke, of the University of Oxford, his son by deed, dated 18 January following, conveyed all their interest in the estate in Chilton to Richard Carter, Esq. There was a double affinity between the families of Chernocke and Hervey by the marriages of Penelope and Helen, daughters of Sir Pynsent Chernocke, Bart. to Edward and George, the sons of Edward Hervey, who purchased Chilton manor, &c. which is displayed in the accompanying pedigree:

PEDIGREE OF HERVEY AND CHERNOCKE.



[1] Lysons's Magn. Brit. vol. i. p. 541.

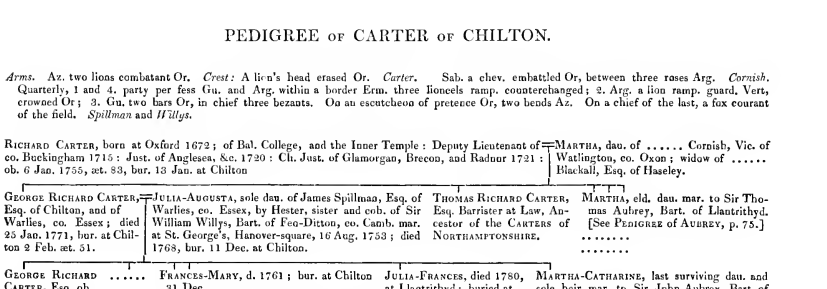
[2] Abstract of Title deeds, commencing 5 June 1708.



Richard Carter, the next possessor of Chilton, was Chief Justice of the Grand Sessions for the counties of Glamorgan, Brecon, and Radnor; and at his death in 1755, this estate descended according to the annexed pedigree:

PEDIGREE OF CARTER OF CHILTON.

Arms. Az. two lions combatant Or. *Crest:* A lion's head erased Or. *Carter.* Sab. a chev. embattled Or, between three roses Arg. *Cornish.* Quarterly, 1 and 4. party per fess Gu. and Arg. within a border Erm. three lioncels ramp. counterchanged; 2. Arg. a lion ramp. guard. Vert, crowned Or; 3. Gu. two bars Or, in chief three bezants. On an escutcheon of pretence Or, two bends Az. On a chief of the last, a fox courant of the field. *Spillman* and *Willys.*



Martha Catharine, surviving daughter and sole heir of George Richard Carter, Esq. (son of the Judge) carried this manor, &c. in marriage to Sir John Aubrey, Bart.[1] who, after her decease, without issue, gave the same by deed, in 1822, to the Hon. Henry Grey Bennet, second son of Charles fourth Earl of Tankerville, by Emma, second daughter and coheiress of Sir James Colebrooke, Bart. sister of Mary, first wife of the said Sir John Aubrey: and by his will in 1825,[2] bequeathed the reversion and remainder, after the decease of the Hon. Henry Grey Bennet, to his niece Elizabeth Sophia, wife of Charles Spencer Ricketts, Esq. and her heirs male, in strict settlement, with the rest of his uncntailed estates in Dorton, Boarstall, Brill, Oakley, &c.

---

[1] See Pedigree of Aubrey, p. 75.

[2] Ibid.

PEDIGREE OF COLEBROOKE AND BENNET.

Arms. Gu. a lion ramp. Arg. ducally crowned Or, on a chief of the Last, three Cornish choughs Proper. *Crest:* on a wreath a wyvern with wings expanded Or, resting his foot on a shield. *Colebrooke.* Gu. a bezant between three demi-lions ramp. Arg. with a mullet. *Crest.* On a wreath, a demi-lion ramp. Arg. holding in his paws a bezant, or charged with a bezant on his neck. *Bennet.*

THOMAS COLEBROOKE, of Arundel, co. Sussex, ob. 1690.=.....

- JAMES COLEBROOKE, citizen and mercer of London; born at Arundell 12 May 1680: ob. 18 November 1752, æt. 72; bur. at Chilham, co. Kent. =
  - HENRIETTA, eldest dau. of Lord Harry Powlett, afterwards Duke of Bolton: ob. 22 December 1753.
  - 1. ROBERT COLEBROOKE, Esq. of Chilham; M. P. for Malden 1741 till 1761: Minister (1762) to the Swiss Cantons: ob. at Soissons in France 10 May 1784, s. p. buried at Chilham 28 June 1785. =
    - ANNE, dr. and coh. of John Thresher, Esq. of Bradford, co. Wilts.
  - 2. SIR JAMES COLEBROOKE, Knt. M. P. for Gatton, co. Surrey: cr. 12 Oct. 1759 (33 Geo. 2) Baronet: nb. 10 May 1761, æt. 37; bur. at Chilham. =
    - MARY, eldest dau. and coh. of Stephen Skinner, Esq. of Walthamstow, co. Essex: ob. in puerp. 14 May 1754, æt. 26, bur. 20 May at Chilham.
  - 3. SIR GEORGE COLEBROOKE, 2d Bart. of Southgate, co. Middlesex: F.S.A. M. P. for Arundel 1754 to 1774: Chairman of E. I. Comp. 1769: ob. 5 Aug. 1809, at Bath-Easton. =
    - MARY, sole dau. and heir of Patrick *Gaynor*, Esp. of Antigua. [Gent. Mag. vol. lxxxviii. P. ii. p. 282.] ob. vidua at Hampstead 13 August 1818, æt. 79.
  - DIONISIA, mar. 1729 to J. Walker, Esq. of Lyncham, co. Wilts: ob. 1761.
  - MARY, nb. innupt.
  - ANNE, mar. to J. Symonds, Esq. M. P. for city of Hereford: ob. 1764.
  - ANNA-MARIA, mar. to W. Paine King, Esq. of Finshade Abbey, Northampton; 2dly, to Edwin Lord Sandys.
  - SARAH, mar. to Jerem. Gray, Esq. of Ibsley, co. Hants.: ob. 1797.
  - CHARLOTTE, mar. to John Wicker, Esq. of Horsham, co. Sussex: ob. 1795.
  - RACHEL.

BENNET.

- CHARLES BENNET, 4th Earl of Tankerville, Great Grandson of Charles 2d Lord Ossulston (cr. 19 Oct. 1714 Earl of Tankerville, in right of his wife Mary, sole dau. of Ford Lord Grey of Wark, and Earl of Tankerville) b. 15 Nov. 1743; died 7 Dec. 1822. [See PEDIGREE OF BENNET.] =
  - CHARLES AUGUSTUS, 5th Earl of Tankerville, born 28 April 1776.
  - HENRY GREY BENNET, 2d son, born 5 December 1777, grantee for life of Chilton manor and estate: M. P. for Shrewsbury 1816, 1823. =
    - GERTRUDE-FRANCES dau. of Ld. Will. Russel, niece of Fra. and John Dukes of Bedford; mar. 15 May 1816. [See PEDIGREE OF RUSSEL.]
  - EMMA, b. 22 Dec. 1752: mar. by special license 7 October 1771.
  - JOHN ASTLEY BENNET, b. 22 December 1778, Captain R. N. =
    - ..... dau. of J. Conyers, Esq. mar. 27 Aug. 1811.
  - JAMES COLEBROOKE, only son; ob. inf. 20 May 1754, bur. at Chilton.
  - MARY, born 10 Mar. 1750: mar. to JOHN AUBREY, Esq. of *Borstall*, co. Bucks., afterwards Bart. ob. 1781, bur. at Boarstall. [See PEDIGREE OF AUBREY, p. 75.]
  - CAROLINE, mar. to Sir John Wrottesley, Bart.
  - ANNE, mar. to the Hon. and Rev. William Beresford.
  - MARGARET-ALICIA-EMMA, died 12 June 1787, æt. 2.
  - MARY-ELIZABETH.
  - AUGUSTA-SOPHIA.

CANON COURT MANOR

acquired its name from the Canons of Notley, who, in the reign of King John, received a grant of half a hide of land here, from Sir Eustace de Greinville, who also transferred to the Abbat and Convent the person and services of "William son of Siward de Codington his villein in Chilton;"[1] and other benefactions from Robert de Greinville and Ernebach his wife, and Gerard their son, who granted them ten acres in Chilton, and released to the Convent those services to their courts here, which Simon son of William, Parson of *Shobington* owed to Robert de Greinville, with view of frankpledge, and the homage of his tenants;[2] which benefactions were confirmed by Gerard de Greinville, son and heir of Robert, by a deed to which Thomas de Buktot was witness.[3] Richard de Greinville, son and heir of Gerard, (about 1212,) gave to the Convent four shillings annual rents in Chilton,[4] which was confirmed by his son Sir Eustace, by a charter to which Sir Alexander Hampden, Sheriff of Bucks between 1248 and 1262, was witness: and John de Greinville, of Chilton, released to the Abbat, &c. all his seigniory over their lands here, with the homages, wards, reliefs, heriots, escheats, perquisites of courts, &c. reserving one penny *per ann.* to be paid to himself and his heirs for all services.[5] Divers confirmations of the half hide of land

[1] Kennet's Paroch. Antiq.
[2] Collins's Peerage, vol. v. p. 280.
[3] See Policote, p. 33.
[4] See NOTLEY in CRENDON.
[5] Regist. de Notley inter MSS. Dugdale, in Mus. Ashmol. Oxon.

given as before mentioned, were made by Reginald de Greinville, Gerald de Greinville son of Eustace, and Reginald de Hampden, son and heir of Alexander, who married Nichola, daughter of John de Greinville: and Gerard de Greinville having settled certain lands here upon Walter de Burgh,[1] the latter granted them to the Convent of Notley, together with his *mansion court in Chilton*, "totam capitalem curiam meam quam habui in villâ de Chilton:" and afterwards William de Greinville, who was the son and heir of Gerard, Ralph his brother, and Henry, son of William, quitted claim to the Convent in respect to those lands, &c.

Hence it may be inferred, that although the estate of Robert de Greinville in Chilton, had been seized amongst the lands of the Normans, and granted to the family of Peyvre, William de Greinville, brother of Robert, retained possession of his lands here, and perhaps his descendants might secure part of the estate by their liberality to the Convent of Notley. Henry de Greinville, son of William, dying without issue, John, his brother, became his heir, and was probably the same who with Joane his wife, occurs in a fine passed in 1283 (12 Edw. I.) when their lands in Chilton were settled on their son John. Another portion of the lands of Notley Abbey was derived from Roger de St. Faith, who gave one virgate here, to Sewal his son, by whom it was bestowed on that Convent; and this was confirmed by Hamon, nephew of Sewal. Walter de St. Faith and Isabel his wife gave also two acres, and Henry Bernard and Margery his wife, daughter of Walter de St. Faith, one virgate, which her father gave with her in marriage. After her husband's death, Margery confirmed this donation,[2] and the grant of her father and mother, was confirmed by William Mareschal, under whom Hamon de St. Faith held his lands in Chilton.[3]

At the Ecclesiastical taxation, circ. 1291, Notley Abbey lands here, were rated at 6*l.* 0*s.* 2½*d. per ann.* and chattels 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*[4] At the dissolution of religious houses, temp. Henry VIII. they were estimated at 10*l.* 12*s.* 4*d. per ann.* Perquisites of courts 2*s.*; rents paid by John Croke 4*s.*; but in the Roll in the Augmentation Office, the possessions of the Abbey were described as "rents of free and customary tenants, in Chilton, 5*l.* 6*s.*; farm of the manor 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*;" and "*the Rectory.*" In 1541, the King, in consideration of 225*l.* 5*s.* granted the "*Manor of Cannon-Court*, with Harnage-close, Kit's-close, &c. to John Croke, his heirs and assigns for ever, in capite."[5] Canon-Court manor farm had been alienated by the Crokes in or before 1699 to George Burrows, Esq. who, in 1708, also purchased lands here of Edward Hervey, Esq. who had previously bought an estate of Mr. Limbrey.[6] These lands descended to his son John Burrows, Esq. were afterwards in the hands of Thomas Kensey, Esq. Sheriff of Bucks in 1747, and subsequently belonged to James Fisher, Esq. of Pimlico, near the City of Westminster: and Elizabeth Fisher, his daughter and heir, gave for the residence of the Minister and his successors, her mansion house in Chilton; and sold the residue of her estate here to Sir John Aubrey, Bart. who included the same in his gift to the Hon. Henry Grey Bennet, the present possessor.[7]

Chilton Grove. "The Grove and Harnage Farms," were severed from the estate of Edward Hervey, Esq. in the reign of Queen Anne, and purchased by Francis second Earl of Deloraine, at whose death in 1739, without issue, the same passed to his brother Henry third Earl of Deloraine, who, dying in January 1740, left by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John Fenwick, Esq. Henry fourth Earl of Deloraine, who sold his lands here to Sir John Aubrey, sixth Bart. and they were included in the gift made by the latter, to the Hon. Henry Grey Bennet, and afterwards subjected to the entail created by his will.

---

[1] MSS. in Biblioth. Ashmol. Oxon. Ex Regist. Notley.
[2] See CRENDON and NOTLEY.
[3] Test. de Nevil. f. 168, p. 31.
[4] Taxat. P. Nicholas, p. 46.
[5] Rot. Pat. 33 Hen. VIII. Test. 13 Mar.
[6] MS. Deeds. See also p. 132.
[7] See pp. 122, 133.

Chilton Park. A farm so called, with the remains of a mansion situated at the north-western angle of this parish, the property and occasional residence of General Fitz William, was also purchased by Sir John Aubrey, sixth Baronet, and passed in the same manner as his principal estates, by will, to Elizabeth Sophia, wife of Charles Spencer Ricketts, Esq. of Dorton House, the present possessor.

The Sayer or St. Eloy Estate, and Berkhampstead Almshouse Charity.—Whitson or Whitsand-Leas, in Chilton, severed from the principal manor, were conveyed by deed 20th Jan. 1664, by Sir John Croke, Bart. for a term of 99 years, to Martha Lloyd, and by fines afterwards passed, and subsequent demises, to which Sir John Croke, Bart. Dame Sarah his wife, Dodsworth Croke, Esq. his son, and others, were parties, were vested in Mary, widow of John Sayer, Esq. of Berkhampstead, co. Herts, who, in pursuance of the will of the said John Sayer (dated 2d July, 1681), having erected an almshouse in Berkhampstead, conveyed to the Right Hon. Sir Stephen Fox, Knt. Commissioner of the Treasury, Sir Robert Sayer, Knt. of the Inner Temple, and the Rev. Joseph Sayer, Archdeacon of Lewes and Rector of Great Berkhampstead, and their heirs, this estate, upon trust "for the yearly payment of 36*l.* (clear) for the use of the poor people in the said almshouse;" and in 1690 the parties before mentioned conveyed the premises to trustees; and Mary Sayer dying in 1715, and Edward her son in 1721 (intestate), leaving three daughters, Mary, Judith, and Sarah, who became possessed of this estate,—Peter St. Eloy, Judith Sayer, (and Sir Bibye Lake and John Buchan, trustees,) in contemplation of a marriage between the said Peter St. Eloy and Judith Sayer, settled the said lands on Peter and Judith, and their issue: and Mary Sayer, sister of Judith, having by her will (5th Feb. 1728) devised one moiety of her share to Sir Bibye Lake, Bart. and his heirs, in trust for her sister, Judith St. Eloy, and her assigns, for life, with remainder to her heirs, in default to her sister, Sarah, and her heirs; to whom she likewise bequeathed the other moiety; and dying soon afterwards,[1] the said Sarah Sayer, by her will dated 1 Aug. 1729, bequeathed her interest to Peter St. Eloy and Judith his wife; and the latter dying 22d March 1732-3, their daughter Judith inherited the whole estate, which, in pursuance of the will of Peter St. Eloy, dated 25th Sept. 1760, and subsequent codicils; was after his death, under a decree in Chancery 22d April 1768, conveyed, about the year 1772, to Mr. Pardoe: and George Richard Carter, Esq. of Chilton, having been in treaty for the purchase, it was completed, soon after his decease, by his representatives, passed with the estate of the Carters to Sir John Aubrey, Bart. and was included in his deed of gift to the Hon. Henry Grey Bennet, by whom, or his assigns, it is now held, subject to the rent-charge payable to Berkhampstead almshouse, and to the entail before mentioned.

THE VILLAGE,

which is neat and rural, on a ridge of high land, terminates towards the north with the mansion-house, the church, on an artificial mount, perhaps a tumulus, or ancient British military work, and a farm still called Chilton-Camp, on the site of another such work, and certainly near the track of the Danes when their ravages throughout this part of the country were opposed by Alfred and Ethelred.

Chilton and Dorton were in the reign of Edward III. taxed together to the assessment called the Ninth at eleven marks, including the charge upon the temporalities of Notley in these parishes: and it was certified by John Rolnes, William Yve, Richard Cosyn, Henry le Reve,

[1] Will proved 3 April 1729.

Henry Cook, and Richard Bovetoun, *assessors*, that "the beans and peas were deficient by reason of the dry summer, and there were no merchants or cattle-dealers here."[1]

In 1598, Chilton with Easington was assessed to the provision for the Queen's household at 18*s.* 9*d.* and Mr. Croke's estate at 48*s.* 1*d.*[2]

In 1712, Chilton land tax 211*l.* 16*s.* Expenses of the poor in 1776, returned at 97*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* In 1783, at 120*l.* 15*s.* In 1784, at 72*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* In 1822, at 614*l.* 13*s.* In 1823, at 308*l.* 7*s.* In 1824, at 458*l.* 11*s.*[3] Population in 1811, houses 63, inhabitants 316. In 1821, houses 68, families 75, males 181, females 198, total 379.

HILTON HOUSE, on the north side of the village, near the church, was built by Sir John Croke, Knt. in the form of the Roman H, having in the centre of the front an embattled porch covered with lead, with an ascent of several steps; and over the door this inscription,—"JEHOVAH! TURRIS MEA." A stone portal, the entrance from the village, is represented in the Initial; having "DA GLORIAM DEO!" and "DEUS NON DESERET," and pierced in the stone parapet and cornice, "OMNIA DE SUPER."

The old house contained a gallery: in the windows were the arms of the Crokes and their alliances. In the kitchen, this coat: A fess nebulé between three annulets, on a chief three martlets, a crescent for difference; impaling, Arg. a fess between three otters S. each devouring a fish Gu. Crest, a lion couchant.[4]

In the Rebellion, it was intended to have demolished this house, to prevents its falling into the hands of the Parliamentarians; as appears by the following letter from

PRINCE RUPERT TO Sr WILL. CAMPION, Kt. GOVERNOR OF BOARSTALL.

"Whereas I am credibly informed that ye Rebels have a design to fix a Garrison in Chilton-House, a place of strength, and wch being possessed by them may much annoy and incommode his Majesty's Quarters. These are therefore to authorize and require you, immediately after sight hereof, in case you are not able to putt a Garrison into ye said House, to demolish, raze, and render it in such a condition that it may not anye wayes be useful to the Enemye. I shall not prescribe ye waye unto you, but leave that to your own discretion, whereof you may not fail. And for your soe doing this shall be your sufficient Warrant. Given under my Hand and Seale at Armes, this 27th of Jan. 1644.

"RUPERT."

This was followed by a counter order the next day, in these terms:

TO SIR Wm. CAMPION, Kt. &c. GOVERNOR OF BORSTALL.

"SIR,

"You are only, notwithstanding any former order, to demolish or pull down ye outwalls and doors of Chilton House, ye body of ye House remaining whole. Hereof you are not to fail.

"Oxford, this 28th of Jan. 1644. RUPERT."[5]

The house, notwithstanding these directions, remained until 1740, when it was taken down

---

[1] Inquis. Nonar. p. 339. [2] MS. Roll, 42 Eliz. [3] Parliamentary Returns.
[4] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl.
[5] From original MSS. in the possession of the executors of the late Sir John Aubrey, Bart.

by Judge Carter, preparatory to the erection of the modern mansion on its site, after a reduced model of Buckingham House (subsequently called the Queen's Palace) in St. James's Park; retaining, however, some traces of the old building in the walls, chimneys, and some of the doorways.[1] The parterre in front, inclosed with iron palisadoes, opened into an avenue of elms, intersected by another, near the building. This house was considerably improved by Sir John Aubrey, Bart.; contains several handsome apartments; and amongst the paintings, a three-quarter length of Judge Carter, dated 1747, in his robes; a family piece of the Kit Katt size,[2] representing three ladies drinking tea, and an old gentleman, in black velvet, with a tye wig of the fashion of King George the Second:[3] a portrait of Lord William Russel, father of the Hon. Mrs. Bennet, with other pictures: and since its occupation by the Hon. Henry Grey Bennet, has become the residence of the Rev. George Chetwode, Minister of Chilton.[4]

IMPROPRIATION, ADVOWSON, AND PERPETUAL CURACY.

Walter Giffard, second Earl of Buckingham, and Ermengard his Countess, having confirmed to the Priory of St. Faith, at Longueville, in Normandy, all the lands given to that house by Walter Giffard, the founder, added, by a deed attested by Gerard de Greinville, of Chilton, the tithes of their demesne lands in Chilton, Easington, and some of the neighbouring parishes.[5] How long the foreign house possessed this property is unknown, for the tithes of Chilton are not specified amongst the possessions of Newton Longueville (a Cell to St. Faith's) which, after the dissolution of alien priories,[6] was given to New College in Oxford, with the tithes of other demesne lands of the Giffards: and, according to some accounts, the advowson, tithes, glebe, &c. of Chilton, were, by the same Walter Earl of Buckingham and Ermengard, bestowed upon Notley-abbey, before 1164, the church of Chilton being particularized in the confirmation

---

[1] Croke's Genealog. Hist. p. 402.

[2] So called from Christopher Katt, at Chelsea, at whose house a club of eminent wits and patriots ornamented a room with portraits of this reduced size, to accommodate them to the space allotted for their reception. [Hoare's Hund. of Mere, p. 131.]

[3] Qu. whether designed for the Croke, Hervey, or Carter family, is not ascertained.

[4] See CHILTON and CHETWODE.

[5] Monast. Anglic. vol. iii. p. 111. O. E. Collins's Peerage, vol. i. Suppl. p. 274. See also NEWTON LONGUEVILLE.

[6] *Alien Priories* were cells of foreign monasteries in England, the monks being appointed by the head of the religious house abroad. Some were conventual: chose their own priors, and enjoyed revenues settled by their founders or benefactors, paying an *obvention* to the foreign house in token of dependence. Others were entirely under the control of the foreign heads, who received the whole revenues, and gave to these cells as they thought proper. Their estates were often seized by the Crown to defray the expenses of foreign wars; and when peace was made those revenues were usually restored. King Edward I. seized upon the Alien Priories in 1285, on the breaking out of the French war; as did also Edward II.; and although his son, Edward III. restored those lands, he afterwards, in 1337, confiscated all their estates, and demised them for twenty-three years: but peace being restored in 1361, the King regranted that which he had taken away. Richard II. sequestered their lands, and permitted foreign monasteries to alienate them for the use or endowment of religious houses in England. Henry IV. restored all the conventual priories, reserving to the Crown in time of war the payments accustomed to be remitted to foreign abbies: at length, in the beginning of the reign of Henry V. they were wholly dissolved by an Act of Parliament, (Rymer's Fœdera, vol. ix. p. 283,) their estates given to other establishments, the College of Eton and King's College, Cambridge, being chiefly endowed out of their lands; but some were bestowed on private persons, and most of those which remained vested in the Crown in 1440 were given to Archbishop Chicheley for the foundation of his colleges.—[Nichols's Account of Alien Priories.]

charter of King John;[1] as appropriated to the sustentation of the monks, who provided ministers here in the same manner as at Chearsley and Crendon. Chilton was not exempt from episcopal jurisdiction, for on an appeal to Thomas le Beke, Bishop of Lincoln, a commission was issued 7th Dec. 1344 (13 Edw. III.) empowering John Clifton, Abbat of Dorchester, to inquire into the complaint that "the church of Chilton had been notoriously destitute of perpetual Vicars," and to ascertain "whether the monks of Notley well supplied the cure?"[2]

Willis conjectured that this produced the pension of 10*l. per ann.* settled on the Curate, which, "in consequence of the decreased value of money, dwindled into a comparatively pitiful income for the minister:" but that stipend was derived from the bequest of Sir George Croke many years afterwards.

After the dissolution, the advowson was given to Oseney, "the Parsonage of Chilton," being valued at 3*l.* 3*s.* 8*d. per ann.* and described amongst the spiritualities of that cathedral, as "parcel of the late monastery of Notley:" and in 1542 the Advowson and Rectory were granted to the Dean and Chapter of Oxford, and their successors;[3] but being again resumed, the King by patent (6 Mar. 37 Hen. VIII.) granted to Sir Anthony Lee, Knt. and John Croke, Esq. the Rectory and Church of Chilton, late in the tenure of John Croke, with all its appurtenances in Chilton[4] to the said Rectory belonging (excepting the tithes of Dorton), with tenths of grass, corn, and grain, and all other tenths from the vill and fields of *Esington*, late in the tenure of Rowland Ridge and his assigns; and all other lands, &c. in Chilton, late parcel of the possessions of the cathedral church of Oxford, dissolved, to hold to Sir Anthony Lee and John Croke, *in capite*, by the one hundredth part of a knight's fee, and 21*s.* 4*d. per ann.* for Chilton, and 10*s. per ann.* for *Esington*, to be paid into the Court of Augmentations.[5]

The impropriation and advowson continued to belong to the Crokes until 1650, when they were mortgaged by John Croke, Esq. and Sarah his wife, with the tithes, glebe, &c. to George Fleetwood and Edward West, Esqrs. in consideration of 500*l.* but were probably redeemed: for Sir George Croke, Knt. Justice of the King's Bench (who appears to have acquired the manor of Easington of his brother Sir John), settled a payment of 10*l. per ann.* out of his estate there upon "the minister of Chilton, on condition of his preaching once at least every Sunday in the parish church:"[6] and the advowson passed with the manor to the Herveys and Carters, until bequeathed, *int. al.* by Sir John Aubrey, Bart. to his niece, Elizabeth Sophia, wife of Charles Spencer Ricketts, Esq.[7] with remainder to her heirs in tail male, as before described.

In a Terrier, dated 20th April 1680, it is stated that "the Vicarage-house consisteth of about three bay, with a small backside:" that 6*s.* 8*d.* was paid yearly to the church by the owners of Linch-acre, lying in Tacott's-close, in the parish field, and 2*s.* out of land of Thomas Green."[8]

In 1767, the Curacy was augmented with 200*l.* from Queen Anne's Bounty; in 1786 with

---

[1] See NOTLEY in CRENDON.

[2] "Thomas Ep'us Lincoln, Abbati de Dorcest. ad inquirend. et procedend. contra monasterium de Notley, an iidem religiosi eccles. parochial. de Chilton, &c. bene supplent. Nam hactenus perpetuis vicariis notorie destituantur."—Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

[3] Rot. Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. p. 6. Test. 15 Sept.

[4] If the Longueville tithes were merged in the possessions of the convent, which came to the Crown at the dissolution of the Alien Priories, not being included in the grant to New College, they might have been conveyed by this patent.

[5] Rot. Pat. 37 Hen. VIII. Test. 6 Mar. [6] See above. [7] See p. 75. [8] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl.

200*l.*; in 1788 with 200*l.* to meet a benefaction of Anne Baroness Godolphin of 8*l. per ann.*; and in 1804 with 200*l.* to meet a gift of Elizabeth Fisher, who, by deed dated 21 Jan. 1803, had settled 20*l. per ann.* with a house for the minister.[1] It was exonerated from the payment of 21*s.* 9*d.* land-tax,[2] and returned of the clear value of 49*l.* 8*s.* 3*d. per ann.*; in 1810 at 64*l.*; and in 1818 at 80*l.*[3]

PERPETUAL CURATES.

Roger de Chakenden, 1483: supposed to have been a native of Oxfordshire.[4]

Leonard de Borstall, 1525.

Robert Tayler, 1536.

Robert Creswell, 1545.

Randal Eton, 1598 and 1615.

Henry Stubbe, or *Stubbs*, 1617.

Thomas Saer, 1663, resigned; and was afterwards Vicar of Ambrosden, co. Oxon.

Robert Hawkins, A. M. 1665. In an address prefixed to an account of his remarkable trial, and with his name annexed, it is stated, that in 1667 he had been Chaplain to Sir John Croke, Bart. in his house at Chilton, and engaged to serve the Cure more than two years before, at a salary of 50*l. per ann.*; that having performed his duties without receiving any part of his salary, he obtained from Thomas Hellows, of London, and William Hellows, of Windsor, an assignment of the glebe, tithes, &c. of Chilton, granted to them by lease, under the seal of the Court of Exchequer, by virtue of an extent issued at their suit against Sir John Croke, Parson, and Impropriator, to secure the payment of his stipend: and having exhibited his Bill against the tenants in possession, Sir John Croke, to defeat the object of it, conspired with others to charge the Curate with felony, upon which accusation and indictment he was tried at Aylesbury 10th March 1668, before Sir Matthew Hale, Knt. Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer: and being acquitted, afterwards obtained about 120*l.* in damages from the conspirators, with an humble submission.[5]

After Mr. Hawkins quitted Chilton he was instituted

---

[1] See p. 136. [2] Statute 46 Geo. III. c. 133. [3] Diocesan Returns, pp. 95, 138. [4] Willis's MSS.

[5] Henry Larimore, an inhabitant of Chilton, attended at the assizes, with twenty-one other witnesses, and deposed that, on *Friday 18th Sept.* 1668, between twelve and one o'clock at noon, having locked his doors, and left no person in his house, he went to a hemp-plot about two furlongs distant, and there continued at work with the rest of his family, until an hour and a half past sun-set, and then returning found his doors wide open: that he ran up stairs into a chamber *above the room* in which he usually slept, and hearing a noise *below*, peeped down, between the chinks of the boards, and saw Mr. Hawkins ransacking a box, out of which he observed him take a white holland apron, a purse containing two gold rings, two pieces of gold, and several shillings, all which, excepting one or two small pieces of silver, Hawkins turned out of the purse, and, with the other articles, stole and carried away, running out of the house, with a great bunch of keys in his hand, and concealed himself in a neighbouring field among beans and weeds: that Larimore, the witness, on the next day, Saturday 19th September, having obtained a search warrant from Sir *Richard Pigot*, of Dodershall, (accompanied by the constable and tithingman,) searched Mr. Hawkins's house, having broken open his doors for that purpose, in consequence of his refusal to open them; and in an inner room found, in a basket hanging on a peg, a gold ring, one of those which he had seen Mr. Hawkins steal: and a five-shilling piece, also his property. Being cross-examined, he swore that the box which contained the articles stolen, was locked; that he believed the lock, and the locks of the doors, had been opened with a pick-lock key; but admitted that he did not attempt to detain Hawkins at the time he saw him commit this felony; and that he searched other houses as well as Mr. Hawkins's for his goods, notwithstanding he had seen him steal them; but positively swore to *the time and circumstances.* Henry Larimore, his son, confirmed this evidence; and swore that he saw Hawkins run out of the house with a bunch of keys, and hide himself in a close; and that his father told him Hawkins had robbed the house. Joane Beamsly, another inhabitant of Chilton, gave similar testimony. Richard Mayne, constable, deposed that Larimore brought to him a warrant from Sir Richard Pigot; that he, with others, searched Mr. Hawkins's house, and Larimore found in a basket a gold ring and a crown piece, whereupon they conveyed Hawkins before Sir John Croke, who committed him to

to the Vicarage of Beckley, co. Oxon, and Wood mentioning this circumstance in his usual style, calls Hawkins "*a poor, if not scandalous* Vicar." His name does not occur amongst the Oxford Graduates, unless as Rob. Hawkins of Balliol Coll. B. D. 7 May 1662: notwithstanding the printed account of the trial.

Edward Goode, A. M. licensed, 4 Feb. 1667-8. He was also Curate of Long Crendon, and, according to the account of Mr. Hawkins his predecessor, was indicted, with others, for making a forcible entry into Chilton church during the disputes with Sir John Croke, the patron.[1] He was buried at Crendon 1671.

William Evans, 1673, was of Magdalen Coll. Oxon, A. M. 7 July 1674, and resigned this Curacy to

Evan Jones, A. B. who was licensed 20 Oct. 1674. He was of St. Mary Hall, Oxon, A. M. 2 July 1679, and living here in 1682.

Thomas Lyndesay, or *Lindesay*, A. M. 1685; was a

---

prison. Upon cross-examination, this witness admitted that Larimore desired him to search other houses, and that he *did not mention having seen* Mr. Hawkins commit the robbery; but said that Mr. Hawkins was *present in the room* when Larimore found the articles in the basket. Margaret Larimore, wife of the first witness, spoke to some circumstances not connected with the robbery, which tended to implicate Mr. Hawkins in having lurked about the house of another inhabitant of Chilton in the night, as if with an evil intent. Dodsworth Croke, Esq. son of Sir John, swore that the ring stolen had been *pawned* by himself to Larimore, and was the property of the latter. Chilton, a shoemaker, being called to give evidence that Mr. Hawkins had stolen a pair of boots out of his shop, positively denied it, and said that he had never made any such complaint; but that Larimore, Dodsworth Croke, and others, had endeavoured to prevail upon him to obtain a warrant against Hawkins on such a charge, threatened him with an indictment if he refused, and offered to bear him out to the amount of five hundred pounds if he would do so; in which he was corroborated by other witnesses. For the prisoner, it was proved that two persons present when the house was searched, detained Mr. Hawkins in the hall, whilst Larimore was searching the pantry, where he pretended to find the property: that the constable compelled Mr. Hawkins to go before Sir John Croke in preference to any other magistrate, although he was aware of the disputes between them; and, in opposition to Dodsworth Croke and another witness, who swore that he had pledged the five shilling piece found in the basket to Larimore, it was proved that Larimore had spoken of the loss of the ring and the five-shilling piece *nine months before* the time when that witness attested that the crown piece came into the possession of Larimore. A certificate, signed by more than one hundred persons was produced, stating their belief of the innocence of Mr. Hawkins; that Larimore was an anabaptist, an enemy of the Church of England, a hater of the Clergy, and inveterately malicious against Mr. Hawkins, who had indicted him for absenting himself from church. Mr. Charles Wilcox, a man of good repute, swore that he was at Larimore's house on the 18th of September, the day of the alleged robbery, from noon until near night, Larimore being at home and in his company, and *not in the fields:* that Hawkins was never on Larimore's premises during that afternoon or evening:—and, upon examination of Sir Richard Pigot's search-warrant, it was found that it had been obtained on *the day before that on which the robbery was sworn to have been committed.* Mr. Browne, an Officer of the Court of King's Bench, who was entrusted with the custody of Sir John Croke, under the authority of Sir John Lenthall, swore, that on the 10th of September, before the pretended robbery, he being in Sir John Croke's house, and alarmed by a noise, suspecting a contrivance for effecting the escape of Sir John, arose out of his bed, and listening at the door of the dining-room, heard Larimore and Sir John Croke discoursing respecting Mr. Hawkins, when Sir John directed Larimore to go to Sir Richard Pigot, and desire his warrant to search for money and goods, and then to take Mayne, a constable, and search Mr. Hawkins's house; and there, said he, "you will find these things," and "then charge him with felony; force him before me, and no other Justice, and I will send him to gaol without bail, and hang him at the next Assizes." At this period of the trial Sir John Croke, who had been seated on the Bench, suddenly left the Court. The Judge openly mentioned that, on the same morning, a present of sugar-loaves had been sent to him from Sir John Croke, and shewing the letter which had accompanied them, written by Sir John, expressed his detestation of the proceedings; and, upon summing up, Mr. Hawkins was immediately acquitted.

The relation of this Trial, first published from Notes ascribed to Sir Matthew Hale, in folio, Lond. 1685, Wood's Athenæ, vol. ii. p. 576, was *re-printed* in 1710, (perhaps on account of the disputes about Dr. Sacheverell,) under the title of "The perjured Phanatic: or the malicious conspiracy of Sir John Croke, of Chilton, Bart. Justice of Peace in com. Buck. Henry Larimore, Anabaptist Preacher, and other Phanatics, against the life of Robert Hawkins, M. A. now living, and late Minister of Chilton, occasioned by his Suit for Tithes, discovered in a tryal at Ailesbury before the Rt. Hon. Sir Matth. Hale, then Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and after Lord Ch. Justice of England. Published by his Lordship's command. 2d ed. Lond. printed for W. I. and sold by I. Morphew, near Stationers' Hall, 1710," fol. 28. Also, 8vo, without date, pp. 77.

[1] Croke's Genealog. Hist. p. 489.

native of Scotland, son of John Lindesay, Minister of Blandford. He received his education at Wadham College, Oxford, being entered there in 1672; elected Scholar in Sept. 1673, created A. B. 6 April 1676; Fellow and A. M. 13 March 1678. Having been Curate here during a short time, he was (by favour of Dr. Tho. Sprat, his fellow Collegian, and perhaps Tutor, afterwards Bishop of Rochester,) made Rector of Woolwich in Kent, and Vicar of Blandford, co. Dorset. He was also Chaplain to Henry Lord Capel, and attended Sir Cyril Wyche and William Duncombe, Esq. Lords Justices, into Ireland: was Chaplain to Arthur Earl of Essex, Lord Lieutenant there, and 1 July 1693 created D. D. *by diploma*, at Oxford: in February following was appointed Dean of St. Patrick's, in 1695 consecrated Bishop of Killaloe, in 1713 translated to the See of Raphoe, and soon afterwards to the Archbishopric of Armagh and Primacy of all Ireland, and died 13 July 1724: having been the author of a Sermon on Galatians, ch. vi. ver. 10. preached 1 Dec. 1691, in the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, London, before the Dorsetshire Society.[1]

Thomas White, Curate in 1703 and 1707.

Timothy Markham, 1709 and 1713. He was also Curate of Ashendon.[2]

Nicholas Maund, 1715: also Curate of Chearsley.

Nicholas Lisson, 1720.

Christopher Wells, 1726 and 1732.

John Kipling, A. M. 1744.[3]

—— *Farmer*, 1751, "on the nomination of Richard Carter, Esq."[4]

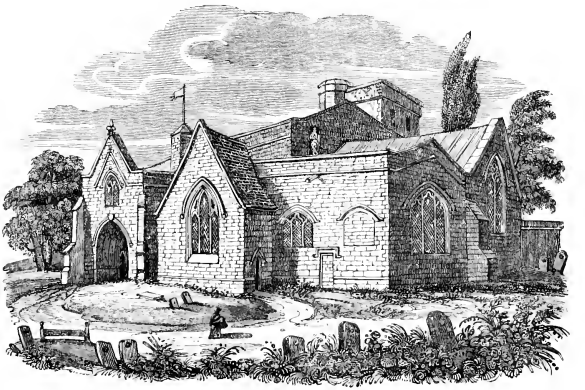
Charles Kipling, A. M. 1759; also Perpetual Curate of Ashendon with Dorton,[5] Chearsley,[6] and Vicar of Oakley, and at his death, 30 April 1810, was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Kipling, A. M. 1810; also Vicar of Oakley, and Perpetual Curate of Chearsley and Nether Winchendon. He resigned in 1829, and was succeeded by

George Chetwode, A. M. of Ch. Ch. Oxford.[7]

The earliest Register remaining in the possession of the Minister begins in 1730.

THE CHURCH,



[1] Wood's Athenæ, vol. ii. p. 1104. [2] See p. 36. [3] See p. 125. [4] Willis's MSS. See p. 36. [6] See p. 125. [7] See CHETWODE, and PEDIGREE of CHETWODE.

dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, situated at the northern extremity of the village, consists of a nave, with a square tower on its north side, with plain parapet, buttresses at the angles, and an hexagonal turret, containing spiral stairs to the roof, which is only a little higher than the contiguous chancel. The south end of the cross aisle projects, with a high gable roof. In the tower are three small bells, with the date 1686; and on the tenor, "Thomas Saunders, C. W." Over the porch, is a small apartment, probably the dormitory of the priest who attended the lights kept burning in the church. The stairs to this little cell are within an octagon turret, in the north-west angle, between the porch and the nave. At the east end of the nave, above the roof of the chancel, is the statue of a crusader in chain mail, with a close round cap, and a sword (partly broken) in a loose belt. Delafield conjectured it to have been designed for the founder, inferring from the form of the building that it was erected by one of that order, about the time of Edward III. This statue was, undoubtedly, first deposited on the ground, and afterwards elevated to its present situation: but the architecture of the steeple, the acutely pointed arch at its base, and another of similar form between the nave and chancel, with the lancet-shaped windows in the north wall, as well as the armour, point to an earlier period than is mentioned by Delafield. Perhaps, when the burial place of the Crokes (contiguous to the south side of the chancel, and connected with it by a Tudor arch) was erected, the south end of the cross aisle was lengthened, and the statue, which might have previously lain in a niche or anchoret, then removed. This idea seems to be countenanced by the discovery in 1828, of a stone coffin immediately under the pavement, in a line with the exterior wall of the Croke aisle, and a little within the end of the cross aisle, in which last the window is more modern than the rest. The coffin was six feet ten inches long, two feet four inches wide at the head, tapering to sixteen inches at the foot, three inches thick, with a circular cavity for the skull, and covered with a prismatic lid seven feet long and eight inches in thickness at the central ridge. Within were the bones of an adult person, of a reddish tint, but without any vestige of dress or ornament. Whether these were the remains of the founder, of Paul Peyvre, Steward to King Henry III. or one of his descendants, or of one of the Grenvilles, whose forfeited lands were given to the Peyvres, may be the subject of conjecture.

At the east end of the nave, on the south side of the entrance into the chancel, was a handsome stone pulpit, with an ascent of several steps. Part of another flight terminating abruptly, was supposed by Delafield to have belonged to a desk and a pulpit. Others conjecture it part of an elevated seat for the Abbat of Notley, or of a desk from which the legends of the Saints were read: but it was more probably the ascent to the rood loft.[1] They have been, like many architectural ornaments of churches in this county, sacrificed to tasteless innovation; and blocked up with masonry; the modern pulpit being removed from the north side of the nave and placed against the wall in which the fine old stone one is inclosed: a gothic niche, which held an hour-glass, close to the old pulpit, was also destroyed; the iron frame only remaining in 1829.

The alms-box, or *truncus*, another relic of "the oulden times," was likewise taken away when the open seats were replaced by modern pews.[2]

---

[1] Gent. Mag. vol. lxxviii. P. ii. p. 674.

[2] Kennet says that this was often the depository of contributions in aid of the ecclesiastics of small vicarages, and made no inconsiderable portion of their emoluments. "Vicarius habebit oblationes quascunque ad *truncos*, tam in dictâ ecclesiâ et quam alibi infra parochiam ipsius ecclesiæ factas." *Paroch. Antiq.* However, in later times it was chiefly destined for the poor; all persons being prohibited by Statute from making "open or common dole," or "giving any money in alms, but to the common boxes and gatherings in every parish, on pain of forfeiting ten times so much." Stat. 27 Hen. VIII. c. 25. Pickering, vol. iv. p. 388: also Stat. 31 Hen. VIII. c. 7.

On a neat mural monument on the south side of the nave:

In memoriam
Penelopei Georgii Heruey,
uxoris benemerentis
infelix maritus: hoc saxum
posuit,
conjux charissima, nunquam
obliviscenda.
Has lachrymas accipe,
nihil ultra datum est.
Ob. 4 die Maii,
1743,
ætatis suæ 39.

Arms: Arg. 3 packsaddles on a bend Az. three cross crosslets Arg.

At the west end of the nave, on the compartments of a monumental skreen of white marble, adorned with Corinthian pillars (erected by Judge Carter in his lifetime), are the following inscriptions:—On the central tablet;

Under this monument, interred in the vault, lie the remains of Richard Carter, Esq. Patron of the Church, and Lord of the Manor of Chilton, native of the City of Oxford, and early in his youth a member of Baliol College, in that University, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple, London.

In the reign of Queen Anne he was put into the Commission of the Peace for the county of Oxford.

In the year 1715, under the appointment of Francis Earl of Godolphin, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum, he was made a Deputy Lieutenant of that County.

In 1719-20, he was appointed Junior Judge for the Counties of Anglesea, Carnarvon, and Merioneth, in North Wales: and the year following was advanced to the dignity of Chief Justice of the Grand Sessions for the Counties of Glamorgan, Brecon, and Radnor, in South Wales, in which he continued to the time of his death: maintaining always the true character of a just Magistrate, and an upright Judge.

He departed this life the 6th of January, A. D. 1755, aged 83.

On the dexter compartment:

In the vault underneath, lie the remains of George Richard Carter, Esq. eldest son of Richard Carter, Esq. He died January 25th 1771,[1] in the 52d year of his age, leaving, out of six children by Julia his wife, only two surviving daughters, Martha Catharine and Julia Frances.

A sound understanding, a benevolent disposition, and a peculiar good humour, rendered his character as truly amiable as his integrity did respectable.

On the sinister compartment:

Interred in the vault beneath, lie the remains of Julia, the wife of George Richard Carter, Esq. together with four of her children. She departed this life the 4th of Dec. 1768, in the 44th year of her age.

She was a chearful and sincere friend, a charitable benefactress to the poor; an affectionate wife; and a tender mother.

Above the centre of the pediment: Arms of *Carter*, impaling *Cornish*.

On an achievement, the same, with the motto "*Mors janua vitæ*." On another; *Carter*; with *Spillman*, in an escutcheon of pretence: Motto, "*In cælo quies*."

On a mural tablet on the north side of the nave:

Julia Frances Carter, youngest daughter of George Richard Carter, of Chilton House, Esq. and Julia his wife, died Nov. 2d, 1780, in her 14th year, and is buried here in the family vault.

She was a pattern to those of her age, and promised, had her life been extended, to have been, as was her beloved sister, Lady Aubrey, an ornament to her sex, and an honour to her station.

On an achievement, the arms of *Carter*.

On another achievement: Quarterly, 1. *Aubrey*, 2. *Mansel*, 3. *Lewis*, 4. Arg. two bars Gu. in dexter chief a mullet: with two escutcheons of pretence on the dexter and sinister sides, for *Colebroke* and *Carter*. Motto, "*In cælo quies*."[2]

On a black marble in the pavement:

Here lieth interred the body of Mrs. Mary Ince, sister of Mr. William Ince, of Chilton Park, who died Oct. 11, 1738, aged 48.

There was also formerly a sepulchral stone for Mr. Abiel Benson, who died 17 March 17... aged 61 years, and another with this inscription:

---

[1] Buried 2 Feb. Chilton Regist.

[2] For Dame Martha Catharine, second wife of Sir John Aubrey, Bart.

Here lyeth the body of Dorothy, the wife of Wm. Benson, and daughter of John Hart, Gent. sometime of Chilton, who dyed May the 10th A. D. 1681, being 55 years of age.[1]

On a slab within the communion rails:

Here lyeth the body of William Croke, Esq. late of Chilton, in the County of Bucks, son of Alexander Croke, Esq. by his second wife, who dyed October the 6th, 1702, in the 77th year of his age. He married Susan, the daughter of Edward Fettiplace, Esquire, of Swinbrook, in the county of Oxon, by whom he had six sons and five daughters.

Arms: *Croke*, with an annulet, impaling two chevrons, *Fettiplace*.

On another, of black marble:

Here lyeth the body of William Croke, Gent. eldest son of William Croke, Esq. late of Chilton, in the county of Bucks, who dyed the 10th of January 1705.

On another:

Here lyethe the body of Susannah Croke, wife of William Croke, Esq. late of Chilton, in the county of Bucks, and daughter of Edward Fettiplace, Esquire, of Swinbrook, in the county of Oxford. She departed this life the 17th of May in the 86th year of her age, and in the year of our Lord 1712.

Arms: *Croke*, impaling *Fettiplace*.

On another:

Here lyeth the body of Sarah Croke, eldest daughter of William Croke, Esq. of Chilton, who died April the 6th, in the year of our Lord 1726, in the 74th year of her age.

Arms: *Croke*, with an annulet.

On another:

Here lyeth the body of Alexander Croke, Rector of Hartwell, in the county of Bucks, second son of William Croke, Esquire, of Chilton. He married Jane, the third daughter of Anthony Eyans, Esquire, of Begbrooke, in the county of Oxford, by whom he had issue two sons and three daughters. He dyed November the XXVII, in the year of our Lord 1726, in the 69th year of his age.

Arms: *Croke*, with a crescent, impaling a fess charged with three roundels: in chief a grey-hound courant; *Eyans*.

On another:

Here lyeth the body of Sarah, the eldest daughter of Alexander Croke, Clerk, late Rector of Hartwell, in this county. She died September 25, 1728, in the 25th year of her age:

Mater mœrens posuit.

Arms: *Croke*, in a lozenge: with the crest.

On a small lozenge-shaped stone in the north-west corner of the floor of the aisle:

Here lyeth the body of Sir Dodsworth Croke, Knt. and Bart. who died January the 16, 1728, aged 84 years.

On a marble slab, in the chancel:

Here are deposited the remains of Alexander Croke, of Marsh-Gibbon, Esq. who was born February the 24th, 1704: died June the 15th, 1757.[2]

And also of Alexander Croke, of Studley, Esq. his son, who was born Nov. the 27th, 1728: died Nov. the 30th, 1777.[3]

On a small mural monument near the entrance into the chancel:

Within this vault are deposited the remains of Mrs. B. Hervey, daughter of the late George Hervey, Esq. of Tiddington, in Oxfordshire, grand-daughter of the late Sir Pynsent Chernocke, Bt. of Holcott, in Bedfordshire. She died the 18th of July 1813, in the 73d year of her age.

This monument is erected in grateful respect to her memory by a most sincere friend.

Arms: Az. three packsaddles Or.

On an achievement the same arms, with the motto, "*Soluta ab omni labore.*"

In the chancel aisle, the burial place of the Crokes, some remains of painted glass are still extant. On fillets of brass round the verge of a slab; in the old text:

✠ Here lyeth buried John Croke, the ealder, Knyght, sumtyme one of the sjx Clerkys of the Kyngys Courte of the Chauncery, and afterward the Maisters of the seid Chauncery. He departed the second day of September. In the yere of oure Lorde God MCCCCCLIIIj. ✠

On another brass, at the west end of the same marble:

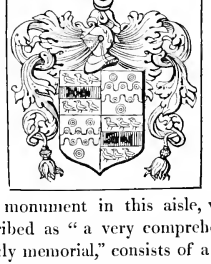
Sit gravis hic somnus, tamen ip'e resurgere sperat.
Marmoreo clausus Crocus in hoc tumulo.

On another, at the east end:

Qui timent Dominum speraverunt in Dominum:
Adjutor eorum et protector eorum est.

[1] Delafield's MSS. [2] Buried 25 June. Par. Regist. [3] Buried 8 Dec. Ibid.

Between these inscriptions are four shields with the arms of Croke, and Heynes quarterly.[1]



A large monument in this aisle, which has been described as "a very comprehensive and entire family memorial," consists of a basement, on which are kneeling figures of the sons and daughters of Sir John Croke, Knt. and Dame Elizabeth his wife, whose statues lie under an arch elaborately ornamented, between two Corinthian pillars of black marble, supporting a pediment with three shields of arms, between pyramids. The Knight is in plate armour, with a large ruff, pointed beard; his sword by his side. On the forefinger of his left hand a signet. The Lady in black, with a hood and ruff; on her left thumb a ring. Their heads on cushions. The interior of the arch and recess crowded with ornaments, in small compartments; representing foliage, fruits, emblematical devices of time, death, eternity, &c. Above the principal statues in the recess, on a tablet of black marble:

"Johannes Crocus, Eques clarissimus, unâ cum uxore Elizabethâ ex illustri Untonorum familiâ, qui pariter suavè jugum Christi unanimi in verâ pietate consensu sustulerunt, vitam Deo consecrarunt, opera indigentibus exhibuerunt, exemplum posteris reliquerunt. In hoc monumento conditi resurrectionem justorum expectant.

Johannes obdormivit in Domino 10 die Februarii, anno Christi 1608, ætatis suæ 78.

Elizabetha obdormivit in Domino vigesimo quarto Junii, anno Christi 1611, ætatis suæ 73.

Prævius ad Christum propera mea lux, mea vita,
Corda date Christo, metam properemus ad istam;
Verè igitur fœlix, et vitâ et funere Crocus;
Est bona vita bonis, mors bona grata Deo.

On the centre of the pediment, on a large shield, within a frame of marble, surmounted by a scull encircled with a nimbus, or glory: Arms, quarterly, 1 and 4, a fess between six martlets: *Croke*. 2 and 3, a fess nebulé between three annulets: *Heynes*. Over the shield a Knight's helmet with the crest: on a wreath two swans' heads, their necks entwined.

On the dexter side, a smaller shield of the same arms without the crest. On the sinister, another with the same coat, impaling, quarterly, 1 and 4, Az. a fess Or, charged with a greyhound courant Sa. between three spear heads erect Arg. *Unton*. 2. Gu. two chevrons Arg. 3. Az. three griffins ramp. Arg.[2]

In front of the tomb the children of Sir John Croke and Dame Elizabeth kneeling, in the following order:

1. Sir John Croke, in scarlet robes ermined, as a Judge, with the coif. His shield of arms affixed to the monument: *Croke*, impaling, barry nebulé Or and Sa. *Blount*. 2. A babe in swaddling clothes. Arms: *Croke*, differenced with a crescent. 3. Henry Croke: in the welted gown of an Utter Barrister. Arms: *Croke*, with a mullet, impaling, Arg. a chevron between three eagles' heads erased Az. *Honeywood*. 4. Sir George Croke, in a Judge's robes. Arms: *Croke*, with a martlet; impaling, Gu. a bezant, between three demi-lions coupè Arg. *Bennet*. 5. Paul Ambrose; in a plain bar-gown as a Reader: with two escutcheons, 1. *Croke*, with an annulet; impaling, Gu. a griffin rampant Or, debruised by a bend Ermine: a chief chequé Or and Gu. *Wellesborne*, and 2. *Croke*, impaling, Arg. in chief two piles wavy Gu. *Choe*. 6. A little boy. Arms: *Croke*, with a fleur-de-lis. 7. A youth in a plain short black cloak, with a small ruff. Arms; *Croke*, with a rose. 8. William Croke in armour. Arms: *Croke*, with a quaterfoil; impaling, Arg. a chevron between three hawks' heads erased Az. *Honeywood*. The three daughters, habited like their mother, but with farthingales: 1. Cicely, has two shields of arms: one, Sa. a buck's head caboshed Arg. piereed through the mouth with an arrow, Or: attired, and between the antlers a crosspattée fitché Or. *Bulstrode*; impaling *Croke*: the other,

[1] In Croke's Genealogical History (p. 404) the arms on this monument are described as without any quartering or impalement: but the four shields, in good preservation, display a fess charged with a crescent, between six martlets, quartering a fess nebulé between three annulets.

[2] See Ashmole's Antiq. of Berks, and Monuments and Arms of Unton in Farringdon Church. Also Gent. Mag. vol. lxvi. part ii. p. 1069, and Croke's Genealog. Hist. p. 453.

Gu. within a bordure a chevron between three lions' jambs erased Arg. armed Az. On a chief Arg. an eagle displayed Sa. *Browne;* impaling *Croke.* 2. Prudence; Arms, within a bordure ..... a bend Gu. cotised Sa. charged with three pairs of wings Arg. *Wingfield;* impaling *Croke.* 3. Elizabeth; Arms; Arg. within a bordure engrailed Gu. two chevrons Az. *Tyrell;* impaling *Croke.*

In the pavement, near this monument, are two large marble slabs conjoined, having on fillets of brass, at the verge, these words:

Here lyeth buried Sr John Croke, Knight, and Lady Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Alexander Unton, Knight, who lyved maried together 55 yeares 9 monethes and ... dayes, for whome this tombe is made at the charge and direction of ye saide Lady Elizabeth. Ye saide John Croke dyed the 10th day of February, in the yeare of our Lord 1608, and the said Lady Elysabeth dyed the 24th day of June, in the yeare of our Lord 1611.

Affixed to the screen between the aisle and the chancel, are an old iron helmet, the remains of gauntlets, and a banner with the crest of Croke, carved in wood.

At the east end is a small mural monument, with a recess (between pilasters of black marble, supporting a pediment with the arms of *Tyrell,* impaling *Croke,)* in which is a lady kneeling, and behind her, an infant in swaddling clothes.

On a shield:

Quarterly of eight: 1. *Tyrell.* 2. Paly of six, Sa. and Arg. 3. *Croke.* 4. *Blount.* 5. Gu. on a chevron Arg. three dolphins embowed of the field. 6. Arg. a cross Sa. between four escallops. 7. *Blount.* 8. *Croke.*

On a tablet of black marble below:

Here lyeth Elizabeth Tyrell, late wife of Sir John Tyrell, of Heron, Knt. and daughter of Sir John Croke, of Chilton, Knight, who had one daughter named Dorothy, who died in her infancy: and the said Elizabeth died the 16th of February, Anno Domini 1631, being in the 57th year of her age.

On a brass near the middle of the floor: in capitals:

Hic jacet Johannes Crocus, Miles, et unus Justiciariorum Domini Regis ad Placita coram ipso Rege tenendum assignata, dum vixerit; qui obiit vicesimo tertio die Januarii, anno Domini 1619, ætatis suæ 66.

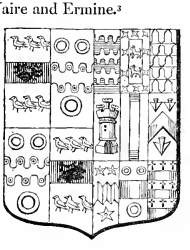
Epitaphiv' uenerabilis
Viri Johannis Croke,
Æquitis Aurati, et
unius Justiciario-
ru' de Banco Re-
gis ad ipso dum
in uiuis esset
conscriptu'.

Dissolvor lætus Christum sitibundus adire
Salvator propera, corpus et euge cape.
Non fuit hæc tristis mea mors, sed janua vitæ;
Non locus est lacrymis, non dolor ullus ibi.
Vita beatorum cum Sanctis undique suavis;
Nil magis hac dulce est, namq; sopore jaces:
Corpus adit terram pariente' quod pariebat
Astra tenent animam, quam dedit ante Deus.
Usq; diem quo n'ra salus dominusq; rede'ptor
Altisonante tubâ surgere nos faciat.
Abstergens oculis lacrymas et vincula solve'
Mortis ut eterna' corpora luce micent.
Hæc mea spes requies, hæc firma fiducia cordis,
Vivere cum Christo, qui mea sola Salus.

Londini obiit, Januarii 23o, 1619 ann. agens 66.

Arms: Quarterly, *Croke* and *Blount.* Crest, on a wreath two swans' heads, their necks intertwined and encircled with an annulet.

On another plate the same arms, impaling nine coats: 1. *Blount.* 2. Within a bordure charged with ten saltiers two wolves: *Ayala.*[1] 3. Vaire: *Beauchamp.* 4. A tower embattled and machicolated: *Ayala.*[2] 5. A pale: *Delaford.* 6. A chevron between three pheons: *Spicer.* 7. A fess dancetté between three mullets pierced: *More.* 8. A fess between three annulets. 9. Barry of six Vaire and Ermine.[3]



[1] Croke's Geneal. Hist. p. 482. [2] Ibid. p. 483. [3] Ibid.

On a slab:

Here lieth Anne Croke, wife of Alexander Croke, Esq. daughter and heiress of Richard Brasey, of Thame in the county of Oxnon, Gent. who dyed the 22d day of March, An. Dni 1622, and in the 22d year of her age.

God's love and favour is not known alwaies
By earthly comforts, or by length of dayes,
For often times we see whom He loves best,
He soonest takes unto his place of rest.
Long life on earth doth but prolong our paine,
In happy death there is the greatest gaine.

On another brass affixed to a slab:

Ave, Viator!

Stay here, thou gentle passenger,
And view this young man's character.
Here lies the bodye of a sonne
Next to his sire, that to God is gone:
The next step forward grandsire holdes,
And great-grandsire third place enfoldes.
Their virtues speake their prayses best,
And here their bodyes quiet rest.

Vale, Lector!

Reader, now passe, and credit this,
Who liveth well shall go to bliss;
And who so runs a holy course,
As these have done whome I rehearse,
When, as hee views this character,
Will wish himself inheritor
Unto such worthyes: men that were
Renowned whilst they lived here.

Hic jacet Edwardus Croke, qui obiit quarto die Februarii 1626.

Above are the arms of *Croke*, differenced with an annulet.

On a black marble in the floor:

M. S.
Et virtuti cœlo feliciter receptæ
Janæ,
Mosis Tryon de Harringworth,
in agro Northampt. Armig. fil.
Joannis Croke de Chilton in
agro Buckingh. Armig. uxoris;
quam
parentes piam
maritus fidelem
habuere,
consanguinei caram
omnes amabilem;
hanc,
familiæ decus,
conjugis delitias,
amicorum desiderium,
in ipso flore fœcunditas
abstulit
IX Maii vto a puerperio die
A. C. MDCXXXVI. ætatis XX.
Filiolâ unicâ tot lachrimarum solatio superstite.

Arms: *Croke*; impaling a fess crenellé, between six estoiles of six rays; *Tyron*.

On another marble:

M. S.
Cineres Joannis Croeus de Chilton,
ejus nominis quarti in agro Buckinghamiæ, Militis Aurati, hic in urnâ sunt repositi, qui tubæ novissimæ ad spem anhelant:

Vir { Numini devotus,
Literis eruditus,
Fide spectatus,
Probit'e insignis.

Idem { Parentibus sacer,
Conjugi maritus redamatus,
Liberis pater optimus,
Amicis præsidium.

Qui patriæ et principi natus et libatus; hinc properè at feliciter fato succubuit. Obiit decimo die Aprili', anno Domini 1640, ætatis suæ 54.

Relictis tribus filiis et unicâ filiâ, quos suscepit ex Rachele dulci conjuge, filiâ et hærede Gulielmi Webb de Motcomb, in agro Dorcestriæ, Militis Aurati.

Non totus pereo.

Arms: *Croke*, quarterly; in an escutcheon of pretence Gu. a cross between four falcons: *Webb*.

On a slab, within the communion rails:

Here lieth the body of Sarah Croke, second wife of of Alexander Croke, of Studley, in the county of Oxford, Esquire, and daughter of Richard Beke, of Haddenham, in the county of Bucks, Esquire. Shee died in the 67 yeare of her age, & in the yeare of our Lord 1667.

Arms: *Croke*, with an annulet; impaling two bars indented; in chief three annulets: *Beke*.

On another:

Here lyeth the body of Alexander Croke, Esquire, some time of Chilton, and afterwards of Studley, in the county of Oxford, where he died in the 78th year of his age, and in the yeare of our Lord 1673, being son of William Croke, Esquire, and grandson of Sir John Croke, both of Chilton.

Arms: *Croke*, impaling, a fess nebulé, each piece charged with an annulet (or a bezant) between three annulets.

PAROCHIAL CHARITIES.

Nicholas Almon, or *Almound*, in 1628 gave, by deed, to the poor a house and land, which in 1786 were valued at 5*l. per ann.* and in the possession of James Muddle.[1]

Sir George Croke, Knt. Justice of the King's Bench, by will, in 1639, endowed his almshouse at Studley, co. Oxon, with 60*l. per ann.* issuant out of the Manor, &c. of Easington; for the abode and support of four poor men and four women of Chilton, Waterstock, and Beckley, chosen regularly; who were to receive 2*s.* each *per* week, and to have each a separate apartment with a small garden; half a chaldron of coals or two loads of wood yearly; a livery gown of broad cloth, called *London russet*, every alternate year, and in the other, the men two shirts and the women two shifts. The men, either widowers or bachelors, to be above 60 years old, and the women, widows or maids, above 50; unless lame and not able to work, or blind. The appointment, after the death of the founder, to be made by Dame Mary Croke during her widowhood; and after her death by Thomas Croke, Esq.[2] and his male descendants, and, in default, by the possessors of the mansions of Waterstock and Studley for ever, each having two successive turns of appointment. If none were duly qualified in the parishes before mentioned; the election to be made out of any of the neighbouring parishes within six miles. The regulations, dated 21 Sept. 1639, provide that the inmates shall be "poore indeede, well reputed of for religion and good conversation; noe cursers nor common swearers, noe idle persons, noe drunkards, none having committed fornication or adultery, noe haunters of alehouses, noe gadders or wanderers abroad, noe tale-bearers, noe busie bodies, but such as shall live without common scolding or brawlinge, and quietly and peaceably with their neighbours; having been borne in, or dwelled ten years at the least, in anie of the towns aforesaid." Provision was also made for their conduct in the almshouse, and the expulsion of unworthy persons.[3]

In 1704 a decree was made by William Aubrey, Esq. of Boarstall, Edw. Harte, of Brill, Winwood Serjeant, of Dinton, and John Tyringham, Esq. of Lower Winchendon, Commissioners for charitable uses, by a commission under the Great Seal, dated at Wotton 15th Dec. and reciting an Inquisition at Wotton, 27 Sept. preceding; when it was found that there was "issuing out of certain lands in Easington[4] an annual rent-charge of 90*l. viz.* 20*l.* payable to the Minister of Studley, 10*l.* to the Minister of Chilton, and 60*l. per ann.* for the poor of Studley almshouse, and that there were no feoffees for the said charities: the Commissioners therefore adjudged that Sir Thomas Lee, Bart. and William Lee, Esq. both of Hartwell, Thomas Ingoldsby, Esq. of Waldridge, William Croke and Edward Hervey, Esqrs. of Chilton, Alexander Croke, of Hartwell, Clerk, James Tyrell and John Aldworth, Esqrs. their heirs and assigns, should be feoffees of this charity, and upon the death or removal of any person out of the almshouse, a successor should be chosen out of Chilton, Waterstock, and Beckley, in order as they are named in the will of the Donor; that the feoffees shall every year pay into the hands of a trustee, for the use of the poor of the almshouse 60*l.*, for the Minister of Studley 20*l.*, the Minister of Chilton 10*l.*, by quarterly portions: also 10*l.* to Mr. Anthony Chapman, Clerk of the Commission, for his expenses, &c.[5]

In 1757 a decree was obtained by the Churchwardens and others, confirming the rights of Chilton parish to its turn of sending a poor person to Studley almshouse.[6]

---

[1] See Brill, p. 116. [2] See Pedigree of Croke.

[3] See Regulations at large in Croke's Genealogic. Hist. Append. xxx. [4] Pugg. p. 125.

[5] From the original, engrossed in the Petty Bag Office.

[6] Edward Hickman, Churchwarden of Chilton, William Bowell and Richard Butcher, Overseers, on behalf of themselves and the rest of the parishioners, in a petition (10 July 1757) to the Lords Commissioners for the custody of the Great Seal, set forth the bequest and deeds of Sir George Croke, Knt. respecting the appointment and election of men and women to partake of the benefits of Studley Almshouse, after the death of himself, his widow, and son Thomas, and his heirs male, by the owners of the mansions of Waterstock and Beckley; and of parishioners of Chilton, Waterstock, and Beckley; Chilton being first named and having the preference, as they presumed, because the said Sir George Croke was born there; and if no such persons duly qualified could be found there, then to be chosen out of any other parish within six miles, at the discretion of the persons so empowered: reciting the death of Sir George, Dame Mary, and Thomas Croke; and the exercise of the right of election by the owners of Waterstock and Studley Houses; the

John Harte bequeathed by will in 1664, 3*l.* *per ann.* issuant out of "a manor, lands, and premises" in Easington,[1] amounting, in 1786, to 2*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* *per ann.* (after deducting 10*s.* 9*d.* land tax) for apprenticing a poor boy of Chilton, under the direction of the parish officers.[2]

THEOPHILUS HIGGONS (son of Robert) was born at Chilton about 1578, educated at Thame School: in 1592 Student of Ch. Ch. Oxford, and in 1600 A. M. being puritanically inclined, and a strenuous opponent of the Romish faith, was made Chaplain to Dr. Ravis, who was promoted from the Deanery of Christ Church to the See of Gloucester, and afterwards made Bishop of London: and Higgons was preferred to the Lectureship of St. Dunstan's Fleet-street, where, says Wood, "was a mighty resort to hear him, and he was highly applauded." However, having married unfortunately, and not meeting with better preferment, he went over to the Romish Church; spent two years at Douay and St. Omers'; and although his father personally endeavoured both by persuasions and authority to withdraw him from his error, without success, he was reclaimed, in 1610, by Thomas Morton, Dean of Winchester (afterwards Bishop of Durham), and preached at St. Paul's Cross his public recantation Sermon from *Ephesians* 2, ch. iv. ver. 7, which was afterwards published, to show his hearty re-union with the Church of England. He was presented to the Rectory of Hunton, near Maidstone, a Peculiar of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and was sequestered and ejected in the Rebellion, and being sheltered in the house of a friend at Maidstone, died there in 1659, at the age of 80 years, and was buried in Maidstone church-yard, without any memorial.[3]

EASINGTON.

THIS hamlet, consisting of a manor farm, and some few cottages on the south side of Chilton parish, to which it is connected both ecclesiastically and in civil concerns, has been conjectured to derive its name from its eastern situation as respected Bernwode Forest, but of this there is no proof to be found.

In the Domesday Survey it is called Hesintone, and was distinctly described as the land of Walter Giffard, held by his sub-feudatory Roger, and taxed at five hides. There was land for four ploughs; two in the demesne and two belonging to two villeins. There were two servants, pasture for two teams, altogether estimated at sixty shillings. The manor had belonged to Alric, son of Goding,[4] who could sell it.[5]

Commission in 1704 and the Decree: also that Thomas Ingoldsby, the sole surviving Trustee, being prevented from acting, the owners of Waterstock and Studley nominated poor persons, but had very often refused to the inhabitants of Chilton their turn, though "ever burthened with poor duly qualified for admission to the Charity;" that Diana Ashurst, widow, owner of the Mansion at Waterstock, and William Ledwell, Esq. owner of Studley, had placed poor persons in the Almshouse, and sometimes refused to nominate in turn from Chilton; that on the 13th of July 1751, all parties concerned in the matter of the said partition were ordered to attend the Lord High Chancellor; but Diana Ashurst and William Ledwell who thereupon submitted themselves, and removed the person against whose admission complaint had been more particularly made, and consented to admit one of the parishioners of Chilton, subsequently insisted upon their right to select out of the inhabitants of the three parishes before named, at their discretion, notwithstanding the orders of the Founder: and it was therefore prayed that Diana Ashurst and William Ledwell might be compelled to nominate a poor person of Chilton in regular course, in future; which was thereupon *ordered* accordingly. [MS. copy of the Decree.]

[1] Abstract of Returns 26 Geo. III. vol. i. p. 58. See also BRILL, p. 116. [2] Paroch. Returns, 55 Geo. III. p. 18, 19.

[3] Wood's Hist. of Oxford, lib. ii. p. 277; and Athenæ, vol. ii. p. 240. Also Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 517, 518. Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, part ii. p. 266. [4] See also page 25.

[5] Terra Walterij Gifard. In Ticheshele Hd. ꝏ' Rogerius ten' de Walterio, HESINTONE, p' v. hid' se deft' Tra' e' iiii. car'. In d'nio sunt. ii. et v. uilli hn't' ii. Ibi' ii. serui et p'tu' ii. car' Val. et ualuit se'p' lx. sol'. Hoc ꝏ' tenuit Alric' fili' Goding et uende' potuit. Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 147.

The seigniory, after the death of Walter second Earl of Buckingham, descended to the Mareschals Earls of Pembroke.[1] Walter Earl of Pembroke died in 1245 (30 Hen. III.) seised of this estate, and Geoffrey de St. Martin held one knight's fee here of the Honour of Crendon of Mareschal's portion about the same time.[2] Isabel, *third* daughter of William Mareschal and coheiress of her five brothers successively Earls of Pembroke, carried a portion of this inheritance in marriage to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford; and on a partition of their lands after the death of the Countess of Pembroke and Leicester in 1274 (3 Edw. I.), Gilbert Earl of Gloucester, called *the red*, grandson of the said Isabel, acquired this manor. Having been divorced in 1284 from his first wife,[3] and aspiring to an alliance with Joane of Acres, the King's daughter, he surrendered to the Crown all his possessions by a deed dated at Winchester 25 April 1289, and upon the solemnization of the marriage, the King restored all his castles and lands, which by a new grant were entailed on his issue by the Princess, and in default on *her* heirs and assigns. On the death of Gilbert Earl of Gloucester in 1295, he left a son Gilbert, in infancy, besides daughters.[4] Joane was married, secondly, to Ralph de Monthermer, which greatly offended the King, who seized upon the lands of her dower; but a reconciliation being effected, they were restored, and Monthermer was created Earl of Gloucester. Joane died in 1307, seised of Easington.[5] Gilbert, her son, was slain at Bannockbourne in 1313, and his lands being divided between his sisters, this estate held under him by Nicholas de la Beche during the life of his wife,[6] became the purparty of Margaret, formerly wife of Piers de Gavestone, and then of Hugh de Audley, who had livery of her lands, and was created, in her right, Earl of Gloucester. Margaret, their sole daughter was married to Ralph Earl of Stafford, whom she accompanied to the Scottish wars in 1346, and who in the next years had special livery of her inheritance,[7] and died in 1372 seised of this manor;[8] as did his son "Hugh Earl of Stafford at Rhodes on his return from Jerusalem, 26 Sept. 1386.[9] Thomas Earl of Stafford, his eldest son, died in 1392 seised of Easington manor belonging to the Honour of Gloucester,[10] and was succeeded by his brother William Earl of Stafford, who died in his minority seised of this manor and half a knight's fee here, held under him by John Hampden.[11]

Edmund Earl of Stafford, his next brother, possessed Easington in 1402,[12] and being slain,[13] was succeeded by his son Humphrey Duke of Buckingham (so created in 1443), who also died seised; and this estate descended to his grandson Henry Duke of Buckingham, a partizan of Richard III. and being entrusted with the custody of Morton Bishop of Ely, and with that Prelate concerting measures in opposition to the King,[14] and, at length, openly taking up arms, was, upon the dispersion of his forces, compelled to fly from the vengeance of the Usurper, and being betrayed in his concealment by an attendant,[15] was taken prisoner, and summarily beheaded at Salisbury, by command of Richard, "justly falling into the hands of a tyrant, whom, contrary to all justice, he had raised to the throne."[16]

---

[1] See Ashendon, p. 8. [2] See also p. 25. [3] See Crendon, and Pedigree of Clare.
[4] Dugdale's Baronage, tom. i. p. 215. [5] Esc. 35 Edw. I. no. 47. Cal. vol. i p. 220.
[6] Ibid. p. 267. [7] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 160. [8] Esc. 46 Edw. III. no. 62. Cal. vol. ii. p. 321.
[9] Ibid. 11 Ric. II. no. 38. Cal. vol. iii. p. 87. Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 163. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 171.
[10] Esc. 16. Ric. II. no. 27. Cal. vol. iii. p. 152. [11] Ibid. 22 Ric. II. no. 46. Cal. vol. iii. p. 247.
[12] See Pedigree of Stafford in Ashendon, p. 28. [13] Esc. 4 Hen. IV. no. 41. Cal. vol. iii. p. 289.
[14] See an account of the share which this Duke had in the union of the rival Houses of York and Lancaster in Daniel's Collection of the Historie of England, p. 235, et seq.
[15] Dugdale's Bar. tom. i. p. 170, and Echard's Hist. of England, p. 237.
[16] Holinshed and Dugdale agree in regard to his execution, but the place of his interment was not ascertained

Soon after the execution of the Duke of Buckingham, the King by patent (dated 11 Mar. 1 Ric. III.) granted to Christopher Wellesbourne for life, at 8*l.* 8*s.* *per ann.* the manor of *Essingdon*, parcel of the lands of Henry late Duke of Buckingham, attainted.[1] This estate was in 1498 (14 Hen. VII.) restored to Edward, son of Henry Duke of Buckingham, who enjoyed, during some time, a large share of royal favour, with the title of Duke of Buckingham; but was attainted of high treason, and, 17 May 1521, beheaded on Tower-hill, and his lands escheated to the Crown.

In 1521, the King granted to Sir Henry Marney, Knt. and his heirs, the manor of Easington, late belonging to Edward Duke of Buckingham attainted.[2] He was descended from the Marneys, of Leyr Marney, in Essex:[3] and was succeeded in this estate by his son and heir John second Lord Marney, who having no male issue, and his lands reverting to the Crown, it was granted by King Henry VIII. in 1525, to William Carey, Esquire of the Body, and his heirs male:[4] William Carey, died seised, and this estate descended to Henry his son an infant, to whom King Edward VI. in 1552, granted, in consideration of good services, the reversion; to hold to him, his heirs, and assigns for ever, *in capite*, by the service of one knight's fee.[5]

PEDIGREE OF CARY.

Arms. Arg. no a bend Sab. three roses of the field. *Crest.* On a wreath, a swan with wings expanded Proper.

ADAM DE KARRY, of Castle Karry, co. Somerset. = ANNE, dau. of William Trevet.

JOHN KARRY. = ELIZABETH, dau. of Sir Richard Stapleton.

WILLIAM KARRY, ob. 31 Edw. 1. = ALICE, dau. of Sir William Beaumont, Knt. ob vidua.

AGNES, dau. of Lord Stafford. = SIR JOHN CARY, Knt. Serjeant at Law 6 Ric. 2. Baron of the Exchequer 10 Ric. 2. ob. 1404. = MARGARET, dau. and heir of William Holwell, of Holwell, co. Devon, widow of Sir Guy de Brian.

ROBERT CARY, Esq. of Cockington, co. Devon. = MARGARET dau. of Sir Philip Courtenay, Knt. of Powderham Castle.

PHILIP CARY, Esq. 1 Hen. 6. = CHRISTIAN, dau. of Richard Orchard, Esq.; mar. 2dly to James Portman, Esq.

ANNE, dau. of Sir William Paulet, Knt. of Hinton St. George. = SIR WILLIAM CARY, Knt. of Cockington. = ALICE, dau. of Baldwin Fulford, of Fulford, co. Devon.

THOMAS CARY, Esq. 2d son, killed at Tewkesbury 1471. = MARGARET, dau. and coh. of Sir Robert Spencer, Knt. of Spencer-Combe, Devon, by Eleanor, sister and coh. of Henry Beaufort Duke of Somerset.

SIR JOHN CARY, Knt. 1 Edw. 6. = ... Viscounts Falkland.

WILLIAM CARY, Esquire of the body to King Henry 8.: ob. Jun. 22, 1528. = MARY, dau. and coh. of Thomas Bullen Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond; mar. 2dly, to William Stafford, Esq.: ob. 19 July 1544.

HENRY CARY, æt. 2 years at his father's death; cr. Lord Hunsdon 13 Jan. 1 Eliz. = ANNE, dau. of Sir Thomas Morgan, Knt. of Arkestone, co. Hereford. ob. 23 July 1596, æt. 72, bur in Westminster Abbey.

---

until the zeal and diligence of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. whose attention had been attracted by a remarkable tomb in the church of *Britford*, near Salisbury, supplied the following particulars: "At one end of this tomb are two shields with the arms of Stafford and Rivers, and on the base six niches, with a statue in each of them, excepting the first: the second contains a female figure with a coronet on her head, representing the Duchess (of Buckingham); the third a mitred Bishop (Lionel Widville her brother, bishop of Salisbury at the time of the Duke's execution): in the next a female with a coronet, holding the Duke's bonnet and sword: the fifth contains the figure of the executioner with a sword in his hand; and the last a female with a child in her arms, deploring the sad event. Thus we find (Sir Richard Colt Hoare remarks in a letter to the author of this work) the fate of this unfortunate Duke explained as satisfactorily as by an inscription."

[1] Rot. Pat. 1 Ric. III. Notwithstanding the words of this patent, historians assert that the Duke was beheaded without arraignment or trial. [2] Rot. Pat. 13 Hen. VIII. Test. 18 Mar.

[3] See PEDIGREE of MARNEY in KINGSEY, also BRICKHILL and BUCKINGHAM.

[4] Rot. Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. Test. 20 Feb. [5] Rot. Pat. 6 Edw. VI. Test. 22 nos.

Notley Abbey Lands. Geoffrey de St. Martin, who held part of Giffard's lands in *Esynton*, in the reign of Henry III. is presumed to have been the same who possessed an estate in Policott, and witnessed a deed of Walter Borstard, of Boarstall in 1213 (14 Joh.). He gave to the Convent of Notley certain arable lands here, lying *near Hasel bedde, in Esynton field*;[1] probably part of the impropriation of Chilton which in later times became the property of the Crokes.[2]

John de Greinville having acquired lands here, formerly held by Thomas de Adingrave and Alice his wife, as the dower of the said Alice, was party to a fine in the reign of Edward I. with Reginald, Parson of the church of Hampden;[3] and Nichola, daughter and heir of John de Greinville, carried these lands in marriage to Reginald de Hampden, whose great-grandson, John Hampden, was in 1398 (22 Ric. II.) seised of half a knight's fee here, held under Thomas Earl of Stafford.

In 1490 a fine was passed of lands in *Esyngton* between Sir John Don, Knt. William Harte and others, and John Babyngton and Agnes his wife, John Mansfield and Alice his wife;[4] but the manor and principal estate here became vested in the family of Croke, who had acquired lands in this hamlet about the year 1413, soon after the death of King Henry IV.

Nicholas le Blount, *alias* Croke, of Warwickshire, lived in the reign of Richard II. and being one of those conspirators who designed to replace that monarch on the throne after his abdication in favour of the Duke of Lancaster, whose person they intended to seize at a tournament at Windsor, the new Sovereign having timely notice of the plot, pursued those who had engaged in it with great resentment. Le Blount, however, contrived to escape to Milan, where he entered into the military service of that State, and at his return to England changed his name for that of Croke. He "lived mostly in Buckinghamshire, at Essendon."[5] The narrative states, that Carrington and Fitzwilliams having been two of Croke's companions in exile, under the names of Smith and English, "visited him at Easington, and had mickle mirth together."[6]

It is not mentioned of whom the estate at Easington was purchased; and, the Staffords holding the seigniory during the reigns of Henry IV. V. and VI. it may be presumed that Nicholas le Blount was a subfeudatory under that family, and acquired the lands of the Hampdens here, or those which in the reign of Richard II. belonged to the heirs of John Fitz-Piers.

Whether he had a pardon from King Henry V. does not appear;[7] but this Nicholas was grandfather of John Croke, Master in Chancery, who purchased Chilton. The only notice of Easington, as then belonging to the family, occurs in the bequests of Master Croke in 1554, of five shillings to "every of his god-children in Chilton and *Esenden*," and "twenty shillings to the poore people of Chilton and *Esenden:*" but without mentioning the manor. However, his grandson Sir John Croke, Justice of the King's Bench, by will dated 28 Oct. 1617, bequeathed to his "brother George, a gold ring of one ounce weight, with this inscription, *Fides adhibita fidem obligat*," requesting him "by the fraternal love he bore him, to permit his son and heir to re-purchase the manor of *Easingdon*;[8]" which notwithstanding continued in the possession of Sir George Croke

[1] Placeam illam terræ arab' quæ jacet super Haselbedde in campo de Esyngton. [2] See p. 140.

[3] Rot. Fin. 29 Edw. I. [4] Rot. Fin. 6 Hen. VII. MSS. Le Neve in the Tower of London.

[5] Croke's Genealogical Hist. from a document in the family archives, entitled, "An account how the *Blonts* in Warwickshire changed their name to Croke," Appendix, No. xx.

[6] Ibid. p. 815. No reason is assigned for the choice of these names; but it is said that Thomas le Blont, a knight of Warwickshire (temp. Edw. I.) bare for his arms, Gu. a fess between six martlets Arg.: that Nicholas le Blont lived 35 Edw. III. and had a son Nicholas, who, in the time of Richard II. bare the same arms, &c. which coat the Crokes afterwards took; and when King Henry IV. was dead, they ventured abroad to see each other, and having "procured their peace," purchased lands. [7] Croke's Genealog. Hist. p. 392.

[8] Obtestans quòd vendidi illi Manerium de Esingdon, adjacens Manerio de Chilton pro 750*l.* quòd ipse permitterat filium meum et heredem illud redimere, &c. Croke's Genealog. from an ancient MS.

until his death. In 1638 (14 Car. I.) Sir George levied a fine of Easington manor *(inter alia)* and by deed dated 23 May 1639, settled this estate on Sir Harbottle Grimston, Knt. (his son in law) and others in trust, charged with the payment of 80*l.* *per ann.* to maintain his almshouse at Studley:[1] and by his will, dated 25 May, bequeathed this manor and lands to Dame Mary his wife for life, she remaining unmarried: then to his son Thomas for life, afterwards to his executors, &c. for 99 years, for the benefit of the children of Thomas Croke by Anne, his *then* wife, next to his heirs by any future wife, with remainder in default of such issue to Alexander Croke his nephew, and his heirs male, subject to certain legacies and annuities.[2]

Sir George Croke was the third son of Sir John,[3] was educated first at Thame School, whence, in 1575, he was removed to Ch. Ch. Oxford,[4] and afterwards to the Inner Temple, of which he had been admitted a member in 1574.[5] He was autumnal Reader at the Inner Temple in 1599: in 1622 was one of the trustees for the foundation of a Lecture in Natural Philosophy at Oxford, endowed with an estate at Waddesdon.[6] He was knighted 29 June 1623, and on the same day appointed the King's Serjeant at Law. In 1627 and 1630 he was one of the Judges who signed the orders made in Council for the government of the Inns of Court and Chancery. He succeeded Sir John Dodderidge as a Justice of the King's Bench, and evinced great integrity in that office; but was supported only by Sir Richard Hutton, in opposition to all the other Judges in the Star Chamber, in Mr. Hampden's case of ship-money; and they both seemed at first to acquiesce with their brethren, but, after more mature deliberation, refused to sign in favour of the King, and Judge Croke declared, that he thought "Hampden a dangerous man, and one who ought not to be trusted." In 1640 the House of Commons voted the assessment illegal, and ordered the elaborate arguments of Croke and Hutton to be printed. He retired in his old age to Waterstock, in Oxfordshire, where a monument is adorned with his statue in his robes, a book in his right hand, and his left resting on a scull.[7]

He was the author of Reports and Select Cases in Law; published by his son-in-law Sir Harbottle Grimston; vol. or part i. with the approbation of the Judges, and a Preface, fol. 1657; vol. or part ii. Cases during the reign of King James 1659; vol. or part iii. dedicated to King Charles I. 1661. Fourth edition of Croke's Reports, by Thomas Leach, Esq. Barrister, 4 vols. 1790.

His portrait as a Judge with the coif; left hand on a tablet covered with green cloth, æt. 66, A.D. 1626, is at Studley Priory: a half length, with another of his lady, at Gorhambury, co. Herts:[8] a small head, engraved by Hollar, in the Bodleian Library, and impressions therefrom inserted in Croke's Genealogical History. A larger by Rob. Vaughan, prefixed to Croke's Reports:[9]

---

[1] See p. 132, also OAKLEY.

[2] Croke's Genealog. Hist. vol. ii. p. 601.

[3] See PEDIGREE of CROKE, p. 132.

[4] Croke's Genealog. Hist. p. 561.

[5] According to Ant. à Wood he was "a Commoner or Gentleman Commoner of University College." See Athen. Oxon, vol. ii. p. 14, ed. fol. 1721. Chalmers's Hist. vol. i. p. 40; vol. ii. p. 303. Topographer, vol. ii. p. 179.

[6] See WADDESDON.

[7] The inscription is as follows: "Georgius Croke, Eques Auratus, Unus Justiciariorum de Banco Regis, judicio lynceato et animo præsenti: insignis veritatis hæres. Quem nec minæ nec honos allexit: Regis auctoritatem et Populi libertatem æquâ lance libravit. Religione cordatus: vitâ innocuus: manu expansâ, corde humili, pauperes erogavit. Mundum et vitam deseruit anno ætatis LXXXII, anno Regis Caroli XVII, annoq; Dom. MDCXLI."

The Oxford Historian characterises him in the following eulogium: "Judicio aeri et memoriâ tenaci fruebatur, quibus additâ singulari industriâ amplissimam juris cognitionem, maximè autem in iis quæ ad causas agendas spectant, adeptus est: denique virtutibus intellectualibus morales adjunxit: fidem utique integerrimam, et munificentiam egregiam, cujus specimen haud vulgare edidit, cum nosocomiam pauperibus, et capellam ad manerium suum de Stodeley secus Beckleiam in agro Oxoniensi extruxit, et liberaliter dotavit.

[8] Pennant's Journey from Chester.

[9] Croke's Genealog. Hist p. 600.

and others; of which one by R. Gaywood illustrates a choice copy of Clarendon's History, in the library of Sir John Saunders-Sebright, Bart. at Beachwood, co. Herts.

Dame Mary, widow of Sir George Croke, having held this manor and estate until her death, settled upon Studley almshouse a close in Easington, called Burtons.[1] She was a lady of great prudence, and it is related, that when her husband, the Judge, seemed to waver, in regard to his judgement respecting ship-money, in the case of Hampden, she told him, that she hoped he would do nothing against his conscience for fear of danger or prejudice to his family: for that she would be contented to suffer want, or any misery with him, rather than be the occasion of his doing or saying any thing against his judgement or conscience.[2]

Thomas Croke, their only son, had the misfortune to be called "a sot or a fool, or both;"[3] but it has been well remarked, that his father's legacy of all his Latin, French, and other books, with the Statutes, &c. seems not adapted to such a character.[4] The time of his death is not exactly ascertained, but he was living in June 1641, and Alexander Croke, nephew of Sir George, related a remarkable conversation, in which his uncle declared his intention "of settling Studley and Easington" upon him, "in case his son should die without issue:" that he accounted this Alexander as one of his own children, and designed Studley for the eldest son of Alexander, and Easington for the younger; that he would have him build a house at Easington, towards which he would give him 100*l.* and provide timber, and by purchasing lands for the endowment of his almshouse, exonerate the charge upon Easington.[5] These changes, however, were not made: and the Judge dying soon afterwards, the estate passed to his widow; and through whose hands subsequently, does not appear: but it was probably divided, and part of it came to Edward Hervey, Esq. with the estate of the Crokes in Chilton, about 1701, by a conveyance from Richard Limbrey, Esq. who married ..... daughter of Richard Jervoise, Esq. of Freefolk, co. Hants, by Frances, third daughter and coheiress of Sir George Croke; and being purchased of Helen, widow and executrix of Edward Hervey, by Richard Carter, Esq. subsequently passed with Chilton[6] to Sir John Aubrey, Bart. The manor with another portion of this estate (perhaps the purparty of the other coheiresses of Sir George Croke) was in the possession of Thomas Parsons, Gent. of Great Milton, in Oxfordshire, in or about 1684; and in contemplation of a marriage between Thomas Parsons, jun. of St. Anne, Westminster, with Margaret, daughter of Rich. Aldworth, Esq. and Anne his wife, (and sister of Richard and William Aldworth, Esqrs. of Stanlake, co. Wilts,) certain conveyances were made and a fine passed, and in 1686 (2 Jac. II.) Richard Sherard, of the Inner Temple, London, Sir John Brownlow, Bart. of Belton, co. Leicester, William Brownlow, Esq. his brother, Alice Johnson, relict of Francis Johnson, of Spalding, co. Lincoln, Jane Greene of the same, Adryan Gamlyn, Esq. of Moulton, and Sybill his wife (which Alice, Jane, and Sybill, were daughters and coheirs of John Greene, late of St. Clement Danes, co. Middlesex), covenanted to convey and assure by fine and recovery to Thomas Parsons, the manor of Easington with divers lands, &c. then in the tenure of Thomas, John, and Jane Saunders, John Clarke, William Lec, the widow

[1] Her monument at Waterstock has the following inscription: "Here lyeth that honourable lady, Dame Mary, relict of Sir George Croke, Knight, late one of the Judges of the King's Bench, who for her piety, charitie, and other eminent virtues, was the honor of her sex whilst she lived, and scarce left her equal when she died. She departed this life December the 1st 1657." Croke's Genealog. Hist.

[2] Whitelock's Memorials, p. 25. Pennant's Journey, p. 247. Also, Autograph Letters of Rev. David Roderick, A.M. Minister of Cholesbury.

[3] See Ant. à Wood, p. 581.

[4] Croke's Genealog. Hist. p. 604.

[5] Ibid. pp. 593, 594.

[6] See p. 132.

Peverell, Thomas Greene, Thomas Howlet, Henry Syms, Nicholas Falconer, Richard Boulton, Robert Maund and Nicholas Lovell, part of which had been held by Alexander Croke, which, with the tithes, courts-leet, courts-baron, views of frankpledge, &c. were conveyed to Richard Aldworth, Esq. and William Aldworth his son, to the use of Thomas Parsons for life, without impeachment of waste, and Margaret his wife, for her jointure (in bar of dower) then to Thomas Parsons the younger and his sons in tail male, and in default, to the right heirs of Thomas Parsons and Margaret for ever.[1] In 1687, the hamlet of Easington was surveyed by Edward Bostock Fuller, Gent. being then the property of Thomas Parsons, Esq. and the manor, with more than four hundred acres of land, was afterwards in the possession of . . . . . Horne, Esq. of the Leasowes, co. Salop. In 1782 Edward Horne, Esq. conveyed all his estate here to John Aubrey, Esq. and it was re-united to the lands before described, and the whole bequeathed by Sir John Aubrey, Bart. by will, 30 Nov. 1825, to Mr. John Eagleton, of Brill, his Steward, for term of life, who is the present Lord and possessor: with remainder to Elizabeth Sophia, wife of Charles Spencer Ricketts, Esq. of Dorton-House, and her heirs male.[2]

THE CHAPEL.

Tradition mentions a chapel at Easington;[3] but, no particulars of this building having been discovered, Willis doubted if there had been such a foundation:[4] although the inequalities of the ground and appearance of the hamlet (formerly more populous than at present) and some traces of enclosures northward of the manor house, seem to confirm the assertion.

A portion of tithes in *Esington*, estimated at 5*l. per ann.* which had belonged to the Monastery of Dorchester, in Oxfordshire, were given after the Dissolution, by King Henry VIII. towards the foundation of the See of Oxford; and are mentioned, together with the Impropriate Rectory of Chilton, amongst the Crown rents in the reign of Edward VI. and included in the same valuation with Crown lands in Hartwell and Bishopstone.[5] These were, perhaps, the origin of the stipend of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* (5*l.* and a noble) inserted in the Liber Valorum, as belonging to the Perpetual Curacy of Chilton with Easington.[6]

---

[1] From the original Deeds.
[2] See p. 75.
[3] Lysons's Mag. Brit. vol. i. p. 541.
[4] MSS. in Bibl. Bodl.
[5] Willis's MSS.
[6] Ecton's and Bacon's Thesaurus.

EAST-CLAYDON WITH BOTTLE-CLAYDON.

THE name of this Parish is supposed to be derived from a clayey hill, and its prefix from its relative situation in regard to Middle-Claydon and Steeple-Claydon. The Claydons are only distinguished from each other, in the Norman Survey, by the names of the ancient hundreds in which the lands of different possessors were comprised; and it was not until a later period that they respectively acquired their present designations.

The hamlet of Bottle-Claydon has been supposed to be so called from its being the butt or boundary of the Forest of Bernwode, and by others conjectured to have derived its name from a well dedicated to St. Botolph: the existence of such well is not ascertained, but the name of Muxwell (i. e. Monks-well) Wood, in the vicinity, affords some support to the notion that it might have acquired its appellation from such an origin.

East-Claydon is about two miles and a half S. W. from Winslow, seven S. E. from Buckingham; and is separated on the North from Addington and Winslow by a small brook; on the East is bounded by Grandborough, on the South by Hogshaw, and Lee in Quainton, and on the West by Middle-Claydon and Steeple-Claydon: containing about 2300 acres.

Its clayey soil is intermixed with strata of gravel and yellow sand.

Before the Conquest, Suen, a man of Algar, standard-bearer to King Edward, held an estate here without the privilege of alienation, and it was afterwards bestowed upon Geoffrey de Mandeville, who held this manor at seven hides. It was sufficient for five teams. In the demesne were three hides, and two ploughs: and four villeins, with three bordars, had three ploughs. The pasture was for two teams: wood for pannage of forty hogs: altogether worth 4*l.* when Geoffrey first held it 3*l.* and in the days of King Edward 5*l.*[1]

Geoffrey de Mandeville was Constable of the Tower of London, and Geoffrey his grandson was created Earl of Essex, and enjoyed the favour both of King Stephen and his rival the Empress Maud.[2] He was a benefactor to the monastery of Hurley, in Berkshire, and founder of Walden abbey: but oppressed the monks of Ramsey, in Huntingdonshire, whom he forcibly ejected from their house, and was excommunicated; and being fatally wounded at Burwell, co. Camb. in 1144 (9 Step.) whilst under that interdict, was prohibited Christian burial, and some of the Knights Templars, who in gratitude for former favours carried his corpse to their place in the Strand, were compelled to suspend his remains on a tree in their orchard, until, by the mediation of the Convent of Walden, the sentence was taken off, before they were permitted to bury him in the Temple church; where his statue still remains.

Ernulph (sometimes called Arnold),[3] his eldest son, being banished, and his inheritance seized

---

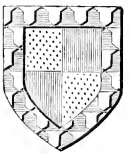
[1] In Votesdone Hd. ꝏ' in Claindone ten' Goisfrid vij. hid' p' uno ꝏ. T'ra e' v. car'. In d'nio iii. hidæ, et ibi sunt ii. car'. et iiii. uill'i cu' iii. bord' h'nt iii. car'. P'tu' ii. car'. Silua xl. porc'. Int' totu' ual. iiii. lib'. Q'do recep' iii. lib'. T. R. E. v. lib'. Hoc ꝏ' tenuit Suen ho' Asgari stalre. N' potuit dare v' uende' p't' ej' licentia'. Lib. Censual. tom. i. f. 149.

[2] Gibson's Introd. to Camden, p. 174.

[3] Gwillim, and Banner displayed, p. 762.

by King Stephen, Geoffrey de Mandeville the younger obtained restitution of his lands, and by a new charter was created Earl of Essex.

The descendants of Geoffrey Pitz-Piers, who by marrying Beatrix de Say (grand-daughter of Beatrix, aunt and heir of Geoffrey and William de Mandeville) acquired the Earldom of Essex, were long afterwards in possession of the estate in Claydon, which had been included amongst the knights' fees held by Geoffrey de Mandeville in the reign of Henry the Second as of the ancient feoffment,[1] and Richard Fitz-John, lineal descendant of Geoffrey Fitz-Piers, died in the reign of Edward I. seised of the manors of Claydon and *Botil* Claydon.[2]



PEDIGREE of MANDEVILLE, SAY, FITZ-PIERS, and DE BURGH.

From Dugdale and other authorities.

Arms. Quarterly Or and Gu. *Mandeville*, differenced by a bordure Vaire, when borne by *Fitz-Geoffrey*. Also, Party per pale Or and Gu. in the 1st quarter, a lion passant Sa.

- GEOFFREY DE MAGNA-VILLA, or MANDEVILLE, 1086 = ...
  - WILLIAM DE MANDEVILLE, temp. Steph. = MARGARET, sole daughter and heir of Eudo Dapifer.
    - GEOFFREY DE MANDEVILLE, Steward of Normandy, Earl of Essex, ob. 16 Oct. 1144, bu. in the Temple Church, London. = ROHESIA, dau. of Alberic de Vere, Earl of Oxford, mar. 2dly, to Pagan de Beauchamp.
      - 1. ERNULPH, eld. son, banished by K. Stephen.
      - 2. GEOFFREY DE MANDEVILLE, Earl of Essex, ob. 1167, s. p. bur. at Waldeo. = EUSTACHIA.
      - WILLIAM DE MANDEVILLE, Earl of Essex, ob. in Normandy 1190, his heart buried at Walden; ob. s. p.
    - BEATRIX, aunt and heir of William Earl of Essex, ob. 1207, bur. at Walden. = WILLIAM DE SAY.
      - WILLIAM DE SAY, eldest son. = ...
        - GEOFFREY DE SAY, offered 7000 marks for the Earldom of Essex.
        - MAUD, young. dau. and coh. mar. to William de Bokeland.
  - BEATRIX, eld. dau. and coh. ob. in puerp.; bu. at Chicksand; removed to Shuldham Priory. = GEOFFREY FITZ-PIERS, to pay 7000 marks, offered by his wife's uncle, for the Earldom of Essex; ob. 14 Joh. bur. at Shuldham.
    - GEOFFREY DE SAY, wounded at a tournament in London; ob. s. p 1214, bur. at Shuldham. = ISABELL, C'tess of Glouc. divorced from King John, ma. 3dly, to Hubert de Burgh, Just. of England.
      - JOHN FITZ-JOHN, Baron Fitz-John 49 Hen. 3. ob. 1276, s. p. = MARGERY. dau. and coh. of Phil. Basset, Baron of Wycombe, Justiciar of England.
    - WILLIAM DE MANDEVILLE, 3d Earl of Essex, ob. 1228, s. p. his body bu. at Shuldham, his heart at Walden. [Monast. Ang. vol. iv. p. 140.] = CHISTINA, bur. at Shuldham.
    - MAUD, surv. sist. and heir, mar. to Humph. de Bohun, ob. 26 Sept. 1236. [See PEDIGREE of BOHUN.]
    - AVELINE, second wife.
      - JOHN FITZ-GEOFFREY, Sheriff of Yorksh. 1233, Justiciary of Ireland 1246; died near Guildford 1258. [Rot. Claus. 42 Hen. 3. and Chronic. Tho. Wikes.] = ISABEL, dau. of Sir Ralph Bigod, 3d son of Hugh Earl of Norfolk, wid. of Gilbert de Lacy; mar. 46 Hen. 3.
        - RICHARD FITZ-JOHN, Baron Fitz-John (broth. and h. of John) 23 Edw. 1; ob. 25 Edw. 1. s. p. = EMMA ....., mar. 2dly, to Rob. de Montalt, ob. 1332.
        - MAUD, ma. 1st, to Gerard Lord Furnival; 2dly, to Will. de Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, viv. 25 Ed. 1.
        - ISABEL, mar. to Rob. de Vipont, Baron of Appleby, dead 25 Ed. 1.
        - *Aveline*, mar. to Ric. de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, dead 25 E.1.
        - JOANE, mar. to Theobald de Boteler, viv. 25 Ed. 1.
      - MARGARET.

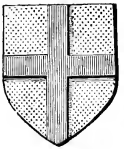
Richard Fitz-John having no issue, his sisters and their descendants succeeded to the inheritance; and the manor of Claydon was assigned to Robert de Clifford, son and heir of Isabel, daughter and coheir of Robert de Vipont, by Isabel, sister and coheir of the said Richard Fitz-John, and Idonea, wife of Roger de Leyburne, his niece, younger daughter of Robert de Vipont;[3] but Richard de Burgh, another of the coheirs, objecting to this partition, it was finally settled that this manor should become part of the share of the said Richard de Burgh, who was Earl of Ulster, and from whom it descended with the Earldom, until having passed, by the marriage of Elizabeth, the sole heiress of that noble family, to Lionel of Antwerp, Duke of Clarence, second son of King Edward III. it subsequently came, by Philippa, his sole daughter and heir, to the house of Mortimer, agreeably to the annexed table.

---

[1] Lib. Rub. Scacc. and Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 204.

[2] Esc. 25 Ed. 1. no. 50. Cal. vol. i. p. 135.

[3] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 707; tom. ii. p. 14. Dodsworth's MSS. vol. iii. p. 146. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.



PEDIGREE OF DE BURGH, CLARE, PLANTAGENET, AND MORTIMER.

From Dodsworth's MSS. vol. iv. p. 32; Memoirs of Clanricarde; Dugdale, and other authorities.

Arms. Or, a cross Gules. *De Burgh.* France and England quarterly. *Plantagenet* and *Clarence.*

RICHARD DE BURGH, Earl of Ulster, son of the Earl of Ulster (by *Aveline*, sister and co-heiress of Richard Fitz-John) descended from William Fitz-Adelm, Governor of Ireland, by Isabel, widow of Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, nat. dau. of K. Ric. 1. [Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 693]; ob. 28 June, 1326. = ...

JOHN DE BURGH, Earl of Ulster, and jure uxoris Earl of Hertford; ob. v. p. 1313, at Galway. = ELIZABETH, 3d dau. of Gilbert Earl of Gloucest. by Joane of Acres, and sister and coh. of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester. [See PEDIGREE of CLARE.]

WILLIAM DE BURGH, Earl of Ulster and Hertford, murdered 1333. = MAUD PLANTAGENET, 3d dau. of Henry Earl of Lancaster, brother and hr. of Thomas Earl of Lancaster; grandson of K. Hen. 3, and father of Henry Duke of Lancaster.

ROGER DAMORY. = ELIZABETH, sole dau. and hr. = LIONEL, of Antwerp, Duke of Clarence, 3d son of King Edward 3, ob. 1369.

PHILIPPA, sole dau. and heir. = EDMUND DE MORTIMER, Earl of March, and jure uxoris Earl of Ulster.

PEDIGREE of MORTIMER, in CRENDON.

This estate, as part of the lands of the Mortimers, is presumed to have been vested in the Crown in the time of King Edward IV. and so continued until the reign of Henry VII. when (in 1491) a fine was passed of lands here, together with the manor of Bottle-Claydon, between Thomas Kebble, Robert Morice, and others, and Edward Hastings and Mary his wife,[1] after which no separate and distinct account of this manor is discovered until it became part of the possessions of the Verneys.

MILO CRISPIN'S MANOR.

Another estate here, belonging to MILO CRISPIN, was held at the Norman Survey by *Geoffrey* at seven hides and three virgates, being sufficient for five ploughs. Two were kept in the demesnes, and four villeins with three bordars had three. There were three servants, pasture for two plough teams; woods for one hundred hogs: altogether valued at 4*l.* When *Geoffrey* first held it 20*s.* in the time of King Edward 4*l.*[2]

These lands were subsequently included in the *Honour of Walingford. Geoffrey,* the subfeudatory of MILO, can scarcely be supposed Geoffrey de Mandeville, who held *in capite* an estate in the same parish, but was more probably the ancestor of Geoffrey de Claydon, who presented to the church in 1218, and perhaps may be identified with the Chamberlain to William Rufus, who is recorded to have been a great benefactor to the Priory of the Holy Trinity in Walingford, which was endowed with tithes in East-Claydon by some person whose name is not preserved amongst the scanty materials for its history remaining.[3] The tenure of *Geoffrey* was dissolved in or before the reign of Henry III. when Thomas de Valoignes, who had succeeded to the lands of his brother Robert in Shabbington,[4] paid scutage (19 Hen. III.) also, for two hides in *East*-Claydon (then begun to be so distinguished) held under the honour of Walingford, and probably on condition of performing castle guard at Dover.

In 1249 Thomas de *Valoines* passed a fine of messuages and lands in "Est-Claydon and Botel-Claydon," which, in default of issue by Joane his wife, were settled in remainder on his own right heirs,[5] and in 1261 another fine of lands in East-Claydon and Bottle-Claydon with Walter de

---

[1] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon. and Rot. Fin. 7 Hen. VII. Term. Hilar.

[2] Terra Milonis Crispin. In Claidone ten' Gaufrid' de Milone vii. hid' et iii. uirg' p' uno ꝏ. T'ra e' v. car'. In d'nio sunt ii. et iiii. uill'i cu' iii. bord' h'nt iii. car'. Ibi iii. serui. P'tu' ii. car. Silua c. porc. Int' totu' ual' iiii lib'. Q'do recep. xx sol. T. R. E. iiii. lib'. Lib. Censual. tom. i. f. 150.

[3] See Monast. Anglic. vol. iii. p. 279. [4] See SHABBINGTON [5] Rot. Fin. 34 Hen. III.

Folebroc and Agnes his wife.[1] In 1296 another fine was passed of an estate in Ickford and East-Claydon, with the advowson of East-Claydon church, between Joane, late the wife of Robert de Grey, and Robert de *Argenton*, Parson of East-Claydon, declared the right of the said Robert,[2] and it was found by one inquisition in 1298 that Joane de Grey died seised of tenements in Bottle-Claydon held under the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem in England;[3] and by another, in 1312, that Joane, wife of Robert de Grey, "the daughter and heir of Thomas de Valanges," died seised of the vill of East-Claydon, and the advowson of the church, held as of the honour of Peverell;[4] so that Collins is either mistaken in his assertion that East-Claydon and Bottle-Claydon were granted by Walter Archbishop of York in 1245 to his brother, Robert de Grey, and his nephew, Walter son of Robert, amongst the inheritance of the coheiresses of the Barony of Arsic,[5] or that conveyance must have related to some other manors; for, notwithstanding the omission in the pedigree by Dugdale and others,[6] Thomas de Valoignes in 1261, long after the death of Walter de Grey, Archbishop of York,[7] held this estate, which, according to the Escheat Rolls, passed in marriage by Joane his daughter to Robert de Grey, nephew of the Archbishop.

Beatrix, wife of the first Robert de Grey, is called daughter and heir of William de St. Luke, or St. Liz, by one writer; and by another, Avice wife of Robert de Grey, his grandson, is also called daughter of William de St. Liz. The same lady could not have been the wife of both: and certainly not of Robert de Grey the grandson, unless he was twice married, which is not asserted by either of his genealogists; and the Lincoln Registers seem to contradict the assertion of Collins, and are opposed to the statement of Dugdale, by mentioning Joane de Grey, who presented to the church of East-Claydon in 1309, as "relict of Lord Robert de Grey."

PEDIGREE OF DE GREY, OF ROTHERFIELD.

From the Knightley Pedigree; Nichols's Leicestershire; Harleian MSS. 1155. f. 5; and other authorities.

Arms. Grey of *Rotherfield.* Barry of six Arg. and Az. a bend Gu. *Yvery.* Or, three chevronels Gu. *Crespon.* Gu. a bend Arg. over all a fess Or. *Ponte de l'Arche.* Arg. crusule Purp. a lion rampant of the Second.

ROBERT CRESPON, Earl of Hereford. = ... RALPH DE YVERY = ...

OSBERT, son of Robert. = ALDREDA, dau. and coh.

ROLLO or FULBERT, Chamberlain to Rob. Duke of Normandy, to whom he gave the castle, &c. of Croy, in Picardy, which name his posterity assumed, and were called de Croy, afterwards de Grey. = ... WILLIAM FITZ-OSBERT or OSBERNE. = ...

HERLOTTA, mother of WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR. | JOHN LORD DE CROY or SIR JOHN DE CROY, temp. Will. Conq. = ADELA, or ALICE, dau. and coh. [Harl. MSS. No. 1155.]

SIR ARNOLD DE CROY, Knt. Lord of Stoke and Rotherfield, i. e. Reginald de Grey. = JOANE, dau. and hr. of James Lord of Ponte de l'Arche, in Normandy, and sister and hr. of Walter Lord of Ponte de l'Arche.

ANCHITEL DE CROY, held divers manors in Oxfordshire, 1086, and lands in Lavendon and Weston, co. Bucks. = ...

SIR REGINALD DE CROY, Lord of Water Eaton, Stoke, and Rotherfield, ob. 1096. [To some pedigrees mentioned as brother of Anchitel.] = ...

RICHARD DE GREY, ["only son of *Anchitel*." Nichols's Leicest.] = MABILIA. [Rot. Pip. 17 Ric. I.]

ANCHITEL DE GREY, eldest son. = EVA, dau. of Baldwin de Redvers, Earl of Devon; mar. 2dly, to Ralph de Murdac, Lo. of Broughton; 3dly, to Andrew de Beauchamp. [Test. de Nevill, 112.] | WILLIAM DE GREY. | ... DE GREY, a monk at Ensham, co. Oxon, 10 Hen. I.

a

---

[1] Rot. Fin. 46 Hen. III. [2] Ib. 25 Edw. I. [3] Esc. 27 Edw. I. no. 118. Cal. vol. i. p. 152.
[4] Ibid. 6 Ed. II. no. 44. Cal. vol. i. p. 250. [5] Peerage, Suppl. vol. i. p. 278.
[6] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 733, and Blore's Rutland, p. 167. [7] See Le Neve's Fasti, p. 307.

a

JOHN DE GREY, temp. Hen. 2 and Joh. [derived in a MS. Pedigree of the Knightleys at Fawesley, from Henry de Grey, Lord of Rotherfield, son of Sir Arnuld by Joane de Pondelarche.] = HAWISE, [Nichols's Leicest.] or qu. ELENA, da. of Roger Earl of Clare, *surnamed the Good.*

- ROBERT DE GREY, of Corswell, Wydell, and Rotherfield, dead 29 Hen. 3, called by Dugdale, *son of* Henry de Grey. = BEATRIX, dau. and heir of Will. St. Lake or St. Liz. [*Dugdale.*]
  - WALTER DE GREY, Chancell. of Eng. 1206, Bp. of Lichfield 1210, Ambas. to the Emp. Otho 1213, Bp. of Worc. 1214, Abp. of York 1216; ob. 1 May 1255, bu. at York.
  - JOHN DE GREY, Bp. of Norwich 24 Sep. 1200, elected Abp. of Cant. 1205, election set aside by the Pope: Justiciar of Ireland 1211, died in France 18 Oct. 1214, bu. at Norwich. [Rot. Fin. 12 Hen. 3, and Le Neve's Fasti, p. 209.]
  - SIR HENRY DE GREY, Knt. temp. Ric. I. Lord of Thurroc, co. Essex, ob. 1225. = ISOLDA, dau. and coh. of Hugh, and niece and coh. of Rob. Ld. Bardolf.
    - GREY, of CODNOR, WILTON, and GROBY.
  - EVA, mar. to Will. Breton.
  - AGNES, mar. to .... Doyle, of Stoke-Doyle, co. Oxon.

WALTER DE GREY, devisee of his uncle Walter Abp. of York; died 52 Hen. 3. [Dugdale, Bar. tom. 1. p. 723.] = ISABEL, da. and h. of Will. de Duston, [Esc. 33 Ed. 1.] of co. North'ton.

ROESIA, mar. 1st, to Tho. Ardern; 2dly, to Geoff. Limesi.

...., mar. to Tho. de Burgh.

ROBERT DE GREY, son and heir, died 1294. = JOANE, dau. and heir of Thomas de Valoines [Esc. 6 Ed. 2.] died circ. 1312.

JOHN DE GREY, æt. 24 at his father's death: sum. to Parl. 25 Ed. 1, as Lord Grey of Rotherfield; died 1311, æt. 41. = MARGARET, da. and coh. of Will. de Odingsells, of Maxstoke-Castle, co. Warwick; survived her husband. [Rot. Claus. 5 Edw. 2.]

KATHERINE, da. and coh. of Brian Fitz-Alan, of Bedale, co. York. = JOHN DE GREY, 2d Baron of Rotherfield, had free warren in East and Bottle-Claydon 4 Ed. 3, died 13 Oct. 1359. = AVICE, youngest da. of John, and sist. and coh. of Robert Lord Marmion, viv. 33 Ed. 3. [Rot. Claus. 33 Ed. 3.]

- JOHN DE GREY, 3d Baron of Rotherfield, d. 4 Jun. 1375. = MAUD of MATILDA, died 1387.
  - JOHN DE GREY, eldest son, ob. v. p. s. p. [Esc. 49 Ed. 3. n°. 59.] = ELIZABETH, da. of Sir Mich. Poynings, Knt. mar. 35 Ed. 3.
  - BARTHOLOMEW, 4th Baron Grey of Rotherfield, ob. cœlebs 1376, æt. 21.
  - ROBERT DE GREY, 5th Baron Grey of Rotherfield, sum. to Parl. 50 Ed. 3, died 14 Jan. 1388, s. p. m. = ELIZABETH, da. and h. of Will. de la Plaunch, of *Haversham*, mar. 2dly, to Sir John de Birmingham, Knt. (oc. 1385); 3dly, Sir John Clinton, Knt. (ob. 1397); 4thly, to Sir John Russell (oc. 1399). She died in 1423, bur. at Haversham, æt. 80. [See PEDIGREE of DE LA PLAUNCH.]
    - JOANE, sole dau. and heir, and heir of her uncle Sir Richard, mar. 1401, of age 1405. = SIR JOHN DEINCOURT, Knt. born at Middleham, co. York, died 1 May 7 Hen. 4. [See PEDIGREE of DEINCOURT, in WOOBURN.]
      - SIR WILLIAM DEINCOURT, Lord Deincourt, ob. 1 Hen. 6, s. p. = ELIZABETH, sist. of John Viscount Beauchamp; ma. 2dly, to Sir Tho. Nevill, Knt. dead 25 Hen. 6.
      - WILLIAM, Lord Lovell, of Minster-Lovell, co. Oxon, 3 Hen. 6, Constable of Walingford Castle 28 Hen. 6, ob. 13 Jun. 1454 (33 Hen. 6). = ALICE, eld. da. and h. also heir to her sister; survived both husbands. = RALPH BOTELER, 2d husb. Baron of Sudley 20 Hen. 6; ob. 2 May 1473.
        - 1. SIR JOHN LOVELL, Knt. Lord Lovell, Chief Forester of "Whichwode," co. Northamp. ob. 9 Jan. 4 Ed. 4. [Dugdale.] = JOANE, sist. of Will. Visc. Beaumont.
          - FRANCIS LOVELL, Lord Lovell, 22 Ed. 4 cr. Viscount Lovell; 1 Ric. 3 Constable of Walingford Castle and Honour, Ch. Butler of England; escaped from Bosworth: attainted 1 Hen. 7, and his lands forfeited: slain at Stoke, co. Notts, 16 Jan. 3 Hen. 7, s. p. = ANNE, da. of Henry Lord Fitz-Hugh.
          - HENRY LOVELL, Lord Morley 4 Hen. 7, had livery of his mother's lands, slain at Dismes, s. p. bur. at Calais, 1488. = ELIZABETH, 4th da. of John de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln.
          - SIR HENRY PARKER, Knt. [Dugdale, tom. i. p. 561.] = ALICE, heir of her brother, passed a fine of East-Claydon and Bottle-Claydon, &c. in 1505. = SIR EDWARD HOWARD, K. G. 2d son of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, Standard Bearer to K. Hen. 8: Admiral of England, Wales, Ireland, Normandy, Gascoigne, and Aquitaine. [See PEDIGREE of HOWARD.]
            - HENRY PARKER, summoned to Parliament 21 Hen. 8, as Lord Morley.
        - 2. WILLIAM LOVELL, Lord Morley, *jure uxoris*, ob. 16 March 1471. = ALIANORE, da. and heir of Robert Lord Morley, ob. 21 Aug. 1471.
      - ELIZABETH, sist. of Sir Richard Lovell, ob. 1 Hen. 6.
      - MARGARET, = RALPH, Lord Cromwell, Treas. of the Exch. 11 H. 6, Master of the King's Mews and Falcons 14 H. 6, Constab. of Nottingham Castle; will dated 33 Hen. 6, ob. 4 Jan. 1455, s. p. bur. at Tatsall.
    - SIR RICHARD DE GREY, ob. v. p. s. p. [Dugd. tom. ii. p. 724.]
    - ELIZABETH, only child, mar. to Sir Henry Fitz-Hugh, Knt.
- SIR JOHN MARMION, Knt. ob. s. p. = ELIZ. dr. & coh. of Herbert de St. Quintin.
- RON. MARMION. = LORA, 2d da. and coh. of Herbert de St. Quintin.

John de Grey, son of Robert, was a Baron in 1295, and died in his mother's life time, leaving his son John a minor, whose lands were committed to John de Handlo, on payment of 13*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* *per ann.* till the heir came of age;[1] on due proof of which, in 1321, John de Grey had livery, including his grandmother's dower;[2] and in 1331 obtained a grant of free warren[3] in Bottle-Claydon and East-Claydon.[4] He was a great benefactor to religious houses; but in 1332, having

[1] Rot. Orig. 6 Ed. 2. ro. 5. Abbrev. vol. i. p. 194.

[2] See SHABBINGTON.

[3] Blackstone's Comment. vol. ii. p. 38; also Pennant's Journey to London, p. 3.

[4] Rot. Cart. 4 Ed. 3. ro. 44, p. 163.

attempted to stab William de la Zouche with a knife in the King's presence, his lands were seized.[1] However, upon due submission he obtained restitution, and died in 1359 possessed of this manor: John, his son and heir by Katherine his first wife, surviving:[2] and as this John de Grey was seised of 40*s.* rents here held of the honour of Peverell in right of the Prior and Convent of St. John of Jerusalem, with remainder to John his son,[3] he had probably given part of his estate to those military knights. John de Grey, who was forty years of age at his father's death, in contemplation of his son's marriage, in 1361, with Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Michael Poynings, Knt. settled certain estates upon him, and the marriage was solemnized, but both dying without issue in the lifetime of John de Grey the father, sixty-four acres of land in East-Claydon, held in right of the Convent of Bisham, co. Berks, (to which many of the estates of the Hospitallers had been granted,) and of which he died seised,[4] reverted to him; who thereupon alienated divers portions, and, 6th March, 1372 (46 Edw. III.), gave a general release to . . . . Spyrke, of Bottle-Claydon, one of his tenants; and, by deed dated 12th May in the same year,[5] conveyed East-Claydon manor to Walter Young and Thomas Gernon, or Gernoys, to hold of the chief lords of the fee by the accustomed services: and these persons settled lands, together with the advowson, on the Convent of Bisham.

Sir John de Grey died in 1375 seised of "four virgates of land, parcel of this manor," held under the honour of Peverell,[6] and was succeeded by his second but eldest surviving son, Bartholomew, 4th Lord Grey of Rotherfield; who dying unmarried in 1376, Robert his next brother succeeded him.[7] He died in 1388, and Elizabeth his widow, daughter of Sir John de la Plaunch, of Haversham, was afterwards successively the wife of Sir John de Bermingham, Sir John de Clinton, and Sir John Russell, and survived to a great age: and in default of male issue Joane,[8] daughter and sole heiress of Robert Lord Grey by the said Elizabeth, carried this estate in marriage (together with her inheritance as niece and heiress of Sir Richard de Grey, her father's younger brother,) in 1401 to Sir John Deincourt, Knt. Baron of Blankney; who in 1405, on her coming of age, had livery accordingly.[9] William Deincourt, son of Sir John, died without issue, and his sisters, Alice, wife of William Lord Lovell, and Margaret, wife of Ralph Cromwell, became his heirs.[10] Lord Lovell was admitted to the possession of his wife's moiety of the inheritance 2 Henry VI. and [11] appointed Constable of Walingford Castle; and dying in 1454 "seised of East-Claydon and *Bottle*-Claydon," left Alice a widow, who in the same year succeeded to the estate of her sister Margaret: and John Lord Lovell, her eldest son, dying in 1464, in her life time, neither he nor her grandson, the unfortunate favourite of Richard III.[12] came into possession of this estate, which at the death of Alice Lady Lovell descended to her younger son, William Lovell. Alice is mentioned [13] as widow of Ralph Boteler, Lord Sudley, when she became the wife of Lord Lovell; but Boteler was her second husband. He was not created a Baron until

---

[1] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 723. [2] Esc. 33 Ed. III. nº. 38. Cal. vol. ii. p. 213.

[3] Ib 35 Ed. III. nº. 42. Cal. vol. ii. p. 244. [4] Ib. 46 Ed. III. nº. 42. Cal. vol. ii. p. 325.

[5] Willis's MSS. See also p. 169. [6] Esc. 49 Ed. III. nº. 59. Cal. vol. ii. p. 342.

[7] Rot. Fin. 50 Ed. III. and Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 724. [8] See HAVERSHAM, and PEDIGREE of DE LA PLAUNCH.

[9] See WOBURNE; also Dugdale's Bar. tom. i. p. 388, and Langley's Desborough Hund. p. 440.

[10] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 389. [11] Rot. Claus. 4 Hen. VI.

[12] Francis Lord Lovell, lampooned in the distich with Catesby and Rateliffe:

"The *Cat*, the *Rat*, and Lovell the Dog,
Rule all England under the Hog:"

which might not have been introduced here, but that it was a kind of heraldic pun upon the armorial bearings of those persons: Catesby the Cat, Ratcliffe the Rat, and the Talbot or Dog borne by Lovell; the Boar being the cognizance of Richard himself.

[13] Dugdale's Bar. tom. i. p. 559.

20 Henry VI. and at his death in 1473 (13 Edw. IV.) Alice had an assignment of dower.[1] She had joined in a fine of this manor with Sir Ralph Boteler, Knt. and Richard Fowler and Thomas Wode, in 1466, ten years after the death of Lord Lovell, her first husband, and about two years after the decease of her eldest son, John,[2] probably upon the marriage of William Lovell with Alianore, daughter and heir of Robert Lord Morley, whose title this William obtained. He inherited his mother's lands, and died in March 1476, and Alianore his widow in August following, seised of this manor,[3] which after the death of Henry Lord Morley, their son, was possessed by Alice, his sister and sole heir, who in 1505, with her second husband, Sir Edward Howard, K. G. passed a fine, with Sir Thomas Howard, Knt. Thomas Knivett, Esq. Thomas Boleyn, and Thomas Windham, of the manors of East-Claydon and Bottle-Claydon, with lands here and in Shabbington.[4] Sir Thomas Howard, party to this fine, was elder brother of Sir Edward, and afterwards Duke of Norfolk: Thomas Boleyn was the husband of Elizabeth their sister, and was afterwards K. G. and Earl of Wiltshire and Ormonde: and Thomas Knivett, of Buckenham, in Norfolk, was the husband of Muriel, another sister of the Howards, and widow of John Viscount Lisle.

The immediate effect of this fine is not discovered, but this estate was afterwards vested in new possessors: and about this period Thomas Lee, Esq. third son of John Lee, of Morton, in Dinton,[5] acquired lands in East-Claydon. He was in 1558 sole executor of his father's will, and dying in 1571 left an only son, Thomas Lee, who was knighted, and is presumed to have resided here in 1598, when "Mr. Lee" was assessed for Claydon grounds to "the provision for the Queen's household."[6] He died about the year 1626, and Michael Lee, his second son, was denominated of Bottle-Claydon, and died unmarried in 1634, after which this estate seems to have been alienated.

PEDIGREE OF LEE AND DUNCUMBE OR DUNCOMBE, OF EAST-CLAYDON.

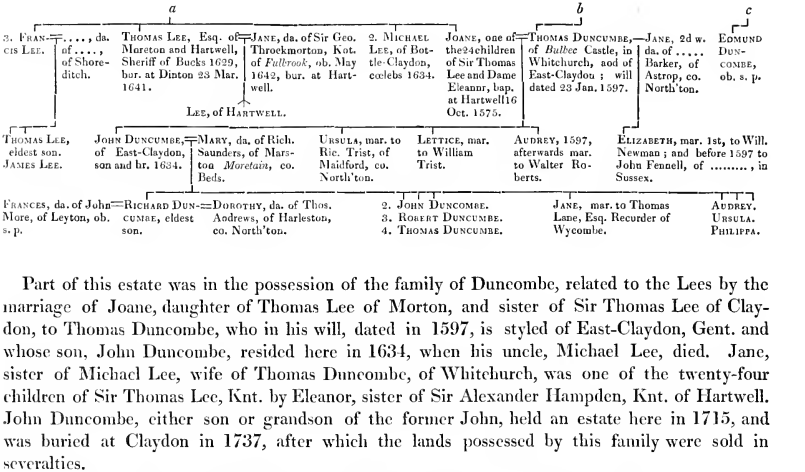
From Harleian MSS. 1234, fol. 20 b. 1533, f. 173; Family Pedigree; Parochial Registers; Baronetages of England; and Willis's MSS.

Arms. Granted to Lee of Sanderton in 1572. Azure, two bars Or; over all a bend chequé Gules and Or. *Crest.* On a wreath, a bear Sable, collared and chained Arg.

- WILLIAM LEE, buried at Dinton 9 Oct. 1486 (1 Hen. 7). = ALICE, dau. of ....
  - JOHN LEE, Gent. of *Morton* in Dinton, bur. in St. Olave's, Silver Street, Lond. 6 Mar. 1503. = ANNE .....
    - 1. THOMAS LEE. = ...
      - RAFE LEE, of Sanderton, 1572. = ..., dau. of Henry Jones.
      - EDWARD LEE.
    - 2. JOHN LEE, of ...., co. Lincoln.
    - 3. FRANCIS LEE, of *Moreton*, held lands in Ellesborough 1553; will dated 26 Feb. 1557, proved 17 Nov. 1558. = ELIZABETH .....
      - THOMAS LEE, of East-Claydon and Moreton (sole executor of his father's will) died 1571; will dated 10 Nov. 1571, prov. 16 Oct. 1572. = URSULA, da. of Leonard Yate, of Witney, co. Oxon. 2d son of Edmund Yate, of Stanlake, and relict of John Hicks, of Tortworth, co. Gloucest.
        - SIR THOMAS LEE, Knt. of East-Claydon and Moreton; died 1626, bur. at Dinton 27 Jan. = ELEANOR, dau. of Michael Hampden, sister of Sir Alex. Hampden, Knt. bap. at Hartwell 4 June 1554; mar. 20 Nov. 1570; bu. at Dinton 6 April 1633. See PEDIGREES of HAMPDEN.
          - *a*
        - MARGARET, BARBARA, MARYE, ELIZABETH, } infra æt. 1571.
      - 2. RICHARD LEE, 3. ROBERT LEE, 4. FRANCIS LEE, 5. WILLIAM LEE, 6. JOHN LEE, } vix. 1557.
        - THOMAS DUNCUMBE. = ...
          - *b*
        - RICHARD DUNCUMBE, of Aylesbury. HENRY DUNCUMBE.
        - BENNETT DUNCUMBE. = ...
          - *c*
    - THOMAS DUNCUMBE, of Wingrave, co. Bucks. = ...

---

[1] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 597.
[2] Rot. Fin. 6 Ed. 4.
[3] Esc. 16 Edw. IV. no. 73; and Dugd. Bar, tom. i. p. 561.
[4] Rot. Fin. Term. Mic. 21 Hen. VII.
[5] See DINTON; and PEDIGREE of LEE, of Hartwell.
[6] Roll 42 Eliz.

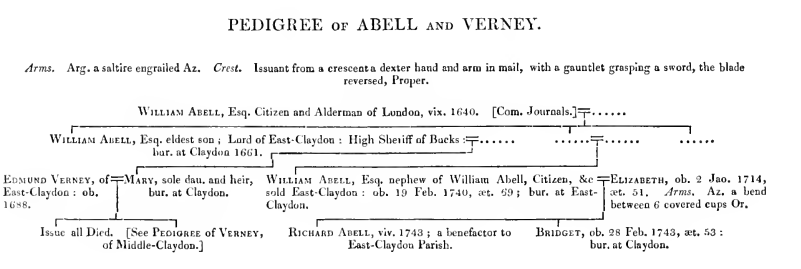


Part of this estate was in the possession of the family of Duncombe, related to the Lees by the marriage of Joane, daughter of Thomas Lee of Morton, and sister of Sir Thomas Lee of Claydon, to Thomas Duncombe, who in his will, dated in 1597, is styled of East-Claydon, Gent. and whose son, John Duncombe, resided here in 1634, when his uncle, Michael Lee, died. Jane, sister of Michael Lee, wife of Thomas Duncombe, of Whitchurch, was one of the twenty-four children of Sir Thomas Lee, Knt. by Eleanor, sister of Sir Alexander Hampden, Knt. of Hartwell. John Duncombe, either son or grandson of the former John, held an estate here in 1715, and was buried at Claydon in 1737, after which the lands possessed by this family were sold in severalties.

The Manor of East-Claydon was, about 1650, purchased by William Abell, Esq. who was Sheriff of Bucks in 1661, and left an only daughter, Mary, who carried this estate in marriage to Edmund Verney, Esq. eldest son of Sir Ralph Verney, Knt. of Middle-Claydon; who had by her two sons, Ralph, who died in his father's lifetime, and Edmund, who survived his father only about one year, and died whilst Sir Ralph Verney, the grandfather, was still living. Mary Verney, only child of Edmund, was married to John Kelynge, Esq. who by her had an only daughter called Mary; and his wife dying 10th Feb. 1695, and her infant in May next following, their estate passed to William Abell, Esq. nephew of the before-mentioned purchaser.[1]

PEDIGREE OF ABELL AND VERNEY.

Arms. Arg. a saltire engrailed Az. *Crest.* Issuant from a crescent a dexter hand and arm in mail, with a gauntlet grasping a sword, the blade reversed, Proper.



[1] Letters to Browne Willis, Esq. from Francis Green, Vicar of East-Claydon, inter MSS. Willis, in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

About 1726 the manor and estate were conveyed by William Abell, Esq. to Messrs. Portlock and Snow, Bankers, of the Strand, London; who by lease and release, dated 9 and 10 April 1729, in consideration of 25,790*l.* granted their interest to Ralph Verney, second Viscount Fermanagh, from whom this estate afterwards descended with Middle-Claydon,[1] until the manor, impropriate rectory, and advowson of the church, in 1827, became vested in Sir Harry Calvert, Bart. (now Sir Harry Verney,) the present possessor: but by virtue of a settlement made in 1813, on the marriage of Thomas Digby Aubrey, Esq. with Mary Wright, niece of Catherine Verney, widow and relict of the Rev. Robert Verney, and by subsequent agreements, eleven farms, in Bottle-Claydon, East-Claydon, &c. have been conveyed for term of life, in lieu of the provisions of the said settlement, and vested in Sir Thomas Digby Aubrey, Bart. with remainder after his decease to Sir Harry Verney, Bart.

PEVERELL'S MANOR.

Another manor in Claydon was at the Norman Survey in the possession of William Peverell, and held by *Ralph* his subfeudatory. It contained three hides and one virgate. The land was for three ploughs; in the demesne one, and four villeins had another, and a third might have been kept. Pasture for one team, wood for fences: always valued at 40*s.* Alwin, a Thane of King Edward, held it, before the Conquest, and might sell it: and a certain tenant held one virgate of this land, with license of alienation.[2]

The lands of the Peverells being forfeited in the beginning of the reign of Henry II.[3] this part of East-Claydon is supposed to have been severed from the honour of Peverell, and was afterwards held by grand *serjeanty*, by the Norman family of Passelewe, when Ralph de Passelewe was dispossessed by the Bishop of Constance; and included those lands which Thomas de Argentein held by the service of providing for the King on his expedition into Wales, a horse, haversack, and pack-saddle.[4]

Ralph de Querendon held part of this land at 13*s.* *per ann.* Simon de Nevil one virgate at 7*s.* Simon Avenel and John Fitz-Richard each one virgate at the like rent.[5]

In 1257, Ralph de Querendon passed a fine, and paid 60*s.* to the King, that he and these his tenants might hold their lands of the serjeanty of Thomas de Argentein, in *Cleydon*, for 21*s.* *per ann.* and the eighth part of one knight's fee.[6] Richard de Argentein also held three virgates here, by the same serjeanty, and under him John Fitz-Richard, one virgate at 7*s.* and William de Engain one acre at 3*d.* *per ann.*[7] It was found by an inquisition in the reign of Henry III. that Geoffrey de Querendon died seised of lands of the Bailiwick of Peverell, in *Botil*-Claydon, and[8]

---

[1] See MIDDLE-CLAYDON and PEDIGREE of VERNEY.

[2] Terra Will'i Peverell. ℳ'. Radulf' tenet in Claindone de Will'o iii. hid' et i. uirg' p' uno ℳ'. T'ra e' iii. car'. In d'nio e' una. et iiii. uill'i h'nt alia', et iiiciapot' fieri. P'tu'. i. car'. nem'. ad sepes. Val' et ualuit se'p'. XL sol. Hoc ℳ' tenuit Aluuin' teign' R. E. et uende' pot'. De hac t'ra tenuit q'da' ho' ej' i. uirg', et potuit uende' p't' ej' lic'tia'. Lib. Cens. vol. i. f. 148.

[3] See MIDDLE-CLAYDON.

[4] S'jant' Thom' de Argentein in Claydon, p' qua debuit invenire d'no Regi unu' equ', unu' sacca', et una' brochia' ligneam, in excitu suo in Wallia', alienata est in p'te. De s'jantis arentatis p' R. Passeleu', temp. Hen. fil. R. Test. de Nevill, f. 255, 257.

[5] Ibid. p. 256.

[6] Rot. Claus. 42 Hen. III. m. 14.

[7] Test. de Nevill, p. 256.

[8] Esc. temp. Hen. III. no. 130. Cal. vol. i. p. 44.

in 1271 (1 Edw. I.) a fine was passed between Geoffrey de Querendon and Henry Wade, of messuages and lands in East-Claydon, which were afterwards held by Wade,[1] whose daughter Margery in 1283 passed another fine of messuages and lands in East-Claydon and Bottle-Claydon, to William Fitz Nigel, Parson of East-Claydon, for term of his life.[2]

In 1302, John, son of Henry Wade, died seised of a messuage and two carucates of land in Claydon,[3] and in 1309,[4] John Wade (whether the same person or his descendant is unknown) died seised of the manor of East-Claydon, one messuage, forty acres of meadow, and seven of pasture.[5]

Lands in *Adyngton*, Middle-Claydon, and East-Claydon, were passed by fine in 1308, between Roger de Rodburn and Eve de Adyngton, and settled on the latter for life,[6] and, in 1311, Juliana, wife of John Wade, died seised of a messuage, five acres of land, and three of pasture, held in dower,[7] and Henry Wade had license of feoffment for lands here of 60*s. per ann.*[8] and afterwards paid his relief of 55*s.* for the lands, &c. which John Wade, his brother, held *in capite : viz.* 21*s.* for Claydon, and the residue for lands in Oxfordshire.[9] In 1313 an inquisition was held respecting the alienation of eight messuages and three virgates of land in East and *Buckle* Claydon, to Robert de Lavington, Parson of East-Claydon.[10] In 1319, license of alienation was granted of lands held by Henry Wade in East-Claydon, under the honour of Walingford,[11] and in 1321 of messuages and lands held under the honour of Peverell:[12] and, in the same year, Robert atte Reye and Gilbert atte Reye paid a fine of one mark upon acquiring a tenement in East-Claydon.[13]

Lands of Walingford Priory. The Priory of the Holy Trinity in Walingford, founded by Geoffrey, the Chamberlain to King William Rufus, as a cell to St. Alban's Abbey, was endowed with tithes in East Claydon,[14] by a benefactor whose name is unknown: but might be conjectured to have been that Geoffrey who was subfeudatory to Milo Crispin here, perhaps the founder himself. In 1291, a pension of 10*s. per ann.* was payable from the revenues of this church to the Prior of Walingford.[15]

In 1528 (14 Hen. VIII.) the same Priory held 10*s.* annual rents here,[16] which, with other tithes and 8*s. per ann.* payable to the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, were granted in 1534 to the foundation of the King's College in Oxford.[17]

In 1584, Queen Elizabeth, on the petition of Henry Lord Wentworth, son of Sir Thomas Wentworth, Lord Wentworth, to whom an annuity had been assigned out of concealed lands (formerly appropriated to superstitious uses) and in the hands of the Queen under an Act of Parliament, granted to Theophilus Adams and Tho. Butler, and the heirs and assigns of Adams, certain lands, tithes, &c. in *Est* Claydon, with others in divers places in Bucks, formerly belonging to the Priory of Walingford, at 20*s. per ann.* rent.[18]

Notley Abbey Lands. This religious house held lands and rents in "Cleydon and *Fismer*," (the latter probably Finemore, a small portion of Claydon towards the south-west) estimated at 10*s.* 6*d. per ann.*[19] and in 1316 (10 Edw. II.) lands of the Abbat and Convent of Notley, near Grenesburg (qu. Grendon?) and in Claydon parish are described with their boundaries.[20] In 1542,

---

[1] Rot. Fin. 1 Edw. I. [2] Ib. 13 Edw. I. [3] Esc. 31 Edw. I. nº. 151. Cal. vol. i. p. 185.
[4] Ib. 3 Edw. II. nº. 28. Cal. vol. i. p. 236. [5] Le Neve's MSS. [6] Rot. Fin. 2 Edw. II.
[7] Esc. 5 Edw. II. nº. 2. Cal. vol. i. p. 245. [8] Inquis. ad quod damn. 5 Edw. II. nº. 45. Cal. p. 231.
[9] Abstract of Reliefs. Harl. MSS. No. 34. [10] Inquis. ad quod damn. 7 Edw. II. nº. 85. Cal. p. 238.
[11] Ib. 13 Edw. II. nº. 30, p. 261. [12] Ib. 15 Edw. II. nº. 46, p. 266. [13] Rot. Orig. 15 Edw. II. nº. 20.
[14] Cardinal's Bundles, No. 4, in the chapel of the Rolls. [15] Taxat. P. Nic. p. 30. Abbrev. vol. i. p. 268.
[16] Monast. Anglic. vol. iii. p. 281. [17] Rot. Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. [18] Rot. Pip. 27 Eliz. Test. 2 Aug.
[19] Taxat. P. Nic. p. 46. [20] MSS. Willis.

lands and tenements here, part of the possessions of the late Monastery of Notley, were granted by King Hen. VIII. to the Dean and Canons of Oxford, and their successors, in perpetual alms,[1] which, at the Dissolution, had been valued at 16*s. per ann.*[2]

Studley Priory Lands. In 1344 (18 Edw. III.) John Freelond and William atte-Wode of *Stodeley*, co. Oxon, obtained license to demise to the Prioress and Convent there (to which Freelond had been previously a benefactor) a messuage, nine ox-gangs of land, ten acres of meadow, six of wood, and 16*s.* rents in East-Claydon and Bottle-Claydon, to maintain a chaplain to celebrate the mass of the Virgin in the conventual church of *Stodeley*:[3] and a fine of ten marks was paid upon their granting this estate (at 21*s. per ann.* payable to the honour of Peverell) to the Prioress and Convent of Studley, in mortmain.[4]

The temporalities of Studley Priory in *Botil* Claydon were, in the reign of Henry VIII. returned at 40*s. per ann.* subject to the payment of 21*s. per ann.* to the Master of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem in England, out of lands called Hogshaw-Lee, in Claydon.[5]

The Convent of Studley being surrendered in 1540, King Henry VIII. soon afterwards granted "lands and rents in *Est* Claydon and *Botil* Claydon, parcel of Studley Priory," to John Croke, Esq.[6] of Chilton,[7] who disposed of these lands amongst other detached estates of the Priory.[8]

THE VILLAGE

is built on a rising ground, at the intersection of ancient roads, which having been gradually disused, and at length superseded by the formation of a modern turnpike road through the neighbouring town of Winslow, are now scarcely to be traced.

Consisting of small farmhouses and cottages it claims no particular description. The remains of a mansion, probably the residence of the family of Abell, having over the door the arms of *Verney* impaling *Abell*, was, during many years, converted into an inn, but is now decayed. A larger mansion in the north-western part of the village, with numerous gables, heavy stacks of chimneys, mullioned windows, and piers surmounted with stone balls, perhaps the manor house of the Lees, was standing during memory, but has been nearly demolished.

In the reign of Edward III. the assessment of "Est Claydon" to the *ninths*, levied upon the estates of religious houses, amounted to 10 marks and 10 shillings, and it was certified by Rich. Bordewes, John le Bonde, Will. Bovetoun, Roger Preest, Ric. Janekyn, and Will. Harewode, that there were few sheep and lambs, and no cattle-dealers here.[9]

In 1598, East-Claydon, with Bottle-Claydon, were rated to the provision for the Queen's household at 1*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; Dr. Crendon for East-Claydon Pastures, 7*s.* 6½*d.*; Mr. Lee for Claydon Grounds, 15*s.* 4*d.*; and Mr. Duncombe for East-Claydon, 6*s.* 7½*d.*[10]

In 1620, Sir Will. Jones, Mr. John Duncombe, and Mr. Lee, were, on a survey of this parish, assessed at 265*l.*

Expenses of the poor in 1776, returned at 52*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*: in 1783, at 96*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*: in 1784, at 100*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*: in 1785, at 130*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*: in 1822, at 249*l.* 6*s.*: in 1824, at 220*l.* 15*s.*

---

[1] Rot. Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. [2] Abstract of Roll, 28 Hen. VIII. in Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 280.
[3] Dodsworth's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. vol. lvi. p. 134. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 84.
[4] Rot. Orig. 19 Edw. III. ro. 36. Abbrev. vol. ii. p. 178.
[5] Probably adjacent to the preceptory of those Knights in Hogshaw, on the verge of this parish. See HOGSHAW.
[6] Monast. Anglic. vol. iv, p. 257. [7] See CHILTON, p. 130. [8] Croke's Genealog. Hist. p. 436.
[9] Nonar. Inquis. Buck. p. 339. [10] Roll, 42 Eliz.

Property Tax in 1518 assessed at 3705*l.*

Population in 1712, East-Claydon with Bottle-Claydon 80 families, 400 inhabitants. In 1811, houses 45, inhabitants 30. In 1821, houses 70, families 87, males 170, females 169, total 339.

BOTTLE-CLAYDON.

This hamlet, which is situated on the south-west side of the parish to which it belongs, has been constantly so much intermixed, in regard to its possessors, with the rest of East-Claydon, that it is difficult to distinguish the lands properly included in it.

At the Conqueror's survey, two Saxons held of Milo Crispin two hides in *Claidone,* sufficient for one plough which they had, with three bordars; there was pasture for one team; the value was 20*s.* as it had likewise been in the days of King Edward when the same possessors, who were the men of Haming, held the land, with power of alienation.[1] Being of similar extent with the estate of the de la Mares in Claydon, in the reign of Richard I. and part of the honour of Walingford,[2] it is presumed the same which was passed by a fine in 1198 between Giles de Pinkeni and William Englefield, as the marriage portion of Maud de la Mare, wife of the said Giles, and mother of William Englefield.[3] In 1234, Peter de Mara, probably a descendant of Henry de la Mare, huntsman to King Stephen, paid one mark scutage for a knight's fee in Bottle-Claydon; and the like sum in the next year,[4] for one fee under the honour of Walingford. In 1247 a fine was passed of lands in Claydon, between William de Englefield and Roger de Wymberville, and one of the latter name held half a knight's fee here of the honour of Walingford, when Edward the Black Prince possessed that seigniory: but the manor of *Botil* Claydon, as well as the manor of East-Claydon, was included in the estate of which Richard Fitz-John died seised in the 25th of Edw. I.[5] and both were passed by fine in 1501, by the descendants and representatives of the families of Lovell and de Grey.[6]

Lands in Bottle-Claydon are distinctly mentioned amongst the possessions of Sir John de Handlo, of Boarstall,[7] held under the honour of Walingford. Handlo obtained of King Edward II. the wardship of John de Grey, Baron of Rotherfield, and died in 1346, as did likewise Edmund de Handlo his *grandson*[8] and next heir, in 1358, seised of the same estate,[9] which subsequently passed with Boarstall to the families of de la Pole, Rede, and James,[10] and after the decease of Robert James, Esq. in 1431 (who died seised) and Maud, his widow, about six years afterwards, no farther account is discovered of it until, in 1491, the manor of Bottle-Claydon was passed, *inter alia*, by fine between Thomas Kebble, Robert Morice, and others, with Edward Hastings and Mary his wife;[11] and subsequently became the property of the family of Verney.

---

[1] In Claidone ten' iio. Angli de Milone ii. hid. T'ra e' i. car'. et ibi e' cu' iii. bord'. p'tu' I. car. Val' et ualuit se'p' xx sol. Istimet tenuer' T. R. E. ho'es *haming* fuer' et uende' potuer'. Lib. Cens. tom. i. f. 150.

[2] See Ashendon, p. 17. [3] Rot. Fin. 10 Ric. I. no. 42. [4] Test. de Nevill, pp. 114, 258.

[5] See p. 158. [6] See p. 163. [7] See Boarstall, and Pedigree of Handlo.

[8] See p. 60, in which is a misprint of son instead of grandson. [9] Esc. 32 Edw. III. no. 36. Cal vol. ii. p. 207.

[10] Pages 61, 62. [11] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon, and Rot. Fin. 7 Hen. VII. Term Hilar.

THE ADVOWSON, RECTORY, AND VICARAGE.

The advowson seems to have been originally appendant to Milo Crispin's manor, and was afterwards possessed by the families of Valoignes and Grey of Rotherfield. In 1296, Joane, widow of Robert de Grey, passed lands here by fine to Robert de Argentein, Parson of *Est Claydon*.[1] In 1372, her descendant, John Lord Grey of Rotherfield, obtained license to bestow lands here, on the Convent of Bisham:[2] and was the last who presented to this church as a Rectory. In the third year of the pontificate of Urban VI. the Convent obtained permission of Philip de Repyngdon, Bishop of Lincoln, to appropriate this living to their monks: and the advowson, with one acre of land, was likewise assigned to the same Convent by license 18 May 1410, from Richard de Chaddesley, John D'Arderne, Thomas Girnoys, and Walter le Yong, to whom Lord Grey had conveyed it: but from the defects of the Lincoln Registers, between 1369 and 1421, the exact period of the ordination of the Vicarage seems doubtful.

The Convent of Bisham presented to it until about 1500, and afterwards the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem in England, until the dissolution of Monasteries: when, it is presumed that this impropriation and advowson were included in the grant made of an estate in the adjoining parish of Hogshaw to the family of Lane,[3] and being forfeited by attainder,[4] King Edward VI. in 1549, granted the Impropriate Rectory and advowson to his sister, the Princess Elizabeth, who held the same as part of the honour of Ampthill, co. Bedford.[5] In the same year the King also granted to John Howe and John Broxholme, *inter alia*, half an acre of land, with appurtenances, in East Claydon, in the occupation of Margaret More, to hold by fealty as of the manor of East Greenwich.[6]

In 1550, the King granted to Ralph Sadleir,[7] and Laurence Wennington, and the heirs and assigns of Sadleir, lands in *Est* Claydon and *Bottell* Claydon, in the occupation of . . . . King, parcel of the possessions of the late . . . . *Lane* attainted.[8]

In 1551 the advowson of the Vicarage was granted in exchange for lands, to Edward Lord Clinton and Say.[9]

In 1565 certain lands here were demised by an Exchequer lease under seal, to William Lane for 31 years, at 33*s*. 4*d*. *per ann*.

In 1577 Queen Elizabeth granted to John Farneham, Esq. his heirs and assigns, Coppesley-hills, *alias* Copwell-hill, *cum pert*. in the parishes of East-Claydon, Hogshaw, or Quainton, abutting on the south on *the Gore Coppice*, north on Bottle-Claydon Woods, east on part of Hogshaw, and north-west on the Runt's Coppice in Middle-Claydon.[10]

In 1585, the Queen, at the request of Sir James Crofte, Knt. Comptroller of her Household, granted to John Walton and John Cresset, Gent. (at 6*d*. *per ann*.) a cottage and half an acre of

---

[1] Rot. Fin. 25 Edw. I. See also p. 160.

[2] Unu' messuag' et quatuor acras t're et unam acram prati cu' pert' in *Est-Cleydon*, h'end' ad man' mort. Rot. Orig. 46 Edw. III. ro. 36. Abbrev. vol. ii. p. 323.

[3] See HOGSHAW. [4] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. [5] Rot. Pat. 3 Edw. VI. Test. 28 Dec.

[6] Ibid. Test. 5 Jun.

[7] See a very interesting Memoir of Sir Ralph Sadleir (who was Clerk of the Hanaper, afterwards a distinguished Ambassador; M. P. for Herts, and held many important offices in the reign of Henry VIII., who appointed him of his Council and made him one of his executors) in Clutterbuck's elaborate Hist. of Herts, vol. iii. pp. 28, 229, et seq.

[8] Rot. Pat. 4 Edw. VI. [9] Ibid. 5 Edw. VI. [10] Ibid. 20 Eliz. Test. 2 Sept.

ground in Bottle-Claydon, in the occupation of John King, formerly given to maintain a light in the church.[1] In 1588 the Queen likewise granted to Sir Edward Stanley, Knt. a tenement and five acres of land in East-Claydon, in the occupation of John King.

In 1610, King James, in consideration of divers sums of money paid into the Exchequer, &c. granted to Anthony Gooch and Thomas Parker, lands in East-Claydon, Hogshaw, Quainton, and Bottle-Claydon, in the occupation of John Hawtrey:[2] and, in 1683, King Charles II. granted to Jerome Green, Esq. (upon his engagement to recover the same at his own charge) one hundred acres of land in East-Claydon and Bottle-Claydon, with certain lands in Beckley, co. Oxon, formerly demised to William Lane by Queen Elizabeth.[3]

In 1671, Francis Lord Hawley, by indenture dated 12 Sept. conveyed to Sir Ralph Verney, Knt. and Bart. of Middle-Claydon, the perpetual pension of 16*s.* issuant out of the Rectory of East-Claydon, and payable to Sir Thomas Benton, Knt.[4] By divers conveyances, the advowson of the Vicarage was about the same period in the hands of Robert Hoveden, Esq. and being divided between his two daughters and coheiresses, one married to Count Fresci, or Frescati, and the other, who died unmarried, their respective moieties descended to minors in the wardship of William Crosse, Esq. of *Bledlow*,[5] and were purchased by Ralph Viscount Fermanagh, who in 1741 exercised the right of patronage, which subsequently descended with the manor, and is now vested in Sir Harry Verney, Bart.[6]

In a Terrier, dated 26 Oct. 1607, signed by Owen Gwynn, Minister, this Vicarage is described as a "Homestall, containing three quarters of an acre: the house of three bays, of timber tiled, lofted, and *disposed into six roomes*; the hall, parlour, kitchen, and three small *lofts* above: an outhouse of four bays; of timber thatched, part a dairy, the rest for beasts and fodder: formerly one yard land,[7] then lost."

Between 1694 and 1704 the parish of Hogshaw (the church being decayed) was ecclesiastically united with East-Claydon by James Gardiner, Bishop of Lincoln, and the parishioners of the former have been since usually buried at Claydon. In 1796 a corn rent was apportioned to, and settled on the Vicar, in respect of certain lands in Grandborough, subject to the payment of tithes to the Minister of East-Claydon.[8] In 1810 the benefice was returned at 129*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* *per ann.*; derived from "a corn rent, a bequest, and surplice fees."[9]

The Vicarage of Steeple-Claydon, in the Deanery of Buckingham, was, 7 June 1821, by episcopal authority annexed to this Vicarage.

RECTORS.

Richard Hanley, presented 1218, by Geoffrey de Clayton, or Claydon.

Alexander de Camera, collated in 1219, by the Bishop of Lincoln.

William Fitz-Nigel occurs in 1283.

Robert de Argentein, called "Parson" in 1296; was probably the same who is mentioned in Willis's list as

Robert de Lavington, presented 2 Oct. 1297 by Joane de Valoynes; and who under the name of

Robert de Alderman, is related to have died in 1309; and was succeeded by

John de Horkstrow, 5 June 1309 on the presentation of Joane, relict of the Lord Robert de Grey.

Baldwin de Hengham, presented 13 March 1317, by the King, in the minority of the Lord Grey.

Baldwin de Hengham, or "*Hedingham*, succeeded his kinsman" 4 Jan. 1319, and quitted this living in 1335 for the Rectory of Aynho, co. Northampton; being succeeded by

---

[1] Rot. Pat. 28 Eliz. Test. 12 April. [2] Ibid. 8 Jac. I. Test. 8 Mar. [3] Ibid. 15 Car. I. Test. 29 Oct. See also p. 169. [4] MSS. Lowndes; in the possession of William Selby-Lowndes, Esq of Whaddon Hall. [5] MS. letter of Rev. Fra. Greene, Vicar of East-Claydon, to Br. Willis, Esq. *inter* MSS. Willis, in Bibl. Bodl. [6] See p. 165. [7] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon. [8] Stat. 36 Geo. III. c. 36, pr. [9] Diocesan Returns, p. 95.

John de Kermond, 13 Oct. 1335, on the presentation of Lord Grey of Rotherfield.

Robert de Croxby, 6 July 1338. He exchanged for the Rectory of Papworth-Agnes, co. Cambridge with

Richard de Thorp, 9 March 1340, on the presentation of Sir John de Grey: on his resignation he was succeeded by

John de Bermingham, 1 Dec. 1344, on the presentation also of Sir John de Grey.

Robert Syward, presented 21 Nov. 1348, by Sir John de Grey, Knt. was on his resignation succeeded by

Robert Wilimot, 21 July 1349; but was probably the same who occurs as

Robert de Salt, Parson of East-Claydon 1351;[1] and at whose death, under the name of Wilimot, (according to Willis) he was succeeded by

Peter de Ockingham, 5 Aug. 1361, on the presentation of Sir John Grey, Lord of Rotherfield. At his death

Robert de Bodington was presented 20 Oct. 1369 by the Lord Grey; and was the last Rector.

VICARS.

JOHN CRYPS, presented 1 Feb. 1421 by the Convent of Bustlesham, or Bisham.

John Barry, having resigned, was succeeded by

Thomas Clot, 19 Sept, 1431, on the presentation of the Convent of Bisham.

William Claydon resigned, and

Thomas Dene was instituted 24 May 1441.

John Taylor, instituted 19 April 1459: and on his resignation was succeeded by

Richard Merston, 26 Sept. 1461, on the presentation of the Convent of Bisham. He died, and was succeeded by

Ralph Pekke, instituted 2 Jan. 1500, on the presentation of John Kendal, Prior of St. John of Jerusalem.

John Richardson, resigned in 1505 on being instituted to the Rectory of Oving,[2] in the same patronage.

John Beck, instituted 11 Oct. 1506, on the presentation of the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem. He resigned, and

Peter Rowell was presented 2 Dec. 1537, by William Weston, Prior of St. John of Jerusalem.

John Holland, instituted 25 Oct. 1551, on the presentation of William King, "Citizen and Bocher" of London. At his resignation

John Snow was presented in 1562 by William King, Gent. He resigned, and

John Richards was presented 8 Jan. 1573, by Simon Lowe, Esq.

Henry Jones, presented 25 June 1576, "on the deprivation of the last Vicar," by John Morgan.

Richard Jones, instituted 26 Jan. 1580, on the presentation of the Queen. He resigned.

Owen Gwynn, instituted 24 Oct. 1583, on the presentation of John Morgan. He was buried here 16 March 1610, and succeeded by

John Coles 1611, who is mentioned[3] as having "turned Papist and perverted the Busby family." He was succeeded by

Maurice Griffith 1624, who resigned in 1663, and, retiring to Great-Milton, co. Oxon, died there very aged. He was succeeded in this Vicarage by

Hugh Hart, instituted 1 July 1663, on the presentation of Robert Hoveden, Gent. died in May 1680, and was buried here.

Francis Green, A. M. instituted 19 Sept. 1680, on the presentation of Robert Hoveden, Gent. He was of Ch. Coll. Camb. A. B. 1673, A. M. 1677; died in 1741, and was succeeded by

Thomas Hartley, A. B. inducted 11 Sept. 1741, on the presentation of the Hon. Ralph Verney; and on his resignation

Alexander Markham was presented by Ralph Lord Viscount Fermanagh, and inducted 5 April 1746. He died at Maids-Morton in 1767, and was succeeded by

Edmund Millward, A. M. inducted 11 May 1767, on the presentation of Ralph Earl Verney; being then Rector of Middle-Claydon.[4] He was of Peter-House, Cambridge, A. B. 1759, A. M. 1762; and at his death 13 Nov. 1806, was succeeded by

Robert Wright, A. M. inducted 26 March 1807, on the presentation of Mary, Baroness Fermanagh. He was Rector of Otton-Belchamp, co. Essex, 22 Jan. 1784, which he resigned on being instituted to this living and the Rectory of Middle-Claydon. He took the name of *Verney*, and at his death was succeeded by his nephew,

Thomas Wright, A. M. inducted 12 May 1820, on the presentation of Richard Vachell, Esq. of Copfold Hall, co. Essex, and Robert Dalrymple, Esq. of Manchester-square, co. Middlesex: also Rector of Middle-Claydon with Steeple-Claydon.

---

[1] Rot. Fin. 25 Edw. I. [2] See OVING. [3] Willis's MSS. [4] See MIDDLE-CLAYDON.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to St. Mary, stands at the eastern extremity of the village, and consists of a nave 48 feet long and 22 feet wide, with a south porch: an embattled tower at the west end, 15 feet by 10 within the walls: a chancel at the east end 28 feet by 14; and a short projecting aisle on the south side of the nave about six feet wide. The building is capable of containing a congregation of 300.[1]

Five bells here, had been re-cast into three before the beginning of the last century: the first was inscribed, "*S'c'a Katharina, ora pro nobis:*" the second, "*Melodie nomen Magdalene campana gerit.*"[2] The whole building, long in a decayed condition, has lately been completely repaired, and is very neat.

The chancel has a coved ceiling, and contains an altar piece, removed from Middle-Claydon church, and presented in 1809 by the Rev. Robert Wright, A.M. Rector of that parish, and Vicar of East-Claydon.

The font is ancient, and octagonal, supported by a pillar, on a circular plinth.

Over the communion table are the Creed, the Ten Commandments, and the Lord's Prayer, painted on pannels, between the figures of Moses and Aaron, and inscribed, "Petrus Mareschall, pinx. An. Dom. 1716."

On a tablet of white marble on the north side of the entrance into the chancel:

Arms. Arg. a saltire engrailed Az. *Abell*, impaling, Az. a bend between six covered cups Or.

Hic juxta sepultus est Gulielmus Abell, Arm. unà cum filiâ Mariâ herede, Gulielmi Abell, Senatoris Patricii Londini filius natu maximus, hujus manerij Dominus.

Hic etiam juxta requiescit Guliel. Abell, Arm. unà cum Elizabethâ uxore lectissimâ feminâ, hujus quoque manerii Dominus, et dicti Gulielmi Abell civis purpurati, nepos.

Elizabetha, verè Christiana, pauperibus desideratissima, animam efflavit 2° die Jan. 1741, ætatis suæ 51.

Gulielmus, Patriæ amans, publicæ libertatis vindex, et in amicos splendidè munificus, ob. 19 Feb. 1740, ætatis suæ 69.

Denique, subtus sepulta est Brigitta Abell, supra memorati Gulielmi et Eliz. filia amabilis. In labefactâ valetudine et acerrimis doloribus sui potens. In amicos comes, et egregiè misericors. Fatis concessit 28 Feb. 1743, ætatis suæ 53.

Hoc qualecunq. monumentum Richardus Abell, Brigittæ frater mœstissimus, posuit.

On a slab in the south aisle.

Here lieth the body of Thomas Millward, of this parish, who departed this life Aug. 25, 1730, in the 73d year of his age.

On the left hand of this stone, under the pew, lies the body of William Millward of London, tobacconist, youngest son of the above Thomas Millward, who departed this life Dec. 9, 1755, aged 48 years.

Also the body of Elizabeth Strong, daughter of the above named Thomas Millward, and wife of Francis Strong, of London, Gent. She departed this life on the 27th day of May 1781, in the 79th year of her age.

On another:

Here lieth the body of John, son of John Millward, of this parish, Gent. and Ann his wife. He departed this life on the 18th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1731, in the sixth year of his age.

Here lieth, &c. Ann Millward, youngest dau. of John and Ann: died 1759, æt. 20.

On a slab in the chancel:

Here lieth interred John Millward, Gent. who

[1] Diocesan Returns 1810, p. 94.

[2] Willis's MSS.

departed this life, universally lamented, 20 Dec. 1761, æt. 62.

Ann, wife of the late John Millward, died Nov. 3, 1749, aged 52.

On another in the nave:

Here lies, in hopes of a blessed resurrection, the body of the Rev. Edmund Millward, M. A. 46 years Rector of Middle-Claydon, and 39 years Vicar of this parish. He departed this life 13 Nov. 1806, aged 70 years. He was ever steady in his duty as a Minister: beloved and lamented by all who knew him.

On a slab near the communion rails:

Here lieth the body of Richard Duncombe, son of John Duncombe, surviving.[1] He departed this life the . . day of May . . . in the 4th year of his age.

On another, with the arms of *Abell:*

Here lyeth the body of William Abeill, Esq. Lord of this Mannor, who dyed High Sherife of this County, ye 10 of August 1661.

William Spyrke, of *Bottil*-Claydon, by will, 10 Jan. 1451, ordered his burial in the Church-yard of the B. V. M. of East-Claydon: gave 20*d.* to the Vicar; and two sheep to the lights of St. Mary and the Holy Cross.[2]

PAROCHIAL CHARITIES.

Lady Giffard[3] gave by will to the poor of this parish a rent charge of 10*s.* 6*d.* *per ann.* which, in 1786, was vested in John Morton.

Maurice Griffith, Vicar, left by will dated in 1673, for the education of two boys (and towards apprenticing one boy every sixth year), a rent charge of 3*l.* vested in 1786 in Ralph Earl Verney.

William Abell, Esq. left by will land of the annual value of 4*l.* for the benefit of the poor; vested in 1786 in Ralph Earl Verney.

Bridget Abell, by will dated in 1736, left to the poor a rent charge of 8*l.* *per ann.* vested in 1786 in Edward Hoare.

The Hon. *Elizabeth Verney* left by will a rent charge of 9*l.* *per ann.* being the interest of 600*l.* which in 1786 was returned to be "vested in Ralph Earl Verney, Edmund Millward, Vicar, and Charles Webb."

Another benefaction, called "*Town Stock*," was included in the Returns in 1786, as money amounting to 34*l.* producing 1*l.* 12*s.* *per ann.* vested in the Churchwardens for the benefit of the poor, but by whom given not expressed.

Richard Abell settled a rent charge of 5*s.* *per ann.* on the Parish Clerk (probably to keep the monuments of his family in a clean and decent state) which in 1786 was returned to have been "lost during many years, from inability in the Churchwardens and Overseers to sue for the same."[4]

---

[1] Br. Willis copied the last word (now nearly obliterated) *Scrivener*.

[2] Willis's MSS.

[3] See MIDDLE-CLAYDON.

[4] Parochial Returns of Charities.

MIDDLE-CLAYDON,

so called from its situation between East-Claydon, Bottle-Claydon and Steeple-Claydon, is bounded on the north by Addington, on the south by Lee in Quainton, and Great-moor, part of Grendon-Underwood, and on the south-west by Charndon in Twyford, has for part of its border a very ancient vicinal way, called *three points lane:* and on the west and north-west is contiguous to Steeple-Claydon.

The parish contains about 2550 acres, of which 460 are woodland, about 330 arable, 16 water, and the remainder meadow and pasture. The soil is clayey intermixed with gravel and sand.

THE MANOR,

was in the Saxon times possessed by Alwin, a Thane of King Edward, and, after the Conquest, was given to WILLIAM PEVERELL, who held it in his own hands as ten hides. There were ten ploughs: in the demesne three hides and three ploughs: and sixteen villeins with two bordars had five ploughs, to which two might have been added. Here were three servants, pasture for four teams, woods for one hundred and fifty hogs: altogether worth 10*l.* *per ann.* at the survey, as much in the time of the Confessor; but valued at 12*l.* when "first in the hands of Peverell."[1]

WILLIAM PEVERELL, reputed to have been an illegitimate son of the Conqueror by the daughter of Ingelric, founder of the church of St. Martin le Grand, in London, acquired his name from Ranulph Peverell, who married Maud his mother, and to whom the castle of Nottingham was given as the head of his barony. He had great possessions in Nottinghamshire, but at the time of the survey no mention is made of a castle there:[2] and there may be some doubt of his relationship to the Conqueror: however, he held eight manors in this county, comprising estates in Hartwell, Dinton, Ludgershall, Quainton, Hogshaw, Adstock, Haversham, and Stoke-Goldington, besides lands in this and the neighbouring parish of East-Claydon.[3]

He defended Helme Castle, in Normandy, for William Rufus against his brother Robert, and was the founder of Lenton Priory, in Nottinghamshire, to which he gave whatsoever his homagers might be willing to contribute out of lands held under him, not exceeding two parts in three of the tithes of their respective demesnes, and "Hugh, the son of Richard in Claindon," was one of those contributors.[4] William Peverell died circ. 1113, and William his son, was at the head of the Nottinghamshire men, at the battle of the Standard, in the reign of Stephen; and either this William, or his son of the same name, forfeited his lands, being accused of having poisoned Ranulph Earl of Chester, a charge from which the historian of Rutlandshire is inclined to exculpate

---

[1] ℳ'. Ipse Will's ten' Claindone. P' x. hid' se def'd'. T'ra e' x. car'. In d'nio iii. hidæ, et ibi sunt iii. car', et xvi. uill'i cu' ii. bord' h'nt v. car', et adhuc ii. poss' fieri. Ibi iii. serui. P'tu' iiii. car'. Silua cl. porc'. In totis ualent' ual' x. lib. Q'do recep' xii. lib. T. R. E. x. lib. Hoc ℳ' tenuit Aluuin' teign' R. E. Lib. Cens. vol. i. fol. 148.

[2] See Blore's Hist. of Rutland, p. 113: also Dugdale's Baronage.

[3] See p. 165.

[4] Monast. Anglic. vol. v. p. 111, and Thoroton's Notts. p. 218.

him; remarking, that King Henry II. possessed the lands of the Peverells before his accession, and that the real offence of William Peverell was his adherence to King Stephen. Henry retained the greater part of those lands, and gave them to his son John Earl of Morton, thus founding the honour of Peverell,[1] which, at his accession, was annexed to the Crown. The exact period when Claydon passed to its subsequent possessors is unknown: but in the time of Henry III. this manor was held by Hugh Fitz-Ralph for two knight's fees, and of the old feoffment, so that it must have been granted out before the end of the reign of Henry I.[2] This Hugh is supposed to have taken the name of Gresley, or Greseley, upon marrying Agnes, sole daughter of Ralph de Greseley, who might probably derive his descent from the subfeudatory of the Peverells in Bottle-Claydon,[3] at the Norman survey.

In 1211 (12 Joh.) Ralph de Gresele held three knight's fees of the honour of Peverell, of which two were in Claydon;[4] and married Isabel, daughter of Robert de Muschamp, with whom, on payment of a fine in 1219, he was admitted to the lands of Robert de Muschamp her brother.[5] Hugh Fitz-Ralph, husband of Agnes de Greseley, paid one mark scutage, in 1234, for one fee in Claydon, of the honour of Peverell.[6] He had two sons, Hugh and Ralph. Eustachia, daughter of the latter, carried this manor in marriage to Nicholas de Cantilupe, between whom and Joane, formerly wife of Ralph Fitz-Hugh, a fine was previously passed of Claydon, by which it was settled upon her for life.[7] Nicholas de Cantilupe (who held part of Ellesborough,)[8] had issue by Eustachia a son, William de Cantilupe, who after the decease of his grandmother Joane inherited this manor,[9] which descending to William his eldest son, he obtained the King's license,[10] by which Claydon manor and advowson were conveyed to his younger brother Nicholas de Cantilupe.[11] This Nicholas shared in the glory of the battle of Cressy,[12] and was a Baron. He obtained a grant of a wood in *Middle* Claydon, which Ralph de Greseley his ancestor had formerly exchanged with King John,[13] and died in 1308, leaving William his son and heir,[14] who has been scarcely noticed by genealogists, but who purchased the manor of Amesbury in 15 Edw. III.[15] Nicholas de Cantilupe, son of the last mentioned William, is said to have died seised of Claydon, 45 Edw. III. and Sir William de Cantilupe, called the younger Knt. in the 49th of the same reign, both without issue; and upon a partition of their lands, in the reign of Richard II. this manor passed to "William la Zouche, Chivaller, son of Eudo, son of William, son of Milicent, daughter and one of the heirs of William de Cantilupe, *son of William*,[16] brother of Nicholas, father of William father of Nicholas, father of William, father of the said William de Cantilupe:"[17] as is rendered very intelligible in the accompanying pedigree.

---

[1] Littleton's Hist. of Hen. II. vol. ii. p. 244, 289. Hist. of Northamptonshire, vol. i. p. 138, 139. Blore's Rutlandshire, p. 144.

[2] Test. de Nevill, p. 13. [3] See p. 165.

[4] Lib. Rub. Scacc. [5] Rot. Claus. 4 Hen. III. [6] Test. de Nevill, p. 258.

[7] Rot. Fin. 44 Hen. III. and Willis's MSS. [8] See ELLESBOROUGH. [9] Esc. 2 Edw. II. nº. 51. Cal. vol. ii. p. 232. [10] Inquis. ad quod dam. 14 Edw. II. nº. 131. Cal. p. 264.

[11] Nich'us de Cantilupo finem fec. cum R p' iiii^ii p' licenc' recep' de Will'o de Cantilupo man'ia de *Cledon*-Cantelou et de Grisselei ac advoc. eccl'iar. eor'd'm man'. Rot. Orig. ro. 14. Abbrev. vol. i. p. 257.

[12] Thomas of Walsingham's Annals.

[13] Nich'us de Cantilupo pro Bosco de Midd-Claydon quod Rad'us de Greseley quondam antecessor dicti N. cujus hæres ipse est, dedit Johanni R. quond. Angliæ in excambio pro bosco Willeye, co. Notts. Rot. Pat. 9 Edw. III. p. 2, m. 2.

[14] Esc. 29 Edw. III. nº. 6. Cal. vol. iii. p. 191. Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 733. Banks's Extinct Bar. vol. i. p. 255.

[15] Rot. Orig. 15 Edw. III. ro. 114. Abbrev. vol. ii. p. 150.

[16] The omission of this last William in transcripts of the record, has led to inexpressible confusion in their pedigree.

[17] Rot. Fin. 14 Ric. II. m. 12. Ebor.

PEDIGREE OF GRESELEY, CANTILUPE, AND ZOUCHE, OF MIDDLE-CLAYDON.

From Harl. MSS., Dugdale's Baronage, Thoroton's Nottinghamshire, and other authorities.

Arms. Vaire Erm. and Gules. *Gresele.* Or, three closets Gules. *Muschamp.* Gules, three leopards' faces reversed, swallowing as many fleurs-de-lis Or. *Cantilupe.* Gules, ten Bezants, 4, 3, 2, 1, a canton Ermine. *Zouche.* Barry of six Vaire and Gules. *Braose.*

Ralph, held Claydon under Wm. Peverell, temp. William 1. = ...

Richard = ...

Hugh-fitz-Richard, circ. 1108, temp. Hen. 1. = ...

Willielmus de Grisele, 5 Stephen (1139). = ...

Robert de Muscham, Seneschal to Gilbert de Gant. = ...

Hugo de Muschamp. = ...

Robert de Muschamp. = ... sist. of Fulc de Chastillon. Hugh.

Radulph de Gresele, held two knights' fees in Claydon, temp. Joh. viv. 4 Hen. 3.

Isabella, heir of her brothers, 4 Hen. 3. = Hugo-fitz-Ralph de Gresele, supposed to have taken the name, jure uxoris, held *Claydon* of the King in capite, after the attainder of the Peverells: ob. 45 Hen. 3. = Agnes, sole dau. and heir, mar. before 12 Hen. 3.

Robert de Muschamp, ob. s. p.

Agnes, sist. of Almaric de Gassi, Chiv. = Hugh de Muscham, ob. s. p.

Idonea.

Andrew Muscamp, ob. s. p.

CANTILUPE.

William de Cantilupe, held lands forfeited by the Enghaines, &c. = ...
17 John Lord of Ellesborough: ob. 23 Hen. 3.

Hugh, ob. s. p.

Ralph, ob. = Joane, held Middle-Claydon for life. [Rot. Fin. 44 Hen. 3. n°. 62. MSS. Willis, vol. 16.]
vitâ patris.

3. John de Cantilupe, of Snitterfield, co. Warwick, jure uxoris. = Margaret, dau and hr. of William Cummin, of Snitterfield, co. Warwick.

2. Walter de Cantilupe, Bishop of Worcester, 9 Sept. 1236: ob. 5 Feb. 1265.

5. Thomas de Cantilupe, Chancellor of England, (29 Hen. 3) 1244, mort. 4 Ed. 1.

1. William de Cantilupe, junior: ob. 25 Hen. 3. = Milicent, da. of Hugh de Gournai, relict of Almaric Earl of Eureaux.

4. Sir Nicholas de Cantilupe, Knt. had livery of *Middle-Claydon* 45 Hen. 3. held a moiety of *Ellesborough.* = Eustachia, grand-daughter of Hugh and Agnes, niece and heiress of Hugh de Gresele. [Rot. Orig. 45 Hen. 3.] and of Peter de Hay. [Dugdale's Baronage.] = William de Roos, of Ingmanthorpe, 52 Hen. 3.

John de Cantilupe: ob. 17 Edw. 3. = ...

William de Cantilupe, lord of Bergavenny, jure uxoris: ob. 39 Hen. 3. bur. at Studley, co. Warwick. = Eve, dau. and coheir of William de Braose. [See Pedigree of Braose: and Mareschall.] ob. 40 Hen. 3.

Thomas de Cantilupe, Archdeacon of Stafford 1265: Bishop of Hereford 20 June 1275: consec. 8 Sept. 1282: bur. at Hereford. [Godwin, p. 458, Le Neve's Fast. p. 107.] ob. at Civita Vecchia, in Italy 25 Aug. Canonized 34 Edw. 1.

Julian, mar. to Sir Robert de Tregoz.

William de Cantilupe, summoned to Parliament 28 Edw. 1. to 1 Edw. 2: died 1308. = ...

William de Roos. = Isabella, ...

John de Cantilupe, ob. v. p. s. p.

Eleanor, mar. to T. West, ancestor of West Earl de la Warre.

George de Cantilupe, 3 years of age at his father's death: ob. s. p. [Rot. Orig. 1 Ed. 1. to. 24.]

Margaret, dau. of Edmund de Lacy.

Joane, sist. and coheir, mar. to Hen. de Hastings. [See Pedigree of Hastings, &c. in Stoke Poges.]

John, Baron de Montalt.

Milicent, sist. and coh. ob. 27 Edw. 1.

ZOUCHE.

Eudo, or Ivo la Zouche, 2d son of Alan la Zouche: ob. 1278. [See Pedigree of Zouche.] = Wil. de Cantelupe, 16 years of age at his father's death: ob. s. p.

Typhanea, ...

Sir Nicholas de Cantilupe, Knt. (19 Edw. 2) Governor of Berwick 9 Edw. 3. Ambassador to France 16 Ed. 3: Founder of Beauvale Monastery, co. Notts: fought at the Battle of Cressy: ob. 29 Edw. 3. Lord of Middle-Claydon. = Joane, widow of ... Umfravill, vixit 32 Ed. 3.

Rob. de Roos.

William la Zouche, Lord la Zouche of Haringworth 17 Edw. 2: ob. 26 Edw. 3. = Maud, dau. of John Lord Lovel, of Tichmarsh.

William de Cantilupe, æt. 30 at his father's death. [Rot. Orig. 15 Edw. 3. to. 114. Abbrev. vol. ii. p. 150.] = ...

Eudo la Zouche, son and heir: ob. vitâ patris. = Joane, dau. of William Inge, by Isolda de St. Perc.

Nicholas de Cantilupe, ob. s. p. 45 Edw. 3. Lord of *Middle-Claydon* and *Ellesborough.*

Sir William de Cantilupe, jun. Knt. ob. s. p. 49 Edw. 3.

William la Zouche, eldest son and heir: Lord la Zouche 26 Edw. 3.: ob. 5 Ric. 2. [Esc. 14 Ric. 2.] = Elizabeth, ... will dated 9 Hen. 4. bur. at Tewkesbury.

Sir William la Zouche, Knt. eld. son, Lord Zouche of Totnes: ob. 13 May (19 Ric. 2) 1395. = Elizabeth, ...

Thomas la Zouche, held the Manor of *Middle-Claydon* (1391) for life, and part of *Ellesborough*: ob. (6 Hen. 4) 1404. [Esc. n°. 17.]

William Lord Zouche, Lieut. of Calais: ob. 3 Nov. 1415 (3 Hen. 5): Lord of *Middle-Claydon, Stoke, Ham,* &c. = Elizabeth, ... ob. 4 Hen. 6.

William Lord Zouche, 13 years of age at his father's death: had livery of his wife's inheritance 2 Hen. 6. viv. 11 Hen. 6. = Alice, sole dau. and heir of Sir Richard de St. Maur, Knt., by Mary his wife, born 24 July 1408, of age 1423.

John la Zouche, ancestor of the Zouches of Codnor: = ✝

Margaret, mar. to Sir Thos. Tresham, Knt.

Elizabeth.

Sir William Zouche, of Haringworth, Lord Zouche and St. Maur: born 1432, sold Middle-Claydon to Sir John Brockley and others: ob. (1468) 8 Edw. 4. = Katherine Lenthall.

John la Zouche, 7th Lord Zouche, 8 years of age at his father's death, attainted 1 Hen. 7. [Rot. Parl. 1 Hen. 7. vol. vi. p. 276.] = Joane, sister and coheir of Sir John Dynham, Knt., Lord Dynham.

John, 8th Lord Zouche, of Haringworth, restored in blood, and had livery of his mother's inheritance: sold Chilton Manor in 1529.

After the death of William de Cantilupe, Middle-Claydon thus passed, in default of issue, to the family of Zouche: but it is stated in some inquisitions to have been held under the Lords Rutland and Roos, which may be thus explained:—Eustachia de Cantilupe, heiress of Fitz-Ralph and the Greseleys, took for her second husband William de Ros of Ingmanthorpe, one of the family of Ros or Roos of Hamlake, who being called upon to answer for having married her without license, the Abbat of Waterland pleaded, that the said Eustachia, after the death of her first husband Nicholas de Cantilupe, had, in her widowhood, taken an oath not to marry again without the King's permission: that the King gave the benefit of her marriage to Alan Plunkenet, but Eustachia, regardless of her oath, took to husband William de Ros without license: whereupon William de Ros answered, that Eustachia had a right to marry at her own will, because Hugh Fitz-Ralph, whose heir she was, held *in capite* of the honour of Peverell, which he was prepared to prove: but it was adjudged that she could not marry without the King's license, because she was a tenant *in capite* of the King: and it was ordered that William de Ros her husband make reasonable satisfaction to Plunkenet, to whom the King had given the privilege of her marriage, and he was fined two hundred marks accordingly.[1]

William la Zouche, at his death in 1381, left two sons, Sir William la Zouche of Bramfield, and Thomas,[2] to whom his elder brother transferred this manor in or before 1391, probably upon having incurred the sentence of banishment for having assembled with other great men in arms against the King. Thomas la Zouche held this estate *in capite*, as of the honour of Peverell, for the tenth part of one knight's fee.[3] In 1402, a fine was passed between Henry Bishop of Lincoln, William de Willughby, Tho. Remston, *Chivals.*, Tho. Frisby, Ralph Flemynge, Will. Palmer, Will. Danby, John Coly, and Will. Glen, *Clerks*, with William la Zouche of *Totenesse* (nephew of Thomas), of the manors of Middle-Claydon and *Eselburgh*, the right of the Bishop;[4] and in 1404 Thomas la Zouche died seised of this manor,[5] which reverted to William his nephew. In 1407 (9 Hen. IV.) Coly and Sir William Glen, parties to the before-recited fine, granted Claydon to Margaret Houghton for life, with remainder after her decease to William la Zouche,[6] who, in 1415, died seised,[7] leaving William his son and heir, a minor, the benefit of whose marriage was given to Ralph Earl of Westmoreland, and the custody of his lands to John Earl of Huntingdon.[8] He afterwards married Alice, daughter and heir of Sir Richard de St. Maur, Knt.[9] and, in 1424, a fine was passed of the manor and advowson of Claydon, between Tho. Bruns and Roger Heron, *Clks.*, Rob. and Will. Chicheley, John Barton, jun. and Thomas Coupworth,[10] with William Glen, as the right of Coupworth. On the death of Elizabeth, mother of the said William la Zouche, he inherited her lands;[11] and in 1427 another fine was passed of the manor of Claydon with the advowson, and a wood here, between Thomas Wydevyle, Will. Carnell, Will. Vaux, Will. Tresham, Rob. Walshale, and Will. Glen, *Clk.*, with Thomas Bruns and Roger Heron, *Clks.*, John Barton, jun. and Thomas Coupworth, as the right of Glen;[12] and in 1430 another, between John Brockley and Robert Whytingham, Aldermen of London, John Carpynter, Will. Edy, and Will. Bynghan, *Clk.*, with William la Zouche and Alice his wife, of this manor and advowson, &c. declared the right of Bynghan,[13] who joined with Brockley, Whytingham, and others, in 1434, in another fine,

---

[1] Placit. 52 Hen. III. ro. 30, in dorso. Abbrev. pp. 171, 2.
[2] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 691.
[3] Rot. Orig. 14 Ric. II. Harl. MSS.
[4] Rot. Fin. 4 Hen. IV.
[5] Esc. 6 Hen. IV. no. 17. Cal. vol. iii. p. 299.
[6] MSS. Willis.
[7] Esc. 3 Hen. V. no. 46, and Trussell's Hist. of Hen. IV. p. 72.
[8] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 692. Brit. Topographer, vol. i. p. 203.
[9] Rot. Claus. 2 Hen. VI. m. 12.
[10] Rot. Fin. 3 Hen. VI.
[11] Ibid. 4 Hen. VI., and Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 692.
[12] Rot. Fin. 6 Hen. VI.
[13] Ibid 9 Hen. 6.

preparatory to the conveyance of the whole estate to the family of Verney, for whom probably the respective parties held in trust: but Willis seems to have been in an error respecting a conveyance by Lord Zouche and St. Maur to Sir John Brockley,[1] and in the date of the conveyance by Brockley to Sir Ralph Verney in 1458,[2] because Sir John Brockley died in 1449: but an intermediate purchase seems to have been made by Brockley and others, and Claydon was passed to the Verneys between 1434 and 1467, in which last year it belonged to Sir Ralph Verney, Knt. and Alderman, whose pedigree is annexed.

PEDIGREE OF VERNEY OF FLEET-MARSTON, SALDEN, MIDDLE-CLAYDON, &c.

BARONETS, VISCOUNTS FERMANAGH, EARLS OF VERNEY, &c.

From Harleian MSS.; Peerages, Baronetages, Parochial Registers, Family Documents, and other authorities.

Arms. Az. on a cross Arg. five mullets pierced Gu. VERNEY. Az. two chevrons Or, in a canton Arg. a paschal lamb Gu. *Aignell.* Party per fess Arg. and Or; a fess Vert; surtout a lion rampant Gu. *Whytingham.* Or, a fess S. frettè Or, between three lionels passant Gu. *Buckland.* Arg. a saltire engrailed S. on a chief of the Second two mullets pierced of the First. *Iwardby.* Or, a cross engrailed S. in the dexter quarter a falcon of the Second. *Missenden.* Az. a chev. wavy between three griffins segreant Or. *Frome.* Gu. a frette Arg. on a ch. Or a lion passant of the Field. *Spigurnell.* Or, semeè of cross crosslets, a lion ramp. S. crowned Gu. *Breuse.* Gu. two bendlets, one Or, the other Arg. *Fitz-Walter.* Barry of six dancette Arg. and Gu. *Balun.* Gu. five lozenges conjoined in fess Or. *Newmarch.* Vaire, three bends Gu. *Bray*, ancient. Arg. a chev. bet. three eagles' legs erased à-la-cuise S. *Bray*, modern. Or, on a bend Gu. cotised S. three goats trippant Arg. *Halliwell.* Sab. a chev. engrailed Arg. charged with a fleur-de-lis of the Field, bet. three bulls' heads caboshed of the Second. *Norbury.* Sab. a cross bet. four butterflies Or. *Crosier.* Az. a chev. Or. *Dabernon.* Gu. a fess contre compone Arg. and Sab. between six crosses patée Arg. *Boteler.* Gu. two bars Arg. each charged with five Ermines: *Pantulph.* Or, two bendlets Gu. *Sudeley.* Or, four bendlets Az. (or bendy of eight) *Montfort.* Arg. billettè, a lion rampant S. crowned Or. *De la Plaunch.* Az. a fess bet. six cross crosslets Arg. *Haversham.* Per bend Az. and Or, an eagle displayed Counterchanged. *Blacknall.* Arg. a saltire engrailed Az. *Abell.* Arg. a cross between two falcons and as many lions S. with a paschal lamb in fess point Or. *Paschall.* *Arms* borne by Ralph, 2d Earl Verney; *Verney* and *Fitzwalter* quarterly. *Crest.* On a wreath, Az. and Gu. a phœnix in flames, beholding a ray of the sun, all Proper. *Supporters.* Two tigers Arg. each gorged with a ducal coronet Az. chained Or. *Motto.* *Ung tout seul.*

RALPH VERNEY. [Rot. Fin. 7 Joh. and Lib. Rob. Scaccar.] = AMABELL, "nuper ux. Radulphi Verney." [Rot. Claus. 10 Hen. 3.]

JOHN DE VERNEY, 1212 and 1234. [Lib. Rub. Scac. 12 Joh. Test. de Nevill 19 Hen. 3.] = ALICE DE BELLA AQUA, dau. and coh. of Geoffrey de Bellâ Aquâ, of Fleet-Marston.

RALPH DE VERNEY, of FLEET-MARSTON, 1279. [Rot. Hund. vol. ii. p. 787. Fin. 30 Hen. 3.] = AGNES DE WAC, 9 Hen. 3. [Dodsworth's MSS. vol. lvi.]

ROBERT DE VERNEY, 1300. [Esc. 28 Ed. 1. n°. 44. and Cardigan MSS.] = ...

WILLIAM DE VERNEY, 1367. [Esc. 41 Ed. 3. n°. 9.] = ... dau. and h. of John Aignell, of Pendlee, Pentlai, or Pendley, co. Herts; had lands in Ivinghoe, Cheddington, Helpesthorpe, Pightlesthorne, Swanbourne, &c.

JOHN DE VERNEY, of Fleet-Marston 1378. [Esc. 2 Ric. 2. n°. 57. and Brass in Middle-Claydon Church.] = ...

[EDWARD VERNEY, Esq. [Brass in Middle Claydon-church.] = ...

RALPH VERNEY, Esq. [Brass in Middle-Claydon church.] = ...

SIR RALPH VERNEY, Knt. Alderman of London, knighted 21 May 11 Ed. 4. Lord Mayor of London 1465, M. P. for London 1466; purchased Middle-Claydon; will dated 11 June 1478, proved 25 June, buried in St. Mary's Church, Ironmonger Lane, London. = ELEANOR, dau. of Geoffrey Pole, by Edith, dau. of Oliver St. John, of Bletsoe; viv. 1478.

- SIR JOHN VERNEY, Knt. Sheriff of Herts 1499, ob. v. p. bur. at Ashridge, removed to Aldbury 18 Eliz. [Esc. 17 Hen. 8. Chauncy's Herts, p. 160; Clutterbuck's Hist. i. 288.] = MARGARET, dau. and heir of Sir Robert Whytingham, Knt. of Pendley; restored in blood 12 Ed. 4, and to the lands forfeited by her father's attainder; viv. 3 Hen. 8, bur. at Ashridge.
  - RUBERT VERNEY, 2d son, ob. s.p. = AGNES ....., mar. 1st, to John Bellingham, willed 1541, to be buried at Claydon.
  - 1. MARGERY, 2d dau. and heir of John Iwardby, Esq. of Quainton; ob. 26 June 1519, bur. at Quainton. [See PEDIGREE of MISSENDEN and IWARDBY.]
  - SIR RALPH VERNEY, Knt. of Middle Claydon; Chamberlain to Princess Mary; Sheriff of Bucks & Beds 1511 and 1524: ob. 8 May, 1525, bur. at Ashridge, removed to Aldbury. = 2. ANNE, dau. of Sir ..... Weston, Knt of Grimsby; mar. 3 H. 8; buried at Ashridge, removed to Aldbury. = 3. ELIZABETH, dau. of ..... Broughton, of London; mar. 1st, to John Breton, Esq. Sheriff of London and Middlesex 1522; 3dly, to John Drew, of Bristol.
- SIR RALPH VERNEY, Knt. Sheriff of King's Langley, co. Herts, 17 Ed. 4. Monument at Langley. = †
- MARGARET, mar. to Sir Edward Raleigh, Knt. of Farnborough, co. Warwick.
- BEATRICE, mar. to ..... Danvers; viv. 1478.

a b c

[1] MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

[2] See Clutterbuck's Herts, vol. i. p. 283.

a *b* *c*

Sir Ralph Verney, Knt. of Pendley and Middle-Claydon, æt. 15½ in 17 Hen. 8: Sheriff of Bucks and Beds 1540: Will dated 13 Sept. 1543; pb. 26 April 1546, bur. at Ashridge. [Cole's Esc. vol. iii. p. 218. n°. 66.]

Elizabeth, dau. of Edmund Lord Bray, 2d sist. and coh. of John Lord Bray; mar. 2dly, to Sir Richard Catesby, Knt. of Ashby, co. Northampton; 3dly, to William Clarke, Esq.; 4thly, to Henry Philips, Esq.

Eleanor, mar. to Sir Edward Greville, Knt. ancestor of the Earls Brooke and Earls of Warwick.
Catharine, mar. to Sir John Conway, Knight Banneret, ancestor of the Marquesses of Hertford.
Anne, mar. to Sir Thomas Grey, Knt. of Enville.

Cicely, natural daughter, married to Sir Edward Chamberlaine, K. B. of Sherbourne, co. Oxon.

Francis Verney, Lord of Sadden, infra æt. 15 an. in 1525: attainted.
Richard Verney, youngest son. [Esc. 17 Hen. 8.]

1. Edward Verney, æt. 18 (38 Hen. 8); ob. v. p. s. p. [Cole's Esc. vol. iii. p. 218, n°. 66.]; mar. Dorothy, da. of Sir Edmund Peckham, Kot. 1550.
2. John Verney, ob. s. p.

1 w. Frances, dau. of John Hastings, Esq. of Elford, co. Oxon, relict of Thomas Redman, of North Marston, ob. s. p.

3. Sir Edmund Verney, Knt. Sheriff of Herts 19 Eliz.; ob. 11 Jan. 1589, at Stonehouse, Chalfont St. Giles; bur. 13 Jan. at Aldbury. [Steele's MS. copy of Aldbury Regist.]

2 w. Awdrey, dau. of William Gardiner, Esq. of Fulmer, relict of Sir Peter Carew, Knt. bur. at Aldbury July 1588. [Steele's MSS. and Clutterbuck's Herts, vol. i. p 288.]

3 w. Mary, dau. of John Blakeney, Esq. of Sparham, co. Norfolk; relict of Will. St. Barbe, Esq.

Will. St. Barbe, Esq. 1st husb. [*Arms*, Sa. a chev. Erm. bet. three leopards' faces Or.]

Francis Verney, of Syresham, co. Northampton; mar. Mary, dau. of John Duncombe, of *Morton in Dinton*. [See Pedigree of Duncombe, p. 163.]
5. Ralph Verney.
6. Urian Verney, of Middle-Claydon, survived his brothers; has a monument at Claydon, 1606; mar. Lettice, dau. of Sir George Giffard, Knt. lessee of Claydon: descended from the Giffards of Twyford, Winslows, and Chamberlaynes.

Sir Richard Verney, Knt. ancestor of the Lords Willoughby de Broke.
Jane, mar. to Sir Francis Hynde, Kt. of Madingley, co. Camb. [Cole's Esc. vol iii. p. 270.]
Anne, mar. to Sir Nic. Poyntz, Knt. of Acton, co. Glouc. as his first wife. [Harl. MSS.]

Sir Edmund Verney, Knt. 2d son; Knight Marshal 1632; Standard-bearer to K. Ch. 1. killed 23 Oct. 1642, at Edge Hill battle, æt. 52, "his body not found." [Clarendon's Hist. Peerages, and Cenotaph in Middle-Claydon chancel.]

Margaret, eldest dau. of Sir Thomas Denton, Knt. of Hillesden, by Susan, dau. of John Temple, Esq. of Stowe, bap. at Stowe 17 Nov. 1594; ob. 5 April 1641, in London, bur. 7 April at Middle Claydon, æt. 47. [Par. Regist.]

Sir Francis Verney, Knt. eldest son, æt. 14½ in 1599, at his father's death; sold the manors of Quainton, Fleet-Marston, and others; ob. s. p. "*a fide p'fugus.*"

Ursula, dau. and h.; mar. 2dly, to John Clarke, Esq.; 3dly, to John Chicheley, Esq. bur. at Aldbury 13 Feb. 1667, *sed qu.?* [Steele's MSS.]

1. Sir Ralph Verney, bapt. at Hillesden 28 Nov. 1613; M. P. for Bedwin 1660; cr. Baronet 16 Mar. (13 Car. 2) 1661; M.P. for Buckingham 1681 and 1688; ob. 24 Sept. 1696, æt. 84, bur. 9 Oct. at Claydon.

Mary, sole da. and heir of John Blacknall, Esq. of Alingdon and Hasing, co. Berks; ob. at Blois 10 May 1650, æt. 34, bur. at Middle-Claydon 20 Nov.

2. Thomas Verney, bap. at Hillesden 10 Nov. 1615; Captain in the Royal Army 1642; mar. Elizabeth Kendal: ob. 27 March 1707, æt 92.
3. Sir Edmund Verney, Knt. bapt. at Hillesden 15 Oct. 1616; Colonel in the King's Army, Lieutenant Governor of Drogheda, killed at the siege there, 11 Sept. 1649: s. p.

5. Henry Verney, bap. at *Hillesden* 19 May 1617: Colonel in the King's Army, ob. celebs 27 Aug. 1671, bur. 6 Sept. at *Middle-Claydon*.
John Verney, of Wasing, co Berks, bap. at *Hillesden* 27 July 1618, viv. 1688; ob. s. p.
Richard Verney, ob. s. p.

Susan, mar. to Richard Alport, Esq. of Cheshire.
2. Penelope, bap. at Hillesden 11 June, 1622, mar. 1st, to John Denton, Esq. of Fawley, co. Oxon, eldest son and heir of Sir Alexander Denton, Knt. of Hillesden; 2dly, to Sir John Osborne, Knt. eighth son of Sir Richard Osborne, Knt. and Bt. of Knockmore Castle, co. Waterford; ob. 20th Aug. 1695, æt. 73, buried at Middle-Claydon.

Margaret, bap. at Hillesden 2 Oct. 1623; mar. to Thomas Elmes, of Greens-Norton, co. Northampton; ob. 19th Jan. 1699, bur. at Claydon.
Carey, mar. 1st, to Sir Thomas Gardiner, Knt.; 2dly, to John Stewkley, Esq. of Preshut, co. Hants; viv. 1688.
Mary, mar. to Robert Lloyd, of Cheshire.
Elizabeth, bap. 26 Sept. 1633, at Claydon; married to Charles Adams, Clerk.

Edmund Verney, Esq. bap. 29 Dec. 1636, at Claydon (of *East Claydon*, 1650); ob. 1688, v. p. bur. 6 Sept. at *Middle-Claydon*.

Mary, dau. and heir of William Abell, Esq of East Claydon.

1. Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Ralph Palmer, Esq. of Little Chelsea, co. Middlesex; ob. 20 May 1686, æt. 21, bur. at *Claydon*.

2. Sir John Verney, Bart. created 16 June 1703, Baron Verney of Belturbet, and Viscount Fermanagh; M.P. co. Bucks 1710, for *Amersham* 1713 and 1714; ob. 23 June 1717, æt. 76, bur. 28 June at *Middle-Claydon*.

2. Mary, dau. of Sir Francis Lawley, Bart. of Spoonhill, co. Salop, Master of the Jewel House; ob. 24 Aug. 1694, æt. 33, bur. 29 Aug. at *Middle-Claydon*.

3. Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Daniel Baker, Esq. Alderman of London, of *Penn-House*, Bucks; ob. s. p.

Ralph Verney, third son, ob. inf. before 1650.

Mary, bap. at *Claydon* 22 July 1632; buried the next day.
Anna Maria, bap. 16 Sep. 1634; bur. at *Claydon* 22 May 1638.
Margaret (qu. Joane?) ob. at Blois, æt. 9.

Ralph Verney, bap. 22 Feb. 1666; ob. cœlebs, buried at *Middle-Claydon* 16 Feb. 1685.
Edmund Verney, ob. cœlebs, 28 Feb. 1689-90, æt. 21, bu. 7 Mar. at Claydon.

Mary, bap. at *Claydon* 23 Jan. 1674; mar. to John Kelynge, Esq.; ob. 10 Feb. 1695 6, having had issue one daughter Mary, who was buried at Claydon 14 May 1696.

Ralph, 2d Viscount Fermanagh and Baron Verney; M.P. for *Amersham* 1717, 1722; for *Wendover* 1741, 1747; cr. 22 Mar. 1742 (16 Geo. 2) Earl of Verney; ob. 4 Oct. 1752, bur. 20 Oct. at *Middle-Claydon*.

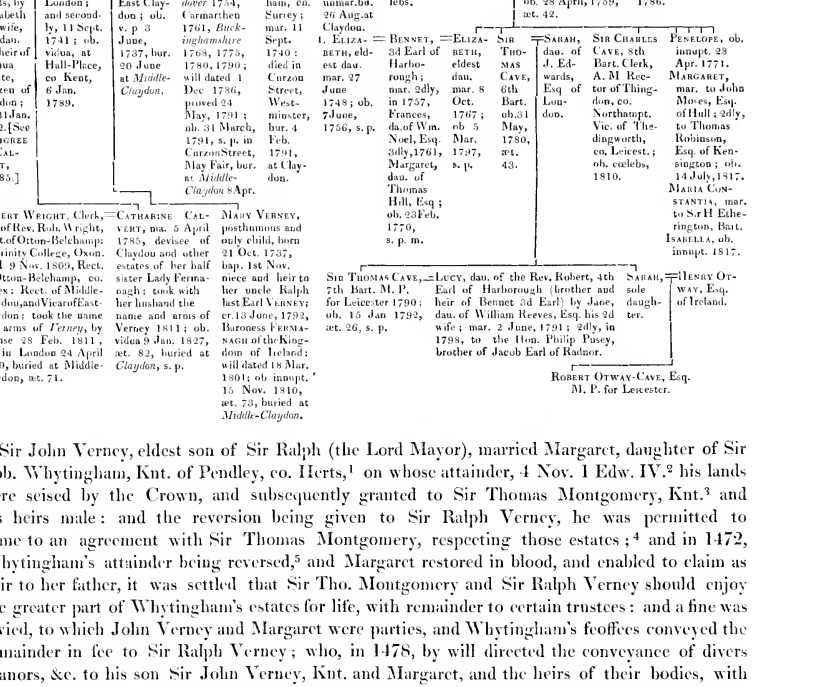
Catharine, dau. and coh. of Henry Paschall, Esq. of Bodlow-Hall, co. Essex, mar. in London 24 Feb. 1707-8, ob. at Chelsea, bur. at Middle-Claydon 20 Dec. 1748.

1. Elizabeth, ob. innupt. 5 Jun. 1767, æt. 86, bur. at Claydon.
2. Mary, mar. to Col. John Lovett; ob. at Chelsea, s. p. bu 20 Ap. 1769. [Ped. of Lovett.]
3. Margaret, ob. 17 May, 1774, in London.

Sir Thomas Cave, Bart. of Stanford, co. Northampton, M. P. for Leicester; ob. 21 April, 1719, bur. at Stanford. [Betham's Bar. vol. i. p. 383.]

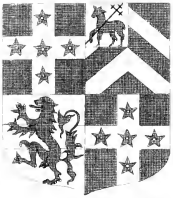
John Verney, bur. 25 May 1694, at Middle-Claydon: æt. 7 months.

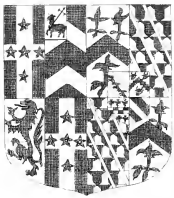
a *b*



Sir John Verney, eldest son of Sir Ralph (the Lord Mayor), married Margaret, daughter of Sir Rob. Whytingham, Knt. of Pendley, co. Herts,[1] on whose attainder, 4 Nov. 1 Edw. IV.[2] his lands were seised by the Crown, and subsequently granted to Sir Thomas Montgomery, Knt.[3] and his heirs male: and the reversion being given to Sir Ralph Verney, he was permitted to come to an agreement with Sir Thomas Montgomery, respecting those estates;[4] and in 1472, Whytingham's attainder being reversed,[5] and Margaret restored in blood, and enabled to claim as heir to her father, it was settled that Sir Tho. Montgomery and Sir Ralph Verney should enjoy the greater part of Whytingham's estates for life, with remainder to certain trustees: and a fine was levied, to which John Verney and Margaret were parties, and Whytingham's feoffees conveyed the remainder in fee to Sir Ralph Verney; who, in 1478, by will directed the conveyance of divers manors, &c. to his son Sir John Verney, Knt. and Margaret, and the heirs of their bodies, with other remainders: but surviving his said son John, this manor, at the death of Sir Ralph, devolved to his grandson Ralph, eldest son of Sir John Verney by Margaret Whytingham. Ralph married first Margery, daughter of John Iwardby, Esq.;[6] secondly, Anne, daughter of Sir . . . . Weston, Knt. and thirdly, Elizabeth, widow of John Breton, Esq. Sheriff of London. When about to marry Anne Weston, he made a settlement (20 Oct. 3 Hen. VIII.) of two hundred marks *per ann.* out of

[1] See Mursley and Pedigree of Whytingham.
[2] See Rot. Parl. vol. v. p. 189, and vol. vi. p. 317.
[3] Rot. Pat. 1 Edw. IV. Cal. p. 301.
[4] Willis's MSS. vol. 20.
[5] Rot. Parl. 1 Hen. VII. vol. iii p. 317.
[6] See Quainton and Missenden, and Pedigrees of Missenden and Iwardby.





his lands, to her use for life, with remainder to himself and the heirs of his body, remainder over to the heirs of the body of Dame Margaret his mother, with ultimate remainder to his own right heirs: and after the celebration of his marriage Sir Ralph suffered a recovery of Claydon manor, with lands here (excepting the site of the manor and mansion house, which had been demised to Roger Giffard for 99 years) and another recovery, in the 4th and 5th of Henry VIII. of the mansion, Giffard's farm, and other lands before reserved, to the use of himself and his heirs. Before his third marriage, he declared by an indenture (14 April 1522) that his recoverers should stand seised of all the before mentioned estates, to the use of Elizabeth Breton his intended wife, for her life, with remainder to himself and his heirs. In 1524 the recoverers granted the demised premises to Ralph Verney, jun. and John Cheney, *habend.* to Ralph and his heirs begotten: and after the death of Sir Ralph Verney, it was found by an inquisition (17 Hen. VIII.) that his grandfather Sir Ralph had two sons, John and Ralph, both Knights: that John, the elder, died before his father, leaving issue Ralph and Robert (and reciting the marriages as shown in the table); that Ralph Verney made his will, 8 May 1525, and died, the same day, leaving by Margery Iwardby, his first wife, "Ralph Verney, son and heir both of his father and his mother, aged fifteen years and a half and upwards: Francis, second son, lord of the manor of Salden, Richard, third son, and three daughters: besides an illegitimate daughter Cecily."[1] Sir Ralph Verney's estates descended to his eldest son Ralph,[2] who married Elizabeth, sister and coheir of John Lord Bray,[3] by whom he had a numerous family: of whom Urian,[4] a younger son, by his marriage with Lettice, daughter of Sir George Giffard, Knt.[5] reunited to the family estates, the interest of the Giffards, in a lease of "the site of the manor of Middle-Claydon, with the demesne lands, meadows, and pastures," which had been held to farm by Roger Giffard in 1495,[6] and which is mentioned in his will, dated 29 Sept. 30 Henry VIII. and proved 8 Feb. 1542, as renewed 14 Nov. 1535 by Ralph Verney, of Pendley, and of which lease 95 years were, at the making of his will, "to come, and unexpired."

Sir Ralph Verney, the father, died in 1546, seised of Claydon, and was succeeded by his son Sir Edmund Verney, Knt. who married first Frances Hastings,[7] secondly, Dame Awdrey, relict of Sir Peter Carew, Knt. and daughter of Will. Gardiner, Esq. of Fulmer, and the Vache in Chalfont. She died, and was buried at Albury or Aldbury, co. Herts, in the chancel aisle, built by Sir Edmund Verney, and into which he removed the remains of some of his ancestors from the church at Ashridge,[8] and where, besides other memorials of the family, are effigies of Sir Ralph Verney, Knt. and Dame Elizabeth his wife, with their twelve children: having on his surcoat the arms of

---

[1] Clutterbuck's Herts, vol. i. p. 283. Cecily, in Stemmata Chicheleana, No. 523, is said to have been the daughter of Sir *John* Verney, of Pendley, but as no account of his having had a daughter of that name is discovered in the family pedigree, or in the public records, it seems probable that it was this Cecily who was married to Sir Edw. Chamberlain, K. B. but whether the ancestor of Sir George Giffard, of Claydon, whose daughter Lettice was married to Urian Verney, or whether Mary Chamberlain, daughter of Sir Edward, was the wife of Ralph Giffard, brother of Sir George, is not certain.

[2] Francis Verney, of Salden, and his younger brother Richard, were not the sons of Margery Iwardby, under whose effigies, on her monument in Quainton church, are the figures of one son only, and three daughters; the younger sons of Sir Ralph being by his second marriage: this mistake in the genealogy having probably arisen from Cole's imperfect copy of the inquisition, and the insertion of the word *their* in the account of the issue of Sir Ralph Verney. See Cole's Esc. vol. iii. no. 66, p. 218, and Clutterbuck's Herts, vol. i. p. 283.

[3] See MENTMORE, and PEDIGREE of BRAY.

[4] This unusual name is said to be of Danish origin, signifying a husbandman.

[5] See PEDIGREE of GIFFARD in Twyford. [6] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl.

[7] In 1552 (5 Ed. VI.) Sir Edmund suffered a recovery of lands, &c. in Herts: and in 1560 (3 Eliz.) levied a fine to John Hastings, of Middle Claydon manor, &c. to the use of himself and his heirs. Willis's MSS. vol. ii.

[8] Clutterbuck's Herts, vol. i. pp. 284, 288 n.

James Basire sculp.

Brass monument of Sr Ralph Verney & Elizabeth his wife in Aylesbury Church Bucks

Plate [illegible] published by William Vincent [illegible]

his lands, to her use for life, with remainder to himself and the heirs of his body, remainder over to the heirs of the body of Dame Margaret his mother, with ultimate remainder to his own right heirs: and after the celebration of his marriage Sir Ralph suffered a recovery of Claydon manor, with lands here (excepting the site of the manor and mansion house, which had been demised to Roger Giffard for 99 years) and another recovery, in the 4th and 5th of Henry VIII. of the mansion, Giffard's farm, and other lands before reserved, to the use of himself and his heirs. Before his third marriage, he declared by an indenture (14 April 1522) that his recoverers should stand seised of all the before mentioned estates, to the use of Elizabeth Breton his intended wife, for her life, with remainder to himself and his heirs. In 1524 the recoverers granted the demised premises to Ralph Verney, jun. and John Cheney, *habend.* to Ralph and his heirs begotten: and after the death of Sir Ralph Verney, it was found by an inquisition (17 Hen. VIII.) that his grandfather Sir Ralph had two sons, John and Ralph, both Knights: that John, the elder, died before his father, leaving issue Ralph and Robert (and reciting the marriages as shown in the table); that Ralph Verney made his will, 8 May 1525, and died, the same day, leaving by Margery Iwardby, his first wife, "Ralph Verney, son and heir both of his father and his mother, aged fifteen years and a half and upwards: Francis, second son, lord of the manor of Salden, Richard, third son, and three daughters: besides an illegitimate daughter Cecily."[1] Sir Ralph Verney's estates descended to his eldest son Ralph,[2] who married Elizabeth, sister and coheir of John Lord Bray,[3] by whom he had a numerous family: of whom Urian,[4] a younger son, by his marriage with Lettice, daughter of Sir George Giffard, Knt.[5] reunited to the family estates, the interest of the Giffards, in a lease of "the site of the manor of Middle-Claydon, with the demesne lands, meadows, and pastures," which had been held to farm by Roger Giffard in 1495,[6] and which is mentioned in his will, dated 29 Sept. 30 Henry VIII. and proved 8 Feb. 1542, as renewed 14 Nov. 1535 by Ralph Verney, of Pendley, and of which lease 95 years were, at the making of his will, "to come, and unexpired."

Sir Ralph Verney, the father, died in 1546, seised of Claydon, and was succeeded by his son Sir Edmund Verney, Knt. who married first Frances Hastings,[7] secondly, Dame Awdrey, relict of Sir Peter Carew, Knt. and daughter of Will. Gardiner, Esq. of Fulmer, and the Vache in Chalfont. She died, and was buried at Albury or Aldbury, co. Herts, in the chancel aisle, built by Sir Edmund Verney, and into which he removed the remains of some of his ancestors from the church at Ashridge,[8] and where, besides other memorials of the family, are effigies of Sir Ralph Verney, Knt. and Dame Elizabeth his wife, with their twelve children: having on his surcoat the arms of

---

[1] Clutterbuck's Herts, vol. i. p. 283. Cecily, in Stemmata Chicheleana, No. 523, is said to have been the daughter of Sir *John* Verney, of Pendley, but as no account of his having had a daughter of that name is discovered in the family pedigree, or in the public records, it seems probable that it was this Cecily who was married to Sir Edw. Chamberlain, K. B. but whether the ancestor of Sir George Giffard, of Claydon, whose daughter Lettice was married to Urian Verney, or whether Mary Chamberlain, daughter of Sir Edward, was the wife of Ralph Giffard, brother of Sir George, is not certain.

[2] Francis Verney, of Salden, and his younger brother Richard, were not the sons of Margery Iwardby, under whose effigies, on her monument in Quainton church, are the figures of one son only, and three daughters; the younger sons of Sir Ralph being by his second marriage: this mistake in the genealogy having probably arisen from Cole's imperfect copy of the inquisition, and the insertion of the word *their* in the account of the issue of Sir Ralph Verney. See Cole's Esc. vol. iii. no. 66, p. 218, and Clutterbuck's Herts, vol. i. p. 283.

[3] See MENTMORE, and PEDIGREE of BRAY.

[4] This unusual name is said to be of Danish origin, signifying a husbandman.

[5] See PEDIGREE of GIFFARD in Twyford. [6] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl.

[7] In 1552 (5 Ed. VI.) Sir Edmund suffered a recovery of lands, &c. in Herts: and in 1560 (3 Eliz.) levied a fine to John Hastings, of Middle Claydon manor, &c. to the use of himself and his heirs. Willis's MSS. vol. ii.

[8] Clutterbuck's Herts, vol. i. pp. 284, 288 n.

Verney, Aignell, and *Whytingham,* quarterly, and on the mantle of the lady, her family arms of *Bray,* quarterly, with an escutcheon of pretence for *Halliwell, Norbury, Boteler,* and *Sadeley:* as represented in the accompanying plate, for which this work is indebted to the liberality and kindness of William Bray, Esq. and Robert Clutterbuck, Esq. the learned and ingenious historians of Surrey and Hertfordshire.

Sir Edmund Verney married, thirdly, Mary, daughter of John Blakeney, relict of William St. Barbe. Esq. and died 11 Jan. 42 Eliz. seised of "Middle-Claydon manor, a capital messuage called Giffard's farme, at 27*l.* 10*s.* 5*d. per ann.* with suit of court, and the advowson of the church, held of the Earl of Rutland in soccage, by fealty only: and of Stone-house, in Chalfont St. Peter and Chalfont St. Giles, held of the manor of the Vache, by services unknown, being granted by patent 22 Aug. 7 Edw. IV. to Ralph Verney, citizen and Alderman of London, and the heirs of his body, with remainder to the Crown.[1]

Francis, eldest son of Sir Edmund, married, some few months before his father's death, Ursula, daughter of William St. Barbe, Esq. by Mary, daughter of John Blakeney, Esq. who being the third wife of Sir Edmund Verney, was consequently mother-in-law of the said Francis. He was then about fourteen years of age, and Ursula thirteen. He was afterwards knighted, and about 1623 went into Spain, either as an attendant upon Prince Charles, when a match was proposed with the Infanta, or in the train of the then newly created Duke of Buckingham. He had been, in 1606, a party with Edmund his brother and Dame Mary his mother-in-law, to a deed of settlement of certain estates, to which Urian Verney, his uncle, was an attesting witness.[2]

Edmund Verney, second son, is reputed to have been born 7 April 1590, but this appears to be doubtful, for he was found by an inquisition held at his father's death in 1599, to have been ten years of age *and upwards:* and a popular and uncontradicted tradition has always represented his mother to have died at his birth.[3] He was knighted, and in 1632 (8 Car. I.) was Knight Marshal of the King's House and Verge,[4] and gallantly fell in the battle of Edge-hill, on Sunday 23 Oct. 1643: being slain "in that charge when Sir Will. Balfour, with a reserve of horse, broke in upon the foot belonging to the King's army," after the battle seemed to have been decided in favour of the royalists, and they were pursuing the fugitive enemy.[5] Another account is, that "by his place of Knight Marshal he, holding the royal standard at Nottingham, said, that by the grace of God, they that would wrest that standard from his hand, must first wrest his soul from his body: and at Edge-hill, where he boldly charged with the King's standard, among the thickest of the rebels, that the soldiers might be engaged to follow him, and was offered his life by a throng of enemies, who surrounded him, on condition that he would deliver the standard; he rejected the offer, and lost his life, with great courage and honour: sixteen gentlemen having on that day fallen by his hand."[6] Although "the body of Sir Edmund Verney was not found," there is a tradition of one of his hands having been discovered amongst the remains of the slain, on the field of battle, and identified by a ring: to this has been added a story of his hand and arm having been buried at Pendley, in Herts: but the family estate there had been previously sold, and the remains of Dame Margaret, wife of Sir Edmund, interred at Middle-Claydon in the year preceding that in which he was killed: and no account is discovered at Aldbury, which parish includes Pendley, and was the burial place of the Verneys, in support of that part of the tradition: but an ancient ring, formerly in the hands of Mrs. Verney of Claydon, and since of Sir Harry Verney, Bart. is still shown, and

---

[1] Esc. 15 May, 42 Eliz. Cole's MSS. vol. iii. p. 461.

[2] From the original Deed at Middle-Claydon.

[3] See PEDIGREE of VERNEY, p. 179; also p. 183.

[4] MSS. in Mus. Brit.

[5] Hist. of the Rebellion, vol. ii. pt. i. pp. 48, 52, 53, ed. 8vo. 1707.

[6] Irish Peerage, 1745, VERNEY.

accredited as the ring found at Edge-hill on the finger of the standard-bearer. It is of fine gold, formed for the little finger; and has beneath a small oval crystal a painted portrait of King Charles. The tradition that "*Sir Edmund Verney was neither born nor buried*," is grounded on the belief that he was brought into the world by the Cæsarian operation, his mother dying *durante partu*, and his body never having been found. This is quite consistent with his being the son of Dame Awdrey, second wife of Sir Edmund Verney, and brother of the whole blood to Sir Francis, whose heir he was,[1] but is opposed by his age on the monument, and in various other accounts of him. However inauspicious his entrance into life, his death was glorious: firmly attached by loyalty and affection to his Prince, and

"greatly falling, with a falling State."[2]

After the death of Sir Ralph Verney, Bart. son and heir of Sir Edmund, who survived his eldest son and *his* issue,[3] the estate devolved to his second son John Verney, who (16 June 1703) was by Queen Anne created Baron Verney of Belturbet, co. Cavan, and Viscount Fermanagh: his patent expressing the fidelity and loyalty of his grandfather the Knight Marshal, and the loss of his life at Edge-hill, also the sufferings of his father in the civil wars and the usurpation.[4]

Ralph Verney, who in 1717 succeeded to his father's honours, and was the second Viscount Fermanagh, was, 7 Feb. 16 Geo. II. created Earl of Verney, in the Province of Leinster. He survived his eldest son John, and dying in 1752, was succeeded by Ralph his second son, who was the second Earl of Verney, and made Claydon his chief residence during some years, but was compelled to reduce his establishment, and retired to France, where he lived in great privacy, chiefly near Calais, until the close of his life. He survived Mary Countess of Verney only a few months, and dying in 1791 was interred here. As a politician he joined the coalition of Frederick Lord North, Fox, and Burke, but was more remarkable for his profusion to some of his associates than for his genius or abilities as a senator: although much respected in this county, of which he was one of the representatives in Parliament; and so firmly supported by his partizans, that at a critical period, in the decline of his life, and during his absence, he only failed, by some few votes, of securing his election as one of its knights, after a violent and long protracted contest. Lavish in

---

[1] Willis, Cole, and others, have inserted the name of Sir Edmund in the family pedigree, as the son of Mary Blakeney, his father's *third* wife; but he was, according to the inquisition held at Missenden, 15 May, 42 Eliz. ten years of age at his father's death, and therefore could not have been her son: nor, if he had, could have been the heir of his brother Francis, as stated in the same inquisition, unless he also had been the son of the said Mary: Urian his uncle being then alive, who being unquestionably of the whole blood, would have been preferred in the inheritance: nor could the constantly accredited tradition of his birth have then been true.

[2] Addison. [3] See PEDIGREE: also EAST-CLAYDON, p. 164.

[4] Anna, D. G. Anglie, Scotie, Francie, et Hib. Reg. F. D. &c. .. Cujus avus Edmundus Verney, augustissimo et beatæ memoriæ avo Regioque Martyri Carolo primo tenaciter adhærens et strenue inserviens, honori Equitis Aurati et officio Militis Marescalli Hospitii Regis donatus est, et Vexillifer etiam Regius in funestissimo illo prælio apud *Edge-hill*, fortiter sed infeliciter occubuit. Patre preterea natus Radulpho Verney, Milit. et Baronetto, qui fidelitate innatâ cum utreq. Carolo, avo n'ro et avunculo, res adversas equanimiter sustinuit, opibus et agris eisque non minimis interim sceleratè surreptis, &c. sciatis, &c. Per breve de privato sigillo, 16 Jun. 2 An. Reg.—WRIGHTE. Ex Pat. ips. autograph. penes Har. Verney, Bar.

In a grant of Supporters to the Arms of Verney, by Hawkins, Ulster King at Arms, it is also recited, that his two uncles, Sir Edmund Verney, Knt. and Henry Verney, Esq. with great courage and conduct, faithfully discharged the honourable command of Colonels in the King's army, during the long and great defection from the Crown, the former of whom was basely murdered at the taking of Drogheda by the prevailing rebels under the arch-traitor Cromwell," &c. —the supporters being *two lions guardant*, winged, Or. [From the original at Claydon.]

his personal expenses, and fond of show, he was one of the last of the English nobility, who, to the splendour of a gorgeous equipage, attached musicians, constantly attendant upon him, not only on state occasions, but in his journeys and visits: a brace of tall negroes with silver French-horns behind his coach and six, perpetually making a noise like Sir Henry Sidney's "trompeters" in the days of Elizabeth, "blowinge very joyfully to behold and see."[1]

On his death without issue, his titles became extinct: but by his will, dated 1 Dec. 1786, and proved in 1791, his estates were bequeathed to the Countess his wife, who having died in his lifetime, and no subsequent disposal of his lands being made, the reversion in fee devolved to his niece and heir-at-law, Mary Verney (posthumous daughter and only child of his elder brother, the Hon. John Verney) who, by patent 13 June 1792, was created Baroness Fermanagh, in the kingdom of Ireland; and died unmarried 15 Nov. 1810; whereupon her title became extinct, and the heirs of the blood of the Verneys are only to be traced in the female line,[2] from the first Viscount Fermanagh.

Mary Verney, Baroness Fermanagh, by her will, dated 18 Mar. 1801, and proved 7 Dec. 1810, bequeathed her estates to her maternal half sister Catharine (wife of the Rev. Rob. Wright) daughter of Richard Calvert, Esq. by Mary third daughter of Josias Nicholson, Esq. relict of the Hon. John Verney, father of the testatrix:[3] which Catharine Wright and her husband, in pursuance of the will, took, by royal license 28 Feb. 1811, the name and arms of Verney, instead of those of Wright; and dying without issue 9 Jan. 1827 in her widowhood, all the estates of the family of Verney in Bucks, of which she was then seised, passed under her will, dated 26 Jan. 1819, and proved at London in 1827, to Sir Harry Calvert, Bart. eldest son of General Sir Harry Calvert, Bart. G.C.B. and K.G.H. (deceased), grandson of Felix Calvert by Mary his wife, sister of Richard Calvert, Esq. father of the before mentioned Catharine Verney; whose pedigree is annexed.

PEDIGREE OF CALVERT AND VERNEY.

From MSS. of the Family, Parochial Registers, Clutterbuck's Hist. of Herts, and other authorities.

Arms. Paly of six Or and Sab. a bend Counterchanged. *Crest:* out of a ducal coronet Or, 2 pennons, the dexter Or, the other Sab. staves Gu. [Clutterbuck, vol. iii. p. 335.]

Arms granted to Sir Harry Calvert 28 April, 1816, and the descendants of Felix Calvert, Esq. his grandfather; Party of six Erminois and Pean a bend engrailed Counterchanged. *Crest*, out of a mural crown Arg. twn flagstaffs erect Arg. therefrom two pennons towards the dext. one Erminnis the other Pean. *Supporters*, granted 30th April as G. C. B. on either side a leopard gard. Prop. gorged with a mural crown Arg. charged with 3 pellets, therefrom a chain reflected over the back Or, on the shoulder a cross flory of the First.

REV. .... CALVERT, or CALVERD, of Andover, co. Hants, nat. 1555: mort. 1624 = ...

- FELIX CALVERD, born 18 Aug 1596, of Little Hadham, co. Herts: bur. 18 May 1671, at Little Hadham. [MS Pedigree.] = ELIZABETH, of SUSANNAH, dau. of ..... Betts, of Colchester: ob. 1669.
  - JOHN CALVERD, b. 12 May 1650: ob. 7 Dec. 1634.
  - FELIX CALVERD, b. 15 Feb. 1623, of Albury Hall, co. Herts, and Ferneaux Pelham: ob. 22 Mar. 1698; will dated 27 Aug. 1697, proved 10 May 1699. = JOANE, dau. of .... Day, of Hadham.
    - CALVERT OF HUNSDON.
  - THOMAS CALVERD, b. 1625, of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, Lond. ob. 25 Sept. 1668.
  - ANNE, da. of W. Ambrose, of Reading, b. March 1631: ob. 1 Feb. 1810, bur. at Reading.
- SUSAN, born 19 Feb. 1579. = EDITH, born 25 July 1581. CHRISTIAN, born 13 October 1582.
  - PETER CALVERD, b. 10 May 1630, of Nine-Ashes, in Hunsdon, co. Herts: ob. 27 Jan. 1675. = HONOR, dau. of Honor Bates of Hertford.
    - JOHN CALVERT, b. 25 Mar. 1636: ob. s. p. = MARY, born 12 June 1622.
      - SUSANNA, bur. 23 Jun 1632, at Great Hadham.
      - MARY, b. 9 May 1633, "mar. to Geo. Coleridge, or Corbridge, and had issue three sons and daughters" living 1674. [Clutterbuck's Herts.]
      - JANE, b. 8 Mar. 1634; mar. to Will. Feast.
      - SARAH, b. 16 June 1639, mar. to Geo. Benn; bur. 3 June 1706, at Braughing, co. Herts.
- GERVASE called Sarah in Hist. of Herts) born 9 Dec. 1584. JUDITH, born 15 Dec. 1586. MARY, born 10 Aug. 1589.
- ANNE, born 28 March 1590. CATHERINE, b. 14 June 1593. ELIZABETH, born 20 November 1595.

a b

[1] Blakeway's Hist. of Shrewsbury, vol. ii. p. 374.

[2] See PEDIGREE of VERNEY, p. 189.

[3] Ibid.

a

- AMBROSE CALVERT, inf. æt. in 1668.
- FELIX CALVERT, b. 1663, of Albury Hall, co. Herts, and Marsham, co. Berks: M. P. for Reading 1713, 1715: ob. 28 Dec. 1736, bur. at Albury. [MS. Pedigree.] — MARY, da. of Sir Tho. Winnington, Bt. of Stanford Court, co. Worc. ob. 1729.
- SUSANNA, mar. to ..... SARAH, mar. to Richard Onslow, Esq.

b

- FELIX CALVERT, b. 26 Mar. 1676: ob. 8, bur. 15 April 1713, at Hunsdon. — ELIZABETH, sole daughter and heir of Joshua White, of London: ob. 29 August 1722, æt. 48, bur. at Hunsdon.
- PETER CALVERT, killed at Chester, September 1689, æt. 20.
- HONOR, mar. to her cousin William Calvert, Esq. of Ferneaux-Pelham, Sheriff of Camb. 1690: ob. 31 Jan. 1724, æt. 53, bur. 7 Feb. at Ferneaux Pelham.
- SUSANNA, mar. to Sir Alex. Rigby.
- JANE; bur. 9 April 1676, at Hunsdon.

- 1. FRANCIS CALVERT. [MS. Pedigree.]
- 3. THOS. CALVERT, b. 11 Feb. 1694. WILLIAM CALVERT, 1736.
- PETER CALVERT, of Red Lion-sq. St. Geo., co. Midx. ob. 28 May 1782, bur. at Albury.
- ANNE, dau. of ... Nicholas: ob. 1778, bur. 31 Oct. at Albury.
- JOHN CALVERT, b. 1709: ob. 22 Sep. 1739, bur. at Albury. EDW. CALVERT, b. 20 Mar. 1709, bur. 1 Aug. 1727, at Albury. RICH. CALVERT, b. 30 July 1713: ob. 1 Nov. 1722, bur. at Albury. GEO. CALVERT, b. 1714: ob. 1740, bur. 5 or 8 Sept.
- ELIZABETH, b. 2 Aug. 1691: ob. 7 Feb. 1712, bur. at Albury. FRANCES. ANNE, mar. to Joseph Hall. HONOR, mar. to Peter Calvert, Esq. son of Felix Calvert, Esq. of Hunsdon, co. Herts. JANE, b. 30 Jul. 1711: ob. 5 Jun. 1734, bur. at Albury. MARY, mar. to Rob. Farrindon, Esq.
- 2. FELIX CALVERT, b. 1693: ob 1755, bur. 6 May, at Albury. — MARY, mar. 6 Feb. 1723: bur. 26 May 1757, at Albury.
- 5. RICH. CALVERT, Esq. of Hallplace, co. Kent, ob. 31 Jan. 1782. — MARY, 3d dr. & coh. of Josias Nicholson, Esq. of Clapham, co. Surrey, widow of the Hon. JOHN VERNEY: ob. 6 Jan. 1789. [See p. 180.] MARY, Baroness FERMANAGH. [See PEDIGREE of VERNEY.] — HON. JOHN VERNEY, 2d son of Ralph Earl Verney, mar. 6 July 1736: ob. 3 June 1737.
- PETER CALVERT, of St. Geo. Hanover-sq. Westminst. ob. 1772, bur. 27 Jan. at Hunsdon. — HONOR CALVERT, dau. of Felix Calvert and Mary Winington: ob. 1756, bur. 2 April. — THOMAS. FELIX. WILLIAM. JOHN. — ELIZABETH. MARY. HONOR. SUSANNAH. MARY. ANNE. [Clutterbuck's Herts, vol. iii. p. 183].

- FELIX CALVERT, b. 25 Oct. 1723: ob. 17 Apr. 1724.
- JOHN CALVERT, b. 6 May 1726, of Albury, Esq. M. P. for Hertford in 7 Parliaments of Geo. 3., for Tamworth in 2, for *Wendover* 1754: ob. 22, bur. 29 Feb. 1804, at Albury, mar. to Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Edw. Hulse, Bart. Sep. 1757, bur. 26 Feb. 1807, æt. 75. — CALVERT of Albury.
- THOMAS CALVERT, b. 1727, of Hutton, co. Essex, and Albury, co. Herts: ob. Dec. 1792, mar. to Mary, dau. of Peter Calvert, Esq. of Hunsdon: ob. Sept. 1828, æt. 102, at Bath.
- FELIX CALVERT, b. 1728, of St. Giles's Cripplegate, Lond. Esq. ob. 18, bur. 25 Oct. 1764, at Albury, mar. Rebecca, dau. of Thos. Bayley, Esq. of Allesley, co. Warw. 9 Feb. 1758, at St. Bene't's, Paul's Wharf, Lond.; 2dly, to Sir Yelverton Peyton, Bart. 19 March 1773. — CALVERT of East Indies.
- PETER CALVERT, Esq. b. 13 Sept. 1733, of Hampton-Court, co. Midx. ob. 6 Dec. 1810. — MARY, dau. of Thos. Reeve, M. D. mar. 8 Jul. 1762: ob. 7 June 1800, buried at St. Peter le Poor, London.
- RICH. CALVERT, born 1742: ob. 19 April 1743, bur. 22.
- MARY, b. 6 May 1725: ob. innupt. Apr. 1775. ELIZABETH, b. 28 Jun. 1730, mar. 4 Dec. 1765, to Dr. James Burnett, of Grosvenor-street. ANN, mar. 20 Dec. 1755, to Christoph. Aostey, Esq. of Trumpington, co. Camb.: ob. 31 Jan. 1812, æt. 80. JANE, mar. 7 May 1759, to Tho. Western, Esq. of Abingdon-hall. HONORIA, ob. inf. 21 Jan. 1741.
- CATHERINE, mar. 5 April 1785, to Rev. Robert Wright: took the name and arms of VERNEY 1811: ob. vidua, s. p. 1827. [See PEDIGREE of VERNEY.]
- RICHARD CALVERT, of Linc. Inn, Lond. and *Fulmer*, Commis. of Bankrupts: mar. 5 May 1788, Mary, dau. of ... and relict of .... Edsall, of Boreham, co. Essex, ob. s. p.
- GEORGE CALVERT, Lieut. Coldstream Reg. Guards 1778, married Mary, sole dau. of Richard Haddock, Esq. by Mary, dau. of Charles Compton, brother of James Earl of Northampton: ob. 7 Jan. 1821, at Bath, s. p.

- SIR HARRY CALVERT, Bart. &c. born March 1763: 2nd Lt. 23d Reg. 24 Apr. 1778: Lt. of Foot Guards Feb. 1790: Aid-de-Camp to H. R. H. Fred. Duke of York 1793 and 1794, in Holland: Col. 14 Reg. of Foot: Dep. Adjutant-gen. 29 Apr. 1799: Adjutant-gen. 9 Jan. 1799: Lieut.-Governor of Chelsea-Hospital June 1820: G. C. B. 1815: and of the Royal Guelphic Order: cr. 3 Oct. 1818 Baronet: Major-Gen. 25 Sept. 1803: Lt.-Gen. 1810: Gen. 1821: ob. 4 Sept. 1826, at Middle-Claydon. — CAROLINE, dau. of Thos. Hammersley, Esq. Banker, in Pall-Mall, London; mar. at St. James's Westmr. 8 June 1799: ob. , bur. at , removed Sept. 1826 to *Middle-Claydon*.
- FRANK CALVERT.
- MARIA.

- SIR HARRY CALVERT, Bart. Capt. Grenad. Guards, b. 7 Dec. 1801: took (by Royal Licence 23 March 1827) the name of VERNEY. *H. Verney*
- FREDERIC CALVERT, b. 9 June 1806.
- MARY, b. 18 Apr. 1800, mar. to the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, A.M. Vicar of Harrow, co. Middlesex.
- EMILY CAROLINE.
- ANN-FRANCES, mar. to Abel Smith, Esq. son of Samuel Smith, Esq. and nephew of Robert Lord Carrington. [See PEDIGREE of SMITH.]

Sir Harry Verney, Bart. having by royal licence taken the name of Verney (instead of his paternal name of Calvert) with permission to bear the arms of Verney quarterly with his paternal arms, is the present possessor of this manor, mansion-house, and estate, and patron of the church.

THE VILLAGE

consists, besides the mansion of the Verneys and the Rectory house, of detached cottages and farms irregularly distributed amongst fields and pastures.

In 1598 (42 Eliz.) this parish was assessed to the provision for the Queen's household at 24*s.* 1½*d. per ann.* and Giffard's farm and lands 7*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*

In 1815 it was assessed to the property tax on 4127*l. per ann.* Expenses of the poor in 1776, were 12*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* In 1783, returned at 62*l.* In 1785, 71*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* In 1812, 56*l.* 11*s.* In 1822, 55*l.* 9*s.* Population in 1821, houses 18; families 19, males 92, females 68: total 160.

MIDDLE-CLAYDON HOUSE.

The old mansion, supposed to have been built by the Verneys in the reign of Henry VII.[1] being included in the premises demised to the Giffards,[2] was more probably erected by Roger Giffard the lessee (who certainly rebuilt the chancel, if not the whole of the parish church) or by Sir George Giffard his son: and here the Giffards resided, until the residue of the term of their lease passed by the marriage of Lettice, daughter of Sir George Giffard, to Urian Verney, Esq. The house was enlarged in the time of the first Viscount Fermanagh, and at length coming into the possession of his descendant Ralph second Earl of Verney, was almost entirely rebuilt, with the addition of a magnificent front towards the west, in the Italian style. The principal entrance was designed, through a saloon, comprising a cube of fifty feet, containing a circle of lofty columns of artificial jasper with white marble bases and capitals, supporting an entablature and gallery, with an iron balustrade, lighted by windows in the tympanum, and crowned with a dome, which above the roof of the saloon, was exteriorly enclosed with a balustrade of stone, and contained a circular belvidere, from the windows of which were very beautiful views of the surrounding country to a great distance, extending to the Welsh mountains. The dome, with a gilt pine-apple on its summit, was an object of great attraction from various parts of the neighbouring counties.

North of the saloon was a ball-room 98 feet 10 inches long by 50 feet wide; and on the south side three noble apartments, one of 49 feet by 32 feet 8 in. and two others of the same length by 27 feet 6 in. all of them 24 feet 3 inches high: with other rooms of correspondent dimensions above, fitted up in the Gothic and Chinese style, and the walls, chimney-pieces, and ceilings elaborately finished. In the ball-room, was a fine piece in alto-relievo in the centre of the ceiling, representing Venus supported by Bacchus and Ceres with their emblems, designed and executed by Patroli, an Italian artist of great ingenuity, long employed here. When this mansion came into the possession of Mary Baroness Fermanagh, the saloon, ball-room, and belvidere were taken down: the south wing of the new building only, being permitted to remain, still forms part of the mansion:[3] which also contains a spacious staircase inlaid with ivory, ebony, and woods of various colours, having a richly wrought iron balustrade, representing standing corn, on spiral springs, which give motion to the stalks. On the staircase are the family arms: and over the chimney in a long room, called the tenants' hall, in the south front (which is plain, without architectural elegance or ornament) is a shield with the following quarterings:

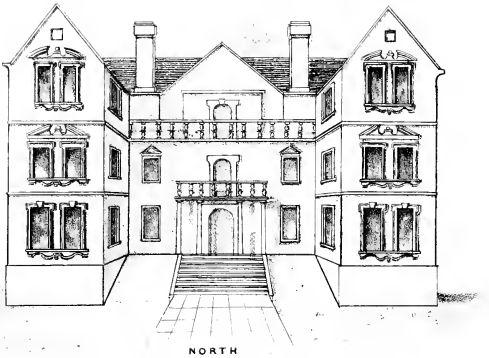
1. *Verney*, 2. *Aignell*. 3. *Whytingham*. 4. *Buckland*. 5. *Iwardby*. 6. *Missenden*. 7. *Frome*. 8. *Spigurnell*. 9. *Braose*. 10. *Fitz-Walter*. 11. *Balun*. 12. *Newmarch*. 13. *Bray, ancient*. 14. *Bray, modern*. 15. *Halliwell*. 16. *Norbury*. 17. *Crosier*. 18. *Dabernon*. 19. *Boteler*. 20. *Pantulph*. 21. *Sudeley*. 22. *Montfort*. 23. *De la Launch*. 24. *Haversham*: and 25. *Blacknall*: with the crest, a phœnix in flames Proper, and motto, "*Ung seul ung soit.*"

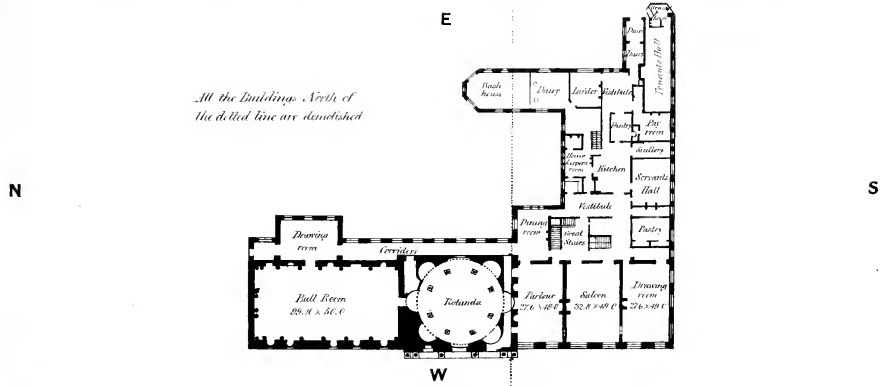
---

[1] Lysons's Mag. Brit. vol. i. p. 513: and Britton and Brayley's Beauties of England. [2] See p. 181.

[3] The dome, with its ornaments, was transferred to Mereworth, in Kent, the seat of the Stapletons, Lords le Despenser.

THE OLD MANSION AT MIDDLE CLAYDON.





GROUND PLAN OF THE NEW MANSION BUILT BY RALPH EARL VERNEY.

On a tablet of marble in the lobby, are the arms quarterly: of *Verney, Fitz-Walter, Bray,* and *Blacknall,* with an escutcheon of pretence, *Paschall,* quarterly. Motto, "*Prodesse quàm conspici.*" An Earl's coronet; and supporters, two tigers rampant, gorged ducally.

Opposite to the west front is a lake of sixteen acres, very tastefully displayed so as to resemble a natural river, and the shrubberies and grounds have many fine oaks and elms interspersed amongst plantations of modern date, and considerable extent.

Amongst the family portraits, &c. remaining at Claydon, are the following:

Half length of a man in a damask gown, large quilled ruff, close cap, gold chain, with three rows of links, descending from his shoulders: rings on the first and fourth finger of the right hand, and fore-finger of the left, marked "ann. ætatis suæ 59," without date; on pannel, having lost its frame: supposed to be Sir Ralph Verney, Knt. Lord Mayor of London in 1465.

A singular portrait of a man in a close robe of scarlet, with a small scull cap of the same colour, tufted beard, long mustachios: countenance strongly marked.

Head of Sir Edmund Verney (father of Sir Francis, and Sir Edmund the standard-bearer) in a black vest, plain turn-over with small tassels at the neck: short hair, mustachios, and pointed beard.

Portrait of a man with a bald head and pointed beard, in black, with deep laced ruffles: date 1627, æt. 53; qu. if Sir Nicholas Poyntz? and

Dame Anne his wife (daughter of Sir Ralph Verney) also in black, with plain ruff, black coif, large pearl necklace and girdle: date 1627, age 50.

A whole length portrait (by Valesquez) of Sir Francis Verney, Knt. in a Spanish striped dress, large trunk hose, with great puffs of ribband at the knees, quilled ruff, white loose boots with embroidered tops, high heels, and richly ornamented spurs with large rowels gilt: gloves with embroidered tops; on a table, his hat with a large plume of feathers; in his right hand a gilt cane with the ends painted black; and on brackets below the picture is the identical cane represented in the painting.

Sir Edmund Verney, Knight Marshal, three-quarters length by Vandyke: his hair loose and sandy, countenance melancholy, left hand on his helmet placed on a table, right arm on a pedestal: in his hand a staff gilt, and enamelled at the ends. Near this portrait is a cane between three and four feet in length, with a silver head (formerly gilt) the top having a globular knob flattened, with an engraving of a crown and portcullis (the arms of Westminster), surrounded by SIGILL. OFFIC. MILI. MARESCAL.

A small painting of King Charles I. on horseback, with an attendant on foot,—Sir Edmund Verney, represented more aged than in the portrait.

A three-quarters length of King Charles I. in a black cloak with embroidered star, the ribband of the Order of the Garter round his neck, and the George pendant: shirt collar Vandyked, gloves embroidered, hat on a table, its band ornamented with jewels.

Sir Alexander Denton, Knt. (brother of Dame Margaret Verney, wife of the Knight-Marshal) with an embroidered sash over his shoulder; æt. 35, date 1630; and

Dame Mary Denton, his wife, daughter of Edmund Hampden, Esq. of Hartwell.

Half length of William Denton, M. D. (another brother of Dame Margaret Verney) Physician to King Charles I. and II. in the full dress of his degree; with hair very long and loose.

A portrait in armour of Capt. Henry Verney, son of the standard-bearer, æt. circ. 25, afterwards a Colonel in the King's army.

Portrait of a young man in black, with an open letter in his hand, dated "June 18, 1652:" qu. if Sir Edmund Verney, Knt. of East-Claydon?

Half length of a lady with her hair falling in ringlets on her shoulders; and a sprig of roses in her hand.

A clergyman in canonicals half length, perhaps the Rev. Charles Adams, who married Elizabeth Verney, youngest daughter of the Knight-Marshal. Sir Henry Lee, of Ditchley, co. Oxon, in black: A lady, in scarlet edged with sable, and with a pearl necklace: Lady Frances Herbert in black, her dress fastened with roses, deep ruff, and fine ear-rings: and Sir Ralph Verney, Knt. and Baronet; all by Cornelius Jansen.

Three-quarters length of King James II.

Whole length of John first Viscount Fermanagh, in his robes and a full-bottomed wig; his coronet on a table; countenance pale and ghastly; a large polypus descending from his right nostril. Arms; *Verney*, impaling *Palmer*. Another of the same, with arms impaling on the dexter side, in chief *Palmer*, in base *Lawley*; and on the sinister *Baker*.

Portrait of Mary, daughter of Sir Francis Lawley, Bart. second wife of Sir John Verney: seated, and with a little black page looking over her shoulder.[1]

Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Baker, Esq. his third wife. Arms; *Verney*, impaling, Arg. on a fess Vert three eagles displayed Or, between two greyhounds currant Sa. *Baker*.

Ralph first Earl of Verney, half length, in a full-bottomed wig, long cravat, and loose mantle. Arms; *Verney*, impaling *Paschall*. Another in an embroidered waistcoat, blue coat, and deep ruffles: by Hudson.

Catherine Countess of Verney his wife, and the Hon. John Verney their eldest son, when a child.

Three-quarters length of the same John, in a blue coat, small conical buttons, laced cravat and ruffles, gold-hilted sword, cocked hat under his left arm, marked "æt. 13 yrs 6 mo." and inscribed on the back, "nobilissim. Joan. Verney, armig. 1724.

Sir Thomas Cave, Bart. (by Cavannah) and his wife Dame Margaret, third daughter of the first Viscount Fermanagh, mother of Sir Verney and Sir Tho. Cave, Barts.

The Hon. Mary Verney her sister: wife of Colonel John Lovett, of Soulbury.

Besides these, there are portraits of Josias Nicholson, Esq. and his wife: Richard Calvert, Esq. father-in-law of Baroness Fermanagh, and father of Mrs. Wright, Mary Baroness Fermanagh in a short black silk cloak, with a coronet, and M. F.; the Rev. Rob. Wright, A. M., afterwards Verney; and his wife Mrs. Catherine Verney, with many others.

RECTORY AND ADVOWSON.

At the ecclesiastical taxation circ. 1291, a pension of 10*s. per ann.* was payable out of the revenues of the church of Claydon to the Prior of Lenton.[2] In 1341 (15 Edw. III.) Little-Claydon was rated at five marks to the taxation called the ninths, and Will. Haynes, Roger le Bond, Will. Jakes, Walter Rickar, Richard Walys, and John le Reve certified that one carucate of land here was uncultivated, and there were no merchants or dealers in the parish.[3]

---

[1] "Peregrine Siam, a Moor of Guinea, brought to England by John Verney, Esq. of Wasing, co. Berks (uncle of the 1st Vic. Fermanagh) and baptised at Claydon, at about six years of age; his master Mr John Verney, Mr. Edm. Verney, of East-Claydon, Mrs. Mary Verney, and Cary Stewkley, being Sponsers." [Par. Regist.]

[2] Taxat. Eccles. P. Nic p. 34.

[3] Nonar. Inquis. p. 340.

In an old will, called by Willis the will of George *Verney*, (but qu. if not a mistake for George Giffard?) dated 7 Aug. 1558, and proved 15 Nov. 1567, the testator desires to be buried in Middle-Claydon church, gives to his son John his dwelling-house here, after the death of Katherine his wife, together with his right and interest in the parsonage of Middle-Claydon, in the occupation of Lady Giffard, by a bargain made with Sir George Giffard; mentions his daughters Mary, Ellen, Elizabeth, and Lettice; his son Edmund (to whom he gives the lease of his farm at Mursley); and bequeaths small legacies to *his good master* Edmund Verney and Dame Elizabeth Catesby, and the children of his brother John Brickhill;[1] and makes Sir John Ravis, Parson, overseer of his will.

In 1573, Queen Elizabeth, on the petition of George Darcy, Esq. granted to Christopher Denton and Bernard Gilpin, Gent. of London, their heirs and assigns, *inter alia*, 2*s*. rents, issuing out of Middle-Claydon Rectory, in the occupation of John Ravis, Clk, formerly given to provide two torches to burn in the church.[2]

In 1584, the Queen, on the petition of Henry Lord Wentworth, and in compliance with an agreement, granted out of lands concealed from the Queen, or her predecessors, two acres and one rood in Middle-Claydon; and a close adjoining the mansion of the Rectory, formerly given to maintain a light before the Sacrament, or other superstitious uses; at 6*s*. 8*d*. *per ann.*:[3] and in 1585, on the petition of Sir James Crofte, Comptroller of the Household, granted to John Walton, and John Cresset, Gent. their heirs, &c. at 3*s*. 4*d*. *per ann.* a "pightel" and nine acres in Middle-Claydon, called Torch-land, in the occupation of Urian Verney, Gent.[4]

In 1620, Mr. Lyster's grounds here were rated at 400*l*. and Sir Edmund Verney's grounds and wood, &c. at 80*l*. on which a calculation is said to have been made of the value of the Rectory, which, in 1675, was returned at 90*l*. *per ann.* comprising glebe 10*l*. and a composition for "the woods next Grendon at 20 marks, being one third; and the other two parts, for the inclosure next Addington, and an inclosure made in 1654:" but it is added, that "the allowance to the Minister is a composition between the Patron and Incumbent."[5]

A terrier in 1675 mentions "the new parsonage house and stable built at the charge of Sir Ralph Verney, with a garden, orchard, and little close, containing 1 acre 1 rood: a close of pasture 20 acres 20 poles, of new inclosure: another of 10 acres: a meadow 5 acres, 1 rood, 30 perches, adjoining Little-Fulmer mead; several of these given by Sir Edmund Verney to Richard Askew, and by Sir Ralph Verney to John Aris and Edward Butterfield, incumbents, in exchange for glebe lands dispersed at a distance.

In 1818 the annual amount of the living was stated to exceed 150*l*. "the glebe house then too small:"[6] and having in 1825 become dilapidated, was then rebuilt (on the same site to which it had been removed by Sir Ralph Verney, on the verge of the road from East-Claydon to Steeple-Claydon, about two furlongs north of the mansion house,) at the expense of the patron, and is a very commodious residence.

In 1821 this Rectory and the Vicarage of East-Claydon[7] were by episcopal provision consolidated into one benefice, with Steeple-Claydon Vicarage.

The advowson has always been appendant to the possession of the manor.

---

[1] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl.
[2] Rot. Pat. 16 Eliz. Test. 19 Feb.
[3] Ibid. 27 Eliz. Test. 2 Aug.
[4] Ibid. 28 Eliz. Test. 12 Apr.
[5] Willis's MSS.
[6] Diocesan Returns, p. 130.
[7] See p. 170.

RECTORS.

JOHN DE BLAREWICK, presented to the Rectory of "Cleydon Parva" in 1231 (15 Hen. III.) by Ralph de Gresele, Knt.: and on his death

William de Freston, pr. 1258, by Ralph Fitz-Hugh, Knt.

John de St. Andrew, resigned this Rectory on taking the habit of a Grey Friar; and was succeeded by

Thomas de St. Andrew, 16 Nov. 1279, on the presentation of Sir John de Beauchamp; and on his resignation,

John de Monte, pr. 30 Dec. 1330, by the Attorneys of the Lord Nicholas de Cantilupe.

William de Achecote, pr. 1 Mar. 1234, by Nicholas de Cantilupe; and dying in 1348,

Richard, son of *William le Clerk*, was presented 16 August 1349, by Nicholas de Cantilupe.

William de Lynton, or *Lenton*, instituted 21 Sept. 1349, on the presentation of the Lord Nicholas de Cantilupe. On his resignation,

Thomas de Mukton, pr. 26 Nov. 1351, by the same.

John the son of *John Henry*, of Middle-Claydon, instituted 27 June 1352, on the presentation of Nicholas de Cantilupe, Knt.

John Milys, presented 6 May 1390, by Thomas la Zouche, "*Domicellum*." He resigned, and

Nicholas Deppyng, instituted 25 Nov. 1399, on the presentation of Thomas la Zouche, Esq. in exchange for Flixborough, in Lincolnshire.

Eudo la Zouche, inst. 11 Sept. 1401, on the presentation of "Thomas la Zouche, Lord of Middle-Claydon."

Robert Woodcock, inst. 11 Dec. 1404, on the same presentation.

Simon David, instituted 4 Mar. 1406, on the presentation of William la Zouche.

John Cook, inst. 19 Sept. 1409, on the presentation of William la Zouche. On his resignation,

Thomas Baron, presented 15 Feb. 1433, by John Brockley, Lord Mayor of London.

John Westcote, pr. 2 Feb. 1463, by Sir Ralph Verney, Knt. Alderman of London. He was Fellow of Eton College, 11 Edw. IV. and at his death was succeeded by

Richard Cowland, 23 Aug. 1490, on the presentation of Sir John Verney, Knt. He resigned, and

William Brodhede was presented by Margaret, relict of Sir John Verney, Knt. and instituted 4 March 1505. He died, and was succeeded by

Christopher Daniel, instituted 13 Mar. 1533, on the presentation of Ralph Verney, Esq. but was deprived; and in his stead

John Ravis, or *Reves*, was presented 16 July 1554, by George Giffard, Esq. who also appointed *Sir* John Ravis overseer of his will, dated in 1558, and proved in 1567. At his death, he was succeeded by

Richard Askew, 13 Oct. 1581, on the presentation of Urian Verney, Esq. who by marrying Lettice, daughter of Sir George *Giffard*, had acquired the patronage. He was buried here 17 July 1630, and was succeeded by

John Aris, who was of Magdalen hall, Oxon;[1] died in August 1657, and was succeeded by

Edward Butterfield, instituted in 1657: married Catharine Aris, widow of his predecessor. He was of Exeter coll. Oxon,[2] and was buried here, 2 Oct. 1678, being succeeded by his son

William Butterfield, A. M. inst. 12 April 1679, on the presentation of Sir Ralph Verney, Knt. and Bart. He was of Lincoln coll. Oxon, A. M. 26 June 1677, and resigned this living about two years before his death, on being presented to Addington Rectory. He died in 1727.

William Butterfield, junior, A. M. inst. 8 Nov. 1725, on the presentation of Ralph Lord Viscount Fermanagh. He was of Wadham coll. Oxon, A. M. 9 June 1713, and Rector of Grendon-Underwood at his death in 1758.

William Howell, A.M. inducted 19 May 1759, on the presentation of Ralph Earl of Verney. He was of Pemb. coll. Oxon, A. M. 22 April 1749; also Vicar of East-Claydon,[3] and at his death was succeeded by

Edmund Millward, A. M. inducted 1760, on the presentation of Ralph Earl of Verney. He was also Vicar of East-Claydon,[4] and dying 13 Nov. 1806 was buried there, and was succeeded by

Robert Wright, A. M. inducted 26 Mar. 1807, on the presentation of Mary Baroness Fermanagh. He had been previously Rector of Otton-Belchamp, co. Essex, from 22 Jan. 1784: and held the Vicarage of East Claydon with this Rectory. In 1811 he took by royal licence the name of Verney;[5] and dying in 1820, was succeeded by his nephew,

Thomas Wright, A. M. inducted 12 May 1820, on the presentation of Richard Vachell, Esq. of Copfold Hall, co. Essex, and Robert Dalrymple, Esq. of Manchester-square. He was, 7 June 1821, admitted also to Steeple-Claydon Vicarage, then consolidated with East-Claydon.

---

[1] Willis's MSS. [2] Ibid. [3] See p. 171. [4] Ibid. [5] See p. 184.

THE CHURCH

consists of a nave, with a square tower containing three bells and a saint's bell, a chancel, having on the eastern gable a cross flory of modern workmanship, and on the south side of the nave a small porch.

In the spandrils of the arch at the west end, on each side of the door, beneath a small moulding, are gothic letters, IHI C. and MSE. MC. On the north side of the chancel, over the door, to which is a flight of nineteen steps, is the following inscription: "Rogerus Giffard, et Maria uxor ejus, hanc cancellam fieri fecerunt, an'o D'ni 1519." The little hill on which the church stands, is covered with a thick plantation of evergreens, and the building picturesquely overhung with ivy, the church-yard being completely surrounded by the grounds belonging to the mansion-house. The church, capable of containing about two hundred persons, is dedicated to All Saints, and its annual feast commemorated in November. The interior is extremely neat, with handsome pews, seats, gallery, pulpit, and reading-desk, and the floor excellently paved and covered with matting. The communion-table, on an elevation of two steps, is covered with crimson cloth fringed, with cushions, &c. to correspond.

The east window is divided into numerous compartments by mullions, and formerly contained painted glass, from which Willis copied these words, "Orate pro bono statu Radulphi Verney, militis;" but no traces of it now remain.

The font under the gallery at the west end is of Coade's artificial stone, vase-shaped, on a pedestal modelled from a Grecian altar, inscribed, "The gift of the Rector, 1809," and with the arms of *Wright* impaling *Calvert*.

On the pannels of the gallery: "This church was new paved and pewed, and completely repaired, at the joint expence of the Right Honourable Mary Verney, Baroness Fermanagh, the patroness, and the rest of the parishioners, in the year 1809. The chancel was new paved, the altar ornamented and completely repaired, at the sole expence of the Rev. Robert Wright, A. M. Rector, in the year 1809. John Stevens and James Stevens, churchwardens."

In the gallery is a small organ, presented in 1828 by Sir Harry Verney, Bart.

On a small tablet of brass, bordered with veined marble, affixed to the north-east pier of the nave, above the manerial pew (to which place it was removed in 1818 to make room for a modern monument) is the following inscription in capitals below the arms of Verney faintly engraven:

In memory of John Verney, who dyed ye 20th of May, 1694, second son of John Verney, Lord Viscount Fermanagh, in ye Kingdom of Ireland, Baron Verney of Belturbet, and Bart. who was the surviving son and heir of Sr Ralph Verney, Knt. and Bt. whose father was Sr Edmund Verney, Knt. and Knt. Marshall & Standard-bearer to King Charles ye First: son of another Sir Edmund Verney, Knt. who was ye son of Sir Ralph Verney, Knt. son of Sir John Verney, Knt. He the son of Sr Ralph Verney, Knt. son of Ralph Verney, Esq. son of Edward Verney, Esq. son of John Verney, Esq.

Near the east end of the north wall, on a small mural monument:

In the vault under the chancel are interred the remains of Mary Aubrey, the wife of Thomas Digby Aubrey, Esq. only son of Richard Aubrey, Esq. and nephew of Sir John Aubrey, Bart. of Dorton-House, in this county. She was the daughter of Thomas Wright, Esq. and niece to the Rev. Robert Verney, of Claydon-House. She departed this life Nov. 27, 1817, aged 39 years, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with the most exemplary fortitude and resignation.

Above the brass tablet is a mural monument with the bust of a lady, and the following:

M. S.

Mary, the 2d wife of Sir John Verney, Bartt. one of the daughters of the Honble Sir Francis Lawley, of St. Powel, in Shropshire, Bartt. Master of his Majesty's Jewel Office. She had one son, named John Verney,

who dyed within the year, and lyeth with her in the vault within the Chancel. She departed this life the xxiv. day of Augst, MDCXCIV. aged xxxiii. years.

On a shield, the arms of *Verney* impaling *Lawley*.

Affixed to the north wall is a large tablet of Buckinghamshire marble, with decorations of white and black marble; and in gold capitals:—

In a vault under the Chancel are deposited the remains of the Rt Honble Mary Verney, Baroness Fermanagh, of the Kingdom of Ireland. She was born Novr 1, 1737, and died Novr 15th, 1810, beloved, respected, and lamented by all who knew her.

She was the only child of the Honourable John Verney, eldest son of Viscount Fermanagh (afterwards Earl Verney), and Mary, daughter of Josias Nicholson, Esq. of Clapham, in the county of Surry, who married, secondly, Richard Calvert, Esq. of Hall-place, in the county of Kent. She was the last of the noble family of Verney, and bequeathed all her estates to her maternal sister, Catherine, the wife of the Reverend Robert Wright, directing them to take the name and bear the arms of Verney.

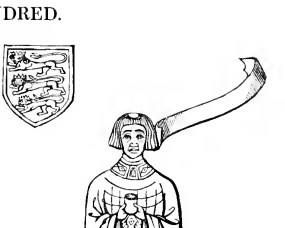
Below:

In the same vault are the remains of the Reverend Robert Verney, who died the 21st day of April, 1820, aged 74 years.

Also, of Catherine his wife, who died the 9th day of June, 1827, aged 82 years.

On an achievement, quarterly, 1 and 4, *Verney*; 2, *Fitz-Walter*; 3, *Bray*. On another on the South side, *Verney* impaling *Wright*: motto, *Ung seul ung soit*.

On a brass plate inserted in a slab, with the arms of Giffard on a shield, is the effigy here represented. In the label proceedig from the head are the words, "Miserere mei, Deus."



And below it these words in the old text:

"Orate pro a'i'a D'ni Alexandri Anne p'sbiteri, qui obiit viiio die mens. Februarii, ao D'ni mocccccxxvi. cuj' a'i'e p'piciet' de'. Ame'."[1]

In the middle of the nave are effigies in brass of a gentleman and a lady with their thirteen sons and seven daughters. The man in plate-armour, bareheaded, reposing on his helmet: his hands with gauntlets, devoutly elevated to his breast: scapularies and elbow-pieces escaloped: in a belt a long sword, of which the pommel of the hilt touches the left elbow, and the point of the scabbard, passing diagonally behind the effigy, reaches to the right foot: on that side a dagger, or coutel: skirt of chain-mail: escaloped genouillieres, a toyle or tilt, jambs, and solerets very wide and round at the toes: spurs with rowels of five points: at the feet a greyhound couchant, collared.

At his left hand the lady, with pointed head-dress richly embroidered, her robe fastened with jewels: a chain with square links, in festoons twice round the neck: large ermined sleeves, ruffles, hands pressed

[1] Alexander Anne, by will dated 24 Dec. 1526, proved on "the first Monday in Lent following," bequeathed legacies to Lincoln cathedral, the high altar of Middle-Claydon, the repairs of the church and the great bell, to every one of his god-children, and to his cosens, Mary Darell and Anne Verney; orders the provision of "certen prests to laude God, and pray for his soule," and that "the prest that syngeth masse on the night of the Assumption have 8*d.*, for the masse of the Trinity 8*d.*, of *Requiem*, who should bury him, 1*s.* 2*d.*, and 6*s.* 8*d.* to be given in alms then, and the like at his month's mind." For all which he leaves 5*l.* in money, in the hands of his "right well beloved cosyn, Roger Gyffard, and Mary his wife," his executors, desiring them to find "an honest prest for one hole year to synge and pray for his soul, and the souls of his father, mother, and all Christians, to have for his paynes, wages, and meat and drink, 5*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*" the residue to be disposed of at their discretion. Witnesses, Ric. Salford: Geo. Gyffard: Francis Giffard, Gen."—Willis's MSS. vol. xxxii.

together and elevated: from a jewel at the girdle, a long chain of pearls or beads terminates in a tassel below the knee: the robe hiding the feet. These effigies are five feet high; and on a plate of brass, 41 inches in length, below them, are these words, in the old text:

Off yo' charyte p'y for the sowlles of Roger Gyffard, Esq'er, and Mary his wyffe, whiche Roger dep'tid this transitorie lyffe ye xxiiii day of January, in ye yere of or Lord God m.vo.xlii. and in ye xxxiiii. yere of ye reigne of or Sou'rayne Lorde Kyng Henry ye Eyght, and ye sede Mary dep'tid ye .... day ..... Ao D'ni movo... o' whose sowlls J'hu haue m'cy.

Lower are thirteen small figures in gowns on the dexter side, and seven females on the sinister side, with veils or hoods, all kneeling with their hands in an attitude of devotion. At the upper part of the slab are two shields, with the arms of *Giffard*, impaling a chevron charged with three estoils of six points wavy, between three popinjays, for *Nansicles*. And at the bottom a shield with the arms of Giffard only.

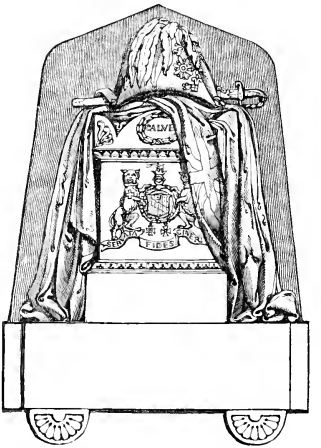
On another brass is a female figure praying; with a pointed head-dress, long lappets and hood, laced vest, open before, robe with close sleeves, and large cuffs turned up with ermine: a broad embroidered girdle, fastened with three large roses: a long train descending to the feet: and below, "Orate pro anima Isabelle Giffard, q^e obiit morte' xvii^o die mensis Nouembris, an. D'ni mill'mo cccccxxiii^o. cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen."

On a mural tablet on the south side:

To the memory of William Butterfield, A. M. Rector of Middle-Claydon and Grendon-Underwood, in this County, who died on the 16th December, 1758, in the 70th year of his age. And also of Lettice his wife, who died of the small-pox at Bath, in Somersetshire, in the 50th year of her age; and was interred in the church of Walcot May 11th, 1752. He was the only son of William Butterfield, Rector of this parish, and of Sarah his wife: She, the youngest daughter of Sir Joseph Nott, of Braidon, Wilts, and of Arabella his wife: a person endowed with truly Christian virtues, and lamented by all who knew her; but by none more than her affectionate husband.

Edward and William Butterfield, and his son, all lie here interred, and were near 100 years successively ministers of this parish, which, by the soundness of their doctrine and good example, they effectually instructed in the way of salvation.

On a mural monument of white marble at the east end of the nave, on the south side, surmounted by a military hat with its plume, placed on a sword lying in its scabbard, is a chaplet of laurel and bay encircling the name of Calvert: and below, these arms: Paly of six Erminois and Pean, a bend engrailed counter-changed; within the ribbon of the Order of the Bath with its motto, and the collars of the same and of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, with their respective badges. *Crest*, out of a mural crown Arg. two flag-staffs erect Az. with two pennons flowing towards the dexter, one Erminois, the other Pean. Supporters, on either side a leopard gardant Proper, chained Or, gorged with a mural crown Arg. thereon three pellets, on the shoulder a cross flory Arg. *Motto*, Servata fides cineri.[2]



On the base:

Sacred to the memory of General Sir Harry Calvert, Bart. G.C.B. and G.C.H. who died after a few hours' illness, at Middle-Claydon, Sept. 4, 1826, aged 63

[2] Granted in 1815. Clutterbuck's Herts, vol. iii. p. 335.

years. He distinguished himself during a long period of service. He entered the Army in 1778, served in the American war, was Aide-de-camp to H. R. H. the Duke of York in the campaigns of Flanders and Holland, in 1793 and 1794: was appointed Deputy Adjutant-general to the British Army; and filled the situation of Adjutant-general from 1799 to 1821, when he was made Lieutenant-governor of Chelsea Hospital. As a further reward for his faithful services, he was made Colonel of the 14th, or Buckinghamshire regiment of foot; received the Grand Crosses of the Bath and Guelphic Orders; and was raised to the rank of Baronet in 1818.[1]

Also, in memory of Caroline his wife, daughter of Thomas Hammersley, Esq. who died June 17, 1806, aged 29 years.

"What I say unto you I say unto all, Watch! I am the Resurrection and the Life."

This monument was erected by their children.

Affixed to the north wall is an achievement with the arms of *Calvert;* impaling, Gu. three rams' heads coupé at the neck Or, *Hammersley.*

On a slab in the middle of the nave:

Here lieth William Askew, who lived Parson of Mid-Claydon 50 yeares, being 82 yeares of age, and departed this mortall life the 12 of July, in the yeare of our Lord 1630.

On another slab:

Here lieth William Butterfield, M.A. Rector of this parish 33 years, who departed this life on the 16th of Dec. in the year of our Lord 1758, aged 70 years.

On a tablet of brass, below the monument, correspondent in size with the plate, against the north-east pier, before described:

"On the death of the late Earl Verney, in 1791, the Claydon estates, together with his other property, descended by his will to the Honourable Mary Verney, created Baroness Fermanagh on her accession to the property, by whose will they were devised to her maternal half-sister, Catherine, wife of the Rev. Robert Wright, daughter of Richard Calvert, Esq. of Nineashes, in Herts, with directions that she should take the name and arms of Verney. On her death in January 1827, the Claydon estates descended, by Virtue of her Will, to her cousin and relative Capt. Sir Harry Calvert, Bart. of the Grenadier Guards, eldest son of General Sir Harry Calvert, Bart. G.C.B. and G.C.H. in whose favor the will was made, but whose death occurred the September previous. Pursuant to Mrs. Verney's direction, Captain Sir Harry Calvert obtained his Majesty's permission to take the name of Verney, and to bear the arms of Verney quartered with his own."

In the south wall of the chancel, under an arch with a flowered finial, is an altar-tomb of alabaster, supporting the recumbent statue of a female, richly habited, with chains, jewels, and other ornaments: her head-dress pointed, features regular and beautiful, hands in a posture of devotion (now both broken off), at her feet a greyhound couchant. On the side of the tomb, within three quaterfoils sculptured in compartments:—On the central shield, arms of *Giffard,* impaling, quarterly, 1 and 4, a bend charged with three fleurs de lis, 2 and 3, within a border charged with eight lucies hauriant, a cross. On the dexter shield, *Giffard:* on the sinister, the above impalement. The south side of the tomb, with blank shields of the same form, has been removed, and is affixed to the wall, under the arch and above the statue. Along the verge of the tomb, part only of the inscription remains: "Gyffard una Coheredu' Joh'is Bradfield de Chenfield ..... Jun'i, anno Do. ꝏCCCCCXXXIX. cujus a'i'e propicietur Deus.[2]

On the opposite wall is a stone with the arms of *Giffard,* between two small pilasters supporting a pediment and cornice, with this motto, OMNIA BONA BONIS.

Affixed to the south-west pier is a small lozenge-shaped tablet of marble, inscribed:

M.S. Gulielmi Butterfield, A.M. hujus ecclesiæ annos 46 et sex menses Rectoris: qui obiit 23 Dec. 1727, ætatis suæ 74: necnon Saræ, uxoris ejus carissimæ, quæ ob. 19º Mart. 1726-7, æt. suæ 67.

On a small tablet:

Sacred to the memory of Catharine, the pious relict of Mr. John Aris, Rector of this place (who also lyes here interred), and afterwards of Edward Butterfield, his successor. She departed this life June 4, 1689, aged 80.

On the south side is an architectural monument,

[1] A Sermon preached in Claydon Church at the Funeral of General Sir Harry Calvert, G.C.B. &c. by the Rev. Henry Blunt, A.M. Vicar of Clare, Suffolk, Curate of Chelsea, Middlesex, alternate Evening Preacher at the Philanthropic Society, and late Fellow of Pembroke coll. Camb. from "Boast not thyself of to-morrow," was printed and published in 1826, 8vo. pp. 23.

[2] This is supposed to be Margaret, wife of George Giffard, second son of Roger by Mary Nansykles.

with a profusion of ornaments. On the base are pillars of black marble with alabaster capitals, party gilt: between them, in four niches, marble busts of Sir Edmund Verney, Knt. and Dame Margaret, and Sir Ralph Verney, Knt. and Bart. and Dame Mary. On the pediment, the figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity, with their emblems: and in the centre, at the top, near the roof of the chancel, a very large vase of jasper, having on its plinth the word RESURGAM. On a shield above the busts, the arms of Verney with the Canton of Ulster. On another, on the dexter side, below the bust of Sir Edmund:—Quarterly, *Verney*, *Whytingham*, *Bray*, and *Boteler*. On the sinister side; below Dame Margaret: *Verney* impaling *Denton*. On a shield near the centre: 1. *Verney*, 2. *Aignell*, 3. *Whytingham*, 4. *Iwardby*, 5. *Bray* ancient, 6. *Bray* modern, 7. *Halliwell*, 8. *Norbury*, 9. *Boteler*, 10. *Sudeley*, 11. *Montfort*, with an escutcheon of pretence for *Blacknall*. Below the bust of Sir Ralph,—*Verney* impaling *Blacknall*: below Dame Mary,—*Verney* with an escutcheon of pretence, *Blacknall*.

On a black tablet representing drapery, between the busts:

Sacred to the memory of the ever honoured Sir Edmund Verney, who was Knight Marshall 18 years, and Standard Bearer to Cha. I. in that memorable Battayle of Edge Hill, wherein he was slayne on the 23d of October 1642, being then in the two and 50th year of his age. And in honour of Dame Margaret his wife, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Denton, of Hillesden, Knt. by whom he had six sons and six daughters. She died at London on the 5th, and was buried here on the 7th of April 1641, in the 47 year of her age.

Lower:

Also to the perpetuall honour and memory of that most excellent and incomparable person Dame Mary, sole daughter and heire of John Blacknall, of Abingdon, in ye County of Berks, Esq. and wife of Sir Ralph Verney, eldest son of ye said Sir Edmund and Dame Margaret, by whom she had three sons and three daughters, whereof only Edmund and Joane are living. She deceased at Blois in France on the 10th day of May 1650, being about ye age of 34 years, and was here interred on the 19th of Nov. following; where her said husband (at whose charge and by whose appointment ye monument is erected) intends to be buried.

On the sur-base:

Sir Ralphe Verney, Knt. and Bart. dyed 24 Sept. 1696, aged 84.

John Verney Viscount Fermanagh, Baron Verney, of Belturbett, in Ireland, and Bart. ob. June 23, An. Dom. 1717, æt. 76.

On a small mural monument within the communion rails, having at the top the arms of *Verney* and at the bottom those of *Giffard*: and a recess with kneeling figures of a man in the gown of a civilian, and a female in a close robe, with a desk between them, and behind the man, a youth in a short cloak; all with quilled ruffs:

I Vrien Verney, Esq. the sixth of seven Sonnes and two Daughters of Sir Ralphe Verney, Knt. at his death made this monumente for myself and my wife Lettice Verney, Daughter of Sir George Giffard, Knt. by whome I had yssue one Sonne Edmunde Verney, and I the survivour of my six Brothers and two Daughters, the one maryed to Sir Francis Hynde, Knyght, and the other to Sir Nicholas Poyntz, Knt.

Over the door on a tablet with the arms of *Verney*, impaling . . . . three palmer's staves, for *Palmer*.

M. S.

Elizabeth Verney, wife to John Verney, of Waseing, in ye County of Berks, Esq. second son of Sir Ralph Verney, Kt. and Bart. the eldest daughter of Ralph Palmer, of Little Chelsey, in Middlesex, Esq. She left foure children, viz. Ralph, Elizabeth, Mary, and Margaret, and departed this life, the xxth of May A°. Do. MDCLXXXVI, in the 22d year of her age. Erected to the memory of his most beloved and most deserving wife.

On an oval tablet:

M. S.

The Honble Colonel Henry Verney, fifth son of Sr Edmund Verney, Knt. Marshal and Standard Bearer at Edge-Hill Battle, who faithfully served King Charles I. in his Wars, and departed this life in the 50 year of his age, and of our Lord 1671, to whose memory this monument was erected at the charge of his loving sister Penelope, second daughter of the said Sir Edmund Verney, first the wife of John Denton, of Fawley, in Oxfordshire, Esq. by whom she had one son and two daughters, who all died young; and since the wife of Sir John Osborne, Knt. the eighth son of Sir Richard Osborne, Knt. and Bart. of Knockmore Castle, in the County of Waterford, in the Kingdom of Ireland. She died 20th August 1695, aged 73 years.

On a mural tablet:

Sacred to the memory of the eldest son and the only daughter of the Rev. Thomas Wright, M. A. Rector of this parish, who died at Norwich on the 15th day of October 1828, and was buried in the Close of the Cathedral.

Mary Ann, aged twenty years, died at Fontainebleau, in France, on the 15th day of August 1825, and was buried in the Cemetery of that place.

Blessed are the dead, who die in the Lord.

In a will dated in 1558, Sir William Freeman, a priest, directed his interment in Middle-Claydon Church, and left a legacy to "my Lady Dame Philippa Giffard." [1]

PAROCHIAL CHARITIES.

Sir Ralph Verney, Knt. by deed, about 1640, endowed certain almshouses for six poor inhabitants of this parish, with an allowance of one shilling each per week. The almshouse, comprising six small tenements, originally near the north-west side of the church-yard, was removed by Ralph second Earl of Verney, and rebuilt opposite to the new parsonage. It is a very small but neat edifice.

Roger Giffard, Esq. and Mary his wife, gave 6*l. per ann.* out of lands in Tackley, co. Oxon, payable on St. Thomas's day, to the churchwardens, for the benefit of poor inhabitants and parishioners of East-Claydon, Middle-Claydon, and Steeple-Claydon, for ever: and also five *groats* to be distributed to as many poor widows of the same parishes. In 1786 these benefactions were of the value of 4*l.* 5*s. per ann.* vested in John Morton.[2]

Another benefaction by some person unknown, of land vested in the churchwardens and overseers, estimated at 5*l.* 9*s.* 10½*d. per ann.*

William Coleman bequeathed, in 1703, by will, a rent charge of 10*s. per ann.* vested in 1786, in Charles Webb, then Steward to Ralph Earl of Verney.

The Hon. Elizabeth Verney (eldest daughter of John first Viscount Fermanagh), who died in 1767, bequeathed, by will, the interest of 800*l.* for the benefit of poor inhabitants of Middle-Claydon, East-Claydon, and Steeple-Claydon, at the discretion of certain trustees. The benevolent intention of the testatrix was not carried into effect until 1784, seventeen years after her death; but in 1786 this charity was returned (under the Statute of 26 Geo. III.) at 6*l. per ann.* to Middle-Claydon, and 9*l.* to East-Claydon.[3] The trustees were Ralph Earl of Verney, the Rev. Edm. Millward, Rector, and Charles Webb. At a later period the proceeds amounted to 6*l. per ann.* to each of the above-mentioned parishes, distributed in portions of 20*s.* each to six poor persons, at the discretion of Catherine Verney, widow, and Thomas Oliver (her steward) surviving trustees; and 6*l.* applied annually, in raising a fund to apprentice one poor boy of each of the said parishes in turn, as often as the money should be sufficient for that purpose.

A Sunday school for the instruction of children of both sexes has been established here; and is supported by the families of Verney and Calvert.

---

[1] Willis's MSS. [2] Parochial Returns. [3] Abstract of Returns, vol. i. p. 58.

CRENDON, OR LONG-CRENDON, WITH NOTLEY.

CRENDON is supposed to have derived its name from a green hill on which it is situated; and its prefix as a distinction from Grendon-Underwood, on the verge of Bernwode-Forest, towards the north-east, as this parish was on the south-east.

It is bounded on the north by Easington, in Chilton, on the east by Chearsley, on the south by the Thame, by which it is separated from Oxfordshire; and on the west by Shabbington and Ickford. Crendon Township contains about 3063 acres, Notley about 725 acres, and a detached portion of the parish called Tittershall Wood 110 acres; in all 3448 acres. The soil is a stiff pale clay, with various loams in the lower grounds, and strata of sand, gravel, limestone, building stone, and rubble, in the central, eastern, and northern parts.

THE MANOR

before the Conquest, was in the possession of Seric son of Alwyn, and at the Norman Survey was held by Walter Giffard for twenty hides. There was land for twenty-five ploughs. Ten hides were in the demesne, where were five ploughs; and fifty-two villeins with ten bordars had twenty ploughs. There were ten servants, one mill of 18*s.* rent, pasture for ten plough teams, woods for one hundred hogs, and a park for beasts of the chase;[1] altogether worth 20*l.*; when Walter Giffard first held it, and in the time of King Edward 15*l.*[2]

Walter Giffard, whose alliance with the Conqueror is shown in the annexed pedigree, shared largely in the lands which were at the disposal of the new Sovereign, and was one of the assessors at the compilation of the Domesday survey. He held one hundred and seven lordships in divers counties, included forty-eight manors in Buckinghamshire; of which he retained in his own hands Crendon, Chilton, Dorton, Policott, and Winchendon, lying contiguously, and Whaddon, Horwood, and Newton-Longueville, consisting of eighty-five hides; but the lands held by his subfeudatories exceeded 213 hides, in Ashendon, Chearsley, Easington, Addengrave, Wotton, Hartwell, Kimbell, Missenden, Fawley, Akeley, Leckhampstead, Langport, Lillingstone, Morton, Bourton, Beachampton, *Edinberge*, Hillesden, Edgcott, Whitchurch, Lidcote, Burston, Pightlesthorne, Singleborough, Mursley, Swanbourne, Bradwell, Woolston, Linford, Lavendon, Loughton, Ravenstone, Hardmead, Moulsoe, Broughton, Middleton, Brickhill, &c. which constituted the HONOUR OF GIFFARD.

---

[1] These were the buck, the doe, the fox, the martion, and the roe, according to Manwood: [Forest Laws, p. 36.] but the Boke of St. Albans, and old Sir Tristram in his *Worthie Treatise of Hunting*, mention the hart, the hynde, the hare, the boare, and the wolfe. Pennant observes that the "wild cat" should have been added. See Pennant's Journey from Chester, p. 205.

[2] Terra Walterii Gifard. In Ticheshele H'd. ꝏ. ipse Walteri' ten' Credendone, p. xx. hid' se def'd'. T'ra e' xxv. car'. In d'nio x hide, et ibi sunt v. car'; et LII. uill'i eu' x. bord' h'nt xxti car'. Ibi x. serui, et I. molin' de XVIII. sol'. P'tu' x. car'. Silua c. pore', et pare' ibi bestiaru' siluaticaru'. In totis ualent' ual' xx. lib'. Q'do recep' et T. R. E. xv. lib'. Hoc ꝏ. tenuit Seric Aluene filius. Lib. Cens. vol. i. f. 147.

Walter Giffard was, about 1070, created Earl of Buckingham: the ceremony of investiture being in those times purely military, and consisting in being girt with a sword, and endowed with a payment from the county whence the title was given. He was faithful to the Conqueror, and loyal to William Rufus, for whom he fortified his castles in Normandy, and was a Chief Commander in the forces raised against Robert Curthose and his adherents. He was also a witness to the laws established in the beginning of the reign of Henry I. but afterwards joined Robert in opposition to his brother; and dying in 1103, was carried into Normandy, and buried in the Abbey which he had founded at Longueville, near Dieppe, where his tomb was inscribed

"Signa Gifardorum Gualterus ingenuorum,
Quæ meruit vivens busta, sepultus habet.
Templi fundator præsentis et ædificator,
Hoc velut in proprio conditus est tumulo.
Qui se magnificum Patriæque probavit amicum,
Dux virtute ponens, et pietate nitens:
Religiosorum, sed præcipuè Monachorum
Cultor, multimodè profuit Ecclesiæ. Amen.[1]

Walter, second Earl of Buckingham, succeeded his father, fought valiantly at Brenneville, where Lewis King of France was defeated, and firmly adhered to Henry I. He was assessed to the aid for the marriage of the King's daughter, at ninety-four knight's fees and a half of the old feoffment, and one and a half of the new, and dying without issue, in 1164 or, as others relate, some years later, and was buried either in Notley Abbey or with his father and mother at Longueville.[2] His lands reverted to the Crown, and in 1173 (19 Hen. II.) the Honour of Giffard was farmed by Geoffrey Fitz-William, at 324*l.* 15*s.* 4*d. per ann.*[3] On the accession of Richard I. a partition was made of the Giffards' lands, between the representatives of Roesia, sister of the last Walter Giffard (the only one of those *divers daughters* of Walter, the first Earl, of which any authentic account is discovered) viz. William Mareschal Earl of Pembroke and Richard Earl of Clare; whose pedigree and alliances are shown in the accompanying table, and who each paid 2000 marks to the Crown for his respective share of the inheritance, the Earl of Clare having the principal seat of the Giffards in England, and the Earl of Pembroke the chief seat in Normandy.[4] William Earl Mareschal was the brother and heir of John Mareschal, who is supposed to have derived both his name and title from his office of Marshal.[5] William Mareschal attended King Richard I. into Normandy, was successively Sheriff of Lincoln and Sussex, and at the accession of John one of the Conservators of the Peace until the King's arrival in England; after which he obtained a confirmation of the grant of his share of the lands of the Giffards;[6] and other estates besides those enumerated[7] were subsequently held under the Honour of Giffard.[8] At his death in 1219 William his eldest son, whom about four years before he had reduced to his allegiance, succeeded to the Earldom of Pembroke, and in 1222 being sent into Wales, where he performed signal services, received scutage from all his tenants

---

[1] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 59, 60. Orderic. Vital. 501, C. 621, a 722, D. 786 a. Ducarel's Anglo-Norman Antiquities, p. 8.
[2] Nichols's Alien Priories.
[3] Lib. Rub. Scac. f. 206, and Hargreave's MSS.
[4] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 60 and 211.
[5] The duty of Marshal was in the army in war, and at court in peace, and he, and the Constable, were to certify to the Barons of the Exchequer the due performance thereof in providing for the order of the Royal Household, and determining controversies. Madox's Hist. of the Exchequer, C. 2, p. 33. Lyttelton's Hist. of Hen. II. vol. iii. p. 150.
[6] Rot. Claus. 1 John.
[7] See p. .
[8] Test. de Nevill, pp. 246, 247.

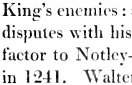
in Bucks, and was exempted for himself and those who held under the Honour of Giffard, from the jurisdiction of the County Courts.[1] He married Alianore the King's sister; was made Captain General of all the King's forces in Britanny, built a Monastery at Kilkenny, and was a benefactor to Tintern Abbey; and dying in 1230 his statue in mail and surcoat, his legs crossed, a lion couchant at his feet, a shield of arms and his helmet more rounded than the other statues there, was placed in the Temple Church. Alianore his widow held this manor in dower; and notwithstanding a solemn vow of chastity, afterwards was married to Simon de Montfort Earl of Leicester, whom also she survived; and in her second widowhood, divers tenants held lands here under the Countess dowager of Pembroke and Leicester.

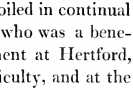
Richard Mareschal, who succeeded his elder brother William, in the title of Earl of Pembroke, upon proffering his homage to the King was refused admission to his lands, under the pretext that Alianore widow of his elder brother might be *enceiente*, and that Richard had been one of the King's enemies: and although he afterwards obtained his inheritance, he was embroiled in continual disputes with his Sovereign until his death in 1233. Gilbert the next brother, who was a benefactor to Notley-Abbey, was killed by a fall from a vicious horse, at a tournament at Hertford, in 1241. Walter his successor, who was not admitted to his lands without difficulty, and at the intercession of the Queen and the Bishop of Durham, died in 1246: and Anselm the youngest and last of these Earls lived only some few weeks afterwards; thus terminating the male line of the family; which the monkish writers of that period considered a proof of the Divine displeasure at the oppressions which they had sometimes practised upon ecclesiastics.[2]

PEDIGREE OF GIFFARD EARL OF BUCKINGHAM, AND CLARE EARL OF CLARE AND HERTFORD.

From the Normanni Scriptores; Dugdale, Atkins, and other authorities.

Arms. Gu. three lioncels passant in pale Arg. *Giffard.* Or, three chevronels Gu. *Clare.* Party per pale Or and Vert, a lion rampant Gu. *Mareschal.*





Osborne de Boleboc = Aveline, sister of Gunnora Duchess of Normandy, great grandmother of William the Conqueror.

Walter Giffard, Earl of Longueville in Normandy, cr. Earl of Buckingham, circ. 1070; ob. circ. 1104, bur. at Longueville. = Agnes, da. of Gerard Flaitell, sist. of Will. Bp. of Eureux.

Gedffrey, nat. son of Richard first Duke of Normandy.

Gilbert Crispin, Earl of Brion in Normandy [Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 206] = ..

Walter Giffard, 2d Earl of Buckingham, fought at Breoneville 1119; co-founder of Notley Abbey; ob. circ. 1164, s. p. = Ermengard, co-founder of Notley Abbey.

Roesia, one of "divers daughters" [Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 60]; mar. 2dly, to Eudo Dapifer. = Richard Fitz-Gilbert, called de Benefactâ and de Clare; slain by the Welsh, buried at St. Neots.

1. Gilbert de Tonnebridge or de Clare. = Adeliza, dau. of ..... Earl of Clermont.

2. Roger de Benefacta, ob. s. p.

3. Walter de Clare, of Nether Gwent, ob. s. p.

4. Richard, a monk at Bec, in Normandy.

5. Robert de Clare. = Maud, dau. of Simon de St. Liz, Earl of Huntingdon. [Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 207.]

[Pedigree of Fitz Walter.]

..... mar. to Ralph de Felgers.

Robert Fitz Hamon, = ... Lord of Cardiff, ob. circ. 1107. [*Arms.* Az. a lion ramp. gard. Or.]

2. Gilbert (Strongbow) cr. 3 Steph.) = Elizabeth, sist. of Waleran Earl of Mellent. Earl of Pembroke, died 1148 (14 Steph.) buried at Tintern Abbey.

1. Richard de Clare (founder of Toothridge Priory) Earl of Hertford; slain by the Welsh. = Adeliza, sister of Randolph Earl of Chester.

Sibill of Mabell, dau. and heir. = Robert Consul, of Gloucest. [*Arms.* Gu. three clarions Or.]

Richard, Earl of Strigull and Pembroke, Constable of Ireland; ob. 1176, bur. at Gloucester. = Eva, dau. of Dermot King of Dublin. [See Pedigree of Aubrey, p. 67.]

Baldwin, a prisoner at Lincoln, 6 Steph.

Gilbert, Earl of Clare, ob. 1151, s. p. bur. at Clare.

Alice, mar. to Cadwallader ap Griffith ap Conan Prince of North Wales.

Roger, Earl of Clare, ob. 1173 (19 Hen. 2.) = Maud, dau. of James de St. Hilary. [*Arms.* Ar. on a ch. Az. 2 saltires Arg.]; mar. 2dly, to Will. de Albini, Earl of Arundel.

William Morfach, Earl of Gloucester; ob. 1173, bur. at Keynsham. [Gu. a lion pass. gard. Or. = Hawise, dau. of Rob. de Bosun, Earl of Leicest.

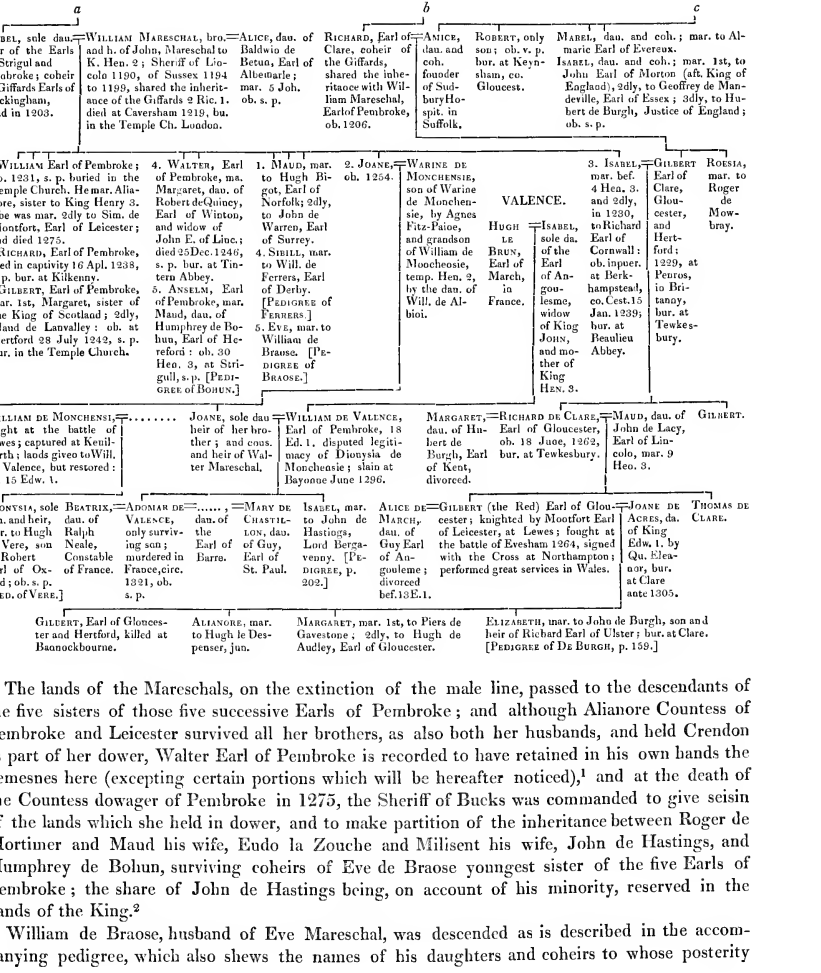
a

b

c

[1] Rot. Claus. 8 Hen. III. m. 10.

[2] Matt. Paris, 1245, and Dugd. Baronage, vol. i. p. 607.



The lands of the Mareschals, on the extinction of the male line, passed to the descendants of the five sisters of those five successive Earls of Pembroke; and although Alianore Countess of Pembroke and Leicester survived all her brothers, as also both her husbands, and held Crendon as part of her dower, Walter Earl of Pembroke is recorded to have retained in his own hands the demesnes here (excepting certain portions which will be hereafter noticed),[1] and at the death of the Countess dowager of Pembroke in 1275, the Sheriff of Bucks was commanded to give seisin of the lands which she held in dower, and to make partition of the inheritance between Roger de Mortimer and Maud his wife, Eudo la Zouche and Milisent his wife, John de Hastings, and Humphrey de Bohun, surviving coheirs of Eve de Braose youngest sister of the five Earls of Pembroke; the share of John de Hastings being, on account of his minority, reserved in the hands of the King.[2]

William de Braose, husband of Eve Mareschal, was descended as is described in the accompanying pedigree, which also shews the names of his daughters and coheirs to whose posterity

[1] Testa de Nevill, p. 247.

[2] Rot. Orig. 3 Edw. I. ro. 37. Cal. vol. i. p. 24.

the lands of the Mareschals subsequently came: but in the partition of those estates it is to be observed that Isabel, eldest daughter of William de Braose, died without issue, and that Crendon descended to the representatives of her three younger sisters.

PEDIGREE OF NEWMARCH, BRAOSE, AND OF THE DESCENDANTS OF EVE, FIFTH DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM MARESCHAL, EARL OF PEMBROKE, SISTER AND COHEIR OF WILLIAM, RICHARD, GILBERT, WALTER, AND ANSELM, SUCCESSIVELY EARLS OF PEMBROKE.

From Ancient Welsh Genealogies, Dugdale, &c.

Arms. Gu. five lozenges conjoined in fess Or. *Newmarch.* Vert, a lion rampant Or, armed Gu. *Cradock.* Gu. two bends, the upper Or, the lower Arg. *Fitz-Walter.* Or, two lions passant gardant Gu. *St. Walleri.* Gu. two bends wavy. *Briewer.* Barry of six Vaire and Gu. *Braose.*

"BERNARD DE NEWMARCH, a follower of the Conqueror, with thirteen knights and their followers, expelled Bledhin a Maynarch from the seigniory of Brecon, and founded a Priory there." — NESTA, dau. of Traherne Cradoc, King of North Wales, else-where called dau. of Griffin, son of Llewellyn, Prince of Wales.

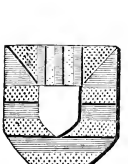
- WILLIAM DE BRAOSE, 10 Will. 1. — ..... , dau. of Johel de Totcneis.
  - PHILIP DE BRAOSE OF BREWIS, Lord of Brecon; and of Bramber, in Sussex, disinherited, and went on pilgrimage to Jerusalem 10 Hen. 1.
    - WILLIAM DE BRAOSE, Lord of Brecon; Sheriff of Hereford 19, 20, 21 Hen. 2, bur. in the Abbey of St. Victor at Paris, circ. 1211. — MAUD, dau. of Bernard Lord of St. Valloire, died in imprisonment at Windsor 1210. [Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 417.]
      - WILLIAM DE BRAOSE, famished with his mother in Windsor Castle. GILES, Bishop of Hereford.
      - REGINALD DE BRAOSE, Lord of Brecon-Gwyr, younger son, ob. 6 Hen. 3. — GRECIA, dau. and coh. of William Lord Breiwer; mar. 2dly to Ralph Mortimer, of Wigmore.
        - JOHN BRAOSE, Lord of Landimers. — Pedigree of AUBREY, p. 70.
        - WILLIAM DE BRAOSE, Lord of Brecknock, murdered by Llewellyn Prince of Wales 14 Hen. 3. — EVE, fifth daughter and coheir of William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, had dower in all her husband's lands 14 Hen. 3; ob. 1229.
          - WILLIAM DE BRAOSE, only son, slain by the Welsh. [Banks's Ext. Bar. vol. ii. p. 2.]
          - 1. ISABEL, mar. 1st, to David, son of Llewellyn Prince of Wales; 2dly, to Peter Fitzherbert; ob. s. p.
          - ROGER DE MORTIMER, Earl of March, son of Ralph Baron of Wigmore, by Gladusa, qu. Grecia? widow of Reginald de Braose (ancestor of his wife Maud); ob. 1281. — 2. MAUD, dau. and coh. [PEDIGREE OF MORTIMER, p. 203.]
          - HUMPH. DE BOHUN, Earl of Hereford and Essex. — 3. ELEANOR, dau. and coh. [PEDIGREE OF BOHUN.]
          - 4. EVE, dau. and coh. — WILLIAM DE CANTILUPE, had livery of his wife's inheritance 1247.
            - GEORGE DE CANTILUPE, Lord Bergavenny, ob. 1272, s. p. — .... , dau. of ..... Earl of Lincoln.
            - ROGER DE MONTALT. — MILISENT, eldest dau. and coh. dead before 27 Ed. 1. [Esc. 27 Ed. I. no. 4.] — EUDO LA ZOUCHE, younger son of Alan la Zouche, and bro. of Roger; ob. circ. 1278.
              - SIR WILLIAM LA ZOUCHE, summoned to Parliament 2 Ed. 2, coheir of his maternal uncle Geo. de Cantilupe, ob. (26 Ed. 3) 1368. — MAUD, dau. of John Lord Lovel, of Tichmarsh, co. Northampton.
                - EUDO LA ZOUCHE, ob. vitâ pat. — JOANE, dau. of William Inge.
                - JOHN DE HASTINGS, Lord Bergavenny, ob. 1324. — JULIANA, da. and h. of Thomas de Leyburne; mar. 2dly, to Thomas le Blount; 3dly, to William de Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon.
                - SIR WILLIAM LA ZOUCHE, Knight Banneret, ob. 1381 (5 Ric. 2.) — ELIZABETH (will dated 1408.)
                - LAWRENCE DE HASTINGS, Earl of Pembroke; ob. 22 Ed. 3. — AGNES, dau. of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March; mar. 2dly, to John Hakeluit, of Eaton, co. Hereford; ob. 25 Jul. 42 Ed. 3.
                - SIR WILLIAM LA ZOUCHE, Knt. of Bramfield, 40 years of age at his father's death, banished; ob. 1396 (19 Ric. 2.) — ....
                - THOMAS LA ZOUCHE, younger son, Lord of Middle Claydon.
                - MARGARET, dau. of King Edward 3. — JOHN DE HASTINGS, Earl of Pembroke; ob. 16 April 1345, in France, bur. at Hereford, removed to Grey Friars, London. — ANNE, dau. of Sir Walter Manney, K.G.
                - WILLIAM LA ZOUCHE, ob. 3 Hen. 5.
                - JOHN DE HASTINGS, Earl of Pembroke, ob. 1389.
      - MARGARET, mar. to Robert Fitz-Parnell, Earl of Leicester.
      - MARGARET, mar. to Walter de Lacy.
      - MAUD, mar. to Griffith Prince of Wales.
    - JOANE, mar. to Richard Lord Percy.
    - LORETTA, mar. to Robert Fitz-Walter, Earl of Hereford, temp. Hen. 1.
  - SIBIL, daughter and heiress of the land of Brecon.
    - BERTA, daughter and coheir.
    - WILLIAM Earl of Hereford.
  - ADAM DE NEWMARCH, temp. Hen. 1. — [PEDIGREE OF HASTINGS and HUNGERFORD.]

JOANE, younger da. & coh. — HENRY DE HASTINGS, ob. 53 Hen. 3.

- JOHN DE HASTINGS, coheir of his maternal uncle George de Cantilupe; ob. 1313 (6 Ed. 2.) — ISABEL, dau. of William, and sister and coheir of Adomar de Valence, Earls of Pembroke. [PEDIGREE of GIFFARD and VALENCE, p. 201.]

Mortimers' Portion. Maud, second daughter of William de Braose, was married to Roger de Mortimer, whose pedigree is annnexed:

PEDIGREE OF MORTIMER.



From Monast. Anglic.; Dugdale's Baronage; Harl. MSS.; Inquis. post. mort. and divers authorities.

Arms. Barry of six Or and Az. an inescutcheon Arg. on a chief of the Second two pales between as many piles of the First. *Mortimer Earl of March.*

ROGER DE MORTEMER, or MORTIMER, great nephew of Gundora Duchess of Normandy, great grandmother of William the Conqueror; and founder of St. Victor's Abbey, in Normandy. = ...

RALPH DE MORTIMER, "Baron of Wigmore, co. Hereford;" ob. 5 Aug. 1100. [Moo. Aug. vol. vi. p. 343.] = MILLISENT.

- HUGH DE MORTIMER, Baron of Wigmore, and founder of the Abbey there circ. 1179: ob. 26 Feb. 1185, bur at Cleobury. = MATILDA, dau. of William de Longespe, Duke of Normandy.
  - MILLISENT, dau. of Rob. Ferrars, Earl of Derby. [Moo. Angl. tom. vi. p. 351, ex cod. vet. pen. Dom. Bruce.] =
    - ROGER DE MORTIMER, Bar. of Wigmore: ob. 24 June 1215. =
      - HUGH DE MORTIMER, Baron of Wigmore; mar. Annora, dau. of William de Braose, survived her husband: ob. 4 id. Nov. 1227, (11 Hen. 3.) s. p. bur. at Wigmore. [Dugdale.]
      - RALPH DE MORTIMER, Baron of Wigmore; ob. 6 August 1246; (30 Hen. 3.) bur. at Wigmore. = GLADUSA, wid. of Reginald de Braose, and da. of Lewellin Pr.of Wales, by Joane, dau. of K.John. [Dug.]
        - ROGER DE MORTIMER, Baron of Wigmore; ob. 27 Oct. 1282, at Kington, bur. at Wigmore. = MAUD, daughter and coh. of William, Baron Braose, of Brecknock: ob. 1300. [PEDIGREE OF BRAOSE, p. 202.]
          - SIR RALPH DE MORTIMER, Knt. eld. son: ob. v. p. s. p.
          - EDMUND DE MORTIMER, Baron of Wigmore; son and heir, æt. 27 years, 11 Ed. 1: [Esc. nº. 28.] summoned to Parliament by writ, 23 Jun. 23 Edw. 1: ob. 7 Aug. 1304, at Wigmore Castle. = MARGARET, dau. of Sir William de Fendles, or Fiedles, kioswoman to Queen Eleanor; held Crendon: ob. 1334.
            - ROGER DE MORTIMER, Baron of Wigmore, son and heir, æt. 18 years, 32 Edw. 1; [Esc. nº. 63] cr. Earl of March 1 Edw. 3. hanged 29 Nov. 1330, near Smithfield, at the Grey Friars, translat. to Wigmore, [Rot. Pat. p. 2, m. 18.] = JOANNA, da. & hr. of Pet. de Genevile, son of Geoffrey, Lord of Trim, in Ireland; ob. 30 Ed. 3. [Rot. Fin. m. 5.]
              - EDMUND DE MORTIMER, eldest son, knighted at the coronation of Edw. 3.; ob. 26 January 1331, at Stanton Lacy, bur. at Wigmore. [Dugdale.] = ELIZABETH, dau. of Bar. de Badelesmere, sister and coh. of Giles: mar. 2dly to Wm. de Bohun, Earl of Northamp.
                - 2. WILLIAM DE BOHUN, Earl of Northampton. [See PEDIGREE OF BOHUN, p. 207.]
              - JOHN, killed 3 Jan. 1318, in a tournament at Worcester, æt. 18.
              - HUGH, Rector of Old Radnor.
              - WALTER, Rector of Kingtone, co. Heref.
              - EDMUND, Rector of Hodnet, co. Salop: Treasurer of York Cathedral 1264.
            - MARGARET, mar. to Rob. de Vere, Earl of Oxford, ob. s. p.
            - MATILDA, mar. to Theobald, Baron de Verdun.
            - JOANE and ELIZABETH, Nuns in Lyngbroke Conv.
          - SIR GEOFFREY MORTIMER, Knt. knighted by Edw. I. ob. v. p. bur. at Wigmore.
          - SIR WILLIAM MORTIMER, Kt. mar. Hawise, heir of Robert de Muscegros; ob. 1296, s. p. seised of 3d part of Crendon.
          - ROGER DE MORTIMER, of Chirke; Lord Mortimer, summoned to Parliament 1 to 14 Edw. 2: ob. 3 Aug. 1336 in the Tower of London, bur. at Wigmore. = CONSTANTIA, or LUCIA, dau. of Sir Robert de Wafre. [Mon. Angl. tom. vi. p. 351.]
            - ROGER DE MORTIMER. = JOANNA, dau. of ..... Turbeville.
              - JOHN DE MORTIMER, sold his inheritance to Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel. [Dugdale.]
            - HUGH DE MORTIMER, ob. vid. 32 Edw. 1. = MAUD, ob. vid. 32 Edw. 1.
              - JOANE, eld. dau. and coh. æt. 12 32 Edw. 1. then wife of Thomas de Bykenore. [PEDIG. OF TALBOT, p. 27.]
              - MARGARET, dau. and coh. æt. 8 years, 32 Edw. 1. then wife of Jeffrey Cornwall. [Dugd. Bar. i. p. 153.]
              - WILLIAM LA ZOUCHE, of Mortimer. [See PEDIGREE OF ZOUCHE.]
  - HUGH DE MORTIMER, Knt. Lord of Ryhall, co. Rutland, knighted at the coronation of K. Edw. 3.
    - JOHN DE MORTIMER, killed in a tournament at Salop.
  - GEOFFREY DE MORTIMER, Knt. Lord of Ryhall, co. Rutland, knighted at the coronation of K. Edw. 3. mar. Joanna da. of Edm. de Buteler.
  - KATHARINE, mar. to Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.
  - JOANE, mar. to James de Audley, Baron Audley. [PEDIGREE OF AUDLEY.]
  - AGNES, mar. to Laurence de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke. [PEDIGREE OF HASTINGS.]
  - MARGARET, mar. to Thomas de Berkeley, Baron Berkeley.
  - MATILDA, mar. to John de Cherlton, Baron Powys.
  - BLANCH, mar. to Peter de Grandison, Baron Grandison.
  - BEATRIX, mar. 1st, to Edw. son and heir appt. of Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Norfolk; 2dly, to Sir Thomas de Braose.
- WILLIAM DE MORTIMER, of Chelmarsh, ob. s. p.
- HAWISE, mar. to Stephen Earl of Albemarle.
- RALPH. WILLIAM, killed in the wars abroad. [Mon. Angl. vol. vi. p. 349.]
- ROBERT DE MORTIMER, of Richardes-Castle, co. Hereford; dead 3 Hen. 3. [Rot. Fin.] = MARGERY, widow of Hugh de Ferrars, and dau. and heir of Hugh de Say; married 2dly to William de Stuteville, who survived her. [Rot. Claus. 15 Hen. 3. m. 3.]
  - ROBERT, derived with his two brothers and sister, from Roger by Milisent his 1st wife. [Blore's Rutlandshire, p. 230.]
  - PHILIP.
  - ISABEL, mar. to Walter de Beauchamp.
  - HUGH DE MORTIMER, of Richard's Castle, had livery of his mother's inheritance; [Rot. Fin. 43 Hen. 3. m. 6.] ob. 3 Edw. 1. [Esc. nº. 42.] = ... WILLIAM.
    - ISABEL; [Rot. Orig. 15 Ed. 1. ro. 19.]
    - ROBERT DE MORTIMER, of Richard's Castle, son and heir, æt. 22 years, 3 Edw. 1; ob. 15 Ed. 1. [Esc. nº. 42.] = JOYCE, dau. and heir of William la Zouche, younger son of Alan Baron la Zouche, of Ashby; survived her husband.
  - PETER. JOHN, a Grey-Friar at Shrewsbury.
  - HUGH DE MORTIMER, Lord of Chelmarsh, co. Salop, mar. AGATHA, dau. of William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby.

a

Roger de Mortimer, son and heir, æt. 3 years 5 Edw. 3. Earl of March on the reversal of his grandfather's attainder, K. G. : ob. 26 Feb. 1359, in Burgundy, bur. at Wigmore. = Philippa, dau. of William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, died 5 Jan. 1381, bur. at Bisham.

John, died an infant.

Roger de Mortimer, ob. v. p. s. p.

Edmund de Mortimer, Earl of March, born at Langonith 1 Feb. 1351, died at Cork 27 Dec. 1381, (5 Rich. 2.) Will dated 1 May 1381; to be buried at Wigmore. [*Ducarel's Excerpts from* Lambeth Reg. vol. xii. p. 743.] = Phillippa, dau. and heir of Lionel Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence, (2d son of K. Edw. 3.) [Rot. Claus. 43 Edw. 3. m. 5.] by Eliz. his wife, dau. and heir of William de Burgh, Earl of Ulster; bur. at Wigmore. [Pedigree of De Burgh and Clare, p. 159.]

Margaret *de Fere*. Margery *Audley*.

Roger de Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster, born at Uske 11 April 1374; Lieut of Ireland 5 Ric. 2, and 9 Ric. 2. decl. Heir-app. to the Crown; killed 20 July 1398, in Ireland: bur. at Wigmore. = Alianore, da. of Tho. de Holand and sist. & coh. of Edm. de Holand, (Earls of Kent) mar. 2dly to Lord Powys: ob. 23 Dec. 1405. [Pedigree of Plantagenet.]

2. Edward de Cherleton, Baron of Powys; ob. 9 Hen 5. having had a 2d wife.

Edmund de Mortimer, Knt. born at Ludlow 9 Nov. 1376, slain near Knighton, co. Radnor, 4 Hen. 4.

Elizabeth, born at Uske 12 Feb. 1371, mar. to Henry (Hotspur) Lord de Percy, son and heir appt. of Henry Earl of Northumberland. [Pedigree of Stafford] Phillippa, born at Ludlow 21 Nov. 1375, mar. 1st to John de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke; 2dly, to Richard Fitz-Allan, Earl of Arundel; 3dly, to Thomas de Poynings, Baron St. John: ob. s. p. [Dugd. Bar. tom. ii. p. 137.]

Edmund de Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster, born in the New Forest 6 Nov. 1391; æt. 6 years, 22 Ric. 2.: ob. 19 January 1424, s. p. bur. at Wigmore. = Anne, dau. of Edmund Earl of Stafford, sist. of Humphrey Duke of Buckingh. ob. 11 Hen. 6. [See p. 28.]

= 2. John de Holand, Earl of Huntingdon. [Rot. Claus. 8 Hen. 6. m. 20.]

Roger de Mortimer, born 24 March, 16 Ric. 2. ob. s. p. bur. at Stoke.

Anne, born 27 Dec. 12 Ric. 2. = Richard Plantagenet de Coningsburgh, Earl of Cambridge, brother of Edward Duke of York.

Alianore, mar. to Edward, son and heir of Edward de Courtenay, Earl of Devon: ob. s. p. [Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 151.]

Joane, mar. to Sir John de Grey, Knt.

Joyce, mar. to Sir John Tiptoft, half sister and coh. in tail of Edm. Earl of March.

Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, nephew and heir of Edmund Earl of March, æt. 14 years 3 Hen. 6. [Esc. nº. 32.] father of K. Edw 4. and K. Richard 3.

Roger Mortimer had livery of the share of Maud his wife in the estates of the Mareschals.[1] He attended the King at Chester in 1257, to assist in repelling the Welsh, and was discharged from payment of scutage for twenty-six knight's fees and a half, which he held in right of the said Maud as coheir of her father. He was one of the King's sureties for performance of the engagement made at Oxford with the Barons in 1261; and his houses were burnt by the confederates after his retreat into Wales upon the loss of the battle of Lewes: but he contrived the escape of Prince Edward, then in the hands of the enemy, and, in 1265, after a signal victory at Evesham, effected the liberation of the King himself, who rewarded him with the Earldom of Oxford and part of the lands of Robert de Vere. He held many important offices; and when his sons were made Knights, sumptuously entertained a hundred Knights and their ladies at a magnificent tournament at Kenilworth Castle. He died in 1282,[2] and Maud, his widow, afterwards enfeoffed Sir William de Mortimer her younger son, in the third part of this manor, of which he died seised in 1296, in her life time,[3] and which reverting to her, she died in possession of it, in 1300.[4] Edmund Lord Mortimer succeeded. He was a commander at Buelth, in co. Radnor, when the head of Llewellyn Prince of Wales was cut off, and in savage triumph crowned with ivy, and placed on the Tower of London. He was wounded, and died in France in 1304, and Margaret, his widow, held his share of Crendon until her death.[5]

Roger de Mortimer, her son and heir, was, during his minority, in ward of Piers de Gaveston, and succeeded him in the favour of the Court. His rapid advancement to power; his subsequent disgrace and imprisonment; his escape into France; his return; the eminence to which he was raised by the countenance of Prince Edward, and the intrigues of Queen Margaret; his insolence, and the abuse of the authority intrusted to him; his sudden fall and unhappy end, are delineated in the history of that turbulent period.

---

[1] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 141. Rot. Pip. and Rot. Fin. 31 Hen. III. and Rot. Claus. Ibid. m. 15.

[2] Esc. 11 Edw. I. nº. 28. Cal. vol. i. p. 79.

[3] Esc. 25 Edw. I. nº. 36. Cal. vol. i. p. 134.

[4] Esc. 29 Edw. I. nº. 53. Cal. vol. i. p. 169.

[5] Rot. Claus. 32 Edw. I. m. 8. Esc. 32 Edw. I. nº. 63. Cal. vol. i. p. 190. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 496.

Edmund Mortimer, his eldest son, was not admitted to the Earldom of March, which in the plenitude of royal favour his father had obtained; but recovered part of his inheritance, and died in 1331, in the prime of life: Roger, his infant son, being placed in the wardship of William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton, who married his mother.

Margaret, widow of Edmund de Mortimer the elder, died in 1334, seised of one third part of Crendon,[1] which was granted to John Hethey, Groom of the King's Chamber, until the heir should come of age.[2] Elizabeth Countess of Northampton had an assignment of dower of the lands of Edmund de Mortimer, her first husband, which included this manor, and soon after her death in 1357,[3] Roger Lord Mortimer her son, who, on the reversal of his grandfather's attainder had acquired the title of Earl of March,[4] exchanged Crendon for a moiety of Ludlow, in Salop, with William Lord Ferrers, of Groby,[5] who, in 1371, died seised of the third part of this manor.[6] His second wife Margaret, daughter of Henry de Percy, and formerly wife of Robert de Umfraville, second son of Gilbert Earl of Angus, survived him,[7] but this manor is not mentioned amongst those which she held in dower: however, it is found included in the enumeration of the possessions of Sir Henry de Ferrers, son of the late William Lord Ferrers, who was her heir, and who died 3 Feb. 1387, seised of the third part of Crendon;[8] which was settled upon Joane his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Poynings, and at her decease, 30 May, 1394, descended to her son and heir William Lord Ferrers of Groby.[9] He attended the King in his wars in Ireland and France, and dying 18 May 1445,[10] Thomas Ferrers, his second son, succeeded to his entailed estates, and Elizabeth, daughter of Henry de Ferrers deceased, his eldest son, to the residue of his lands: and being the wife of Sir Edward de Grey, Knt., in 1447 a fine was passed between Thomas Ferrers and Sir Edward de Grey and the said Elizabeth, by which certain rents in Crendon were settled on Thomas Ferrers and his heirs males, with remainder to the right heirs of William late Lord Ferrers, of Groby:[11] and by another fine, the same estate was settled upon John, son of Thomas Ferrers, for life. Sir Edward de Grey was, in right of his wife, summoned to Parliament as Lord Ferrers of Groby, 14 Dec. 1446, and in 1454, held a court as Lord of the manor of Crendon.[12] He died 8 Dec. 1458, and was succeeded by his son John Lord Ferrers, who was slain in the battle of St. Alban's in 1460; after which no further account is discovered of this portion of Crendon until it appears to have been conveyed to the family of Dormer, in or about 1552, when Henry Grey, Gent. of London, in consideration of 1000 marks, passed the manor of Crendon to William Dormer, Esq.[13] whose ancestors had long possessed lands here.

From the obscurity of early records, and the unfortunate loss of some which might probably have elucidated the history of the ancient possessions of the Dormers in this county, it can not be precisely ascertained in what manner their lands in Crendon were originally acquired, but in 1473 (13 Edw. IV.) a fine being passed between Geoffrey Dormer, William Est, John Loseley, and John Warmestone, or Warmodeston, with Henry Tracy and Alice his wife, who was the daughter of Thomas Baldington, Esq. of Adderbury, it seems pretty clear that at least part of the lands which, through the heiress of the Baldingtons (and heir general of the Arundels as she is

[1] Esc. 8 Edw. III. nº. 19. Cal. vol. ii. p. 59.

[2] R. commisit *valetto suo* Joh'i de Hethey custodiam ℳ' de Crendon, q'd Margaretta de Mortuo Mari jam def. tenuit, h'end' usq' ad legiti'am ætatem he'dis, &c. Rot. Orig. 8 Edw. III. ro. 9. Abbrev. vol. ii. p. 85. Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 143.

[3] Ib. p. 147. Esc. 30 Edw. III. nº. 13. Cal. vol. ii. p. 196.

[4] Rot. Parl. 28 Edw. III. vol. ii. p. 256. Rudder's Gloucest. p. 291.

[5] Rot. Pat. 31 Edw. III. Claus. 32 Edw. III. m. 18. Lysons's Mag. Brit. vol. i. p. 546.

[6] Esc. 45 Edw. III. nº. 28. Cal. vol. ii. p. 308.

[7] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 268.

[8] Esc. 11 Ric. 2. nº. 26. Cal. vol. iii. p. 93.

[9] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 262. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 176.

[10] Esc. 26 Hen. 6. m. 33. Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 269.

[11] Rot. Fin. 26 Hen. 6.

[12] Court Rolls of Crendon.

[13] Rot. Claus. 6 Edw. VI. pt. ii. nº. 39.

sometimes called) the Dormers afterwards possessed, were the same which had belonged to the family of Warmodeston, of whom it is recorded that William de Warmodeston and Alice his wife purchased lands here of Edmund de Burne and Mabel his wife in 1301, and of John Mansel, of Thame, and Maud his wife, in 1306.[1] In 1310, John Warmodeston settled lands on William de Warmodeston and Alice, and the heirs of William;[2] and in 1335 John and Alice de Warmodeston passed lands to Thomas le Verdon, probably upon the marriage of the latter with Alice de Warmodeston; for William Warmodeston the father, and Alice his wife, having in 1337 passed lands to Guy Bretoun,[3] John, son of William, and Thomas le Verdon and Alice his wife, were in 1351 parties to another fine, and in 1362 John de Warmodeston died seised of an estate here;[4] after which the name of Warmodeston is not discovered in connection with this place until the purchase or conveyance to the Dormers in 1473. By another fine, Sir Michael Dormer, Knt. and Edmund Est and Anne his wife, settled the conveyance of two messuages, two tofts, 300 acres of arable, 40 of meadow, 300 of pasture, 20 of wood, and 40 of gorse and underwood, in Crendon and Grendon,[5] which seem to have formed their estate here, when Sir Michael Dormer, Knt. and John Dormer, Citizen and Mercer of London,[6] by Indenture dated 23d Sept. 1547, conveyed and settled lands here, which were subsequently vested in William Dormer, Esq. who also acquired the manor; and these estates being afterwards alienated in severalties, especially by John Dormer, Esq. of Dorton, about the year 1689, the manor, with certain lands, is said to have passed by purchase to the family of Grenville, and having been held by George Grenville, Esq. of Wotton, descended, with the principal estates of that family, to his Grace Richard-Grenville-Nugent-Chandos-Temple, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K.G. the present possessor; who in 1824 accepted an allotment under an Inclosure Act,[7] in lieu of his estate, with reservation of all manorial rights.

Bohun's Portion descended, by the marriage of Eleanor, another coheiress of William de Braose, to Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, as is shewn in the annexed Pedigree.

PEDIGREE OF BOHUN, EARLS OF HEREFORD, ESSEX, AND NORTHAMPTON.

From Dugdale's Baronage and Monast. Anglic. and other Authorities.

Arms. Az. a bend cotized Ar. between six lioncels ramp. Or.

HUMPHREY DE BOHUN "*with the beard*," temp. Will. 1 = ...

HUMPHREY DE BOHUN, surnamed *the Great*; ob. temp. Steph. = MAUD, dau. of Edw. de Saresbury.

HUMPHREY DE BOHUN, Steward to King Heo. I. d. 6 Ap. 1187, bur. at Lanthony. = MARGERY, eld. da. of Milo Earl of Hereford, Constable of England, sist. and coh. of Mahel Earl of Hereford: viv. 1125.

MAUD.

HUMPHREY DE BOHUN, Earl of Hereford in right of his mother, and Constable of England; d. ....., bur. at Lanthony. = MARGARET, da. of Henry Earl of Huntingdon, sister of William King of Scots, widow of Conon le Petit, Earl of Britanny and Richmond, d. 119.., bur. at Lanthony.

HENRY DE BOHUN, Earl of Hereford, Constable of England, Earl of Essex, jure uxoris; d. 1 June 1220 (4 Hen. 3) on his voyage to the Holy Land, bur. at Lanthony. = MAUD, sole da. of Geoffrey Fitz-Piers, Earl of Essex, heir of her bro. Will. Mandeville, Earl of Essex; mar. 2dly, to Roger de Dantsey; divorced, and died in 1236.

a

[1] Rot. Fin 30 and 35 Ed. I.
[2] Ib. 4 Ed. II.
[3] Ib. 11 Ed. III.
[4] Esc. 36 Ed. III. no. 73. Cal. vol ii. p. 256.
[5] Rot. Fin. 37 Hen. VIII.
[6] See PEDIGREE of DORMER, in CHEARSLEY, p. 119.
[7] Stat. 5 Geo. IV.

a

- MAUD, da. of the Earl of Ewe; bur. at Lanthony.
- HUMPHREY DE BOHUN, Earl of Hereford and Essex, "called *the good*," taken prisoner at Evesham; d. 24 Sept. 1275, bur. at Lanthony. [Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 182.]
- MAUD DE AVENBURY, d. at Sorges in Gascoigny, bur. at Lanthony.
- HENRY, ob. juv.
- RALPH, ob. juv.
- MARGERY or MATILDA mar. to Waleran Earl o Warwick.

[PEDIGREE of MARESCHAL.]

- ELEANOR, da. and coh. of Will. de Braose, of Brecknock, by Eve, dau. and coh. of Will. Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke; d. 36 H. 3. [PED. OF BRAOSE, p. 202.]
- HUMPHREY DE BOHUN, captured at Evesham, imprisoned in Beeston Castle, died v. p. 1264, bur. at Combermere, co. Cest.
- JOANE, dau. of Rob. de Quincy, and niece of Roger Earl of Winchest. [Rot. Pat. 50 H. 3.]
  1. MAUD, mar. 1st to Anselm Earl of Pembroke, 2d to Roger Earl of Winchester.
  2. ALICE, mar. to Roger de Tony.
  3. ...., mar. to .... Quincy.
  4. .....

- HUMPHREY DE BOHUN, Earl of Hereford and Essex, d. at Pleshy 1298 [Rot. Orig. 3 Ed. 1. n. 33. and Esc. 27 E. 1. n. 142.] bur. at Walden, in Essex.
- MAUD, da. of Will. de Fienles, cousin of Queen Eleanor; bur. at Walden.

- HUMPHREY DE BOHUN, Earl of Hereford and Essex, Constable of England; killed near Boroughbridge. co. York, 16 Mar. 1321, bur. at York.
- ELIZABETH, da. of King Edw. 1. widow of John Earl of Holand; died in childbed 5 May 1316, bur. at Walden.

- HUMPHREY, ob. inf.
- ALICE, da. of Edm. Earl of Arundel, mar. 1325, ob. s. p. bur. at Walden.
- JOHN DE BOHUN, Earl of Hereford and Essex, Constable of England: K. B. 20 Jan. 1327; ob. 29 Jan. 1335, s. p. bur. at Stratford-le-Bow.
- MARGARET, da. of Ralph Lord Basset.
- HUMPHREY, Earl of Hereford and Essex, ob. cœlebs 15 Oct. 1361; seised of Crendon Manor [Esc. 37 E. 3. nº. 10.] bur. at the Augustin Friars, London.
- EDWARD DE BOHUN, Lord of Scude, co. Wilts; Ambas. to Scotland 8 Edw. 3.; ob. s. p.
- WILLIAM (created 17 Mar. 1337) Earl of Northampton; d. 1360, bu. at Walden.
  - ELIZABETH, 3d da. of Barth. de Badlesmere, sist. and coh. of Giles: wid. of Edm. Mortimer: mar. bef. 1339, Will dated 16 May 1356, bur. at Bl. Friars, London.
  - ÆNEAS DE BOHUN, twin with William; ob. at Kimbolton 1331, bur. at Walden.
  - 1. MARGARET, ob. inf.
  - 2. ALIANORE.
  - 3. MARGARET, ma. to Hugh de Courtenay, second Earl of Devon.
  - 4. ISABEL, ob. inf.

- HUMPHREY DE BOHUN, Earl of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton, Constable of England; d. 17 Jan. 1372, bur. at Walden.
- JOANE, 2d da. of Richard Earl of Arundel; a great benefactor to Walden Abbey, ob. vidua 7 Apr. 1419, bur. at Walden.
- ELIZABETH, mar. to Richard, son and h. of Edmund Earl of Arundel.

- THOMAS OF WOODSTOCK (6 son of King Edw. 3.) cr. Earl of Buckingham (1 Ric. 2) and Essex, and 9 Ric. 2. Duke of Gloucester; murdered in France 24 Aug. 21 Ric. 2.
- ELEANOR, eldest da. and coh. mar. 33 Ed. 3.; ob. 3 Oct. 1399, bur. at Westminster.
- MARY, youngest da. and coh.
- HENRY Earl of Derby (son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster) afterwards KING HENRY 4.

- HUMPHREY PLANTAGENET, ob. 1399 (1 Hen. 4.) at Chester.
- 1. ANNE, sole heiress, æt. 20 (1 Hen. 4.); mar. to Edmund Earl of Stafford. [See PEDIGREE of STAFFORD, p. 28.]
- 2. JOANE, ob. innupt. 1 Hen. 4.
- 3. ISABEL, a nun in the Convent of the Minoresses, London.

John Earl of Hereford and Essex, grandson of Humphrey, seventh Earl, passed a fine in 1330, of the third part of Crendon Manor with Peter Faveller, who had the remainder in the said estate settled upon him and the heirs of his body, after the decease of Walter de Fynchynfield, who then held it.[1] Earl John died in 1335 without issue, and was succeeded by his brother, Humphrey de Bohun, who, in 1361 died seised,[2] and his honours and estates passing to his nephew Humphrey, son of William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton, the said Humphrey, who was Earl of Northampton, Hereford, and Essex,[3] died seised of the third part of Crendon manor and of knights' fees here. He left two daughters, Eleanor, wife of Thomas of Woodstock, son of King Edward the Third, and Mary, wife of Henry Earl of Derby, afterwards King Henry the Fourth.[4] Thomas of Woodstock, Constable of England, was at the coronation of his nephew, King Richard the Second, created Earl of Buckingham, and obtained a grant of 1000 marks out of the Exchequer, and 20*l. per ann.* out of the county of Buckingham, with a new patent as Constable. In 1379 (2 Ric. II.) he commanded in an expedition into France, and making legal proof of the age of Eleanor his wife, had the custody of her share of the inheritance of the Bohuns, which had been divided between herself and Mary Countess of Derby. In 1385 the Earl of Buckingham and Essex was created (12 Nov. 9 Ric. II.) Duke of Gloucester, with unusual pomp, a circle or coronet of gold being solemnly placed on his head. He was also appointed Justice of

[1] Rot. Fin. 4 Edw. III.
[2] Esc. 37 Edw. III. nº. 10. Cal. vol. ii. p. 259.
[3] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 186.
[4] Ib. p. 187.

Chester and North Wales; but, the King conceiving some jealousy respecting him, he was seized and suddenly carried into France, and (24 Aug. 21 Ric. II.) put to death. Eleanor died a widow 3 Oct. 1399, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Humphrey, only son of the Duke of Gloucester, died of the plague at the age of eighteen, and his sister Joane being dead, and Isabel another sister being a nun, Anne his surviving sister carried the whole of the inheritance to Edmund Earl of Stafford,[1] who had the King's special license to marry this great heiress, the widow of his elder brother, and having had livery of her lands in 1401, was slain at Shrewsbury in the next year: and on a partition of the inheritance of the Bohuns, Crendon was assigned[2] to King Henry the Fifth, in right of Mary his mother, coheiress of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford. It was afterwards settled in dower on Queen Catharine, whose "Great Steward," Walter Beauchamp, held several courts here from the first to the eighteenth of the reign of Henry VI.[3] and this estate being granted for the foundation of All Souls College, in Oxford, the Warden and Scholars held their court in 1449 and 1459.

However, Crendon was one of those manors claimed by Henry Duke of Buckingham as part of the inheritance of the Bohuns, and included in his remarkable patent dated at Greenwich 13 July, 1 Ric. III. being described as in the hands of King Edward IV. by virtue of certain acts of Parliament made against King Henry VI. on whose death without issue surviving, the Duke of Buckingham ought to have inherited those lands, "as cousin and heir of blood to Humphrey late Earl of Hereford."[4] The Duke was tragically cut off before the meeting of that Parliament by which the provisions of the grant might have been ratified: but there seems to have been some poetical license in the scene drawn by Shakspeare, in which the Duke's chagrin at the *King's refusal* to bestow those lands upon him is represented as a principal cause of his defection;[5] and, notwithstanding the recorded grant, the same idea has been countenanced by historians.

The College of All Souls held this manor at the time of King Henry the Eighth's valuation, at 19*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* *per ann.* subject to 5*s.* payable to Henry Bawdwen, receiver of the fee-farm rents of the Crown, and 4*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* each to John Man and Thomas Mendus, two priests, for the celebration of mass and exequies daily for John Barton and Isabel his wife, by her direction.[6]

This manor, still the property of All Souls College, has been held by divers lessees: was formerly in the possession of the family of Burnham, for some of whom there are memorials in the church; and at a later period of the Wests. Robert West, born here in 1698, emigrated to North America with William Penn, founder of the State called Pennsylvania, and returning to England in 1764, died in 1776, his widow and others of his family long residing here; and by the marriages of the daughters and coheiresses of Henry West, of Long-Crendon, their property here became vested in Mr. Huxley and Mr. John Rose, the present possessors.

Zouche and Hastings's Portion was shared between Milisent, wife of Eudo la Zouche, granddaughter of Eve de Braose, and John de Hastings, her great grandson.[7]

Milisent was first married to John de Montalt, who being a Baron, she continued to bear his name after her marriage to Eudo la Zouche. Milisent dying in 1298, her son, William la Zouche, was admitted to her lands,[8] and in 1308 (2 Edw. II.) was summoned to Parliament as a Baron

---

[1] See PEDIGREE of STAFFORD, p. 28. [2] See WYCOMBE. [3] Court Rolls of CRENDON.

[4] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 169; and tom. ii. p. 165. See also Pedigree, p. 28. [5] Richard the Third, act iv. sc. ii.

[6] Val. Eccles. Hen. VIII. vol. ii. p. 234.

[7] Joane de Cantilupe, sister of Milisent, and mother of John de Hastings, is by Dugdale, in the same page, called both the *elder* and the *younger* daughter of William de Cantilupe. Baronage, vol. i. p. 733.

[8] Rot. Orig. 27 Edw. I. ro. 4. p. 104.

and this manor having descended to Sir William la Zouche, Knt. in the reign of Richard II.[1] he was found to be the next heir of John de Hastings, and re-united it to his paternal inheritance.

Hastings's Moiety, which, at the partition of the lands of the Cantilupes, had been assigned to John de Hastings; descended at his death in 1313[2] to his son, John Lord Bergavenny, together with an estate in Ashendon;[3] and in 1348, in the minority of Lawrence Earl of Pembroke, was committed to Theobald de Mounteneye, who in 1364 died seised;[4] but it was restored to John de Hastings, son of Lawrence, when he came of age,[5] who died in 1375 seised of knights' fees here;[6] whence it might be inferred that he was not in possession of the Manor, for in the same year it was found, by another Inquisition, that Edward le Despenser, Chivaler, in right of himself and Elizabeth his wife, died seised of Crendon manor;[7] after which, in 1390, John de Hastings, son of the former John, died seised of fees here,[8] and Crendon being settled in dower on Philippa his wife, Richard Earl of Arundel, her second husband, in right of the said Philippa, died in 1397 seised of the fourth part of a knight's fee here, held by Philip de Segrave.[9]

At length this portion reverting to the Crown,[10] a court baron and view of frankpledge was held here in 1453 by Robert de Shottesbroke (32 Hen. VI.)[11] and the manor was granted by patent (7 Edw. IV.) under the great seal of the Duchy of Lancaster to Elizabeth Queen Consort,[12] amongst lands formerly belonging to the family of Hastings; and in 1478 is said to have been given to the foundation of the collegiate church of Windsor by King Edward IV.[13] and the Dean and Canons held their Courts at Crendon in 1482, 1488, and in the 6th, 10th, and 13th of Henry VII.[14] In the Rebellion this estate was sequestered, and a conveyance was made by Sir John Wollaston, Knt. and other Parliamentary Commissioners, in consideration of 820*l.* 18*s.* 7d.[15] to Henry . . . . . of Long Crendon, in which it was described as "parcel of the possessions of the Dean and Canons of Windsor, abolished."[16]

After the Restoration of Charles II. the Dean and Canons regained possession, and at the passing of the Inclosure Act[17] accepted an allotment of lands in lieu of their estate, reserving all manorial rights; which are still enjoyed by the college, or their lessees.

Tithershall Wood, sometimes written Tether-hill, Tidershall, and Titerselle, an insulated portion of Crendon parish, more than three miles distant from it, northward, and situated between Wotton and Ludgershall, probably derived its name from the ancient Hundred in which it was surveyed, together with Crendon, in contradistinction to the local situation of the parishes by which it is immediately surrounded.[18] It formed part of the forest of Bernwode, and was undoubtedly that "wood for one hundred hogs" described in the Norman Survey as belonging to Walter Giffard: and being partitioned, descended to the respective possessors of the manor before mentioned. At length one third part of it, still continuing a wood, coming to the family of Dormer, was conveyed, with other lands in Crendon, to George Grenville, Esq. of

---

[1] See PEDIGREE, p. 176. [2] Esc. 6 Edw. II. nº. 56. Cal. vol. i. p. 251. [3] See page 10.

[4] Esc. 38 Edw. III. nº. 26. Cal. vol. ii. p. 266.

[5] R. concessit consanguineo suo Joh'i fil. et he'di Laurencii de Hastynges, nup. Com. Pembr. def, et de R. tenuit in capite custodiam ꝏ. de *Croyndon* cum p'tin. quod Theobald. de *Mounteny* ten. &c.; h'end' usque ad legitimam ætatem h'edis, redd'o inde R. p' ann. p'd'o man'io de *Croyndon* xx marcas, &c Rot. Orig. 36 Edw. III. ro. 19. Abbrev. vol. ii. p. 272.

[6] Esc. 49 Edw. III. nº. 70. Cal. vol. ii. p. 344. [7] Ib. p. 349. [8] Ib. 13 Ric. II. vol. iii. p. 116.

[9] Ib. 21 Ric. II. p. 213. [10] See page 11. [11] Court Rolls of CRENDON.

[12] Rot. Parl. vol. v. p. 628. [13] Lysons's Magn. Brit. vol. i. p. 546. [14] Court Rolls.

[15] Such inadequate compensation for property of considerable value, was very common under similar conveyances.

[16] MSS. Lowndes. [17] Stat. 5 Geo. IV. [18] See page 3.

Wotton, and descended to George Nugent-Grenville-Temple, Marquess of Buckingham, K. G.[1] who also acquired, under the Statute for the Redemption of Land Tax, another portion which had been vested in the Dean and Canons of Windsor; and both, at his Lordship's decease, in 1813, became the property of his Grace Richard, since Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K. G. by whom, in 1824, in exchange for other lands, the remaining third part of Tithershall Wood was acquired of the Warden and Scholars of All Souls College; so that the whole is now the property of the Duke of Buckingham, &c. The Wood contained by admeasurement 109 acres, but some reduction has been made by assarting a small part of it.

Besides these manors, there were in Crendon many tenants bound to attend the chief lord in the wars, and to fight in defence of his lands wheresoever commanded.[2] John Morell held the fourth part of a knight's fee of the old feoffment,[3] and lands of the new feoffment belonged to Robert son of William Revel, who, being a minor and in ward of the chief lord, paid 100*s. per ann.* to be exempt from scutage, and presented to the lord on his birth-day a chaplet of roses.[4] These were included in the share of Joane, second sister of Walter Mareschal, wife of Warine de Monchensy,[5] and descended amongst the possessions of William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, as described in Ashendon.[6] The family of Morell were subfeudatories of the Countess of Oxford in Adingrave and Oakley, and long held this estate. Agnes Mildenhall, widow of John Morell (grandson of Peter Morell by Claricia, heir of Gilbert de Crendon) in 1271, and Agnes, wife of Thomas Peeche, of Horsepath, co. Oxon, daughter of John Morell, in 1278, joined in an assurance of the lands of her ancestors to Sir John Fitz-Nigel, of Boarstall.[7] The descendant of William Revel above mentioned was, in the reign of Edward III. one of the assessors of the subsidy called the ninth.[8]

The families of Baldwin and Piers also occur in ancient records; lands in Crendon having been passed by fine in 1240 between Adam Fitz-Baldwin and William Fitz-Mathias and Alice his wife, to whom they were conveyed; and in 1250 John Fitz-Baldwin, of Crendon, settled lands on William Fitz-Adam. In 1284 Adam Fitz-Piers, of Crendon, and Dionysia his wife, granted lands, &c. here to Nicholas Lucy and Maud his wife,[9] which in 1285 Lucy re-conveyed, and they were ultimately settled on Fitz-Piers and his wife. In 1341 John de Bolour conveyed lands here to John Fitz-Piers and Lettice his wife, with remainder to John their son and the heirs of his body, remainder to Thomas and Edmund his brother successively in tail male; and another fine between John Fitz-Piers and Bolours included the like entail.[10] Roger Dayrell and Joane his wife in 1384 acquired lands here of John and Joane Faux, which were settled in remainder on the heirs of Roger Dayrell. In 1393, messuages and lands here were passed by Thomas Loveden and Katherine, to Sir Richard Abberbury, Knt.[11] and in 1410 a fine occurs of lands here, between Henry Hode, of Crendon, and Richard Stacey and Cecilia his wife.

In 1425 lands were passed by fine between Thomas Chaucer, John Golafre, Andrew Sperlyng, and Eustace Valdream, and Anthony Ormesby and Margery his wife;[12] Chaucer and

---

[1] See WOTTON, and PEDIGREE of GRENVILLE. [2] Test. de Nevill, p. 247. [3] Ibid. [4] Ibid.

[5] Regist. Oseney, in Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 388. [6] Pages 8, 9, &c.

[7] See ADINGRAVE and OAKLEY.

[8] Will. Revel, Robert le Yonge of Nether *Wynchendon*, John Turnham, John Goly of Cherdesley, Hugh de Northampton of Crendon, John le Carpenter, and William Child, rated Crendon, *Cherdesle*, and *Wynchendon*, at thirty-one marks and an half; and certified that the crops of beans, peas, barley, and oats, were deficient, by reason of the dry summer, and that here was no merchandize or cattle liable to the tax. Inquis. Nonar. p. 339. Buck.

[9] Rot. Fin. 13 Edw. I. [10] Ibid. 15 Edw. III. [11] Rot. Fin. 17 Ric. II.

[12] Rot. Fin. 4 Hen. VI.

Golafre having been parties to a settlement of the estates of John Fitz-Elias some years before, and he died in or about 1438, his sister Maud being his heir, and the wife of Robert James, Esq. of Boarstall, from whom that part of this property not intermediately alienated is presumed to have passed to the Dynhams and Dormers,[1] and to have been ultimately divided amongst smaller possessors.

THE VILLAGE

is about nine miles south-west of Aylesbury, ten south-east of Bicester in Oxfordshire, and nearly two north of Thame; is chiefly built with rough stone, and consists of irregular narrow streets, intersecting each other on the brow of a hill.

On the verge of this parish towards the south is a narrow incommodious bridge over the Thame, forming the approach to the town of the same name; the northern portion of which bridge only is in Buckinghamshire.

On Cop-Hill, near the Church, and in some closes contiguous, are many inequalities of ground, indicating the demolition of buildings, and seeming to countenance the tradition that this was the site of the Castle of the Giffards. Camden asserts that Hugh de Bolebec, ancestor of the Veres Earls of Oxford, held lands here; and others say that he "inherited Crendon and the lands of the Giffards *hereabouts*,[2] on which he built a castle, the ruins of which are visible in the parish of Whitchurch, near Wing," an error which betrays astonishing disregard of the situation of the respective places: the Castle built by Hugh de Bolebec being about eight miles distant from Crendon; and Wing six miles further towards the north-east. Lysons says, that Crendon was once vested in the family of Warren, but without citing his authorities.[3]

Manufactory of Needles. A small branch of this minute but useful manufacture has been immemorially established here; but no authentic account has been preserved of the persons by whom employment has been thus afforded to many industrious artizans, during a succession of ages. Tradition reports the names of Greening and Norman as sharing the credit of this establishment; which is said to have been removed hence to Redditch in Worcestershire, where it has been successfully carried on, and to a much greater extent than at Crendon, in which it is not in a flourishing condition. The whole of the process is completed here, and the article manufactured is chiefly sold in the London markets.

In 1712 Long Crendon with Notley was assessed to the land tax at 306*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

In 1776 the expense of maintaining the poor was 208*l.* 12*s.*: in 1783 was returned at 378*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*: in 1822 had increased to 1702*l.* 16*s.*

The population in 1810 was 989, in 1821 there were 286 houses, 306 families, and 1212 inhabitants; which number has since progressively and rapidly increased.[4]

ANCIENT CEMETERY AND ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

Crendon Park, the only one in this county mentioned in Domesday Book,[5] and other circumstances connected with this place, point to its remote antiquity. It seems probable that the Conqueror's followers appropriated to themselves the seats of the Saxon chiefs, as the latter had before fixed their abode in places, at a still earlier period the residence of the aboriginal inhabitants of distinguished rank; and that Crendon, which became the seat of the Giffards, had been of note

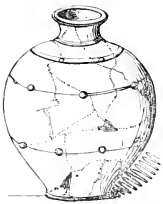
---

[1] See BOARSTALL. [2] Magna Brit. ed. 1738, vol. i. p. 208. [3] Ibid. p. 546.
[4] Parochial and Diocesan Returns. [5] See p. 198.

"in the old time before them." The names of Cony-gaer, and El or Eld Burgh support this conjecture, which is further confirmed by the discovery of an ancient cemetery at Angle-Way near Cop-Hill, north-east of the Church, on a conspicuous eminence, and near the supposed site of the Castle of the Giffards.

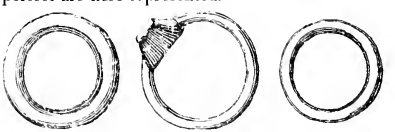
This cemetery being casually opened in 1824, on making a new road, has been since more completely explored; and has presented some curious relics of Roman pottery, and proofs of various modes of burial at different periods in the same spot: many skeletons being found regularly interred, and near them abundant and satisfactory indications of cremation and urn burial; great quantities of ashes, scoriæ and semi-vitrified masses; together with vast numbers of fragments of urns and other vessels, bones of large quadrupeds, and of birds, promiscuously intermingled. It is remarkable, however, that, although no discovery has been hitherto made of interments here, which can be certainly identified with those which are usually assigned to the ancient Britons, the only metallic substances found amongst these deposits (besides the rings about to be described) have been small portions of two battle-axes or heads of spears, entirely corroded, so as even to render their shape doubtful.

The accompanying representations will convey more intelligibly than verbal description alone, the appearance of these relics; but will excite regret that so little care was taken by the discoverers to preserve in their more perfect state these interesting memorials of ancient days.



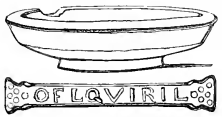
An urn of blue clay unglazed, ten inches and a half high, three eighths of an inch thick, four inches in diameter at the brim, three at the bottom, and twenty-four in circumference, has been re-composed by cementing together more than fifty fragments, and presents the most perfect specimen dug up. It has no ornament, except a narrow line around the lower part of the neck, and another below the greatest rotundity, with small knobs resembling nail-heads at regular intervals, like those which are observable in basket-work.

A small portion of another urn, of large size, shows that its diameter at the brim was six inches, its thickness exceeding an inch, and its height at least three feet; having handles five inches in circumference, conjoined to the neck and belly of the vessel, which is of coarse yellowish ware, and after exposure to the atmosphere acquired a reddish tint. This is quite plain, has the marks of the lathe perfect, and appears to have been coated with varnish, or some composition, which separates from the inner surface in thin flakes or layers. Besides ashes and portions of burnt bones, (common to all the urns, whether large or small,) and amongst which were minute parts of the bones of some bird, were found seven rings of brass; so much decayed that the stones set in most, if not all of them, were corroded and destroyed. Two of them, which were compressed so as not to form a complete circle, had portions of wire apparently attached, and might have been ear-pendants. Those most perfect are here represented.

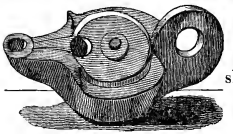


Fragments of urns, of white clay imperfectly burnt, and from which sand, or micaceous grit, was easily detached, were likewise found. One of them retained on the inner surface the indentations of the fingers of the manufacturer; but differed little in form from the large urn, excepting that the handles are flat.

The number of small urns was very considerable, but being broken, either wantonly or carelessly, by the persons who found them, could not be exactly ascertained. There were also discovered eight pateræ of beautiful red Samian ware, each 6½ inches in diameter, 1½ deep, having a small rim or stand: and in the middle of the interior the stamp of the potter in raised Roman capitals, which may be read, OF. L. Q. VIRIL. Officina Lucii Quinti Virilis; but some of the pateræ retain the form of the letters less perfectly: and this interpretation is not insisted upon as correct.



A small incense pot of the same fabrick, the shape of which may be described by two half circles, the larger above the smaller, and intersecting it, was likewise found, with a circular stamp or cypher at its bottom. This was so very light as to have been at first mistaken for wood.



A lamp, which was quite perfect, and of the same ware, is here shown of half the size of the original.

The conspicuous elevation of the spot, its vicinity to ancient British track-ways, the neighbourhood of roads popularly ascribed to the Romans, and certainly formed in the course of still more ancient lines of communication, seem to render these objects more deserving of notice than their intrinsic beauty; and they confirm the belief that the arts and manufactures introduced into Britain by the Roman invaders found an early imitation amongst the native inhabitants: it being reasonable to infer, from the number and quality of the fragments discovered, that there was a pottery near at hand.[1]

Crendon is only incidentally mentioned in the civil war of Charles I. a slight skirmish having happened in December 1644, between a party of the King's troops, commanded by Colonel Blake, Governor of Walingford, and Colonel Crawford, the Parliamentary Governor of Aylesbury, who defeated the Royalists, near this place.

THE RECTORY, ADVOWSON, AND PERPETUAL CURACY.

This church was part of the endowment of Notley Abbey by the founders.[2] Between 1159 and 1165, in the time of Robert Bishop of Lincoln and David Archdeacon of Buckingham, the

---

[1] See pages 96 and 107.

[2] Spelman's Collect. Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 278.

patronage of Crendon and its chapels being disputed by the monks of Longueville, Pope Alexander confirmed to the convent of Notley the rectory and advowson.[1] In 1291, Crendon, with its chapels of *Chardesley* and Nether-Winchendon, was rated at 20*l. per ann.*[2] No institutions of rectors are discovered, nor any endowment of a vicarage; but the rectory was, by deed dated 1 Nov. 1324, (18 Edw. II.) appropriated by episcopal authority to the Abbat and Convent of Notley,[3] and the cure was supplied by the canons until the dissolution of their house.[4]

In the reign of Edw. III. the glebe and tithe were returned at ten marks *per ann.*[5] In the time of King Henry VIII. the Rectory was valued at 38*l. per ann.* a pension of 3*s.* payable out of the glebe as a quit-rent, and 10*s.* 7¼*d.* for procurations and synodals to the Archdeacon. In 1544 the King granted the "rectory, church, and advowson of the vicarage," *inter al.* to Richard Ingram, as "parcel of the late monastery of Notley;"[6] and in an account of chief rents of the Crown in the beginning of the reign of Edw. VI. a payment of 2*l. per ann.* from the parsonage of Crendon is included.[7] In 1550 the King, on the petition of Sir John Williams, Knt. of Thame, and for 71*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, granted certain lands in Crendon, late belonging to a dissolved chantry or guild of St. Christopher in Thame, founded by Richard Quatermaine,[8] to the said Sir John Williams, *habend.* as of the manor of East Greenwich, by fealty in free and common soccage, not *in capite.*[9]

In 1552 the King granted to Sir Edward Bray, Knt. John Thurlowe, and John Danby, their heirs, &c. certain lands (about eight acres) in the tenure of John Towersey, Will. Waste, Will. Nightingale, and Tho. Appleford, and *the Butts* occupied by Will. Howlett, formerly given to maintain lights, and for an anniversary;[10] and in 1591 Queen Elizabeth, at the request of Edward Dyer, Esq. granted to Will. Tipper and Rob. Dawe, at 3*s.* 4*d. per ann.* other lands formerly devoted to superstitious uses.[11] In 1674, "the Manor, Rectory, and Parsonage" were conveyed by Edw. Cooke, Esq. of Highnam, co. Gloucester, to James Lord Norris, Baron of Rycot,[12] from whom[13] the same descended to Willoughby, fourth Earl of Abingdon, by whom this estate was conveyed to George Spencer, Duke of Marlborough, K.G. and under his Grace's will, dated 3 March, 1812, "a manor, advowson, farms, and lands in Long-Crendon," passed to Lord Francis Almaric Spencer, Baron Churchill,[14] who in 1814 accepted certain lands allotted under the Inclosure Act,[15] in lieu of his possessions here, but with reservation of manorial rights, &c.

The courts of this manor are customarily held in a large farm-house in the south-west part of the village, to which the entrance is under a strong gate-house of stone, of considerable antiquity.

---

[1] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. [2] Taxat. P. Nicholas. [3] Regist. Tho. Beke, Ep. Lincoln.
[4] See p. 34 [5] Inquis. Nonar. Buck. p. 339. [6] Rot. Pat. 36 Hen. VIII.
[7] Willis's MSS.
[8] Thomas *Quatermain*, of North Weston, co. Oxon, died 6 June, 1342 (16 Edw. III.) leaving Thomas his son, (and a daughter Maud, married to William de Bruilly, Lord of Waterstock, co. Oxon,) which Thomas died in 1396, and Richard Quatermain, of Rycot, his descendant, the founder of the chantry, was father of the first wife of Thomas Danvers, Esq. of Calthorpe, co. Oxon, who married, secondly, Joane, daughter of Walter Brierly, and was the ancestor of the family of *Danvers*, co. Northampton. See DORTON; also, Bridges's Northamptonshire, vol. i. p. 163.
[9] Rot. Pat. 4 Ed. VI. Test. 7 Aug. [10] Ib. 6 Ed. VI. Test. 1 Sept. [11] Ib. 34 Eliz. Test. 30 Mar.
[12] Rot. Claus. 26 Car. II. [13] PEDIGREES of BERTIE, NORRIS, and WILLIAMS.
[14] PEDIGREE of SPENCER and CHURCHILL. [15] Stat. 5 Geo. IV.

THE PERPETUAL CURACY

stands in the King's Books at 44*l.* 7*s. per ann.* stipend of the minister 8*l.*[1] In 1650 it was certified at 40*l. per ann.* paid out of the impropriation. In 1740 the Curacy was augmented with 400*l.* from Queen Anne's Bounty, 100*l.* given by the Rev. R. Lydall, 100*l.* by the Rev. R. Kent, and 200*l.* by Montagu Earl of Abingdon, impropriator and patron,[2] which sums were laid out in lands here. In 1810 his Grace George Duke of Marlborough, K. G. patron, gave lands estimated at 400*l.*, and 400*l.* being obtained from the Queen's Bounty, the income of the Curate was augmented to 98*l. per ann.* In 1813 a further augmentation of 200*l.* was made by a parliamentary grant, and in 1824 Lord Francis Almaric Spencer, Baron Churchill, patron, gave 20 acres of land, part of his allotment as impropriator;[3] an addition of 78½ acres being likewise assigned in lieu of tithes of gardens, orchards, and other old inclosures,[4] so that the Curate holds about 152 acres;[5] but, although it was returned in 1818 that the glebe-house was, "by reason of the wretched state of the building, unfit for the minister," this populous parish still remains (1830) destitute of the advantage of a resident Curate.

PERPETUAL CURATES.

WILLIAM WALKER, 1525: was one of the Monks or Canons of Notley.

James Hunt, 1534.

Valentine Bownde, 1541: Prior of Notley consenting to the surrender, was pensioned. By his will (25 Dec. 1549, proved 17 April, 1550) he directed his burial in Crendon chancel, on the south side; gave 12*d.* to the *Poor's Box;* small legacies to "Margerie Smith, his servant, Valentine Smith, his cousin, Elizabeth Smith, Will. and Eliz. Cannon, Agnes, Katharine, and William White, Joane and Alice Baldwin, Margery Brown, Maud Nightingale, Will. Gibbs, Margaret and Valentine Hix, Thomas Misser, John Lane, Edw. Page, James Parks, Sir John Raily, Sir John Lichpool, Sir John of Brill, Sir John Ward, Valentine Walthew, his cousin, Valentine Harris, of Thame, Thomas and Robert Barnard, Valentine Dabery and Thomas Parker; makes Thomas Cannon and John Broughton executors and residuary legatees, and Sir John Ward overseer.[6]

James Chernock, 1550: also Rector of Aston-Sandford:[7] died in 1557.

John Trewlow, or *Truelove*, 1558. He is said to have begun a Register in 1559, which is no longer to be found: and dying in May 1564 was succeeded by

Edmund Osborne, or *Albon*, 1565, who was also Vicar of Shabington,[8] and was buried here 7 Dec. 1611.

Francis Ley, 1612 and 1628.

William Croucher, 1650.

William Jeamson, 1656. He was of New college, Oxford, A. M. 18 June, 1661, and in 1662 Vicar of Shabington: and on his resignation of this Curacy was succeeded by

Edward Goode, A.M. 1663, licensed 4 Feb. 1667: also Curate of Chilton:[9] and was buried here 11 July, 1671.

William Yates, A.M. was licensed 14 May, 1673. He was of Brazen-nose coll. Oxford, A.M. 16 April, 1668.

Thomas Yates, 20 April, 1680: of Brazen-nose college, A.M. 27 May 1671.

Thomas Middleton, 24 April, 1682: of New coll. Oxford, A.M. 14 Jan. 1670.

William Clerke, A.M. admitted 16 June, 1693: also Vicar of Thame,[10] with its dependent chapelries.

James Fiennes, A.M. 27 Mar. 1722: living here in 1729. Under the name of Fynes, he was of Magd. coll. Oxford, A.M. 28 June, 1721; B.D. 19 Feb. 1729; D.D. 14 July, 1735.

Harry Cole, 1730: of Magdalen coll. Oxford, A.M. 3 Feb. 1723.

---

[1] Ecton's and Bacon's Thesau. [2] Deeds dated 19 Mar. 1738 and 12 Sept. 1739. Stat. 5 Geo. IV. [4] Ibid. c. 6. [5] From information of the incumbent, 29 Mar. 1830. [6] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. vol. xxxii. p. 63. [7] P. 47. [8] See SHABINGTON. [9] P. 141. [10] See KINGSEY.

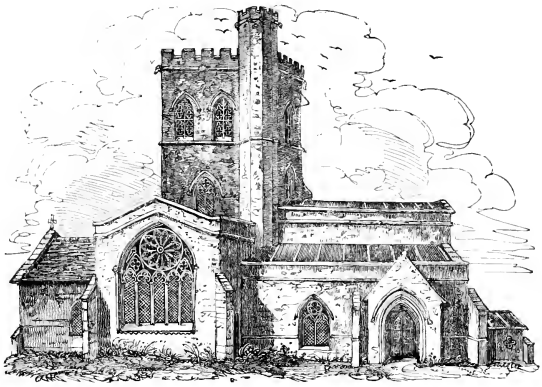
William Bertie, 1732:[1] of Ch. Ch. Oxford, A.M. 18 Mar. 1729; B.D. 6 Mar. 1741; D.D. 2 May, 1752. He was succeeded by

John Newborough, A.M. of Balliol coll. Oxford, A.M. 11 July, 1747: also Vicar of Aston-Rowant, co. Oxon. and in June 1761 Vicar of Thame.[2]

William Newborough, Fellow of Pembroke college, Oxford, and A.M. 12 April, 1781; Curate of Thame to his father, John Newborough: died there 15 Nov. 1787, and has a monument in Thame church.

John Holland, A.M. of Balliol college, Oxford, A.M. 4 Dec. 1783: also Vicar of Aston-Rowant, co. Oxon, with the Curacy of Stoken-Church annexed.

Thomas Hayton, A.M. admitted 15 Aug. 1823.



THE CHURCH,

which is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, was built probably in the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century; and tradition supplies an account of subterranean communications between this edifice and the Abbeys of Notley and Thame: equally impossible from the nature of the intervening ground. The building is situated at the eastern extremity of the village, is cruciform, with a tower about sixty feet high, (at the intersection of the nave and chancel by the transept) with a demi-octagon turret at its south-west angle. The nave is 78 feet long and 18 wide, the chancel 25 feet long. On the north side is a porch with stone sediles; on the south another porch, and at the west end a third, having a pierced cornice, ornamented with shields and corbels. The roof of the nave and aisles leaded, the chancel tiled. The east window, which is large, is despoiled of its tracery. At the north end of the cross aisle is an elegant window, but the arms with which it was formerly decorated are gone.[3] In the chancel are lancet-shaped windows: those in the nave have pointed arches and mullions, and in the upper story of the tower are well proportioned windows, and others below them, recessed; having cornices, mullions, and bracket arches.

---

[1] PEDIGREE of BERTIE. [2] See KINGSEY.

[3] Quarterly, 1 and 4, Sable, a bend Or: 2 and 3, three Ermines: and below, the word Abbatis. Willis's MSS.

Here are eight bells, re-cast in 1768 out of the same number which had been formed from five belonging to the Abbey of Notley, and reputed the heaviest in the county; the old tenor weighing 40 cwt. On one of these was inscribed, "In multis annis resonat campana Johannis."[1]

In the south wall of the chancel is a niche for a piscina. A pierced screen of wood has been recently removed from the west end of the chancel. At the termination of the cross aisle towards the north, beneath the window, is a very low bracket arch, in which is a plain sepulchral slab. Near the east wall were steps supposed to have belonged to an altar opposite to the end of the north aisle of the nave, and in the latter is a lofty cinquefoil-headed niche with a square canopy, carved finial, and pinnacles. Between the nave and aisles are two pointed arches on each side, springing from piers and resting on quadruple clustered columns. On the south side is a fine old font, ornamented with couchant lions at the base, and its capacious bason inclosed by square compartments decorated with foliage. The pulpit, in the north-east angle of the nave, had formerly 1 Pet. ch. iv ver. 12, painted on a pannel. At the west end of the nave is a gallery, and near the south door lately remained the charity-box on a rude pedestal of wood.[2] In the south aisle an elevated pew of the lay impropriator has been replaced by a small gallery.

The south end of the transept, inclosed with a carved screen of wainscot, contains a monument with cumbent statues of a Knight in plate armour beneath an arch, and on a lower grade, at his left hand, a lady richly habited. Above, is a pediment and cornice, supported by Tuscan pillars of black marble: the recess being lined with compartments sculptured with flowers and emblems, skulls, thigh-bones, hour-glasses, &c. On a shield, the arms of *Dormer* quarterly, impaling *Giffard* of Chillington: and on a tablet of black marble under the arch:

Here lyeth buried Sir Jhon Dormer of Dorton, Knight, one of the Lordes of this Manor of Crendon, and Dame Jane his wife, one of the daughters of Jhon Gyffard of Chillington, in the County of Stafford, Esquire, which Sir Jhon had yssue by the said Jane, fower sonnes, Robert, Jhon, Gyfford, and William, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Dorothye (besydes three sones and fower daughters who dyed in their infancye); Elizabeth married John Dynham of Borstall, Esquire. The said Jane dyed the 9th daye of September 1605; and the said Sir Jhon dyed .....[3]

In the floor of the nave are effigies in brass of a man in a close gown with surplice sleeves, hair cut close, hands devoutly elevated: on his left side a female, with a very large head dress, her veil thrown back; shoes sharp pointed. At their feet, respectively, three sons and eight daughters; and below:

Hic jacet Joh'es Canon qui obiit ... die mensis ... anno D'ni mill'imo ccccl x et Agnes uxor que obiit xviii° die mensis Decembris anno D'ni mill'imo ccccl xviii qu' a'i'ab's p'p'ciet' Deus.

On a slab near the west end:

Here lyeth the body of Anne Canon, who departed this life May 5, 1728, aged 59 years.

In memory of Thomas, son of Thomas and Mary Canon, who departed this life June 27, 1752, aged 24 years.

How short is life, see reader, here by me,
And on my tomb read my mortalitie.
When death calls, youth can *purchas* thee no time;
For I was cropt when I was in my pryme.
Live therefore well, and thank God for thy store;
In earth he makes away; in heaven he gives the more.

On a lozenge; and other slabs:

Here lyeth the body of Lucy the daughter of William and Elizabeth Canon, who dyed November the 4th, 1709, aged 12 years 2 moneths.

Here lyeth the body of William Thompson, who died March the 20th, 1692, aged 17 years 2 months.

---

[1] Willis's MSS. [2] See p. 143.

[3] Willis supplies the date of his burial 11 March 1626 from an old Register now lost, but qu. if not 1616? MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

This loving son God did me send,
But to me he did but lend;
And my patience for to try
He took away 'm by and by,
But once more I hope to see
Him, to enjoy felicity.

On a plate of lead:

The burying place of Thomas Foster repaired 1747.

On a slab in the pavement of the nave, *was:*

Here lyeth the body of Frances, the daughter of Gerrard and Frances Burnham. She dyed the 9th August 1690, aged 1 year 4 months.

Beneath this stone here innocence doth lie,
A Rose just budded, blusht, and then did die;
As if it were afraid to blow, lest sin
Should blast its spotless purity within.

On slabs in the floor of the chancel:

Here lyeth the body of Jane late wife of John Burnham, jun. of this parish, Gent. by whom she had two sons. She dyed on the 23d day of December 1685, aged about 50 yeares. She was a dutiful daughter, a kind sister, a loving wife, an indulgent mother, a quiet neighbour, and a good Christian.

MORIENDO RESURGO.

Hic situs Johannes Burnham, Gen., unus Attorn' Cur. D'ni Regis de Banco. Obiit 19 Apr. 1724; complevit annos 79, et octo menses. Vir pietate et integritate insignis.

Here lieth the body of William Langbaine, Gen. Mr. of Artes of Magdalen Colledg, in Oxford, ye eldest Sonne of Dr. Gerard Langbaine, sometyme Provost of Queen's Coll. in Oxf. aforesaid, who departed this life the third day of June, A°. D'ni 1672, being 24 years of age.

At the head of this stone is inlaid a blank escutcheon of white marble.

In memory of Mr. Ralph Stone, of this parish, and Eliza Margaretta his wife, fourth daughter of the Reverend John Davies, Rector of Saunderton, in this County:

He } died { Sept. 25, 1758, } { 86 } years.
She } { May 26, 1751, } { 66 }

Also of Mr. Ralph Stone their son, who died Aug. 18th, 1776, aged 59 years.

Also of John his son, who died Aug. 11, 1760, aged 4 years. Also of Anne, relict of Ralph Stone, who died 15th of January 1818, aged 85.

In a vault underneath lie the remains of William the son of William and Ann Stone, who died 27 March 1800, aged 14. Also Ann the wife of William Stone, who died 29 March 1807, aged 44.

On a neat mural tablet:

Sacred to the memory of William Stone, who departed this life on the 21st of February 1824, in the 70th year of his age. Also of Anne Stone Sheldon, his granddaughter, who died in her infancy.

On a large slab within the altar rails:

In a vault beneath lie the remains of Mary Stringer, who died 7 May 1824.[1]

John Ridge, of Crendon, yeoman, who died 3 Dec. 1621, a relation of the last Abbot of Notley, directed his interment under a white stone in the middle of the church, and bequeathed 12*d.* to the Mother Church of Lincoln, and his lands to William and Thomas Ridge his kindred.[2]

The Register, which commences in 1653, contains an account of the marriages of "John Parker and Helen Benham, solemnized before the worshipful Alexander Croke, Esq. one of the Justices of Peace for this county, 22 Jan. 1654;" and of "John Burnham and Elizabeth May, 1 June 1657," also before a civil Magistrate.

PAROCHIAL CHARITIES.

Sir John Dormer, Knt. by deed in the reign of King James I. gave 26*l. per ann.* payable out of lands in Chillingplace, for the benefit of poor inhabitants of Crendon; and "for repairing the south aisle of the church

---

[1] In preparing this vault a plate of lead was dug up, and part of a skeleton, *supposed* to have been the remains of Bownde, the last Prior of Notley; but his direction was, to be buried on the *south* side of the chancel. See p. 226. There were also found, in 1828, some small cork balls perforated, conjectured to have been part of a rosary.

[2] Willis's MSS.

and monument therein." In 1791 this bequest was returned as amounting to 30*l. per ann.*; but is said to have included 4*l. per ann.* towards defraying the expences of a court for the ecclesiastical manor, held every third year; the residue being distributed amongst poor widows.

Thomas Westbrooke, Gen. of Horsepath, co. Oxon, gave by will 15*l.* to be laid out by Richard Deane and Henry Dewlinge his executors, "for some yearly relief to the poor," under the direction of Thomas Phillips, Gen. Overseer of his will: and a rent charge of 15*s. per ann.* was accordingly purchased and secured by deed dated 5 April, 10 Car. I. on "Down-lane Close, in Littlemore, co. Oxon, then in the possession of Ralfe Royle, and formerly of Lord Viscount Wallingford.[1]

John Greening, sen. of Crendon, left a sum of money, with which was purchased 1*l. per ann.* secured by deed dated 24 Car. II. to Henry Symms and other Trustees by Thomas Cannon.

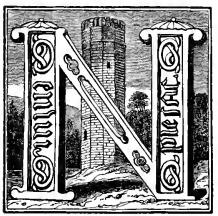
John Harte, of Brill,[2] by will in 1664, bequeathed to this parish a portion of his bounty for apprenticing poor children, which in 1791 was certified to amount to 20*s. per ann.* paid by Mr. Cooper.[3]

In an account in 1791, of benefactions, Edward Hearne is said to contribute 10*s.* annually for the benefit of the poor, being the gift of some person unknown: another benefaction of 4*l.* 2*s.* 1*d. per ann.* paid by Mr. Greenwood, of Easington, towards apprenticing poor boys, and 11*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* paid by William Wyatt annually to the Churchwardens for repairing the church and boundaries.[4]

Here is a Sunday-school established and maintained by voluntary contributions.

Baptist Meeting House. Thomas Howlett founded a place of worship for Baptists, in or about 1810, and bequeathed 10*l. per ann.* to the preacher payable out of an estate of Mr. Richard Brangwin.[5]

NOTLEY ABBEY AND MANOR.



OCTELE, Notesley, Noteley, Nutleigh, Nutley, or St. Mary de Parco, was founded *circ.* 1162, in the park belonging to the demesnes of Crendon, in the south-eastern part of this parish, by Walter Giffard, second Earl of Buckingham, and Ermengard his Countess, for Monks or Canons of a reformed branch of the Augustine order established in the diocese of Arras, in France: and the name of the place has been supposed[6] to be derived from the nut-trees abounding in the woods surrounding the spot.

These Monks, erroneously said to have been the first of this description in England,[7] were subject to very austere regulations: were clothed in a white woollen tunic, wore no linen, abstained from meat, and observed strict silence, excepting at their devotions, which filled up almost the whole of their time. The house was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. John Baptist, but the latter is not mentioned in the charter of foundation, which recites that Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham, and Ermengard his wife, gave to God and St. Mary de Parco of Crendon, in perpetual alms, for the health of their souls, and the souls of their ancestors and kindred, and of King Henry, Queen Eleanor, and their issue, their ancestors and successors, all the land within the Earl's *Park*, and between the park and the *Theame* stream; a meadow for a team of oxen, Crendon mill and its appurtenances, free from

---

[1] In the Returns in 1786 this benefaction was mentioned as the gift of an unknown person, and vested in the Churchwardens, vol. i. p. 59.

[2] See BRILL, p. 116; CHEARSLEY, p. 126; and CHILTON, p. 150.

[3] Certificate signed J. Holland, Minister.

[4] Paroch. Returns.

[5] MS. Parochial Return.

[6] Ant. à Wood's MSS.

[7] See Stevens's Continuation of Dugdale, vol. ii. p. 150.

all services, for the erection of an Abbey of Canons Regular of the order of St. Nicholas of Aroasia, of Jerusalem: with an estate for its endowment situated at Hanney, in Berkshire (excepting the fees of William Chokerel and Robert de Longueville, and a payment of 20*s.* to the Monks of Longueville), the churches and tithes of Caversham, Hanney, Risborough, with the lord's wood there, called Lulleslade, for the sustenance of the monks, Chilton with Dorton, Essevendon (Ashendon), Hillesdon, and the tithes of the lordship, *Cheseley*, and the tenths of the marsh; a garden in Crendon belonging to Robert the chaplain, pasture in the Earl's demesnes for two hundred sheep, twelve cows, and two teams of oxen.[1]

Another charter, also without date, includes the consent of Hugo de Bolebec to the donation of Hillesdon church.[2]

King Henry II. gave the hermitage of Finemore,[3] of the fee of Roland Malet, with meadows, pasture, and wood for repairing houses and fences: also fuel and pannage for swine, with free ingress and egress there and in the forest of Brill.[4]

---

[1] Carta Walteri Giffard, comitis Buckinghamiæ, de fundatione Abbatiæ de Nutley, in agro Buckinghamiensi.

In nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti, Amen. Walterus Giffarde Comes Buckinghamiæ, et Ermigardis Comitissa uxor mea, dedimus et concessimus in perpetuam elemosinam, pro salute animarum nostrarum, antecessorum nostrorum, et propinquorum nostrorum, et pro Domino nostro Rege Anglorum Henrico, et pro Dominâ nostrâ Reginâ Alianorâ, et omni eorum propagine, antecessorum, et successorum, Deo et sanctæ Mariæ de Parcho, et Abbati et Canonicis de Parcho ibidem Deo servientibus, totum Parchum meum de Crendon, et quicquid infra ambitum Parchi continetur et extra inter parchum et aquam de Theame, pratum uni carucatæ boum: et ex alterâ parte unam culturam terræ à viâ quam dedi eis ad exitum et introitum illorum inferius usque ad pratum; et sic ut via vadit de Crendon apud Cherteslay, et molendinum de Crendon cum moliturâ totâ, et omnibus pertinentiis, liberum et absolutum ab omni servitio et exactione; ad construendam in honore Dei et beatissimæ virginis Mariæ quandam liberam Abbatiam Canonicorum Regularium, secundàm ordinem et institutionem Sancti Nicolai Arroioasiæ Joressendensis Ecclesiæ.

Et ad sustentationem Canonicorum ibidem Deo servientium, deputamus et donamus terram nostram de Hanneiam, cum omnibus eidem terræ pertinentibus, exceptis feodis Willielmi Chokerel et Roberti de Longevile, et viginti solidatis terræ monachorum de Longevile; et universas Ecclesias et decimas quæ nostræ erant donationis, necdum deputatæ erant religioni; videlicet, Ecclesiam de Kaveresham cum suis pertinentiis; Ecclesiam de Risenberg, et decimam de dominio; Ecclesiam de Hainea, et decimam de dominio; Ecclesiam de Chiltune, et Capellam de Dortune; Ecclesiam de Essevendone; Ecclesiam de Hildesdon, cum decimâ de dominio; Ecclesiam de Cheseley cum suis pertinentiis, et decimas de marisco. Præter hæc in villâ de Crendon, gardinum quod fuit Roberti capellani; et in communi pasturâ de Crendon cc oves, et duodecim vaccas, et duas carucatas bovum; et apud Risenbergam unam partem de bosco meo, qui dicitur Lullestleda. Et ne ista quæ diximus aliquo adversantium turbentur cursu, donationem nostram sigillorum nostrorum impressione et subsequentium testium attestatione confirmamus. Teste Hugone de Bolebec, Galfrido Willielmi filio, Widone de Rochfort, Will. Kalchensi, Turstano fratre ejus, Pagano de Dorton, Rogero de S'câ Fide, Rob. Novavill, Will'mo Anglic', Walkelino de Mortuo mari, Thomâ Forestario, &c. [Spelman's Collect. Rot. Cart. 9 Edw. III. no. 62. Monast. Anglic. n. e. vol. vi. p. 278.]

[2] Notum sit omnibus, &c. Ego Walterus Giffard, Comes Buckingham. assensu et consensu Hugonis de Bolebec, dedi et concessi, et hac presenti cartâ meâ confirmavi, Dom. et Eccles. sanctæ Mariæ de Parco Crendon, et canonicis ibidem Deo ministrantibus, pro salute animæ meæ et Ermingardis Comitissæ sponsæ meæ, et pro animabus omnium antecessorum et successorum nostrorum, in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosynam, Eccl. de Hillesden, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in bosco et in plano, in viis et semitis, in aquis et in pratis, in pasturis, in introitibus et exitibus, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus infra villam et extra, liberam et quietam et solutam ab omnibus exactionibus et consuetudinibus et serviciis secularibus; hanc meam donationem et concessionem, sicut liberam elemosynam meam, præsenti scr'o et sigilli mei appositione roboravi et confirmavi. Testes, Hugo de Bolebec, Gaufr. fil' Willielmi, Guido de Rocheford, Oswell Calceus, Turstanus frater ejus, Paganus de Dorton, Rogerus de S'câ Fide, Bernardus de Horwad, Galfr. de Blevill, Will'mus Cockerill, Rob'tus de Bouvill, Will's Anglic', Adam fil. Rad'i, Radulfus fil. Eustach. Tho. Forestarius. [Wood's MSS. vol. xxxii. p. 62, in Mus. Ashmol. Oxon. See also Willis's Buckingham Hd. p. 192.]

[3] Not Finmere, co. Oxon, but a retired spot amongst the Woods between Grendon, Claydon, and Shipton-Lee.

[4] Henricus Rex Angliæ et Dux Norm. et Aquit. et Comes Andeg. Archiepiscopis, &c. Sciatis me concessisse ac præsenti cartâ confirmâsse ecclesiæ S. Mariæ de Parco Crendon, et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, hæremitorium

The King also confirmed the benefactions of the founders, and in the recital are divers gifts not contained in the former charter: such as "the whole wyke of Crendon, with the men there and their lands, the chapel of St. Mary, annexed to the church of Caversham, the church of Stoke with Hardwicke chapel, co. Oxon: Bodyngesham (Bottisham) church in Cambridgeshire, Sherringham, Banham, and Wyleby, land in Wyttenham, which Walter Giffard had given to Adam a clerk, for his services, the site of a kitchen, where formerly the Earl's hounds were kept, in Crendon, and for which the canons had previously received half a mark, *per ann.*" Crendon Grange, for which the Priory of Longueville paid 12*d. per ann.* the grant of wood from Lullested for fuel being renewed.[1]

In the reign of Richard I. circ. 1195, Hugh Hodenach (or qu. Radnage?) confirmed the gift of a virgate of land in Hillesdon, which his father had granted for the site of a chapel.[2]

King John, by a charter of Inspeximus (dated 19 Apl. 1 Joh.), confirmed former donations, exempted the Canons and their free tenants from payments to the county and hundred courts, aids, danegeld, murage, fossage, pontage, wards, &c., tolls in all markets throughout the realm, and all pleas, excepting of murder and felony: granting permission for them to employ constantly two carts for the free conveyance of wood from Bernwode forest, from Easter to All Saints-day (ex-

---

de Finemere quod est de feodo Ruelandi Maleth de Quentone, totum integrè cum pratis et pasturis, et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis infra boscum et extra: et in bosco quod opus habent prædicti canonici ad emendationem domorum et sepium de Finemere, et quod opus est ad fualium suum et pannagium porcorum suorum, per omnia quietum. Prohibemus etiam ne quis forestariorum molestiam faciat prædictis canonicis super præmissis vel animalibus suis in forestâ nutritis aut nutriendis, seu pascendis, molestiam inferat, aut gravamen seu impedimentum in forestam de Bruhull introeundi vel exeundi, aut ab aliquo alio permittat inferri. Prohib. autem et firmiter præcip. ne quis eis vel hominibus suis super hiis quæ concessi eis, et hac cartâ meâ confirmavi, aliquam injuriam vel contumeliam aut gravamen facere præsumat, super vitâ et membris. Hiis testibus, Radulpho de Glanvill, Hugone de Cressy, Gileberto Pipard, Willielmo de Gerpounvill: apud Bruhull. Rot. Cart. 2 Edw. III. m. 16, n. 55 per Inspexim. Mon. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 278.

[1] Henricus, &c. Sciatis me concessisse, et præsenti cartâ confirmâsse, Eccles. S. Mar. de Parcho Crendon, et Abbati et Canonicis ibidem Deo et S. Mariæ servientibus, quicquid venerabilis Comes Walt. Giffard, et Ermengard Comitissa sponsa sua, eis in puram elemosinam dederunt, et cartâ suâ eis confirmaverunt; videlicet, Parcum Crandon et quicquid infra ambitum Parchi continetur et extra: et *totam Wykam cum hominibus et cum illorum tenurâ et omnia quæ continentur infra duos rivulos usque ad aquam de Theame*, et sursum sic ut via vadit de Crandone apud Cherdesleam, cum terris et pratis et omnibus aliis rebus: totam villam de Wynchedone cum omnibus pert. suis, molendinum de Crandone cum totâ molituræ et omnibus pertinentiis suis, et cætera omnia quæ præfatus Comes et Comitissa dederunt ad præfatam Abbaciam construendam, viz. eccles. de Crandone cum decim. de dominio et cum capellâ de Wynchendonâ et cum capel. de Cherdesle, et aliis pertin. suis: eccles. de Caveresham, cum capellâ beatæ Mariæ et cum omnibus aliis pert. suis: eccles. de Risemberge cum decimis de domin. et aliis pert. suis: eccles. de Chilton, capellâ de Dortune et aliis pert. suis: eccl. de Essendon cum pert. suis: eccles. de Hildesdone cum decim. de dominio, et aliis pert. suis: eccles. de Stokes, cum decim. de domin. et cum capellâ de Herdewyke et aliis pertin. suis: eccles. de Bradeley, cum capel. de Hornyngesham, et cum decim. de dominio et al. pert. suis: eccles. de Bodyngesham cum pert. suis: eccles. de Siryngheham cum decimâ de dominio et al. pertin. suis: eccles. de Banham cum pert. suis: eccles. de Wyleby cum pert. suis: eccles. de Cheseley cum pert. suis; decimas de marisco de dominiis præfati comitis. Et preter hæc, terram de Wyttenham, quam idem comes dedit Adæ clerico pro servicio suo, unde præfati canonici recipiunt dimidiam marcam singulis annis: et in villâ de Crandone gardinum quod fuit Roberti capellani, et sedem coquinæ, ubi postea jacebant canes comitis: et sedem grangiæ unde monachi de Longavillâ reddebant annuatim xii denarios: et quicquid infra clausum curiæ prædicti Roberti continetur: et in dominicâ pasturâ de Crandone cc oves, et xii vaccas, et ii carucatas boum: et apud Rysemberge unam partem de bosco sæpedicti comitis qui dicitur Lullested, sicut carta ejusdem distinguit: et in dominico bosco comitis unam bigam assiduè euntem et reddeuntem pro bosco ad coquinam suam. Quare vol. &c. Test. Rand. de Glanvill, Hug. de Cressi, Gileb. Pipard, Willielmus de Gerpenvill: apud Wudestoke. Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 278, ex Collect. Hen. Spelman, et Cart. 2 Edw. III. m. 16. per Inspexim.

[2] See HILLESDON.

cepting fifteen days before the feast of St. John Baptist, and fifteen days after,) and exempting the monastery from being impleaded in respect to their lands or tenements, unless before the King or his Chief Justice.[1]

The donation of the church of Maiden-Bradley, in Wiltshire, by Walter Giffard, was confirmed by Josceline de Bailul, Bishop of Salisbury, before 1184;[2] and it was provided that the Lepers' Hospital there, should not prejudice the rights of the mother church.[3]

---

[1] Johannes Dei Gratia, &c. Sciatis nos concessisse, &c. *(as in the Charter of King Henry; and then adding)* Et quoniam bonæ memoriæ Rex H. pater noster eosdem canonicos et eorum res et possessiones universas de manu sæpedicti comitis in manum, protectionem, et custodiam suam specialiter regendas suscepit, sicut eos dominicos canonicos; ideirco volumus et firmiter præcipimus, ut ipsi et terræ suæ et liberè tenentes eorum sint quieti et soluti et liberi de Siris et Hundredis, et de sectis sirarum et hundredorum; de auxiliis, et assisis, et de geldo, et danegeldo, de donis et scotis, de operationibus castellorum, domorum, murorum, vivariorum, fossarum, et pontium, et de omni opere et summagiis, et caricagiis; de *wardpeni*, et *averdpeni*, et *hundredespeni*, et *thethigpeni*.

Volumus etiam et concedimus, ut ipsi sint quieti in nundinis et mercatis, per totam terram nostram et per aquam, de thelonio, et pontagio, et passagio, et de omnibus placitis, et querelis, et occasionibus, excepto murdro, et latrocinio probato. Concessimus etiam eisdem canonicis duas bigas singulis annis euntes et redeuntes in forestâ de Brenwud, pro boseo ad focum eorum, per visum forestariorum, a Paschâ usque ad festum omnium Sanctorum, exceptis xv diebus ante festum St. Joh. Bapt. et quindecim post. Prohibemus etiam ne idem canonici ponantur in placito de terris vel tenementis suis, nisi coram nobis vel capitali justiciario nostro. Prohibemus etiam et firmiter præcipimus ne quis eis vel hominibus suis, super hiis quæ eis concessimus et hac cartâ nostrâ confirmavimus, aliquam injuriam vel contumeliam vel gravamen faciat vel fieri permittat, super forisfacturam decim librarum, sicut carta H. regis patris nostri rationabiliter testatur. Testibus, W. Lond. E Elyen. H. Sar. episc. R. com. Leic. Will. Maresc. &c. Gaufrido filio Petri, &c. Dat. per manum H Cant. archiep. canc nostri apud Westm. xix die Aprilis, anno regni nostri primo. Dug. Monast. vol. vi. p. 279 ex Rot. Cart. 1 Joh. p. 2. n. 123. Dodsworth's MSS. vol. xxv. p. 7.

[2] Le Neve's Fasti, p. 257.

[3] Universis, &c. Jocelinus Dei gratiâ Sarum Episcopus, salutem, &c. Noverit, &c. nos intuitu caritatis et religionis, ad præsentationem venerabilis Walteri Giffard Comitis de Buckingham, concessisse, &c. Canonicis regularibus de Parco super Thamam, ecclesiam de Bradeleie, cum decimâ de dominio et omnibus pertinentiis suis, tam in terris et decimis, quàm in cæteris obventionibus, sicut carta domini Regis et carta prædicti comitis testantur, quas manibus contractavimus et oculis inspeximus. Statuentes, ut iidem canonici ecclesiam illam habeant et possideant ita integrè, &c. sicut aliquis eam tempore aliquo meliùs et pleniùs possedit, et sicut personæ et domini habeant illius ecclesiæ plenam et liberam et expeditam administrationem; ita quidem ut canonicus sacerdos de congregatione illorum, sicut eis à sede apostolicâ constat esse indultum, in præfatâ ecclesiâ ministret, et curam habeat animarum, salvis in omnibus episcopalibus consuetudinibus, &c. Monast. Anglic. ex Rotulo penès Dec. et Canonicos Ædi Christi, Oxon.

Universis, &c Robertus miseratione divinâ Sarum ecclesiæ minister humilis, salutem, &c. Literas bonæ memoriæ Jocelini quondam Sarisburiensis episcopi, prædecessoris nostri, &c. inspeximus, quarum tenor talis est. Omnibus, &c. Jocelinus, &c. salutem in Domino. Universitatem vestram scire volumus, quòd cùm ad capellam leprosarum mulierum de Bradeleiâ dedicandum descenderimus, ne quid in injuriam vel detrimentum matricis ecclesiæ de Bradleiâ per nos ageretur, priusquam capellam illam dedicaremus; seu leprosas ipsas ad locum illum reciperemus; Humfridus de Bradele tunc seneschallus Manserii Biset, domini ejusdem villæ, et alii liberi homines de Bradeley, ex parte Manserii Biset, qui villam memoratam leprosis contulit; et etiam ex parte leprosarum, in præsentiâ nostrâ juraverunt, quòd ecclesia Omnium Sanctorum de Bradeley in nullis quæ priùs habuerat, aut in posterum habere deberet, sive de assartis, sive de aliis novalibus, aut obventionibus ad illam spectantibus, per antedictam capellam, vel leprosas, aut illorum procuratores, dampnum aliquod sive diminutionem pateretur; quòd, ne in posterum possit deduci in dubium, præsenti scripto sigillo nostro roborato testificemur. Quia verò sigillum ejusdem prædecessoris nostri ipsis literis appensum, pro nimiâ vetustate incipiebat in parte consumi; ex parte dilectorum filiorum religiosorum virorum Abbatis et conventus de Nottele, fuit nobis humiliter supplicatum, quod literas ipsas innovari, et sub sigillo nostro exemplari faceremus; quorum precibus annuentes, has literas nostras sibi fieri fecimus patentes, quibus sigillum nostrum apponi fecimus ad memoriam futurorum. Nolumus tamen, quòd per innovationem hujusmodi aliquid juris in hiis quæ in dictis literis continetur ipsis accrescat ultra quod beneficio eorundem eis adquisitum est in præsenti. Datum apud Wodeford v Idus Jan. Pontificatus nost. an. primo. Ib. vol. vi. p. 279, ex Lit. Jocelini Ep. Sarum, penes Dec. et Can. Ædi Christi, Oxon.

In 1203, Walter de Cherdesley and Eutichia his wife gave lands in Nether Winchendon.[1]

In 1225 (10 Hen. III.) Pope Honorius confirmed the donation of the churches of Chilton, Risborough, and Caversham.[2]

In 1233, Hugh Wake gave one moiety of the manor of Nether Winchendon.[3]

In 1237, Geoffrey de Lucy, with consent of Alianore his wife, and of his heirs, gave a meadow near Crendon Park:[4] and Richard Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, who married Maud, eldest daughter of William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, granted to the Canons pannage for forty hogs, in his woods of Merston, co. Oxon.[5]

In 1241, Gilbert Earl of Pembroke, "for the health of the soul of himself and Margaret his wife," gave the tithes of his fishery and mills at Caversham.[6]

In 1249, the King commanded Geoffrey de Langley, Justiciar of his Forests, to permit the Abbat and Canons of Notley to employ two carts constantly in the conveyance of wood for fuel, out of the forest of Bernwode, according to ancient custom.[7]

William de Simele, with the consent of Jordan de Humez his brother, confirmed the gift of Risborough, with the advowson of the church.[8]

William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, confirmed the gift of Isabell his mother, of lands in Crendon to Will. *le Taylour*, which was renewed by Richard Mareschal, Lord of Longueville and Crendon, by deed without date, witnessed by Oliver de Daynan, Robert de Valoines, John Morell, Geoffrey de Lucy, and others: and William *Cissor* the grantee, gave to Notley Abbey a virgate of land in Crendon, with a messuage and croft, in which he had been enfeoffed by his lord, Richard Mareshal, "for the health of the soul of the Lady Isabell, late Countess of Pembroke, and in memory of her," &c.

Constance, daughter of Hugh de Bolebec, wife of Elias de Beauchamp, with her husband's consent, gave a croft in Hillesden, formerly held by Thorold, making an oblation thereof on the altar in Hillesden church.[9]

Pagan de Dourton confirmed the donation of Dorton chapel, and half a yard land there. Hugh de Cressy, John de Nereford, John de Carswell, Thomas de Valoignes, Ralph de Bucktot, and William son of Thomas de Bucktot, Richard le Knight of Dorton, and Walter de Burgh, were respectively benefactors. Richard de Arcubus of Eythrope, released to the Convent lands held of him in Ashendon:[10] and Geoffrey de St. Martin gave lands in Easington.[11] Nicholas Pointz gave his chapel of Swell in Gloucestershire, which Hugh his son confirmed.[12] Agnes de Humez, daughter of William de Humez, and wife of Baldwin Wake, was also a benefactor, Claricia, daughter of Gilbert de *Creendon*, for *her own soul's sake, and the soul of* Peter Morell her husband, and John their son, gave lands to Notley; and John Morell and Alice his wife confirmed the gift of a virgate of land, bestowed by his mother Claricia, which was further confirmed by another John Morell and Claricia his wife; and Dionysia, daughter of Andrew de Crendon,[13] gave all her messuages in the lordship

---

[1] Rot. Fin. 5 Joh. [2] Willis's MSS. vol. 38. [3] Rot. Fin. 18 Hen. III.

[4] Totum pratum quod habui juxta parcum ipsorum. Test. D'no Hamone de S'câ Fide; W. de Greinvill, &c. Dat. 22 Hen. fil. Reg. Joh'is.

[5] MSS. Dugdale, vol. 74. in Mus. Ashmol. Oxon. [6] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 60. Kennet's Antiq. vol. i. p. 320.

[7] Rot. Claus. 34 Hen. III.

[8] Will's de Similli, assensu et voluntate Jordani de Humez, fratris, Abbathiæ de Parco Crendon et Canonicis, &c. Test. Jordano de Humez, fratre meo, Will'mo de Neville, senescallo meo, Rogero de Mortuo Mari, Will. de Cordunvillâ, Waltero filio Radulphi. Dugd. MSS. vol. 39. p. 72.

[9] Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 216. Willis's Buck. p. 192. [10] Page 23. [11] Page 151.

[12] Willis's MSS. vol. iv. [13] See page 210.

called *the Wyke*.[1] The donation of half a hide of land in Crendon, by Sir Eustace de Greinville,[2] the gift of William de Greinville, confirmed by Henry de Greinville, of Chilton, his son and heir: and many others of the same family have been already described.[3] Robert le Despencer gave lands to this Abbey by deed dated 19 Edw. I. John de Lawbel (qu. Sewell?) of Nether Winchendon, confirmed to Sir Walkelin de Arderne, lands there, which Agnes Wake had given to Notley: and King Edward I. confirmed all preceding charters, and declared the Abbey under his especial protection.[4] Reginald, son of Alexander de Hampden, confirmed the gift of John de Grenville, his maternal grandfather.[5] Roger de St. Faith gave a virgate of land in Chilton to Sewal his son, who bestowed it upon this Abbey, and it was confirmed by Hamon de St. Faith, nephew of Sewal. Walter de St. Faith and Isabel his wife also gave two acres in Chilton.[6] King Richard II. confirmed by charter all the possessions, privileges, and immunities of the Convent.[7]

At the accession of Edward IV. the Priory of Chetwode being decayed, and insufficient to support a separate establishment, its possessions were annexed to Notley by a charter.[8]

The possessions of "Nottely" were also specially exempted from the effect of the Act passed in the same reign, for the resumption of Crown grants made by Henry VI.[9]

---

[1] The deed is without date: but witnessed by Hamon de St. Faith, Geoffrey de St. Martin, Henry de St. Andrew, William de Pinkeny, Gerard de Greinville, William his son, John de Knight, of Chearsley, and others.

[2] See WOTTON. [3] Pages 134, 135. [4] Stevens's Dugdale, vol. ii. p. 70. [5] See CHILTON, p. 135.

[6] Ibid. [7] Dodsworth's MSS. vol. 54. f. 151. 6. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 181.

[8] Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Sciatis quòd cùm Willielmus Abbas de Notteley in com. Bucks, et ejusdem loci Conventus, seisiti existant in dominico suo, ut de feodo, in jure Abbatiæ suæ predictæ, de situ prioratus, et de prioratu de Chetwode in comitatu prædicto; et de omnibus maneriis, terris, tenementis, redditibus, serviciis, pratis, pascuis, pasturis, boscis, mariscis, parcis, warennis, chaceis, et piscariis, tam in dicto comitatu Bucks quàm in com. Oxon, nuper parcellam prioratûs prædicti, aut eidem prioratui spectantibus, sive pertinentibus; cum feodis militum, advocationibus ecclesiarum et capellarum, wardis, maritagiis, releviis, heriettis, escaetis, reversionibus, vis. franciplegii, curiis letis, hundredis, wapentachiis, decimis, oblacionibus, obventionibus, annuitatibus, pensionibus, porcionibus, proficuis, emolumentis, et commoditatibus, libertatibus, franchesiis, et quibuscumque eidem prioratui, et cæteris præmissis, vel alicui parcellis eorundem spectantibus sive pertinentibus. Nos de gratiâ nostrâ speciali, et ad effectum quòd prædicti Abbas et Conventus et successores sui divinis serviciis in abbatiâ prædictâ eò quietiùs intendere valeant, et pro salubri statu nostro dum vixerimus, et pro animâ nostrâ et animabus progenitorum et antecessorum nostrorum cùm ab hac luce migraverimus, specialiùs deprecemur, quo ipsi in possessionibus suis prædictis per nos firmiores et stabiliores efficiantur; jus, titulum, statum, et possessionem eorundem Abbatis et Conventus, de et in situ prioratus, prioratu, maneriis, dominiis, terris, tenementis, redditibus, et serviciis prædictis, et cæteris præmissis, eisdem Abbati et Conventui et successoribus suis approbavimus, et ratificamus, et confirmamus. Et ulterius, de uberiori gratiâ nostrâ, concedimus eisdem Abbati et Conventui situm prioratûs et prioratum prædictum, ac omnia maneria, dominia, terras, tenementa, redditus, reversiones, et servicia prædicta, et cætera præmissa cum pertinentiis. Habenda et tenenda eisdem Abbati et Conventui et successoribus suis, in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuùm, unà cum feodis militum, advocationibus ecclesiarum et capellarum; parcis, warrennis, chaceis, piscariis, wardiis, maritagiis, releviis, heriettis, escaetis, vis. francipleg., cur. letis, hundredis, wapentachiis, decimis, oblationibus, obventionibus, annuitatibus, pensionibus, porcionibus, proficuis, emolumentis, et commoditatibus ac libertatibus, et franchesiis quibuscumque eidem prioratui et tenementis præmissis, vel alicui parcellæ eorundem spectantibus sive pertinentibus, vel ab antiquo pertinere seu spectare debentibus: eò quòd aliqua inquisitio de aliquo titulo inde ad nos competenter capto, seu in cancellariâ nostrâ aut in scaccarium nostrum retornato, existit, vel non existit; eò quòd expressa mencio de certitudine et quantitate maneriorum, dominiorum, terrarum, &c.; nec de vero valore eorundem, aut alicujus parcelli eorum; nec de aliis donis et concessionibus, per nos vel progenitores nostros præfatis Abbati et Conventui seu prædecessoribus suis ante hæc tempora factis, in præsentibus minimè factis, existit, juxta formam statutorum in hujusmodi casu editorum, aut aliâ aliquâ ordinatione, re, causâ, vel materiâ quacumque in aliquo non obstante. In cujus, &c. Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium decimo die Julii.—Rot. Pat. 1 Edw. IV. p. 5. m. 23. Monast Angl. vol. vi. pp. 499, 500.

[9] Rot. Parl. 1 Edw. IV. m. 6. vol. v. p. 469.

The names of other benefactors are preserved in numerous charters in the archives at Christ Church, the Bodleian Library, and Ashmolean Collection in Oxford, to which references are made in the Monasticon.[1]

The patronage or advowson of Notley, and the gift of the pastoral staff, were granted by King John to William Marescal, Earl of Pembroke, who had become possessed of the lands of the Giffards:[2] and these privileges were enjoyed by his descendants; and by Roger Mortimer, Earl Marescal, in 1329;[3] by Ralph Earl of Stafford and Margaret his wife, heir of Hugh de Audeley, Earl of Gloucester, in 1372;[4] by Aleanore, wife of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, as heiress of the Bohuns, in 1399; and descended to her heirs:[5] and a quit rent of 6*s.* 8*d. per ann.* was paid out of the church of Notley to Sir Gilbert Talbot, Knt.[6]

ABBATS OF NOTLEY.

Osbert, appointed by the Founder.

Robert, 1189: died 1203.

Edward, 1203; occurs in 1221. In 1213, during his Abbacy, a dispute having arisen with Richard Earl of Clare respecting the right of presentation to the Church of Bottisham, in Cambridgeshire, the Earl was summoned to show cause why he did not permit the Abbat to present to that Church; and the Abbat produced a Charter of Walter Giffard, and Ermengard his wife, (ancestors of the Earl of Clare,) by which he gave to God and the Church of St. Mary of Crendon, and the Abbat and Canons there, &c. inter alia the Church of *Bodegesham:* together with a Charter of King Henry confirming the former donation: and another confirmation Charter of King John, then reigning, and a confirmation by "the blessed *Thomas the Martyr, formerly Archbishop of Canterbury,*[7] of all the possessions and churches bestowed on the Convent by Walter Giffard, and Ermengard," &c. and the right of the Abbey was established.[8]

John occurs in 1231, resigned and was succeeded by *Henry de Saint Faith*, elected 1236, with the consent of the Earl of Pembroke, patron.

---

[1] See Harleian MSS. 2044, f. 7. Dodsworth's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. vol. 110, f. 108. Glover's MSS. Original Charters inter MSS. Wood, 1695. Collect. ex Regist. de Noteley, ib. Dugdale's MSS. vol. 39, f. 68. Ashmole's MSS. 844. 4. 846. 17. Wood, vol. 32. f. 58. Regist. Joh. Buckingham Ep. Linc. f. 113. de appropriatione Eccl. de Lillingston, co. Hunt. Cart. Antiq. D. n. 44. E. n. 62. Cart. 1 Joh p. 2. m. 13. n. 86. Cart. Norman. 2 Joh. n. 118. Rot. Claus. 12 Hen. III. m. 4. 10. pro focalibus in Foresta de Bernwood. Ib. 14 Hen. III. m. 13. d. Rot. Pat. 53 Hen. III. n. 35. Placit. in com. Lincoln. 9 Edw. I. Quo Warr. ro. 2. d. pro Mo. de Stagerthorp ex donatione Walteri de Burgo. Placit. in com. Wilt. 9 Edw. I. assis. rot. 52. d. pro Mo. de Deverel-Kingston. Placit. in com. Berk. 12 Edw. I. assis. Rot. 19 de libert. de West-Whytenham. Pat. 19 Edw. I. 4 Edw. II. m. 9. de mess. in London. Cart. 6 Edw. II. n. 23. Placit. apud Turrim Lond. Pat. 14 Edw. II. p. 2. m. 1. pro tenement. in Bread-street and Friday-street, Lond. Claus. 18 Edw. II. m. 28. pro decimis Parci in Riseberg. Pat. 18 Edw. II. p. 2. m. 17. Claus. 3 Edw. III. m. 30. de patronatu Abbatiæ. Claus. 6 Edw. III. m. 39. in Beckingham, Thregelthorp, &c. co. Linc. Pat. 21 Edw. III. p. 2. m. pro ii. carac. bosci mortui singul. diebus ex foresta de Bernwood. Pat. 28 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 23. pro eccles. de Lillingston appropriandа. Pat. 31 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 5. Pat. 38 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 38. Pat. 39 Edw. III. p. 2. m. 21. Pat. 50 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 2. de capella S. Annæ in Caversham, Oxon. Pat. 16 Ric. II. p. 1. m. 35, de mess. et terris in Nether-Winchendon. Pat. 22 Ric. II. p. 1. m. 32. Tanner in Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 277. Also, Taxat. P. Nic. 4. Rot. Hund. vol. i. pp. 23, 24, 29, 42, 329, 386. vol. ii. pp. 816, 834. Placit. Quo War. pp. 82, 89, 181, 392, 454. Abbrev. Placit. pp. 87, 92. Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 277.

In the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office are a certificate dated 22 Ed. III. and an agreement with the Barons of the Exchequer, that the Abbat should pay 10*s.* per ann. to the King. Rot. Pat. 22 Hen. VI. r. 1.

[2] Johannes Dei gratia, &c. Sciatis nos propter amorem quam erga dilectum et fidelem nostrum Willielmum Marescallum Com. de Pembroc habuimus, et propter bonum et fidele servicium quod ipse nobis fecit, dedisse et concessisse, et hâc cartâ nostrâ confirmâsse ei et hæredibus suis donationem baculi pastoralis pertinentibus. Test. R. com. Mellent. R. com. Cestr. R. com. Leic. Dat. per manum S. Wellen. Archid. apud Regulam xvi die Aug. an. reg. nost secundo Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 279, ex Rot. Cart. 2 Joh. n. 18.

[3] Esc. 3 Edw. III. no. 65. Cal. vol. ii. p. 291.

[4] Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 171.

[5] Esc. Cal. vol. iii. p. 264.

[6] Ib. p. 252.

[7] Thomas à Becket.

[8] Placit. 15 Joh. ro. 17. Abbrev. p. 92.

John Grendon, or *de Crendon*, 1252, with license of Simon de Montfort, patron. He was summoned to Parliament in 1263, (49 Hen. III.) as a mitred Abbat.

John de Gloucester, elected in 1268.

Richard de Dorchester, elected 4 Nov. 1269.

Henry, the *Physician*, elected 1272. In his time the possessions of the Abbey in Bucks were estimated at 27*l. per ann.*[1]

William de Sheringham, or *Sherington*, 1298. He died *circ.* 1309.[2]

John de Thame, elected 2 Mar. 1309.[3]

Richard de Crendon, 1329, 1339, and 1357.

John de Winchendon, who had been Sub-Prior, 1367 and 1376.

John de Cherdesle, died in 1389.

Nicholas Amcotes, 1390 and 1395.

Thomas, 1397.[4]

William, 1400.

Nicholas Redding, 1417.

William Staunton, 1456 and 1479, is called by Willis the eighteenth Abbat.

Peter Caversham, 1480: was collated, 20 June, 1502, with Papal dispensation, to the Prebend of Asgarby, in Lincoln Cathedral, and on his resignation

Richard Petyrton, Prior of Bicester, was elected 21 Nov. 1503, and died in 1513.

John Merston, chosen 9 April, 1513: resigned, and was succeeded by

Robert Price, another Prior of Bicester, 18 May, 1528, and confirmed by the King 12 Oct.[5] but

John Merston is said to have been re-elected in 1529, or soon afterwards; and was succeeded by

Richard Ridge, in 1532 or 1533. He attended a Convocation at St. Paul's, London, 5 April, 1533, and was proxy for ten other Abbats and Priors. In 1536 he consented to the Articles of Religion agreed upon by the Clergy and confirmed by the King's authority: and 6 Sept. 1537, with John de Thame, and sixteen others belonging to his Abbey, subscribed to an acknowledgment of the King's supremacy: and concurred so readily with the measures of the Court, that he continued Abbat until the dissolution, and then, with the rest of the Monks remaining there, surrendered the Abbey to the King 9 Dec. 1539, retiring upon a pension of 100*l.* per ann. as did the Brethren on small allowances; as follows:

Valentine Bovende, or Bound, Prior, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; John King, Sub-Prior, 6*l.*; *Thomas Webb, 6*l.*; Will. Walker, *Will. Ball, John Pool, Will. Okeley, John Lichepole, *James Alborough, Will. Catesby, *John Timmes, *John Wheeler, *John Smith, *Rich Barker, *Rob. Goodey, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each.

There is some discrepancy respecting the number of Monks present: however, thirteen besides the Abbat signed the instrument, sixteen had pensions, and the conduct of Ridge was so much approved, that the following letter was addressed to the Commissioners by Thomas Lord Cromwell:

"After my hearty commendations, these be the names of the Abbott, Prior, and Convent, which lately surrendered their house and monastery into the King's Highnesse's hands, for whom his Grace's pleasure is ye shall make such sufficient capacity, in due form, after the accustomed manner, with dispensation to have one benefice with Cure, and the same to deliver, without any money or fee. Thus fare ye well. From London, 21 day of January, 1539." Then follow the names as before: signed, "Thomas Cromwell."[6] The

---

[1] In the Deanery of Wottesdon and Archdeaconry of Bucks: The Abbat of Nottele in Crendon, in lands, rents, and meadow 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Herbage, sheep, and cattle 1*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* In Chilton, lands, meadows, and rents 6*l.* 0*s.* 2½*d.*; herbage 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Wotton rents 17*s.* In Essendon 15*s.* Nether-Winchendon 2*l.* 11*s.* 6*d*; products 2*l.* Cherdesle, rents and services by bondsmen 11*s.* Claydon and Finmer 10*s.* 6*d.* Total 21*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.*

In the Deanery of Wendover: Risborough 12*s.* 9*d.* Aylesbury rents 2*s.*

In the Deanery of Wycombe 5*s.* 8*d.*

In the Deanery of Buckingham: Preston 20*s.* Hillesdon lands, rents, &c. 2*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* Products 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Taxat. P. Nich. IV. pp. 46, 47.

[2] Tanner's MSS.

[3] Willis describes a "brass seal, supposed to belong to this Abbat, found by the tenant of the site of the Abbey in 1726, with the figure of the Virgin and divine Infant, crowned and enthroned; a mitred Abbat kneeling before them with his crozier in his hand, and on the margin of the seal, "INVOLVENS PANNIS XP'M MEMOR ESTO JOHANNIS." No recollection or tradition of this discovery is preserved by the family of Reynolds, then tenants, and since proprietors of Notley; but it is remarkable that a seal minutely answering the description by Browne Willis is engraved in the Gent. Mag. for 1791, vol. LXI. pt. iii. p. 1177, and again, with some small variation, in 1806, vol. LXXVI. pt. i. p. 209, in which latter place is an account, under signature P. D. S. of its having been *then lately* found in Clifford Moor, near Tadcaster.

[4] Rymer's Fœd. [5] Willis's MSS. [6] Ibid.

Abbat enjoyed his pension until his death[1] in 1583, when annuities amounting to 13*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* remained in charge, and the pensions of those Monks against whose names an asterisk is affixed in the preceding list. The possessions of the Abbey at its dissolution amounted to 495*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* or 437*l.* 7*s.* 1½*d.* clear annual income.[2]

---

[1] His will, dated 1557, directs his interment in Cholsey chancel, co. Berks. Willis's MSS.

[2] The Roll of 28 Hen. VIII. in the Augmentation Office, thus describes the lands, &c. of Notley.

	£.	s.	d.
Winchendon Inferior, rents of free and customary tenants	21	15	9½
Rents of tenants at will	0	0	8
Fines	0	10	0
Customs	0	7	4
Rents of moveables	0	17	0
Farm of the manor	12	0	0
Farm of New Close	6	13	4
Farm of the Rectory	21	15	0
Cleydon, Rents of messuages and tenements	0	16	0
Lands in Grendon-Underwood	1	3	4
—— Quaynton	1	0	0
Godyngton (Oxon)	0	8	0
Ocley and Brill	0	16	0
Wotton-Underwood	0	17	8
Farm of the Manor of Crendon and of the Rectory	48	4	4
One tenement in Preston	0	18	0
Tenants by Copy of Court Roll in Charsley	1	6	0
Customs there	0	2	0
Rents of moveables	0	0	10
Rents of assize in Buchenhill	0	12	0
Chilton, rents of free and customary tenants	5	6	0
Farm of the Manor	5	6	8
—— the Rectory	16	0	0
—— Rectory of Chardesley	10	0	0
Rent of tenements in Caversham and Canon-end	5	5	4
Farm of the Manor of Canon-end	2	11	4
—— Rectory of Caversham	18	0	0
Rents in Barton	2	2	8
Oxon.			
Grange Farm at Nethercote in Steple Ashton,	5	0	0
Lands, &c. in Wendlebury	0	16	0
Tenements in Thame	1	3	4
Lands in Pyrton	0	8	0
—— in Kylmiston in Cheryton	0	8	6
Notley Grange in Sonyngdon	2	0	0
Lincoln.			
Farm of the Manor of Stranglethorp	13	9	10
Bucks.			
Rectory of Durton	14	13	4
—— and Manor of Princes Risborough	40	0	0
Manor of Chytwood	4	13	4
Rectory of Barton Hartshorn	0	12	0
Farm of the Rectory of Asshendon	22	0	0
Portion of tithes of Esyngton in Chilton	5	0	0
Farm of the Rectory of Hillesdon	13	6	8
Oxon.			
Stoke-lyle, Farm of the Rectory	6	10	0
Norfolk.			
Shyringham, Farm of the Rectory	16	0	0
Berks.			
Portion of Tenths of Cholsey	2	13	4
Gloucester.			
Farm of the Rectory of Nether-Swell	16	0	0
Wilts.			
Farm of the Rectory of Mayden Bradley	16	0	0
Berks.			
Portion of Tenths in Lyford	1	6	8
Bucks.			
Well feldes, alias Bryll-closes Pasture	14	0	0
Farm of demesne lands of Nottley	19	4	8
Perquisites of Courts in Nether-Winchendon	0	11	8
—— Chilton	1	8	1
Rents of tenement in Wood Street, London	4	12	0
—— Friday Street	13	16	8
Farm of tenement in Fysh Street, in the parish of St. Mildred	1	10	0
Farm of tenement in Brad Street, in the parish of St. Mildred	1	6	8

[Rot. 28 Hen. VIII. Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 280.]

The revenues are elsewhere described as follows:

The Monastery of Notley, of which Richard Ridge is now Abbat and Incumbent.

	£.	s.	d.
Value of temporalities in com. Buck. of the demesne lands of the site of the Monastery aforesaid adjacent to the manse of the Incumbent, with a water mill, not let out, per ann.	26	18	4
Farm of the Manor of Crendon, with the demesne lands and rents of tenants	10	1	0
Perquisites of courts, average	0	3	4
Rents of lands in Okeley	0	8	0
In Codington	0	8	0
Rents payable from the Friars Minors in Aylesbury	0	2	0
Rents of lands and tenements in Cleydon	0	16	0
Farm in Fynemer	2	0	0
Rents and farm in Wotton	0	17	0
Ditto in Bryll sup. montem	12	8	0
Rents and farm, including £12 per ann. rents for a water mill			

The statute for the suppression of the smaller monasteries, after enumerating many evils which

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
and certain parcels of arable, pasture, &c. late in the tenure of Walter Elvell and now of Sir John Daunce, Knt. by indenture for a term of years, with the fishery of the stream in Nether-Winchendon, per ann.	47	5	7½			
Perquisites of courts, average	0	13	4			
Rents of lands and tenements in Preston-(Bisset)	0	18	0			
Rents of lands and tenements in Chardesley	1	6	0			
Ditto in Barton-(Hartshorn)	2	2	8			
Rents and farm in Chilton	10	12	4			
Perquisites of courts; average	0	2	0			
				117	1	7½
Oxfordshire.						
Rents of lands and tenements in Caversham, per ann.	7	10	0			
Rents and farm in Nethercote	5	0	0			
Rent of one tenement, with certain lands in Wendylbury	0	16	0			
Rents of lands in Thame	1	3	0			
——— lands and ten. in Pyrton	0	8	0			
Rents of free tenants in Bucknell	0	12	0			
				15	9	0
Hampshire.						
Rents of arable lands in the common fields of Kelveston	0	8	6			
				0	8	6
[This is probably an error, being entered in the Roll of 28 Hen. VIII. as Kylmiston, in Cheryton, co. Oxon.]						
City of London.						
Rents of divers tenements, per ann.	20	18	0			
				20	18	0
Bedfordshire.						
In Sonyngton, rents of lands and tenements	2	0	0			
				2	0	0
Lincolnshire.						
Rents and farms in Stragelthorpe, Bekyngham, and Sutton	13	5	4			
From sale of wood, the demesnes and manors there; average	5	0	0			
Fines on denise of lands to divers persons on leases; average	3	6	8			
				21	12	0
Total value of temporalities				£177	9	1½
Spiritualities in com. Buck.						
The Rectory of Crendon, in the hands of the Abbat	38	0	0			
Rectory of Nether-Winchendon	17	0	0			
——— Chardesley, in the hands of the Abbat	10	10	0			
Rectory of Durton	14	13	4			
——— Princes-Rysborough	40	0	0			
——— Hillesden	19	8	0			
——— Chitwood	5	5	6			
——— Barton	5	6	6			
——— Asshendon	22	0	0			
——— Chilton	16	0	0			
Portion of tenths in Esyngdon	5	10	0			
Fynmer Chapel, a certain portion from the Rector of Queynton, for *obventions* in the Chapel there, per ann.	0	4	0			
Oblations in Brylle Chapel	0	2	0			
				193	19	4
Oxfordshire.						
Rectory of Caversham	33	4	0			
——— Stoke Lyne	12	0	8			
Oblations in the Chapel of Caversham	8	0	0			
				53	4	8
Norfolk.						
Rectory of Shyringham	24	1	8			
A portion of tenths in Cholshill	2	3	4			
——— in Blakeborough						
				26	15	0
Gloucestershire.						
Rectory of Shelwelle inferior [Nether Swell.]						
Wiltshire.						
Rectory of (Maiden) Bradley	21	17	8			
				21	17	8
Berkshire.						
A portion of tenths (in Lyford)	1	6	8			
				1	6	8
Anglesey.						
An annual pension there, per ann.	4	13	4			
Fines paid on demises of the Rectories by indentures for terms of years, average	3	6	8			
Tenths of demesne lands adjacent to the Monastery, pastures and closes in the hands of the incumbents	—					
Tithes of demesne lands of the site of the Monastery	2	13	4			
A pasture in Brill	1	4	0			
A close in Nether-Wynchindon	0	13	4			
				12	10	8
Total of Spiritualities and Temporalities, including Blakeborough and Nether-Swell, *according to the Roll.*				£495	18	10½

it was supposed would be remedied by transferring their possessions, which had been "wasted for

From which to be deducted the following payments:

Temporalities:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To the Dean of the College of Wyndesor 2s. the Warden of All Souls Coll. Oxf. 2s. and Michael Dormer, Esq. 2s. Chief Lords of Crendon, for lands in Crendon, per ann.	0	6	0			
For reserved rents to the same	1	0	0			
To the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem in England, for lands in Godyngton (co Oxon) per ann.	0	3	4			
To the Earl of Huntingdon, for lands in "Brylle upon the Hill"	0	1	9			
Reserved rents:						
To John Crooke, Lord of Chilton, for lands there	0	4	0			
To the Lord the King, for lands in Caversham	4	0	0			
To the Abbat of Redynge, for lands there	0	2	0			
To the Earl of Derby, for certain lands there	0	1	0			
To the Abbat of Eynesham, for lands there	0	1	0			
To the Bishop of Lincoln, for certain lands in Thame	0	4	9			
To the Master of St. Giles's Hospital in London, for tenements	2	0	0			
To St. Paul's Church, for tenements in Bred stret (London)	0	4	0			
To the Abbat of St. Alban's, for tenements in Wood strett, London	0	9	0			
To the King, for lands in Stragelthorpe	0	10	0			
To the Duke of Norfolk, for lands in Sutton	0	1	4½	9	8	2½
Annual Pensions.						
To the Abbat and Convent of Warden, co. Bedf. out of lands in Nether-Winchendon	10	4	4½			
To the Prior of Chyksond out of the lands aforesaid	5	6	8	15	11	0½
Fees of Officers.						
Sir John Daines (Dauncey) Knt. Chief Steward of demesne lands	2	13	4			
Henry Combes, auditor to the Monastery	2	0	0			
Rob. Egerley, Steward of the Courts of the Lordships of Crendon, Wynchindon, Chilton, and Caversham	1	6	8			
Robert Huffe, Steward of the manor of Stragelthorpe	0	6	8			
John Slater, Bailiff of the same	1	6	8			
William Ryssley, Bailiff of Chitwood, Barton, and Nethercote	2	0	0			
Thomas Shirley, Bailiff of Crendon	1	6	8			
John Spryngge, Bailiff of Chilton	1	0	0			
Richard Fichett, Bailiff, for tenement in London	1	6	8			
William Beverley, Bailiff of Lower Winchendon	1	6	8			
Henry Standysshe, Bailiff of Caversham	1	0	0	15	13	4
Total				£40	12	7½

Spiritualities.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Procurations and Synodals to Dr. Rich. Leighton, Archdeacon of the whole Archdeaconry of the County of Bucks, for the Rectory of Crendon, per ann.	0	10	7½			
To the same for the Rectory of Princes Risborough	0	10	7½			
——— for Hillesden	0	10	7½			
——— Chitwood	0	5	6			
——— Barton	0	6	6			
——— Assendon	0	10	7½			
——— Chilton	0	10	7½			
To the Archdeacon of Oxford, for the Rectory of Caversham	0	10	7½			
——— for the Rectory of Stoke-lyle	0	10	7½			
To the Archdeacon of Norfolk, for the Rectory of Shiryngham	0	10	7½			
To the Archdeacon of Wilts, for the Rectory of Bradley	0	10	7½	5	7	9½
Annual Pensions.						
To the Churchwardens of Crendon, for quit-rents issuant out of glebe lands	0	3	0			
To the Rector of Ickford a pension out of the Rectory of Chardesley	1	2	0			
To *the Prince*, for certain glebe lands of the Rectory of Princes Risborough	0	13	10			

the maintenance of sin," to great "and honourable monasteries, where religion was well observed," enacted that the King should have the disposal of all and singular such foundations:[1] and before the dissolution of those larger houses, it was declared that, lest the honour of the kingdom should be diminished by the suppression of twenty-nine Abbats and Priors, who holding by their Baronies were summoned to Parliament, the King would supply their places by the creation of a suitable number of Peers: but no provision was made to exempt the people from those burdens which distributions to the poor, and contributions to the state, from the religious-houses, had previously rendered unnecessary. And subsidies being afterwards repeatedly demanded by the Crown, Henry Brinklow, a merchant of London,[2] under the assumed signature of Roderic Mors, complained to Parliament that "when Anti-Christ of Rome walked up and down, his children had gotten all the best lands of England into their hands, and most part of the best personages and vicarages (more than one third of the parish churches); that they gave the unimpropriated to their friends, some of whom were learned, and, if not learned, who kept hospitality, and helped the poor: and, if the parsonages were impropriated, that the monks were bound to give alms and keep hospitality, so that many thousands were well received amongst them, and might have been better, if they had not so many *great men's horses* to feed, or been *overcharged with idle gentlemen*, never out of their Abbies:"—that in vicarages they *sometimes*, if seldom, placed in them "a sufficient Vicar to preach and teach," but that "*now all the Abbayes* were in temporal hands," and not "one halfpenny-worthe of almes, or any other profit," given to the people! "Your pretence," he adds, "of putting down Abbays, was to amend that which was *amisse*. It was far amisse that great part of the lands given to bring up learned men to preach, and keep hospitality, and give almes, should be spent on a few superstitious monks, who gave not 40*l.* in almes when they should have given 200*l.*:—that monkes should have parsonages, and deale but the twentieth part to the poore, and preach but once in the year to them that paid the tithes. It was amisse that they scarcely among twenty sent one sufficient Vicar to preache for the tithes that they received:—but now, how is that which was amisse amended?—even *as the Divel amended his dame's legge (as in the proverbe), when he should have set it right he brake it quite in pieces!* The

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To Sir Edw. Donne, Knt. quit rents from the same - -	0	5	0			
To Gerard Hampden, quit rents out of the Rectory of Hillesden	0	4	0			
Pence paid to the Bishop of Lincoln, for certain exemptions of the Church of Chitwood - -	0	6	8			
To the Dean of Lincoln also -	0	1	0			
To the Warden and Scholars of the New College of Winton in Oxford, out of the Rectory of Caversham - - - - -	8	6	8			
To the Prior of Waborne (Wooburn) out of the Rectory of Shiryngham - - - - -	0	6	8			
				11	8	10
Alms distributed for the souls of Walter Gyfford, late Earl of Buckinghamshire, and formerly founder of the Monastery of Noteley, to divers poor at Princes Risborough Church, on Whitsunday annually - -	1	0	0			
For Sir Ralph Norwich, Knt. founder of Chitwood Priory, to divers poor, on St. Blase's day (3 Feb.) annually, at Brylle Chapel, as an annual quit rent of the Prior of the aforesaid Monastery, ordained by King Henry VI. to be continued for ever - - - - - -	0	2	6			
				1	2	6
				£17	19	$1\frac{1}{2}$

Reprisals and deductions from Temporalities and Spiritualities £58. 11*s.* 9*d.*

So that there remains clear, per ann. £437. 6*s.* $8\frac{1}{2}$*d.*

Tenths to the King £43. 14*s.* $8\frac{1}{2}$*d.*

[Valor Eccles. Hen. VIII. vol. ii. p. 232 et seq.]

[1] Mon. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 1654.

[2] Holinshed's Chronicle.

monks gave too little almesse, and sett unable persons in their benefices: but now, where 20*l.* was geven yeerly to the poore, in more than an hundred places is not one meale's meate given. This is a faire amendment! Where they had always one or other Vicar, that either preached or hired some to preache, now there is no Vicar at all, but the *Fermer* is Vicar and Parson too: and only an old cast-away monke, or frere, which can scarcely say his *Mattins*, is hired for twenty or thirty shillings, meate and drinke, yea, in some places for meate and drinke alone:"—and thus the author proceeds with sharp admonitions to laymen, "who feed themselves fat with the tithes, whilst the souls of the parishioners suffer famine," &c.[1]

After the visitation by the King's Commissioners, some of the Visitors petitioned that certain monasteries might be continued, on account of the worth of the ecclesiastics residing in them, the benefit derived by the poor, and the advantages of education. Bishop Latimer moved for the preservation of some for pious uses; but Cromwell invaded all: and all were involved in the common ruin sanctioned in 1539 by Parliament.[2]

Three Seals of Notley Abbey, by favour of John Caley, Esq. F.S.A. Keeper of the Records in the Augmentation Office, and through the friendly interposition of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. which the Author here records with great respect and gratitude, are represented in the annexed engravings: —

The most ancient has the legend, "Sigillum Sancte Marie de Nutle," with a seated effigy of the Virgin crowned, with a lily in her right hand, the blessed Babe on her knee, an orb in his left-hand, and the right-hand in the attitude of benediction: on one side a star of seven rays, on the other a crescent, emblematical of the display and increase of Christianity.

[1] Mon. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 1655.

[2] Herbert's Hist. of Hen. VIII. p. 442.

On the second are three tabernacles; in the centre of which stands the Virgin, between St. John, who has a nimbus and holds the holy Lamb, and a mitred Abbat, apparently having a star at his breast. They are surrounded by the shields of the patron families of Stafford (after that house had assumed the royal coat of Thomas of Woodstock, in preference to their own), Bohun, and Marcschal. These point out the date of this seal to be early in the 15th cent.; and it bears this inscription: "Sigillum : comune : Monast' : b'e : Marie : et : Sc'i : Johanis : Baptiste : de : Nottele :"

The third, a broken seal, represents a standing figure of the Virgin, with the imperfect inscription "—beate Marie de Notley:" and was probably the seal of the Abbat, of the same age as the round one, which belonged to the community at large.

A Council was held at Notley 27 Aug. 1540, at which the only business transacted relative to Bucks, seems to have been "a letter sent under the stampe to the Lord Chancellour for the callinge in againe of a *supersedeas* of the commission for the subsidie into the Countye of Buckinghame, and the making of a new commission, wherein commandement was given him to inserte Sir John Dauncy, Knight, George Bulstroade, Rob. Cheney, Edmond Windsor, Christopher Westcotte, and John Godwin, Esq."[1]

In 1542 King Henry VIII. demised to Sir John Williams, Knt. and others, about 250 acres in Crendon, and a water-mill in Notley, late belonging to the monastery.[2]

Soon after the accession of Edward VI., the King granted to Sir William Paget, K.G. his heirs and assigns, the site of the abbey, and reversion of the premises formerly demised to Sir John Williams and Roger Lee, with arable lands, warrens, &c. in capite, at 22*s.* 4*d.* per ann. for all services.[3] Sir William Paget was principal Secretary of State, and held other important offices in difficult times; and having maintained his credit at Court during the King's life, was appointed one of the executors of his will.[4] In 1550 he was Comptroller of the Household to King Edward VI. and when the enemies of the Protector Somerset propagated evil reports respecting his designs, the Council ordered Sir William Paget and Archbishop Cranmer to look well to the King's person.[5] About the same time, the Duke of Somerset obtained a grant, inter al. of a reserved rent out of the demesnes of Notley,[6] but within some few days the King, by another patent, granted to Sir Anthony Butler and Sir John Williams, Knts. the annual quit-rent formerly granted for the site and demesnes of the Abbey to Sir William Paget, to hold in capite for the fortieth part of a knight's fee.[7]

Sir John Williams, having risen from an inferior employment to the office of Treasurer of the Court of Augmentations in the reign of Henry VIII. recommended himself to Queen Mary by an early declaration in her favour, and was summoned to Parliament as Lord Williams of Thame 5 April, 1554, but his patent was not enrolled. On the Queen's marriage he was made Chamberlain to King Philip, but behaved so circumspectly that after the accession of Queen Elizabeth he

---

[1] Present at the Councel, the Lord Greate Chamberlayn of England (Earl of Oxford), the Lord Great Admirall of England (John Ld. Russel), the Bp of Durham (Tunstall, formerly Bp. of London), the Master of the Horse, Sir Tho. Wriothesley, Secretary (afterwards Chancellor) and the Chancellor of the Augmentations. MS. Council Book in the Archives of his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, at Stowe.

[2] Lands called Wyndeyards 10 ac. Windmill alias Sholdque Hill 20 ac. Crendon field 80 ac. Horse-closes 16 ac. Mill-field-turlong 25 ac. Nether-Shepecote, Nuthey 7 ac. Upper-Shepecote-pasture 10 ac. Over Grove 20 ac. Nethergrove 10 ac. Calve's-mead 2 ac. Chilmaster-meadow 5 ac. Hawkesbridge-mead 6 ac. Ersquam-meadow 4 ac. Dorsall, 6 ac. Polsham 3 ac. Mill-ham-meadow, &c, at 19*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* *per ann.* with the usual reservation of timber. [Rot. Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. Test. 29 Aug.] These lands now constitute Notley Manor farm.

[3] Rot. Pat. 1 Ed. VI. Test. 30 May.

[4] See MARLOW and PEDIGREE of PAGET.

[5] Echard's Hist. of England, p. 306.

[6] Rot. Pat. 4 Ed. VI. Test. 1 Aug.

[7] Ib. Test. 7 Aug.

was appointed Lord President of Wales; and dying at Ludlow Castle 19 Oct. 1559, was buried at Thame, where he has a gorgeous monument; and the munificent foundation of a grammar-school is a better and imperishable memorial of him. His two sons dying without issue, his daughters became his heirs, and this estate passed by Margery the youngest to the family of Norris, or Norreys, whose pedigree is annexed.

PEDIGREE OF NORRIS, WILLIAMS, AND BERTIE.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Az. two sackbuts in saltire between four crosses pattee Or; 2d and 3d, Arg. a raven Proper; in fess point a crescent. *Lord Williams of Thame.*

JOHN NORRIS, descended in the fourth generation from Sir Henry Norris, Knt. of Speke, co. Lancaster; First Usher of the Chamber to King Henry 6., Esquire of the Body, Master of the Wardrobe: Sheriff of Oxon and Berks 36 Hen. 6., Esquire of the Body to K. Edw. 4.; ob. 1 Sept. 6 Ed. 4, buried at Bray, co. Berks. = ...

1. ISABEL, da. and h. of Edm. Ingaldesthorp, widow of John Marquess Montagu. = SIR WILLIAM NORRIS, Knt. of Yattendon, co. Berks, Knight of the Body to K. Edw. 4.; Commander at the battle of Stoke, co. Notts. = JOANE VERE [Dugd. tom. i. p. 197: called also Jane, tom. ii. p. 403] dau. of John 12th Earl of Oxford, by Elizabeth, dau. of Sir John Howard, Knt.

WILLIAMS.

SIR JOHN WILLIAMS, Knt. = ELIZABETH, dau. and coh. of Richard More, Esq. of Burghfield, co. Berks.

WILLIAM, LIONEL, RICHARD, } died young.

...., mar. to Sir J. Langford, of Bradfield, Knt.
JOANE, mar. to John Cheney, Esq. of Woodhay, co. Berks.
ELIZABETH, mar. to Will. Farmer, Esq. of Somertoo, co. Oxon.

SIR EDWARD NORRIS, Knt. = FRIDISWIDE, dau. of John Lord Lovell, and sister of Francis Viscount Lovell, attainted temp. Hen. 7.

ELIZABETH, dau. and coh. of Thos. Bledlow, Esq. widow of Andrew Edmondes, Esq. of Temple Cressing, co. Essex. = SIR JOHN WILLIAMS, Knt. Clerk of the Jewel House, summoned to Parl. 5 Apr. 1554, as Lord Williams, of Thame; Chamberlain to King Philip; Lord President of the Council of Wales; ob. at Ludlow 14 Oct. 1559, bur. at Thame. = MARGERY, dau. of Thomas Lord Wentworth.

1. JOHN NORRIS, Esquire of the Body to King Henry VIII.; ob. 21 Oct. 6 Eliz. s. p. = ELIZABETH BRAY, dau. of John and sist. of Edmund Lord Bray. [See PEDIGREE of BRAY.]

2. HENRY NORRIS, Usher of the Black Rod 23 Oct. 18 Hen. 8.; Esquire of the Body, Gent. of Privy Chamber 20 Hen. 8.; Constable of Walingford Castle 29 Nov. 27 Hen. 8. attainted 28 Hen. 8. beheaded 14 May 1536. = MARY, dau. of Thomas Lord Dacres of the South.

HENRY WILLIAMS, ob. v.p.s.p. = ANNE, da. of Henry Lord Stafford.

FRANCIS, ob. v. p. s. p.

ISABEL, mar. to Sir John Wenman, Knt.

MARGERY, youngest dau. and coh. = SIR HENRY NORRIS, Knt. of Wytham, co. Berks, 30 years of age 7 Eliz.; knighted at Rycot 1566 (8 Eliz.) Ambassador to France 14 Eliz.; summoned to Parliament as a Peer 8 May; will dated 24 Sept. 1589 (31 Eliz.) bur. at Rycot. = MARY, only dau. mar. 1st, to Sir Geo. Carew, Knt.; 2dly, to Sir Arthur Champernoun, Knt.

1. WILLIAM NORRIS, eldest son and heir, Marshal of Berwick; ob. 25 Dec. 22 Eliz. v. p. = ELIZABETH, da. of Sir Ric. Morrison, Knt. of Cashioberry, co. Herts (by Bridget, dau. of Lord Hussey, afterwards Countess of Rutland and Bedford); mar. 2dly, to Lord Clinton.

SIR JOHN NORRIS, Knt. a famous soldier, Colonel General of all the Forces sent to Antwerp; President of Munster 30 Eliz.; ob. circ. 34 Eliz.

HENRY NORRIS, died of a wound.
THOMAS NORRIS, President of Munster, Justice of Ireland; died of a wound.

MAXIMILIAN NORRIS, slain in Britanny.
SIR EDWARD NORRIS, Knt. Gov. of Ostend, ob. 1 Jac. 1, s. p.

SIR FRANCIS NORRIS, K.B. summoned to Parliament 43 Eliz. next heir of his uncle Sir Edw. Norris 1 Jac. 1. then 29 years of age; cr. 28 Jan. 18 Jac. 1 Viscount Thame and Earl of Berkshire; ob. 28 Jan. 20 Jac. 1. at Rycot. = BRIDGET VERE, 2d dau. of Edward 17th Earl of Oxford by Anne his first wife, dau. of Will. Cecil Lord Burghley Lord Treasurer. [See PEDIGREE of VERE.]

ELIZABETH, sole dau. and heir. = EDWARD WRAY, Esq. Groom of the Bedchamber to K. James, 2d son of Sir Wm. Wray, Knt. and Bart. of Glentworth, co. Lincoln.

BRIDGET, sole dau. and heir; mar. 1st, to Edw. Sackville, 2d son of Edw. 4th Earl of Dorset; 2dly, to Montagu Bertie, Earl of Lindsey. [See PEDIGREE of BERTIE, p. 234.]

Francis Lord Norreys, of Rycot, K.B. grandson of Margery, was created (28 Jan. 18 Jac. I.) Viscount Thame and Earl of Berkshire: but about the year 1599 the site of the Abbey and the estate here were in the hands of Edward Lenton, Esq. of Gray's-inn, who was assessed for the Abbey grounds; was living here in 1605:[1] and himself, or his son Edward, described in 1633 as of Notley: William Lenton was of Gray's Inn, in 1634. Edward Bertie had a son, Norris

[1] Topograph. vol. iii. p. 66.

Bertie, living unmarried at Notley in 1668, but who died in London in 1673, in which year Willis mentions William Lenton as proprietor of the Abbey.

The family of Lenton possessed lands in Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, and Nottinghamshire, but their affinity to or connection with the Berties is not satisfactorily made out: however, this estate was either restored or transferred to the descendants of its former possessors, whose pedigree is here introduced.

PEDIGREE OF BERTIE.

Arms. Arg. three battering rams bar-wise Proper, headed Az. armed and furnished Or. *Crest.* A pine-tree Proper. *Bertie.* Or, Frette Arg. *Crest.* the bust of King Barbicon couped at the breast Proper, ducally crowned Or. *Willoughby.* Arg. a battle-axe Gu. between three Pellets. *Morse.*

PHILIP BERTIE, descended from Leopold de Bertie, Constable of Dover Castle, temp. King Ethelred: attended Hen. 2. into England in 1154, and recovered his patrimony at Bersted, in Kent. = ...

MARTIN. = ...

ROBERT. = ...

WILLIAM. = ...

EDWARD. = ...

JEROME BERTIE, of Bristol, temp. Hen. 5. = ...

ROBERT BERTIE, son and heir. = ...

WILLIAM BERTIE. = ... dau. of ..... Pepper.

THOMAS BERTIE, of Bersted, co. Kent. Capt. of Hurst Castle, Isle of Wight, temp. Hen. 7. = ... dau. of ..... Say, of ....., co. Salop.

RICHARD BERTIE, Esq. A. B. of C. C. C. Oxon. 1537; attended Queen Elizabeth at Cambridge, in 1563: ob. 1582, æt. 64. = KATHARINE, sole dau. of William Lord Willoughby de Eresby; relict of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk: ob. 19 Sept. 1580.

PEREGRINE BERTIE, born at Wesel, in Germany, 12 Oct. 1555; Baron Willoughby de Eresby 11 Nov. 1580 (22 Eliz.) General in Holland 1588, Governor of Berwick: will dated 7 Aug. 1590: ob. 1601, bur. at Spilsby, co. Linc. = MARY, dau. of John Vere Earl of Oxford, sist. and heir of Edward 17th Earl of Oxford.

SUSAN, mar. 1st, to Reginald Grey Earl of Kent; 2dly, to Sir John Wingfield, Knt.

ROBERT BERTIE, Lord High Chamberlain 1 Jac. 1. Earl of Lindsey 2 Car. 1. K. G. 6 Car. 1. Constable of England 7 Car. 1. Lord High Admiral 11 Car 1. Gov. of Berwick 1639: Gen. of the King's Forces 1640: wounded fatally at Edge-Hill fight, 23 Oct. 1642, æt. 60, bur at Edenham, co. Linc. = ELIZABETH, sole dau. of Edward Lord Montagu, of Boughton, co. Northampton, by Eliz. dau. of Sir John Jeffries, Lord Ch. Baron of the Exchequer: ob. 30 Nov. 1654.

PEREGRINE BERTIE. HENRY BERTIE, of Fulstowe, co. Lincoln. VERE BERTIE, viv. 1590. ROGER BERTIE, 1590.

CATHERINE, mar. to Sir Lewis Watson, Knt. of Rockingham Castle, afterwards Lord Rockingham.

EDWARD WRAY, Esq Groom of the Bedchamber, to King Charles 1., 3d son of Sir William Wray, Knt. and Bart. of Glentworth, co. Lincoln. = ELIZABETH, sole da. & heir of Francis Ld. Norris, Earl of Berkshire; wid. of Edw. 2d son of Edw. 4th Earl of Dorset. [See PEDIGREE of NORRIS, p. 233.]

2. SIR ROGER BERTIE, K. B. ob. 5 Oct. 1654, mar. Ursula, sole dau. & heir of Sir Edw. Lawley, Knt. of Ercall, co. Salop.
3. ROBERT BERTIE, ob. 1608.
4. PEREGRINE BERTIE, of Evedon, co. Lincoln. mar. Anne, dau. of Daniel Harvey, of Evedon, co. Linc. =
5. CAPT. FRANCIS BERTIE, killed in Ireland 1641.
6. ROBERT BERTIE, born 1619, mar. 1st, Alice, dau. of Richard Barnard, Esq.; 2dly, Elizabeth, 2d dau. of Sir Thomas Bennet, Knt. of Babraham, co. Camb.
7. CAPT. HENRY BERTIE, killed at the battle of Newbury.
8. VERE BERTIE, ob. cœlebs, at Newport, co. Essex.
9. EDWARD BERTIE, born 1624, died 1686, qu?

CATHERINE, mar. to Sir William Paston, Bart. ELIZABETH, mar. to Sir Miles Stapleton, of Carleton, co. York. ANNE, ob. inf. SOPHIA, mar. to J. Hewet, D.D. 2dly, to Sir Abm. Shipman, Knt.

MARTHA, 3d dau. of Sir William Cockaine, Knt. of Rushton, co. Northampton, Alderman of London; wid. of John Earl of Holderness: ob. July 1661.

MONTAGU BERTIE, K. G. 2d Earl of Lindsey, Captain of the Guards 1639; fought at Edge-Hill, Newbury, Cropredy, Lestwithiel, and Naseby: Gent. of the Bed Chamber to King Charles 1.: knighted; Privy Counsellor to Charles 2.; K. G. 1 April 1661; Great Chamberlain of England: ob. at Kensington 25 July 1666, æt. 58, buried at Edenham. = BRIDGET, dau. and sole heir.

a b

a

Mary, 2d dau. and coh. of J. Massingberd, Esq. of co. Linc. a Merchant in London, 1st wife.

Arabella, only dau. mar to Tho. Savage, Earl Rivers.

Rob. Bertie, 3d Earl of Lindsey: Privy Counsellor to K. Chas. II. 1666: ob. 8 May 1701.

Eliz. sole da. of Phil. Lord Wbarton, by Elizabeth Wandsworth 2d wife. [See Pedigree of Wharton.]

Charles Bertie, ob. cœlebs.

Elizabeth, ob. innupt.

Eliz. dau. of Thos. Pope, Earl of Downe, in Ireland; 3d wife.

2. Peregrine Bertie, mar. Susan, dau. of Sir Edward Monins, Bart. of Waldershare, co. Kent; and had issue Bridget, mar. to John Earl Pawlett, ob. 1747, bur. at Hinton, co. Somerset; and Mary, mar. 1st, to Anthony Henley, Esq. of the Grange, co. Hants: 2dly, to Hon. Hen. Bertie, 3d son of James 1st Earl of Abingdon, (her cousin by the half blood) as his 2d wife: vid. infra.

3. Richard Bertie, M.P. for Woodstock 1685: ob. coel. 19 Jan. 1685, æt. 40.

4. Vere Bertie, A.M. Oxon 1665: Serj. at Law 1675: Bar. of the Exchequer: Just. Com. Pl.: ob. cœlebs. 17 Feb. 1680.

5. Chas. Bertie, Esq. of Uffington, co. Linc. A.M. Oxon 1665: Sec. to the Lord Treasurer 1673: Treasurer of the Ordnance: M.P. for Stamford: ob. 13 Jan. 1678-9.

Mary, dau. of Peter Tryon, Esq. of Haringworth, co. Northampton, wid. of Sir Sam. Jones, Knt. of Courteenhall, co. Northampton.

1. Eliz. born 1628, mar. Baptist Noel, Visc. Campden.

2. Bridget, mar. to Sir Thos. Osborne, Kt. afterw. Dk. of Leeds.

3. Cath. mar. to *Rob. Dormer*, of *Dorton*.

b

Eleanora, eldest dau. and coh. of Sir Henry Lee, Knt. of Ditchley, co. Oxon, by Anne, dau. of Sir John Danvers, Knt. and sist. and coh. of Henry Danvers, Esq. ob. 31 May 1691. [Pedigree of Danvers, in *Ickford*.]

James Lord Norris, jure mat. cr. (30 Nov. 1682, 34 Car. 2.) Earl of Abingdon: Lord Lieutenant of Oxfordshire 1674 to 1697: Chief Justice in Eyre, South of Trent: High Steward of Oxford: ob. 22 May 1699, æt. 46: bur. at Rycot: He mar. 2dly, Catharine, eldest dau. and coh. of Sir Thomas Chamberlain, Bart. widow of Richard Lord Viscount Wenman, 1698; 3d husband, James Wroughton, Esq. of Estcot, Wilts. ob. 9 Feb. 1741.

Philadelphia, dau. of Sir Edward Norris, of Weston, co. Oxon.

Henry Bertie, of North Weston and Chesterton, co. Oxon: ob. 1734, buried at Chesterton 5 Dec.: mar. 2dly, ... sister of Sir Henry Fetherstone, Bart. ob. s. p.

Edward, ob. juv. [Collins, vol. ii. p. 420.]

Mary, mar. to Charles Dormer, Earl of Carnarvon: ob. s. p. [Pedigree of Dormer.]

Mary, dau. of Sir Richard Wynn, of Gwydder, co. Carnarvon: mar. 30 July 1678: ob. 20 Sept. 1689. [Collins.]

Rob. Bertie, 4th Earl of Lindsey, Lord Lt. & Cust. Rot. of Lincolnshire, cr. (29 Dec. 1706, 5 Anne) Marq. of Lindsey, 29 July, 1717 Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven: ob. 1723.

Albinia, dau. of Maj. Gen. Will. Farrington, of Chislehurst, co. Kent: mar. 2dly, to Jas. Douglas, Esq. M.P. for Malmesbury: ob. 1745.

Peregrine, Vice Chamb. of the Household to K. Wil. 3. & Qu. Anne: Teller of the Exchequ.: (D.C.L. of Oxon 1702.) M.P. for Truro, 1705: ob. 10 July 1711, æt. 48.

Philip Bertie, ob. 15 April 1728, æt. 64.

Norreys Bertie, of Magd. Coll. Oxon, A.M. 27 May 1738.

Albemarle Bertie, Auditor of the Duchy of Cornw. A.B. of Ch. Ch. Oxon 1689: M.P. for Lincoln 1705, Cockermouth, 1708, Boston 1734: ob. 1741.

Thomas Bertie, eld. son, ob. inf.

Chas. Bertie, Esq. of Uffington, M.P. for Stamford, from 1685 to 1722.

Mary, dau. and heir of John Norborne, Esq. of Great Stewkley, co. Hunts.

Eliz. mar. to Chas. Mildmay, Lord Fitzwalter.

Maria, died young.

1. Montagu-Venables 2d Earl of Abingdon, Constable of the Tower; Lord Lieutenant of Oxon. 1702: Chief Justice in Eyre, South of Trent 1710: ob. 16 June 1743; 1st w. Anne, daughter and heir of Peter Venables, Lord Kenderton, mar. 22 September 1687: ob. 28 Apr. 1715, æt. 41, bur. at Rycot.

Mary, dau. and sole heir of James Gould, Esq. of Dorchester; widow of General Chas. Churchill, brother of John Duke of Marlborough, mar. 13 February 1716-17, ob. 1756.

James Bertie, Lord Norris, ob. inf. vita patris.

2. Jas. Bertie, born 13 Mar. 1673, M.P. for Middlesex 1710 to 1727: ob. Oct. 1735.

Eliz. 1. w. dau. of Geo. 6th Lord Willoughby, of Farham, and niece of Chas. 9th Lord Willoughby: mar. 5 Jan. 1691: ob. 26 Sept. 1715, æt. 42, bur. at Stanwell, co. Middlesex.

3. Henry Bertie, M.P. for Westbury, co. Wilts. ob. December 1735, at Boulogne; mar. 1st, Arabella-Susan, dau. of .... Lord Glenawly, in Ireland; widow of Marcus Viscount Dungannon: ob. 10 Dec. 1708, s. p.; 2dly, Mary, dau. and coheir of Peregrine Bertie, 2d son of Montagu Earl of Lindsey, by his 1st wife, and widow of Anthony Henley, of the Grange; and had issue Susanna, bap. at Kensington of 18 Jan. 1719. Vide ut supra.

Robert Bertie, of Beecham, co. Berks, M.P. for Westbury: ob. 16 Aug. 1710, s. p. mar. Catharine, dau. of Richard 4th Viscount Wenman; mar. 2dly, to Sir W. Oubaldeston, Bart. of Nethercote, co. Oxon.

Peregrine Bertie, Captain R. N. ob. 1709, in France, a prisoner of war: cœlebs.

Charles Bertie, B.C.L. 1706, D.C.L. 1711; Professor of Natural Philosophy, at Oxford, Fellow of All Souls coll. Rector of Kenne, Devon; mar. Elizabeth daughter of the Rev. J. Kerry, Rector of Treddington, co. Worcester.

Bridget, mar. to Richard Visc. Bulkeley.

Anne, mar. to Sir Will. Courtenay, Bart.

Mary, ob. innupt.

James Bertie, eldest son, mar. Elizabeth, dau. of Roger Harris, Esq. of Winchester; and had issue Norris Bertie, of North-Weston, co. Oxon.

Charles Montagu Bertie, of Magd. coll. Oxon. A.M. 12 Mar. 1718, Rector of Uffington, co. Lincoln.

Eleanor, Anne, Catherine, ob. innupt. [Pedigree of Clerke.]

a b c d

a

Robert Bertie, born 6 Feb. 1683-4: ob. at Wolfenbattle, vita patris. Lady Elizabeth. Lady Eleanor. Lady Mary, ob. innupt.

Peregrine Bertie, (2d Duke of Ancaster, &c.) born 29 Apr. 1686, summoned by writ 16 March 1714-5 as Lord Willoughby d'Eresby; Lord Lieutenant of co. Lincoln: 1724-5; Lord Warden and Justice in Eyre, north of Trent, 1734: ob. 1 January 1742.

b

Jane, dau. and coh. of Sir John Brownlow, Bart. of Belton, co. Lincoln: ob. 26 Aug. 1736.

Lord Vere Bertie, of Grimsthorpe, co. Linc. mar. (1736) . . . , dau. of Casey, of Braunston, co. Linc. niece of Sir Cecil Wray, Bt. d. 15 Sept. 1768.

Lord Montagu Bertie, Captain R. N. married 1736, Anne, dau. of William Piers, Esq. M.P. for Wells: ob. 12 Aug. 1753.

Lord Robert Bertie, Col. Fusileers 1754: Ld. of the Bedchamber to K. Geo. 3. General in the Army, Col. 2d Horse Guards; Gov. of Dungannon, in Ireland, M.P. for Boston, co. Linc. mar. . . . . , wid. of . . . . Raymond: ob. 11 Mar. 1782.

Lord Thomas Bertie, Capt. of H. M. S. Winchester: ob. 27 Jul. 1749.

Lady Louisa Bertie, mar. 1736 to Thos. Bloodworth, Esq. Equerry to H.R.H. Fred Pr. of Wales.

Lady Eleanora, ob. 1748.

c

Charles Bertie, of Uffington: ob. 21 Jan. 1780.

Bathsheba, dau. of Rich. Mead, of M.D. mar. 14 July 1731; died 13 Sept. 1749. [Gent. Mag. vol. xix. p. 429.]

Charles Bertie, ob. 1780.
Richard.
James.
Rev. Montagu Bertie, Rector of Uffington.
Vere, ob. 1747.
Bathsheba, ob. 1749.

Peregrine Bertie, of Linc. Inn: ob. 21 June 1777, æt. 68: bur. at Wooburn.

Elizabeth, dau. of Edw. Payne, Esq. of Twickenham-Wick, Wilts: niece and heiress of J. Morse, Esq. of *Woburn*, mar. 23 Dec. 1736: ob. 13 March 1765, æt. 50: bur. at Wooburn.

Norborne Bertie, of St. John's coll. Oxon. A.M. 1737; Rector of West Deeping, and Vicar of Fallington, co. Lincoln: and 1714, Rector of Uffington.

Susan, mar. Edw. Hales, Esq. (brother of Sir Christopher Hales, Bart.) of Lincoln.

d

Willoughby Bertie, 3d Earl of Abingdon, b. 28 November 1692: ob. 10 June 1760.

Anna-Maria, dau. of Sir John Collins, Knt.: mar. at Florence Aug. 1727: ob 31 Dec. 1763.

2. Edward Bertie, ob. 21 Sept. 1733.
3. William Bertie, A.M. Perpetual Curate of *Long-Crendon*.
4. Henry Bertie.
5. John Bertie.
Bridget, mar. to Robert Coytmore, Esq. of Coytmore, co. Carnarvon. And eight children died in infancy.

1. Robert Bertie, and Geo. Bertie, ob. inf.
4. Lord Albemarle Bertie, ob. 28 May 1765.

2. Peregrine Bertie, 3d Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, &c. Lord Lieutenant of Lincolnshire 1741: Major-General 1745: Lieut.-General 1759: Lord Great Chamberlain at the Coronation of Geo. 3. ob. 12 August 1778; mar. 1st, Elizabeth, dau. & sole heir of William Blundell, Esq. of Basingstoke, & relict of Sir Chas. Gunter Nicol, K. B.; mar. 28 May 1755: ob. Dec. 1743, s. p.

Mary, dau. of Thomas Panton, Esq. mar. 27 November 1750: Mistress of the Robes to Queen Charlotte: ob. 19 Oct. 1793.

4. Brownlow Bertie, 5th Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, &c. b. 1 May 1729, succeeded his nephew Robert in 1779: ob. 8 Feb. 1809, bur. at Swinestead 17 Feb. mar. 1st, Henrietta, dau. and heir of Geo. Morton Pitt, Esq. of Twickenham, 1 Nov. 1762: ob. 23 April 1763, s. p.; buried at Swinestead: 2dly, Mary-Anne, dau. of Peter Layard, Esq. 2 January 1769; ob. 13 January 1804, buried at Swinestead.

Mary-Elizabeth, mar. 26 May 1793 to Vis. Milsington, eld. son of William, Earl of Portmore: ob. 10 February 1797, at Grimsthorpe.

Lady Mary, mar. to Sam. Greathed, Esq. M.P. for Coventry: ob. 1774.
Lady Albinia, mar. to F. Beckford, Esq. ob. s. p. March 1774.
Lady Jane, mar. to Gen. Matthew: ob. 1793.
Lady Caroline, mar. to G. Dewar, Esq. ob. 1774.
Lady Anne, ob. 1735, juv.

Peregrine Morse Bertie, b. 4 Nov. 1737: ob. 18 Nov. 1738, bur. at Wooburn.
Peregrine Bertie, b 22 June 1739, Ld. of Wooburn Manor: ob. 12 Oct. 1782, bur. at Wooburn.
Aldemarle Bertie, born 17 September 1744, General: Col. 89 Reg.: 9th Earl of Lindsey, 8 Feb. 1809: Gov. of Blackness Castle: M.P. for Stamford: mar. 1st, 7 May 1794, Eliza-Maria, dau. of W. Clay, Esq. and widow of Thomas Scrope, Esq. she d. July 1806, s. p.; 2dly, 18 Nov. 1809, Charlotte-Susannah-Eliz. dau. of Chas. Peter Layard, D.D. Dean of Bristol; who mar. 2dly, 14 Apr 1821, Rev. Wm. Pegus: d. 17 Sept. 1818.

Sophia Bertie, ob. 23 Jan. 1772, æt. 28 bur. at Wooburn.
Louisa, mar. Fletcher Richardson, Esq.
Henrietta, mar. Geo. Edmonds, Esq.

1. James Bertie, Lord Norreys, burnt to death at Rycot 12 Oct. 1745.
3. Peregrine Bertie, b. 13 Mar. 1741: mar. 7 May 1790 . . . . Hutchins: ob. 20 Aug. 1798.

2. Willoughby Bertie, 4th Earl of Abingdon, b. 16 Jan. 1740: ob. 26 Sept. 1799.

Charlotte dau. of Adm. Sir Peter Warren, K.B. mar. 7 Jul. 1768: ob. 28 Jan. 1794.

Lady Eliz. mar. to Sir John Galliuii, Knt.
Lady Jane, mar. 29 Sept. 1760. to T. Clifton, Esq. of Lytham, co. Lanc. ob. 1791.
Lady Bridget, ob. innupt. 9 Dec. 1760.
Lady Anne.
Lady Eleanora, mar. 7 Jul. 1766, to Philip 7th Visc. Wenman.
Lady Mary, b. 1746, mar. to Miles Stapleton, Esq.
Lady Soph. b. 1748; ob. 1760. innupt.

Peregrine Thomas Bertie, b 21 May 1755: ob. 12 Dec. 1758.
Robert Bertie, 4th Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, Marquess and Earl of Lindsey, Baron Willoughby D'Eresby: b. 17 Oct. 1756; ob. 8 July 1779 celebs.

Lady Mary Catharine, b. 1745: ob. innupt. March 1767.
Lady Priscilla-Barbara-Elizabeth, b. 15 Feb. 1761, Baroness Willoughby D'Eresby, 28 March 1780, mar. 23 February 1779, to Sir Peter Burrell, Bt. since Lord Gwydir.
Lady Georgiana-Charlotte, b. 7 Aug. 1764, mar. 25 Apr. 1791 Geo James 4th Earl (aft. Marq.) of Cholmondeley.

Lady Charlotte-Elizabeth. Georgiana. Aug.-Fred.-Albemarle, 10th Earl of Lindsey: born 4 Nov. 1814.
Hon. Montague-Peregrine.

Willoughby Bertie, ob. inf.

Montagu Bertie, 5th Earl of Abingdon, Baron Norreys b. 8 Feb. 1779: ob. inf.

Emily, dau. of General the Hon. Thomas Gage, and sister of Hen. Viscount Gage, mar. 27 August 1807.

Hon. Peregrine Bertie. Hon. and Rev. Fred. Bertie, mar. 1825, Georgiana, dau. of Ld. Mark Kerr.
Lady Charlotte b. 11 Jan. 1799.
Lady Amelia, ob. 1784.
Lady Louisa-Anne-Margaret-Bridget.
Lady Caroline, mar. 1821 to C. J. B. Hamilton, Esq.

Bertie. Willoughby Bertie, Capt. R.N. lost in the Satellite Sloop of War of 16 guns, 29 Dec. 1810, mar. Catherine Jane, dau. of Mr. Sanders.
A posth. son, ob. inf.

Montagu Lord Norreys.

Several other children.

Albemarle Bertie, Esq. Colonel of the 1st regiment of foot guards, the last possessor of Notley of this family, on the decease of his third cousin, Brownlow Duke of Ancaster, succeeded to the title of Earl of Lindsey, and was the ninth Earl; but in 1791 conveyed all his lands here, with the site of the Abbey, to Mr. Henry Reynolds, Yeoman,[1] whose ancestors, previously of Cassington, co. Oxon, had been tenants of Notley during many generations; and at his death the estate descended to his eldest son and heir, Mr. John Reynolds, who is the present possessor.

Notley Abbey, being situated near the river Thame, was well supplied with fish by several reservoirs still to be traced close to its ruins. The appearance of it when a greater portion of the walls remained than at present, has been represented by Buck and others in various engravings. Willis supposed an apartment, 88 feet by 23, on the south side of the quadrangle, now part of a farm-yard, had been the refectory of the monks: at the east end are five pilasters, and at the west end sculptured ornaments, called by architects "a corbel table."[2] The roof of this hall was removed by the Berties, who had resided here, to Chesterton, in Oxfordshire; but the west end, with large mullioned windows, remained when Browne Willis visited Notley. Contiguous to the hall was a kitchen. Part of the building has been converted into a barn, the walls reduced in height, and the windows and many of the arches destroyed. The cloisters, more than thirty yards long and 22 feet wide, are supposed to have formed the eastern part of the building; the chapter-house 33 feet long and 18 wide; the tower of the church beyond the cloisters 22 feet square; and an inclosure of about 132 feet by 70, probably the site of the church; give reason to suppose it a noble structure, suitable to the endowment of the Abbey. The bells were removed to Crendon.[3] At the east end of the hall is an arched passage with circular columns, having wrought capitals at the northern entrance; but there are neither vaults nor cellars under the hall or other buildings, as has been erroneously asserted. In the wall of a *cowhouse* east of the quadrangle, to which one of the pointed arches in Buck's view is the entrance, are many portions of arches resting on pillars with sculptured capitals; perhaps part of the chapter-house. Stone coffins have been dug up, near the supposed site of the church. Parallel with the hall is a long range of building, terminating in an hexagonal embattled tower of stone (represented in the Initial), about 35 feet high, containing spiral stairs to the loft over the principal building, where was found some years ago a large quantity of rushes, dried and laid up in store, either for the dormitories of the monks or to strew the floors.

After the dissolution, the abbey, being inhabited by the grantees of the estate, was altered from time to time according to the taste or convenience of successive proprietors; and many of the fine old mullioned windows have been replaced with sashes. On the north side is a large walled garden, probably once the private garden of the Abbat; and contiguous, an orchard, in which, and the meadow adjacent, are the foundations of extensive buildings. In the apartment conjectured by Willis to have been the dining-room of the Abbats, which is 37 feet long by 18 wide, is a mullioned window opening to the staircase:[4] on the wainscot R. R. (for Richard Ridge, the last Abbat,) and the figure of a crozier: also on the cornice, "Time Deum: et recede a malo: Rich. Ridge. Principium sapientiæ est timor Domini." In the windows were arms of the Staffords, "patched up after the dissolution," said Browne Willis;[5] perhaps

---

[1] Arms of Reynolds, Arg. a portcullis S. chained Az. [2] Lysons's Magn. Brit. vol i. p. 489. [3] Page 217.

[4] Refectories or Fratries in Monasteries, had sometimes windows opening to the kitchen, through which the dishes were served. Fosbruke's Encyclop. of Antiq. vol. i. p. 109.

[5] Willis's MSS.

placed here in compliment to Anne, wife of Henry, son of John Lord Williams, and daughter of Henry Lord Stafford.[1] The wainscot and heraldic decorations have been removed, but the Stafford knot and motto,[2] "En lui plesa'c [plesance]," in black letter, round the cornice, remain. In many of the lower walls are arches, some half buried in the ground: there is also a staircase of oak with solid steps, probably coeval with the foundation of the monastery. Near the house is a dove-cot 30 feet square and proportionably high.

The situation of the Abbey, though low, is not gloomy, and in its pristine state, surrounded by verdant meadows, was undoubtedly an eligible retreat from the occupations and cares of the world: yet it should never be forgotten, that in the cell and the cloister the worldly passions too often found indulgence, that ambition, pride, revenge, and luxury, were not excluded from monastic walls. Whilst, therefore, the destruction of a stately edifice, originally dedicated to the service of religion, must be contemplated with reverence and regret: the introduction of industrious activity instead of torpid indolence, and the exchange of empty ceremonials for the practical duties of social life are forcibly inculcated by the ruins of Notley Abbey.

Mr. Reynolds, the proprietor, resides in the mansion; and at a little distance towards the west, a very ancient water-mill, mentioned in the early history of Crendon, occupies its original site, and is an interesting object to the antiquarian visitor.

---

[1] See p. 233. [2] See Lysons's Mag. Brit. vol. i. p. 489, where is engraved the Stafford knot and motto: with the corbel table before noticed.

DORTON, DOURTON, OR DORTONE,

seems to derive its name from its humid situation at the foot of the hills of Ashendon on the east, Chilton on the south, and Brill on the west; having Wotton as its northern boundary.

It contains more than 1300 acres, chiefly of meadow and pasture: the soil stiff dark clay, intermixed with sand and rubble.

THE MANOR

was at the Norman survey part of the possessions of Walter Giffard, retained in his own hands, as five hides: sufficient for five ploughs; two hides and a half in demesne; and three ploughs; twelve villeins with six bordars had four ploughs; three servants: pasture for three teams; woods for one hundred hogs; altogether constantly rated at one hundred shillings. Alric, a Thane of King Edward, held this manor before the Conquest, and could sell it.[1]

After the death of Walter Giffard, second Earl of Buckingham, the greater part of this seigniory descended to the Mareschals, Earls of Pembroke,[2] and in right of Isabel sister and coheiress of those Earls, to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, who died in 1314, seised of one knight's fee in Dorton;[3] and passing by Margaret his daughter and coheir, to her second husband Hugh de Audley, also Earl of Gloucester. The latter died in 1347, seised of one knight's fee here, held by John de Bermingham, at one hundred shillings rent: and of one fee and an half in Dorton and Wotton, held by Paul Peyvre, John Zouche, and John Beauchamp, at 30*l.*[4] so that he had evidently united with the lands of the family of Clare, the remainder of the estate of the Giffards, which in the partition of the inheritance had passed to the house of Valence, and of which Adomar de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, and Mary his wife, died seised in 1323,[5] as half a knight's fee. Being carried to the family of Stafford by the marriage of Margaret, daughter and heir of Hugh de Audley,[6] it descended from Ralph Lord Stafford, who died seised, in 1373,[7] to Hugh Earl of Stafford,[8] and his successors;—to Humphrey Duke of Buckingham; and in 1459 came to John Stafford, afterwards Earl of Wiltshire,[9] and being granted by Edward Duke of Buckingham[10] to Walter Devereux, Esq. was afterwards confirmed to the latter by King Henry VIII., and at a subsequent period was vested in the family of Dormer.

---

[1] Terra Walterij Gifard. In Ticheshele H'd. ꝏ'. Ipse Walteri' ten' Dortone. P. v. hid. se def'd'. T'ra' e' VII. car'. In d'nio II. hidæ et dim. et ibi sunt. III. car'. Ibi. XII. uill'i cu' VI. bord' h'nt IIII. car'. Ibi. III. serui. P'tu' III. car. Silua. c. porc'. In totis ualent' ual' et ualuit se'p' c. sol. Hoc ꝏ' tenuit Alricus teign' regis E. et uende' pot'. Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 147.

[2] Pages 8 and 25; see also CRENDON.

[3] Esc. 8 Edw. II. nº. 68. Cal. vol. i. p. 267.

[4] Esc. 21 Edw. III. nº. 59. Cal. vol. ii. p. 138, and Cardigan MSS.

[5] Esc. 17 Edw. II. nº. 75. Cal. vol. i. p. 314.

[6] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 751.

[7] Esc. 46 Edw. III. nº. 62. Cal. vol ii. p. 321.

[8] Ibid. 11 Ric. II. nº. 38. Cal. vol. iii. p. 87.

[9] See PEDIGREE of STAFFORD, p. 28.

[10] Page 29.

Mesne Lords. In or about 1164, the subfeudatory of Dorton was called *Pagan;* and, although Pagan de Dourton and Roesia his wife *might be* the same with Pagan son of Hugh de Beauchamp and Roesia, daughter of Alberic de Vere, Justiciary of England, who were living about the same period, it is to be remarked that the eldest son of Pagan de Beauchamp is, in the most authentic pedigrees, called *Symon,*[1] but in a charter to Notley Abbey by Pagan de Dourton and Roesia his wife, their son and heir is called *William,*[2] and although the Beauchamps possessed lands here soon afterwards, these were of another branch of that family, so that Pagan de Dourton is not satisfactorily proved to have been the ancestor of that Robert de Beauchamp, who, in 1234, together with Sibil de Bermingham, held a knight's fee in demesne here of the honour of Giffard, of Mareschal's portion.[3] This Robert was the third of the name seated at Hache, and a portion of Dorton descended through several generations of this family, until, in 1361, John Lord Beauchamp dying without issue, his surviving sister Cecily, and his nephew John Meriet, son of another sister deceased, were found to be his next heirs.

PEDIGREE OF BEAUCHAMP OF HACCHE, IN SOMERSETSHIRE, AND OF DORTON.

From Dugdale and other authorities.

Arms. Vaire.

ROBERT DE BEAUCHAMP, Sheriff of Somerset and Dorset 9, and from 22 till 28 Hen. 2: ob. 13 Joh = ...

ROBERT DE BEAUCHAMP, son and heir, in ward of Hubert de Burgh; dead before 36 Hen. 3. = ...

ROBERT DE BEAUCHAMP, 36 Hen. 3. attended the King in Wales 41 and 42 Hen. 3. Founder of Frithelstoke Priory, co. Devon, = ... held lands in Dorton.

JOHN DE BEAUCHAMP, Governor of Carmarthen and Cardigan Castles; died 1283. = CECILY, dau. and coh. of Maud de Kyme, dau. of William Ferrers, Earl of Derby, by Sibil, dau. and coh. of William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke; ob. 1320. [PEDIGREE of MARESCHAL, p. 201.]

SIR JOHN DE BEAUCHAMP, Knt. Lord Beauchamp of Hacche, Governor of Bridgewater Castle; sum. to Parl. 25 Edw. 1 to 10 Edw. 3: ob. 1326, = ... held a knight's fee in Dorton. [Cardigan MSS.]

SIR JOHN DE BEAUCHAMP, Lord Beauchamp, sum. to Parl. 10 to 17 Edw. 3; ob. 1343. = MARGARET, ob. 19 Nov. 1361.

JOHN LORD BEAUCHAMP, of age 25 Edw. 3. sum. to Parl. till 35 Edw. 3.: ob. 7 Oct. 1361, s. p. = ALICE, dau. of Thos. de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.

SIR ROGER DE ST. MAUR, Knt. = CECILY, sist. and heir of John Ld. Beauchamp, held Dorton in 1371. = Ric. de Turbeville, of Bere-Regis, co. Dorset.

MARGARET, or ELEANOR. = ...

JOHN MERIET, coh. (with his aunt Cecily) of John Ld. Beauchamp: ob. 3 Ric. 2.

On a partition of the lands of John de Beauchamp in 1362, this manor was assigned to Cecily.[4] She was twice married; and in 1371 granted all her lands and tenements here, to Valentine atte Forde, Capellane.[5]

In 1492 (8 Hen. VII.) an estate in Dorton was passed by fine between Edward Hastings, Knt. and his wife, and Thomas Kebell — and Thomas Oxenbridge, Knt. and Frideswide his wife.[6]

In 1552, Henry Grey, of London, Gent. by indenture conveyed the manor of Dorton with Cren-

---

[1] Dodsworth's MSS. vol. iii. p. 135, and Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 223.

[2] See also Lib. Nig. Scaccar. vol. i. f. 189; and Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol ii. p. 457.

[3] Rot Hund. 39 Hen. III. vol. i. p. 25.

[4] R. de assensu Ph'e Regine Angl. consortis R. carissime, q', &c. assignavit Cecilie un' sororum et her. Joh'is de Bello Campo def. vid', ꝏ' de *Dourton* cum pert. &c. Rot. Orig. 36 Edw. III. ro. 3. Abbrev. vol. ii. p. 269.

[5] Dodsworth's MSS. vol 36, p. 22. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 150. Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 254.

[6] Rot. Fin. 8 Hen. VII.

don[1] to William Dormer, Esq. of Thame,[2] and it afterwards descended with Chearsley to John Dormer, Esq. eldest son of Robert Dormer, Esq. of Dorton, which John, if born in 1669, agreeably to some accounts, must have been the issue of his father's second marriage,[3] although in several old deeds his six younger brothers are stated to be of the half blood.[4] James Dormer, Esq. younger brother, released, 5 April 1704, certain lands here to his brother John, as did likewise Philip, another brother, 4 April 1705, and at length James Dormer, Esq. only surviving, possessed the inheritance, and, in 1741, bequeathed his estates to his maternal cousin Sir Clement Cottrell, Knt.[5] who took the name of Dormer; and by indentures 2 and 3 Nov. 1744, between Sir Clement and Charles Cottrell, Esq. his son, and fines thereupon passed, this estate was settled; and in 1780 a conveyance was made to Robert Chester, Esq. by whom, in pursuance of an agreement, all the property of Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer, Knt. in Dorton, with Chinkwell-wood, and lands in Brill,[6] were conveyed 1 May 1783, to John Aubrey, Esq. who having succeeded to the Baronetcy, bequeathed by his will in 1826,[7] all his estate, real and personal, in Dorton, to Elizabeth Sophia (daughter of his next brother Thomas Aubrey, Esq. sometime M. P. for Wallingford) wife of Charles Spencer Ricketts, Esq. and her heirs, as described in Boarstall and Brill.

Sibil de Bermingham's portion of this manor descended to William de Bermingham, who was slain at the battle of Evesham in 1264, in rebellion: but Isabel his widow possessing this estate under the *Dictum de Kenilworth*, which provided, that "women shall have their heritage and dowry of the first Lord, and that the heir shall not be disherited,"[8] held it until her death in 1284, when it was committed to Henry de Bray, the King's escheator, saving to Peter de Chalons, second husband of Isabel, all his rights.[9] The King afterwards granted this manor to Roger L'Estrange, by whom it was conveyed to Peter de Chalons, and the redemption being in the Crown, the estate was by exchange restored to William de Bermingham, son of the former possessor,[10] and in 1312, William de Bermingham and Maud his wife passed a fine of Dorton with Walter de Deyster;[11] under which it is presumed that it became included in those four knight's fees in Hogston and Dorton,[12] of which John de Somery died seised in 1313. John de Bermingham, probably son of William, was, however, in possession here in 1347,[13] as subfeudatory to the Earl of Gloucester, and is said to have been succeeded by Sir Thomas, at whose death this estate seems to have been divided, one portion passing by Elizabeth, his only daughter, to Thomas de la Roche, and by *their* daughter Eleanor or Helen, to Edmund Lord Ferrers of Chartley, who dying in 1436, (15 Hen. VI.) was succeeded by his son William Lord Ferrers; who, in 1450, died seised of a moiety of Dorton,[14] leaving Anne, his only daughter, then a minor, the wife of Walter Devereux, Esq.[15] who, in 1453, his lady being then fourteen years of age, obtained livery of her inheritance by special grant.[16] In 1456 he was a Knight, and Sheriff of Gloucestershire: in 1461 (2 Edw. IV.) was summoned to Parliament as Lord Ferrers, of Chartley, and terminating his life in Bosworth field, fighting for King Richard III., his estates were forfeited to the Crown.

The other moiety of the lands of the Berminghams here, having been passed in 1382, by a fine between John de Bermingham and Elizabeth his wife, to Richard de Pury or Pyry, or Puryton,

---

[1] Page 206. [2] PEDIGREE of DORMER, p. 119. [3] Ibid.
[4] MSS. Deeds. [5] See CHEARSLEY, p. 119. [6] Page 103.
[7] See BOARSTALL, BRILL, and CHILTON. [8] Statutes, vol. i. an. 51 Hen. 3.
[9] Rot. Orig. 12 Edw. I. ro. 8, vol. i. p. 49: see also HOGSTON, and PEDIGREE of BERMINGHAM.
[10] Placit. 13 Edw. I. ro. 36. Abbrev. p. 208. [11] Rot. Fin. 6 Edw. II.
[12] Esc. 16 Edw. II. ro. 72. Cal. vol. i. p. 306. [13] Page 239.
[14] Esc. 28 Hen. VI. no. 22; and Dugdale's Bar. tom. i. p. 266. [15] Rot. Claus. 29 Hen. VI. m. 23.
[16] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 266.

Clk. and others,[1] and called *the manor* of Dorton, was, in 1456, settled by a fine between Robert Danvers and Katherine his wife, and Matthew Haye and John Cotesmere, on the said Katherine Danvers for her life.[2] Robert Danvers was of Culworth, co. Northampton, Justice of the Common Pleas,[3] married Katherine, daughter of Richard Quatermains, or Quarterman, of Rycot, co. Oxon,[4] and issue male failing, the estate having come into the possession of Henry Danvers (son of Sir John Danvers, sometime Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to King Charles I. and afterwards one of his inexorable Judges in the High Commission Court) was devised to his sister Anne, wife first of Sir Henry Lee, Bart. of Ditchley, and secondly, of Henry Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, and at the death of the Countess of Rochester one portion came to Eleanor her eldest daughter, and passed in marriage to James first Earl of Abingdon;[5] and being again divided, a moiety of the fourth part of Dorton was eventually settled, about 1713, on James Bertie, Esq. his second son, and John Burgh, in trust for Henry Bertie, fourth son of the said James. Henry Bertie and his second wife levied a fine of lands here to the use of Edward Bertie his brother and James Kame; and, the latter surviving, conveyed the same (the widow and administratrix assigning her interest in a long term granted to John Tash and others) to Richard Mitchell, who in 1760 resided at Dorton, and by indenture 31 July 1773, conveyed this estate to John Aubrey, Esq. The other portion, which after the death of the Countess of Rochester passed through the hands of divers possessors, was conveyed by indenture between John Lord Paulet and others to John and Charles Dormer. Esq. in May 1702, and by lease and release 14 and 15 February next following, transferred to Thomas Watson and William Vaux, Esq. and after the death of the former,[6] was, in or about 1779, purchased by John Aubrey, Esq. and passed by the will of Sir John Aubrey, Bart. as before mentioned.[7]

Lincoln College Lands. The tithes of the demesnes of Dorton were granted to the Convent of Longueville, in Normandy, by Walter Giffard Earl of Buckingham, the founder; and are mentioned in the confirmation Charter of Walter, second Earl, and Ermengard his Countess. These tithes, continuing to belong to that house until the suppression of Alien Priories in the time of Henry V., were afterwards vested in the Crown; and being in the next reign in the hands of Sir John Bucktot, whether by grant or purchase is unknown, were by him given with the Manor of Little Policote[8] in 1450 (29 Hen. VI.) to Lincoln College, Oxford, and about 20 acres here still belong to the Rector and Scholars, and are held under lease by the possessor of the Manor and principal estate of Dorton.

THE VILLAGE

is in a low secluded situation, and merits no particular description. The number of inhabitants in 1811 was 124; in 1821 only 133; comprising 30 families inhabiting 23 houses; in 1826 inhabitants 170; in 1598 assessment to the Provision for the Royal Household 9*s.* 4*d.* besides Mr. Dormer's estate 3*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*

In 1776 expenses of the poor 23*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*; in 1783, 80*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*; in 1785, 87*l.* 14*s.*; in 1822, 253*l.* 4*s.*; in 1824, 227*l.* 18*s.* In 1815, Property Tax on the principal estate 243*l.*

---

[1] Rot. Fin. 6 Ric. II. Willis's MSS. [2] Ibid. 35 Hen. VI. [3] Willis's MSS.

[4] Bridges mentions the first wife of *Thomas* Danvers, of *Calthorpe*, co. Oxon, as the daughter of Quartremains; vol. i. p. 163. In other accounts this place is called Colthorp, co. *Berks.* See page 214, note; in which is a misprint of Walter Brierly for William Bruly, a family allied to Danvers, in whose pedigree are numerous obscurities and contradictions in the accounts delivered by Bridges, Kimber, and Betham. [5] See PEDIGREE of BERTIE, p. 234.

[6] Thomas Watson was buried at Dorton 28 Mar. 1761, and Major John Watson 10 July 1799. Parochial Regist.

[7] Page 241. [8] Page 32.

DORTON HOUSE,

[illegible]

Dorton Park, in the north-east part of the parish, formerly an inclosure for deer, contiguous to, or perhaps taken out of Bernwode Forest, is represented in a map bearing date 1530, but the time of its original inclosure and of its being converted into meadow land, are alike unknown.

Dorton Camp is a farm on the summit of a hill on the southern border of the parish, said to be the site of an ancient Roman or perhaps British encampment: but the original form and extent of the castrametation can no longer be traced; and history and tradition are both silent respecting it.

DORTON HOUSE,

like many other capital mansions, was probably so distinguished when the demesnes belonging to it were very inconsiderable in extent. It is situated on low ground near the Parish Church, and is flanked with plantations and groups of forest trees. The house seems to have been erected on a very ancient foundation, about the beginning of the seventeenth century, by Sir John Dormer, Knt. and a large apartment, reputed to have been formerly a chapel, was floored with square pavements, having the arms of Dormer embossed thereon, and others with a human eye in the centre of a star radiated, one half plain, the other wavy, the crest of the family of Blount, ancestors of Dame Katherine Dormer.[1] On the principal staircase, which has massive balustrades, pinnacles, and carvings, is the date 1626. The house is in the shape of the Roman H; its principal front to the S. E. and was modernized and improved about 1784, by Sir John Aubrey, Bart. a lanthorn-shaped cupola with a large turret clock being then removed from the roof, and a balustrade placed on the parapet, which, with other alterations, have given to this seat the appearance represented in the accompanying engraving, from a drawing obligingly presented by Charles Spencer Ricketts, Esq.

That constant appendage to old English houses *the long gallery* still remains, exceeding 120 feet in length, and containing many family portraits. Amongst these an old gentleman and his lady in one frame, in black damask embroidered; the former in a gown tufted and welted, a white vest pointed before, slashed sleeves; his hair grey, beard long and bushy. The lady, whom he holds by the left hand, in a close robe, sleeves puffed and trimmed; deep cuffs of lace; over her cap a transparent veil. These are supposed the portraits of Dr. William Aubrey, Professor of Law at Oxford, Master of the Court of Requests, &c. in 1595, and Willifred his wife.[2]

An aged man with pointed beard, in black cap turned up with white, quilled ruff, white cuffs; seated in a red chair, holding a black staff with a gold top; æt. 74, A. D. 1637; probably Sir Thomas Aubrey, Knt., whose wife, Dame Mary, is in another picture in a dress of Queen Elizabeth's time, with a rich necklace of sapphires, diamonds, and pearls: 1603, æt. 35. She was heiress of the Mansels, and brought Llantrithyd estate to the Aubreys.

Sir John Aubrey, 2d Bart.; on his right hand Mary his 2d wife, daughter of William Lewis, Esq. by whom came the Boarstall estate; and on his left, his first wife Margaret daughter of Sir John Lowther, Bart. seated, and a small spaniel approaching her.

Sir Thomas Aubrey, 5th Bart. and Dame Martha his wife.[3]

A head of Thomas Digby Aubrey, Esq. since 7th Bart.

At one of the ends of this gallery is an elegantly designed window, with the representation of

---

[1] See PEDIGREE of DORMER in CHEARSLEY, p. 119.

[2] See PEDIGREE of AUBREY, p. 74.

[3] See the PEDIGREE.

Nigel killing a wild boar in Bernwode Forest; and also the presentation of the boar's head to the King, who is standing under an oak, with his crown on his head, surrounded by attendants.[1]

In the same window the arms of Aubrey 6th Bart. quarterly with Mansel and Lewis, and of his two wives, *Colebroke* and *Carter*, on escutcheons of pretence.[2]

Over the chimney in the drawing-room, which is an elegant apartment tastefully decorated is a portrait of Mary first wife of John Aubrey, afterwards 6th Bart. In the breakfast-parlour his own portrait; also that of his infant son playing with a lamb.[3] Thomas Aubrey, Esq. next brother of the 6th Bart. and father of Mrs. Ricketts, of Dorton, in his uniform as Major of the 44th Reg. Fiennes Trotman, Esq. of Shelswell, co. Oxon (a striking likeness); a robust healthy-looking country gentleman in a plain suit of light grey, and a close wig; Hester-Louisa his daughter, first wife of Philip Thomas Wykeham, Esq. of Tythorpe, co. Oxon.

Over the door of the hall, which as well as the dining-room is very spacious, were formerly the arms of Dormer quarterly,[4] with this motto, "*Stimulos habit æmula virtus.*"

THE ADVOWSON AND IMPROPRIATE RECTORY.

The Church was originally appended to Chilton and included in the grant of the Founder to Notley Abbey,[5] and is mentioned in the confirmation charters of Walter Giffard Earl of Buckingham and Ermengard his Countess, and in those of Henry II. and King John, to the same foundation.[6] In or about 1164 (11 Hen. II.) Pagan de Dourton having given a virgate of land and a messuage to the chapel here, William his son, and Roese mother of the said William, confirmed that donation and added two acres of demesne; and being thus endowed the Lord Abbat of the Park, to whom belonged the Mother Church of Chilton, granted to the Chapel of Dorton full services and a resident priest with rights of sepulture here, by a deed to which David de Ailesberi, Robert de Greinvill, and others were witnesses.[7] This grant was afterwards confirmed by Robert de Burnham, Archdeacon of Bucks, circ. 1188.[8] In Pope Nicholas's Taxation, circ. 1291, the chapel was valued with Chilton at 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*[9] The impropriation and advowson being vested in the Abbats, &c. of Notley, so continued until the dissolution, in the reign of Henry VIII. when the farm of the rectory was estimated at 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per ann. and together with the advowson, being at the disposal of the Crown, they were granted by patent in 1542, to the Dean and Chapter

---

[1] See p. 55.

[2] In 1634, among the coats in the windows of this gallery, were:—*Dormer*. *Dormer* impaling *Herbert*. *Dormer* impaling nine coats, viz. 1. Sable, three bars nebulé Or, in chief three Bezants. 2. Azure, a tower machicolated and embattled, thereon three flags, Or. 3. Sable, a pale Argent. 4. Or, a lion rampant Sable; but according to Willis a greyhound saliant, per pale Argent and Sable. [MSS. vol. iv.] 5. Vaire. [Willis.] 6. Argent, two wolves passant Sable, within a bordure Gules. [Or, semeè of cross crosslets Gules. Willis.] 7. Azure, a chevron between three phœons Or. 8. Argent, a fess dancette componé Gules and Sable [paly of ten; Willis] between three mullets pierced of the Last. *Dormer* impaling *Blount*. *Dormer* impaling *Rede* and *Brockett* quarterly. *Spiller* impaling *Dormer*. *Aubrey, Lewis*, and *South*, quarterly, impaling *Lowther*. *Aubrey* with the date 1692, and motto *Solem fero*. *Aubrey* impaling *Lowther*: and hatchments with *Dormer* impaling *Bertie*, *Dormer*, *Forster*, and others, quarterly. Harl. MSS. 1533, 211.

[3] This interesting child was unfortunately poisoned by an accidental intermixture of arsenic with his food.

[4] Willis's MSS.

[5] See NOTLEY, p. 226, and CHILTON, p. 138.

[6] Cart. inter Collect. Hen. Spelman in Monast. Angl. vol. vi. p. 278, and Rot. Cart. 1 Joh. ro. 13 Cal. p. 7.

[7] Ex Regist. de Notley, inter MSS. Glover in Mus. Ashm. Oxon.

[8] Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 457.

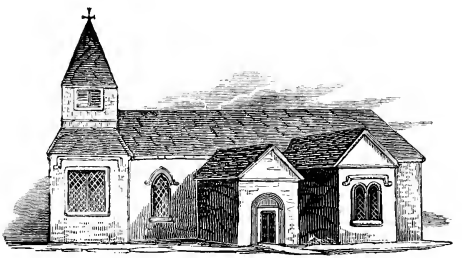
[9] Taxat. P. Nic. IV. p. 34.

of Oxford, as "parcel of the possessions of Notley Abbey:"[1] and when the cathedral church was established in 1546, the Parsonage of *Durtone*, then valued at 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* was made part of its endowment:[2] and the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, or their lessees, have ever since possessed the rectorial estate, and patronage of the church. The glebe consists of 45 ac. 3 r. 21 p. called Dry Ground, adjacent to Chilton, and with the tithes of Dorton is at present held by lease for lives under the Dean and Canons, by the proprietor of the principal estate here.[3]

After the Reformation, Queen Elizabeth, in 1573, granted to Christopher Fenton and Bernard Gilpin, of London, on the petition of George Darcy, Esq. and payment of a sum of money, half an acre of land in Dorton, formerly given to maintain a lamp in the church, a butt of land left to St. John's light, one rood for the Rood light here, and half an acre in Dorton left to support a light in Chilton church.[4] In 1585, the Queen, on the petition of Sir James Croft, Knt. Comptroller of her Household, granted to John Walton and John Cresset, Gent. inter alia, two roods of land here, also left to maintain lights in the church.[5]

The Perpetual Curacy, discharged from the payment of first fruits and tenths, was certified of the clear annual value of 31*l.* 13*s.*; the stipend of the Minister 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*[6] The real value is stated in the account of Ashendon, with which curacy this benefice has been usually held by the same incumbent, who being presented by the same patrons, and at the same time, they are considered as consolidated.

In a terrier of "Dourton, dated 20 April, 1680,"[7] the only possession belonging to the church is "a house of about three bays." In another without date, signed C. Kipling, Minister,[8] and countersigned Luke Heslop, Archdeacon, are the following particulars: "A Prayer-book and Bible: a Prayer-book for the clerk: Homilies; Registers of marriages, and of baptisms and burials: a green cloth: a linen one: a napkin for the communion table: silver cup: pewter flagon and plate: *surplis*, pulpit-cloth, and cushion: a pall, a bier, and a chest." The Register begins in 1694.



THE CHURCH

is dedicated to St. John Baptist, a feast being formerly kept on the Sunday after Midsummer. The building is of rough stone, capable of containing only about 150 persons, has a tiled roof, with a little turret of wood on the western gable, surmounted with a cross; and containing three small

[1] Willis's History of Cathedrals, vol. ii. p. 419; see also Ashendon, p. 35.
[2] Harl. MSS. n°. 4316, f. 56, 6, and Monast. Angl. vol. ii. p. 168.
[3] From information of the Incumbent.
[4] Rot. Pat. 15 Eliz. Test. 19 Feb.
[5] Ibid. 28 Eliz. Test. 12 April.
[6] Ecton's and Bacon's Lib. Valor.
[7] Willis's MSS.
[8] See Ashendon, p. 36, and the List of Perpetual Curates.

bells, and a saint's bell. On the south side is a short aisle, separated from the nave by two pointed arches, supported by piers and one octagonal column. This is said to have been erected as a seat or pew for the lords of the manor.[1] Between the nave and chancel is an open screen of wood: at the south end of the aisle a square headed window of two lights, under a plain moulding, and "it formerly contained the figure of a bishop or abbat with his mitre and crozier.[2] The other windows are very small, and the interior dark and gloomy, wholly destitute of ornament, excepting a lofty pyramidal octagon cover of a plain columnar font, on which is the following inscription: "A gifte to butyfie the House of God. Thomas Harryson, A. D. 1631."

The only monumental record in the church is a grave stone for Jane Hedges, who died 14 July, 1802, aged 68, and Jane, daughter of William and Jane Smith, who died 5 June, 1771, aged 16.

The entrance is under a pointed arch, beneath a low porch on the south side, near which is an altar tomb for some of the family of Watson.

THE CHALYBEATE SPA,

a spring issuing from an eminence, part of the Brill-hills,[2] has recently gained some celebrity from the erection of baths, and other accommodations for the reception of company.—The discoloration of the turf by oxyde of iron, and the taste of the water (which had long obtained for it the name of *The Alum-Well*) were generally known by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, but little was heard of its medicinal effects, unless from its occasional use in cutaneous diseases and the custom of washing mangey dogs in the water, until modern improvements in the roads, increased facilities of communication, and *the march of intellect*, concurred to invite an influx of visitors, since which the number of persons resorting to the spring "became so great, and the injury done to the fences and herbage so serious (in a district abounding with game, always regarded with peculiar jealousy), that it was judged proper[3] *to restrain the peasantry who flocked thither to one path, and to regulate the supply of water;*" of which it is said, that the well being enclosed, from fifty to one hundred gallons were disposed of daily at a fixed price. A pump-room and baths were built from the design of the Tower of the Winds at Athens, with decorations from the Temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome, and twelve acres of land contiguous, laid out for the use of the visitors of the spring; confident hopes being entertained that Dorton would soon rival other *watering places* of fashionable resort, and that "many a line of villas would speedily grace the spot."[4] A depot or agency office was likewise opened in London for the sale of the water, a chemical analysis of its contents printed,[5] and several extraordinary cases published to recommend the Dorton Spa as eminently efficacious in nervous diseases in general, hysteria, indigestion, cachexy, chlorosis, bilious affections, hœmorrhages, worms, profuse perspirations from debility, rheumatism, intermittent fevers, ague, St. Vitus's dance, dropsy, besides externally in cutaneous diseases, herpes, tinea-capitis, scorbutic and scrofulous diseases, inveterate ulcers, lumbar abscess, and even in those opprobria medicorum, cancer, leprosy, and total blindness![6] Time must determine whether these sanguine expectations will be realized.

---

[1] Willis's MSS. [2] See pages 95, 96. [3] Local Guide, p. 16. [4] Ibid.

[5] An imperial pint of the water is said to contain, of sulphate of lime 11 gr. 5 parts, muriate of soda, 1 gr. 4 parts sulphate of alumine, 2 gr. 1 part, and sulphate of iron 10 grains, being 25 grains of saline contents, with *traces* of nitrogen gas, carbonic and sulphuric acids and silex in minute quantities; and, according to some chemists, *Iodine*; and shewing that the iron held in solution in this water is much greater in quantity than in any other chalybeate spring in England.

[6] Ibid, pp. 20 to 45.

GRANDBOROUGH,

anciently Graneberge or Greneberge, probably from a swelling hill or rising ground on which the village is built, is on the northern verge of the modern hundred of Ashendon, bounded on the north by Winslow, on the east by Swanbourne, south by North-Marston, and west by East Claydon, and contains about eleven hundred acres of arable, pasture, and meadow land; the soil being a clayey loam with gravel.

THE MANOR

was part of Winslow, and included in the royal demesnes of the Mercian Kings, and towards the close of the eighth century (circ. 796) was given with the manor of Winslow by King Offa to the Abbey of St. Alban's. In an account of benefactions to that religious house, it is elsewhere stated that Grandborough was "dedicated to God and St. Alban," by "*Egelwine*, the *Swarte*, and *Wynflede* his wife," in the time of Edward "the last before the Conquest."[1]

In the Domesday survey it is recorded amongst the possessions of the Abbey of St. Alban's, rated at five hides, and containing land for nine ploughs. In the demesne were two, and seven villeins with four bordars had seven ploughs. There was one servant and pasture for two teams. The total amount was one hundred shillings, and the same in the time of the Confessor, but when first given to the Abbey 4*l.*[2]

It was held in free alms[3] until the dissolution of monasteries: having been enumerated with "*Westwicam*, *Wyneslawe*, Slapton, and Horwode, with the forest and chase; and lands in Middleton-Keynes," amongst the possessions of the Abbey confirmed to the Church by the charter of King Henry II. dated at Winchester.[4]

In the reign of Richard II. when the insurgents under *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw* threatened destruction to the Abbey of St. Alban's, many of the inhabitants of "Wyncelow, Grenebourgh, and other manors belonging to that church[5] joined those rebels: and after the suppression of the tumults, the King issued a proclamation, commanding all persons, bond or free, who owed suit or service to the Abbat and Convent, to perform the same, under pain of forfeiting all their goods."[6]

After the Dissolution of the Abbey, Grandborough, as well as Winslow, was vested in the Crown, and included in a grant by Queen Elizabeth in 1598,[7] for a valuable consideration, to Sir John Fortescue, Knt. of Salden;[8] and descending to his son and heir, Sir Francis Fortescue, Knt. and Bart., the latter with Alice his wife and John Fortescue, Esq. their son and heir, made a con-

---

[1] Monast. Anglic. vol. ii. 219. ex MSS. Cotton. in Mus. Brit.

[2] Terra S'c'i Albani. In Votesdon Hund. Abbas de S'c'o Albano ten' Grenesberga. P. v. hid' se def'd'. T'ra e' IX. car'. In d'nio II. hidæ, et ibi sunt II. car', et VII. uill'i cu' IIII. bord' h'nt VII. car'. Ibi un' seruus. P'tu' IV. car'. Int' tot' ual' c. sol. Q'do recep' IIII. lib.' T. R. E. c. sol. Hoc ⁊' jacuit et jacet in d'nio æccl'æ S. Albani. Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 145.

[3] Grenebur' Abb' de S'c'o Albano ten' in pura elem. Test. de Nevill, p. 245.

[4] Monast. Anglic. vol. ii. p. 228.

[5] Cotton. MSS. Claud. E. 4 f. 314, and Monast. Anglic. vol. ii. p. 198.

[6] Ibid.

[7] Rot. Pat. 48 Eliz.

[8] See MURSLEY and SALDEN and PEDIGREE of FORTESCUE.

veyance in 1619 (17 Jac. I.) of this manor and others, to George Villiers, Marquess of Buckingham,[1] who in 1623 was advanced to a Dukedom, and being assassinated at Portsmouth by Felton in 1628, this estate, inter alia, descended to his son George, the second of that name and family, Duke of Buckingham; who, by indenture, 24 Dec. 1675, between the said Duke, of the first part, Edward Seymour, Esq, Speaker of the House of Commons, of the second part, Martin Clifford, Esq. and Thomas Spratt, D.D. of the third part, conveyed the manor of Grandborough and other lands in mortgage; and the mortgagees having afterwards assigned their title to Nicholas Goodwin, Esq. about nine years after the decease of the Duke of Buckingham, an act of parliament was passed in 1697[2] to enable the said Nicholas Goodwin, and his son, Nicholas Goodwin the younger, to dispose of the manor of Winslow, and with the produce thereof to purchase other lands: and accordingly Grandborough was conveyed, with Winslow, to William Lowndes, Esq. Secretary of the Treasury, who died seised in 1723-4;[3] and being succeeded by his son and grandson, this estate has passed in the same manner as Winslow, to their descendant, William Selby-Lowndes, Esq. of Whaddon Hall, the present possessor.

MANOR OF BIGGING, OR BIG-END.

Bigend or Bigging Manor or Farm, in Greenburgh, part of the possessions of the dissolved Abbey of St. Alban's, was granted, inter alia, by King Henry VIII. by patent dated 12 Mar. 1539, to Richard Breame, Esq. and Margaret his wife, for term of their respective lives, from Michaelmas then preceding, and to the survivor, at 50*l.* 16*s.* 1½*d.* for all the lands thereby granted.

King Edward VI. by patent 28 June, 5 Edw. VI. under the great seal of the Augmentation Office, demised to Benedict Lee, Esq. the manor of Biggend (excepting woods, wards, &c. as before reserved) for 21 years at 10*l.* per ann. and King Philip and Queen Mary, in consideration of 206*l.* 16*s.* 0¼*d.*, granted to Benedict Lee the reversion of the same, which had been previously demised by the Abbat of St. Alban's to John Duncombe.[4] In 1598 it was assessed under the name of "*Biggon* Farm" to the "provision of beeves and muttons for the Royal household" at 7*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*[5] and in 1620 Sir Thomas Lee, Knt. was rated at 30*l.* per ann. for *Bigend* Farm. In 1677 Martha Jones, alias Sandford, of Epperton, co. Notts, and others, conveyed to Sir Robert Clayton, Knt. Alderman of London, and John Norris, Esq. in consideration of 4,119*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* the manor and farm called *Byggyn* or *Berry-Farm*, and lands in Grandborough and Winslow;[6] and being subsequently purchased under the provisions of an act of parliament for the sale of the estates of George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham,[7] came to the late William Lowndes-Selby, Esq. and has become vested in his successor, William Selby-Lowndes, Esq. together with the manor and estate of Grandborough.

In 1795 an act of parliament was passed for dividing and inclosing the open and common fields of this parish,[8] in which William Selby, Esq. was described as lord of the manor, Mary Baroness Fermanagh proprietor of certain tithes, the Vicar of East Claydon entitled to other tithes here, and the Vicar of Grandborough to certain glebe, common-rights, and all vicarial tithes within the parish, or to moduses, &c. in lieu thereof: and to these, together with Philip Box, Esq. James Burnham, Benedict Holland, and others, possessed of the residue of the lands to be inclosed, allotments under the act were severally and respectively awarded.

---

[1] See PEDIGREE of VILLIERS. [2] Stat. 8 and 9 Will. and Mary, pr. c. 13.. [3] WINSLOW and PEDIGREE of LOWNDES.
[4] Rot. Pat. 3 and 4 Ph. and Mar. Test. 25 Jun. [5] Roll 48 Eliz. [6] Test. 11 Dec. 29 Car. II.
[7] Stat. 9 Will. III. c 13. pr. [8] Stat. 36 Geo. III. c. 36. pr.

The village contains nothing particularly worthy of description. The number of inhabitants in 1821 was returned at 202. Expense of the poor in 1776 was 49*l.* 5*s.*; in 1784 was 115*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; in 1822, 495*l.* 6*s.*; and in 1825, 478*l.* 17*s.*

THE ADVOWSON AND VICARAGE.

This church was originally a chapel of ease to Winslow, and probably so continued long after the latter with its members (for Little Horwood also belonged to it) had been given to St. Alban's abbey. These, with Aston Abbats, belonged to that religious house until its dissolution: but in 1541 were made part of the diocese of London, being exempted from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Lincoln, within whose diocese they had been previously included, though partaking of a peculiar privilege of the Abbats of St. Alban's, who exercised spiritual authority here; for an agreement had been made in 1219 between Hugh Bishop of Lincoln and the Abbat of St. Alban's, that the Bishop and his successors should not interfere with the appropriation and ordination of any Vicar in churches belonging to that abbey, which the Abbat and Monks might appropriate to their own proper use, and of which they might endow and assign a Vicar.[1]

The impropriation being given to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral, its ecclesiastical government has been ever since vested in the Bishop of London; and subject to the authority of the Archdeacon of St. Alban's: the patronage of the Vicarage being reserved to the Crown, and the presentation made, by custom, as a living under a certain value, in his Majesty's name, by the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper of the Great Seal. In the valuation of King Henry VIII. this Vicarage is rated at 10*l.* per ann. including a pension of 2*l.* to the Refectory of St. Alban's: another of 16*s.* to the Rector of Hardwick: another of 2*s.* to the Parson of Wingrave, and 14*s.* 4*d.* for procurations and synodals to St. Alban's abbey: the clear value being 6*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* per ann. and the tenths 12*s.* 10½*d.* payable to the Crown.[2] In another account of *Greneboroughe* Vicarage, it was returned at 8*l.* per ann. clear;[3] but it is discharged from first fruits and tenths: of the certified value of 40*l.*, Archidiaconals 6*d.*, synodals 6*d.*, tenths 16*s.* 3*d.*, and is included in the Rural Deanery of *Muresley*, although the latter is included in the Diocese of Lincoln.

In 1567 Queen Elizabeth demised to Thomas Audley the Rectory and Church of Greneborough, *cum pert.* late parcel of St. Alban's monastery dissolved, (excepting the Advowson of the Vicarage, great trees, mines, &c.) from Lady-Day, for 21 years, at 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per ann.[4] and in 1573 the Queen, for faithful services, on the petition of Thomas Earl of Ormonde and Ossory, granted to Hen. Welbie, Esq. of Gauxhill, and Geo. Blythe, Gent. of London, the reversion of the said Rectory, with the reserved rents, for ever, by fealty as of the manor of East Greenwich.[5] In 1585 the Queen, at the request of Sir James Crofts, Knt. Comptroller of her Household, granted to John Walton and John Cresset, Gen. two small closes in Grandborough, valued at 1*s.* left for an obit in the Church.[6]

In or about 1797, an allotment of lands here which had been made to Mary Baroness Fermanagh under the Inclosure Act,[7] were alienated to Freeman Williat, Yeoman, who likewise possessed other lands, formerly belonging to the family of Holland, in this parish.

---

[1] Matt. Paris, p. 1061. [2] Val. Eccles. Hen. VIII. vol. iv. p. 231. [3] Ibid. vol. i. p. 453.
[4] Rot. Pat. 10 Eliz. Test. 29 May. [5] Rot. Pat. 16 Eliz. Test. 12 Dec. [6] Rot. Pat. 28 Eliz. Test. 12 April.
[7] Stat. 16 Geo. III. c. 36.

The administration of wills of persons inhabiting Grandborough, and the other parishes in this County subject to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the See of London, are proved in the Archidiaconal Court at St. Alban's, and the originals deposited "in a wooden cupboard in the presbytery behind the high altar in the abbey church, in the custody of the Registrar, unless proved during the inhibition of the Bishop of London, including three months once in four years: when probates of wills and letters of administration are granted in the name of the Bishop, and the originals deposited in the Registry of the Bishop's Court in London."[1]

VICARS.

WILLIAM BRACEY, died *Vicar* in 1508; and was succeeded by

Thomas Broke in 1509, who willed (1515) to be buried "in St. John Baptist's church at Grandborough."

Richard Thorpe, 1534 and 1535.

William Tweli, 1548 and 1553. He was buried here 30 April, 1589, having, on account of his great age, resigned to

John Bowton, who was instituted 15 July, 1585, on the presentation of the Crown. He was buried here 23 Sept. 1588, and succeeded by

Fulk Owen 13 Nov. 1588, who was buried here 28 Feb. 1624, and succeeded by

John Tireman, A. M. 22 Oct. 1625; who was afterwards Rector of St. Mary Woolchurch, London.

Benjamin Reynolds, A. M. instituted 7 June 1639, quitted this living for Wyllien, and was succeeded by

Nathaniel Crowcher, 26 Sept. 1652, who quitted for Bishop's Stortford, co. Herts,[2] 13 Sept. 1662, and died in 1680.

Jonathan Anderson succeeded 20 Nov. 1662; died 1677, and was buried here without any memorial.

Reginald Burdyn, 9 Oct. 1677. He was Rector of Cheddington, and resigned this Vicarage to

Nathaniel Anderson, A. B. 9 Feb. 1681; who quitted for the Rectory of Hawridge 1692.

John Crofts, A. M. 18 Dec. 1693; also Vicar of Winslow. He died in April, 1716.

William Hilton, 10 July, 1716, was buried here 19 Feb. 1727, and succeeded by

Thomas Martin, A. M. instituted 21 Feb. 1727-8. He was of Pembroke college, Oxon, A. M. 5 Dec. 1720, also Minister of Little Brickhill.

John Rawbone, instituted 6 Aug. 1756, on the presentation of the King. He was of Magd. hall, Oxon. A. M. 9 May, 1765; also Vicar of Winslow; and at his death was succeeded by

Anthony Hinton, instituted 22 Feb. 1775, on the presentation of the King. He is (1830) also Minister of Norwood, in Middlesex.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to St. John Baptist, consists of a square tower, nave, and chancel. The latter having been rebuilt at the expense of John de la Moote, Abbat of St. Alban's between 1396 and 1401,[3] was destroyed in the Civil Wars of Cromwell, and, according to some accounts, by Cornelius Holland, of whom Mr. Cole says that, "from a scullion in the royal kitchen he rose up to be clerk of it: afterwards had a place in the Green Cloth; and from picking the King's purse, and a sop in the dripping-pan, the Devil entered into him, and prompted him to betray and condemn his master: and having murdered the possessor, cast the heir out of the vineyard. Judas was but the type of him, *Cornelius* the original! The rogue, reeking in royal blood, enriched with plunder, was invested with a good share of that authority which he fought against, and wrested from his master, friend, and sovereign. *Granborough*, infamous for his birth, ought to have some mark of his

---

[1] Returns printed by order of the House of Commons 16 April, 1829, p. 61.

[2] Clutterbuck's Hist. of Herts, vol. iii. p. 255.

[3] Monast. Anglic. vol. i. p. 198.

power and zeal."[1] And the writer then proceeds to ascribe to him the destruction of the chancels of Winslow, Addington, and East Claydon, as well as of this at Grandborough. The entrances are on the south side, under a gable-roofed porch, and on the north by a plain door-way. At the west end of the tower is another door, and above it a mullioned window with two cinquefoil-headed lights and a quaterfoil in the point of the arch between them. In the upper story of the tower are four square-headed windows: on each side of the nave, three, with trefoil-headed lights; and in the chancel one window on each side, with mullions. At the east end is a high pointed arch, with a mullioned window of three cinquefoil-headed lights and trefoils above them. On the north side of the chancel is a narrow door under a pointed arch; the roof of the chancel being much higher than that of the nave.

In the south wall of the chancel is a niche for a piscina under a trefoil arch.

The font is ancient, with a circular bason on a short round column; the reading desk carved. The old Communion Table, removed from its place in the time of the Commonwealth, still remains in the middle of the chancel.

The register, commencing in 1538, is in remarkably good preservation; but, although it confirms the account given by Cole of numerous entries of the name of Holland, no mention is made of *Cornelius*.[2]

PAROCHIAL CHARITIES.

The only permanent Charitable Benefaction here, is a rent charge of 8*s*. per ann. settled by some unknown person upon poor widows, and in 1786 vested in John Hewit;[3] but on the last leaf of the most ancient register is the following memorandum:

"Mr. *Robert Goodspeede*, Citizen of London, gave by his last will unto the poore of Grandborough the sum of five poundes (interest 50*s*. were added) to the relief of the towne stocke for the use of the poore, and the aforesaid fifty shillings distributed in the year 1640 to these poore people of Grandborough;" then follow fifty names.

---

[1] Cole's MSS. in Mus. Brit.

[2] The first entry which relates to this family, seems to be of the marriage of "Joan Perserval, of Longsly, to John Holland, of Grandborough, 22 Jan. 1546, after which follows the baptism of Benedict Holland 3 May, 1548, and of six sons and one daughter of Benedict Holland between 1575 and 1594; of Benedict, son of Thomas, and another Benedict, son of Benedict, two grandsons of the former, in 1607 and 1609; and of divers interments between 1575 and 1610; and at length of "Benedict Holland, at the *Ellme*, buried 30 June, being the Monday after the Feaste, aged 86 years and upwards 1634." Paroch. Register. In the same volume is this entry: "Dec. 5, 1653, Bucks. Whereas Richard Stevens, of Grandborough, is, by the inhabitants of the same town, chosen to bee parish registrar, according to a late act of parliament, &c. These are to signife that the said Richard Stevens is approv'd of, and hath also taken his oath for the due execution of his said office the day and year above written, before Rich. Pigot." The following remark is written on a leaf, part of which has been cut out, comprising a period of six years' entries after 26 Oct. 1548, "This leafe was thus cutt because ink was spilled uppon it!"

[3] Paroch. Returns.

GRENDON-UNDERWOOD.

This place is supposed to derive its name from the verdure of a little hill near the village: and its vicinity to the forest of Bernwode; and in ancient evidences it is sometimes called "under Bernwode." The parish is bounded on the north by Marsh-Gibbon and Edgcott, on the east by Lee and Doddershall in Quainton, on the south by Wotton and Ludgershall, and on the west by Oxfordshire and Marsh-Gibbon, from which last it is separated by a small brook remarkably tortuous in its course, and from Ludgershall by the track of an old vicinal way, now the turnpike road from Aylesbury to Bicester.

The soil is a deep tenacious clay, subject to great humidity, and occasional inundations. The parish contains about fifteen hundred and fifty acres, of which fifty are woodland.

THE MANOR.

Boding, Constable to King Edward the Confessor, held this manor, and might sell it. It was estimated at 7*l.*; afterwards, and at the Norman survey, at 6*l.* and Henry de Ferrers held it as two hides, there being land for eight ploughs: one hide and three ploughs in the demesnes; and twelve villeins with two bordars having five ploughs. There were four servants, pasture for two teams, and woods for five hundred hogs.[1]

Henry de Ferrers, Felgeres, or Feireres, held the contiguous lordship of Shipton-Lee, and it is remarkable that Grendon was rated only at two hides, but the adjoining manor, though of less extent, paid for nine: and hence it may be inferred, that in Grendon was a large portion of waste or marshy land, at the time of the survey.

Henry de Ferrers was the son of Gualcheline de Ferrers, a Norman: and, although his name occurs in the Roll of Battle, Dugdale seems to doubt whether he was a military attendant of the Conqueror; but he had two hundred and ten manors at the compilation of the Survey, and was one of the Commissioners for effecting it.[2]

PEDIGREE OF FERRERS.

From Cottonian MSS. Dugdale's Baronage and Monasticon, &c.

Arms. Arg. six horse-shoes Sab. Also, Vaire, Or and Gu.

Henry de Feriers, son of Gualcheline de Feriers, a Norman, held Grendon and Lee, circ. 1084; bur. at Tutbury, by his great grandson. = Berta, a benefactor to Tutbury Monastery.

- Eugenulph, ob. v. p.
- William, ob. v. p.
- Robert de Ferrers, cr. 3 Steph. Earl of Derby; ob. 1139, bur. at Merevale, co. Warw. = Hawise.
  - *a*
- Amice, mar. to Nigel de Albini. [Monast. Angl.]

---

[1] Terra Henrici de Feireres. In Essedene Hvnd'. ⁊. Henricus de Ferreres ten' Grennedone, p' II. hid' se def'd'. T'ra e' VIII. car'. In d'nio I. hid', et ibi sunt III. car', et XII. uill'i cu' II. bord' h'nt V. car'. Ibi IIII. serui. P'tu' II. car'. Silua q'ngent' porc'. In totis ualent' ual' et ualuit VI. lib'. T. R. E. VII. lib'. Hoc ⁊. tenuit Boding constabulari' T. R. E. et uende' pot'. Lib. Censual. tom. i. fol. 151.

[2] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 257, citing Leiger Book of Worcester in Bibl. Cotton.

a

- ROBERT DE FERRERS, called "Comes jun. de Ferrers et Nuttingham," founder of the Priories of Derby and Merevale, ob. 1141, buried at Merevale, "wrapt in an oxe hyde." = ...
  - ISOLDA, mar. to Steph. de Beauchamp.
  - MAUD, mar. to Bertram de Verdon.
  - ....., mar. to Walcheline Maminot.
- WILLIAM DE FERRERS, translated the body of his ancestor Henry to Tutbury. = MARGARET, dau. and heir of Will. Peverel, of Nottingham.
  - ROBERT DE FERRERS, surrendered Tutbury and Duffield Castles to King Hen. 2: founder of Wodham Priory, co. Essex. = SIBIL, dau. of William de Braose, of Brecknock, by Berta, dau. of Milo Earl of Hereford. [PEDIGREE of BRAOSE, p. 202.]
    - WILLIAM DE FERRERS, deprived of the Earldoms of Nottingham and Derby 1 Ric. 1, died at Acon 1191. = SIBIL.
      - WILLIAM DE FERRERS, had livery of his lands 3 Ric 1. sum. to the Council of Nottingham with the Barons: cr. (7 Jun. 1 Joh.) by special charter, Earl of Derby, Gov. of Lancaster, 8 Hen. 3, died 31 Hen. 3. = AGNES, sist. and coh. of Ranulph Earl of Chester, mar. 1192. [Dugdale.]
        - SIBIL, 3 dau. and coh. of Will. Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke. = WILLIAM DE FERRERS, Earl of Derby, accidentally killed by a fall, 23 April 1254, buried at Merevale Abbey. = MARGARET, dau. and coh. of Roger de Quinci, Earl of Winchester, ob. 1294.
          - AGNES, mar. to Will. de Vesci.
          - ISABEL, mar. to Gilbert Basset, of Wycombe; 2dly, to Regin. de Mohun.
          - SIBIL, mar. to Fra. Bohun, of Midhurst. [Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 262, but Fra. de Mohun, p. 258.]
          - JOANE, mar. to Rob Aguillon; 2dly, to John de Mohun, of Dunster. [Dugd. tom. i. p. 262.]
          - ELEANOR, mar. to Will. de Vallibus; 2dly, to Roger de Quinci, Earl of Winchester; 3dly, to Roger de Leyburne.
          - MAUD, mar. to W. de Kyme; 2dly, to W. de Vivon; 3dly, to Emerick de Rupe canardi.
          - AGATHA, mar. to Hugh de Mortimer, of Chelmarsh.
          - MARY, dau. of Hugh le Brun, Earl of Angoulesme, niece to K. HENRY 3. = ROBERT DE FERRERS, in ward of the queen and Peter de Savoy; afterwards joined the rebellious Barons; pardoned 50 Hen. 3; again rebelled; captured at Chesterfield; forfeited his lands and titles; imprisoned at Cippenham, co. Buck. dead before 1278. = ALIANORE, dau. of Ralph Lord Basset; viv. 9 Edw. 1.
            - FERRERS, of CHARTLEY.
        - THOMAS FERRERS.
      - MILISENT, mar. to Roger Lord Mortimer, of Wigmore. [PEDIGREE of MORTIMER, p. 203.]
      - AGATHA, concubine to King John; mother of Joane, wife of Llewelyn, Pr. of Wales.
    - ROBERT DE FERRERS, had a grant of the lands of Roger de Cressy in Boeland, Bucks, &c. ob. 11 Hen. 3, s. p. = JOANE, dau. and coh. of William de Boeland, licensed to marry 17 Joh.
  - WALCHELINE DE FERRERS. = ...

The preceding table shows the alliances and descent of the family of Ferrers from the Conquest until the reign of John, but it is not ascertained at what period this estate passed to the Tibervilles or Turbevilles, who yet certainly held lands here before 1204; because the Sheriff was then commanded to give seisin of certain possessions of Robert de Tiberville to Geoffrey the King's *Armourbearer*:[1] and it is probable that the Ferrers family ceased to possess Grendon, either in the reign of Henry II. when Robert de Ferrers was deprived of his lands, or on the forfeiture of William de Ferrers soon after the accession of Richard I. The Turbevilles were subfeudatories of the Earls Ferrers, in the time of King John, of lands in Oxfordshire;[2] and no account having been recorded of their knight's fees, may have depended on security being given for scutage, under which the Sheriff of the County was not permitted to enter into the Earl's liberties, to make assessment.[3] When the Turbevilles had been deprived of their possessions in the time of King John,[4] Grendon was either annexed to the Crown, or afterwards granted by Henry III. to Richard Earl of Cornwall, and held under that Earl and his successors as part of the *Honour of Walingford*. In 1223 the Constable of Walingford was commanded to accept the homage of Henry le Harpur for half a virgate of land here, formerly held by his father William.[5] In 1233 the King granted the manor of Grendon, late belonging to Robert de Tybovil, to Henry de Tyes,[6] who also held Sherborne, co. Oxon, under the Earl of Cornwall. In 1252 a fine was passed between Robert de Grendon, *Clk.* and Nicholas de Sywenstone — and Ralph de

---

[1] "Visc. Buk' p' Inq' &c. q'd' t'ra' Rob'ti de Tibe'vill' in Grendoun, non val' p' ann' nisi c. sol', ideo h'ere faciat Galfr'o Salatar' n'ro seisinam, &c. salvis nobis bladis, &c." Rot. Claus. 6 Joh. also Rot. Normannor.

[2] Test. de Nevil, p. 110. [3] Ibid. [4] Rot. Normannor.

[5] "Cepim' homag' Henr'i le Harpur, de dim' virgate t're cum p'tin. in Grendon." Rot. Claus. 8 Hen. III. nº. 3.

[6] Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i p. 297.

Chequers, of lands and rents here,[1] which Robert in 1270, (in another fine, called Robert de Grendon, son of Henry de Tyes,) granted messuages, lands, and rents here to Geoffrey le Fraunceys, of Upclatford, and Margery his wife.[2] The manor seems to have been transferred to the family of St. Amand between the 30th and 39th of Henry III. and it has been supposed that Ralph de St. Amand held it before his death, because the Sheriff of Bucks was commanded in 10 Hen. III. to admit Almaric de St. Amand to his inheritance: and Grendon and Shipton Lee being the only estate held by the family in this county, the precept might be thought to have had reference to these lands: but Bedfordshire being then in the jurisdiction of the same Sheriff, it is probable that it related to the lands of the barony of Caynho, which Ralph de St. Amand acquired by marriage: and although it is asserted that Almaric de St. Amand presented to the church in 1241, this seems to be at best on doubtful authority.[3] However, in 1254 Almaric de St. Amand held this lordship by serjeanty under the Earl of Cornwall, rendering annually an ivory bow and three arrows for two hides of land, which had been previously rated at 2*s.* per hide, six pence for suit of court and wards; and was held in part by Robert *the Clerk*, of the heirs of Ralph de Chequers, by services unknown, as of the fee of the Abbat of Reading.[4] Almaric de St. Amand, when in his minority, was in ward of Paul Peyvre,[5] and afterwards of John de Grey. In 1275 (4 Edw. I.) he obtained a grant of the assize of bread and beer in Grendon,[6] and in 1285 died seised of this manor,[7] being succeeded by his son, Guy de St. Amand, at whose death Almaric his brother, then a minor, came to the inheritance, and in 1310 died seised, leaving Mary his wife surviving, who held Grendon in dower.[8] Continuing in his descendants,—Sir Almaric de St. Amand, Knt. and William de Holbeche, citizen and draper of London, and Maud his wife, passed a fine of messuages and lands here (and in Edgcott) with Thomas de Holbeche,[9] and dying 13 June, 1403, seised of this manor, "Gerard de Braybroke, son of Aleanore, his only daughter by Ida his first wife, and Ida his daughter, by Aleanor, his second wife," were his next heirs.[10] Aleanore Lady de St. Amand, widow of Almaric, by will, 15 May, 1426, ordered her remains to be buried in the Friars Preachers, at Oxford; and bequeathed a remembrance to Ouselbury church, co. Hants, where her first husband, Sir Thomas Wodelock, Knt. had been interred: and dying, in the same year, Elizabeth, wife of William Beauchamp, Maud, wife of John Babington, and Elianor Braybroke, were found to be "her cousins and next heirs;" Elizabeth Beauchamp then sixteen, and Maud Babington fifteen years of age.[11] Gerard de Braybroke the elder, husband of Eleanor daughter of Almaric de St. Amand, died about 1393.[12] Ida, sole daughter of Sir Almaric de St. Amand, by his second wife, was married to Thomas West, Esq. (son and heir of Sir Thomas West, of Wiltshire, descended from the Cantilupes and Mowbrays,) who died circ. 1415 without issue, and she being coheir with Gerard de Braybroke, son of her elder half-sister Eleanor, and the said Gerard having had livery of his purparty, and dying issueless during the life of his grandmother Aleanor, his three sisters, before-mentioned, were his heirs, and after the death of Lady de St. Amand in 1426, Grendon passed by the marriage of Elizabeth Braybroke to her husband William Beauchamp, son and heir of Walter Beauchamp, and grandson of John Lord Beauchamp, of Powick, co. Worcester.[13]

---

[1] Rot. Fin. 37 Hen. III. [2] Ibid. 55 Hen. III.

[3] Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 321. Dugd. Bar tom. ii. p. 20. Also List of Incumbents.

[4] Rot. Hund. vol. i. p. 24. [5] CHILTON, p. 129.

[6] Rot. Hund. vol. i. p. 42. [7] Esc. 14 Edw. I. no. 20. Cal. vol. i. p. 90. Also Atkins's Gloucestersh p. 325; and Dugd. Bar: tom. ii. p. 20.

[8] Rot. Claus 4 Edw. II. m. 21 and Rot. Orig. ro. 2 Abbrev. p. 173.

[9] Rot. Fin. 37 Edw. III. [10] Dugd. Bar. tom. ii. p. 21. [11] Ibid.

[12] Esc. 18 Ric. II. no. 55. Cal. vol. iii. p. 185. [13] See CLIFTON-REYNES, HANSLOP, and DRAYTON BEAUCHAMP.

PEDIGREE OF ST. AMAND, BEAUCHAMP, AND WEST.

From Harleian MSS. Escheat, Fine, and Cl. Rolls, Dugdale's Baronage, Kennet's Paroch. Antiquities, Lincoln Registers, Dodsworth's, and Willis's MSS., Histories of Gloucestershire and Northamptonshire, &c.

Arms. Sable, a frette Or, on a chief Gules three Bezants.

ALMARIC DE ST. AMAND, nephew and hr. of Walter de Verdon; Gov. of St. Briavel's Castle; =..... Warden of the Forest of Dean, co. Glouc. Sheriff of Herefordsh. 18 to 24 Hen. 3.

RALPH DE ST. AMAND, held part of the Barony of Caynho jure uxoris; ob. 30 Hen. 3. =ASCELINE, dau. of Rob. de Albini or Aubeni, Bar. of Caynho, sist. and coh. of Rob. de Albini; in ward of Almaric de St. Amand 18 Hen. 3. mar. before 21 Hen. 3.

ALMARIC DE ST. AMAND, in ward of Paul Peyvre, and (37 Hen. 3) of John de Grey; =..... had livery of his lands 40 Hen. 3. Lord of Grendon-Underwood; ob. 1285.

1. GUY DE ST. AMAND, 17 years of age at his father's death; ob. 15 Edw. 1. s. p. =LUCIA ...., had dower assigned 18 Edw. 1.

2. ALMARIC DE ST. AMAND, hr. of Guy; of age 18 Edw. 1; Governor of Bordeaux 31 Edw. 1; sum. to Parliam. 28 Edw. 1 to 4 Edw. 2; dead 1310, s. p. =MARY ....., had dower in Grendon with the Manor-House of Ludgershall.

3. JOHN DE ST. AMAND, Profess. of Law, 32 years of age 4 Edw. 2. had livery of his brother's lands 8 Edw. 2. sum. to Parl. 6 Edw. 2 till his death 19 or 20 Edw. 2, seised of Grendon, &c. =....

WEST.

SIR THOMAS WEST, Knt. for co. Warwick 17 Edw. 2; Gov. of ChristChurch Castle, Hants. =ALIANORE, da. and h. of Sir John de Cantilupe, Knt. of Snitterfield, co. Warw.

ALMARIC LORD DE ST. AMAND, Justiciary of Ireland 31 Edw. 3; Steward of Rockingham Forest and Gov. of the Castle, ob. 5 Ric. 2. =JOANE, 4 Edw. 3.

SIR THOMAS WEST, Knt. fought at the Battle of Cressy; ob. 3 Sept. 10 Ric. 2. =ALICE ...., will dat. 15 Jul. 1395 to be bur. at Christ-Church, Hants.

IDA ...., bur. in the Friars Preach. at Oxford. =SIR ALMARIC DE ST. AMAND, K. B. at the Coronat. of Hen. 4. willed to be buried at the Friars Preachers in Oxford ob. 13 Jun. 1403. =ALIANORE . ..., wid. of Sir Tho. Wodelock, Knt., willed, 15 May, 1426, to be bur. near her 2d husband, and provided masses for her first husband and children in Ouselbury, Hants; held Grendon in dower; ob. 1426.

SIR THOMAS WEST, Knt. born at Wyke, co. Wilts, sum. to Parl. 2 and 5 Hen. 4: will dated 8 April 1405. =JOANE, dau. of Roger Lord La Warre.

ELEANOR, mar to Sir Nich. Clifton, Knt.

GERARD DE BRAYBROKE, mort. 18 R. 2. =ALIANORE, sole dau.

IDA, sole dau. of age 7 Hen. 4. had livery of her share of the inheritance. =THOMAS WEST, Esq. ob. 30 Sept. 1415, s. p.

SIR REGINALD WEST, hr. of Thomas Lord La Warre, sum. to Parl. 5 to 28 Hen. 6; ob. 27 Aug. 29 Hen. 6. =..... JOANE, 1405.

GERARD DE BRAYBROKE, æt. 10 in 1403, had livery of his purparty of the inheritance of St. Amand's lands, 4 Hen. 5. homage respited: ob. s. p.

WILLIAM (son and heir of Walter Beauchamp, grandson of John Lord Beauchamp, of Powic) Lord Beauchamp de St. Amand 27 Hen. 6. Server to the King, Chamb. of N. Wales; ob. 19 Mar. 1457, bur. at Steeple Lavington, co. Wilts. =ELIZABETH, eld. dau: and coh. of Lady Alianore de St. Amand, æt. 16, 4 Hen. 4: vidua.

MAUD, 2d dau and coh. mar. to John Babington, æt. 15 in 4 Hen. 4: coh. of Almaric de St. Amand. ELEANOR, 3d da. and coh.

RICHARD WEST, =..... sum. to Parl. 38 Hen. 6 to 12 Edw. 4: ob. 10 Mar. 16 Edw. 4.

RICHARD 2d Lord Beauchamp de St. Amand; will dated 12 Jun. 1508; ob ....., bur. in Black Friars, Ludgate. =ANNE, s. p.

THOMAS WEST, Lord La Warre; will proved 12 Feb. 17 Hen. 8. bur. at Broadwater. =ALIANORE.

SIR ANTHONY ST. AMAND, nat. son by Mary Wroughton. =ANNE, youngest dau. ....

William Beauchamp was in the French wars in 1429; summoned to Parliament as a Baron in 1448: was Sewer to the King, and Chamberlain of North Wales:[1] and dying in 1457, was succeeded by his son Richard, second Lord Beauchamp de St. Amand, who, 10th April, 1508 (23 Hen. VII.) conveyed this manor, inter alia, to certain trustees, for the use of his wife,[2] and by will, 12th June following, settled divers lands on his natural son Anthony, whose mother's name was Mary Wroughton;[3] and although Grendon is not enumerated amongst the manors so settled, it was held by Richard Lord St. Amand near the time of his decease; and soon afterwards, either by his widow, (or her representatives,) or by Anthony St. Amand, who was knighted, and married Anne West, youngest daughter of Thomas Lord la Warre, great nephew of Ida de St. Amand. It was sold to Thomas Pigot, Esq. Serjeant at Law, of Whaddon, who died

[1] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 252. Rot. Fin. 4 Hen. VI. m. 3. Claus. 5 Hen VI.

[2] Cart. in Mus. Brit. 55. F. 38.

[3] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 252.

seised of this manor 25 Feb. 1519,[1] held of the King as of his honour of Walingford,[2] having bequeathed this estate to his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of John Iwardby, Esq.[3] for life, with remainder to Francis Pigot, his second son by his former wife, Agnes, daughter and heir of . . . . Foster, of Writtle, co. Essex,[4] which Francis Pigot died in the lifetime of his mother-in-law:[5] and Grendon, soon after the death of Elizabeth Pigot, was in the possession of Thomas Pigot, Esq. of Doddershall, from whom it passed with that estate;[6] and John Pigott, second son of Robert Pigott, Esq. of Chetwynd, co. Salop, died seised in 1751, having bequeathed Grendon manor and advowson to his nephew, William Pigott, Esq. who in 1769, under an Inclosure Act,[7] accepted an allotment as lord of this manor, and proprietor of the greater part of the freehold and of all the copyhold lands in this parish, with reservation of manorial rights.

In or about 1793, William Pigott, Esq. of Doddershall, reserving the manor, advowson, and woods, conveyed the principal part of his lands here to the Rev. George Huddlestone-Jervoise-Purefoy, Rector of Shalston,[8] who, in pursuance of the will of his brother, Tristram Huddlestone-Jervoise, Esq. of Britford, co. Wilts, by his Majesty's royal licence, resumed his family name of Jervoise, with the arms belonging to the same: and under the said will, dated 27 July, 1792, and proved in 1795, and the provisions of an act of Parliament,[9] reciting the before-mentioned conveyance, at the death of the Rev. George Huddlestone-Jervoise-Purefoy Jervoise, 3 Nov. 1805, the lands so purchased became vested in his eldest son and heir, George Purefoy-Jervoise, Esq. of Herriard-House, co. Hants, with remainder to his heirs male; and in default to the heirs male and female, (and their issue respectively and successively,) of the said Rev. George H. J. P. Jervoise, under the limitations of the act of Parliament before mentioned.

The manor, advowson, and woods reserved by William Pigott, Esq. at his decease in 1802 descended, with Doddershall, to his eldest son and heir, William Pigott, Esq. who is the present possessor.[10]

THE VILLAGE

consists of one long irregular street of farm-houses and cottages, terminating on the west with the church and parsonage, and on the east with a portion of ground formerly called Grendon-lawn, abutting upon wood land, probably belonging to Bernwode Forest, of which, although the inhabitants had no participation in forest rights, mention is made in 1568, in a demise to John Jackson, one of Queen Elizabeth's tenants, in the forest of Hay, co. Hereford, of Haverley, How, Curnell-hill, Stample-hill, and Copewell-hill coppices, altogether 296 acres, in Ludgershall and Gryndon, reputed parcel of Kingswood, and *in the forest*, granted by the Crown at 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per ann. for 21 years.[11] This no doubt included the wood mentioned in Domesday Book, still to be traced in the south-east angle of the parish.

Lands of Reading abbey, situated in Grendon, which in 1291 were estimated at 5*s.* per ann. had been probably bestowed upon that foundation by William Lord Ferrers in the time of Richard I. by a charter mentioned by Dugdale.[12]

---

[1] PEDIGREE of PIGOT. [2] See p. 17. [3] PEDIGREE of MISSENDEN and IWARDBY.
[4] Esc. 12 Hen. VIII. no. 1. in Cap. Rotul. [5] See EDLESBOROUGH and PEDIGREE of PIGOT.
[6] See DODDERSHALL in QUAINTON: and FAMILY PEDIGREE. [7] Stat. 16 Geo. III.
[8] See SHALSTON: and PEDIGREE of PUREFOY and JERVOISE. [9] Stat. 41 Geo. III.
[10] See DODDERSHALL in QUAINTON. [11] Rot. Pat. 11 Eliz. Test. 5 Jul.
[12] Mon. Anglic. vol. iv. p. 36. inter Cart. Antiq. marked Vesp. A. 1. n. 141. and Vesp. 2 v.

Notley Abbey Lands here were held by the Canons until the Dissolution of Monasteries,[1] and were subsequently granted, in 1540, by King Henry VIII. to Michael Dormer, his heirs and assigns,[2] and probably afterwards passed with the possessions of the Dormers in Bernwode Forest; and in 1670 (23 Car. II.) "an annual rent of 4*s.* 4*d.* payable out of *Finmore Close*, parcel of the late Priory of Notley, was granted by Francis Lord Hawley, and others, to George Gosnold, of Beaconsfield, and charged on the estate of John Dormer, Esq.[3]

This village was anciently a thoroughfare from the northern parts of Oxfordshire, &c. by roads which, until modern days, were deep, miry, and almost impracticable for wheel-carriages: which gave rise to the distich —

"Grendon Underwood,
The dirtiest town that ever stood."

Aubrey, the Antiquary,[4] affirms that Shakspeare, who, as well as Ben Jonson, was accustomed "to gather humours daily wherever he came," picked up some of the *humour* in his "Midsummer Night's Dream" from passing a night at Grendon, when journeying from the banks of the Avon, and his native Stratford, towards London; and says that the same constable who had contributed this addition to "the stock of harmless pleasure," was living here in 1642, when Aubrey first went to Oxford; and that he was known to Mr. Joseph Howe, of Grendon. Perhaps the more enthusiastic admirers of the "immortal bard," have scarcely condescended to investigate so trivial a circumstance; and it might contribute little to the success of future inquirers to add, that Thomas Howe was Rector of Grendon at the period alluded to, and that it was probably his relation of whom Aubrey has preserved an anecdote which he thought facetious, relating to Ralph Kettell, President of Trinity college, Oxon;[5] but it certainly gives some weight to his account, to remark that those old track-ways which were the common roads leading to Bernwode forest, and connected with the Akeman street, continued even until lately to be the haunts of gipsies and strollers, and have scarcely yet ceased to be the line of communication for wanderers and itinerants, in their route from the lower parts of Oxfordshire towards the metropolis, so that the story of Shakspeare, then in fact a strolling player, having sojourned at Grendon-Underwood, on his way to London, is extremely probable; the first scene in the play before alluded to being, however, all that can now be recognized as suggested by that incident.

Grendon was in 1341 (15 Edw. III.) taxed to the ninths at ten marks: Will. Mileward, John in the Lane, Edmund le Clerk, Elias, Robert, and John Feyfaunt, assessors, certifying that the beans and peas were deficient in produce, and that there were neither merchants nor cattle dealers here.[6]

In 1598 this parish was assessed "at 21*s.* 6*d.* towards the provision of beeves and muttons" for the Queen's Household.[7]

Expenses of the poor in 1776 were 86*l.* 11*s.*; in 1803, 180*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; in 1804, 260*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; in 1822, 291*l.* 14*s.*; in 1824, 341*l.* 4*s.*

In 1811 the population consisted of about 280 persons: in 1821 there were 64 houses occupied by 73 families, comprising 153 males and 159 females.

---

[1] See NOTLEY in CRENDON. [2] Rot. Pat. 32 Hen. VIII. [3] MSS. Lowndes, from Rot. Pat. Car. II.
[4] Letters of Eminent Men. [5] Ibid. [6] Inquis. Nonar. p. 339. [7] Roll 48 Eliz.

THE ADVOWSON AND RECTORY.

The advowson of the Church has always belonged to the possessor of the manor. The rectory, in the rural deanery of Waddesdon, was rated in the Ecclesiastical Taxation in 1291 at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per ann.[1] In the time of Henry VIII. at 15*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Tenths 1*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* Archidiaconals 10*s.* 7¾*d.* the whole parish, excepting one farm, being titheable.

RECTORS.

Robert Hildein, admitted to the Church of Grendon, by the Bishop, on the authority of a council in 1224.

William de Stoke, 1248; presented by Reginald de Cornubia.

Robert Brus forfeited this Rectory, and was succeeded by,

John Kennington, in 1308.

Robert Harley, presented in 1316 by Robert Brus; and as Willis *supposes* forfeited the living by disloyalty, and was succeeded in the same year by

Henry Fettiplace, who died in 1321.

Thomas de Abingdon, 28 Aug. 1321, on the presentation of Sir John de St. Amand; and on his decease

Philip Mitys was presented 29 Aug. 1327, by Sir John St. Amand. He exchanged for Leighthorn, co. Warwick, with

Richard de Lewknor, 30 Aug. 1348. He died, and

William Mauncell was presented 29 July, 1349, by Almaric de St. Amand; and dying, was succeeded by

Edmund Franks, instituted 1 Sept. 1361, on the presentation of William Holbech, Citizen of London.

Thomas Woburne, exchanged for a chantry at Exeter with

Philip Rogers, 26 April, 1377, in whose time the Churches of Grendon and Fleet-Marston were appropriated by license 25 May 1377, from Oliver Sutton, Bishop of Lincoln, for three years, to the Warden and Scholars of the King's Hall, in Cambridge, then founded by King Edward III.[2]

Robert Wymond, presented by Sir Robert Tresilian, and others, feoffees of Grendon Manor and Advowson, 26 Oct. 1382, on the resignation of Philip Rogers. He exchanged for the Rectory of Baghurst, co. Hants, with

Robert More, 4 Feb. 1389, on the presentation of Almaric St. Amand. He died, and was succeeded by

John Dawnere, presented 28 Nov. 1395, by Sir Almaric St. Amand, and on his resignation

Jeffrey Ipplepen was presented 10 Oct. 1399, by Sir Almaric St. Amand.

William Clayton, resigned in 1425, and was succeeded by

Lawrence Stafford, 15 April, 1425, on the presentation of the Lady Eleanor St. Amand. He was also Rector of Great Horwood.[3]

William Hodinet, resigned in 1441, and was succeeded by

Thomas (or *John*) *Weston*, 15 May, 1441, on the presentation of Reginald Kentwood, Richard Beaushall, and John Poches.

John Meykin, exchanged in 1454 for a Chantry at Croydon, with

John Goffe, 29 Oct. 1454, who resigned; and

Richard Fowey (or *Whitby*) was presented by William Beauchamp Lord St. Amand 24 Dec. 1454, and resigned in the same year to

John Meykin, who was again presented by Richard Beauchamp Lord St. Amand, or by the Bishop of Salisbury and other feoffees.

Richard Fowey, according to Willis, held it again, and on his resignation, was succeeded by

Thomas Rigby, instituted 14 Nov. 1457. He occurs in 1469, but was so unlearned that "John de la Row, Rector of Preston, was, 12 Sept. 1470, assigned as his coadjutor to take care of the profits, and cure of souls, *propter notoriam impotentiam*," and at his death

Thomas Hobbes or *Howes*, was presented 25 Jan. 1472, on Thomas Rigby's death, by Sir Roger Focotis, (qu. Fowlis?) Knt. and at his death,

Richard Bernes was presented 22 May, 1497, by Richard Beauchamp Lord St. Amand.

Almaric Lamb, presented 14 Feb. 1509, on the death of Barnes, and presentation of Richard Lord St. Amand.

Richard Huntley, collated Dec. 1514, by the Bishop by lapse; and at his death

John James, A. M. was instituted 8 April, 1545, on

---

[1] Taxat. Eccles. P. Nich. p. 34. [2] Regist. Lincoln. [3] See Great Horwood.

the presentation of Elizabeth Pigot, widow. He resigned, and

Ralph Hyde was instituted 30 March, 1554, on the presentation of Thomas Pigot, Esq. He died, and

William Marbeck was presented by Thomas Pigot, Esq. 1564, and willed in 1598 to be buried in Grendon church, chancel, or church-yard, and at his death

Thomas Howe was presented 11 Sept. 1598, by Thomas Pigot, Esq. and occurs Rector in 1650.

Samuel Clarke, A. M. Fellow of Pembroke hall, Cambridge, was presented in 1657, and in 1661 ejected for non-conformity. He removed to Upper Winchendon, afterwards to Chepping-Wycombe, and died 24 Feb. 1700, teacher of a conventicle there.

Ralph Patefield, A. M. of Brazen-nose coll. Oxon. A. M. 15 Oct. 1661, was instituted 12 Jan. 1661-2, on the presentation of Sir Richard Pigot, Knt. In 1672 he was licensed schoolmaster at Brill;[1] died in 1713, and was succeeded by

William Butterfield, A. M. presented by Thomas Watson, Esq. in trust for the Pigot family. He was of Wadham coll. Oxford, A. M. 9 June, 1713; died 16 Dec. 1758, and was buried in Middle-Claydon Church, of which he was also Rector.[2]

Francis Gresley, LL. B. presented by William Pigott, Esq. of Edgmond, co. Salop, and inducted 26 Jan. 1759. He was of Magdalen hall, Oxford, LL.B. 24 Oct. 1740, also Vicar of Charlton, co. Wilts; was the son of Francis Gresley, Rector of Strensham, co. Worcester, and descended from the Baronet family of the Gresleys in Derbyshire. He married Mary Lipscomb, daughter of Thomas Lipscomb, of the City of Winchester, surgeon, niece of James Fussell, A. M. Rector of Hardwick; but died without issue 28 Dec. 1778, and was buried here, being succeeded by

Joseph Laurentius Littlehales, Clk. who was inducted 11 Feb. 1779, on the presentation of William Pigott, Esq. He also held the curacy of Brill and Boarstall, and died at Bicester in 1804.

Sir *George Lee*, Bart. A. M. presented by William Pigott, Esq. of Doddershall, and inducted 9 June 1804. He was successively Vicar of Stone and Rector of Hartwell with Little Hampden, Rector of Water Stratford, which he held with Grendon until 1808,[3] and on his resignation was succeeded in this Rectory by

James Noel Pigott, A. B. 22 July 1808, on the presentation of his brother William Pigott, Esq. of Doddershall. He was of Worcester college, Oxford, A. M. 30 April, 1812.[4]

THE CHURCH

is dedicated to St. Leonard (the feast being kept annually in November) and consists of a nave 47 f. by 22 f.; a chancel 32 f. by 15 f. and a tower at the west end 53 f. high, and about 15 feet square. The tower and nave covered with lead, chancel tiled, and its roof ceiled.

The font is antient and octagonal, supported by a short column; the pulpit, in the south-east angle of the nave, is of the æra of King James I. Between the nave and the chancel is a pierced screen of wood with crocketed arches. The walls of the nave formerly displayed texts of scripture and emblematical figures of Time and Death. The windows mullioned, with square cornices, and the remains of painted glass, Gu. three bars gemels in chief Or, a lion passant gardant,[5] and in the east window, the arms of Richard Earl of Cornwall,[6] inverted and damaged.

On a small mural tablet of white marble on the north side of the Chancel:

To the memory of Harriot Lamb, daughter of Sir Thomas Tirrell, Bart. of Castlethorpe, in this County, and sister of Viscountess Say and Sele, in whose vault her remains were deposited, according to her own desire. She died September 18th, 1785.

---

[1] See BRILL, p. 116. [2] Page 190.

[3] See PEDIGREE of LEE, in HARTWELL, also BEACHAMPTON, HARTWELL, STONE, and WATER-STRATFORD.

[4] See DODDERSHALL and PEDIGREE of PIGOTT.

[5] Perhaps *Ewias*, one of the quarterings of the Wests, allied to the patrons. See page 255. [6] See p. 254.

Within the rails, on a mural monument of white marble:

Arms: On a shield, per pale, Gu. and Az. . . . . three lioncels rampant Counter-changed. *Fiennes.*

In memoriam RICHARDI FIENNES, VICECOMITIS SAY ET SELE: qui exivit hâc vitâ vicesimo nono, die Julii, anno Domini 1781, æt. 66.

Charam Spo'sam duxerat Christobellam, filiam equestriæ ordinis Thomæ Tyrrel, e Comitatu Bucks: reliquam Joannis Pigot, de Doddershall, in Comitatu eodem Armigeri.

Psalm 42. "*Quemadmodum Cervus anhelat ad Fontes aquarum: Sic Anima mea.*" Candide lector, Vive Deo: sibi sic Vives.

On lozenges of white marble with a floreated border within the rails:

Under this stone lieth the body of FRANCIS GRESLEY, LL. B. 20 years Rector of this parish. He died Dec. 30, 1778, aged 66 years.

Reader, learn from his example to love and fear GOD: to be in charity with all men: and to expect thy reward in Heaven.

In memory of Mary, relict of Francis Gresley, who died August 10, 1782, aged 54.[1]

On a small lozenge of black marble:

In memory of James Lamb, Esq. of Kidlington, in Oxfordshire, who departed this life 1st Nov. 1777, aged 75 years.

On a mural tablet:

Underneath this stone *reposeth* the remains of Margaret Sophia Littlehales, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. Littlehales, Rector of this parish, and Margaret his wife. She departed this life the 8th day of Sept. 1786, aged 12 years.

Releas'd, blest maid, from every woe,
Beyond the reach of pain,
Thy friends one consolation know,
'Tis meeting thee again.
When th' Archangel calls thee forth,
And souls and bodies join,
What crouds will wish their time on earth
Had been as short as thine.[2]

On the north side of the chancel is an elegant monument by Scheemaker, with a statue in a Roman habit, seated on the ground mournfully, pointing to a medallion, with the profile of a child.

On the pediment, which is of veined marble, supported by Corinthian pilasters, is a shield with the arms of Pigott of Doddershall: Sable, three silver pickaxes; and on the base:

JOHN PIGOTT, of Doddershall, Esq. and one of his Majesties Justices of Peace for the County of Bucks, departed this life the 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1751, and in the 47th year of his age. He was the second son of Robert Pigott, of Chetwyn, in the County of Salop, Esq. and as such enjoyed the Manors of Grendon-Underwood and Doddershall, in this County, by virtue of a settlement made of these manors upon the second son of that family, by Thomas Pigott, Esq. the last heir male of the ancient family of the Pigotts of Doddershall.

He married Christobella, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir Thomas Tyrrel, of Castlethorpe, in the County of Bucks, Bart. who survived him, and received an ample testimony of the great regard and affection with which he honoured her whilst living, by the generous provision he made for her by his will at his death.

He had issue only one son, Robert Pigott, who was born July 5th, in the year of our Lord 1735, and died at school the 27th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1747, and in the 13th year of his age, to the inexpressible loss and affliction of both his parents.

Christobella Pigott hath caused this monument to be erected to the memory of her ever-honoured husband and dear son, who both lie buried together underneath this chancel, where she intends also to be buried with them, and hopes to rise with them in glory at the last day.

On the south side of the chancel within the rails, on a mural monument, with these arms:

Party per pale, 1. Arg. three casques in fess S. *Knap.* 2. Pigott. 3. *Fiennes*, with an escutcheon of pretence Arg. within a bord. engrailed Az. two chevrons, *Tyrell.*

Sacred to the memory of the Right Hon. Christobella Viscountess Say and Sele, who departed this life the 23d of July, 1789, aged 94 years. She was the

[1] The erection of a monument has partly covered this inscription.

[2] These lines, with some trifling alteration, may be found at Wisbeach; and in other places in *this County*, being from the pen of a well known writer, and not the production of *the person* who has been represented as its author.

daughter of Sir Thomas Tyrell, of Castlethorpe, in the County of Bucks, Baronet; was first married to John Knap, of Cumner, in the County of Berks, Esq. next to John Pigot, of Doddershall, in the County of Bucks, Esq. and lastly, to the Rt Honble Richard Viscount Say and Sele, whom she survived.

In her youth the beauty and elegance of her person
were the admiration of all who beheld her:
for her chearfulness and pleasant manner
she was beloved by all her friends and neighbours.
Her charitable institutions are the strongest
and most conspicuous proofs of her munificence:
and her justice was so correct,
that when she paid the last debt of nature
she had no other debt to pay.

This monument, and that opposite, to the memory of her respected Lord, were erected in pursuance of her Ladyship's will.[1]

On a small mural tablet:

Beneath this Chancel are deposited the remains of the Revd Joseph Laurentius Littlehales, LL.D. many years Rector of this parish, and one of his Majesty's most active Magistrates for the County. He died 16 Feb. 1804, in the 53d year of his age.

On an ordinary grave-stone in the Churchyard, near the East end of the Chancel, where are other memorials of the same family:

Sacred to the memory of THOMAS GEORGE, who died September 1st, 1786, aged 45 years: and of Frances his wife, who died August 28th, in the same year, aged 37 years.

If filial piety,
If conjugal affection,
If parental tenderness,
may claim the tribute of a sigh:
Reader!
Let the tear of sympathy
bear witness of
the virtues
here deposited.

PAROCHIAL CHARITIES.

John Harte, of Brill,[2] left, by will, in 1664, certain lands, to apprentice one poor boy. Annual value in 1786 returned at 2*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*[3]

Dame Anne Pigott, of Doddershall, by deed, in 1678, bequeathed a rent charge of 48*s.* per ann. to teach poor children to read; vested in the Rector of Grendon.

Thomas Pigott, Esq. by deed, in 1704, charged upon his estate here the interest of 300*l.*; one moiety to be applied for apprenticing poor children of this parish, at the discretion of the Rector of Grendon-Underwood, the Rector of Quainton, and the Rector of Oving: returned in 1786 at 6*l.* per annum.

Christobella, Lady Viscountess Say and Sele, by her will, dated 8 Dec. 1787, and proved 28 July, 1789, by Joseph Bullock, Esq. of Caversfield, and John Manley, Esq. of the Inner Temple, London, executors, gave 50*l.* to be distributed to poor persons of Grendon, and 2,000*l.* upon trust to Joseph Bullock, John Manley, Richard Hopkins, of Oving, and Thomas Green, of Whitchurch, Esquires, to be placed out at interest, and the proceeds applied in putting out six poor boys of Grendon, and six of Quainton, yearly apprentices; such boys being legitimate: and the testatrix recommending that not more than 8*l.* be given with each boy. Also to the same Joseph Bullock and John Manley, 4,000*l.* that they, or the survivor, or the executors, or administrators of such survivor, lay out 2,000*l.* at their discretion, in building a workhouse at Grendon, and another at Quainton, for poor industrious widows, and other poor persons of the said parishes, at their discretion, to be employed in spinning, knitting, and other useful industry, at the discretion of the said trustees; and to place out 2,000*l.* at interest, and apply the proceeds to the support of such poor widows, and others: with power to appoint additional trustees, to act in conjunction with them, or to succeed them in the trust. And, "if by means of the Mortmain Act" these pious intentions should be prevented taking effect, then bequeathing the said 4,000*l.* to them the said Joseph Bullock and John Manley: and by a codicil to the same will, dated 27 Dec. 1787, duly executed and proved therewith, the testatrix recited that by her said will she had bequeathed to Joseph Bullock and

[1] A monument, nearly if not exactly similar, had been previously erected for the Viscount, soon after his decease.
[2] See ASHENDON, p. 40.; BRILL, p. 113.; CHEARSLEY, p. 126.; CHILTON, p. 150.
[3] Paroch. Returns, 26 Geo. III.

John Manley, her executors, the residue of her personal estate, with intent that it be applied as she should, by any codicil, direct; thereby devised and directed that *all such residue* be applied by her said executors in the *augmentation of any of her charitable donations* mentioned in her will, or in putting out poor children apprentices in the parish of North-Newton, in the County of Oxford; or in the support of poor people not receiving alms from the parish there; at the discretion of her said executors.[1]

Of these charities of Viscountess Say and Sele, from the year 1789, when the testatrix died, during more than *sixteen* years, no part of the 2,000*l.* bequeathed to apprentice children, or of the 4,000*l.* bequeathed for the other purposes described, were appropriated according to the directions of the will and codicil, but remained in the hands of the executors, until 1806, when after considerable expense, and many ineffectual efforts to obtain the benefit of the charities, the surviving executors, chiefly through the interposition of the writer of this history, consented to apply the legacy for apprenticing poor boys in the manner directed by the will; and thereupon began to place out such apprentices from time to time, at the request of the Minister and Churchwardens of the respective parishes entitled to be benefited thereby; and at subsequent times, the surviving or successive trustees have augmented the apprentice-fee, of each boy apprenticed from Grendon and Quainton, to the sum of 20*l.* or upwards, making in the whole 120*l.* per ann. or upwards, to each of those parishes; but in regard to the legacy of 4,000*l.* the directions of the testatrix have hitherto not been carried into effect.

---

[1] From the original in the Prerogative Office. See also QUAINTON.

HOGSHAW WITH FULBROOK

is bounded on the north by Bottle-Claydon and East-Claydon, on the east by Grandborough and North-Marston, on the south by Quainton and the hamlet of Shipton-Lee, and on the west by Grendon-Underwood and East-Claydon; having Fulbrook on the north-east within these limits.

Hogshaw, anciently Oggesaue, and Hocsaga, perhaps from Saxon terms signifying floods, sedgy, and marshy ground, abounding with reeds and miry places, and Fulbrook, deriving its name by an obvious etymology, are situated in a little valley between some fine bold insulated hills north of Quainton, and the Claydons; and contain about 1365 acres of arable, meadow, and pasture, of which about 400 acres belong to Fulbrook.

The soil is clayey, intermixed with sand and gravel.

Though a parish, with a hamlet attached, here is, properly speaking, no village; the number of houses being only six, all inhabited by agriculturists; and their labourers being chiefly accommodated with habitations in the neighbouring village of North-Marston.

Hogshaw and Fulbrook are severally assessed to the repair of the highways: but conjointly to the maintenance of the poor.

In the reign of Edward III. this parish was rated to the ninths at ten marks, on the assessment of Richard Michel, Thomas le Baker, Walter Wynsom, Thomas le Beyk, Walter le Bedel, and William Ashmond; who certified a deficiency of product of beans and peas, also of sheep and lambs.[1]

In the reign of Elizabeth, Hogshaw was *separately* charged for the provision money to the Royal Household at 3*l.* 12*s.* 3½*d.*[2]

Expenses of the Poor in 1776 returned at 40*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; in 1803 at 65*l.*; in 1824 at 80*l.* 8*s.*: the number of inhabitants at the census in 1821 being 39 males and 29 females.

THE MANOR OF HOGSHAW,

which before the Conquest was held by Alwin, a Thane of King Edward,[3] had been given to William Peverell before the Norman survey, and was then taxed at five hides. Here were three carucates and a half of land: three hides in the demesnes, where were two ploughs; and six villeins with two bordars had land for one plough, and half as much more: the pasture was for three teams: wood for forty hogs: altogether constantly worth 60*s.*[4]

This estate having been retained by Peverell in his own hands, and not being granted out to a subfeudatory, as was Claydon, appears to have been given, together with Tetchwick,[5] either by William Peverell, or his son of the same name, to the Knights Hospitallers, who were in possession

---

[1] Inquis. Nonar. 15 Edw. III. p. 340. [2] Roll 42 Eliz. [3] See p. 165.

[4] Terra Will'i Peverel. In Votesdone Hd. ℳ'. Ipse Will's ten' HOGSAGA. P' v. hid' se def'd. T'ra e' III. car. et dim. In d'nio III. hidæ, et ibi sunt II. car', et VI. uill'i cu' II. bord' h'nt I. car' et dim. P'tu' III. car'. Silua XL. porc'. Val' et ualuit se'p' LX. sol. Hoc ℳ' tenuit Aluuin' teign' R. E. Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 148.

[5] See LUDGERSHALL.

of a large portion of Hogshaw at the accession of King John, when a confirmation charter was granted to that fraternity, in which this donation is ascribed to Peverell.[1] Willis supposed the lands of Peverell here, to have been granted after their forfeiture to the Malets, and by *Richard* Malet given to the Templars.[2] Lysons says, that this "manor was given by *Ralph* Malet to the Templars, who had a preceptory here," and that when their order was abolished, Hogshaw was "granted with most of their other estates, to the Hospitallers:[3] but the Templars were not suppressed until about 1312, and their possessions transferred by Act of Parliament, ten years afterwards, to the Hospitallers: and the latter had possession of Hogshaw at least a century before; for very early in the reign of John a fine was passed between the brethren of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem and William de Buckingham, of lands in Hogshaw;[4] and at the compilation of the Testa de Nevill, the Hospitallers held *Hoggeshawe* in free alms, under the Honour of Peverell.[5] In 1254, the Knights had view of frankpledge of the tenants of Hugh de *Hoggesaue* here, and in the *Lee* and *Folebroc*; and the last mentioned estate, consisting of two virgates of land,[6] afterwards passed with Hogshaw. In the same year an agreement was made between Roger, Abbat of Thame, and Friar Elias de Smethton, Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, and confirmed by a fine,[7] by which the abbat was to construct a boundary fence between Hogshaw and the rivulet of *Folebroc*, from Priest-Mead to Betenhall, with covenants for common of pasture for the Prior and Abbat, and their respective tenants in Lee and *Shipdon*.

The Hospitallers continuing to exercise the privileges conferred upon them by their benefactors, were called upon by a *quo warranto* to prove the right of the Prior to view of frankpledge in *Hoggeshawe* and *Fulebrok*, &c. and *wayf*; and exemption from the jurisdiction of the Hundred and County Courts: and the Prior pleaded by his attorney, the charters of the King's predecessors, and the confirmation of the King himself. But it was objected that he had no sufficient judicial means, by gallows or otherwise, to punish offenders, and that in some of those places he had not a sufficient number of tenants to make a jury.[8]

---

[1] Ex dono Will. Peverell, villam de Totungewiche cum omnibus pertinentiis suis; et insuper omnia tenementa prædict. fratrum; et præterea villam de Hoggeschestone cum omnibus pert. suis. Rot. Cart. 1 Joh. p. i. n. 114, m. 17. Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 809.

[2] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. [3] Lysons's Mag. Brit. vol. i. p. 581. See also Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 802.

[4] Rot. Fin. 2 Joh. n. 29. and Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. vol. F. 16.

[5] Oggesaue Hospitalar. tenent eam de hon. Peverell, in puram elemosinam, et ha't visum francipl. de ho'ib's Hug. de Hoggesaue, et de la Le et de Folebroc. Rot. Hund. 39 Hen. III. vol. i. p. 24.

[6] Ibid. [7] Rot. Fin 39 Hen. III.

[8] Prior S'c'i Joh'is Jerusalem in Anglia summonitus fuit ad respondend' D'n'o Regi de pl'ito quo war'o clamat habere visum franciplegii de tenentibus suis in Hoggeshawe, Quenton, Dunyngton, Lee, Fulebrok, Merston, Tothewyk, Aston-Clinton, Chelwaldisbyry, Pychelesthorn, Neuport Paynel, Lavendon, Branfield, Bradwell, Chauley, Fennystretford, Scotenho, Bakyngham, Thoraberg', Bechampton, Chalfunte S'c'i Petri, Teppelowe, et Benyfield, qui ad D'n'm Reg' et coronam suam pertinet. Et quo war'o clamat habere weyf in p'd'c'is maneriis, et esse quietus pro se et hominibus suis de sectis com' et hundr' sine licentiâ et voluntate D'ni Regis vel p'decessor' suor' Regum Angliæ, &c.

Et Prior per fratrem Ric'm de Kexby attorn' suum venit et clamat p'd'c'as libertates per cartas progenitorum Regis qui nunc est, et similiter per confirmationem Regis qui nunc est. Et super hoc habet diem in Scaccario a die Pasch' in xv dies, ad ostendend' p'd'cas cartas, &c.

Et Gilbertus de Thornton qui sequitur pro Rege dicit, q'd licet p'd'c's Prior cartas sufficientes haberet, non debet gaudere p'd cis libertatibus, cùm non habeat furcas neque alia judicialia, &c. et quia non habet villam integram sed alicubi dimidiam villam alicubi tertiam partem villæ et alibi quatuor vel quinque tenentes, nec est juri consonum quod visus fiat de hujusmodi collecta. Et dies datus est ut supra. Postea a die S'c'i Mich' in unum mensem anno xvo quem diem habuit per communem proclamationem venit p'd'c's Prior per attorn' suum. Et dies datus est ei a die Pasch' in xv. dies, &c. &c. Placita de Quo Warranto. MSS. *Cooke*.

The result, however, seems to be that the Knights retained their privileges.

The Hospitallers had been originally founded about 1092 (though according to some accounts not until some years later), and at their institution bound themselves by an oath to serve pilgrims and other poor travellers in the Hospital of St. John in Jerusalem, then their chief and probably only seat; recovered by the famous Godfrey of Bologne, and a confederacy of Christian princes, out of the hands of the infidels: but in 1187 that city being captured by the Saracens, and the Knights deprived of their establishment, the latter seised upon the Isle of Rhodes, which they valiantly maintained against the Mahometans from 1308; until, in 1522, the Turkish Emperor, Solyman the Magnificent, after a long siege, during which the Knights implored in vain the assistance of the Christian States, forced them to retire: after which the Emperor Charles the Fifth gave them the Isle of Malta, which they resolutely held.[1]

In England, their chief establishment was near Smithfield (still marked by St. John's Gate), where they had a palace and a church, founded by John Briset. They had numerous subordinate houses and possessions, the gift of pious persons; and in 1322 were so highly esteemed, that when the Knights Templars fell into disgrace, and that order was condemned and suppressed by Pope Clement the Fifth, in consequence of great enormities, the Hospitallers obtained many of their possessions.

Their habit was black, with a white cross on the fore part. No one was admitted but of good repute and descent: and the Prior was especially required to be well descended. He was styled "*Primus Baro Angliæ*." So long as pilgrimages were in fashion, and princes and great persons could be persuaded that to wage war with the infidels in Palestine, and encounter dangers and death in visiting the Holy Land, afforded a certain passport to Heaven, the order flourished with increasing splendour; vows were made, and estates were liberally given, in support of the Knights; but after the reign of Edward the Second, who showed great favour to them, the Hospitallers seem to have declined both in wealth and fame; and at length, in 1540, their houses in England and Ireland were suppressed by an Act of Parliament,[2] by which their possessions were placed at the King's disposal: their actual dissolution taking place 7 May:[3] the brethren being thenceforth prohibited the use of their habits or titles, and all the order discharged of their obedience to their former superiors. The amount of their possessions was estimated at 3385*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, and the pensions assigned to the officers probably exceeded that amount; William Weston, the English Lord Prior, being allotted 1000*l.* per ann. and Sir John Rawson, Grand Prior in Ireland, 600*l.*, with other considerable allowances; but, as Fuller remarks, the King was "soon eased of the Prior's stipend, whose Hospital and earthly tabernacle were dissolved together;[4] gold, though a great cordial, not being capable of curing a broken heart."

The lands of the Hospitallers in Hogshaw and Claydon were at the dissolution estimated at 52*s.* per ann., and their woods of the like value,[5] with 20*d.* per ann. out of the temporalities of Studley Priory, for land called Hoggeshawe-Lee.[6]

King Henry the Eighth granted by patent, 20 July, 1544, to Maud Lane, late the wife of Sir Ralph Lane, Knt. her heirs and assigns, "the manor or commandery of *Hogshawe*, with lands,

---

[1] Burton's MSS.

[2] Introduced into the House of Commons 22 April, and read a first time; a second time on the 26th; and passed 29th of the same month. Commons' Journals.

[3] Stat. 32 Hen. VIII. c. 24.

[4] Church History, b. iv. p. 344. and Nichols's Leicestersh. vol. iii. p. 244.

[5] Val Eccles. Hen. VIII. vol. i. p. 404.

[6] Page 264. Also Monast. Anglic. vol. iv. p. 257.

tenements, the rectory and glebe, parcel of the late Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, with *Hoggeshai* wood of fifty-five acres."[1] The Lanes had previously resided here, perhaps as tenants to the Hospitallers. William Lane, in 1526, directed his interment at Hogshaw, or Orlingbury, co. Northampton, if he should die within two or three miles of one or other of those places respectively, and Sir Ralph Lane, Knt., his son, was buried here in 1540.[2] The time of the death of Maud, his widow, grantee of the manor, is unknown; but after the marriage of Mary, her third daughter, to Thomas Pigot, Esq. of Doddershall, grandson of Mr. Serjeant Pigot, of Whaddon,[3] Hogshawe is presumed to have passed (at least partly), by purchase, to that family; and Thomas Pigot, Esq., the younger, Sir Robert Lane, Knt., William Lane, junior, Ralph Lane, and William Lane, senior, joined in a proceeding in Chancery, before the close of the reign of Elizabeth, and filed a bill to protect the plaintiff's title to the manor of Hogshaw, and rectory, so purchased.[4]

PEDIGREE OF LANE AND PIGOT, OF HOGSHAW.

From an ancient vellum Pedigree; Bridges's Hist. of Northamptonshire; and other authorities.

Arms. Party per pale Gu. and Az. three saltires Arg.

WILLIAM LANE, Esq. of Thingdon, co. Northampton. = ANNE, dau. of John Sutton, of Sutton, co. Northampton.

WILLIAM LANE, Esq. of Orlingbury, ob. 1502. = ELIZABETH, dau. and heir of Edmund Strickland, of Hon, co. Beds.

- RALPH LANE, Esq. of Orlingbury. = CATHARINE, niece of Sir Thomas Cheyney, Knt. of Irthlingborough, co. Northampton.
  - SIR RALPH LANE, Knt. of Orlingbury: ob. 1540: Will dated 26 Sept. buried at Hogshaw. = MAUD PARRE, dau. and coheiress of William Lord Parre, of Horton, uncle of Qu. Katherine; grantee of the Manor of Hogshaw, 36 Hen. 8. and sister of DAME MARY TRESHAM. [See PEDIGREE of LUCY, VAUX, and CORBET.]
    - CATHERINE = SIR ROBERT LANE, Knt. of Horton, co. Northampton. [Rot. Fin. 3 & 4 Phil. & Mary.] = MARY, daughter of John Heneage; mar. 2dly, to Sir Thomas Andrewe, Knt.
      - HENRY LANE.
    - RALPH LANE, 2d son.
    - WILLIAM LANE, vixit temp. Elizabeth.
    - ....., mar. to .... Turpyn.
    - ....., mar. to .... Wentworth.
    - ....., mar. to .... Montgomery.
    - ....., mar. to .... Osborne.
    - ....., mar. to .... Fielding.
    - MARY LANE, 3d dau. = THOMAS PIGOT, Esq. of Doddershall, grandson of Mr. Serjeant Pigot of Whaddon: ob. 1606; bur. at Hogshaw, 1 May: æt. 72.
      - SIR WILLIAM LANE, Knt. eldest son. = MARY, dau. of Sir Thomas Andrew, Knt. by Mary, relict of Sir Robert Lane, her husband's father.
        - LANES of Horton.
      - SIR PARRE LANE, Knt.
      - SIR ROBERT LANE, Knt. = ...
      - ELIZABETH.
      - CATHERINE.
      - THOMAS PIGOT, eldest son. [See PEDIGREE of PIGOT, of DODDERSHALL.]
- WILLIAM LANE, of Orlingbury; will dated 26 Jan. 1526. = JANE, dau. of Hugh Mavin, Esq. of Wolvey, co. Warwick.
- JOHN LANE.
- GEORGE LANE.

Thomas Pigot, Esq. (whose grandson died and was buried here in his minority, in 1602) survived to a great age, and died in 1606, and issue male failing of his eldest son, Thomas Pigot, Esq. of Doddershall, at the decease of the last-mentioned Thomas Pigot, his next brother, Sir Christopher Pigot, Knt. succeeded to his possessions; and he also dying without male issue, 24 Oct. 1613, was buried here. Richard Pigot, Esq., another brother, succeeded, but whether he held this manor or not is uncertain. He died in 1636, and Sir Richard Pigot, Knt., his son and heir, resided at Doddershall. Elizabeth, aunt of this Richard, and sister of Thomas, Sir Christopher, and the before-mentioned Richard Pigot, Esq. was married to Sir Edward Phelips, or

---

[1] Rot. Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.

[2] Willis's MSS. and Parochial Registers.

[3] See DODDERSHALL in QUAINTON, and PEDIGREES of PIGOT; also GRENDON, p. 256; BEACHAMPTON and WHADDON.

[4] Proceedings in Chancery, temp. Eliz.

Philipps, Knt. Master of the Rolls, who is said, upon doubtful authority indeed, but with great probability, to have resided here; and the said Elizabeth was buried at Hogshaw, 12 April, 1638.[1]

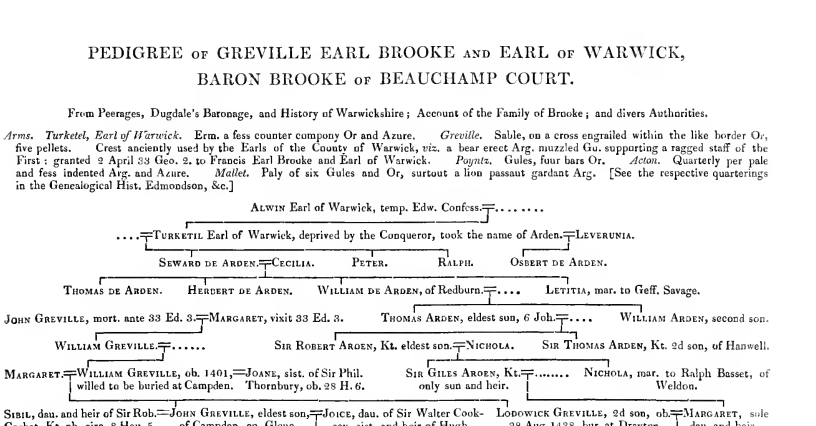
Sir Edward Philipps was a very conspicuous person in his day: descended from an ancient Welsh family, and son of Sir Thomas Philipps, Chief Builder and Supervisor to King Henry the Eighth at Calais. In 1602 he was made Serjeant at Law; in May 1603 (1 Jac. I.), King's Serjeant; and 23 July, 1603, knighted at Whitehall: sate in several parliaments; was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons; and in 1608 (6 Jac. I.) appointed Master of the Rolls.[2]

Willis says that this estate was sold by the Pigot family[3] to Robert Greville, 4th Lord Brooke, in or about the year 1650. He was the second son of Robert Lord Brooke, killed at the siege of Lichfield, whose descent and alliances are shown in the annexed Pedigree.

PEDIGREE OF GREVILLE EARL BROOKE AND EARL OF WARWICK, BARON BROOKE OF BEAUCHAMP COURT.

From Peerages, Dugdale's Baronage, and History of Warwickshire; Account of the Family of Brooke; and divers Authorities.

Arms. Turketel, Earl of Warwick. Erm. a fess counter compony Or and Azure. *Greville.* Sable, on a cross engrailed within the like border Or, five pellets. Crest anciently used by the Earls of the County of Warwick, *viz.* a bear erect Arg. muzzled Gu. supporting a ragged staff of the First: granted 2 April 33 Geo. 2. to Francis Earl Brooke and Earl of Warwick. *Poyntz.* Gules, four bars Or. *Acton.* Quarterly per pale and fess indented Arg. and Azure. *Mallet.* Paly of six Gules and Or, surtout a lion passant gardant Arg. [See the respective quarterings in the Genealogical Hist. Edmondson, &c.]



---

[1] Regist. of East-Claydon.

[2] A curious specimen of his eloquence and logical subtilty appears in a "Relation of the proceedings against Garnet and his confederates in the Gunpowder-Treason-Plot," printed in 1606; in which his address to the Court and Jury thus commences. "The matter now to be offered to my Lords the Commissioners, &c. is matter of Treason; but of such horror and monstrous nature, that before now the tongue of man never delivered, the ear of man never heard, the heart of man never concerted, nor the malice of hellish or earthly devill ever practised. For if it be abominable to murder the least; if to touch God's anointed be to oppose themselves against God; if by blood to subvert princes, states, and kingdoms be hateful to God and man;—how much more, then, too too monstrous shall all Christian hearts judge the horror of this treason to murder and subvert such a King, such a Queene, such a Prince, such a Progenie, such a State, such a Government," &c.

[3] MSS. in Bibl. Bodl.

a *b*

Sir Thomas Greville, Kt. took the name of Cokesey. Sheriff of Warwickshire and Leicest. 20 Ed. 4.; K. B. 1 Hen. 7.; Knt. Banneret 2 H. 7.; Commissioner of Array 4 and 6 Hen. 7.; ob. 14 H. 7. s.p. = Elizabeth, dau. of William Herbert, Lord Herbert; Anne, Margaret, } ob. s. p.

Ralph Greville, only son. = Margaret, dau. and coheir of Thomas Poyntz, Esq. of Frampton-Cottrell, co. Gloucester.

John Greville, only son, succeeded Sir Thomas Greville, Knt. 1400. = Jane, dau. of Sir Humphrey Forster, Knt. of Harpeden.

Sir Edward Greville, Kt. eldest son; knighted 1513; ob. 20 Hen. 8.; buried at Weston-on-Avon, co. Warwick. = Anne, dau. of Robert Denton, Esq. of Ambrosden, co. Oxon.

Robert Greville, 2d son. = ...

Mary, mar. to Rob. Somerville, Esq.

1. Sir John Greville, Kt. M.P. for Warwickshire 30 Hen. 8., knighted 1 Ed. 6.; ob. 25 Nov. 1548. = Elizabeth, dau. of Sir John Spencer, Kt. of Hodnet, co. Salop.

2. Sir Fulke Greville, Kt. ob. 10 Nov. 1559. = Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Ed. Willoughby, descended from the ancient Earls of Warwick; ob. vidua, bur. at Alcester.

Thomas Greville, ob. s. p.

Edward Greville, ob. s. p.

Dorothy, dau. and coh. mar. to Ed. Morgan, Esq.

Anne, mar. to Thomas Neville, Esq.

Sir Edward Greville, Kt. *only* son. [Historical Account of the Family of Greville, p. 11.] = Margaret, dau. and coh. of Wm. Willington, of Barchestoo, Warw.

Sir Fulke Greville, Knt. M. P. for Warw.; ob. 1606. = Anne, dau. of Ralph Nevil, Earl of Westmoreland.

Robert Greville, of Thorpe-Latimer. = Blanch, dau. of ...Whitney.

Sir Edward Greville, Knt. of Essex.

Mary, mar. to William Harris.

Eleanor, ma. to Sir Jn. Conway, Knt.

Catherine, mar. to Giles Reade.

Blanch, ob. innupta.

Lodowick Greville, of Mickleton, co. Glou. "standing mute on an arraignment for poisoning....., whose will he had counterfeited, was pressed to death, temp El z." [Stevens's Additions to Spelman's Hist. of Sacrilege: Monast. Anglic. vol. iii. p. 3.] = Thomasin, dau. of Sir William Peters, Kt.

Sir Fulke Greville, K. B. 1604; cr. Baron Brooke, of Beauchamp Court 19 Jan. 18 Jac. I. with limitation to Robert, son of Fulke, son of Robert his uncle; ob. cœl. 30 Sep. 1628, æt. 75; buried at Warwick.

Margaret, mar. to Richard Verney, of Compton, co. War.

Fulke Greville, eldest son. = Mary, dau. of Richard Copley, Esq.

Sir Edward Greville, Kt. surviving son: shut his elder brother accidentally. = Joane, dau. of Sir Thomas Bromley, Knt. Chancellor of England.

Robert Greville, 2d Lord Brooke, General of the Parliament Forces 1642; killed at the siege of Lichfield, ætat. 36. = Catherine, eldest dau. of Francis Russell, 4th Earl of Bedford, survived her Lord.

John Greville, only son; ob. cœlebs vita patris.

Mary, mar. to Sir Arth. Ingram, Kt.

Catherine, mar. Sir Wm. Ingram, Kt.

Margaret, mar. Edw. Pennel, Esq.

Joyce, mar. to W. Whitacre, Esq.

Jane,

Elizabeth,

Constance, } died unmarried.

1. Francis, 3d Lord Brooke, ob. 1642 cœlebs.

2. Robert, 4th Lord Brooke, Lord Lt. of co Stafford 1660; Recorder of Warwick; High Steward of Stratford-on Avon; ob. at Bath 13 Feb. 1676, s. p. m. = Anne, dau. and sole heir of John Doddington, Esq. of Breamer, co. Hants.

Edward Greville.

Algernon Greville.

Fulke, 5th Ld. Brooke, ob. Twickenham, Middl. 22 Oct. 1710, æt. 68 = Sarah, da. of Sir Fra. Dashwood, Kt. Alderman of London.

John Greville.

Francis Greville.

Charles Greville.

Robert Greville.

William Greville.

Fulke Greville, died in infancy.

Anne, mar. to Wm. Earl of Kingston.

Doddington, ma. to Charles Earl (afterwards Duke) of Manchester.

1. Francis Greville, eldest son; ob. 11 Oct. 1770, v. p. = Anne Wilmot, eldest d. of John and sist. and coh. of Cha. E. of Rochester: wid. of H. Baynton, Esq. of Spy Park, co. Wilts.

2. Algernon Greville. = Mary, da. of Ld. Arthur Somerset, 5th son of Henry Duke of Beaufort.

Doddington Greville, ob. cœlebs 12 Feb. 1738.

Robert Greville, died abroad.

1. Catherine, mar. 1, to Baptist Noel, Earl of Gainsborough, 2, John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham.
2. Anne: ob. innupta.
3. Elizabeth: mar. to Francis Lord Guildford.
4. Sarah, 5. Mary, 6. Diana, ob. inn.
7. Henrietta: mar. to Sir Jas. Long, Bart. of Draycot, co. Wilts.

Fulke, 6th Lord Brooke, ob. at University Coll. Oxon. Feb. 1711, cœlebs.

William, 7th Lord Brooke: ob. 28 July 1727, æt. 33. = Mary, 2d dau. and coh. of Henry Thynne, only son of Thomas Lord Viscount Weymouth, ob. 29 March, 1720.

Elizabeth: ob. innupt.

Fulke Greville, Esq. = Frances, dau. of James Macartney, Esq.

Mary, mar. to Shuckburgh Boughton, Esq.

Hester.

1. William Greville, ob. inf.

2. Fulke Greville, ob. inf.

3. Francis, 8th Lord Brooke, Recorder of Warwick cr. 7 July, 20 Geo. 2. Earl Brooke of Warwick-Castle, and Earl of Warwick; Lt. Lt. and Cust. Rot. co. Warw. 1749; K.T.; mar. 1742; cr. 13 Nov. 1759, Earl of Warwick; ob. 3 July, 1773, æt. 54. = Elizabeth, dau. of Lord Archibald Hamilton, son of William Duke of Hamilton, by Jane, dau. of James Earl of Abercorn: mar. 2dly, to General Clarke; ob. 24 Feb. 1800.

1. Algernon Greville, ob. juv.
2. William Fulke Greville.
3. James Greville.
4. Robert Greville.
5. Henry-Francis Greville.
6. Charles Greville.

Frances, mar. to John Crewe, Esq. of Crewe, Hall, Cest.

Georgiana, only dau. of Sir James Peachey, Bart. (afterwards Lord Selsey,) by Lady Caroline Scott, dau. of John 1st Earl Delaraine: ma. 1 April, 1771; ob. 3 April, 1772.

George, 2d Earl Brooke, and Earl of Warwick, born 16 Sept. 1746; Ld. Lt. and Cust. Rot. of co Warwick: Recorder of Warw.; sold Hagley in 1789; died 1816. = Henrietta, dau. of Rich. Vernon, Esq. by the Lady Evelyn Levison Gower, dau. of John Earl Gower, widow of John Earl of Upper Ossory, and sister to Granville, Marquis of Stafford; mar. 9 July, 1776.

2. Charles-Francis Greville, born at North-End, co. Middlesex, 12 May, 1749.

3. Robert-Fulke Greville, born in London 3d February, 1751; Capt. 1 Foot Guards; mar. Countess Dowager of Mansfield.

Louisa-Augusta, born 14 April, 1748; mar. 23 April 1770, William Churchill, Esq. of Henbury, co. Dorset.

Frances-Elizabeth, born 11 May, 1744; mar. 17 July, 1764, to Sir Henry Harpur, Bart.

Charlotte-Mary, born 6 July, 1745; mar. 14 Aug. 1762, to John Lord Garlies, son of the Earl of Galloway; ob. 31 May, 1763.

Isabella, born and died 1 Mar. 1748.

Anne, born 26 Aug. 1760; ob. 26 May, 1783.

George Greville, Lord Brooke, born 25 March, 1772; ob. 5 May 1786, at Winchester Coll.

Henry Richard, 3d Earl Brooke and Earl of Warwick, 10th Baron Brooke, born 4 April, 1779. = ...

2. Sir Charles Greville K.B. Major-General; M.P. for Warw.

Robert Greville.

Elizabeth b. 3 Oct. mar. .....

Augusta, ob. innupta.

Henrietta, mar. 9 Feb. 1805, to Thos. Earl of Clonmell.

Louisa.

Caroline.

Charlotte.

Hogshaw having descended to George, second Earl Brooke and Earl of Warwick, was conveyed by his Lordship, in 1789, to Rebecca Dupré, relict of Josias Dupré, Esq.; and at her decease, 27 Feb. 1800, became the property of her son and heir, James Dupré, Esq. of Wilton-Park, Beaconsfield, who is the present possessor.[1]

THE CHURCH,

of which not a vestige now remains, was dedicated to St. John Baptist. Its destruction in the civil war has been attributed to the fanaticism of Cornelius Holland, one of the most active instruments of those turbulent times.[2] It was afterwards entirely neglected, and from about 1650 divine service only occasionally performed here. The building is said to have consisted of a nave, chancel, and square tower, but Willis's account is obscure and contradictory; for he describes the building as 48 feet long and 18 wide, and in the same page as 30 feet by 20; and says that the tower was embattled, and like that at Pitchcott (which is *not* embattled). But this diligent antiquary did not overlook its single bell, which had been taken out of the ruins and kept in the neighbouring mansion, in Mr. Willis's time tenanted by Stevens, a quaker, who "desecrated the church, converted it to profane uses, and afterwards broke his neck by a fall from his horse in the grounds, and died instantly:"[3] and when his family quitted Hogshaw this "bell was either sold or carried away." Mr. Green, Vicar of East-Claydon (with which parish Hogshaw was ecclesiastically united by James Gardiner, Bishop of Lincoln, between 1694 and 1704), informed Browne Willis that he remembered "the chancel partly standing" in 1681, and "neatly adorned." It was *then* untiled and the walls fallen down; but still the marks of brasses remained in a monumental stone in the north wall, with labels, escutcheons of arms, and effigies of a man, a woman, and children, reported to have belonged to the Giffards of Fulbrook, who, as well as some of the Throckmortons, their relations, and the Lanes and Pigots, were buried here.[4]

"In 1730," says Willis, "Lord Brooke's trustees (God pardon them!) gave leave to pull down the walls of the church, and to build an ox-house for the tenant; and the whole, excepting part of the chancel, was levelled accordingly."[5]

The site is still marked by an ox-house, built with brick, probably within the precincts of the church-yard, and near an old moat belonging to the mansion-house. But the foundations of the church, &c. were dug up in the last century, and employed in mending the roads, with little benefit indeed, as may be inferred from their miserable condition even of late years.

About thirty silver coins are reported to have been found near the church; but they were dispersed without any particular account being taken of them.

The only source of income of the Ministers here which has been discovered, is an account of 10*l.* per annum paid out of the manerial estate. No record of any endowment or institution seems to have been preserved. No register remains, and only the following names of

---

[1] See BEACONSFIELD, and PEDIGREE of Dupré. [2] Page 250. [3] Willis's MSS.

[4] In the Parochial Registers of East-Claydon and Quainton, besides the record of baptisms and burials of several members of those families, is an account of the marriage of Michael Stop and Alice Ford at Hogshaw, 18 Nov. 1632; and in 1638, Richard Swayne willed to be buried in the church-yard; as did Robert Ford, a shepherd, in 1648: the last interment being of a tenant here, in 1683, by Mr. Green, of East-Claydon.

[5] Willis's MSS.

CURATES.

William Brampton, priest of Hogshaw, ob. 1544.
Tho. Turvey, 1544.
Will. Sandy, 1598.
Christopher Capenhurst, 1630.[1]
Tho. Berry, 1656. In 1651 certified his benefice worth 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d. per annum.*

FULBROOK,

Folebroc, Fullebroc, Fullebrooke, Folkwyke, probably so called from a rivulet running through part of this hamlet, which is supposed to have been included in Hogshaw at the Norman Survey, as part of the lands of William Peverell. It may, however, perhaps be doubted whether the description of an estate assigned to Claydon, which in Domesday Book immediately follows the account of Hogshaw, might not have been intended to refer to Fulbrook, being held before the Conquest by the same Saxon possessor who was lord of Hogshaw, and of nearly the same extent as this hamlet. Be this as it may, Fulbrook is not mentioned by name until a later period: and had then at least ceased to belong to the Peverells. In the reign of Richard the First, a fine was passed of lands in Folebroc between Walter de Folebroc and William Fitz-Hugh;[2] and in the reign of John, Roger de Wymberville held half a knight's fee here under Geoffrey de Lucy.[3] And although the lands of Wymberville were subsequently conveyed to the convent of Eynsham, the Hospitallers at a later period held lands here of the Honour of Peverell, and the tenure of Walter de Folebroc appears to have ceased towards the close of the reign of Henry III. The family of Lucy long afterwards maintained their connexion with Fulbrook: whether it originated in their acquisition of Peverell's lands, or had been derived from some other source. Geoffrey de Lucy was rewarded by King John, for his assistance against the rebellious Barons, with divers manors, previously in possession of the king's enemies, and amongst others with part of the lands of Almaric Despenser, his father-in-law: and he obtained, according to Browne Willis's account, the manor of Cublington amongst that inheritance.[4] And, although there is no pretext for believing that the latter had ever belonged to the Peverells, it seems worthy of notice that Geoffrey de Lucy, grandson (or according to the commonly received accounts *great* grandson of the former Geoffrey) was found to have died seised of *Folbroc*, designated in the inquisition a *member of Cublington*, in 1302:[5] and this estate appears to have afterwards descended in the same manner as Cublington through many successive generations. However, coming into the hands of the possessor of that estate, it might have been so annexed by Geoffrey de Lucy himself: even if derived under a distinct grant, of which no proofs now remain.

Sir Geoffrey de Lucy, Knt. in 1331, obtained a grant of free-warren here,[6] and died seised of *Folebroc* in 1346.[7] This manor is not particularized in the Inquisitions after the death of Sir Geoffrey de Lucy in 1 Henry IV., or of his son Sir Reginald, in 16 Henry VI.; but in 1423 a fine was passed by which the manor of Fulbrook was settled upon Edmund Rede and Richard Sturgeon during the life of Thomasia wife of John Burbache;[8] and the grant of free-warren here was confirmed by King Henry VI., in 1437,[9] to Sir Walter Lucy, Knt.: and this estate *is presumed* to

---

[1] Qu. if 1530? Browne Willis.
[2] Rot. Fin. 9 Ric. I.
[3] Test. de Nevill, f. 158. p. 145.
[4] See Cublington and Pedigree of Lucy.
[5] Esc. 33 Ed. I. no. 67. Cal. vol. i. p. 198.
[6] Rot. Cart. 5 Ed. III. n. 35. Cal. vol. ii. p. 166.
[7] Esc. 20 Ed. III. n. 34. Cal. vol. ii. p. 129.
[8] Rot. Fin. 2 Hen. VI.
[9] Rot. Pat. 16 Hen. VI. p. 2. m. 30; and Clutterbuck's Herts, vol. i. p. 394.

have descended with the inheritance of the Lucys in Bucks, to the coheirs of Sir William Lucy, Knt.:—viz. Sir Richard Corbet, son of Sir Roger Corbet, Knt. by Elizabeth his elder sister, and William Vaux, Esq. son of Sir William Vaux, Knt. of Harrowden, by Maud, his other sister.

On the attainder of Sir William Vaux in 1 Edw. IV. his moiety of those lands escheated to the Crown; but after a temporary grant to Ralph Hastings, confirmed by King Richard the Third on his accession, was by Henry the Seventh restored to Nicholas Vaux, son of Sir William, afterwards created Lord Vaux of Harrowden. Whether Fulbrook was afterwards purchased by the Corbets, together with that moiety of the inheritance of the Lucys which had belonged to the family of Vaux, and passed by the marriage of Katherine, third daughter of Nicholas Lord Vaux, to Sir George Throckmorton, Knt., or was otherwise acquired, the latter does not appear: but this estate was subsequently in the possession of that family, and some of them resided here; and no account is discovered of the Corbets having afterwards shared in Fulbrook.

The alliances of the Lucys, Corbets, Vauxes, and Throckmortons, are shewn in the following pedigree.

PEDIGREE OF LUCY, VAUX, CORBET, PERCY, THROCKMORTON, AND GIFFARD, OF FULBROOK.

Arms. Gu. three lucies hauriant Arg. *Lucy.* Or a raven Sab. *Corbet.* Chequè Ar. and Gu. on a chev. Az. three roses, Or. *Vaux.* Gu. on a chev. Arg. 3 bars gemelles Sab. *Throckmorton.* Or a lion rampant Az. *Percy.*

- SIR WALTER LUCY, Knt. descended from Geoffrey de Lucy, temp. Rich. 1. died 1445. [PEDIGREE OF LUCY, in CUBLINGTON.] — ELEANOR, dau. and coh. of Sir Warine Archdekne, son of John Lord Archdekne, by Eliz. sist. and coh. of Sir John Talbot, Knt. of Richard's Castle, co. Heref.
  - ELIZABETH, dau. and coh. of Sir Henry Percy, (son of Sir Tho. Percy, of Athol, by Eliz. dau. and coh. of David Strabolgie, Earl of Athol,) and widow of Thomas Burgh, Esq. — SIR WILLIAM LUCY, Knt. æt. 40. [Esc. 23 Hen. 6] ob. 10 Jul. 1460, s. p. 1 Edw. 4. nº. 16.] — MARGARET . . ., mar. 2dly, to . . Wake, ob. 4 Aug. 1466. [Esc. 6 Edw. 4. n. 29.] — THOS. HOPTON, Esq. of Hopton, co. Salop. — ELEANOR, sister and coh. dead 1 Edw. 4. — MAUD, or MATILDA, dead 1 Edw. 4. — SIR WILLIAM VAUX, Knt. of Harrowden.
    - WALTER HOPTON, Esq. only son: ob. 1461, s. p.
    - SIR ROGER CORBET, Knt. of Moreton-Corbet, co. Salop, dead 6 Edw. 4. [PEDIGREE OF CORBET.] — ELIZABETH, niece and coh. of Sir Wm. Lucy, æt. 34 in 1 Edw. 4.; mar. 2dly, to John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, K.G. 3dly, to Sir Wm. Stanley, K.G. (both beheaded): ob. 22 June 1498. [Esc. 14 Hen. 7. nº 128.]
      - SIR RICHARD CORBET, Knt. dead 1498. — ELIZABETH, dau. of Walter Lord Ferrars, of Chartley.
        - SIR ROBERT CORBET, Knt. ob. 11 April 1513. [Esc. 5 Hen. 8. nº. 39.] — ELIZABETH, dau. of Sir Hen. Vernon, Knt. of Haddon Hall, co. Derby.
          - ROGER CORBET, Esq. ob. 20 Dec. 1558, seised of Chelmscote and Cublington Manor. [Esc. 30 Hen. 8.] — JANE, dau. of Sir Robert Needham, Knt. of Shenton, co. Salop.
            - ROBERT CORBET, Esq. æt. 36 in 1578: [Esc. 21 Eliz.] ob. 30 May 1583, s. p. m. — ANNE, dau. of Oliver Lord St. John; mar. 2dly, to Sir Rowland Lytton, Knt. ob. 28 Feb. 1601; bur. at Bedworth, co. Warwick.
      - ELIZABETH, dau. and hr. of Henry Lord Fitz-Hugh; widow of Sir William Parre, Knt. aunt of Queen Katherine, and mother of Dame Maud Lane, of Hogshaw.
      - SIR NICHOLAS, son and heir, restored: fought for King Hen. 7. at Stoke, co Notts.; Lieut. of Guisnes 7 Hen. 8.; Ambas. to France 18 Hen. 8; cr. 27 Ap. 15 Hen. 8. Ld. Vaux, of Harrowden, will proved 3 Jul. — ANNE, eldest dau. and coheir of Thomas Greene, Knt. of Greens-Norton, co. Northamptonshire. [Clutterbuck's Herts. vol. iii. p. 81.]
        - SIR GEORGE THROCKMORTON, Knt. of Coughton, co. War. (eld. son and hr. of Sir Rob. Throckmorton, Knt.) ob. 1453, bur. at Coughton. [PEDIGREE OF THROCKMORTON.] — KATHARINE, eld. dau. ob. 1571, having had nine sons and many daughters. — ANNE, mar. to Sir Tho. Strange, Knt. — ALICE, mar. to Sir Edward Sapcote, Knt. — THO. LORD VAUX, sum. to Parl. 22 Hen. 8. K.B. 28 Hen. 8. Capt. of Jersey 28 Hen. 8. — ELIZABETH, dau. and hr. of Sir Thomas Cheney, Knt.
          - THROCKMORTONS of Coughton, Haseley, Beddington, Castleton, &c.
          - SIR GEORGE THROCKMORTON, Knt. *of Fulbrook*, 8th son: ob. 1612, æt. 92, bur. 1 September, at Hogshaw; *called the elder.* [Quainton Regist.] — MARY, dau. of John Bruges, 1st Lord Chandos.
            - ELIZABETH, mar. 1st to John Gifford, Esq. of Chillington; 2dly, to William Ligon; 3dly, to George Peyto; 4thly, to William Hindgkins.
            - BARONS VAUX.
            - ANNE, mar. to Reginald Bray, Esq. of Stene, co. Northampton, 2d son of Reginald, brother of Edmund Lord Bray. [PEDIGREE OF BRAY.] MAUD, died unmarried.
            - SIR GEORGE THROCKMORTON, Knt. *the younger.* — . . . — MICHAEL. — HENRY THROCKMORTON, of Fulbrook. — . . . .
              - GEORGE, bap. at Fulbrook or Hogshaw 2 Jul. 1608. [Par. Regist.]
              - THOMAS LEE, Esq. of Moreton in Dinton, and of Hartwell; ob. 1641, bur. at Dinton 23 March. [PEDIGREE OF LEE, p. 164.] — JANE, ob. 1642, bur. at Hartwell. [Par. Reg.]
                - JANE, bap. at Hogshaw 13 April 1605.
              - GEORGE, son of Henry, bap. at Hogshaw 5 March 1610.
              - THOMAS, son of Henry, bap. 12 Jun. 1614, bur. 11 July 1620.
              - ANNE, eld. dau. bap. 25 April 1608.
              - SUSAN, baptised at Hogshaw 22 Oct. 1609.
              - DOROTHY, said to have been mar. to Sir Clement Throckmorton, of Haseley, as 4th wife.

Sir George Throckmorton, Knt., eldest son and heir of Sir Robert Throckmorton, Knt. of Coughton, co. Warwick, was Sheriff of Warwick and Leicester in the 18th and 35th of Hen. VIII., and having incurred the enmity of Thomas Lord Cromwell, who, under a pretext of his refusal to acknowledge the King's supremacy, but in reality to gratify his own cupidity by the possession of Sir George's estate, caused him to be imprisoned in the Tower; where he narrowly escaped the fate of Sir Thomas More, through the intercession of Queen Katherine Parre, to whom his lady was nearly related.[1] He left a numerous family, of whom Sir George Throckmorton, the eighth son, was, as well as two of his brothers, preferred at Court by the Queen's interest, and received some recompense for the injuries which their family had sustained by the rapacity of Lord Cromwell. He was knighted; and married Mary Bruges, daughter of John first Lord Chandos, by whom he had several children: but excepting the supply of some few names of his descendants, as inserted in the accompanying table, not without difficulty obtained, in consequence of the destruction of monuments, registers, and papers which might have elucidated their history, no satisfactory account is presented in regard to the Giffards, the Lees, or the Throckmortons, as connected with Fulbrook: nor of the time or manner in which their estate was alienated.

The lands of Eynsham Monastery in Fulbrook, in the reign of Henry the Third, consisted of seven virgates held in pure alms, of which the Convent was said to have been enfeoffed by some unknown benefactor;[2] but the following account will shew the name of the person who had settled these lands upon the abbey, and nearly fix the period of the gift.

Eynsham, or Eynesham, was founded about 1005 by Ailmer or Athelmare, Earl of Cornwall and Devon; and after the translation of the see of Dorchester to Lincoln, by Bishop Remigius, the latter annexed Eynsham to the monastery of Stow, in Lincolnshire, founded by Eadnoth, one of his predecessors at Dorchester. Eynsham remained forsaken during some years, until Robert Bloet, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1109, obtained a charter of restoration from King Henry the First; and upon a new endowment the monks of Stow removed to Eynsham, which was governed by a succession of Abbats, of whom little more is preserved than a catalogue of their names.[3] Godfrey the fifth abbot, presided in 1180; and intermediately, but in whose abbacy does not appear, "Wigand, nephew of Brien, for his own soul, and the soul of Edith his wife," bestowed upon the monks of Eynesham the church of Merston, and lands in Fulbroc;[4] which donation was confirmed by another charter, in which Alan de Pencos granted to the church the alms given by Wigand, nephew of Brien: Martin the priest, Hugh de Merston, Robert Fitz-Walter, and Simon Fitz-Juchel being witnesses.[5] King Henry the Second likewise confirmed the same by another charter at Walingford.[6] From the names of these witnesses, although the charter is without date, the period of the confirmation may be nearly ascertained. Earl Reginald died in 1175: the charter must have been

---

[1] See the PEDIGREE; also Kimber's Bar. vol. iii. p 481.

[2] Abbas de Heynesham tenet septem virgatas t're in eadem vill. Folebroc, in puram elemosinam. Nescimus p. quem sunt feoffate. Rot. Hund. 39 Hen. III. vol. i. p. 24.

[3] Monast. Anglic. vol. iii. p. 2.

[4] Wigandus Briencii nepos, salutem. Sciatis me dedisse ecclesiæ de Egnesham pro animâ meâ, et Edidæ conjugis meæ, ecclesiam de Merston, &c. Hæc omnia frater meus Mainfemnus coram multis concessit. Hujus meæ donacionis et concessionis Mainfemni sunt testes, Robertus filius Reginaldi, Henricus de Oili, Riul de Tapon. Monast. Anglic. vol. iii. p 23.

[5] Ibid.

[6] Henricus R. &c. Episcopo Lincoln. etc. fidelib. suis de Buchinchehamscires. Sciatis me concessisse monasterio de Egnesham eccl. de Merston, et duas hidas terræ in Fulebroc, sicut Wigandus nepos Briencij illis dedit. Test. comit. Reginaldo Cornubiæ, et Hen. de Essex, et Hen. fil. Geroldi: apud Walingeford. Monast. Anglic. ibid. p. 20.

made, therefore, before that time; and as Henry of Essex had been vanquished by Robert de Montfort,[1] in a trial by wager of battle, and being by the laws of chivalry restrained from holding lands by knight's service, and in 1158 was shorn a monk and retired into Reading abbey,[2] it is more probable that he might have attested the charter about the 2d or 3d of the reign of Henry II. when he was Sheriff of Bucks and Beds, than at a later period.

In the abbacy of Robert, who in 1197 had been promoted to Eynesham from the office of Prior of Dore, Alice, heir of Alan de Pencos, and Peter her husband, were called to warranty in respect of two hides of land here.[3]

It appears that Roger de Wymberville held half a knight's fee in Fulbrook of Geoffrey de Lucy, either in the early part of the reign of Henry the Third, or in the time of King John,[4] which seems to have been afterwards transferred to the Abbat of Eynsham; for in the account of benefactions to that house is a receipt by Elias de *Wimbervill* to G. (most probably Gilbert the 11th abbat) Abbat of Egnesham, for 130 marks of silver for the lands of Fulebroc, and that he might be exonerated from divers debts and claims, as well of certain Jews, as of his mother Eustachia, for dower in these lands.[5]

In 1271, in the abbacy of John de Oxenford, a fine of lands here was passed by Walter de Folebroc and Agnes his wife, to the Abbat and Convent of the Blessed Mary of Egnesham;[6] probably the same Walter who held the third part of a knight's fee here of the heirs of Geoffrey de Lucy,[7] and whose possessions seem thus to have been merged in the estate of the abbey.

In the time of Abbat Thomas de Welle, between 1281 and 1293, Richard de *Tothewyk* (or Tetchwick) was summoned by *quo warranto* to answer respecting his claim to view of frank-pledge here; and he answered that he did not claim in his own right, but as Bailiff of the Abbat of Eynsham, whose attorney, William de Hadenham, craved permission to claim such view in the name of the Abbat, by bill; offering to answer without writ: which being allowed, he alleged that he held a carucate of land, and had view of all his tenants twice in the year, without service or payment to the King; admitted that he had no judicial instruments of punishment, and only three or four tenants; but said, that he and his predecessors had immemorially such view. And Gilbert de Thorneton, on the King's part, denied that this was sufficient warrant; averring that length of possession or usage could not be pleaded against the prerogative of the Crown; especially, as it could not be shewn that he had gallows or other means of punishing offenders against the peace. The cause was continued through several terms, but it does not appear that the Abbat was deprived of his privilege.[8]

On the surrender of the abbey, in 1539, by Anthony Dunstan, *alias* Kitchen (who in 1545 was

---

[1] V. Neubrig. lib. ii. c. 3. Chronic. 158.

[2] Lyttelton's Hist. of Hen. II. vol. ii. p. 390.

[3] Rot. 2 Joh. ro. 4.

[4] Test. de Nevill, f. 158.

[5] Ego Elias Wimbervill recepi à Domino G. abbate de Egnesham, cxxx marcas argenti pro terra de Fulebroc, ad acquietandum me de Judaismo contra Abraam judæum de Berchamstede, et contra Abraam fil. suum, et contra Jacobum fil. Floriæ judeum de London, et contra omnes judeos de debito patris mei usque ad festum S. Joh'is Bapt. anno Hen. fil. R. Joh'is 36, anno gratiæ 1252, et duas marcas dom. Thom. de Valoines reddidi. Test. dom. Rob. de Esthal et dom. Tho. de Valoines; et quiet' clamavi p. me et hæred. meis contra omnes gentes, et contra matrem meam Eustachiam si ipsa velit aliquid de prædict' terrâ petere nomine dotis. Rogerus de May. Mon. Angl. vol. iii. p. 26.

[6] Rot. Fin. 56 Hen. III.

[7] Page 270.

[8] Mon. Angl. vol. iii. pp. 17, 18. and Placit. 14 Ed. I. Emma, widow of Richard de Tetchewick, had lands here and in Hogshaw settled upon her for life, by fines passed in 1297 between her and John son of Alexander Michel of Dodereshall. *Rot. Fin.* 36 *Edw. I.* and in 1330 John Saunders and Joane his wife passed messuages and lands in Hoggeshawe to Thomas de Lincoln.

made Bishop of Landaff), all the possessions of Eynsham coming into the hands of Henry the Eighth, the King, by patent, 28 July, 1543, granted to Sir Edward North, Knt. Treasurer of his Court of Augmentations, all the lands of the said monastery in *Fulbrooke-Eynesham*, co. Bucks, at 6*s.* 10*d.* per ann.[1] This grant was afterwards confirmed to Sir George Darcy, Knt., his heirs and assigns, and Sir Edward North, Knt. together with "the farm of the manor, and all its lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, rents, &c. (exclusive of tenths, 6*s.* 10*d.* per ann. reserved to the King) the same being then demised to George Giffard, Esq. by lease, for a term of years unexpired, at 3*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* per ann."[2]

This George Giffard is said to have been descended from the Giffards of Twyford and Claydon;[3] but the pedigree of that branch of the family being obscurely deduced, with few dates or other proofs of authenticity,[4] it may be excusable to omit, unless and until more satisfactory information may afford better materials for its elucidation, any further account of their connexion with Fulbrook, and to state that this manor and estate being purchased by Richard Winwood, Esq. of Denham in Quainton, son and heir of the Right Honourable Sir Ralph Winwood, Knt. Principal Secretary of State to King James the First, after the decease of the said Richard Winwood, in 1688, descended with Denham, &c.[5] until they became vested in the Right Honourable Lord Francis Godolphin-Osborne, second son of Francis Godolphin, late Duke of Leeds, K.G. and next brother of George-William-Frederick also Duke of Leeds; his Lordship being the present possessor.

The Mansion of the Throckmortons, originally enclosed with a moat, has been long converted into a farm-house, in which are still some vestiges of its ancient and more respectable condition: as also the remains of the Baptismal Font, brought from the ruins of Hogshaw Church, and now a cistern for water for domestic purposes, conducted to it from the neighbouring hill, at the foot of which this house is situated.

---

[1] Rot. Pat. 35 Hen. VIII. Test. at Terlinge.

[2] Monast. Angl. vol. iii. pp. 17, 18.

[3] See TWYFORD.

[4] Harl. MSS. 1533, f. 82, 83.

[5] See QUAINTON and STOKE-POGES; and PEDIGREES of GODOLPHIN and OSBORNE.

ICKFORD, HICKFORD, IKEFORD,

in Saxon, Yeemzaporꝺ, from a watery way or passage through *the Thame* which bounds this parish on the south and part of the west, dividing the counties of Oxford and Bucks. Its northern boundary is Wormenhall, having a brook on that side also; and the eastern, Shabbington.

Great Ickford is the western portion of the parish, in which is the Church, and thence sometimes called Church-Ickford, having Ickford Parva towards the north, and between them a portion called Middle Ickford, in which is a bridge over the stream, to Draycot, a hamlet to this parish, but within the limits of Oxfordshire.

Ickford has been supposed the place of a treaty between King Edward and the Danes in 907; but this seems to be a mistake for Itchinford, in Hampshire.[1]

The soil is in some parts a rich loam, in others clayey, and, though in certain seasons subject to inundation, in dry weather often destitute of a sufficient supply of water.

THE MANOR

before the Conquest belonged to Vlf, or Wolpher one of Earl Harold's men, who might alienate his land; and it was afterwards divided between the Earl of Morton and Milo Crispin.

The Earl of Morton's Manor, anciently rated at 7*l.* per ann. was at the Norman survey worth 6*l.* and held under him by the Monks of Grestein in Normandy as six hides; with six ploughs; three hides in the demesne and two ploughs, to which two more might have been added; and three villeins with ten bordars had two ploughs. There was pasture for six teams.[2]

Robert Earl of Morton, half brother of William the Conqueror[3] (but for the illegitimacy of the latter) granted this Manor with Marsh[4] to the Abbey of Grestein, founded by Harlewin de Conteville his father; and Ickford was, by the Abbat and Convent, granted to a family deriving its name from this place; but the same Abbey possessed also certain tithes here, which having been confirmed to the Monks by Baldwin, son of Thomas de Haldeham or Audlam, and Isabella his wife, the heiress of the Montacutes, as appears by an exemplification charter of King Edw. II.[5] may be presumed to have been amongst the early donations to that house. For the seigniory of the Earl of Morton, having been forfeited to the Crown in the reign of Henry I. was annexed to the Honour of Aquila, of which Pevensey Castle in Sussex was the head; and this estate formed part of the knights' fees held, under that Honour, by John de Montacute, and by his heirs in the reign of Henry III. and Sir William de Montacute leaving two daughters his coheiresses, Margery Eckingham, and Isabella first the wife of Robert de la Hay, and secondly of Thomas de Audham, on the death of Margery without issue, her sister succeeded to the whole estate, and joined with her second husband in confirming the gift of her ancestor to Grestein Abbey, under which Thomas de Ickford held three hides and a half of land here.

---

[1] Camden's Brit. vol. i. p. 313.

[2] Terra Comitis Moritoniensis. In Tichessele H'd. In Iforde ten' monachi de Greisten VI. hid' de comite. T'ra e' VI. car'. In d'nio III. hidæ, et ibi sunt II. car', et aliæ II. possunt e'e. Ibi III. uill'i cu' X. bord' h'nt II. car'. P'tu' VI. car'. Val' et ualuit VI. lib. T. R. E. VII. lib. Hoc ꝝ' tenuit Vlf. ho' Heraldi comitis et uende' potuit. Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 146.

[3] See Bledlow. [4] See Marsh-Gibbon. [5] Hist. of Northamptonshire, vol. i. p. 434.

Bartholomew de Yckeford, another of the same family, gave lands here to Godstow Nunnery in the beginning of the reign of Richard I.[1]

How long Grestein Abbey continued to enjoy the estate in Ickford is unknown; but having been seized by the Crown during the wars of Edward II. and again restored, it was a second time forfeited, and the family of Ickford is no longer mentioned, unless their descendants are to be identified with persons denominated *atte Water de Ickford*, who afterwards possessed a considerable estate here. William atte Water de Ickford died in 1311, seised of the Manor of Great Ickford held of the King in capite;[2] and in 1325 Nicholas Ryhall, Parson of Ickford, passed lands in Great Ickford, with pasture for six oxen and six cows, by fine, to John atte Water and Joane his wife and their heirs;[3] and in the reign of Edward III. divers fines were passed between Sir John de Grey of Rotherfield, Knt. and John atte Water and Joane his wife[4] of messuages and lands here, and of the Manor called Great Ickford;[5] but after the decease of Sir John de Grey in 1359, seised of lands here, neither the names of Ickford, atte Water, or de Grey, are found in connection with this place.

The family of de Grey appears to have acquired possessions in Ickford in the following manner:

An estate here which, at the Norman survey, belonged to MILO CRISPIN and was part of the *Honour of Walingford*, was held under him by RICHARD as four hides, sufficient for four ploughs, one in the demesne and three kept by six villeins; there were two servants, and pasture for four teams; worth altogether 3*l.*; and 4*l.* when he first held it, as in the time of King Edward.[6]

Richard, who also held under the Honour of Walingford, in Ashendon[7] and Chearsley, committed these lands in Ickford, by a subinfeudation, to the family of Appleton, who were likewise tenants of Draycot, in Oxfordshire (but within this parish), and in 1234 this portion of Ickford was included in the liberty of Earl Richard, and in the hands of Thomas de Appleton, who in 1254 paid scutage[8] for Ickford as a member of Draycot. The Appletons shared with the Earl of Cornwall in the feudal privilege of wards in Ickford.[9] In 1261 a fine was passed of lands in Ickford, between Thomas de Appleton and Thomas de Valoignes.[10] In 1267 Sir Thomas de Appleton, Knt. granted lands in Ickford to Dionisia de Stoke, as part of his Manor of Appleton, co. Berks.[11] He passed a fine of lands here to Robert Fitz-Reginald, of Carswell, or Caswell, co. Oxon.[12] Dionisia de Stoke died seised of one knight's fee in Ickford and Upton, being then the wife of Milo Hastings.[13]

The lands of Valoignes in Ickford passed with their estate in East-Claydon[14] by Joane the heiress of her family, to the de Greys of Rotherfield, for in 1292 a meadow here was included in a fine passed by Joane de Grey of her estate in Claydon,[15] and in 1298 she died seised of lands in Ickford.[16] After Sir John de Grey's death the Convents of Bisham or Bustlesham, St. Frides-

---

[1] Ex dono Barthol. de Yckeford. Test. apud Winton. 7°. Oct. per man. Will. de Longo-campo Eliensi elect. Cancel. nost. An. Reg. nost. primo. Mon. Angl. vol. iv. p. 365.

[2] Esc. 6 Edw. II. nº. 29. Cal. vol. i. p. 249.

[3] Rot Fin. 19 Edw. II.

[4] Rot. Fin. 21 Edw. III.

[5] Ibid.

[6] Terra Milonis Crispin. In Iforde ten' Ricard' de Milone IIII. hid. T'ra e' IIII. car'. In d'nio e' una, et VI. uill'i h'n't III. car'. Ibi II. serui. P'tu' IIII. car'. In totis ualentiis ual' III. lib. q'do recep' IIII. lib. T. R. E. t'nt'd'. Lib. Cens. vol. i. f. 150.

[7] See pp. 17, 121.

[8] See p. 121; also Rot. Hund. 39 Hen. III. vol. ii. p. 38.

[9] Ibid. 7 Edw. I. Oxon. vol. ii. p. 757.

[10] Rot. Fin. 46 Hen. III.

[11] Cardigan MSS. See also p. 121.

[12] Rot. Fin. 54 Hen. III.

[13] Cole's MSS. in Mus. Brit. also p. 121.

[14] See p. 160.

[15] Rot. Fin. 25. Edw. I.

[16] Esc. 27 Edw. I. nº. 118. Cal. vol. i. p. 152.

wide, Godstow, and Bradwell, appear to have divided amongst them, but in very unequal portions, the lands of Ickford; at least those of which any exact account has been discovered. The Priory of St. Frideswide held lands here attached to their estate in "Wormenhal and Thomele" adjacent to Ickford. Of these they were in possession before the Ecclesiastical Taxation of Pope Nicholas, circ. 1291, being then of small value;[1] and in 1341 mentioned amongst the temporalities of the Convent in the assessment called the ninths, being then estimated at thirteen marks and a half, by Walter de Wytteneye, Richard Dagge, John le Webbe, John William, Will. le Palmer, and Will. le Fysshere.[2]

Godstow Nunnery acquired lands here by the gift of Bartholomew de Ikeford, as before mentioned,[3] which, in 1492, were held by Isabel Bodenham, or Braynton, Abbess, as two virgates at 15*s.* per ann.;[4] and at the surrender by Katherine Bulkeley, the last Abbess, in 1537, these were called "Church Ikforde and Parva Ikford, with tenements in Wightham, co. Berks."[5] This estate having been severed from the Earl of Morton's lands, was, after the dissolution of religious houses, reunited by a crown grant.

Bradwell Abbey Lands are presumed the same which are mentioned in a fine passed in 1325 between Roger le Hunt and Sibel his wife, and Nicholas de Ryhall, Parson of the Church of Ikeford, (other fines relative to Bradwell including the same name)[6] being part of the alienation of the lands of the atte Waters, but which was called in question in 1380, when it was found by an Inquisition that the Prior and Convent of Bradwell had appropriated to their own use, without license, forty acres of waste here: and it might be imagined that this Convent was very rapacious, being likewise charged with similar encroachments in Padbury, Tingewick, Stoke-Goldington, Gothurst, Weston-Underwood, Sherrington, Towersey, and Datchet,[7] if it were not well understood that such proceedings were at that period frequently instituted, for the purpose of obtaining money for the confirmation of grants rendered disputable by some informality, or difficult to be produced in those turbulent and distracted times.

Bisham Abbey estate having been acquired either under a fine passed in 1349 between Sir John de Grey and Peter le Hoo, Clerk,[8] or perhaps by grant from the atte Waters, (for that Convent was founded by William de Montacute, whose family had succeeded to the lands of the Earl of Morton of which the atte Waters were tenants,) continued to belong to the same house until 1536, when the possessions of Bisham in Ickford were estimated at 11*l.* 13*s.* 9½*d.* agreeable to the prevailing policy, of computing ecclesiastical property at a rate much below its real value;[9] and then coming to the Crown, this Manor, with its appurtenances, was, in 1537, granted by the King to his new foundation, upon the erection of Bisham into a mitred Abbey;[10] and that being also dissolved in the ensuing year, the Manor of Ickford with Edgeeroft, and lands late of Godstow Nunnery, were granted in capite to Bartholomew Pigot, Esq. of Aston-Rowant, co. Oxon, and his heirs.

---

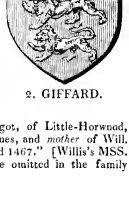
[1] Taxat. P. Nic. p. 34.
[2] Nonar. Inquis. Buck. p. 339.
[3] See p. 276.
[4] Monast. Anglic. vol. iv. p. 373.
[5] Comput. of Ministers' Accounts in Rot. 32 Hen. VIII. Monast. ut antea.
[6] Rot. Fin. 19 Edw. II.
[7] Esc. 4 Ric. II. nº. 101. Cal. vol. iii. p. 34.
[8] Rot. Fin. 33 Edw. III.
[9] Sinclair on the Revenue, vol. i. p. 183.
[10] Rot. Pat. 29 Hen. VIII. Test. 18 Dec. and Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 532.

PEDIGREE OF PIGOT, OF ICKFORD; AND OF ASTON-ROWANT, co. OXON.

1. PIGOT.

From an ancient Family Pedigree, Harleian MSS. 1533 and 1364, Cole's MSS. Parochial Registers, &c.

ARMS. 1. *Pigot.* 2. *Giffard.* 3. Erm. on a fess S. three lions heads erased Arg. *Dogget.* 4. S. a stork, Arg. beaked and legged Gu. between eight crosslets fitchè of the Second. *Puttenham.* 5 S. a bend fusile Arg. *Lenthall.* 6. Girony O. and S. in dexter chief Gu. a covered cup Or. *Stretley.* 7. Az. a bend cotized Ar. charged with a lion passant gardant S. *Tottell.* 8. Arg. a bend between six martlets S. *Tempest.* 9. Arg. a pair of water bongets between six fleurs de lis S. differenced with a martlet. *Banester.* 10. Erm. on a fess Gu. three martlets Arg. differenced with a crescent. *Lister.* 11. Party per pale indented Ar. and Sab. *Atkinson.*



2. GIFFARD.

2. MARGARET, sole dan. and heir of John Giffard, Esq. by Margaret, dan. of William Wooley or Wolley, of Campden, co. Glouc. [PED. of GIFFARD, of WHADDON.] — 1. ROBERT PIGOT, Esq. of Little Horwood and Whaddon, eldest son of Richard Pigot, descended from the Pigots of Melmooby and Ripon, co. York; Steward to the Duke of York, a retainer of Cecilia Duchess of York temp. Hen. 6. [PED. of PIGOT, of WHADDON.] — "JULIANA, wid. of Rob. Pigot, of Little-Horwood, daughter of ..... and Agnes, and *mother* of Will. Pigot, of Horwood, will dated 1467." [Willis's MSS. from Horwood Regist. name omitted in the family pedigree.]

ROBERT PIGOT, Esq. of Aston-Rowant, co. Oxon, jure uxoris. [Fam. Ped. Harl. MS. 1533. f. 13. makes this Robert son of Richard, and father of Serj. Pigot instead of brother.] — (3) ISABELL, dau. and hr. of "Heu. Dogget, of Aston-Rowant, neere kinsman to L. Cranfeelde, of Dodersall." [Fam. Ped.] — ANNE, dau. and hr. of ....Forster, of Writtle, co. Essex. — THOMAS PIGOT, Esq. Serjeant at Law 2 Hen. 8; ob. 1517, bur. at Whaddon 25 Feb. — ELIZABETH, dan. and coh. of John "Euerby, Esq. of Quainton-Mallet;" mar. 2dly, to Will. Elmes, Esq. of Lilford, co. Northamp.

PIGOT, of DODDERSHALL.

RICHARD PIGOTT, "held Milksoppe Manor, in Aston-Rowant, with lands in Chawforde, Kingeston, and Stoken Church." — ELEANOR, dan. of Will. Puttenham, of Penn, by Anne, d. of John Hampden, esq. of Great Hampden. [PED. of HAMPDEN.] — ELEANOR, "mar. to George Fullesburste, of Ferneborough, co. Worc. had much issue." — WILLIAM PIGOT, Esq. of Horwood; will dated 1505 [called son of Juliana wife of Robert in Willis's MSS.] ancestor of Pigots of Kempley, co. Glouc. ob. 1553 (7 Ed. 6.) — MARY, dau. of Sir John Longueville, Knt. of Wolverton. [PED. of LONGUEVILLE.] — FRANCIS PIGOT, 2d son; ancestor of PIGOT of STRATTON, co. BEDS; STUDHAM, HERTS, and EDLESBOROUGH, BUCKS.

BARTHOLOMEW PIGOT, eld. son, grantee of Ickford [Rot. Pat. 32 Hen. 8]; ob. 1558, bur. at Aston-Rowant. [Par. Regist.] — (3) JULIAN, dau. of Tho. Lenthall, Esq. of Lachford, co. Oxon. — EDMUND, ANDREW, SIBIL } ob. s. p. [LEONARD, Harl. MS. 1533.] — LEONARD PIGOT, of Little Horwood [called in one Pedigree son of Richard.] — KATHERINE, dau. of Humph. Ashfield, Esq. of Heythrop, co. Oxon: bur. at Lit. Horwood 9 Feb. 1594. [Par. Regist.] — THOMAS, JOHN, } ob. s. p.

1. BARTHOLOMEW PIGOT, eldest son. — 6) ELIZABETH, dau. and coh. of ... Stretley, of Whitfield, co. Oxon. — ELIZABETH, dau. of Steph. Beckingham, of Toulson, co. Essex. — 2. NICHOLAS PIGOT, of Aston-Rowant. — ANNE, dau. of .... Cecill, wid. of James Braybroke. — RICHARD PIGOT, "a grane Master of Oxf. University," of St. Marg. Hall, circ. 1579. — (11) ANNE ATKINSON, "whose mother was dau. of .... Bryingham." — THOMAS PIGOT, of Ric. Tottell, gen. of London. "youngest son." — (7) ...., dau. — (8) ANNE, mar. to Rob. Tempest, Esq. of Bracewell. BRIDGET, mar. 1st, to (9) .. Banester; 2dly, W. (10) Lister. "qui ob. sine issue." — THOMAS, HUMPHREY, } ob. s. p. [Harl. MS. 1533.] ANNE, eld. dau. and hr. mar. to Samuel Danvers, Esq. of Culworth, co. Northamp. "qui ob. apud Harwood Parv. 1598." [PED. of DANVERS.] MARGARET, 2d dau. mar. to "a mean person, Will. Pierce, a soldier." [Fam. pedig.] but *Sir* W. Piers, Knt. (Harl. MSS. 1533. f. 13.)

RICHARD PIGOT, died before Gillingham, in Bretagne 159.., s. p. — ELIZABETH, mar. to Rich. Buckland, of Stoken-Ch. co. Oxon. — WILLIAM PIGOT, "eld. son, surv. followeth, Joseph's profession." — EDWARD PIGOT, ob. s. p. — MARIE. ANNE. ELIZABETH. — JOHN PIGOT, eldest son, qu. if bur. at Aston-Rowant 20 Dec. 1644? [Par. Reg.] — ANNE. "FRAUNCESS." ARABELLA, bap. 1 Jan. 1562. ELINORA, bap. 3 Jan. 1564. [Par. Reg. sed qu.?]

To whom the estate of the Pigots subsequently passed is not very clear. The family of Danvers, allied by the marriage of Samuel Danvers, Esq. of Culworth, co. Northampton, with Anne, eldest daughter and coheiress of Leonard Pigot, (whose descent in some pedigrees is derived from Richard Pigot, father of the grantee of Ickford, though with stronger shew of probability more distantly related to him,) unsupported by any evidence of his participation in those lands of inheritance, affords no explanation of the manner in which his ancestors, the Danverses, originally acquired property here; but either by grant, descent, or purchase, they had acquired a temporal

estate, as well as the advowson, in or before the reign of Henry VI. though whether through their alliance with the Greys of Rotherfield by means of the Quatermains of Rycot, or from the Brulys or Hampdens, is not positively established. Willis states, that John Danvers, Esq. died in 1509, seised of Ickford manor and advowson;[1] and Lysons, that one moiety of this manor was vested in that family early in the sixteenth century,[2] but all which has been collected from authentic records of their possessions here, amounts to little more than — that upon the extinction of the branch of Danvers, of Waterstock, by failure of issue male, when the advowson of Ickford passed by the marriage of the eldest daughter and coheiress of Sir John Danvers, Knt. her sister Elizabeth, second daughter and coheiress of Sir John Danvers, by Anne, daughter of William Hampden, Esq. of Hartwell,[3] being married to Sir Thomas Cave, Knt. of Stanford, co. Northampton, a fine was passed in 1528 between John Smith and Andrew Bernard, and the said Thomas Cave and Elizabeth his wife, of lands here, which were then settled upon them, with remainder to the heirs of the said Elizabeth,[4] who died about 1558, but whether her estate here had been previously alienated is unknown. However, in 1544, the manor of Ickford-Parva, with lands, &c. was conveyed by Sir John Williams, Knt. of Thame, to Thomas Tipping, Esq. of Draycot in this parish, who in 1601 died seised;[5] and continuing to belong to the family,[6] in 1703 an act of parliament was passed to enable Sir Thomas Tipping, Bart. to dispose of this manor,[7] of which divers portions, previously held by lessees, were then enfranchised or the reversions sold: and the manor and demesnes, with the remainder of the lands conveyed to Sir Edmund Harrison, Knt. by whom the estate was bequeathed to Mary his wife for life, with remainder to his only son Fiennes Harrison, Esq. of St. James's, Clerkenwell, co. Middlesex, who, on the decease of Dame Mary Harrison, came into possession; and dying intestate, his four sisters, Cecilia, wife of William Snell, Esq. of London; Sarah, wife of Joel Watson (who dying after issue, but before her brother, her husband became entitled in her stead) of London, Merchant; Jane, the wife of Matthias King, Esq. of Hackney; and Mary, wife of Samuel Read, Esq. shared his estate: and William Snell and Joel Watson having thereupon purchased the respective shares of Jane King and Mary Read, were seised of this manor and estate in moieties. William Snell, Esq. dying in 1759, left issue a son, William Snell, who having bequeathed his moiety to Elizabeth his wife, for her life, and dying s. p. it passed to his sister Cecilia, the wife of John Hood, Esq. and at his death, descended to his son William Hood, Esq. of Bardon Park, co. Leicester, Bencher of the Inner Temple. Joel Watson devised his moiety to Cecilia, his daughter, wife of Thomas Delaval, of Seaton-Delaval, in Northumberland, and it was by her bequeathed to her niece Mary, daughter of Sir John Danvers, Bart. of Swithland, co. Leicester (by Mary, sister of the said Cecilia Delaval) who being married to the Honourable Augustus Richard Butler, second son of Brinsley second Earl of Lanesborough, he, having taken the name of Danvers, together with the same Mary his wife, soon afterwards conveyed their estate in Ickford to Henry Woolhouse Disney Roebuck, Esq. who died 27 March 1796, æt. 63, and his son Henry Disney Roebuck, Esq. of Ingress Park, co. Kent, having completed the purchase, upon a subsequent division of the estate, about 273 acres in Ickford were assigned to him, and about 250 acres with the manor, including also the fishery, to the before-mentioned William Hood, Esq. who are respectively the present possessors.

---

[1] MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. [2] Magn. Brit. vol. i. p. 583. [3] PEDIGREES of HAMPDEN and DANVERS.
[4] Rot. Fin. 20 Hen. VIII. [5] Inquis. at Henley, 25 Sep. 43 Eliz.
[6] PEDIGREE of TIPPING in WORMENHALL and SHABBINGTON. [7] Stat. 2 Anne, c. 11. pr. Pickering, vol. ii.

PEDIGREE OF DANVERS, HARRISON, SNELL, AND HOOD.

From Histories of Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, the Baronetages, and other authorities.

SIR EDMUND HARRISON, Knt. (14 Dec. 1696) = MARY, dau. of Nathaniel Fiennes, Commissioner of the Great Seal in the time of the Commonwealth, purchased Ickford. mar. 1684; ob. 14 Dec. 1731, æt. 77, vidua. [PEDIGREE OF WYKEHAM and FIENNES.]

- SIR JOSEPH DANVERS, Bart. of Swithland, co. Leicest. M. P. for Boroughbridge 1722, Bramber 1727, Totnes 1734, 1741, cr. Bart. 20 Geo. 2. ob. 26 Oct. 1762. = ...
  - FRANCES, ob. inf. 1724.
  - CATHERINE, mar. to ... Lee, Esq. of Coton, co. Salop.
  - ANNE (or qu. Lucy?) mar. to the Hon. John Grey, broth. to the Earl of Stamford, &c. ob. 1799, s. p.
  - FANNY, ob. innupt. 1740.
  - SIR JOHN DANVERS, Bart. High Sheriff of Leicester 1755. = MARY, dau. and coheir, mar. 9 October 1752, ob. 17 Sep. 1800.
    - JOHN WATSON DANVERS, Esq. only son, born, circ. 1755; ob. December 1769.
    - MARY, dau. and sole h'ress, mar. 8 Mar. 1792, devisee of her aunt Cecilia Delaval; ob. May 1802. = HON. AUGUSTUS RICH. BUTLER, 2d son of Brinsley 2d Earl of Lanesborough, took the name of Danvers; ob. 26 April 1820, having sold Ickford estate. = ELIZA BIZARRE, dau. of Humph. Sturt, Esq. of Critchell, co. Dorset; mar. 24 May 1802; ob. 18 April 1811, in puerp.
      - GEORGE-JOHN DANVERS BUTLER, born 13 Dec. 1793. = FRA. ARABELLA, dau. of Col. Steph. Freemantle, of Stanhope-st. May Fair, Westminster, mar. 20 Aug. 1815.
  - THOMAS DELAVAL, Esq. of co. Norfolk, ob. s. p. = CECILIA devisee of Ickford; bequeathed part of Ickford to her niece.
- FIENNES HARRISON, Esq. ob. intes. s. p.
- JOEL WATSON, Merchant of London, purchased part of Ickford. = SARAH, 2d dau. and coheir, mort.
- WILL. SNELL, Esq. of London, purchas. part of Ickford; ob. 4 Jul. 1759, bur. at Walthamstow. = CECILIA eldest dau.
  - WILLIAM SNELL, Esq. held one moiety of Ickford; ob. at Clapham 16 Jan. 1789, æt. 69. = ELIZABETH, da. of Benj. Bond, Esq. relict of Jos. Brooksbank, Esq. of Healaugh, co. York; devisee of a moiety of Ickford, ob. 1810, s. p.
    - WILLIAM HOOD, Esq. of Bardon Park, co. Leicester; Bencher of the Temple, Lord of the Manor of Ickford 1831. = MARY, dau. of Cha. Buxton, Esq. of Braxted, co. Essex: ob. 7 April 1869, buried in Bunhill Fields.
    - JOHN HOOD, Esq. of Bardon Park, co. Leicester; ob. 25 Aug. 1756. = CECILIA heir of her brother ob. vid. 1790.
      - JOHN HOOD, Esq. ob. cœl. 3 Feb. 1792.
      - EDMUND HOOD, Esq.
      - MARY, ob. innupt. 1758.
- MATTHIAS KING, Esq. of Hackney. = JANE, 3d dau. and coh.
  - MARY, only child, mar. to Dan. Danvers, Esq. of Bath. [PEDIGREE OF HOOD.]
- SAM. READ, Esq. of Hackney; ob. 7 May 1769. = MARY, 4th da. and coh.
  - MARY, only child.

PEDIGREE OF HOOD.

JOHN HOOD, of Bardon Park, co. Leicest. ob. circ. 1558 = ELIZABETH.

- THOMAS HOOD, ob. circ. 1623, bur. at Markfield = ELIZABETH, mar. 1574.
  - RICHARD HOOD. = JANE, dau. of Tho. Knightley, Esq. of Preston Capes, co. Northamp. mar. 1602.
    - THOMAS. HENRY. GEORGE. ANNE STRATFORD. = THOMAS HOOD.
      - JOHN HOOD, of Bardon Park; ob. 19 Jan. 1714-5. = MARY, dau. of William Coape, mar. circ. 1704.
        - JOHN HOOD, of Laurence Pountney-hill, Lond. ob. 25 Aug. 1756, bur. in Bunhill Fields. = CECILIA, dau. of William Snell, Esq. [PEDIGREE of DANVERS, HARRISON, &c.]
          - DANIEL DANVERS, Esq. died at Bath 19 October 1779, æt. 48, bur. at Weston, near Bath. = MARY, dau. and hr. of Matthias King, Esq. of Hackney, by Jane, 3d dau. and coh. of Sir Edmund Harrison, Knt. mar. 26 Feb. 1754, died at Bristol 1803, bur. there. [PED. of DANVERS, HARRISON, &c.]
            - DANIEL DANVERS, Esq. Capt. Roy. Marines, ob. cœl. 6 Dec. 1807, bur. at Stonehouse, co. Devon.
            - CHARLES DANVERS, of Bristol.
            - JOHN DANVERS. = ...
            - MARY, ob. innupt.
            - ELIZ. mar. to Samuel Howse of Bath; ob. 1787.
            - SARAH, mar. to Rev. Rob. Jacombe, of Laurence Pountney-hill, Lond.; ob. at Wellingborough, co. Northamptonshire, 10 June 1791.
        - DANIEL DANVERS, Merchant of Liverpool; died at Bath, bur. at Liverpool. = ELIZABETH, killed accidentally by the fall of a chimney at Bath 14 March 1757, the day of the death of Admiral Byng; in a storm, called "Byng's high wind."
        - MARY, died unmarried, bur. at Markfield.
      - ELIZABETH, married to William Willington, Esq. of Nottingham.
      - PENELOPE. ANNE, mar. to ... Foxcroft.
    - ELEANOR
    - ELIZABETH, ob. 1715.
    - FRANCES, mar. to Philip Prime.
    - JOB HOOD, of St. Martin, Ludgate; ob. circ. 1676. = CATHARINE, ob. vidua.
    - ELIZABETH, mar. to John Parkes, B.D. Rector of Eydon, co. Northampton.
  - THOMAS HOOD. = ANNE, dau. of Thomas Charlton, Esq. of Sandiacre, co. Derby.
  - JOHN HOOD.
  - PAUL HOOD, D.D. born at Bardon Park 1586; of Linc. coll. Oxon 1602; Rector 1620; and *Rector* of *Tiegford*; of *Ickford* 1660; and of Eydon, co. Northampton, 1 June 1631; Vice Chancellor of Oxford 1661: ob. 2 June 1668, æt. 82. = DORCAS.
    - JUDITH, mar. to ..... Siston.
    - ANNA, mar. to Jas. Boyle.
    - CATHARINE, mar. to ..... Jones; and her son Francis mar. ..... *Danvers.*

Amongst the several alienations of lands in Ickford about the reign of Edward III. a brief notice is discovered of an estate passed by fine in 1345 (19 Edw. III.) to Sir John Handlo of Boarstall,[1] who died seised, as did likewise Edmund de Handlo his grandson and heir in 1358, the same being part of the Honour of Walingford.[2] Whether this property were the same which was afterwards included in a fine passed by Geoffrey Dormer and others in 1473,[3] and which in later times belonged to the family of Phillips, may admit of doubt.

The Phillipses were in possession of a considerable estate here, at the time of an enclosure of the open fields, by a general agreement between the proprietors, circ. 1655; and Thomas Phillips, who was baptised in 1630,[4] left a son Thomas, who was his successor, and married the daughter of Johnshall Crosse, Esq. of Bledlow; and of the heir or devisee of this family, their lands in Ickford were subsequently purchased by the Berties, and have descended to the Right Honourable Montagu Earl of Abingdon,[5] who is the present possessor.

Part of the estate of the Tippings, not alienated when the advowson and other lands were sold, after the death of Sir Thomas Tipping, Bart. circ. 1726, remained in a younger branch of that family[6] until about 1785, when it was conveyed by Bartholomew Tipping, Esq. to the Honourable Sir William Henry Ashhurst. Knt. of Waterstock, co. Oxon, one of the Justices of the King's Bench, at whose decease it became the property of his son and heir William Henry Ashhurst, Esq. many years M. P. for Oxfordshire, who still possesses about 234 acres in that part of Ickford which is situated in Oxfordshire.

Trinity College in Oxford has a small estate in this Parish, including "Blackford Ground and a close."

THE VILLAGE

is small and irregular. The Parish was assessed to the provision for Queen Elizabeth's Household in 1598. at 26*s.* 10*d.* per ann.[7]

In 1776, expenses of the poor 61*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*; in 1783, advanced to 84*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*; in 1822, were 248*l.* 9*s.*: and in 1825, returned at 260*l.* 2*s.*

In 1811, the number of inhabitants about 250; in 1821, returned at 324, comprising 167 males and 157 females, inhabiting 70 houses.

The rental of the whole Parish was lately assessed upon 1676*l.* per ann.

THE ADVOWSON

was appendant to the Manor held by the family of Appleton, in the reign of Henry III. and alienated about 1313, with five messuages, three virgates, and nineteen acres of land, and five of meadow, to Robert de Lavington;[8] and passing to the Bretouns was subsequently vested in the Quatermains of Sydenham and Rycot, co. Oxon; and although the right of patronage does not appear to have been exercised by the Danverses, John Danvers, supposed to have derived from the Quatermains, is stated to have possessed the Advowson with the Manor in 1509,[9] and the former, if not the latter, passed by the marriage of the eldest daughter and coheiress of Sir John Danvers, Knt. of Waterstock, to William Broughton, Esquire of the body to King Henry VIII. and was purchased by the family of Tipping, who held it until the close of the seventeenth century, when it was transferred to the Newells, and ultimately purchased of James Jones, Esq.

---

[1] See pages 60, 168. [2] Esc. 32 Edw. III. nº. 36. Cal. vol. ii. p. 207. [3] Rot. Fin. 13 Edw. IV.
[4] Page 285. [5] See p. 234, and PEDIGREE of BERTIE. [6] See SHABBINGTON and WORMENHALL.
[7] Roll 42 Eliz. [8] Inquis. ad Quod Dam. 7 Edw. II. nº. 82. Cal. p. 238. [9] Willis's MSS.

and Elizabeth his wife (who was the heiress of Newell) by Richard Townsend, Gent. of Newbury, co. Berks, before the year 1800; and still belongs to this family.

THE RECTORY

was in 1291 valued at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per ann. deducting 26*s.* 8*d.* a pension to the Rector of Marsh-Gibbon, arising out of a grant of tithes in Ickford, made to Grestein Abbey by the Montacutes.[1]

At the ecclesiastical valuation temp. Henry VIII. it was charged at 9*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; tenths 18*s.* 11½*d.*; Archidiaconals 10*s.* 7½*d.* with the pension to Marsh, as originally granted.

The glebe consists of "Parson's Piece," and a meadow about 18 acres.

RECTORS.

Robert de Tiwe, presented 1226, by John de Tiwe, having the custody of the lands of Geoffrey de Appleton.

Jeffrey de Boxhose resigned, and was succeeded by

Nicholas de Ryhall, 27 July 1318, on the presentation of Guy Bretoun, and on his cession,

John de Bilney, presented 14 Dec. 1333, by Guy Bretoun.

William Somerton, died, and

Robert Phippes was presented Jan. 1387, by Thomas Merington, William Wolfe, and "others, by their tenure of lands, and of the advowson lately purchased of John, son and heir of William Bretoun."

Alexander Courteys, A. M. presented 5 Mar. 1405, by the King: and, on his resignation,

John Gorewell was presented, 29 Sept. 1412, by John Clayrell.

William Cubbyng resigned, and was succeeded by

William Dyelet, 13 Feb. 1433, on the presentation of Richard Quatermaine, Esq.

Thomas Dalton, presented by the same, 25 Mar. 1449.

Thomas Palmer, pr. 24 Aug. 1458, by the feoffees of Ric. Quatermaine, Esq. and, on his resignation,

William Litchfield, LL. B. was presented 5 June 1484, by Tho. Palmer, Esq.

Robert Barker, presented 1495; died in 1517.

Thomas Wedewson, pr. 18 Aug. 1517, by William Broughton, Esq. (or qu. Boughton?)

Thomas Smith, presented by Tho. Broughton, or Boughton, Esq. and instituted 27 Oct. 1518, was, at his death, succeeded by

William Hubbard, instit. 2 Dec. 1553, on the presentation of Will. Waryng, by grant of Nicholas Hubbard and Dorothy his wife. On his cession,

Richard Sherwin, pr. 14 Oct. 1557: resigned.

Robert Evans, circ. 1563; buried here 21 Sept. 1597.

John Seller, B. D. pr. 17 Jan. 1597, by Tho. Tipping, Esq.; was buried here 3 Ap. 1632.

Calibute Downing, 1632; resigned in 1636: by whom presented is unknown. According to some accounts he was descended from an ancient family in Essex: but according to others,[2] was the eldest son of Calibute Downing, Esq. of Shennington, in Gloucestershire,[3] by Anne, daughter of Rich. Brett, D. D. an eminent Oriental scholar, one of the translators of the Bible, and Rector of Quainton,[4] of which church this Calibute Downing was sometime Curate; and, as may be inferred, before 1627, as he was married at Quainton, 2 Dec. in that year, and his mother was buried there in 1630.[5] He was a Commoner of Oriel coll. Oxford in 1623, being about 17 years of age: afterwards A. B. and went either to Cambridge or abroad. Having taken holy orders, he was made LL. D. and presented to this Rectory, and the Rectory of West Ilsley, co. Berks, but exchanged the latter for the Vicarage of Hackney, which he held with Ickford. His biographer says, "these not being sufficient for his avaricious disposition, he stood in competition with Dr. Gilbert Sheldon (afterwards Archbishop) for the Wardenship of All Souls college," on the death of Dr. Rich. Astley, but not succeeding, strenuously endeavoured to obtain the place of Chaplain to Thomas Earl of Strafford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and "thinking that employment the readiest way to be a Bishop, he writ stoutly in justification of that calling, and was ready ever and

---

[1] See page 275, also Taxat. P. Nicholas, p. 34.

[2] Wood's Athenæ, vol. ii. p. 48, ed. 1721.

[3] Atkins's Hist. p. 642.

[4] See Quainton.

[5] "Anne, wife of Calibute Downing the elder, bur. 10 Dec. 1630." Quainton Regist.

anon to maintain it in his discourses; but upon some discontent watching an opportunity to gain preferment," and "being fitted for any base employment, and one who ever looked *awry* on the Church, in which, if settled and in peace, he could never hope to advance higher than being Minister of Hackney, he joined the Parliamentary party, became a zealous promoter of all their designs, and was conspicuous for his boldness both in the pulpit and out of it: exerting himself with great and indecent vehemence in a sermon before the Artillery Company of London in 1640, and audaciously affirming, that for the defence of religion, and reformation of the church, it was lawful to take up arms against the King. However, this discourse being likely to bring him into trouble as well as disgrace, he retired to the house of Robert Earl of Warwick, at Little Leighs, in Essex," which Anthony à Wood denominates "the common rendezvous of all schismatical preachers in those parts," and left his sermon to make what impression it might. He was afterwards Chaplain to a regiment commanded by John Lord Robartes, under the Earl of Essex, "where he preached and prayed continually against the King and his cause." In 1643 he took the covenant, and was made one of the Assembly of Divines: but quitted them and joined the Independents. He was appointed by Parliament, 20 June 1643, one of the licensers of books of Divinity: and often preached against pacific measures: but his biographer adds, "Behold, while he was in the height of these diabolical and rebellious actions, he was suddenly, and justly, cut off from the face of the earth; and was no more seen." He resigned this Rectory some years before his death, in 1644.[1] He left two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne, besides other children, of whom George Downing, of Gamlingay, co. Cambridge, was knighted, and sat in Parliament for Morpeth: was also Envoy to Holland, Secretary of the Treasury, and, 1 July, 15 Car. II., a Baronet, and grandfather of the founder of Downing college in Cambridge.

Calibute Downing was the author of, 1. A Discourse of the State Ecclesiastical: Oxon, 1633, with a Digression, discussing some exceptions against Ecclesiastical Officers. Wood denies his being the real author, notwithstanding his name is affixed. 2. A Discovery of the false grounds the Bavarian party have laid to settle their own Faction, &c. 1641, 4to. London, with a Discourse on the Interest of England, annexed. 3. A discoursive Conjecture upon the Reasons that produce a desired event of the present Troubles of Great Britain, &c. Lond. 1641, 4to. 4. Considerations towards a peaceable Reformation in matters Ecclesiastical. Lond. 1641, 4to. 5. A Sermon before the Renowned Company of Artillery, 1 Sept. 1640, on Deuter. ch. 25, ver. 17. Lond. 1642, 4to. 6. A Fast Sermon, before the House of Commons, 2 Thessal. ch. 3. ver. 2, preached 31 Aug. 1642, in consequence of an order made 27 July preceding.[2]

Gilbert Sheldon, D. D. Warden of All Souls coll. Oxford, pr. by the King, on the minority of Tho. Tipping; and instit. 8 May 1636, on the cession of Downing. He was the youngest son of Roger Sheldon, of Stanton, co. Stafford, born there 19 July 1598; receiving his name from his godfather *Gilbert* Earl of Shrewsbury. He was of Trinity coll. Oxon, 1613, proceeded in Arts 1620: Fellow of All Souls 1622: entered into holy orders: was Chaplain to Lord Keeper Coventry, by whom he was recommended to the King. He was made Prebendary of Gloucester, Vicar of Hackney, in Middlesex; in 1634, D. D. and Warden of All Souls coll.; also, Chaplain in Ordinary and Clerk of the Closet to the King, who designed his higher promotion, but was prevented by the troubles which ensued. Dr. Sheldon attended the King's Commissioners at Uxbridge in 1635. In 1647 he was ejected from all his ecclesiastical offices, and by order of the Parliamentary Visitors of the University of Oxford, in 1648, imprisoned: partly to prevent the exercise of his influence there, and partly to prevent his joining the King in the Isle of Wight. After his release, in October 1648, he retired to Snelston, in Derbyshire, and from that neighbourhood supplied the King with money collected amongst his friends. Having remained in privacy until the Restoration, Dr. Palmer, who had intruded into the Wardenship of All-Souls, dying in 1659, the election of a successor was postponed, and restitution made to Sheldon, who, however, did not resume his station at Oxford, but was appointed Master of the Savoy, and Dean of the Chapel Royal: and, 28 Oct. 1660, conse-

[1] In a MS. volume of accounts in the autograph of General Fairfax, and regularly audited and signed by E. Grosvenor, Jo. Barkestead, and Jo. Rushworth, as well as Fairfax himself; now in the possession of Robert Greenhill Russell, Esq. M. P. are entries to the following effect: "Repaid by Mr. Downing, disburst to Dougall M'Forson for intelligence in 1649, 20*l.* To Mr. Downing, by warrant 28 Sep. 1650, 50*l.*; and 31 Oct. 1650, Mr. Downing, contingencies, 50*l.*" This, however, could not have been Calibute, if he died in 1644, but might have been his son, baptized at Quainton, 3 Oct. 1628.

[2] Commons' Journals.

crated Bishop of London; so that he did not again hold this Rectory. In 1663 he was promoted to the See of Canterbury: remained at Lambeth during the great plague in 1665: in 1667, was made Chancellor of Oxford, to which University he was a most liberal benefactor, by the erection of the public theatre and numerous donations. He died 9 Nov. 1677, and was buried at Croydon; where he has a sumptuous monument. As an author, he is only known to have published, A Sermon before the King, at Whitehall, 28 June 1660, on the Thanksgiving for his Majesty's happy Return, on Ps. 18, ver. 19. Lond. 1660; but amongst the Harleian MSS. are two volumes of letters to and from Archbishop Sheldon.[1]

Paul Hood, S. T. P. took out a legal title, 6 Nov. 1660. He was of Lincoln coll. Oxon, and Rector of that Society 1620, and of Twyford; also, of Eydon, co. Northampton, from 1631 to 1649, being ousted by an intruder:[2] Vice Chancellor 1660: died 2 June 1668, and was buried in All Saints church, Oxford.[3]

John Norman, instituted 3 Aug. 1667, on the presentation of John Houghton, D. D. and died in 1674.

Richard Piddington, A. M. inst. 11 Mar. 1674, on the presentation of Sir Tho. Tipping, Knt. He was of Lincoln coll. Oxon, A. M. 25 June 1674; died in 1728, and was buried here.

George Rye, D. D. inst. 30 Dec. 1728, on the presentation of John Beauchamp, Esq. He was of Oriel coll. Oxon; A. M. 2 Jul. 1698; B. D. 19 Jan. 1713; D. D. 7 Dec. 1715; also Archdeacon of Oxford.

William Newell, A. M. presented by Evans Pytt, M. D. and inducted 27 Feb. 1737. He was of Ch. Ch. Oxon; A. M. 28 June 1726. He died, and was succeeded by

John Rigby, A. M. inducted 15 Mar. 1747, on the presentation of Hester Newell, widow, of Adwell, co. Oxon. He was of Wadham coll. A. M. 25 June 1734, and died 24 May 1775.

Samuel Newell, A. B. presented by Esther Newell, widow, and inducted 9 July, 1776. He was also Rector of Adwell, and Chaplain to George Henry Earl of Lichfield; and died at Dinton, in November 1802; being succeeded by

Thomas Aubrey Grantham, A. B. inducted 2 April 1803, on the presentation of Rich. Townsend, Gent. of Newbury, co. Berks. He resigned; and was succeeded by

John Capel Townsend, A. B. inducted 1 June 1808, on the presentation of Rich. Townsend, Gent. He was of St. John's coll. Oxon, A. M. 4 May 1809; also Rector of Alkerton, in Oxfordshire.

PAROCHIAL CHARITIES.

Thomas Phillips, of Ickford, settled by deed in 1697, a rent-charge out of his estate here, on the minister and six trustees, to provide annually three coats, three gowns, and other clothes for poor persons, to be distributed about Christmas.

In 1733, Thomas Phillips, his son, also by deed, augmented his father's donation, and settled 10*l.* per ann. on a school-master, to instruct poor children; but the trustees appointed, being dead, and no others nominated in 1786,[4] it was returned that "this charity had never been received."

The last-mentioned Thomas Phillips was born here in 1708, and his family being Roman Catholics, he was educated at St. Omer's, in France, and entered into the Society of Jesuits; but did not continue long among them, having, as is said, through the intererest of Charles Stuart (called the Chevalier de St. George), obtained a Prebend, or Canonry, in the Cathedral of Tongres. He died at Liege, in 1771, having been the author of "A Letter to a Student in Divinity," 8vo. 1756: which passed through three editions, and has been commended for many excellent rules and observations contained in it: and "The Life of Cardinal Pole," 2 vols. 4to. 1764, and 2 vols. 8vo. 1767.[5]

A sister of this Thomas Phillips was Abbess of the Benedictine Convent at Ghent.

---

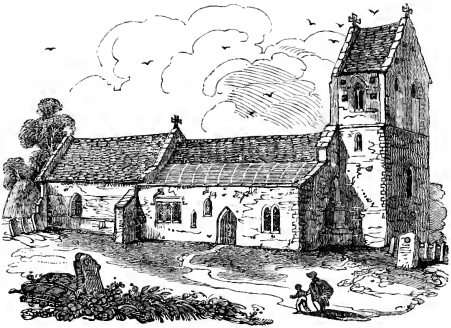
[1] Wood's Athenæ, vol. ii. p. 162. Biograph. Dict. See also, Hasted's Kent, vol. xii. p. 487, and Ayliffe's Ancient and Present State of Oxford, vol. i. p. 472.

[2] Hist. of Northamp. vol. i. p. 505.

[3] PEDIGREE of DANVERS, HARRISON, and HOOD, p. 280.

[4] Returns of Charitable Donations, vol. i. p. 59.

[5] European Mag. vol. xxx. and Biograph. Dict.



THE CHURCH,

dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a small building capable of containing about two hundred persons: and consisting of a nave with two aisles, a chancel, with a gable roof tiled, having thereon two small stone crosses; and, at the west end of the nave, a square tower. On the south side is a porch with a double-arched doorway, the interior supported by three-quarter circular columns, with sculptured Norman capitals. The windows are extremely irregular; some of them mullioned, with pointed arches, and corbelled mouldings; others divided by piers: the roof of the chancel higher than the nave, the aisles covered with lead, sloping to the walls, which have graduated buttresses. In the east window of the chancel, which consists of three trefoil-headed lights, with quaterfoils in the spandrils, are these arms, Barry of six Arg. and Az. over all a bend Gules.

The nave and chancel are ceiled. Between them is a pointed arch, supported by two pairs of circular columns, with wrought capitals; and near the east window is a bracket for a light. A sculptured fillet, or dado, about four feet above the floor, is carried along the south side of the chancel. Between the nave and aisles, are on each side pointed arches, supported by piers and circular pillars, with plain mouldings. The font is large and ancient. At the west end of the nave is a small gallery. Near the east end of the south aisle is a niche for a piscina, under a nail-headed arch: and another, with a trefoiled arch in the chancel.

The tower contains three bells and a saint's bell: the pulpit, in the south-east angle of the nave is hexagonal.

In the north aisle, on a mural tablet:

In memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Phillips, the only wife of Thomas Phillips, Gent. who by her had eight sons and one daughter. She was a person of great virtue and true piety: charitable to the poor; and, besides the accomplishments peculiar to her sex, she had all Christian perfections in a very eminent degree. She was sole daughter of Johnshall Crosse, Esq. and departed this life the tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord God, 1735, aged 58.

Arms. Az. a lion rampant gardant Ar. on a chief Ar. five ermines, *Phillips;* impaling, quarterly.... (defaced.)

Crest. On a chapeau, a demi-lion ramp. Arg.

On a small stone:

✠

Thomas Phillips, eldest son of Thomas Phillips, Gent. by Elizabeth, his wife, died 8 Oct. 1726, aged 8 days.

James Phillips, youngest son of Thomas Phillips, Gent. by Elizabeth his wife, died the 3d day of Sept. 1730, æt. 11.

In the south aisle is a mural monument with the arms of *Phillips*, impaling, Erm. a fess Gu. between three eagles displayed Sab.

Near this place lye Thomas Phillips, Gent. and Mary, his only wife. He was liberal to the poor of this parish, and She a person of eminent piety. He was baptized 10bre 16th, 1630, and died Jan. 23rd, 1704. She was baptized June 18, 1624, and died Octr the 29th, 1681. They left one son and one daughter, viz. Thomas and Mary.

In the chancel, on the north side, is a monument with pediment, frieze, and cornice, supported by black marble pillars, and adorned with these arms:

Quarterly, 1 and 4, Or, on a bend engrailed Arg. three phœons: 2 and 3, Or, two chevrons chequé Or and Az. Crest. A boar's head coupé on a ducal coronet.

In compartments, are figures in relievo of five females on the *dexter* side, and four males on the *sinister*, all kneeling: the former in close dresses, the latter in doublets: having over their several heads, these initials:

I. F. A. E. M. and B. G. B. W.

and below, the following inscription:

Thomas Tipping, Esq. on whom God hath bestowed divers and sundry his benefits, from his tender years, hath caused this monument of Christian remembrance to be erected for himself and Margaret, his only and most chast wife, and their nine children, by God's great blessing born between them both. Anno Dom. 1595.

By God's appointment I was form'd
from naught but slime and clay,
From earth I came to Earth, I must
therein untill that day
For to remaine, when as those parts
which we corrupted see,
Shall sound and whole appear,
before our Christ eternallie.
My soul and body, be you fixt
on Christ your Strength and Stay.
He doth you keep: he to himself
caleth you alway.
Contem ye Torment & desease;
all worldly chance despise;
Feare not the Grave; assure yourselves
with Christ your Guide to rise:
Who shall prepare your princely seats,
your Light, your Life, your Crowne,
Is he: rewarding all his saynts,
with Glory & Renowne.

On a slab:

Here lieth the body of Mr. Edmund Laurence, Gent. who departed this life, 4 May, Anno Dom. 1645.

His life was honest, and his end was good:
His soul is surely with the Lord.

On lozenge-shaped stones:

In memory of Walter, son of Andrew Symes, Gent. and Merial his wife, who died April 1, 1694, aged 2 years, 6 months, and 3 days.

Depositum Andreæ Symes, Gen. ob. 18 Sep. An. Sal. 1707, ætat 41.

Here lyeth ye body of Mireal Symes, ye wife of Andrew Symes, Gent. who died March ye 4th, 1740, aged 70.[1]

On a square tablet of black marble, affixed to the south wall of the church, exteriorly:

Hoc saxum visus moriturо mihi posui Thomas Phillips, *Gentleman*, 1740.

Near the south side of the chancel, are three old tombs, the sides divided into compartments, and the covers formed of very thick slabs; but without arms or inscription.

---

[1] The family of Symes, of Frampton Cotterel, co. Glouc. was related to the Tippings of Shabbington and Ickford.

ILMER, ILMERE, HILMER,

situated in a low watery border of the Chiltern Hills, is bounded on the north by Aston-Sandford; on the east by Monk's Risborough and Prince's Risborough: on the south by Prince's Risborough; and on the west by Kingsey, Towersey, Bledlow, and Saunderton; contains about five hundred acres of land, of which one half is arable: but entirely omitted in St. John Priest's map of the County, prefixed to his agricultural survey.

The soil is a cold loamy clay.

The whole parish was inclosed about the year 1657, and is tithe free.

In the reign of Edward III. *Ilmere* was assessed to the Ninths at eight marks and a half, and it was certified that the inhabitants were too poor to cultivate the land; that there were few sheep, on account of a deficiency of pasture; and no merchants or cattle-dealers.[1]

In 1599 it was assessed to the "service of beeves and muttons" for the Queen's household, at 1*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* and Mr. Twedye's lands here at 13*s.* 5*d.*[2]

In 1776 the expenses of the poor 47*l.* 12*s.* In 1783 returned at 28*l.* In 1785 at 35*l.* In 1822 had increased to 66*l.* 2*s.* and in 1824 were 85*l.* 18*s.*

The parish in 1821 contained only 12 houses, inhabited by 28 males and 40 females. In 1826 the population had increased to 75 in all.

THE MANOR,

at the Norman Survey belonged to Odo Bishop of Bayeux, but was in the hands of his subfeudatory *Robert*, who was taxed at four hides. The land was sufficient for five ploughs; two in the demesne; and eight villeins with one bordar had three ploughs: four servants, a mill valued at 10*s.* pasture for five teams; the whole rated at 4*l.*: when Odo first held it, 100*s.*; and the same in the time of King Edward, when Godwin, a man of Earl Lewin, was the possessor, and might sell it.[3]

Robert, who held Ilmere, Addington, and other lands, under this military ecclesiastic, was Robert de Romenel, who derived his surname from Romney, a port in Kent, of which he is reputed to have been a native. He was probably admitted to this estate soon after it was given to Odo, and, notwithstanding the forfeiture of the latter, Romenel and his descendants continued to enjoy Ilmer which was held by the serjeanty of keeping the King's hawks. In this office of Marshal or Keeper, William de Jarponville, who married Albreda de Romenel, daughter of Robert or of David de Romenel, succeeded her ancestor, and after his death Thomas Fitz-Bernard taking to wife Alice his daughter, obtained a charter from King John, confirming to Albreda de Jarponville, during her life, the enjoyment of the office held by her ancestor, with the reversion to himself and his heirs, in as ample manner as it had been previously held.[4]

---

[1] Inquis. Nonar. p. 340. [2] Roll 42 Eliz.

[3] Terra Ep'i Baiocensis. In Tichesela H'd. In Imere ten' Rob't' de Ep'o IIII^{or} hid'. T'ra e' v car'. In d'nio sunt II et VIII uill'i cu' I bord' h'nt III car'. Ibi IIII serui, et I molin' de x sol'. P'tu' v car'. Val' IIII lib'. Q'do recep' c sol' et t'nt'd T. R. E. Hoc Ꝑ' tenuit Goduin' h'o Leuuini comit' et uende' potuit. Lib. Cens. vol. i. f. 144.

[4] Marescalcia avium Regis concessa Thomæ filio Bernardi.—A. D. 1204 5 Joh'is. Cart. Antiq. I. 30.—Johannes

In 1221 Robert Achard, Roger de Cauz, Almaric de Nowers, and Gilbert St. Clare, having claimed a mediety of Ilmere as part of the inheritance of David de Romenel, their common ancestor, a fine was passed, and they respectively released their rights to Albreda de Jarponville.[1] Albreda was dead probably before 1230, for in that year Ralph Fitz-Bernard passed a fine of lands in Ilmere to John de Bledelawe and his heirs, and also settled lands here on *Parnell*, Prioress of Studley, and her conventual church;[2] but the legality of thus alienating lands held by serjeanty[3] being disputed by John de Ilmere, a writ was sent to the Sheriff to make inquisition touching the serjeanty within his bailiwick, and he was ordered to give full seisin of the premises to the complainant, John de Ilmere.[4]

John Fitz-Bernard died in 1259 seised of this manor,[5] and the King granted the custody of the heir and his lands to Imbert de Puges, probably the same who is also called Humbert and Hubert Poynings, and said to have held lands in Hilmer and *Eston* by serjeanty.[6] In 1305 Ralph Fitz-Bernard died seised of this manor, with Aston as a member thereof, in right of himself and Agatha his wife;[7] and in 1307 Agatha his widow died seised of Ilmere, with Aston and Addington.[8] In 1315 Thomas Fitz-Bernard conveyed this estate to John Blacket,[9] who in 1328 died seised.[10] In 1335 another John Blacket, called the elder, passed a fine of Ilmere and Aston-Bernard to Sir John de Molyns, Knt. of Stoke-Poges, and Egidia his wife.[11] In 1336 Sir John de Molyns obtained license to impark his woods in Ilmere:[12] and in 1337 a grant of free warren and other feudal privileges and exemptions here, as in many other estates:[13] and soon after a charter for a court leet, with the assize of bread and beer, and a grant of the custody of the King's hawks, by which service this manor had been anciently held. Robert Fitz-Bernard likewise joined in a fine to strengthen the title of Sir John Molyns and Egidia to the manors of Ilmere and Aston.[14] In

---

Dei gra' Rex Angliæ, &c. Sciatis quod ad petitionem et assensum Albride de Rumenel, que fuit uxor Willielmi de Jarpunvill, qui cum eadem Albridâ totam ejus hereditatem habuit et marescalciam avium nostrarum, dedimus et concessimus et hac cartâ nostrâ confirmavimus Thome filio Bernardi, qui habet filiam et heredem predicti Willielmi et predicte Albrede in uxorem, Marescalciam avium nostrarum quam predictus Willielmus habuit, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad eam pertinentibus, tenendam et habendam sibi et heredibus suis, ex se et filiâ predictorum Willielmi et Albride descendentibus imperpetuum, ita bene et libere sicut unquam eam predictus Willielmus melius et liberius tenuit.

Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus, quòd predictus Thomas et heredes sui, ex se et predictâ uxore descendentes, habeant et teneant predictam marescalciam avium nostrarum imperpetuum, bene et in pace, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad eam pertinentibus; ita quod salva sit predicte Albrede tenura hereditatis sue totâ tempore vite sue; et post mortem ejus tota hereditas illius, quam predictus Willielmus cum illâ habuit, integrè cum omnibus pertinentiis in manus predicte Thome, qui filiam predictorum Willielmi et Albrede habet in uxorem, et ad heredes eorum revertatur, ab eis tenenda et habenda et perpetuo possidenda.

Concessimus eciam et presenti cartâ nostrâ confirmavimus predicte Albride, quòd non distringatur ad se maritandam nisi de voluntate suâ, et si se maritare voluerit, hoc faciat cum assensu nostro. Test. G. fil. Petri Com. Essex, Com. W. Marescallo, apud Wudestoke, xviiio die Marcii, anno regni nostri quinto. Rymer's Fœdera, new Ed. vol. i. p. 90.

[1] Rot. Fin. 6 Hen. III. [2] Ibid. 15 Hen. III. [3] Test. de Nevill, p. 255.

[4] Rex Vic. Buck. &c Ostensum est nobis, ex parte Joh'is de Ilmere, q'd cùm idem Joh'es tenuisset q'ndam t'ram in Ilmere de Priorissâ de Stodley, quam Radu' fil. Bernard qui terram illam de nobis tenuit in serjancia dederat jam pridem eidem Priorissæ in puram et p'p tuam elemosinam ut d', tu occasione p'ed'i q'd tibi fecimus de Inquisic'one faciend' de serjanciis n'ris in ballîâ tuâ alienatis, p'fatum Joh'em inde disseis, et ideo tibi p'cipim', quòd si ita est, p'd'c'o Joh'i pleniorem sci'nam re'here facias, &c. Rot. Claus. 28 Hen. III. m. 14.

[5] Esc. 44 Hen. III. nº 22. Cal. vol. i. p. 19. [6] Testa de Nevill, p. 245.

[7] Esc. 34 Ed. I. nº 53. Cal. vol. i. p. 208. [8] Ib. p. 226.

[9] Rot. Fin. 9 Ed. II. nº 208; and Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. vol. xvi. p. 120.

[10] Esc. 2 Ed. III. nº 27. Cal. vol. ii. p. 14. [11] Rot. Fin. 9 Ed. III. [12] Dugd. Bar. tom. ii. p. 145.

[13] Brill, p. 99. Rot. Cart. 11 Ed. III. m. 12. [14] Rot. Fin. 13 Ed. III.

1340 Ilmere was one of Molyns's manors seized into the King's hands,[1] and soon afterwards was committed to the custody of John Edred,[2] but in 1346 restored to Sir John de Molyns, to whom a new charter was granted confirming his former privileges, and specifying the manor of Ilmere with Aston-Bernard as held in capite by the service of being Marshal of the King's hawks and falcons. Afterwards, upon an exchange and agreement between the King and Sir John de Molyns, the payment of 3*s.* 4*d.* per ann. rents out of Ilmere, for land late of Walter Orpede, and 10*s.* for lands late of the Prioress of Studley, was extinguished.[3] In 1348 Isabella, daughter of Sir John Blacket, deceased, released to Sir John de Molyns all her right to the manor of Ilmere, which was settled on Sir John and Egidia, with remainder to their son William, and the heirs of Sir John.[4] In 1359 John de Hampden, Sheriff of Bucks, was commanded to deliver seisin of the manor of Ilmere, then in the King's hands, by reason of contempt, in that Sir John de Molyns had not appeared to answer to the King's Justices for divers felonies, &c. to William de Molyns, his son.[5] But Egidia Molyns held this Manor during her widowhood, (so that the possession given to her son was only during the short remainder of the life of his father,) and she died in 1367 seised in fee tail of Ilmere and Aston-Bernard, held by the service of falconry, as formerly granted to John Blacket:[6] and after her decease John de Olney, the King's Escheator, was ordered to take security of Sir William Molyns, Knt. son and heir of Sir John, for this manor, &c.[7] Continuing in his family and descendants,[8] it was held in 1409 by the service of feeding the King's falcons, and presenting one sparrow-hawk annually to the King.[9] It passed with the rest of the inheritance, by the marriage of Alianore, daughter and sole heir of William de Molyns, to Robert Hungerford, Esq. who was admitted to the possession of this estate in 1440; but forfeited all his lands in 1461 by attainder. The King committed the custody of the escheated possessions to Lord Wenlock, who was commanded to make a competent provision for Alianore Lady Hungerford and Molyns, out of the products, but her Lord again joining the Lancastrians was taken prisoner at Hexham, and beheaded at Newcastle, and his son Thomas having also suffered death as a traitor in 1468 (8 Edw. IV.), a fine was passed of Ilmere and other manors, in 1474,[10] and many alienations took place of divers portions; but at the accession of Henry VII. the attainder of the Lord Molyns and his son being reversed, many of their lands were restored, and afterwards passed, by the marriage of Mary, sole daughter of Sir Thomas Hungerford, to the family of Hastings: and Edward Lord Hastings holding Ilmere at 11*l.* 17*s.* per ann. having severed many of his estates, the remainder after the death of Mary his wife, Baroness Hungerford, Homet, Botreaux, Moels, Molyns, and Peverell, descended to George Lord Hastings, who was advanced to the Earldom of Huntingdon, and died in 1543, being succeeded by Francis Earl of Huntingdon, K.G.[11] who sold the greater part of the residue of the estates of the family of Molyns in Bucks; and Ilmere was soon afterwards in the hands of the Dormers: for, by an in-

---

[1] STOKE POGES, and PEDIGREE of MOLYNS: see also p. 99.
[2] Rot. Fin. 16 Ed. III. m. 14.
[3] Willis's MSS.
[4] Rot. Claus. 22 Edw. III. m. 27.
[5] Rot. Orig. 33 Ed. III. nº 13. Abbrev. vol. ii. p. 255.
[6] Rot. Fin. 40 Ed. III. f. 158. Dugd. Bar. tom. ii. p. 147.
[7] Rot. Orig. 40 Ed. III. nº 1. Abbrev. vol. ii. p. 291.
[8] STOKE-POGES, and BRILL, p. 99.
[9] Harl. MSS. nº. 34.
[10] The parties to this fine were Thomas Kempe, Bishop of London, John Hele, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, Edm. Story, Bishop of Carlisle, John Morton, clk. John Danvers, clk. John Say, Knt. Ralph Verney, Knt. Peter Baxter, clk. Richard Danvers, John Langston, John Clopton, Thomas Bendysh, Will. Heigham, Esquires, Hen. Danvers, citizen and mercer, of London, nd Stephen Glover, Parson of Whitfield, and John Leynham, Knt. and Margaret his wife. Rot. Fin. 41 Ed. IV.
[11] See STOKE-POGES, and PEDIGREE of HUNGERFORD and HASTINGS: also BRILL, p. 100.

quisition in July 1553, after the death of Sir Robert Dormer, Knt. it was found that William Dormer, his son, was seised of this manor, which at his decease in 1575 descended to his son Robert Dormer, who was knighted in 1591, created a Baronet 10 June, 1615, and in the same month Baron Dormer, of *Wenge*, in Bucks. His Lordship was, in right of the possession of this manor, Master Falconer to the King,[1] and died 18 Nov. 1616: after which Ilmer descended with Wing,[2] until, being in the possession of Charles second Earl of Carnarvon and third Baron Dormer, a claim was made at the coronation of James II. (23 April 1685) to be Marshal-Surveyor and Conservator of the King's Hawks in England, with divers fees and nominations of under officers; but it was not allowed, because "not respecting the coronation."[3] After the death of this Earl in 1709, Ilmer, in default of heirs male, passed by Elizabeth his daughter and heiress in marriage to Philip Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield,[4] and descended with the family estates to George-Augustus 6th Earl of Chesterfield, who is the present possessor.

The Lands of Missenden Abbey, in Ilmer, seem to have been the same which, in the reign of John, belonged to Gilbert Basset, of Wycombe,[5] and before the dissolution of religious houses in the time of Henry VIII. were valued at 7*s.* 4*d.* per ann.

Some small portions of land which had been given for lights to be kept burning in the church, were in 1585 granted by Queen Elizabeth, on the petition of Sir James Crofte, Knt. Comptroller of the Household, to John Walton and John Cresset, Gent. at 4*s.* per ann. in the occupation of William Trippe; other lands of Thomas Hawes at 5*s.* per ann., of John Osborne at 12*d.*, and of Eversley lands at 12*d.* late parcel of Missenden Abbey.[6]

In 1590 the Queen, on the petition of Edward Dyer, Esq. granted to William Tipper and Robert Dawe, their heirs and assigns, two and a half acres of arable, called Church lands, in *Elmer*, in the occupation of William Gooding and Thomas Dorrell, at 8*d.* per ann.[7]

RECTORY, ADVOWSON, AND VICARAGE.

The Advowson of Hilmere, or Ilmere, was conveyed by Albreda, daughter of David de Romenel, and Thomas Fitz-Bernard, circ. 1203, to the Nunnery of Stodeley, or Studley, co. Oxon, which donation was confirmed by William de Bleys, Bishop of Lincoln;[8] and in 1229 a fine was passed between Ralph Fitz-Bernard and Juliana Prioress of *Stodlegh*, in further assurance of that grant.[9] In 1230 the church was appropriated to the Nuns of *Stodeley* by Hugh Wells, who had succeeded Bishop Bleys at Lincoln.[10] Albreda de Jarponville settled on the same convent a virgate of land here;[11] which, with the advowson, was held by that house under the thirteen successive Prioresses[12] until the dissolution; after which King Henry VIII. by patent, 26 Feb.

---

[1] First Fourteen Years of the Life of King James I. Lysons's Mag. Brit. vol. i. p. 583.

[2] WING and EYTHROP in Waddesdon, and PEDIGREE of DORMER.

[3] Sandford's Hist. and Account of Claims and Ceremonies, p. 16.

[4] PEDIGREE of STANHOPE, in Eythrop in Waddesdon.

[5] Extent. Terrar. Gilberti Basset. Term. Pasc. Rot. 8 dors. in Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 237.

[6] Rot. Pat. 28 Eliz. Test. 12 Aug. [7] Ib. 33 Eliz. Test. 22 Dec.

[8] Monast. Anglic. vol. iv. p. 249. Dunkin's Hist. of Bullington and Ploughley Hund. p. 133: *not* Peter of Blois, as in Croke's Geneal. p. 426. [9] Rot. Fin. 14 Hen. III.

[10] Dunkin's Hist. p. 68; also Rot. Fin. Buck. 14 Hen. III. no. 87, 98; and Le Neve's Fasti, p. 139.

[11] Mon. Ang. vol. iv. p. 258. [12] Ib. pp. 250, 251.

1539, granted, for a valuable consideration, to John Croke, Esq. of Chilton,[1] his heirs and assigns, inter alia, the Rectory and Church of Ilmere, in capite.[2]

The Dormers having acquired the manor, soon afterwards purchased the advowson, with which the former has since passed.

The Vicarage, discharged from the payment of first fruits and tenths, is valued at 27*l.* 2*s.* clear yearly value; Archidiaconals 9*s.* 3½*d.*; and a payment to Studley Priory (called in the ecclesiastical valuation of Henry VIII. a Pension to the Rector of Ilmere) 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1810 the income of the Vicarage was returned at 72*l.* per ann. arising from "a composition and tithes." In 1816 it was said to have increased to 97*l.*; the glebe-house very small and inconvenient, and "in the last century 20 acres of land belonging to the Vicarage lost."

VICARS.

Walter, said to have been presented by the Prioress and Convent of Stodeley, and to have died in 1267.[3]

Walter de Ilmere, presented 21 Oct. 1267, by Elizabeth, Prioress, and the Convent of Stodley.

Richard Gladwin, resigned in 1349; and was succeeded by

John de Horwood, 30 April, 1349, on the presentation of Margery, Prioress of Stodley.

Robert Burkard, exchanged for the Rectory of Thisleton, in Rutlandshire, with

John Jonason, who was presented 19 June, 1384, by Elizabeth, Prioress of Stodley.

Thomas Haddon, presented 21 May, 1388, by Elizabeth Freemantle, Prioress of Stodley. He resigned, and was succeeded by

Robert Green, pr. 5 Feb. 1395, by the Prioress and Convent of *Studley:* and resigning, was succeeded by

John Chicheley, pr. 27 Nov. 1397: who resigned, and

John Ayliffe, was presented 30 Oct. 1402, by the Convent.

John Crook, exchanged for the Rectory of Weybridge, in Surrey, with

John Barre, 18 Dec. 1411.

William Gibbes, admitted Vicar, 4 Aug. 1424.[4]

John Corringham, in 1445, called *Rector* of Elmere, or Ilmere, by Fryth, in his Catalogue of Canons of Windsor, but supposed an error by Willis.[5]

Thomas Spencer, pr. 13 Sept. 1447, by the Convent of Studley.

Thomas or *John Howes* occurs in 1447,[6] and died Vicar 1452.

John Seler, presented 20 June, 1452.

John Bennet, 12 Nov. 1460, on the presentation of the Convent of Studley.

Robert Byrcham, resigned 1466.

Henry Stodysbury, pr. 31 July, 1466; and on his resignation

John Sunday was presented 19 Dec. 1467; and on his resignation

Robert Richardson, presented 4 Oct. 1474; who resigned in favour of

Richard ap Jenner, 22 Dec. 1479.

John Taylor, died Vicar 1516.

James Withington, presented 15 Mar. 1516, by the Prioress of Studley: occurs Vicar in 1534 and 1551, and in his will (Feb. 1556) desires to be buried in Ilmere church.

John Palmer, died 1558.

John Swainson, pr. 11 Jan. 1558, by Sir Robert Dormer, Knt. By will dated 7 Oct. 1568, he appointed to be buried in Ilmere chancel.

Martin Wright, Vicar in 1598 and 1607.

Thomas Vandrey, pr. 3 Oct. 1612, by Sir Robert Dormer, Knt. on the death of the last incumbent; but was ejected in 1646.

Thomas Lillington or *Lillingston*, A.B. Oct. 1647, held this Vicarage by sequestration; occurs Curate or Minister in 1663 and 1666, and probably until his death: being also Rector of Aston-Sandford.[7]

John Lillingston, A.B. presented 8 June, 1677, by Charles Dormer, Earl of Carnarvon: and William Lillingston, his son, licensed to be Curate in 1682.[8]

---

[1] Chilton, p. 130. [2] Rot. Pat. 31 Hen. VIII.
[3] Dodsworth's MSS. vol. 107 in Bibl. Bodl. and Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 374.
[4] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon. [5] Ibid. [6] Ibid.
[7] Page 48. [8] Subscription Book at Aylesbury.

Matthew Palmer, instituted 28 Oct. 1687, on the presentation of Charles Earl of Carnarvon. He was of Christ Church, Oxon. A.M. 28 Feb. 1686: resided at Dinton, and was buried there 26 Sept. 1700.[1]

Charles Cornish, A.M. instituted 2 Jan. 1700, on the presentation of Charles Earl of Carnarvon. He was of Magdalen Hall, Oxon. A.M. 4 July, 1689, resigned this living on being presented to a benefice in Wales: was also Perpetual Curate of Prince's Risborough,[2] and Curate of Kingsey, where he died and was buried.

Henry Stanbridge, 27 Sept. 1722, on the presentation of William Stanhope, Esq. He died in 1746, and was succeeded by

James Andrew, A.M. inducted 13 Aug. 1746. He was of Exeter Coll. Oxon. A.M. 28 June, 1745, B. and D.D. 5 Feb. 1766, and Prebendary of Rochester.

Thomas Jones, A.M. also Rector of Radnage.

THE CHURCH

consists of a nave, chancel, and tower, altogether about 60 feet long: on the north side is a porch: in the tower are two little bells. In 1662 a license was granted "to take down the Isle or Vestry on one side of the Church of Ilmere, and to employ the materials in repairing it:" and the aisle has not been rebuilt. In the south wall of the chancel is a niche for a piscina. The font is ancient and octagonal, placed near the west end of the nave. Here are neither architectural ornaments nor monumental inscriptions.

---

[1] Dinton Register.

[2] See RISBOROUGH: also PEDIGREE of CARTER, p. 133.

KINGSEY OR KINGESEY.

The Parishes of Kingsey and Towersey were both anciently included under the same common denomination of EYE, signifying the nook, or corner, of *perhaps* the Hundred, or even of the County, to which they belong, and exactly answering to their situation.

KINGSEY

is bounded on the north by Haddenham and Aston-Sandford; on the east, by Aston-Sandford and Ilmer; on the south, by Towersey; and on the west, by Oxfordshire, from which it is separated by a rivulet which joins the Thame near the town of the same name.

The parish contains about twelve hundred acres, of which more than half are arable. The soil is a deep clay, with strata of sand; and a copious supply of water effects a natural irrigation, by which the meadows and pastures are rendered remarkably verdant.

THE MANOR.

Kingsey, at the Norman Survey, was included in the royal demesnes of BRILL,[1] which, extending to this extreme angle of the county, probably gave origin to the name of the place. King Henry the First "gave to William de Bolebec the land of Kingesheye, which was wont to belong to the manor of Brill," and was valued at 15*l.* per ann.[2] William de Bolebec held one knight's fee here in the reign of John.[3] His degree of relationship to Hugh de Bolebec, who, by the favour of the Conqueror, held great possessions in this county, and was allied to the King and the house of Giffard,[4] is not exactly ascertained. He had been succeeded by Herbert de Bolebec before the close of the reign of Henry the Second; for, in 1190, William de Jarponville paid a fine of ten marks for the king's license to marry his niece to this Herbert,[5] who paid scutage in the 6th and 8th of Richard the First, and 13th of John;[6] and his name occurs in a fine, passed in 1196, with Richard de Lorington, of the third part of a knight's fee in Kingsey, claimed in dower by the said Herbert.[7] Gilbert de Bolebec held one fee in Kingsey, in the reign of Henry III. which Herbert, his father, held in the time of the King's grandfather, and of which he died seised, the same being of the ancient feoffment.[8] "Gilbert Bulbeck" died in 1246, seised of a knight's fee in Kingesheye,[9] and another Gilbert de Bolebeck held this manor some few years afterwards.[10] Herbert de Bolebec died in 1267, seised of Kingsey,[11] and Gilbert, his son and heir, had livery of his lands, 7 October following. William de Horton accounted to the king for 20*s.* issuant out of this manor, "between the vigil of St. Peter and St. Paul," and the day of such livery.[12]

---

[1] Page 97. [2] Rot. Hund. 3 Ed. I. vol. i. p. 35. [3] Testa de Nevill, f. 160. p. 245.
[4] CRENDON, p. 200. [5] Rot. Pip. 2 Ric. I. [6] Lib. Rub. Scac. [7] Rot. Fin. 8 Ric. I.
[8] See Lib. Nig. Scaccar. vol. i. f. 197. [9] Esc. 31 Hen. III. no. i. Cal. vol. i. p. 4.
[10] Rot. Hund. 39 Hen. III. [11] Esc. 52 Hen. III. no. 10. Cal. vol. i. p. 31. [12] Rot. Pip. 52 Hen. III.

Gilbert de Bolebec being called upon by Quo Warranto to shew his right to frankpledge and wayfs here, pleaded that the whole vill belonged to him; that he and his ancestors immemorially held such view of all his tenants once every year; and had wayf without payment for the same; but admitted that he had no instruments to punish offenders: and Gilbert de Thornton, for the king, denied sufficient warrant, unless proof were made of the king's grant. And in Michaelmas term, 14 Edw. I. Gilbert de Bolebec not appearing, those privileges were seized by the Crown; but in the next year he came before the Barons of the Exchequer, (term. Mich. 15 Ed. I.) and paying a fine of one mark, his liberties were restored.[1] Gilbert de Bolebec died seised of Kingsey, held at 12*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* for one knight's fee,[2] leaving Simon his son and heir; but the right of inheritance was disputed by Henry de Bolebec, who claimed to be the eldest son and heir, and by another jury was so returned;[3] and after a protracted contest final judgment was given against Simon; and Henry de Bolebec possessed the estate: which in 1304 was passed by a fine to Alianore de Ewelme, and Geoffrey Neyrnut and William Neyrnut.[4] Other fines were also passed upon the purchase of divers lands by the same parties, as by Simon de Kingsmede and Maud his wife in 1305,[5] and in 1311,[6] by John Thorkeld and Joane his wife; and in 1315, the king granted this manor for one knight's fee to Alianore de Ewelme, and William Neyrnut, excusing Alianore during her life from knight's service, with reservation of other services, and stipulating for the due performance of knight's service by William Neyrnut after the death of Alianore, and his coming into the estate.[7] Alianore held Kingsey in 1349,[8] and in 1360 died seised of "lands in Kyngesseye, Wildnore, Twythorpe, and Toureseye;"[9] but in 1351, the king had committed to John Toury the custody of the manor of Robert de Marny in Kingsey,[10] who passed a fine of messuages and lands here to Robert Brakele and Margery his wife: and Joane, widow of John Marny, was by inquisition in 1369, found to have died seised of the manor of Kingsey.[11] Whether there may have been any mistake in the names, or dates, of these records is perhaps doubtful; for both John Marny and Joane his wife are omitted in Dugdale's account of the family, and can be only *conjecturally* inserted in the pedigree as collaterals with the grantee of Kingsey.[12]

In 1376, Robert de Marny paid eight marks for license to enfeoff Robert de Bourton, parson of South-Wokyndon,[13] co. Essex, and John Colyn, Chaplain, in the manor of Kingsey, with its appurtenances,[14] which in 1377 was settled by those feoffees on Robert de Marny, and Alice his wife, and the heirs male of the body of Robert, with remainder to Ingelram Bruyn, and the heirs male of his body; remainder to Sir William de Elmham, Knt. and the heirs male of his body;[15] and in 1383, Thomas Hambden, son of Richard Hambden, and Margery his wife, passed a fine of lands in Kingeseye to Sir Robert de Marny, Knt. and Alice his wife, with the same remainders,[16] which was confirmed in 1386 by Thomas Hambden.[17] The manor of Kingsey descended to Sir William

---

[1] Placit. 15 Ed. I. ro. 3. [2] Esc. 26 Ed. I. no. 10. Cal. vol. i. p. 145.
[3] Placit. 26 Ed. I. ro. 24. Abbrev. p. 238. [4] Rot. Fin. 33 Edw. I. [5] Ib. 34 Ed. I.
[6] Ib. 5 Ed. II. [7] Rot. Orig. 9 Ed. II. ro. 16. Abbrev. vol. i. p. 227. [8] Willis's MSS.
Esc. 35 Ed. III. no. 22. Cal. vol. ii. p. 220. [10] Rot. Orig. 25 Ed. III. ro. 29. Abbrev. vol. ii. p. 220.
[11] Esc. 43 Ed. III. no. 44 b. Cal. vol. ii. p. 296.
[12] In this, and other instances, the assumption of facts upon evidence at best suspicious, should be received with caution; and is only excusable as affording the possible clew to more successful researches, as the means of supplying a correct account.
[13] Ockenden. [14] Rot. Orig. 50 Ed. III. ro. 47. Abbrev. vol. ii. p. 348. [15] Rot. Fin. 51 Ed. III. [16] Ib. 7 Ric. II.
[17] Rot. Claus. 10 Ric. II. ro. 37. Notwithstanding the authority of this record, there is such a discrepancy between the accounts of the possessions of the Hampdens in Kingsey, and such inexplicable confusion in regard to the descent

Marny, Knt. who, in 1414, died seised:[1] and in 1416 (4 Hen. V.), Sir Robert Poynings, Knt. Sir William Lisle, Thomas Chaucer, Esq. and other feoffees, demised the manors of Kingsey and Tythorp to Joane, relict of Sir Richard Camoys, Knt. of Great Milton, co. Oxon. for life, with remainder to the right heirs of her late husband, Sir Richard; whose son, Hugh, succeeded to the estate of his grandfather, Thomas Lord Camoys, but died in his minority soon afterwards;[2] his sisters, Margaret, wife of Ralph Rademilde, and Alianore, wife of Roger Lewknore, being his co-heirs.[3]

Sir Thomas Marny, son of Sir William, held Kingsey in 1421, and this estate in consequence of the death of his sole daughter Margaret, reverted to her uncle Sir John Marny, Knt. who, in 1426 (4 Hen. VI.), held Kingsey in capite for one knight's fee;[4] and at his death, this manor descended to his son, Sir Henry Marny, who was privy councillor to Henry the Seventh and Eighth, a person "of great wisdom and prudence, and of singular fidelity." On the attainder of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, he obtained a grant of part of his lands.[5] He was Captain of the Guard to King Henry the Eighth, Keeper of the Privy Seal, and created a peer. His long and curious will[6] evinces his piety and munificence,[7] and after his decease, his possessions were granted to the family of Dormer, amongst other lands of religious houses, and escheats, which about that time were at the disposal of the crown.

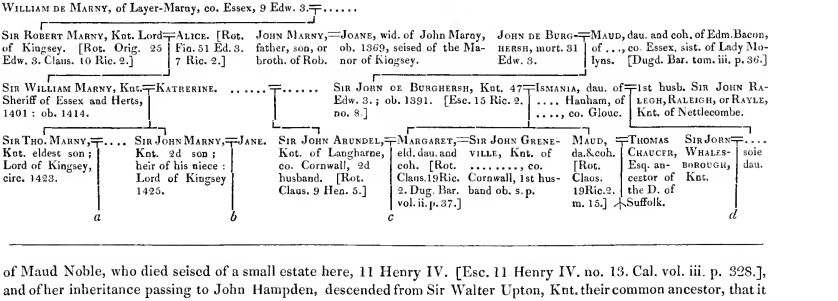
PEDIGREE OF MARNY OF KINGSEY, EASINGTON, BUCKINGHAM, BRICKHILL, &c.

SHEWING THEIR ALLIANCE WITH

THE FAMILIES OF BURGHERSH, CHAUCER, HAMPDEN, &c.

From ancient Pedigrees of the Hampdens, Hastings, and Cheynes; Dugdale's Baronage, and other authorities.

Arms. Party per pale Ar. and Az. two lions rampant, endorsed, Counterchanged. *Marny.* Gules, on a chief Arg. two mullets S. *Bacon.*



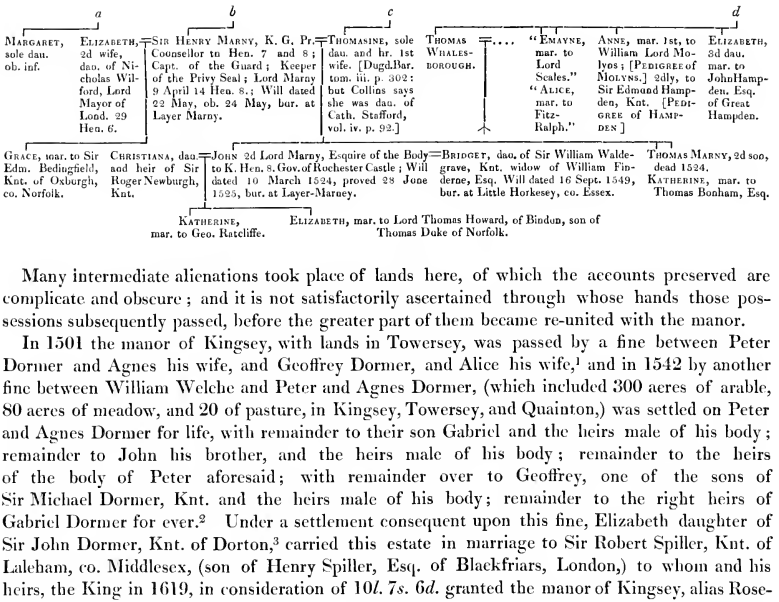
---

of Maud Noble, who died seised of a small estate here, 11 Henry IV. [Esc. 11 Henry IV. no. 13. Cal. vol. iii. p. 328.], and her inheritance passing to John Hampden, descended from Sir Walter Upton, Knt. their common ancestor, that it might be dangerous to attempt a satisfactory elucidation of the manner in which the lands in question ultimately passed.

[1] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. [2] Esc. 9 Hen. V. no. 29. [3] Dugd. Bar. tom. ii. p. 768. [4] Harleian MSS.

[5] EASINGTON, p. 152. [6] Dugd. Bar. tom. ii. p. 302.

[7] He made ample provision for lights in churches, and religious services, having endowed a chapel at Layer-Marney in Essex, and left lands and tenements in Kingsey, Haddenham, and Codington, formerly belonging to the Priory of Rochester, and rents in Tythorp and Rolles, alias Rolin's, co. Oxon. for the maintenance of two priests there.



Many intermediate alienations took place of lands here, of which the accounts preserved are complicate and obscure; and it is not satisfactorily ascertained through whose hands those possessions subsequently passed, before the greater part of them became re-united with the manor.

In 1501 the manor of Kingsey, with lands in Towersey, was passed by a fine between Peter Dormer and Agnes his wife, and Geoffrey Dormer, and Alice his wife,[1] and in 1542 by another fine between William Welche and Peter and Agnes Dormer, (which included 300 acres of arable, 80 acres of meadow, and 20 of pasture, in Kingsey, Towersey, and Quainton,) was settled on Peter and Agnes Dormer for life, with remainder to their son Gabriel and the heirs male of his body; remainder to John his brother, and the heirs male of his body; remainder to the heirs of the body of Peter aforesaid; with remainder over to Geoffrey, one of the sons of Sir Michael Dormer, Knt. and the heirs male of his body; remainder to the right heirs of Gabriel Dormer for ever.[2] Under a settlement consequent upon this fine, Elizabeth daughter of Sir John Dormer, Knt. of Dorton,[3] carried this estate in marriage to Sir Robert Spiller, Knt. of Laleham, co. Middlesex, (son of Henry Spiller, Esq. of Blackfriars, London,) to whom and his heirs, the King in 1619, in consideration of 10*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* granted the manor of Kingsey, alias Rose-Kingsey, commonly called Tythorpe-farm, and Rothis, alias Rolvis, cum pert. in Oxon. and Bucks, being in the occupation of John Elmes; also a farm called West-Court, alias Baylies-Heyse, cum pert. lands, &c. of Gervase Fairburne, a portion of Foxhill close, certain lamp-lands,[4] an acre in parke-meadow, and land in church-meade, in west field, Kingsey, altogether at 4*s.* 3*d.* per ann.[5]

Jane, sole daughter of Sir Robert Spiller, Knt. carried this estate in marriage to the Hon. James Herbert, sixth son of Philip 4th Earl of Pembroke and 1st Earl of Montgomery, K. B. and K. G. by Susan his first wife, third daughter and coheir of Edward Vere, 17th Earl of Oxford, from whom it descended as is expressed in the annexed pedigree:

---

[1] Rot. Fin. 17 Hen. VII.

[2] Rot. Fin. 34 Hen. VIII. See also Pedigree of Dormer of Lee-Grange in Quainton.

[3] See Chearsley, p. 118.

[4] These lamp lands had been granted by Queen Elizabeth on the petition of Edward Dyer, Esq. to William Tipper and Robert Dawe, having become vested in the Crown by Statute of 1 Ed. VI. with other estates of Lord Marny; and other lands, which in 1578, at the request of Lord Hunsdon had been granted by the Queen to Edmund Downing and John Walker, the same having been left to maintain lights in Kingsey and Towersey Churches [Rot. Pat. 21 Eliz. Test. 18 Feb.] and an acre of *Leaze*, also called lamp-land, which in 1585, on the petition of Sir James Croft, Knt. Comptroller of the Household, had been granted to John Walton and John Cresset, and then occupied by John Gamage at 6d. per an. [Ib. 28 Eliz. Test. 12 Apr.] likewise lands of Lord Marny in Tythorp and Kingsey, granted in 1591 by Queen Elizabeth to the before-mentioned Tipper and Dawe, [Ib. 34 Eliz. Test. 30 Mar.] being in the occupation respectively of White, Baddele, and Harris.

[5] Rot. Pat. 7 Jac. I. Test. 28 Jul.

PEDIGREE OF HERBERT OF KINGSEY; WENMAN AND WYKEHAM OF TYTHORP.

From Dugdale, Collins, and other authorities.

Arms. Per pale Az. and Gu. three lionceels ramp. Arg. *Herbert.* Sab. a cross voided between four mullets Or. *Spiller.* Per pale Gu. and Az. a cross patonce Or. *Crest.* On a wreath a cock's head erased Az. crested and jelloped Or. *Supporters.* Two greyhounds Gu. each gorged with a plain collar Or, unguled Az. *Motto.* Omnia bona Bonis. *Wenman.* Arg. two chevrons Gu. between three roses S. seeded Vert. *Wykeham.*

Henry Fitzherbert, Chamberlain to King Henry I. = Julian, dau. of Sir Robert Corbet, Knt. of Alcester, co. Warwick; and concubine of King Henry. [Dugdale's Warwickshire. p. 563.]

Herbert Fitzherbert, Chamberlain to King Stephen 1139, and to Hen. 2 = Lucy, 3d dau. of Milo Earl of Hereford.

Alice, dau. of Robert Fitz Roger, a Baron of Northumberland, mar. 5 Joh. = 1. Peter Fitzherbert, temp. Joh. ob. 1219. = Isabel, 3d dau. and coh. of William de Braos, Lord of Brecknock, survived her husband. [Pedigree of Braose, p. 202.]

Herbert Fitz-Piers, had livery of his father's lands 19 Hen. 3; ob. 1247 (32 Hen. 3).

Reginald Fitz-Herbert, *brother* and heir of Herbert Fitz Piers: by some called *brother* of *Peter.* = ...

Matthew Fitz Herbert, one of the Barons who witnessed King John's submission to the Pope, bore for his arms, Arg. a chev. between three griffins segreant S. said to have been ancestor of the Finches Earls of Winchilsea.

John Fitzherbert, son and heir.

Peter Fitzherbert, supposed by the British heralds to have been brother, not son, of Reginald. = Alice, da. and hr. of Blethin Brodespeare.

Reginald Fitzherbert, Lord of Lan-Howel. = Margaret, da. of Sir John Welsh.

Adam Fitzherbert, Lord of Lan-Howel. = Christian, sole dau. and heir of Gwaring Dese, of Gwern-Des.

Sir Thomas Herbert ap Adam, of Lan-Howel. = ...

Jenkin Herbert ap Adam, Lord of Gwern Dess. = Wenlian, dau. of Sir Aaron ap Bledry, Knt. of Rhudes, Lord of Kilsant.

Gwillem ap Jenkin, Lord of Gwern Dess 5 Ed. 3. = Wenlian, da. of Howel Ychan ap Howel Yoreth. [Pedigree of Aubrey, p. 68.]

Thomas ap Guillem ap Jenkin Herbert, eldest son: of Llansanfraid 22 Ric. 2. = Maud, da. and hr. of Sir John Morley, Knt. Lord of Ragland.

John, Lord of Gwern Dess.

David. = ...

Houel ap Gwillem ap Jenkin, ancestor of the Gwyns.

Sir William ap Thomas, Knt. &c. of Ragland Castle, temp. Hen. 5. = Gladys, dau. of Sir David Gam, widow of Sir Roger Vaughan.

Maud, da. and heir of Adam ap Howel Granot, called "*his Paramour.*"

Sir Will. Herbert, K.G. 27 May 8 Ed. 4. Earl of Pembroke, Chancellor: Ch. Just. & Chamberlain of South Wales: taken prisoner at Edgcote, co. Northampton, beheaded at Northampton July 1470, willed to be buried at Abergavenny. = Anne, sist. of Walter Devereux, Lord Ferrers of Chartley.

Thomas Herbert, survived his elder brother.

Sir Richard Herbert, K.G. of Colbrook, beheaded at Banbury. = Margaret, sist. of Sir Rees ap Thomas, K. G. Duke of Powis.

Elizabeth, mar. to Sir Hen. Stradling, Knt. of St. Donat's Castle, co. Glamorgan.

Sir Richard Herbert, Knt. of Ewias, co. Hereford, bu. at Bergavenny. = Margaret, da. and hr. of Sir Matt. Cradock, Knt. of Swansey, co. Glam.

William 2d Earl of Pembroke: cr. Earl of Huntingdon 4 Jul. 19 Ed. 4, having resigned the Earldom of Pembroke: Just. of S. Wales. = Mary, 5th sister and coh. of Richard Wydevile, Earl Rivers.

Sir Walter Herbert, Knt.

Sir George Herbert, Knt. of St. Julians. = ..

Sir Walter, beheaded at Salisbury.

Philip Herbert, Esq. of Llanyhangel.

Cecilia, mar. to Lord Greystock.
Maud, mar. to Hen. 6th Earl of Northumb.
Catharine, mar. to Geo. 2d Earl of Kent.
Anne, mar. to John Grey, Earl of Powis.
Isabel, mar. to Sir Tho. Cooksey, Knt.
Margaret, mar. 1st, to Thomas Talbot, Viscount Lisle; 2dly, to Sir Henry Bodingham, or Bedrigham, Knt.

Anne, da. of Thomas Lord Parr, of Kendal, sist. to Kath. 6th Queen of Hen. 8th, and sist. and coh. of Wm. Marquess of Northampton; ob. 1551; b. in St. Paul's Cathedral. = Sir Wm. Herbert, K.G. 1548 Lord Herbert of Cardiff (5 Ed. 6), Earl of Pembroke; ob. 17 Mar. 1569, at Hampton-Court; bu. 18 April in St. Paul's, æt. 63. = 2. Anne, da. of George Talbot, 4th Earl of Shrewsbury, wid. of Peter Compton, Esq. ob. s. p.

Sir Geo. Herbert, Knt. of Swansea, co. Glam.

Elizabeth, sole da. and hr.; mar. to Charles Somerset, Earl of Worcester, ancestor of the Dukes of Beaufort.

1. Catharine, 2d da. of Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, by Frances, da. of Charles Brandon, D. of Suffolk, by Mary Queen of France: divorced. = Henry, 2d Earl of Pembroke, K.G. Lord Fitzhugh, Marmion, and St. Quintin; Presid. of the Council and Marches of Wales 1586; ob. at Wilton 19 Jan. 1601; bur. at Salisbury. = Catharine, second wife, da. of George Talbot, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury, ob. s. p. = 3. Mary, dau. of Sir Henry Sydney, K. G. by Mary, da. of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, ob. 25 Sept. 1621, bur. at Salisbury.

2. Sir Edward Herbert, Knt. = Line of Powis.

Anne, mar. Francis Lord Talbot, son and heir apparent of George 6th Earl of Shrewsbury.

a

1. WILLIAM, 3d Earl of Pembroke, K. G. Lord Chamberlain to King James, Gov. of Portsea, Chancellor of Oxford, Ch. Just. in Eyre; ob. 10 Apr. 1636, s. p. v. æt. 50. — MARY, eld. da. and coh. of Gilbert Talbot, 7th Earl of Shrewsbury.
   - HENRY HERBERT, ob. inf. v. p.

SUSAN, 3d da. and coh. of Edward Vere, 17th Earl of Oxford, by Anne, da. of Francis Lord Burleigh, ma. 4 Jan. 1605. [PED. of VERE.]

PHILIP, 4th Earl of Pembroke and (4 June 1606) Earl of Montgomery, Lord Herbert of Thurland, K.B. and K.G. 1608; Chancellor of Oxford, Lord Chamb. and Privy Counsellor; ob. 23 Jan. 1640. — ANNE, sole da. and heir of George Clifford, 3d Earl of Cumberland, wid. of Rich. Sackville, 3d Earl of Dorset; mar. 3 June 1630, at *Chenies*: ob. s. p.

ANNE, ob. juv.

SPILLER.

HENRY SPILLER, Esq. of ..... of London, purchased *Kingsey*, viv. 1620.
   - SIR ROBERT SPILLER, Knt. of Lalcham, co. Midd. & Kingsey. — ELIZABETH, dau. of Sir John Dormer, Knt. sist. of Sir Robert, wid. of Sir John Dynham, Kt. [PED. of DORMER, p. 119.]

1. JAMES, 2. HENRY, ob. juv.

3. CHARLES, Lord Herbert, ob. v. p. at Florence 1635, s. p. — MARY, sole dau. of Geo. Villiers, Duke of Buck. by Kath. his 1st w.; mar. 2dly, to Jas. Stewart, Duke of Richmond; 3dly, to Tho. Howard, Esq.

4. PHILIP, 5th Earl of Pembroke, 2d Earl of Montgomery. — EARLS OF PEMBROKE.

5. WILLIAM HERBERT, ob. ccel.
7. JOHN HERBERT, mar. Penelope, 2d da. of Paul Visc. Bayning, ob. s. p.

ANNA-SOPHIA, mar. to Rob. Dormer, E. of Carnarvon. [PEDIG. of DORMER.]

CATHERINE, MARY. } ob. innupt.

6. JAMES HERBERT, of *Tythorpe* and *Kingsey*, jure uxoris; M.P. for Malmsbury; bur. at Thame 13 Apr. 1676. — JANE, sole da. and heir, viv. 1665.

THOMAS HERBERT, ob. s. p. bu. 21 Jan. 1711-12, at Thame.

JAMES HERBERT, of Tythorp and Kingsey, M. P. for Malmesbury 1685, Aylesbury 1702: ob. 1709. — CATHERINE OSBORNE, 4th dau. of Thomas Earl of Danby, afterwards Duke of Leeds: ob. 1702, bur. 26 Aug. at Chenies.

PHILIP HERBERT. — MARIANNE, daughter of Will. Lord Maidstone, sister of Charles 3d Earl of Winchilsea, by Eliz. daughter of Thomas Windham, of Felbrig, co. Norfolk.

JAMES HERBERT, Esq. of Tythorp, M.P. for Queeeborough 1710, drowned 1721. — ...., dau. of .... Hallet, of Edgware; mar. 2dly, to .... Tate.

JAMES HERBERT, Esq. eldest son, Lord of Kingsey, M. P. for Oxford 1739, 1741, and 1747; ob. circ. 1749.

PHILIP HERBERT, Esq. bro. and hr. of James, held Kingsey: ob. 22 Jul. 1759, æt. 32, s. p. bur. at Thame. — MARY, sole dau. and hr. of Edw. Butler, LL.D. Pres. of Magd. Coll. Oxon, M.P. for Oxf. Univ.

PHILIP, 6th Visc. Wenman, of Thame Park: ob. 16 Aug. 1760. [PED. of WENMAN in TWYFORD.] — SOPHIA, eld. dau. and coh. mar. 13 Jul. 1741: ob. vidua 20 Jul. 1787, æt. 70.

ANNE, youngest dau. and coh. died seised of a moiety of Kingsey 30 Jan. 1810, æt. 91: innupta.

WYKEHAM.

RICHARD WYKEHAM, Esq. of Swalcliffe, co. Oxon, viv. 1748. — VERE-ALICIA, 2d, dau. of Rev. Rich. Fiennes, sist. of Rich. 6th Viscount Say and Sele, ob. 1768. [PEDIGREE of FIENNES.]

PHILIP, 7th Visc. Wenman, born 18 Ap. 1742, died at Bath 26 Mar. 1800, s. p. bur. at Thame Park. [PEDIGREE of BERTIE, p. 236.] — ELEANORA, 5th da. of Willoughby Bertie, 3d Earl of Abingdon; married 7 Jul. 1766: ob. vidua 19 Apr. 1804, bur. at Thame Park.

THO. FRANCIS WENMAN, b. 18 Nov. 1745: of All-Souls Coll. Oxon.; M. P. for Abingdon; B. C. L. 24 Jan. 1771; D. C. L. 7 Jul. 1780; Reg. Prof. of Civil Law 1789, drowned at Oxford 1796, bur. in All Souls Coll. Chapel.

RICHARD WENMAN, b. 13 Nov. 1746, ob. inf. bur. at Witney. HERBERT HENRY WENMAN, born 18 Jul. 1749, ob. juv.

SUSANNA, b. 7 Nov. 1744, ob. juv. bur. at Witney. MARY, b. 27 Mar. 1748, ob. 1757.

SOPHIA, eld. dau. b. 17 Aug. 1745; mar. 30 Dec. 1768: ob. Mar. 1792, at Clifton, near Bristol.

1. WILLIAM HUMPH. WYKEHAM, Esq. of Swalcliffe, co. Oxon, viv. 1760.

RICHARD WYKEHAM, A.M. of Linc. Coll. Oxon, Vic. of Chacomb, and Sulgrave, co. Northamp. Rect. of Newton Purcell 1783, ob. 7 Feb. 1805, bur. at Chacomb, æt. 72. — MARY, dau. of Chacomb Priory.

FIENNES WYKEHAM, Esq. took the name of MARTIN, of Leeds Castle, Kent; Sheriff of Kent 1824. — ELIZABETH, d. of Peter Bignell, Gent. of Banbury, co. Oxon.

RICHARD-NICOLL ob. inf. RICHARD ob. 3 Jun. 1789, æt. 17.

1. ELIZABETH, da. of William Marsh.

WILL. RICHARD WYKEHAM, Esq. bap. 31 Oct. 1769; at Thame School 1783; ob. 1 July 1800. — MARY, dau. of Thomas Hughes; mar. 2dly, to .... Davis.

SOPHIA, ob. 4 July, 1790, at Falmouth.

HESTER-LOUISA, dau. of Fiennes Trotman, Esq. of Sistoo-Court, co. Glouc. mar. Sep. 1805: ob. 26 Oct. 1823, bur. at Kingsey. — PHILIP THOMAS WYKEHAM, Esq. of Kingsey and Tythorp, born 20 Dec. 1774, Lord of Kingsey.

ELIZABETH, eldest dau. mar. 24 Jan. 1825.

CHARLES-WYKEHAM-MARTIN, of Leeds Castle, Kent, Esq. Six other sons, and six daughters. — ....

WILLIAM or PHILIP WYKEHAM, ob. Nov. 1798, at Swacliffe.

SOPHIA-ELIZABETH WYKEHAM, of Thame Park.

PHILIP-THOMAS-HERBERT WYKEHAM, born Sept. 1807: Lt. 7th Hussars.

AUBREY WENMAN WYKEHAM; born 1809, of Trinity Coll. Oxon.

Philip Herbert, great-grandson of James Herbert, Esq., was a gentleman remarkably distinguished by many excellent qualities and endowments. He married Mary, only daughter and sole heiress of Edward Butler, LL.D. President of Magdalen College, and one of the Representatives in Parliament for that University; and, dying in 1759, was buried in Thame church, where an inscription records his residence at Kingsey, his being a Representative in Parliament for the city of Oxford; a disinterested lover of his country, without any affection for popularity; "beloved by all, not because he sought it, but because he deserved it" His widow, as a testimony of gratitude and affection, and in justice to so deserving a character, having caused the monument to be erected.

After the death of Philip Herbert, Esq. his estates were divided between his sisters and coheiresses, Sophia, wife of Philip 6th Viscount Wenman, and Anne Herbert, spinster: and the former dying in 1787 in her widowhood, one moiety of Kingsey descended to Philip 7th Viscount Wenham, who died seised 26th March, 1800, when, in default of issue, the same passed to William-Richard Wykeham, eldest son of William-Humphrey Wykeham, Esq. by Sophia, sister of the said Viscount Wenman, and he dying in the same year, his moiety descended to his daughter and sole heiress, Sophia-Elizabeth Wykeham, of Thame Park, co. Oxon.: and the other moiety, the property of Anne Herbert, passed in 1810, by her will, to her great-nephew Philip-Thomas Wykeham, Esq. only surviving son of William-Humphrey Wykeham, Esq. (and younger brother of William-Richard Wykeham,) and upon a subsequent partition of lands, part of the moiety of the said Sophia Elizabeth Wykeham was assigned to Philip-Thomas Wykeham, Esq. her uncle, who purchasing the remainder, thus acquired and re-united the whole estate and manor, of which he is the present worthy possessor.

Thame Abbey Lands. In 1264 a fine was passed between the Abbat of Thame and John de Morton and Sarah his wife, of a carucate of land in *Eye Parva* and *Thousey*, the right of the Abbat and his Church: and in 1285 another fine between Walter de Newenton and Maud his wife and friar Roger de Hoveton (Honeton, or Howton),[1] Abbat of Thame, of a meadow in Kingsey Parva.[2] In 1287 Walter de Ilmere (a felon) was found by inquisition to have held lands, in Kingesheye.[3] In 1315 John parson of West (qu. Great?)-Hambden and Geoffrey de Haddenham and Christina his wife, passed a fine of messnages, lands, and rents in Haddenham and Kingsey, which were settled on Geoffrey and Christina, and the heirs of Geoffrey: and in 1323 another fine was passed between John, son of John Fitz-Nicholas and Margaret his wife, and John Colyn, of lands here, which were granted to Colyn for life.[4] In 1340 John de Santerdon, Rector of Great Hampden, obtained a license from Henry de Burghersh, Bishop of Lincoln, to make an oratory in his house at Kingsey. In 1342, Richard Godlak and Alice his wife, and Peter Lane of Wycombe and Alice[5] his wife, passed a fine of lands in Kingsey.[6] In 1346 another fine was passed of an estate in Kingsey and Bledlow between Hugh Lambard and William his son, both of Bledlow, the lands being granted to Hugh for life.[7]

In 1348 lands here were passed by fine, together with the neighbouring manor of Saunderton, and the advowson of the church of St. Mary at Saunderton, from Henry, then parson of that church, to Alexander de Saunderton, for life, with remainder to William his son, by Maud his wife, and the heirs male of the body of William; remainder to John his brother, and his heirs male; remainder to Alexander, another brother, and his heirs male; remainder to Joane, their sister, and her heirs male; remainder to Katherine, another sister, and her heirs male; remainder to Maud, their sister, and her heirs male; remainder to Isabel, youngest sister, in like manner.[8]

In 1350 John de Burghersh died seised of lands in Tythrop, in the parish of Kingsey and county of *Oxford*, leaving by Maud his wife, daughter and coheir of Edmund Bacoun, a son, John de Burghersh, who in 1391 died seised of three tofts two virgates and a half of land, eight acres of meadow, and 6*d.* rent there,[9] leaving by Ismania his wife, two daughters his coheiresses;

---

[1] Mon. Ang. vol. v. p. 403. [2] Rot. Fin. Buck. 49 Hen. III. and 3 and 14 Ed. I.
[3] Esc. 16 Edw. I. nº. 61. Cal. vol. i. p. 98. [4] Rot. Fin. 9 Ed. II. and 17 Ed. II.
[5] In Harl. MSS. 1533, Robert Lane is mentioned as having married Alice Saunders, of Hambleden, sed qu.?
[6] Rot. Fin. 16 Ed. III. [7] Rot. Fin. 20 Ed. III.
[8] Rot. Fin. 22 Ed. III. [9] Esc. 15 Ric. II. nº. 8. Cal. vol. iii. p. 133.

Margaret, married first, to Sir John Greneville, Knt. and secondly, to John Arundell, Esq. both of Cornwall, between whom his estates being divided, "certain woods and underwoods in Kingsey and Towersey" were assigned to Margaret Arundell, whose daughter Thomasine being afterwards the wife of Sir Henry Marny, K.G. Lord Marny, her share of the inheritance appears to have been thus united with the estate of the Marnys.

The descent of the portion of Maud Chaucer is not so distinctly traced. In 1403 a fine was passed of lands here between Edmund Hampden, Thomas Chaucer, and Simon atte Hethe, with Thomas Hunt, of Great-Missenden, and Maud his wife;[1] and Maud, the wife of William Noble, died in 1409 seised of lands in Kingsey, which she is presumed to have inherited from her father, John Blome, of Great Kimbell (who died in 1397, likewise seised); and by an inquisition held at her death, John Hampden was found to be her next heir, deriving his descent from the same common stock with the said Maud Noble, so that it might be conjectured that Blome or his ancestors had acquired the lands of Chaucer here.[2]

In 1353 Thomas Goodlake paid one mark for license to purchase part of the manor of Kingsey, as did John de Tours, or Toury, in the same year.[3]

In 1445 a fine was passed of lands here between John Compton, Esq. Gilbert Jolybrand, clk. John Tailleur, Thomas Kene of Princes-Risborough, and Thomas Nasshe—and Sir John Cheyne, Knt. Joane his wife, Thomas Cheyne, Esq. and Alianore his wife, as the right of John Compton;[4] and in 1451 another fine, between John Brecknock, John Hampden, Edmund Brudenell, and William Logge (or Losse) and Alice his wife;[5] and in 1474 lands and rents in Kingsey were included in a fine between Kempe Bishop of London, Hale Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, Story Bishop of Carlisle, John Morton, and John Danvers, clerks, Sir John Say, and Sir Ralph Verney, Knts. Peter Baxter, clerk, Richard Danvers, John Langston, John Clapton, Drugo Brudenell, Thomas Rokes, Thomas Danvers, William Danvers, Thomas Bendysh, and William Heigham, Esqrs. Henry Danvers, citizen and mercer of London, and Stephen Glover, parson of the church of Whitfield, co. Oxon.—with Sir John Leynham, Knt. and Margaret his wife, of very numerous estates, the right of Stephen Glover;[6] and in 1475 Sir Ralph Verney, Knt. Richard Fowler, Mary Danvers, John Martyn, and John London, passed a fine of messuages and lands here with Thomas Wode and Isabell his wife, the right of Ralph Verney.[7] At the death of John Hampden in 1496 his estate was forfeited to Crown, and was subsequently acquired by the Dormers, as related in the account of the manor.

THE VILLAGE,

in 1712 contained 24 houses, and five in Tythorp. In 1828 here were 36 houses, and 204 inhabitants.

In 1598 this parish was assessed to the provision for the Queen's household at 6*s.* 8*d.* and Mr. Wright's lands at 3*l.* 17*s.*[8] In 1712, land tax 94*l.* 8*s.* Expenses of the poor in 1776 returned at 50*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; in 1783 at 95*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*; in 1822 at 259*l.* 17*s.*; but in 1824 at 224*l.* 5*s.*[9]

---

[1] Rot. Fin. 5 Hen. IV.
[2] See PEDIGREE of HAMPDEN.
[3] Rot. Orig. 27 Ed. III. ro. 34. Abbrev. vol. ii. p. 230.
[4] Rot. Fin. 24 Hen. VI.
[5] Ibid. 30 Hen. VI.
[6] Ibid. 14 Ed. IV.
[7] Ibid. 15 Ed. IV.
[8] Roll 42 Eliz.
[9] Parochial Returns.

A small estate here, which, with Tythorp, passed to the possessors of Aston-Sandford, was in 1610 included in a Crown grant to Sir David Fowlis, Knt.[1] who married the daughter and coheir of Sir William Fleetwood, Knt. by Marian, daughter of John Barley, of Kingsey; and then in the tenure of John Horsenden.[2]

THE RECTORY AND ADVOWSON.

Kingsey was originally a chapel of ease to Haddenham, and bestowed, with the mother church, upon the Convent of St. Andrew in Rochester, in the reign of William Rufus.[3]

King Henry II. confirmed to the Convent the gift of the Chapels of "Eye and Cudintone;" and the "Advowson of Kinggeshaye" being sold by Gilbert de Bolebec, was in 1274 held by the Prior of Rochester.[4]

In the reign of Edward III. the assessment of "the Ninths" in Eye, by John de Uptone, John Godlak, John Colyn, Henry Dyve, John Chamberleyn, and Edward Rolnes, was returned at ten marks.[5] It is evident that the assessors were proprietors of lands in Kingsey and its neighbourhood.

In 1353 the Chapel of Kingsey, as a member of Haddenham, was, by license of John Gynewell, Bishop of Lincoln appropriated to the Prior and Convent of Rochester, in whom and their successors, the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church, the Advowson has been ever since vested.[6]

The endowment of this Vicarage has not been discovered, although it was usual to make entries in the Bishop's Registers of such endowments until the Reformation, when his power to ordain vicarages ceased. The frequent ordinations which occur in the thirteenth century may be referred to the oppression of the monasteries who, when churches were once appropriated to them, were sometimes reluctant to make proper provision for the officiating minister.

The endowment of a vicarage antiently was effected by an inquisition in the chapter of the Rural Dean, as to the value of the rectory; after which, with due consideration of the nature and size of the cure, the vicar's quota was apportioned, so as to afford a competent maintenance, and in the larger parishes, to enable him to maintain hospitality: besides which, he was to bear some part of the burden incident to ecclesiastical livings, dependent, however, upon the particular terms of the endowment, and of course varying in particular places.

In 1291 the Rectory was rated at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*[7] and remained so charged in the reign of Henry VIII.[8] The Vicarage is in charge at 8*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* Tenths 17*s.* $0\frac{1}{4}$*d.* Archidiaconals 3*s.* The income of the Vicarage in 1810 consisting of tithes, glebe, and surplice fees, was returned at about 132*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per ann.[9]

---

[1] ASTON-SANDFORD, p. 43.
[2] Topographer, vol. i. p. 475. See also GREAT MISSENDEN, and PEDIGREE of FLEETWOOD.
[3] Rymer's Fœd. vol. i. p. 46. See also HADDENHAM.
[4] Rot. Hund. 3 Ed. I. vol. i. p. 35. Placit. 6 Ed. I. Abbrev. p. 269.
[5] Inquis. Nonar. p. 339.
[6] Willis's MSS. vol. xii. in Bibl. Bodl.
[7] Taxat. P. Nichol. p. 34.
[8] Val. Eccles. 26 Hen. VIII.
[9] Diocesan and Parochial Returns.

VICARS.

Simon de Wotesden was presented in 1232 to the "Vicarage of the Chapel of Kingsey," by William, sacrist of Rochester, Procurator of the Priory.

Hugh, presented in 1260, on the death of Simon.

John Hall, 16 Aug. 1276.

John Haddenham, pr. 12 Oct. 1296, on the death of John, last Vicar: died Oct. 1340, and was buried here, with an inscription which Willis mentions as in his time defaced, but which he has preserved, in these words: "Hic jacet longus Johannes de Hadenham, cujus anime propicietur Deus."[1]

John Marshall, de Hadenham, presented on the death of John de Hadenham, 4 Mar. 1324: exchanged with

John de Saxmundham, 23 Jan. 1349, on the presentation of the Convent of Rochester. He exchanged for Shabbington, with

Hugh de Finmere, in March 1354.

Hugh de Thornburgh, resigned in 1359.

John Scarlet, presented 18 Oct. 1359; and at his death

Hugh de Dodington was presented, 26th Aug. 1361.

Henry Wonington exchanged for the Rectory of Begbrook, in Oxfordshire, with

Thomas Monday, 16 Oct. 1382: who exchanged for Duns Tew, co. Oxon. with

Laurence Walter, 13 Aug. 1389. He exchanged for Hampton in the diocese of Worcester, with

William Wellcombe, 21 Dec. 1390: who exchanged for St. Thomas's Chantry, at Stratford-on-Avon, with

Walter Nichol, 2 Nov. 1398: who exchanged for Arley Rectory with

William Cross, 21 Nov. 1402.

Roger Gervays, resigned in 1414.

Thomas Conyng, presented 4 Aug. 1414.

Richard Astewy, 27 Oct. 1414, on the death of the last Vicar.

John Henton, resigned in 1482.

William Reding, pr. 2 May, 1482, by the Convent of Rochester. He died, and was succeeded by

Oliver Wethempton, who was presented 9 May, 1526, by a grant from the Prior and Convent of Rochester. In his time the Register commences, with the date 1538. At his death

John Dogget was presented 10 Feb. 1547, by Sir Edward North, Knt. and was succeeded by

John Wright, 18 Dec. 1553, on the presentation of Michael Harcourt, Esq.

Thomas Baker occurs in 1559, and died in 1574.

John Brangwin, pr. 13 Jan. 1574, by John Gamage, and occurs in 1607. By his will, dated 8 Feb. 1619, he bequeathed 5*l*. to the poor of Ickford; and legacies to his children.[2]

John Lillingston, 1645 and 1663.

Charles Almond, A.B. presented 25 Oct. 1665, by James Herbert, Esq. and Jane his wife, "on the death of the last incumbent." He was also Rector of Thornton:[3] and on his resignation of this benefice was succeeded by

Francis Barry, A.M. circ. 1670, of Oriel coll. Oxon. who died here, and was buried 29 Jan. 1695.

Joshua Hotchkis, A.M. presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury, by lapse; and instituted 9 April, 1696. He was of Magdalen Coll. Oxon. A.M. 18 Jan. 1670: also Rector of Moulsoe, where he was buried in 1726; being succeeded by his son,

James Hotchkis, A.B. instituted 26 Dec. 1726, on the presentation of James Herbert, Esq. He was of St. John's Coll. Camb. A. B. 1723, A.M. 1727: in 1731, appointed Master of the Charter House School, London, which he held until 1748; was then instituted to Brettenham Rectory, Suffolk, which he held by dispensation with Balsham, co. Cambridge; and died 12 Nov. 1751, having resigned this Vicarage some years before.

Thomas Brougham, A.B. inducted 8 May, 1739, on the presentation of James Herbert, Esq. He was also Vicar of Haddenham, and at his death was succeeded by

Thomas Phelps, A.B. inducted 19 July, 1783, on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. He was of King's College, Cambridge, A.M. 1785: also Vicar of Haddenham: and at his death was succeeded by

Charles Marsham, A.M. inducted ..March 1812, on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. He was of Ch. Ch. Oxon, A.M. 5 Dec. 1811;[4] and on his resignation was succeeded by

Thomas Wood, A.M. inducted 17 Dec. 1814: who was succeeded by

William James Copleston, A.B. presented 28 April, 1827, by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. He was of Oriel College, Oxon. A.M. Dec. 1829, and Fellow of that Society.

---

[1] MSS. Willis in Bibl. Bodl. [2] Ibid. [3] See Thornton. [4] See Caversfield.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to St. Nicholas, and about 65 feet long by 63 wide, was rebuilt in the last century on the site of the old fabric, of which the tower was 60 feet high. The modern structure is quite plain, having at the west end a square tower, through which is the entrance, below a belfry containing three small bells. On each side of the nave are three windows with semi-circular heads; and in the upper story of the tower, four windows. The communion table, inclosed with iron rails, is affixed to the east wall: and over it is a painting of Christ bearing his cross.[1] The area is neatly paved with white stone and lozenges of black marble. At the angles of the nave are four pews: two others are contiguous to the reading-desk and the pulpit, on the north side: and the rest of the area is fitted up with open seats. The font is a small marble bason, supported by a pedestal.

On a tablet over the door:

Benefactions to the Poor of Kingsey.

June 1722. Philip Herbert, Esq. left 300*l.* the interest to be paid to poor persons who regularly attend divine worship in the parish church. John Horne, of Newport-street, died in Sept. 1766, and his son sent the particulars of this benefaction to the parish officers of Kingsey, 21 Jan. 1768, dated at Brentford, Middlesex. The dowager Lady Wenman and Mrs. Herbert of Kingsey annually paid 12*l.* interest upon the 300*l.*[2]

Jan. 1810. Mrs. Ann Herbert left the poor of Kingsey 100*l.*

Willis describes "a handsome black pulpit cover, cushion, and altar-cloth, bordered with yellow silk fringe, presented by Jane relict of the Hon. James Herbert, and daughter of the Duke of Leeds," but there must be some mistake, for Jane Herbert was the daughter of Sir Robert Spiller, and mother-in-law of Lady Catherine Osborne.[3]

On an elegant mural monument on the south side is a female figure in relievo, weeping over an urn placed on a pedestal, inscribed—

"I know that my Redeemer liveth."

On a tablet below:

Underneath lie buried the remains of Hester Louisa, wife of Philip Thomas Wykeham, Esq. of Tythorp-house, in the county of Oxford; and daughter of Fiennes Trotman, Esq. and Hester his wife, of Sistoncourt, in the county of Gloster, who died on the 26th of October, 1823, aged 40 years.

"O Death! where is thy sting?
O Grave! where is thy victory?"

On slabs in the floor of the belfry, collected out of the ruins of the old church:

Arms, two sinister lions passant gardant.

Here lyeth the body of Francis Barry, late Vicar of this parish, who departed this life ye 25th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1694-5, in the 63d year of his age.

Ann Brode, grandchild to George Spiller, Esq. who died Aug. ye 29, 1661, aged ... years.

Here lyeth ye body of Jolly Hotchkis, daughter of James and Mary Hotchkis, who departed this life Sept. ye 2d, 1736, aged 4 months 12 days.

Here is also an ancient sepulchral slab, tapering at one end, having near the verge the remains of an inscription in Lombardic capitals, in Norman French, which being partly decayed, and many letters entirely obliterated, can only be *conjectured* the same of which Willis has preserved a very free translation into Latin;[4]

---

[1] Presented by Philip-Thomas Wykeham, Esq. of Tythorp.

[2] Account of Charitable Donations, vol. i. p. 59.

[3] See PEDIGREE of HERBERT, p. 298.

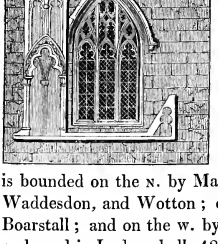
[4] Page 302.

although he describes the stone as having been defaced before his time. He appropriates it to John de Haddenham, one of the Incumbents; for whom it might be designed, though it certainly no longer covers his remains: nor can the name be read in the inscription, which seems to run thus:— ✠ Jo . . de H . . . de . . . am . . . . . git issi Den de sa alm ait merci. ;— but the characters are very unusual and irregular.

Thomas Boller (or qu. Rolnes?) of Kyngesey, by his will in 1532, directed his interment in St. Nicholas's Church, before the image of our Lady, and bequeaths wax and barley "to her light there, the rode, and sepulchre lights: to the church a chalys, a banner or streamer of St. George, another of the Virgin, another of St. Catherine, and a cloth to bear above the sacrament; legacies to Towersey, Aston-Sandford, Ilmer, and Owlswick, and for the celebration of mass at Prince's-Risborough: bequeaths to his wife his 'interest in the parsonage of Kyngesey,' jointly with John, his son: mentions also Thomas, another son, to whom he gave copyhold lands in Long-wick; James, another son; and Jone, his daughter:" the will being attested by Oliver Wetheynton, curate, John Boller, Gyles Turnam, Thomas Hynton, Richard Bristow, &c. and proved 15 Oct. 1532.[1]

[1] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. v. 32, f. 51.

LUDGERSHALL WITH KINGSWOOD AND TETCHWICK.



OTEGARSHALE or LUDGAR'S-HALL, supposed to have been so called from its soil and situation on the verge of a marsh, denominated *Otmoor*, in Oxfordshire. Kennet thought that it "seemed to continue the name of King Ludd," to whom tradition assigns a royal seat in the contiguous parish of Brill;[1] and a little plot of ground near the parsonage house of Ludgershall, encompassed with a moat, is traditionally pointed out as King Ludd's Hall.[2]

The village is about 13 miles W.N.W. of Aylesbury, 13 S. of Buckingham, and 8 N. of the Thame, near the town of that name. The parish is bounded on the N. by Marsh-Gibbon and Grendon-Underwood; on the E. by the latter, Ham in Waddesdon, and Wotton; on the S. by Tithersall-Wood, a detached portion of Crendon,[3] Brill and Boarstall; and on the W. by Oxfordshire; containing about 2766 acres, of which more than 2000 are reckoned in Ludgershall, 484 in Tetchwick, and 254 in Kingswood.[4]

The soil is an adhesive dark clay, with various loams. Two brooks from springs in Muswell Hill, in Oxfordshire, run N.W. through this parish, covering about 63 acres. The roads were formerly very deep and miry.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

At the Norman Survey, the principal Manor here was in the hands of the Bishop of Constance, taxed at nine hides, sufficient for eight ploughs: four hides in demesne, two ploughs kept, and there might have been another: thirteen villeins, with four bordars, had five ploughs. There were five servants: pasture for eight teams: woods for forty hogs: altogether worth 100 shillings; and in the time of King Edward, 6*l*. Eddeva held this Manor of Queen Edith, and might sell it.[5] Geoffrey, Bishop of Constance, was at the battle of Hastings; and in 1074 commanded the King's army against the insurgents, when Ranulf, Earl of Suffolk and Norfolk, and Roger, Earl of Hereford, opposed the new sovereign. He held in this county, besides Ludgershall, lands in Wormenhall, North-Marston Oving, Stewkley, Water-Eton, Simpson, Little-Linford, Lathbury, Tyringham, Stoke-Goldington, Weston-Underwood, Olney, Lavingdon, Newton-Blossomvile, Clifton-Reynes, Sherrington, and Emberton; had possessions in Berks, Huntingdon, Bedford, Northampton, Wilts, Dorsetshire, Leicester, Warwick; in Lincolnshire more than sixty manors, and ninety in Devon.[6] He joined Robert de Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, in seizing Bristol, after the death of the Conqueror, and adhered to his son Robert; but when William Rufus ascended the throne, this powerful ecclesiastic was deprived of all his English possessions. In the reign of Henry I. two hides of land here were granted to the family of Cauz, and held, with Water-Eton, by the service of keeping the King's hawks, for which purpose they were commodiously situated near the royal residence at Brill.

---

[1] Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 56. See also BRILL, p. 95. [2] Harl. MSS. 4170, p. 33. [3] p. 209.

[4] From a Map made by the Surveyors at the Inclosure.

[5] Terra Epi Constant. In Tichessele Hd. Ipse eps ten' LOTEGARSER p. IX. hid'. se defd'. Tra. ē. VIII. car. In dnio. IIII. hide et ibi sunt IIs. car. et IIIcia pot. fieri. Ibi XIII. uilli cū. IIII. bord. hnt, v. cār. Ibi v. serui. Ptū. VIII cār. Silua. XL. porc. In totis ualent. ual. et ualuit c. sol. T. R. E. VI. lib. Hoc m'. tenuit Eddeua de regine Eddid et uende. potuit. Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 145.

[6] Lib. Censual. vol. i. p. 58, 66, 77, 87, 102, 204, 209, 220, 231, 238.

This estate was afterwards transferred to Godfrey de Traylly, of Bedfordshire, (a tenant of the Bishop of Constance) who married Albreda, sister of Walter Espèe, founder of Kirkham Abbey, in Yorkshire. Godfrey de Traylly gave tithes of land here, with other benefactions to Thorney Abbey, in Cambridgeshire.[1] He was succeeded by his son Walter, who, in 1211, was assessed to the scutage for Scotland, for two knight's fees, under the honour of Warden, co. Beds.[2] In 1216, the Sheriff of Bucks and Beds. was commanded to deliver all the lands of Walter de Traylly, within his bailiwick, to Ralph de Beauchamp.[3] In 1223, the tenants of the Earl of Pembroke, in this parish, are recorded by Kennet to have paid scutage on the defeat of Llewellyn, Prince of Wales:[4] but this is probably an error, and, like many others, has happened from inattention in the transcription of old returns, the lands alluded to being at Ludgershall, in *Wiltshire*.

In 1224, the wardship of the lands of Walter de Traylly, a minor, with the benefit of his marriage, was committed to the Earl of Gloucester;[5] and Ludgershall, so annexed to his earldom, was afterwards held by Walter de Teys, at one knight's fee, as of the Honour of Gloucester.[6]

In 1231, William de Hobreg, guardian to Walter de Traylly, presented to one of the benefices in his patronage.[7] In 1241 (26 Hen. III.) the Lord of Ludgershall held lands in capite by suit of Court at the King's manor of Brill, and a money payment; and all his tenants, entitled to pannage in Ludgershall, had right of agistment in *Brill Forest*,[8] which was a privilege peculiar even in the time of Edward III.[9]

Sibil, widow of Walter de Teys, held this manor in dower. She is called Joane by Dugdale,[10] and was a daughter and co-heiress of William de *Hobrugg*, guardian to Walter de Traylly, and afterwards the wife of Roger de Huntingfield, who died 41 Hen. III. At her death Ludgershall came to the Crown, and Thomas de Maunsell, the King's Escheator for Bucks, accounted for 35*s*. thereupon.[11] John de Traylly died in 1256,[12] seised of half a knight's fee, held under the Earl of Gloucester, and of a plot of ground held of the King in capite, at 7*d*. pr. ann. He left a son, Walter,[13] at whose death, in 1289, his lands were committed to Henry de Bray, the King's Escheator;[14] and in 1298, William de Luda, Bishop of Ely, died,[15] seised of Ludgershall, partly held of the King in capite, as a member of Brill, and partly of Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester, and Joane of Arc his wife,[16] leaving William Tucker and Isabel, wife of Roger Morteyn, his heirs.[17] Lysons says, that this estate was leased by the family of Traylly to William de la Luda:[18] but it was conveyed to him by Walter de Traylly, during the minority of his son John, who, on coming of age, recovered this manor against William de Luda; and in 1307 (1 Edw. II.) William Tuchet, heir of William de Luda, on proof of his legal descent, and that his sister Isabel de Morteyn had been legally enfeoffed by Walter de Traylly, regained possession.[19] He joined Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, in an insurrection, and being captured at Boroughbridge, in 1321, was beheaded at Pontefract.[20] After the death of Earl Gilbert,[21] on a partition of the Honour of Gloucester,[22] Ludgershall was assigned to Hugh de Audley and Margaret his wife, for one knight's

---

[1] Monast. Anglic. vol. i. p. 296; Manning and Bray's Surrey, vol. i. p. 176. [2] Rot. Pip. 13. Joh.
[3] Rot. Claus. 18 Joh. m. 5. MSS. Cardigan at Wrest, co. Beds. [4] Parochial Antiquities, vol. i. p. 274.
[5] Rot. Claus. 9 Hen. III. — MSS. Cardigan. [6] Harl. MSS. n. 313. f. 45. [7] Regist. Hugonis Wells Ep. Linc.
[8] Cart. de Boarstall MS. f. 112; Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 323. [9] See p. 52.
[10] Bar. tom. ii. p. 7. [11] Dodsworth's MSS. vol. xv. p. 304; Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 348.
[12] Esc. 41. Hen. III. Cal. vol. i. p. 16. also, *Brill*, p. 98.
[13] Dodsworth's MSS. vol. xliv. p. 3. Kennet, vol. i. p. 392; Esc. 1. Ed. I. n°. 14; Cal. vol. i. p. 48.
[14] Rot. Orig. vol. i. p. 63. [15] Le Neve's Fasti, p. 68. [16] P. 157.
[17] Dodsworth's MSS. vol. xliv. p. 237; Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 472; Esc. 26 Ed. I. n°. 72; Cal. vol. i. p. 148.
[18] Magn. Brit. vol. i. p. 598. [19] Placit. 27 Edw. I. ro. 43; Abbrev. p. 239.
[20] Collins's Peerage, vol. iv. p. 15; edit. 1741. [21] Esc. 8. Ed. II. n°. 68.; Cal. vol. i. p. 264.
[22] The Honour of Gloucester comprised Courts Leet in many of the following parishes and hamlets in Bucks, and

fee and an half, and 30*l.* pr. ann.[1] having been granted to them for life, by Hugh le Despenser, the younger, who acquired part of this Honour by marrying the daughter and co-heiress of Gilbert de Clare.[2] Hugh de Audley died, seised of a manor here;[3] which, after the decease of Hugh le Despenser, in 1335, was given to Sir John de Molyns,[4] who held it, included in Brill, at 2*s.* 6*d.* pr. ann.[5] and it was forfeited by his attainder.[6] In 1337, Sir John de Molyns, having regained possession, obtained a charter for Court-Leet and Gallows,[7] of which the remembrance is preserved by the names of Gallows-Lane and Bridge, in the northern part of this parish.

In 1339, Walter, son of Sir John de Traylly, Knt., released his rights here, to Sir John de Handlo and Sir John de Molyns. The life-interest granted to the former by Hugh le Despenser, is mentioned in a charter in 1345, to Sir John de Molyns,[8] who, in 1346, had license to impark his woods and 100 acres adjacent, "*for the better support of his dignity as a banneret.*"[9] In 1350, Walter de Traylly made another release to Molyns, and his heirs, of this manor,[10] which, in 1358, was committed to Sir Gilbert Chastellayne,[11] and afterwards descended, with the inheritance of Molyns, by a female heir to the Hungerfords; was assigned to Mary, Baroness Hungerford, &c. during the sequestration of the estates of her husband, in the reign of Edw. IV. and having been restored by King Henry the Seventh to Sir Edmund Hastings, again came to the crown by the attainder of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham,[12] and the rents of assize, payable to the Honour of Gloucester, out of lands in Ludgershall, with courts and all other fees for its dependencies in Bucks were demised in 1587 by Queen Elizabeth, for twenty-one years, at 5*l.* 14*s.* 1½*d.* per ann. to John Newett, Gent.[13] and in 1611 granted, by King James the First, to John Eldred and John Whitmore, Esqrs. of London, and their assigns, in free soccage.[14] This grant was afterwards renewed, with view of frank-pledge, courts, &c. the advowson of the church excepted,[15] but no certain accounts have been discovered how this estate subsequently passed, until it at length became the property of the family of Borlace, together with

THE MANOR OF FITZ-MANNE IN LUDGERSHALL.

This manor, in the time of Edward the Confessor, belonged to Aluric, his chamberlain, who might sell it; and was afterwards given to William Fitz-Manne, who held it at the Domesday Survey. The land was sufficient for two ploughs, one hide and one virgate in the demesne, and one plough there; and three villeins had another plough, the pasture for one team: in all two hides, and valued at twenty shillings.[16]

William, called *Filius Magni*,[17] held no other lands in capite in this county, and King Henry the

---

Knight's fees or lands in all of them, viz. Ludgershall, Chilton, Dorton, Easington, Oakley, Wotton-Underwood, Singleborough Whitchurch, Stewkley, Grove, Cublington, Hillesdon, Maids-Morton, Buckingham, Bourton, Lenborough, Langport, Edgcott, Kimbell, Missenden, Bradwell, Woughton, Woolston, Broughton, Bow-Brickhill, Crawley, Wavendon, Caldecot in Newport, Bletchley, Middleton-Keynes, Great-Marlow, and probably others; but in the *Records printed by the authority of Parliament* there are so many errors and misnomers, that it is difficult to ascertain the correct description of these possessions.

[1] MSS. Cardigan. [2] P. 60. [3] Esc. 21 Ed. III. nº. 59; Cal. vol. ii. p. 138. [4] Kennet, vol. ii. p. 29.
[5] Dodsworth's MSS. vol. lx. f. 151. [6] Dugd. Bar. tom. ii. p. 145. [7] See Brill, pp. 99, 118, 288.
[8] Dodsworth's MSS. vol. 67; Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 87. [9] Dugdale's Baron. tom. ii. p. 145.
[10] Rot. Claus. 24 Ed. III. nº. 20, and Kennet, vol. ii. p. 105. [11] Rot. Claus. 32, Ed. III. See also p. 99. [12] Page 29.
[13] Rot. Pat. 30 Eliz.; Test. 20 May. [14] Ib. 9 Jac. I. Test. 8 Apl. [15] Ib. Test. 11 Jun.
[16] Terra Willi Filii Manne. Willelm' Filius Manne ten' in Lotegarser II. hid. Tra. e. II cār. In d'nio I. hida et I uirg'· et ibi ē. una car. et III. uilli hnt. I car. p̄tu. I car. Val. et ualuit *sep.* XX^{to} sol. Hoc ꝝ. tenuit Aluric camerarius R. E. et uende pot. Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 151.
[17] Ibid. 143.

Second having given three hides here, and ten in Bernwode Forest, to the French Augustine Hospital of Santingfield, in Picardy, may be supposed to have included in his grant part of the manor previously described, in addition to these lands of Fitz-Manne. How long the latter possessed his estate here is not ascertained. The charter is without date, but being attested by *Thomas*, then Chancellor, who resigned that office in 1162, and by William the king's brother, who died soon after his accession, must be fixed in the beginning of that reign.[1]

In 1296, (25 Ed. I.) a fine was passed of lands here, between Thomas de Adengrave, and Alice, his wife, who, about that time, alienated other possessions in this neighbourhood,[2] and Geoffrey le Fraunceys, and Sibil his wife; and another fine between Thomas de Totchewyk, clk. and William Davy the elder.[3] In 1238, another fine of messuages and lands here, between "Friar William, Master of the Hospital of St. John Baptist of Farley, and William Fitz-Romari, of Ludgareshall," the right of the Master and Brethren of the Hospital;[4] and in 1291, the estate of the Brethren of Santingfield here, was estimated at 2*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* per annum.[5]

The Hospitals at Farley and Ludgershall were united under the same superior, John de Rokele;[6] and Dugdale mentions the foundation of the Hospital here, on three acres of land given for that purpose.[7]

At the suppression of Alien Priories, the possessions of Santingfield came to the crown; and in 1446, their lands in Ludgershall were given, as Tanner says, to King's College, Cambridge;[8] but Lysons states, that Trinity College had these lands.[9] In 1521 (13 Hen. VIII.) Giles Caron, Master or Rector, and the Brethren of God's House at Santingfield, demised to George Rotheram of Farley, co. Beds, an estate in Ludgershall, for ninety-two years, at ten marks per ann.

King Edward the Sixth granted a manor in Ludgershall to Sir Thomas Palmer, Knt. his heirs and assigns, for the twentieth part of one knight's fee, and 107*s.* per ann. rent;[10] and soon after the accession of Mary,[11] the Queen, by patent, reciting the demise to Rotheram by the Hospitallers, and for money paid into the Exchequer, granted to the same George *Rotherham* and Roger Berbour, of Luton, yeoman, this manor, late parcel of the possessions of Sir Thomas Palmer, attainted. Elizabeth, widow of George Rotherham, was afterwards married to Sir George Peryent, Knt. of Digswell, co. Herts, and survived until 1655, having attained her ninetieth year; but this estate had been long before alienated to Sir John Baldwin, Knt. of Aylesbury, who died seised, and his lands were divided between Alice, his surviving daughter, Thomas, son of Robert Pakington,[12] by Catherine, another daughter, and John Burlace, Esq. son of Edward Burlace by Parnell, his third daughter; and a fine being passed between Thomas Pakington, and Dorothy his wife, and John Burlace,[13] one moiety of this manor was vested in Burlace, and descended, as in the accompanying pedigree, to his grandson, "Sir William Borlace, Knt. of Marlow, who died in 1630, seised of the manor of

---

[1] "Henricus Rex Angliæ et Dux Norman. et Aquit. et comes Andegaviæ Episcopo Linc. et Justiciariis et Vice Comitibus et Baronibus et Ministris et omnibus fidelibus suis de Bedfordscire et Buckinghamscyre, Salutem.

Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse in perpetuam elemosinam Hospitali de Santingefelda juxta Wytsand et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus terram, &c. . . . Et in manerio de Luttegersala tres hidas terræ et decem acras forestæ ad ædificia sua facienda. Et volo et firmiter præcipio quod hæc omnia predicta habeant et teneant in pace et liberè et quietè in bosco et in plano in pratis et pascuis et in omnibus locis, cum omnibus libertatibus et consuetudinibus suis. T. Thoma Cancellario et Willielmo fratre Regis et Ricardo de Humet, Constabulario et Manassero Byset Dapifero. Apud St. Audomarum. Rot. Franc. 1. Hen. IV. m. 12. per Inspex. Rot. Pat. 1. Hen. V. p. 1, m. 11. Ibid, 13 Ed. IV. p. 1; Monast. Anglic. N. Ed. vol. vi. p. 639.

[2] See p. 153. [3] Rot. Fin. 25 Ed. I. [4] Rot. Fin. 23 Hen. III. [5] Taxat. P. Nic. fol. 73b. p. 46.

[6] Prynne, vol. iii. p. 591, and Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 639. [7] Ibid. [8] Rot. Pat. 56, Hen. VI. p. 1. m. 7, p. 2.

[9] Mag. Brit. vol. i. p. 598. [10] Rot. Pat. 1 Ed. VI. Test. 28 Jul.

[11] See page 30; also Bayley's Hist. of the Tower, p. 424. [12] PEDIGREE of PAKINGTON of AYLESBURY.

[13] Rot. Fin. 5 Ed. VI. Term Hilar.

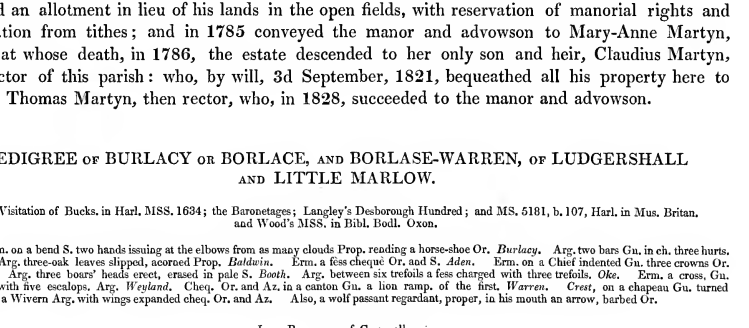
Lurgesall, alias Ludgershall, cum pert. of the manor of Lurgasal, alias Lurgeshall here, and in Brill, of the value of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per ann. the first held of the King as of the Honour of Ewelme, and the second at 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* with court-leet, by services unknown; and also seised of the advowson of the church, and the Bury tithes, held of the King, in soccage, as of the manor of East-Greenwich."[1]

These lands are *conjectured* to have come to the family of English, and subsequently to have been acquired by the Borlaces. Henry English was sheriff of Hertfordshire in 1358, and Thomas English of Chalfont, St. Peters, one of his family, was the grantee of the site of Snelshall Priory, on the surrender to Queen Mary of a term, demised by King Henry the Eighth, to Thomas Leventhorpe, of Pitchcot, as part of Sir Thomas Palmer's lands. In what manner any portion of the estate of the latter in Ludgershall had been acquired by the Englishes is not exactly ascertained: but William Burlacy, younger son of Edward, by Jane, his second wife, and half-brother to John Borlace, son of Parnell Baldwin, having married Mary English, it might have so passed. The descendant of Sir William Borlace, Anne, sole daughter and heir of Sir John Borlace, Bt. carried the inheritance by marriage, to Arthur Warren, Esq. of Stapleford, co. Notts, whose great-grandson, Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. and K. B. under an act of Parliament for inclosing 1800 acres here in 1777,[2] received an allotment in lieu of his lands in the open fields, with reservation of manorial rights and exoneration from tithes; and in 1785 conveyed the manor and advowson to Mary-Anne Martyn, widow, at whose death, in 1786, the estate descended to her only son and heir, Claudius Martyn, then rector of this parish: who, by will, 3d September, 1821, bequeathed all his property here to his son, Thomas Martyn, then rector, who, in 1828, succeeded to the manor and advowson.

PEDIGREE OF BURLACY OR BORLACE, AND BORLASE-WARREN, OF LUDGERSHALL AND LITTLE MARLOW.

From Visitation of Bucks. in Harl. MSS. 1634; the Baronetages; Langley's Desborough Hundred; and MS. 5181, b. 107, Harl. in Mus. Britan. and Wood's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

Arms: Erm. on a bend S. two hands issuing at the elbows from as many clouds Prop. reading a horse-shoe Or. *Burlacy.* Arg. two bars Gu. in ch. three hurts. *Moles.* Arg. three-oak leaves slipped, acorned Prop. *Baldwin.* Erm. a fess cheque Or. and S. *Aden.* Erm. on a Chief indented Gu. three crowns Or. *Litton.* Arg. three boars' heads erect, erased in pale S. *Booth.* Arg. between six trefoils a fess charged with three trefoils. *Oke.* Erm. a cross, Gu. charged with five escalops. Arg. *Weyland.* Cheq. Or. and Az. in a canton Gu. a lion ramp. of the first. *Warren.* *Crest,* on a chapeau Gu. turned up Erm. a Wivern Arg. with wings expanded cheq. Or. and Az. Also, a wolf passant regardant, proper, in his mouth an arrow, barbed Or.



[1] Inquis. at Chepping-Wycombe, 18 Jan. 1630; Cole's MSS. in Mus. Brit. vol. iii. p. 2.

[2] Stat. 17 Geo. III. c. 43.

a

CATHERINE, only dau. bap. 14 Oct. 1568. [BETHAM.]

b

SIR WILLIAM BORLACE, KNT. (28 June, 1603, at Saldeo, Bucks) Sheriff of Bucks 43 Eliz. M.P. for Aylesbury, 1 Jac. 1. for Wycombe, 12 Jac. and 3 Car. 1. ob. 1628, buried 10 Sep. at Marlow. — MARY, dau. of Nicholas Backhouse, Esq. of London, bur. 18 July, 1625, at Little-Marlow.

ELIZ. mar. to Saml. Backhouse, Esq. of Swallowfield, co. Berks.
DOROTHY, bap. 25th June, 1564. mar. to George Tipping, Gent. of Whitfield, co. Oxon. [PEDIGREE of TIPPING.]
*ANNE, mar. to Sir Eusebe Isham, Knt., of Braunston, co. Northamp. and ancestor of Dame Mary, wife of Sir Fleetwood Dormer, Knt. of Lee-Grange.

HENRY BORLASE, Esq. eldest son, M. P. for Aylesbury, 18 Jac. 1. Marlow, 21 Jac. 1. ob. s. p.

2. SIR WILLIAM BORLASE, KNT. of Marlow and Bockmer, ob. 15 Dec. 1630, buried at Little-Marlow. — *ANNE, dau. of Sir Fra. Popham, Knt. of Littlecot, co. Wilts, sist. of John Popham, Esq. mar. 2dly to Gabriel Hippesley, Esq. Equerry to King Cha. 1. ob. 1661, bur. 1 Aug. at Marlow.

3. JOHN BORLASE Esq. M. P. for Marlow, 15 and 16 Car. 1. ob. s. p.

* SIR JOHN BORLASE, KNT. and BART. (cr. 4 May, 1642) one of the Lords Justices of Ireland: ob. 1672, bur. 12 Aug. at Marlow. — WILLIAM BORLACE, Esq. M.P. for Marlow, 12 and 13 Car. 2. ob. 1665, bur. 1 Nov. — JUANE, qu? — HENRY BORLASE, — ANNE, mar. to Rich. Grenville, Esq. of Wotton: ob. 30 Jan. 1646. [PEDIGREE of GRENVILLE.]
MARY, ob. innupt. 1637, bur. 27 Feb. at Marlow.

4. LABALIA, "son of Sir John Burlase, Knt. bap. at Beaconsfield, 29 June, 1620." [*Beaconsfield Regist.* ex MSS. Steele.]

SIR JOHN BORLASE, 2d Bart. M. P. for Marlow. 31 and 32 Car. 2. 1 Jac. 2. and 1 Will. and Mar. ob. 1688; bur. 6 Feb. at Marlow. — ALICE,

HENRIETTA, mar. to Sir Ric. Astley, Bart. as his second wife was mother of Sir John Astley, Bart.
ANNE, mar. to Lieut.-General Webb, of Biddlestone, co. Wilts.
ALICIA, mar. to John Wallop, Esq., father of the 1st Earl of Portsmouth.
MARY, mar. to Tho. Wingfield, Esq. of co. Salop.

JOHN BORLASE, Esq. only son; ob. vita patris, s.p. [*Langley's Desborough*, p. 317.]

ARTHUR WARREN, Esq. of Stapleford, co. Notts. — ANNE, sole dau. and heir: ob. 1703, bur. 21 Aug.

BORLASE WARREN, Esq. ob. 1747, bur. 15 May, at Little-Marlow. — ANNE, ob. 1752, bur. 5 April.

ARNOLD, bap. 17 Oct. 1678.
ARTHUR, bap. 14 Nov. 1681.
CHARLES, bap. 8 June, 1683.
JOHN, bap. 20 July, 1690: ob. Feb. 1733.
BALDWIN, bap. 15 Mar. 1693.
JAMES, ob. 29 Mar. 1774, æt. 89, bur. at Lit. Marlow. [*Langley's Desb.* p. 326.]

ANNE, only dau. bap. 28 Nov. 1684, mar. to Cha. 4th Viscount Cullen, in Scotland.

1. ARTHUR WARREN, eld. son, bap. 24 May, 1704, bur. 11 Nov. 1768.
2. ARNOLD, bap. 2 Sep. 1705, bur. 20 Aug. 1767.
3. CHARLES WARREN, A. M. Rect. of *Ludgershall*, ob. 1748. [Page 318.]

4. JOHN BORLASE WARREN, Esq. M.P. for Nottingham 8 Geo. 2. ob. 1763, bur. at Marlow, 10 August. — BRIDGET RUSSELL, ob. 1752, bur. 14 Nov.

5. JAMES WARREN, bap. 15 Feb. 1712, of Eman. Coll. Camb. LL.B. 1738, Rect. of Stretton-Audley, co. Oxon. and of Ludgershall, 1748. [Page 318.]

KATHERINE, bap. 20 June, 1710, bur. Feb. 1711.
DOROTHY, bap. 7 Jan. 1714.
MARY, bap. 5 April, 1717.
ANNE mar. to Cha. 5th Visc. Cullen; ob. 1754. [*Langley's Desborough*, p. 317.]

RT. HON. SIR JOHN BORLACE WARREN, Bart, K.B. born 5 Oct. 1753, *cr.* Bart. of Little-Marlow 20 May, 1775, of Eman. Coll. Camb. A.M. 1776: M.P for Marlow, 1774, 1780. K.B. 9 Jun. 1794: Commodore at Quiberon Bay, 1795. M.P. for Nottingham, 1796, 1802. Rear Admiral of the Blue, 1799; of the White, 1802; of the Red, 1804: Ambassador to St. Petersburgh, Privy Councillor, ; Governor of Greenwich Hospital, ; ob. 22 Feb. 1822, at Greenwich; bur. at Stretton-Audley, co. Oxon. — CAROLINE, youngest dau. of General Sir John Chavering, K. B. (3d son of Sir James Chavering, Bart.) by Lady Diana West, 3d dau. of John, 1st Earl De-la-Warre; mar. before 1790.

FRANCIS, bap. 17 Nov. 1755.
ARNOLD, bap. 27 Jan. 1757, ob. 27. Aug. 1829.

* Betham, in his Baronetage, vol. iv. p. 5, has omitted the name of *Anne*, daughter of John Burlace, and wife of Sir Eusebe Isham; describes Sir *William* Borlace (grandson of Sir John) as marrying *Anu*, daughter of Sir F. Popham, and these the parents of Sir John Borlace, Bart.; but in vol. i. p. 301. n. mentions *Susanna*, daughter of Henry Isham, youngest son of Sir Eusebe, by Anne Borlace, as wife of *Edmund* Borlace, and mother of Sir John, the *first* Baronet. In some modern Baronetages, Sir John Borlace, Ld. Justice of Ireland, is described *erroneously* as *son* of John, instead of being his great-grandson.

PEDIGREE of MARTYN, of LUDGERSHALL.

From Wood's Athenæ, Newcourt's Repertorium, Martyn's Dissertations, Bridges's History of Northamptonshire, Faulkner's Chelsea, Gorham's Memoirs, Family Evidences, and Parochial Registers.

Arms: Arg. two bars Gu. within a bordure engrailed Sab. *Crest*: a leopard's head coupé proper. MARTYN. Sab. three hoincels passant Arg. *Fonnereau.* Erm. a chevron between three pear-leaves erect, slipped, proper. *Pearson.* Sab. three hounds courant 2. and 1. *Horner.* Arg. two hoincels passant in pale. *Strangeways.*

JOHN MARTYN, viv. circ. 1500. — MARGARET, dau. and hr. of Humphrey Ruiding, of Droitwich, co. Worcester.

a

a

GILBERT MARTYN. = KATHERINE, dau. of Sir Geo. Boteler, Knt.

JOHN MARTYN, 5th son, born 1558; Rector of Swindon, co. Wilts, 30 Nov. 1581: ob. 5 July, 1626. = MARY, ... widow, of Copley.

SARAH, 3d dau. of Richard Proud, Citizen and Goldsmith, of London; granddaughter of Ric. Proud, Rect. of Bourton on the Heath, co. Warwick, by Rose, dau. of Will. Nottingham, of Ipswich. [*Dugdale*, p. 194.] = THOMAS MARTYN, born 11 Nov. 1601; of Eman. Coll. Camb. 16 Mar. 1617; matriculated 28 Mar. 1618; A. B. 1621; A. M. 1625; Vic. of Little-Houghton, co. Northamp. 1641 to 1662; expelled for non-conformity: ob. 17 Nov. 1692; buried at Chigwell, co. Essex. = ...

JOHN MARTYN, born 1635. = RHODA, dau. of Tho. Hodges, D. D. (Vicar of Kensington, 1647; one of the Assembly of Divines; Dean of Hereford, 1661; Rect. of St. Peter's, Cornhill, Lond.) sister of Nat. Hodges, M. D.

THOMAS MARTYN, Merchant of London, born 23 July, 1662; ob. 8 April, 1743. = KATHERINE WEEDON, mar. 9 May, 1698; ob. 1 Nov. 1700.

EULALIA, youngest dau. of John King, D. D., Prebendary of York, mar. 30 Aug. 1732; ob. 13 Feb. 1749: bur. at Chelsea. = JOHN MARTYN, born in London, 12 Sept. 1699: Secretary of the Botanical Society of London, 1722; of Eman. Coll. Camb. 26 May, 1726; F. R. S. 30 Mar. 1727; Professor of Botany in Camb. 1733, resigned 1761; ob. 29 Jan. 1768, buried 4 Feb. at Chelsea.

MARY-ANNE, 3d dau. of Claude Fonnereau, merchant of Rochelle, in France, by Eliz. his first wife, dau. of Philip Bureau, of Niort, in Picardy; born 9 July, 1711; bap. 5 Aug. in St. Stephen's, Walbrook; mar. 9 July, 1749-50, at Petersham, co. Surrey; purchased Ludgershall M. 1785; ob. vidua 17 Dec. 1786; bur. 23 Dec. at Ludgershall.

MARTYN, of Nether-Winchendon, &c.

CLAUDIUS MARTYN, only son and hr. b. 27 Jan. 1751, at Chelsea; of Sidney-Sussex Coll. Camb. A. B. 1772; Curate of Great-Abington, 1773; A. M. 1775; Vicar of Whittlesford, co. Camb. 1778, resigned 1781; Rec. of Ludgershall 9 June, 1785, resigned 1821; will dated 3d Sept. 1821; ob. 30 Oct. 1828; bur. 5 Nov. at Paddington, co. Middlesex. = MARY STALLEY, b. 12 Dec. 1754, at Abingdon-magna, co. Camb. mar. at Ludgershall, 22 Sept. 1789: ob vidua 29 May, 1831.

THOMAS MARTYN, b. 21 April, 1792; of Queen's Coll. Oxon; Rector of Ludgershall, 14 Dec. 1821: Lord of the Manor and Patron of the Living, 1828. = CATHERINE-HORNER STRANGEWAYS, 3d dau. of the Rev. John Pearson, mar. 24 Oct. 1814, at Evenley, co. Northampton.

CLAUDIUS ROBERT MARTYN, born 8 Sept. 1815.

THOMAS, b. 7 Mar. 1824.

MARY ANNE FONNEREAU.
ELLERY EDITH.
GEORGIANA.
EMILY PHILIPPA.
FRANCES ELISABETH.

THE MANOR

is co-extensive with the parish, and comprises certain quit-rents, with court-leet and court-baron; but no courts have been held during many years.

In 1547, Edward Adingrave passed a fine with Thomas Curzon of lands here,[1] which afterwards belonged to the Belsons,[2] (who intermarried with the Curzons) and at a later period became the property of the Snells.

Mr. John Harris held about 173 acres, allotted under the Inclosure-Act in 1777,[3] which have since passed to the family of Coles, of Stretton-Audley, co. Oxon. On this estate is

Bury-Court, a decayed mansion, N.E. of the Church, recently divided into small tenements. An old well, near the site of a large building, south of the village, has been assigned by tradition as the depository of treasure. Here is also a moated enclosure, apparently belonging to another mansion, perhaps of Mary Lady de St. Amand, in the reign of Edw. I.[4] but destroyed in the Barons' wars, when the lands of the Despensers were laid waste; all that remained in the general wreck being included in the release made by the surviving heir to Sir John de Molyns,[5] in the reign of Edw. III.

---

[1] Rot. Fin. 1, Ed. VI.
[2] BRILL. p. 103.
[3] Award of the Commissioners.
[4] See p. 264, and Dugdale's Bar. tom. ii. p. 20.
[5] Page 307, and Kennet's Antiq. vol. ii. p. 143, 144.

Richard Gilkes, of Adderbury, co. Oxon, held lands here by allotment, under the Inclosure-Act, in 1777. His estate passed by the marriage of his daughter to Francis Wastie, Esq., of Great-Haseley, at whose death it passed in right of his daughter and heir, Mary Gilkes-Wastie, to her husband, John Ingram-Lockhart, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, and 14th June, 1821, D. C. L.; M. P. for Oxford from 1809 to 1830, and by whom other lands here (likewise acquired by the same Francis Wastie, by purchase of Joseph Burnham, Attorney-at-Law, of Aylesbury, to whom they had been conveyed by .... Platt and others) were possessed at his death in 1830. Richard Drope-Gough, Esq. of Souldern, co. Oxon. held about 152 acres at the time of the inclosure, which were conveyed to George Grenville, afterwards Marquess of Buckingham, and descended to Richard, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K.G. who, in 1828, purchased Great and Little-Breach, and other lands, the property of the Rev. Tho. Snell, A. M. Rector of Windlesham, co. Surrey,[1] formerly belonging to Sir John Baldwin, Knt. before mentioned.[2]

Mr. Thomas Stevenson's estate here, also passed since 1777 to the family of Morell, and is now the property of Robert Morell, Esq. of Oxford.

THE VILLAGE

is irregular, amongst small inclosures at the foot of Brill-Hill, on the north, and though exposed to floods, is remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants.

It is gratifying to record, that the cottagers were much benefited by portions of the manorial lands, generously and benevolently attached to their habitations by the Reverend Thomas Martyn, Lord of the Manor and Rector.

In Friar's mead, near the Parsonage, is a moated inclosure, supposed to have been part of Santingfield Hospital, now included in an estate vested in feoffees for the poor of Bicester.[3] This land is said to have previously belonged to the family of Spiers; and Richard Spiers is mentioned in an old book of accounts as possessed of the Friary.

The taxation of Ludgershall to the ninths, temp. Edw. III. amounted to 11½ marks, including pannage of hogs in the forest;[4] and Eustace Colyn, Nigel le Warde, Robert Davy, John Kybald, John Saleman, and John Barnard, *Assessors*, certified that beans and peas were deficient in produce on account of dry weather, and that there were no merchants nor cattle-dealers here.[5]

Expences of the poor in 1776 in Ludgershall and Tetchwick, 131*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*; in 1783, 199*l.* 6*s.*; in 1785, 274*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*; in 1822, 492*l.* 4*s.*; in 1824, 442*l.* 10*s.* In Kingswood in 1783, 6*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*; in 1785, 15*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*; in 1822, 77*l.* 15*s.*; in 1825, 80*l.* Land-tax, 224*l.* 19*s.* The population in 1815 consisted of 217 males, and 208 females, inhabiting 80 houses.[6] In 1821, in Ludgershall and Tetchwick, 510; in Kingswood, 56; in Ludgershall, families, 106; in Kingswood, 10: males, 271, females, 249.

In 1831, families, 121; inhabited houses, 73; males, 319; females, 266. In 1835, this parish, with Kingswood, was included in the Aylesbury Union; but Kingswood being partly in the parish of Grendon, still contributes towards the church there as well as at Ludgershall. It comprises about 254 acres, was formerly forest-land, included in the royalty of Brill, and appropriated to the Crown, and thus probably acquired its name.

---

[1] Brill p. 102, 103. [2] Page 308.

[3] In 1831, the feoffees were, Thomas Lewis Coker, Will. Davies, Thomas Tubb, John Kirby, William Cole, and John George, all of Bicester.

[4] See page 99. [5] Inquis. Nonar. 15 Edw. III. p. 338. [6] Diocesan Returns.

Tradition points to King Henry II. as having made a retreat in this neighbourhood for his favourite Rosamond Clifford, whose name is attached to a lane, between the woods, called "Rosamond's Way," in an old map of part of Bernwood Forest. Rosamond is also mentioned in connexion with other estates in this county,[1] and Robert of Gloucester remarks,

"Boures hadde Rosamande
About in Engelonde,
Which this King for her sake made
Ich understonde."

but the names of "Wodestoke and other fell places"[2] as her retreats, seem insufficient to determine that King's-wood was similarly distinguished on the like account; although, from its proximity to the King's residence at Brill, and within the forest, such a "*Boure*" might probably have been provided; especially as part of Lee and Doddershall, nearly contiguous, anciently belonged to her family.[3] A single coin of Licinius, found here by the Rev. Claudius Martyn, and the only numismatic relic (notwithstanding various reports) which has been preserved in the neighbourhood, bears a laureated bust, and on the reverse a figure, with a quiver of arrows, but the legend defaced. And neither history nor tradition illustrate the descent of Kingswood, so far as has been hitherto *ascertained,* until this estate was forfeited by Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, in the reign of Richard II.[4] the seigniory descending with Brill.

In 1577, Thomas Handford (to whom the remainder of a term granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1568 to John Jackson, had been assigned) surrendered to the Crown his lease of lands here, and paying a fine equal to two years reserved rent, had a renewal of the grant, and this estate was afterwards exchanged for other lands with Edward Turner.

In 1590, Queen Elizabeth, on the surrender of Walter Coppinger and Thomas Butler, granted, in exchange, "Burlingbanck or Burlesbank, in Ludgarshall, Clerefield-Hook, Ships or Sheep-bridge, Tethersal-Hatch, &c.[5] and by indenture, 29 Mar. 1639, between Will. Honeywood and Fra. Flyer, Esqrs. of London, and John Walthel Mercer, of the first part; the Warden and Company of Mercers of London of the second; Thomas Atkin and John Dethick, Aldermen of London, John Holland, John Buxton, Humphrey Brown, Ralph Coppinger, and others, of the third part; all the woods and trees in Home Coppice, and all other property in Ludgershall, Grendon, and elsewhere in Bucks, purchased of Richard Moore, (afterwards *knight*) Master in Chancery, by Geo. Garth, Esq. were conveyed to the Warden and Company of Mercers and their successors, by whom or their lessees this estate was held, until about 1829, when, by exchange,[6] it became vested in Richard Nugent-Grenville-Chandos-Temple, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K. G. the present possessor. This estate consists of two farms, containing 138 ac. 3 r. 18 p., but in a Terrier, dated 1631, described as about 7 ac. 3 r. 5 perches less.[7] In 1809, a farm-house and other buildings were erected, at the expense of more than 800*l.* on the lands of the Mercers' Company here.[8]

TETCHWICK.

Tochingewicke, Testwick, is supposed to have been so called from a spring; but the origin of the name is not satisfactorily explained.[9]

The Hamlet is situated N.E. of the Church of Ludgershall.

---

[1] See CRESLOW. [2] Monast. Anglic, vol. iv. p. 358. [3] See Lee and Doddershall.
[4] BRILL, p. 99. [5] Rot. Pat. 33 Eliz. Test. 4 Mar. [6] See BIERTON.
[7] Report of Commissioners on the Endowed Charities, p. 35. [8] Ib. p. 40.
[9] Tetchwick (anciently Touching-wyke) and commonly pronounced Touchick or Touchwick, by the inhabitants of

THE MANOR,

at the Conquest, is particularised as belonging to William Peverell;[1] but in the hands of Pagan, taxed at two hides, sufficient for two ploughs, one in demesne, and two kept by three villeins; one servant, pasture for two teams, woods for fifty hogs: altogether valued at 30*s*. and the same in the time of King Edward.[2]

Before the forfeiture of the Peverells, in the reign of Henry II. this estate had been given to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, in free alms, and paid no scutage;[3] but when the accumulated wealth of that order had excited jealousies, the Prior was called upon by Quo-Warranto to shew his right to view of Frankpledge here, and the usual plea being offered, and the Charters of the King and his progenitors exhibited, it was objected that many of the manors belonging to those Knights comprised only a small portion of the vill, and that the number of their tenants was insufficient to form a jury.[4] It does not appear in what manner these proceedings terminated; but probably the Hospitallers retained their privileges, and the Advowson of the Church given to them, with the temporal estate.

After the extinction of the tenure of the Peverells, a family deriving its name from this place, possessed lands in Tetchwick and Ludgershall, with estates in North-Marston and Oving; and probably the inheritance descended to the family of Arcubus or D'Arches, of Eythorpe, and came, at length, by the coheirs of John Lord Dynham, to the Arundells, and by the heir general of Arundell to the Dormers.[5]

In 1336, John Launton, of Tochewyk, and Richard Fishere and Catherine his wife, passed a fine of lands in Tetchwick; and Thomas de Tochewyk and Eustace, son of John son of Robert de Tochewyke, also passed a fine of lands here;[6] and about three years preceding, Hugh de Heywood and Dionis Umfrey, and William Tykeford, of Lathbury, *capellane*, passed fines and assured lands here to Hugh and Dionis for life, with remainder to John, son of Dionis, and the heirs of his body. Another fine was also passed between William de Broghton, of Ludgershall, and Ribald de Lutegareshale and Maud his wife, Geoffery Penure and Agnes his wife, Laurence Sayet and Joane his wife (which Maud, Agnes, and Joane seem to have been the coheiresses of Broughton) by which messuages and lands here, and in Chackmore juxta Buckingham, were settled upon him;[7] and about the same time, John de Felmersham is said to have died, seised of a Grange in Ludgershall: but of this person no farther account has been obtained.[8]

In 1383, William Wakelyn and Egidia his wife passed a fine of lands in Wotton, Denham, Chalfont-St. Peter's, and Ludgershall, to Thomas atte Lude and Isabel his wife;[9] and in the next year another fine was passed between John Corbrigg and William Wakelyn, of Eydon, and Egidia his wife, of messuages and lands in Ludgershall and Wooton, the right of John Corbrigg.[10]

---

the neighbourhood, may be conjectured to derive its name from the vicinity of a wyche or spring on which this hamlet is bordering: so Tiching, or Titch, *alias* Touching-Ford, *Tickford*, (a little hamlet to Newport-Pagnell) similarly situated in respect to a ford or passage through or over the river Ouse; and as likewise occurs in divers other places in this county: as West-*Wick*-ham.

[1] Claydon, p. 171.

[2] Terra Willi Pevrel. In Essedune Hund. M. Pagan ten. de Willo Tochingeuuiche, et d. II. hid. Trā. e. II. car. In dnio e. I. et III. uilli hūt. II. car. Ibi. I. serui ptū. II. car. Silua L porc. II. trā ual. XXX sol. Qndo recēp. XX sol. T.R.E.; XXX. sol. Hoc W' tenuit Aluuin' teign. R.E. et uende. potuit. Lib. Cens. vol. i. f. 148.

[3] See Hoghaw, p. 264. n. [4] Ibid. [5] See Wing, and Pedigree of Dormer. [6] Rot. Fin. 10 Ed. III.

[7] Ibid. 7 Ed. III. [8] Esc. 21. Ed. III. n°. 99. Cal. vol. ii. p. 142. [9] Rot. Fin. 7. Rich. II. [10] Ibid. 8 Ric. II.

Willis states that Tetchwick, as well as Ludgershall, was included in the Honour of Giffard, and held under the Manor of Brill;[1] but, after a long period, the principal estate having become vested in the Dormers, was carried by Winefred, sole daughter of Ambrose Dormer, and heir of her brother, Michael Dormer,[2] to her husband Sir William Hawtrey, Knt. of Chequers; and about 1612, at his death, was divided among his daughters and co-heiresses, Mary, then widow of Francis Wolley, Esq., Bridget, wife of Henry Croke, Esq. Clerk of the Pipe,[3] and Anne, first the wife of John Saunders, Esq. of Amersham,[4] and secondly of William Hawtrey, Esq. The share of Bridget Croke was sold, about 1615, to Robert Jenkinson, Citizen of London and Merchant Taylor, and of Walcot, co. Oxon, and descended according to the subjoined pedigree.

PEDIGREE OF JENKINSON.

Arms. Az. a fess wavy Arg. charged with a cross patée Gu in Ch. two estoils Or. *Crest*, a sea-horse assurgent Or. maned Az. supporting a cross patée Gu.

- ROBERT JENKINSON, Esq. =
  - Sir ROBERT JENKINSON, Knt. 1618 (16 Jac. 1.) of Walcot, co. Oxon.: ob. 1645, bur. at Charlbury, co. Oxon. = ANNE MARY, eld. dau. of Sir Rob. Lee, Knt. of Billesley, co. Warwick: ob Nov. 1668, bur. at Charlbury.
    - Sir ROB. JENKINSON, Bart. cr. 18 May, 1661 (13 Car. 2) M.P. for Oxon, 1 Car. 2. Ob. 30 Mar. 1677. = MARY, dau. of Sir John Banks, Kt. Ld. Ch. Just. of Com. Pl. of Kingston-Hall, co. Dorset, ob. 13 June, 1691.
      - Sir ROB. JENKINSON, 2d Bt. M. P. for Oxon: sold Tetchwick in 1703: ob. 30 Jan. 1709, bur. at Charlbury. = SARAH, dau. of Thomas Tomlins, Esq. of Bromley, co. Middlesex, sole heir of her brother Thomas Tomlins: ob. 8 Aug. 1729.
        - Sir ROB. JENKINSON, 3d Bart. grandfather of the Earl of Liverpool.
      - FRANCES, mar. to Tho. Wheate, Esq. of Glympton, co. Oxon. SARAH, ob. innupt. 1737.
    - RICH. JENKINSON, merchant, ob. 20 Sep. 1688.
    - ANNA-MARIA, mar. to Tho. Child, Esq. of Northwick, co. Worcester.

Sir Robert Jenkinson, Bart. grandson of the purchaser, conveyed his estate here in March, 1703, to Edward Mitchell, yeoman, of Steeple-Barton, co. Oxon; by whom, in 1735, it was devised to his son, John Mitchell, who, dying intestate as to his real estate, in 1743 it came to his brother, Stafford Mitchell, who devised this estate to his son Edward Mitchell, by whom it was devised to *his* uncle, Walter Mitchell, of Ratcliff-Cross, London, who decreed the estate to be sold; and it was accordingly conveyed, by certain trustees appointed for that purpose, to Joseph Letch, of the Middle Temple, London, Gent. and by his devisees, about 1788, to John Hollier, Gent. of Thame, co. Oxon, by whom, in 1799, it was assigned to Mr. Thomas Bett, yeoman, who died seised in 1819, when the estate passed, by bequest, to his nephew, Mr. John Bett, who is the present possessor.

PEDIGREE OF BETT, OF TETCHWICK.

- EDMUND BETT, of , co. Oxon.; ob. 4 Nov. 1775 æt. 84, bur. at Ludgershall. = MARY, ob. 25 Aug. 1789, æt. 90.
  - EDMUND BETT, of Ixhull; ob. 28 Feb. 1809, æt. 84.
  - MARY GOODGAME, ob. 27 Feb. 1822, æt. 88, bur. at Ludgershall. =
    - THOMAS BETT, Ld. of the Manor of Tetchwick; ob. 17 Dec. 1819, æt. 81, bur. at Ludgershall.
      - THOMAS BETT, ob. 17 Mar. 1801, æt. 38, cœlebs.
      - EDMUND BETT, cœlebs 1831.
      - JOHN BETT, Lord of Tetchwick. 1831. = ANNA MARIA SHIRLEY, born at Shenley, co. Herts.
        - THOMAS BETT, born 12 Feb. 1802.
        - JOHN BETT, b. 21 Jan. 1804.
        - EDWARD SHIRLEY BETT, b. 11 Nov. ob. 19 Nov. 1809.
        - WILLIAM BETT, b. 7 Dec. 1810.
        - LAURENCE SHIRLEY BETT, b. 14 June, ob. 17 Sept. 1819.
        - EDMUND BETT, b. 23 April, 1815.
        - AUGUSTINE SHIRLEY BETT, b. 1 Aug. ob. 28 Oct. 1821.
        - ANNE, ob. 1 March. 1806. inf.
      - WALKER BETT, ob. 23 Oct. 1778, æt. 1 year 7 mo.
      - MARY, ob. 17 May, 1815, æt. 54, bur. at Ludgershall.
    - WILLIAM BETT, of Aylesbury, ob. s. p. bur. at Aylesbury.
    - JOANNA, dau. of Will. Cliff, of Hamgreen, co. Bucks.
  - HANNAH, ob. innupt. 11 July, 1814, æt. 74; bur. at Ludgershall.

[1] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl.

[2] ELLESBOROUGH, and PEDIGREES of DORMER and HAWTREY.

[3] See PEDIGREE of CROKE, p. 132.

[4] According to Croke's Genealogical History, he was also of *Dinton*.

SHARP'S HILL FARM,

on the north-east verge of this parish, is remarkable for a fine view from the summit of a hill (looking westward) on the road from Aylesbury to Bicester. The family of Holt, to whom it belongs, are presumed to have migrated from Oxfordshire, and to have derived their estate here from Katherine, daughter and sole heir of John Dormer, of Olney,[1] a younger son of Peter Dormer, Esq. of Lee-Grange, by Agnes his first wife, daughter of Thomas Cowper, of Quainton. It may be conjectured that this was part of the lands of the Hungerfords, or of Thame-Abbey, included in a grant to the Dormers. William Holt, of Stoke-Lyne, was the son of Robert Holt, by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of John Lyne, chief lord of Stoke-Lyne, co. Oxon. and died 7 Jan. 1552.[2]

Other possessors of lands in Ludgershall, in the reign of William and Mary, were Christopher and John Irons,[3] and the share of John Irons was, before 1697, conveyed to John Carter Pollard, Esq.[4] and subsequently passing to General Hall, were at length purchased by Richard-Nugent-Grenville-Chandos-Temple, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K. G. the present possessor.

This estate comprises the site of a moated house, formerly in, or on the verge of, Bernwode-Forest, near the old track-ways, to which the Knight's Hospitallers afforded protection.

THE ADVOWSON AND RECTORY.

The patronage of the Church had been given to the Knights Hospitallers, in or before the reign of Henry III. and in 1291 the Rectory was valued at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d. per ann.* deducting a portion of tithes settled upon the Priory of Bermondsey by Geoffrey de Traylly;[5] which, after the suppression, was granted, in 1552, to Thomas Reve and George Calton, Gent. and described as tithes of grain and hay, and other tenths.[6]

In the ecclesiastical valuation of Hen. VIII. the Rectory was charged at 17*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* First Fruits; yearly Tenths, 1*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*; Archidiaconals, 10*s.* 7½*d.*; Pension to the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem, 6*s.* 8*d.*;[7] Procurations to the Bishop of Lincoln, 3*s.* 4*d.*

After the Dissolution of Monasteries, Queen Mary granted the Advowson to John Petty, of Tetsworth, co. Oxon. and William Winlow or Winlove, of London, their heirs and assigns, in free soccage, as of the manor of East Greenwich.[8] The patronage was enjoyed by Sir John Williams, Knt. Lord Williams of Thame, in 1557; afterwards by the family of Read; then by Richard Grenville, Esq. of Wotton; and, at length, being transferred to the family of Borlace, has ever since accompanied the possession of the manor.

In 1720 (7 Geo. I.) in a suit in the Exchequer, instituted by Thomas Mason, Rector, against Thomas Holton, tenant in possession of Tetchwick-Closes, Town-Mead, and other lands, to recover great and

---

[1] PEDIGREE of DORMER.

[2] His arms are described in an Oxfordshire Visitation in Harl. MS. 4170, Az. on a bend engrailed Or 3 fleurs de lis Gu. Quarterly, 1. Three elephants. 2. a chev. between 3 castles. 3. a bend vaire. 4. Three water bougets. 5. Erm. a fess dancette. 6. Two chevrons, with a label of three points: impaling Dormer.

[3] Chphr. Irons, and Mary, daughter of William Mayne by Susan Dodsworth his wife, were married at Hogston, 30 July, 1661. *Hogston Regist.*

[4] LUCKHAMPSTEAD; and Willis's Buckingham, p. 212, 213.

[5] A. D. 1190, 2 Ric. I. Galfridus de Trayle dedit duas partes decimarum de Ludgreshall monachis de Bermondesey. Monast. Anglic. vol. v. p. 97; 2 Chronic. de Bermondsey, MS. in Bibl. Denvesian. MSS. Harleian, 231.

[6] Rot. Pat. 6 Ed. VI. Test. 2 Jun. [7] Ecton's and Bacon's Thesaur. [8] Rot. Pat. 1° Mariæ, Test. 13 Jun.

small tithes, Easter-offerings, and oblations, tithes of milk, cows, calves, lambs, wool, agistments, herbage, pigs, geese, hens, turkeys, apples, hemp, flax, &c. or customary payments in lieu: the defendant stated that Sir Robert Jenkinson, Bart. Christopher Irons, and John Irons, formerly tenants of these lands, at about 300*l. per ann.* had immemorially paid 5*l. per ann.* for all tithes; but, on a partition of Tetchwick-Grounds, Sir Robert Jenkinson agreed to pay 1*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* Christopher Irons the like sum, and John Irons 1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* respectively, which payments were accepted: that John Irons conveyed his share to John Deacle, who likewise paid; but, in 1697, the plaintiff insisting on tithes in kind, Deacle (9 Will. III.) exhibited his bill:—that Holton, the defendant, becoming tenant in his place, about 1705, paid the same modus. The cause was heard 13 July, 1723, and an indenture produced, dated 2 Feb. 25 Eliz. from William Knight, Rector, to the Queen, for 99 years, and the assignment of that lease to Christopher Freeman, dated 4 June, 25 Eliz. and the defendant was ordered to account to the Rector for all tithes respecting which complaint was made.[1]

In 1726, in another dispute, the right of the rector was denied, excepting tithes of corn, which, with his glebe, amounted to 180*l. per ann.* the defendants insisting on a customary payment of 6*s.* 8*d.* for every yard-land in lieu of small tithes, and stated that the Rector held "Parson's Pieces" in lieu of tithe hay: whereupon they were ordered to account for small tithes which had been withheld from 1723; and a trial was directed to ascertain the possession of the meadow held in lieu of tithe hay, (excepting "Bury-Lands," previously exonerated) before a special jury, whose verdict was for the defendants.[2]

In 1777, an allotment of 329 ac. 1 r. 41 p. was made to the Rector in lieu of his glebe, commons, "tithe pieces," and all payments (excepting Easter-dues, offerings, and surplice-fees), and the Lord of the Manor relinquished to the incumbent 17 acres of land to exonerate his old inclosures from tithes in future; the Rector having power to lease for 21 years, on a reserved quarterly rent.[3]

In 1553, King Edw. VI. granted half an acre of land here, called Rood-Land (left to maintain a light in the church) to Sir Edmund Bray, Knt. John Thornton, and John Danby, and the heirs and assigns of Thornton and Danby for ever.[4]

In a Terrier, dated in 1637, signed by Richard Edmondes, then Rector, and attested *by the marks* of Richard Spiers and John Miller, churchwardens,[5] from a survey in 1607, "by the perambulation and estimate of the minister, churchwardens, sidesmen, and others, appointed by Will. Folkingham, General-Surveyor of Church-Glebes and Possessions, within the Diocese of Lincoln, under a commission from William, Bishop of Lincoln;" the Rectory included "the Homestall or Scite of the Parsonage lyinge at the Bellfrey, and a cart way going between, containing with a garden one acre. The House and other buildings of four bayes, the walls *ruff cast* and covered, some with tyle, and the rest with thatche; a close upon the backside of the parsonage, by estimation three acres, two peeces of meadowe upon Tetchwick side, and 20 yards of meadow in Ludgarshall. In the middle field 26 ridges and 2 leyes."[6]

This Rectory, at the commencement of the last century, was estimated at 200*l. per ann.* In 1784, it comprised 325 a. 2 r. 5 p. by allotment; with the tithes of 677 ac. 2 r. 11 p. amounting to 323*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*[7] since which the land-tax has been redeemed by the sale of 31 ac. and 24 p. and the parsonage-house has been neatly and commodiously rebuilt by the later incumbents.

---

[1] From the Original Proceedings, MS. [2] Decrees in Tithe Causes, vol. ii. p. 272. [3] Stat. of Geo. III. c. 43.

[4] Rot. Pat. 6 Ed. VI. Test. 1 Sept.

[5] It is quite clear that at the period mentioned, many of even the most opulent inhabitants of the country could not write; affording an instructive and striking lesson to rulers, and those who happily now participate in the advantages of a more enlightened and general education.

[6] From the Original, in the possession of the Rev. Tho. Martyn, rector. [7] Printed Particulars, 7 Apl. 1784.

RECTORS.

Warine de Dive, presented in 1241, by the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem.

William de Mayne, is mentioned as Parson of the Church of Ludgarshall in 1287 and 1288; being then charged with stealing corn belonging to the Prior of Bermondsey. "Willus de Mayne, psona ecclie de Lutgershale, p. jur. est culpabilis p. captione et asportatione bladi Prioris de Bermondsey in moncellis adunatis p. II. ann. ad dampn. iiij marc.[1]

Ralph de Hokton, resigned in 1314.

Richard de Wooton, presented 21 June, 1314, by Will. de Tothall, Prior of St. John of Jerusalem. He resigned in 1318; and was succeeded by

Thurstan de Hanslap, pr. 18 Dec. 1318; and was Rector in 1329.

Richard de Litchefield, pr. 5 June, 1336.

John de Linchlade, had a dispensation in 1344, dated at Normanby, to hold this living; which he exchanged for the Collegiate Church of St. Martin, in London, with John de Lincelade. Having entered into the Church of Ludgershall, under the pretence of Papal authority, a warrant was issued to take and bring him before the King's Justices at Westminster, to answer to the premises.[2]

Walter de Merstham, 31 May, 1357.[3] He exchanged for Ewell Rectory, in Surrey, with

Hugh de Marlburgh, 29 Oct. 1364; who exchanged for Silverton Rectory, in Devonshire, with

John de Wytherwick, 27 Feb. 1367; who exchanged for Fillingham Rectory, co. Lincoln, with

John de Wyckliff, 12 Nov. 1368, on the presentation of John Pawley, Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England; and continued Rector until 1390, or later.

Simon Hulles, pr. 28 Aug. 1418.

John Gerveys, resigned, 1433.

John Abberbury, alias Worton, pr. 6 Nov. 1433; died in 1438, and was succeeded by

Richard Catryh, 8 March, 1438: who died 1466.

Robert Passelewe, presented 4 Dec. 1466. At his death

William Tonge, presented 28 Nov. 1498.

John Teignmouth, Bishop of Argol, resigned; and was succeeded by

John Mabilston, 30 May, 1511: who occurs in 1534; but resigned, and was succeeded by

William Crofte, presented 2 May, 1543, by William Mabilston and Francis Verney,[4] by grant from the late Prior and Convent of St. John of Jerusalem suppressed. He died, and was succeeded by

John Pollard, presented 16 Dec. 1557, by John Lord Williams of Thame; and also by

Richard Ivy, pr. 10 Feb. 1557, by Thomas Read, Esq. on the death of Crofte.[5]

Ralph Pichover, pr. 8 Dec. 1573, by Thos. Read, Esq.

John Barker, 1573 or 1574. He was deprived.

William Knight, Curate here in 1569 and 1573, presented 20 Nov. 1576, by Thomas Read, Esq. occurs Rector in 1608 and 1610; when he resigned for the Rectory of Somerton, co. Oxon. being succeeded by

Richard Edmondes, 1610; who continued Rector, until 10 May, 1659; when he died, and was succeeded by

Nicholas Harward, who was presented 3 July, 1662, by Richard Grenville, Esq. He married Jane, daughter of Thomas Fountaine, Esq. and sister of William Fountaine, Esq. of Brill, (under the Cromwell act) he being also Perpetual-Curate there.[6] He died, and was succeeded by

Thomas Mason, A. M. presented by Sir John Borlace, Bart. 19 July, 1683. He was of Lincoln Coll. Oxon. A. M. 27 April, 1675; and being accused of a Simoniacal contract,

Richard Smith, was presented by the Crown 9 May, 1685; but Mason kept possession, married, died Rector, and was buried here 1 Nov. 1729. Willis states that "no entries were made in the Parish Register for five years after Mr. Mason came."[7]

Joseph Cane, A. M. of Magdalen Hall, Oxon. 17 Nov. 1698, was instituted 24 Jan. 1729-30, on the presentation of Borlace Warren, Esq.

Charles Warren, A. M. presented by Borlace Warren, Esq. and inducted 9 May, 1746-7. He was of Emanuel Coll. Camb. A. B. 1729: A. M. 1734.[8] He died, and was succeeded by

James Warren, LL. B. who was inducted 10 June, 1748, on the presentation of John Borlace Warren, Esq.

---

[1] Placit. 17 Ed. I. ro. xix.

[2] Rot. Pat. 11 Ed. III. pl. m. 32 dors.

[3] So says Willis; but neither of these names occurs in Kempe's Historical Notices.

[4] Of Salden, co. Bucks.

[5] Willis's MSS.

[6] See Brill, p. 110.

[7] From information of Mr. Cane his successor, in a letter to Br. Willis, Esq. from the Rev. James Gibson, Minister of Wotton.

[8] Pedigree, p. 309, 310.

He was of Eman. Coll. Camb. LL. B. 1738;[1] and at his death was succeeded by

Thomas Martyn, B.D. 16 Jan. 1774, on the presentation of John Borlase Warren, Esq. with the approbation of his Guardians, Earl Ferrers and Mr. Chappell. He was the eldest son of John Martyn, F. R. S. Professor of Botany in Cambridge;[2] received the rudiments of instruction at Chelsea, under the Rev. Mr. Rothery, and completed his education at Emanuel College, Cambridge. He was presented to the Vicarage of Foxton, under a sequestration in 1776, and to Little-Marlow;[3] but in 1778 attended Edmund Hartopp, Esq. his pupil, to Geneva, and remained abroad until 1780. After his return, he passed some time at Marlow, but chiefly pursued his Botanical Studies at Cambridge and in London; was chosen F. R. S. and being nominated to the Donative of Edgeware in Middlesex, by William Lee-Antonie, Esq. at the unsolicited suggestion (as is asserted) of Sir William Lee, Bart. of Hartwell, resigned this Rectory in June, 1785. He was, for about three years, Secretary to a Society, formed partly by his own exertions, under the influence of Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. for the improvement of Naval Architecture. In 1804, he resigned the Vicarage of Little-Marlow, and was presented to the Rectory of Pertenhall, co. Beds. which he held with Edgeware until his death in 1825. His abilities and worth are displayed in an interesting memoir[4] by a near relation. His monumental inscription at Pertenhall, represents him as "distinguished by many useful publications, and having spent his latter years in that village, in the exercise of benevolence to the poor, condescension, patience, and kindness to all, adorned the Christian character and ripened for heaven."

He was the author of, 1. Plantæ Cantabrigienses; or a Catalogue of the Plants which grow wild in the County of Cambridge, disposed according to the System of Linnæus. 8vo. London, 1763, dedicated to his Father. 2. Herbationes Cantabrigienses; or Directions to the Places where they may be found; with Lists of the more rare Plants growing in many parts of England and Wales, 1763, 8vo. 3. A short Account of the late Donation of a Botanic-Garden to the University of Cambridge, by the Rev. Dr. Walker, Vice-Master of Trinity Coll.; with Rules and Orders for the Government of it. Cam. 1763, 4to. 4. The English Connoisseur; containing Useful Information respecting Paintings and Sculpture. 2 vols. 12mo. 1766. 5. A Sermon preached in Great St. Mary's Ch. Cambridge, for the benefit of Addenbroke's Hospital, on Thursday, 30 June, 1768. Camb. 4to. 6. Some Account of the late John Martyn, F.R.S. and his Writings. 12mo. 1770. 7. A Chronological Series of Engravers, from the Invention of the Art to the beginning of the present Century. Camb. 1770, 12mo. 8. Catalogus Horti Botanici Cantabrigiensis, 8vo. 1771; and Mantssia Plantarum Horti Botanici Cantab. 8vo. 1772. 9. A Translation from the Italian of Vol. I. of the Antiquities of Herculaneum; containing the Pictures. 1773, 4to. In this he was assisted by John Lettice, B. D. Fellow of Sydney-Sussex Coll. Camb.; afterwards D. D. Rect. of Peasemarsh, Sussex. 10. Elements of Natural History. 8vo. 1775, dedicated to Thos. Pennant, Esq.; containing Mammalia, only. Heads of a Course of Lectures in Natural History, read at the Botanic Garden, Cambridge, 1782. 12mo. 11. Letters on the Elements of Botany, translated from the French of I. I. Rousseau; with twenty-four additional Letters. 8vo. 1785. 12. A Tour through Italy. 12mo. 1787, with an Appendix. 13. Sketch of a Tour through Switzerland, 1787. Thirty-eight plates, illustrative of Linnæus's System. 8vo. 1778. 14. A Tour through Italy, enlarged. 2d. Ed. 8vo. 1791. 15. The Language of Botany; being a Dictionary of Terms in that Science. 12mo. 1793 and 1796. 16. Flora Rustica, London, 1792 and 1794, 8vo. 4 vols. in numbers, with 144 coloured plates. 17. A Description of the Hæmanthus multiflorus, or Blood-Flower, with a coloured plate. 8vo. 1795. 18. The Gardener's and Botanist's Dictionary, by the late Philip Miller, F. R. S. 4 vols. Folio, 1807: besides, Contributions to the Musæum Rusticum; Transactions of the Cambridge-Society for the promotion of Philosophy; Gentleman's Magazine, vol. 55; Nichols's History of Leicestershire, vol. 2. pt. 1; Transactions of the Linnæan Society; Coxe's Miscellaneous Tracts; Manning and Bray's History of Surrey, vol. 3; British Critic, 1796; Analytical Review, vol. 3, 9, and 14, under signature M. T.; Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. 8. He also left MS. Travels through Switzerland and Italy, in 1778, 1779, and 1780, in 2 vols. 4to.; and an Auto-biographical Account of himself, drawn up in his 86th year (1821). 4to. There are three engraved portraits of this eminent Botanist:—by Farm, from a painting by Drummond, 1796; by Vendramini, from another by Russell, R. A. 1799; and by Hall, from the same.

---

[1] PEDIGREE of MARTYN, p. 310, 311. [2] Ibid. [3] See LITTLE-MARLOW.

[4] Memoirs of John Martyn, F. R. S. and Thomas Martyn, B. D. and F. R. S. Professors of Botany in Cambridge, by the Rev. Geo. Cornelius Gorham, B. D. Lond. 1830.

Claudius Martyn, A. M. presented 26 June, 1785, by his mother, Mary-Anne Martyn, widow.[1] He was of Sidney-Sussex-College, Camb. A. B. 1772, A. M. 1775; and having ceded this living in favour of his son, died 30 Oct. and was buried 5 Nov. 1828, in the nave under Paddington Church, Middlesex.

Thomas Martyn, inducted 14 Dec. 1821, on the presentation of his father, the Rev. Claudius Martyn, A. M. is the present worthy Rector and Patron,[2] to whom the author of this account has been obliged by much useful information and friendly urbanity.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to the Assumption of the Holy Virgin (the feast being annually kept in August) is on the south of the village, and consists of an embattled tower, about 42 feet high, and 11 feet square within the walls, having buttresses; a nave with two aisles, and a chancel with a tiled roof, higher than the nave. The church, with the chancel 81½ feet long, the former 13 feet wide, and the latter 18. In the tower are five bells, cast out of three: the second, marked "R. R. 1658;" the third, "Thomas Lester of London made me, 1745, Thomas White and Edmund Bett, churchwardens;" the fourth, "Thomas Shirley and ... Miller, ch. wardens, 1658;" and the fifth, which is 3 ft. 2in. in diameter, "1662."

In a turret on the south side, are spiral stairs to the roof. A little bell was formerly suspended in an open arch on the eastern gable, between the nave and the chancel. The principal entrance is through a porch into the south aisle, and its upper story forms an apartment, with a little window above the door, probably intended originally as a dormitory for the priest in attendance on the lights, for which there were provisions here. Spiral stairs of approach to it from the aisle are secured by a door strongly latticed with iron.[3] The windows of the nave are square-headed, with mullions and tracery; those of the chancel have low bracket arches; but one at the east end, long closed,[4] has been recently restored to its original form, and consists of three cinquefoil-headed lights, in which are remaining many fragments of beautifully-coloured glass, with portions of figures, scrolls, and legends, and an imperfect coat of arms, Chequè, Or, and Az. on a bend three saltires. A portrait here has been formerly conjectured that of King Lud seated on his throne; and in two of the windows were formerly these arms, Sab. a cross patèe Arg.; and another coat, with 1 Erm. on a chief Az. five bezants. 2. Arg. three camels passant, Sab. 3. Or, on a Chev. Gu. a cross Arg. Under the north window of the chancel, Gu. a chevron, cheque Or and Az. surtout a bend Erm. In the south window, the arms of Judge Baldwin.[5] The corbels of the roof are sculptured with angels bearing shields. Above the east window is a niche for a statue, and another in the wall of the south aisle. Between the nave and aisles, are, on each side, three pointed arches, supported by octagon pillars, with rudely carved capitals and fillets, charged with grotesque busts, having hideously distorted features, their arms linked together at the elbows, and hands folded on their breasts. At the entrance of the chancel is a pointed arch, springing from three-quarter columns. Part of an old pierced and carved screen remains. The paintings of Moses and Aaron, and the royal arms, have been taken away; and the manorial pews of the Lords of Ludgershall and Tetchwick are no longer permitted a feudal pre-eminence above the rest of the seats. In the north aisle, chiefly used by the inhabitants of Kingswood, another elevated pew has also been reduced; and an ancient sepulchral slab, long deprived of its brasses, has been removed to the north door. This was probably a memorial of the family of Westcote. Thomas Westcote and Elizabeth his wife, and others of the same name, were buried here; and their arms were

[1] PEDIGREE of MARTYN, p. 310, 311.
[2] Ibid.
[3] British Monachism, p. 105, and Fosbroke's Encycloped. of Antiq. vol. i. p. 108.
[4] Represented in the initial letter L, in page 305.
[5] See AYLESBURY.

formerly in a chapel on the south side of this church, Arg. within a border engrailed Gu. a bend S. bezante, impaling two coats per fess: 1. Arg. a Chev. between three escalops S. 2. Gu. a fess between four hands Or.

Another coat of these arms, differenced by an annulet, and over it Christopher Westcote, (whose name was inscribed under all the windows, as having repaired them) and with the date **1536**. Also, Westcote's arms, with an annulet impaling 2 coats per fess: 1 Az. between 3 lions pass. gard. Or, on a chev. Arg. three crosses moline S. 2 Arg. between three lozenges, a chevron and .... "et Margareta uxor ej." This last was a bearing of English.

An account of this church, with the transcripts of the monumental inscriptions remaining in the time of Browne Willis, was inserted by him on the margin of his copy of Weever's Funeral Monuments, which has hitherto eluded the enquiries of the writer.

The Font, which is ancient columnar and rudely sculptured, has been removed from the east to the west side of the arch, between the nave and south aisle.

The Pulpit, having pannels and arches of the time of King James I. has been removed from the north side to the north-east angle of the nave, and the sounding-board taken away.

In the pavement were many small square figured tiles; and on the south side of the chancel, within the rails, a low tomb with brass plates and effigies of three females, and many children; from the principal of which the annexed figure has been reduced:

And these arms from another loose plate:

Arg. between three lions ramp. on a chev. 3 lozenges.

On another brass:

Here lyeth the body of Anne Englishe, the wife of Mihil Englishe, who was Sheriff of London, An°. 1523; which Anne deceased the 29th daye of May, Anno 1565, beinge of the age of 95 yeares.

Also, heare lyeth the Body of Anne Englishe, wife of John Gyfford, Esq. who deceased ye ... daye of ..... An° ....., being of the age of ... yeares.

Her Davghter Ane Neele, dyed at 4 yeares of age.

These brasses, in **1827**, were loose and detached, and the slab and effigies have been since laid in the pavement.

Willis mentions a coat of arms on a board, over the monument, remaining in his time.

Collins[1] states, that William, eldest son of Thomas Annesley, of Rodington, Notts. married

[1] Peerage, vol. ii. p. 326.

Mabel, dau. of .... Englishe, and was ancestor of the Earls of Anglesey.

On the north side of the chancel, is a plain altar tomb (formerly railed in) with a tablet inscribed:

In Memory of Mary Ann, widow of John Martyn, M.D.[1] and late Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge, who died Decr 17, 1786, aged 76.

On a mural tablet, removed from the south side of the chancel to the west end of the north aisle:

In memory of William Spiers, who died Jan. 28th, 1784, aged 75.

Below, on a larger tablet:

"WILLIAM SPIERS, late of this Parish, by deed, dated 3^d June, 1809, enrolled in the High Court of Chancery, on the 29th day of September, in the same year, granted to his Brother Thomas Spiers, of Thame, Oxon, Gent, and John Lamborn, of this Parish, Yeoman, and their heirs, a perpetual yearly rent-charge of £8, issuing out of two closes in this Parish, called Brown's Yard; containing 10 ac. 2 r. 30 p. (and bounded as in the said deed is particularised) in trust, to pay the same to the Churchwardens and Overseers of the poor for the time being; who are to lay out £5, part thereof, in the purchase of Camblet Gowns; and on the Sunday next after the 26th December in every year, to give and deliver the Coats unto such poor old men, and the Gowns unto such poor old women parishioners, resident in this parish, as the Church-wardens and Overseers shall think the most proper objects of Charity."

At the west end of the same aisle, is a large sarcophagus of Oxfordshire (Staveley) stone, with a pyramidal cover, supporting an urn. On the west side, nine compartments, each having an oval tablet, two bearing the following inscriptions:

To the memory of William Spiers, who departed this life, Jany 28, 1814, aged 73 years.

To the memory of Thomas, son of Edward and Mary Spiers, who departed this life, Novr. 2^d, 1817, aged 17 years.

On a mural tablet, affixed exteriorly to the east end of the chancel:

Near this, lieth interred the body of Edmund Bett, who departed this life, Nov. 4th, 1775, aged 84: also, Mary his wife, died 25 Aug. 1789, in the 90th year of her age.

On grave-stones near the spot, are many memorials of the same family.

On a small grave-stone is the name of William Typpur, with the date 1630.

The Register commences with this note:

"A Boke for the baptised, maried, and buried, beginning at ye yere of our Lorde 1573, for the baptised and ye buried; but for ye married 1570, 1572:" and on the Cover, "A direction for succeeding ministers, plainly shewing w^t they are to receive and howe, as was paid to mee, Nicholas Herward, Incumb^t. 1659."[2]

"Imp^s:—Mr. Ipsesly out of Corne Tythes	£20	0	0
The Inhabitants of Ludgar's-Hall	23	6	8
Mercer's Tenements in Kingswood	3	8	10
Lady Borlace's Tenements in Kingswood	2	1	6
Mr. Irons of Tetchwick	5	0	0
John Sharp	1	0	0
Bury Tythes	2	10	8
Besides a yard of Glebe of 59 ridges, with the homestall, & two closes adjoining, belonging to ye Minister	20	0	0
It^m—Church yard, and all offerings	3	0	0
Total	£80	7	8

Si quid novisti rectius istis
Candidus imperti: si non his utere mecum."

Amongst other entries, is that of the burial of Elizabeth Englishe, 18 July, 1556.

In the church are "The Book of Homilies," and "Jewel's Defence of the Apology."

CHARITIES.

Besides the donation of William Spiers, the proportion of a benefaction of *John Harte*,[3] in 1664, for apprenticing poor boys of this Parish, was in 1786 estimated 2*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* *per ann.* and vested in John Greenwood.

[1] In Gorham's Memoirs, p. 69, it is remarked that, "it does not appear, Professor Martyn ever took the degree of M. D.; the title being assigned to him by mistake in vol. xlvi. of the Philosophical Transactions."

[2] Page 318.

[3] Pp. 40, 116, 126, 150, 219; also OAKLEY and HADDENHAM.

FLEET-MARSTON,

MERSTON, MERSHTON, MEERSTON,

is so called from its situation at the outlet or drain of marshy ground, which, lying between the hills of Quainton and Pitchcott (this small village being at one extremity of a meer, moor, or marsh, as North-Marston is at the other) seems very appropriately denominated; but by culture the whole has been converted into meadow and pasture, and the woods mentioned in the Norman Survey, as well as those in the contiguous hamlet of Blackgrave, have long since disappeared.

The parish is bounded on the N. and W. by Waddesdon and its hamlets, E. by Quarendon, and S. by Stone; that portion being hilly, and its soil a black loam with gravel based on blue clay, the latter prevalent in the lower grounds, towards the north.

A small brook from N. W. performing a natural irrigation of the meadows in dry seasons, and carrying off superabundant humidity at other times, greatly contributes to the fertility of the district. Here are only four farm houses and some mean cottages (amongst which might have been, until very lately, included the parsonage) tenanted by poor families: the number of inhabitants about sixty.

In 1341, Richard Styward, John Baldewyn, John Cheyne, Alan Hobely, William de Holand, and Richard Verney, certified that the ninths here ought not to be assessed at more than ten marks and a half, the glebe and tithe worth four, and exempt from taxes: but the parish was rated at ten marks and a half, and the ninths were sold at eleven marks.[1] In 1598, the Provision Money for Queen Elizabeth's Household amounted to 17*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* and for Putlows (a separate farm) 3*l.* 7*s.* 0*d.*[2]

In 1824, the poor-rates were 129*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.* having decreased about one-tenth part within the then last preceding two years, but afterwards greatly and progressively increased;[3] and in 1831, the population was returned at 41; and since, in 1835, this parish has been included in the Aylesbury Union in regard to parochial expences and arrangements.[4]

THE MANOR,

before the Conquest, belonged to Turgot, a man of Earl Lewen, who might sell it. At the Domesday Survey, Walter Vernon (from the similarity of the name, most probably one of the same family then possessing Pitchcott) held Fleet-Marston as three hides, for his manor: the land being sufficient for six ploughs: one hide and one plough in the demesnes, and another might have been kept; and six villeins, with five bordars, had three ploughs, and could have employed another: here were one servant, and pasture for two teams; value 40*s.* when Vernon first held it, 100*s.* and as much in the time of King Edward.[5]

---

[1] Inquis. Nonar. p. 338.

[2] Rot. 2 Eliz. [3] Parochial Returns. [4] Report of Committee of House of Commons.

[5] Terra Walterij Vernon. ꝏ'. Ipse Walterius ten Merstone, p. III. hid'. se defd'. Tra. e. VI. car. In dnio. e. una hida et ibi ē. I. car. et alia pot. fieri. Ibi VI. uilli cū. V. bord. hnt. III. car. et IIII. pot. fieri. Ibi. I. seruus ptu. car. Val. XL. sol. Qdo recep. C. sol. et tntd. T. R. E. Hoc ꝏ'. tenuit Turgot, ho Leuuini comitis et uende. potuit. Lib. Cens. vol. i. f. 151.

Vernon was dispossessed in one of the early Norman reigns; and the history of this place is involved in obscurity; it being only known as part of the *Honour of Walingford*;[1] and in the reign of Henry II. included in four Knight's fees, held by Gilbert de Bellâ Aquâ,[2] which fees were subsequently divided; and in the time of King John in the hands of John de Chesney and Milo Nernuyt, or Neirnut, in equal portions, in right of their respective wives, the co-heiresses of Bellâ Aquâ.[3] About 1206, Alice de Bellâ Aquâ conveyed to King John, by charter for one hundred marks of silver, her wood in Marston: the King thereupon exempting her and her tenants from attendance at the courts of Swainmote, and other services.[4]

This charter was made about the year 1206;[5] Peter de Rupibus not being advanced to the See of Winchester until 1205,[6] nor Walter de Gray appointed Chancellor;[7] and Henry Marshall, Bishop of Exeter, another of the witnesses, having died in 1206. Alice de Bellâ Aquâ might have been then married, for heiresses often retained their paternal names after marriage: however, in the same year, Henry Fitz-Richard and Alice de Bellâ Aquâ paid 50*l.* for livery of her moiety of her father's lands, and the constable of Walingford was commanded to give seisin thereof. In the next year, Alicia de Bellâ Aquâ passed a fine with Ralph Verney,[8] whose son John Verney, in 1210, held a moiety of the lands of Bellâ Aquâ, but whether in consequence of that fine, or from his relationship to John de Chesney, is unknown. In 1222, Ralph Verney paid half a mark for license to acquire other lands here, of Alice de Bellâ Aquâ; and in 1225, "Amabel, widow of Ralph Verney (supposed to have been Amabel de Chesney) had license to hold the estate of her late husband in Pendley, co. Herts, and Marston;" and command was given to the constable of Walingford, as before.[9] The tenants of the Verneys in Pendley were bound to supply provisions for the table of their Lord, at Fleet-Marston.[10] Early in the reign of Henry III. John de Verney paid one mark for half a Knight's fee of the Honour of Walingford;[11] and the like in the 19th and 20th of the same reign for scutage,[12] and for his aid at the peace.[13] At the death of Edmund Earl of Cornwall, in 1300, Robert de Verney, one of the tenants of his Honour of Walingford, paid 100*s.*[14] These lands descended with Middle-Claydon,[15] (near the northern extremity of the same track of marshes) to Sir Ralph Verney, Knt. in the reign of Henry VIII. and Fleet-Marston was included in the settlement made upon Elizabeth Breton, third wife of Sir Ralph, and devolving to his grandson Edmund Verney,[16] was by him conveyed, with Pendley, to Sir Richard Anderson, Bart.[17] whose alliances are shewn in the following table:—

---

[1] See page 17.

[2] Lib. Nig. Scac. vol. i. p. 185. [3] Testa de Nevil, p. 116.

[4] Spelman explains this to have been one of the peculiar privileges of the Forests, so called from the Saxon ꝥpanꝯ, or *swain*, operarius, minister, &c.

[5] Carta Alicia de Bellâ Aquâ. Sciant præsentes & futuri quod Alicia de Bellâ Aquâ vendidi Domino meo illustri Regi Anglorum *Johanni* totum boscum meum de Merston in Com. Buck. pro C marcis Argenti quas michi dedit & illum boscum cum omnibus pertinentiis suis quietum clamavi ei & heredibus suis imperpetuum de me et heredibus meis & ipse concessit quod ego & heredes mei & omnes homines nostri de Merston quieti sumus de secta *Swanemoti* et de omnibus aliis sectis illius bosci præterquam de secta magnorum placitorum Forestæ coram Justiciariis forestæ itinerantibus. Et ut hæc mea vendicio stabilis sit eam præsenti scripto & sigillo meo confirmavi. Hiis testibus P. Wintoniensi Episcopo: Domino W. de Grai cancellario Dom. Reg. Henrico Exon. electo: Hugone Nevill: Rob. de Veteriponte & aliis. *Lib. Nig. Scaccar.* vol. i. p. 373, 4.

[6] Le Neve's Fasti, p. 285.

[7] Beatson's Index, vol. i. p. 319: also Lives of the Chancellors, vol. i. p. 11.

[8] Rot. Fin. 6 Joh. *Harleian* MSS. n°. 85. [9] Rot. Claus. 10 Hen. III. MSS. Dodsworth.

[10] Rot. Hund. vol. ii. p. 787. [11] Test. de Nevil. p. 253. [12] Ibid. p. 257, 259. [13] Ibid. p. 261.

[14] Esc. 28 Ed. I. n°. 44, Cal. vol. I. p. 158-9; Cardigan MSS. [15] Page 178. [16] Page 181.

[17] Clutterbuck's Herts. vol. i. p. 284.

PEDIGREE OF ANDERSON.

From Steele's MSS.; Clutterbuck's Hist. of Hertfordshire; Parochial Registers, &c.

Arms: Arg. a Chevron between three croslets S. *Crest*, a Spaniel passant Or.

[Clutterbuck remarks that, although these are the Arms commonly borne by the Family; according to Byshe they should be, Sab. 5. estoiles 2. 1. and 2 Arg. Vol. i. p. 255, n.]

SIR HENRY ANDERSON, Knt. Sheriff and Alderman of London, 1602; ob. 13 April 1605, bur. at St. Olave's, Old-Jewry, London. = ELIZABETH, dau. of Sir Will. Bowyer, Knt. Ld. Mayor of London, in 1543; ob. 9 July, 1599, bur. at St. Olave's.

- GEORGE ANDERSON, ob. inf.
- SIR RICHARD ANDERSON, Knt. of Fleet-Marston and Pendley; ob. 3 Aug. 1652, bur. 10 Aug. at Tring, co. Herts. = 1st Baron Spencer of Wormleighton, mar. 1 Jan. 1606, ob. 14 July 1658, bur. at Tring.
  - SIR HENRY ANDERSON, Bart. cr. 3 July 1643, ob. 7 July 1653, æt. 45, bur. at Tring. [Rot. Pat. 19 Car. I.] = JACOMINA, eldest dau. of Sir Chas. Cæsar, Knt. of Bennington, Herts. Mast. of the Rolls, by Anne his first wife, dau. of Sir Peter Vanloor, Knt. born 1615, ob. 14 Oct. 1659, bur. at Tring.
    - ELIZABETH, dau. of Sir Tho. Hewitt, Bt. of Pishobury Herts. sist. and co-h. of George Visc. Hewitt, ob. 25 Dec. bur. 29 Dec. 1698, æt. 67, at Aldbury. = SIR RICHARD ANDERSON, Kt. and Bt. M.P. for Aylesbury, 1685, will dated 20 July; died 16 Aug. 1699, æt. 64, bur. 23 Aug. at Aldbury. = MARY, dau. of the Rt. Hon. John Methuen, Ld. Chancellor of Ireland; sist. of Sir Paul Methuen, K. B.; mar. 4 June 1699, at Aldbury: 2ndly to Brownlow Sherrard, Esq. afterwards Bart. viv. 1702.
      - HENRY ANDERSON, ob. cœl. bur. 19 May 1677, at Aldbury.
      - RICHARD ANDERSON, ob. s. p. 1695, bur. at Aldbury. [Clutterbuck.]
      - ELIZABETH, dau. of Richard Spencer, Esq. of Derbyshire, mar. 2dly to Simon Viscount Harcourt, Ld. Chancellor of England. [Pedigree of HARCOURT.]
      - ELIZABETH, only dau. and heiress, mar. to Simon Harcourt, Esq. Master of the Crown Office, &c. [See PEDIGREE of HARCOURT.]
    - ANNE, ob. inf. bur. at Tring.
    - MARY.
  - ROBERT ANDERSON, of Chichester, bap. 2 Nov. 1609, at Aldbury.
  - JOHN ANDERSON, b. 1620.
  - WILLIAM ANDERSON, b. 1624, ob. s. p.
  - RICHARD ANDERSON, b. 1626, bur. 29 Jan. 1688, at Aldbury.
  - MARY, bap. at Aldbury, 21 Feb. 1610. ob. 21 May, 163..
  - FRANCES ..... 20 May 1612. mar. to Thos. Warren.
  - MARGARET, ... 16 Jan. 1613.
  - MARGARET, ... 10 Mar. 1615.
  - KATHERINE, ... 28 Oct. 1616.
  - DOROTHY, ... 18 Oct. 1618, ob. 1619.
  - PENELOPE, ... 20 June 1619.
  - ELIZABETH, ... 13 Nov. 1621, mar. to Robt. Peyton, Esq.
  - BRIDGET, ... 25 Mar. 1623, mar. to Sir Jos. Seymour, Knt. 4th son of Sir Edw. Seymour. mar. to Tho. Seymour, Esq. 3rd son of Sir Edward, and brother of Sir Joseph Seymour, Knt. [Clutterbuck's Herts. vol. i. p. 285.]
  - ANNE, ...
- CATHERINE, mar. to Sir John Dereham, Knt. of Norfolk.
- ELIZABETH, mar. to Tho. Cowley, merchant, of London.
- FRANCES, mar. to Rob. Nedham, Esq. of Sherington, Salop.
- SARAH, mar. to Sir Cha. Wilmot, Viscount Athlone.
- MARY, mar. to Sir John Spencer, Bart. of Offley, co. Herts.

Sir Richard Anderson made an assignment to Mary his second wife, in bar of dower, and by will, 20 July, 1699, devised this manor (inter al.) to her for life, remainder to his own right heirs; and dying without issue by her, at her death, her interest in his estates, at her second marriage to Brownlow Sherrard, Esq. was conveyed to Simon Harcourt, Esq. husband of Elizabeth, sole daughter of Sir Richard Anderson by his *first* wife: but his will being disputed, on a reference to Methuen, Lord Chancellor of Ireland (father of Dame Mary Sherrard) an award was made, a bill filed in the Court of Chancery, a decree pronounced, and an appeal to the House of Lords affirmed, 14 Dec. 1702; and fines being levied, Simon Harcourt possessed the estate (which included Putlow's Hill-field) subject to the provisions of Sir Richard Anderson's will. Further proceedings took place, and about 1729,[1] the representatives of Sir Ric. Anderson sold this estate to the trustees appointed by the will of John Duke of Marlborough, K. G. and a portion of Fleet-Marston descended with Waddesdon and Winchendon manors,[2] to his Grace's successors, until the death of George Duke of Marlborough, K.G. in 1822; after which, under a decree in Chancery, in which Cropley-Ashley, Earl of Shaftesbury,

[1] Act of Parliament 9 Geo. I. with Remarks, Appendix, and Supplement, 1728, by a Barrister.

[2] See WADDESDON and WINCHENDON, and PEDIGREES of SPENCER and CHURCHILL.

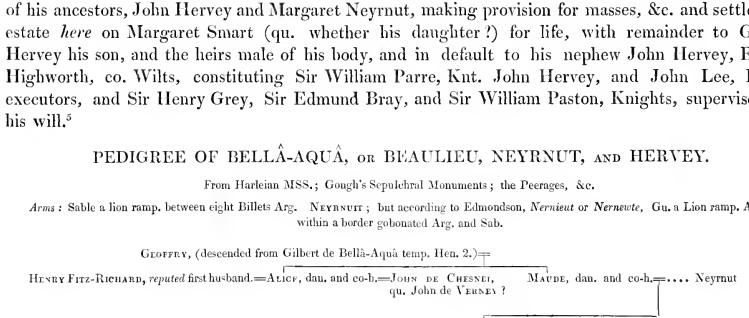
was plaintiff, and his Grace George Spencer-Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, respondent, it was sold to William Williams, Esq. of Wandsworth, co. Surrey; who thus acquired about six hundred acres of land here.

The other moiety of the estate of Geoffrey de Bellâ Aquâ passed, by the marriage of his second daughter Maud, to the family of Neyrnut, and her son and heir Milo Neyrnut, paid 50*l.* for livery of his inheritance.[1] Milo was one of the Collectors of the Aid demanded by Henry III. and paid one mark for half a knight's fee, and 16*s.* for his proportion of another; and the like in the 19th and 20th of the same reign, as his scutage.[2] In 1299, John de Neyrnut held his lands here under the Honour of Walingford, belonging to Edmund Earl of Cornwall;[3] and in 1320, they were settled on Sir John Neyrnut for life, with remainder to his sons John, William, Thomas, and Edmund, and their respective heirs in tail;[4] but in default of issue passed by the marriage of Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir John Neyrnut, to John Hervey, Esq. of Thurnley, co. Beds. whose second son, Thomas Hervey, on the death of Sir Nicholas, his elder brother, succeeded to the estate; and his great grandson, Sir George Hervey, Knt. by will in 1520, ordering his interment at Thurnley, or in Elnstow Monastery, if he should die there, directed a marble of four marks price to be laid over the remains of his ancestors, John Hervey and Margaret Neyrnut, making provision for masses, &c. and settled his estate *here* on Margaret Smart (qu. whether his daughter?) for life, with remainder to Gerard Hervey his son, and the heirs male of his body, and in default to his nephew John Hervey, Esq. of Highworth, co. Wilts, constituting Sir William Parre, Knt. John Hervey, and John Lee, Esqrs. executors, and Sir Henry Grey, Sir Edmund Bray, and Sir William Paston, Knights, supervisors of his will.[5]

PEDIGREE OF BELLÂ-AQUÂ, OR BEAULIEU, NEYRNUT, AND HERVEY.

From Harleian MSS.; Gough's Sepulchral Monuments; the Peerages, &c.

Arms: Sable a lion ramp. between eight Billets Arg. NEYRNUIT; but according to Edmondson, *Nernieut* or *Nernewte*, Gu. a Lion ramp. Arg. within a border gobonated Arg. and Sab.



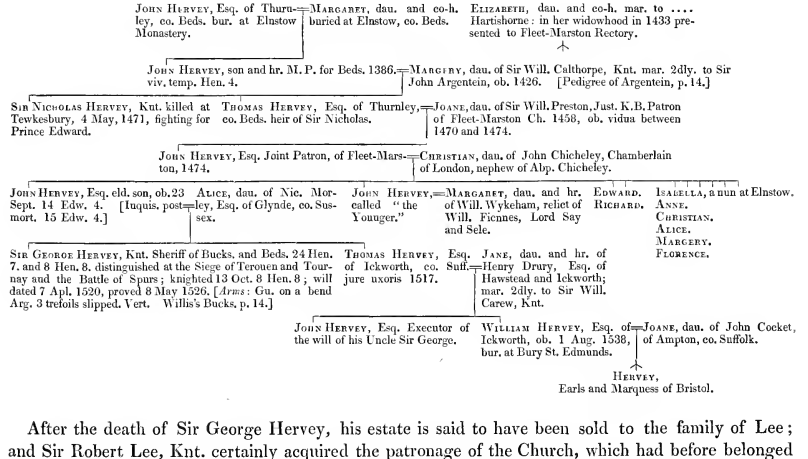
[1] Rot. Fin. 6 Joh.: also Lib. Rub Scac. 12 and 13 Joh.

[2] Test. de Nevil, pp. 255, 257, 259.

[3] Page 20: and Esc. 28 Edw. I. Cal. vol. i. p. 158.

[4] Rot. Fin. 14 Ed. II.

[5] Regist. Aylofte, 9. 3. in the Prerogative Office; also Collins's Peerage, vol. iii. p. 140.



After the death of Sir George Hervey, his estate is said to have been sold to the family of Lee; and Sir Robert Lee, Knt. certainly acquired the patronage of the Church, which had before belonged to the Herveys. The Lees had long possessed an estate here, for Benedict Lee, Esq. of Hulcot, by will proved 2d Sept. 1476, bequeathed his "place at Marston to John Lee his son;" and Roger Lee, also of Fleet-Marston, their descendant, in the time of King Henry VIII. married one of the seven daughters of John Cheyne, Esq. of Drayton-Beauchamp, whose ancestors held lands here in the time of Henry III.[1]

Sir Henry Lee, K. G. died in 1611, seised of this Manor and Advowson, held of the King as of the Honour of Ewelme,[2] by fealty and service: and of the Manor of *Little* Marston (of which last no intelligible account has been preserved) unless it be admitted that the appellation of Little-Marston was intended to be applied to Fleet-Marston *generally*, in contradistinction to North-Marston.

At the Norman Survey, besides the principal estate before described, Azor, son of Tosti, Tostus, or Tote, called Huscarle,[3] to King Edward, having held lands here, which, at the Conquest, were transferred to Odo Bishop of Baieux, the Conqueror's brother;—Robert, the Bishop's subfeudatory, held this land as one hide, and kept one plough, with pasture for his team, always valued at 20*s.* *per ann.*[4]

Robert, subfeudatory of Bishop Odo, was probably the same Robert de Romenel who held Ilmere,[5] and whose lands descended to the Fitz-Bernards. Through whose hands they passed subsequently may seem doubtful; for it is not ascertained whether these were part of Little-Marston, and acquired by the family of Lee, under a fine in 1503, between John Knight and others, and John Clayrell (qu. Dayrell?) and Agnes his wife,[6] or were transferred to Medmenham-Abbey; but, about 1620, when

---

[1] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl.; also Pedigrees of Lee and Cheyne. [2] Page 22.

[3] Perhaps a Bailiff or Hind, from House and Ceorl, Churl and Husbandman. See Introduction to the Liber Censualis, p. xv and xxix.

[4] Terra Epi Baiocensis. In Votesdone Hd. In Merston ten' Rob. 1 hid' de Epo. Tra. e 1, car. et ibi ē. ptū. car. Ual. et ualuit sēp. xx sol. Hanc trā. tenuit un' homo Azor filii Toti et uende. pot. Lib. Censual, vol. i. f. 144.

[5] Page 288. See also Dodsworth's MSS. vol. lvi. in Bibl. Bodl. ex Rot. 11 Hen. III. [6] Rot. Fin. 19 Hen. VII.

Henry Lee, cousin and heir to Sir Hen. Lee, K. G. succeeded to his estate here.[1] The families of Chernocke, Fountaine, and Saunders held the greater part of the lands in Fleet-Marston, assessed at 500*l. per ann.*[2] and at length all the estate of the Lees here and in Quarendon descended to Charles Dillon-Lee, 12th Viscount Dillon, K. P.[3] by whom this estate was conveyed to John Tirel-Morin, Esq. of Weedon-Lodge, in Hardwick, and of Hanover Square, in the county of Middlesex, who, having an only daughter, Jane-Elizabeth, married to Salusbury Pryce-Humphreys, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy, by will dated 5 Jan. 1805,[4] bequeathed (inter alia) all his estates in Hardwick and Fleet-Marston, except his real estate at Weedon, to his son-in-law, Captain Humphreys, for life (in trust to preserve contingent remainders limited by his will) and in remainder to his daughter Jane-Elizabeth, wife of Salusbury Pryce-Humphreys, for life, remainder over to their issue; and dying 19 March, 1807, and his daughter 30th Sept. 1808, she leaving an only child in early infancy; an Act of Parliament was passed in 1809,[5] under which this "Manor, with a meadow called Goose-Eye, and an Ozier-Ayott," of about 12 acres, then in the tenure of James Grace, were conveyed by the trustees appointed by the Act (or their successors) to the Rev. John White, then Rector of Hardwick, as a trustee, and by him assigned to William Williams, Esq. of Wandsworth, co. Surrey, the present possessor.

Medmenham Abbey lands, "in Flete-Marston and Blaggrove," are mentioned in a fine, in 1348, between Hugh de Berewyk and Isabella his wife, and John Blouet and Elisabeth his wife, and granted, as the right of Hugh, to that Convent,[6] under which this estate was held by the Verneys, as lessees; and an acquittance for 13*s.* rent was given by Henry, Abbat of Medmenham, under the Convent Seal, in 1416 (4 Hen. V.) to John Verney the younger.[7]

The Convent held lands here until the Dissolution, the value being then estimated at 3*l.* 0*s.* 9¼*d. per ann.*[8] The exact situation of these lands has not been satisfactorily traced, nor the manner in which they afterwards passed; but *Chapel-Ground*, a large pasture surrounding the church, was, in 1694, in the possession of Thomas Somner, of Cowley, in the parish of Cuddington (how acquired is unknown) and descended to his son Henry Somner, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for Bucks, 1 Geo. II.[9] who, in 1731, took the name of Sedley. The mansion inhabited by the Somners, near the church, was taken down about 1772,[10] and the site and land purchased by John Deverell, of Swanbourne, whose son Matthew Deverell, in 1796, conveyed to Thomas Grace, of Putlowes; of whom, in 1813, the estate was purchased by Thomas Grace, of Princes-Risborough; and in January, 1813, conveyed by the assignees of the latter to William Rickford, Esq. Banker, of Aylesbury, and M. P. for that Borough, who is the present possessor.[11]

Other lands here (formerly held by Sir Richard Empson, Kt. the unworthy favourite of King Henry VII. and) supposed to have been either part of the possessions of Thame-Abbey, or included in Little-Marston, were forfeited by his attainder; and in 1510, granted by King Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Parre, Knt. and Dame Maud his wife.[12] Sir William, their son and successor, executor of the will of Sir George Hervey, Knt. was distinguished by his sovereign's favour and alliance,

---

[1] Inquisition at Stony-Stratford, 21 Maii 9, Jac. I.

[2] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

[3] See QUARENDON, and PEDIGREE of LEE, and DILLON-LEE.

[4] Proved at London by Mary-Ann Tirel-Morin, his widow and executrix, and Salusbury Pryce-Humphreys, his executor.

[5] Stat. 49 Geo. III. local and private, 165. 10 June, 1809, "For vesting Part of the devised Estates of John Tirel-Morin, Esq." &c.

[6] Monast. Anglic. vol. v. p. 684.

[7] PEDIGREE of VERNEY, p. 178; Willis's MSS. vol. xii. ex cartis antiquis penes Dom. Visc. Fermanagh.

[8] Val. Eccles. temp. Hen. VIII. and Langley's Desborough Hundred, p. 341.

[9] Archives of the Custos Rotulorum of Bucks.

[10] Parochial Returns in 1826, signed by the Curate.

[11] Pedig. of RICKFORD.

[12] Rot. Pat. 2 Hen. VIII. Test. 25 Novr.

advanced to the Peerage, and held many important offices in that and the next reign. His lands here are supposed to have come to the Chernockes, by whom part of this estate was held in 1620, which descending to Sir Robert Chernocke, Bart. was, by himself and others, with Robert Chernocke, Gent. of Warwick, Henry Parslow, of Knowle-Hall, and Matthew Odam, of Knowle, conveyed in 1678 to Fulke, 5th Lord Brooke, of Beauchamp-Court,[1] and descending to George, 2d Earl Brooke, and Earl of Warwick,[2] was conveyed, in exchange for lands in Wales, to the Rev. John Henry Williams, Rector of Fleet-Marston, and being subsequently purchased by John Saunders, Yeoman,[3] this estate was devised to his son John Saunders, who, in 1830, conveyed the same to William Williams, Esq. of Wandsworth, co. Surrey, and thus united to his other possessions here.

THE ADVOWSON AND RECTORY

were originally appendant to the Manor, and so passed from the coheirs of Bellâ Aquâ[4] to the successive possessors of the principal estate here, and the Herveys, Lees, and their descendants the Earls of Litchfield, until after the conveyance of the Manor and Advowson by Charles 12th Viscount Dillon, to John Tirel-Morin, Esq. of Weedon-Lodge; and subsequent to his decease and the death of his only daughter, Jane-Elizabeth, wife of Salusbury Pryce-Humphreys, Esq. in 1808, the Ecclesiastical Estate (being severed from the Manor) was passed under an Act of Parliament in 1809, either by immediate or intermediate conveyance, from John Richardson, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, of the Middle Temple, London, and William Mc. Innerheny, Esq. of James-Street, Adelphi, co. Middlesex, (or succeeding trustees) and the Advowson and Patronage of the Living became the property of Mr. Dobree, who bequeathed the same to his son, the Reverend John Gale-Dobree, A. M. the present Patron and Incumbent; who has accepted a composition in lieu of tithes.

In 1291, this Rectory was estimated at 4*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* *per ann.* deducting a pension of 2*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* payable to the Rector of Chalgrave,[5] (then in Lincoln diocese) a living afterwards appropriated to Thame Abbey, to which, at an early period, either the family of Romenel or Fitz-Bernard had given tithes here; and continuing to belong to that Abbey, were valued at 1*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* *per ann.* in the time of Henry VIII.[6] were afterwards granted by the King to his College in Oxford, and being transferred to the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, on the erection of the new See of Oxford,[7] were resumed by the Crown; and, in 1542, conveyed to Sir Anthony Lee and John Croke, their heirs and assigns, as "the tenths of grass, herbage and grain, &c. in Fleet-Marston, parcel of the Cathedral Church of Oxford dissolved, to hold in free soccage, as of the Honour of Ewelme, at 2*s*, 8*d.* *per ann.*[8] and so presumed to have been again annexed to the temporal estate of the principal proprietors.

In 1671, Francis Lord Hawley, by Indenture (12 Sept. 23 Car. I.) conveyed to Sir Ralph Verney, Knt. and Bart. of Claydon, a reserved rent or tenth of 6*s.* *per ann.* issuant out of lands in Fleet-Marston and Blackgrave, payable to Sir Henry Lee. The Living was charged, in the valuation of Henry VIII. at 8*l.* 2*s.* 8½*d.* first-fruits: yearly tenths, 16*s.* 3¼*d.* Archidiaconals, 10*s.* 7¼*d.* certified of the annual value of 57*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* subject to the pension of 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to Thame Abbey.[9]

---

[1] Pedigree of Chernocke, p. 133. [2] Page 268; and PEDIGREE of GREVILLE.
[3] From Information obtained at Fleet-Marston.
[4] Page 326: and Rot. Fin. 30 Hen. III. lig. 2°. 107; also Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.
[5] Taxat. Eccles. P. Nic. p. x. co. Oxon.
[6] Val. Eccles. Hen. VIII. vol. ii. p. 213; Monast.Anglic. vol. v. p. 405. [7] Rot. Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. Test. 15 Sept.
[8] Ibid. 37 Hen. VIII. Test. 6 Mar. [9] Ecton's Thesaurus.

A paper survey of the Rectory is in the Augmentation Office: and in a Terrier, signed by George Harrison, Minister, in 1675, it is described as comprising a dwelling-house of three bays and a half, an out-house of two little bays, and half an acre of ground;[1] but the Parsonage very inadequate for the abode of the Minister: and so it seems to have continued until the present time, the Incumbents having been immemorially non-resident, but Divine Service celebrated regularly every Sunday by a Curate, residing at the neighbouring town of Aylesbury.

RECTORS.

John de Pilkerton, presented in 1223, by the Bishop of Lincoln.

Walter Neyrnut, pr. 1245, by Geoffrey de Neyrnut, with the consent of Ralph Verney.[2]

John, died Rector; and was succeeded by

Fulco Neyrnut, who was presented 9 Mar. 1274, by John Neyrnut.

Roger de Bluntesdon, died; and was succeeded by

Geoffrey Neyrnut, pr. 18 June, 1304, by Sir John Neyrnut, and dying, was succeeded by

Thomas Neyrnut, pr. 14 June, 1312.

Ralph de Stretely, admitted in 1319, by the Bishop's authority: and again on his own cession, 17 May, 1320, on the presentation of Sir John Neyrnut, Knt. and at his death;

Hugh de Stretely, on the presentation of Sir John Neyrnut, Knt.; but resigned, and was succeeded by

Peter Bordele, alias *Eeldsburgh*, who was presented 2 April, 1327: to whom succeeded

Humphrey Ward, 2 Dec. 1330: viv. 1332.[3]

John de Lervington, or *Enyngton*, presented 22 Mar. 1337, by Sir John Neyrnut; resigned in 1341, and was succeeded by

Richard de Redgrave, presented 30 Sept. 1341, by Sir John Neyrnut, Knt. He is said to have exchanged for Reigate Vicarage in Surrey; but no such name occurs amongst the Incumbents of Reigate, as Redgrave or as his alleged successor;

John Coleman de Chetterne, 23 May, 1346.

Robert de Stretley, presented, on the death of Chetterne, 10 April, 1348, by John, son and heir of Sir John Neyrnuyt. He resigned, and was succeeded by

Thomas Styward, 3 Sept. 1349, on the presentation of "John de Neyrnuyt." He resigned, and

Hugh Styward, was presented 13 June, 1350.

John Fevare, pr. on the death of Hugh, by Sir John Neyrnut, 6 Oct. 1361.

John Smith, resigned in 1373; and was succeeded by

John Thame de Buckingham, 8 Oct. 1373, on the presentation of Sir John de Neyrnut.

No other Institution is discovered until,

Richard Wellespring, who resigned in 1433, and was succeeded by

Edward Clark, 2 Dec. 1433, on the presentation of Elizabeth Hartishorne, widow; daughter and heir of Sir John Neyrnut, Knt. On his decease,

William ap Evans, was presented 8 Aug. 1458, by Lady Joane Hervey and Thomas Hartishorne, Esq.

John Pesely, resigned 1470; and was succeeded by

John Hopton, 14 Dec. 1470, on the presentation of the last mentioned Patrons; and resigning, was succeeded by

John Wykens, presented 15 June, 1474, by John Hervey and Thomas Hartishorne, Esquires.

Robert Hewys, presented 14 Oct. 1509, "on the death of the last Rector," by George Hervey and John Clott; and on his resignation was succeeded by

William Buckley, presented 17 Jan. 1526, by Sir Robert Lee, Knt.; and at his death,

Alexander Chetham, was presented 12 July, 1539, by Anthony Lee, Esq. He died Rector of Hartwell, in 1558;[4] and was succeeded by

Robert Chaloner, A. M. 23 April, 1567, on the presentation of Sir Henry Lee, Knt. He resigned, on being made Rector of Amersham;[5] and was succeeded by

John Hitchcock, presented 28 Oct. 1581, by Sir Henry Lee, Knt.

Henry Price, A. M. and B. D. presented in 1584. He was a native of London;[6] of St. John's Coll. Oxon, afterwards Fellow; a celebrated Preacher and Poet; Chaplain to Sir Henry Lee, K. G. He died at Woodstock, 2 Feb. 1600, æt. 34, and was buried in the Chapel of St. John's Coll. Oxford, in which a monument to his memory was erected by the Society.[7]

Having been the author of 1. Epicedium in Obitum

---

[1] Parliamentary Returns. [2] See page 326. [3] Rot. Fin. 6 Ed. III. [4] See Hartwell. [5] See Amersham. [6] Wood's Hist. of Oxford, lib. ii. p. 312; Athenæ, vol. ii. p. 306. [7] Ibid. Hist. and Antiq. of Oxford, lib. ii. p. 312.

Henrici Comitis Danbiensis, 4to. Oxon. 1593. 2. The Eagle's Flight, a Sermon at St. Paul's Cross; on St. Luke, ch. xvii. ver. 37. 8vo. London, 1599. He also left several Sermons, mentioned as worthy of publication; one on Rom. ch. vii. ver. 24, preached in 1594.[1]

John Lee, A. M. inducted 9 Aug. 1601. He was educated at Merchant-Tailors' School; nominated in 1608 as a candidate for the Rectory of St. Martin-Outwich, but gave place to Ravens, Vicar of Dunmow, in Essex. He was of St. John's Coll. Oxon, A.M. 1591, B.D. and D.D. 1608, also Rector of Wootton, co. Oxon; and dying 29 Oct. 1609, was buried at St. John's College; to the Library of which he left by will, books, and £70 to repair the College.[2] On his cession,

Thomas Jones, was inducted in Dec. 1608, on the presentation of Sir Hen. Lee, Knt.; and on his resignation was succeeded by

Theophilus Tuer, A. M. 26 May, 1610, on the presentation of Sir Henry Lee, K. G. He was also of Merchant-Tailors' School, in 1598; and during his Incumbency here, wrote an Epitaph, still remaining in the Chapel of Quarendon,[3] for one of the family of his Patron, his own name being introduced in the verses. A very long account of his family and alliances is preserved by Cole, Rector of Bletchley, to whose ancestors he was related.[4]

John Hoffman, 1639.

Valentine Sotherton, instituted 24 Nov. 1641.

Humphrey Glisson, A. M. pr. 8 Mar. 1642, by the King, in the minority of Sir Henry Lee, Bart., and at his decease,

John Basset, A. M. was instituted 25 Aug. 1643, on the presentation of John Carey, Esq. of Long-Ditton, and George Pickering, Esq. On being presented to the Rectory of *Farnham-Royal*, he quitted this living,[5] and

James D'Aylon, A. M. was licensed to the Curacy in 1666; but afterwards removed to *Brill*.[6]

George Harrison, presented 4 July, 1668, by the Trustees of Sir Hen. Lee, Bart. He was Rector in 1675, and at his death, was succeeded by

Edward Hargrave, A. M. instituted 1 Sept. 1696, on the presentation of Edward-Henry Earl of Litchfield, Sir Walter St. John, of Battersea, and Sir Ralph Verney, Barts. and John Carey, Gent. of New-Woodstock. He had been Curate of Linslade in 1664, and Master of the School at Leighton-Buzzard, where his Monument has the following inscription: "H. S. E. Edwardus Hargrave, A. M. Gen. Eboracensis, Curatus de Linslade, in Com. Buck. Rector de Fleet-Marston in eadem Com. et Leightoneusis Scholæ Moderator per duo de quinquaginta annos, qui in vitâ suâ hunc cippum posuit anno ætat. suæ 74to. A. D. 1707, et juxta eum uxores duæ; Quarum prima fuit Anna ex Sheppardeorum familia de Leighton orta in Com. Bedf. quæ ex filios duos peperit Edwardum scil. primogenitum, qui in urbe Eboracensi, obiit ubi sepultus fuit, & Gulielmum natu minori qui in teneris a vitâ cessit. Secunda etiam fuit Anna ex Churchilliorum familia de Steeple-Claydon, in Com. Buck. oriand. ex qua habuit unicam tantum filiam nomine Phillis quæ in juventute sua decessit omnibus (primogenito excepto) in hoc dormitorio quiescentibus usque ad diem Beatæ Resurrectionis.

"Distreor in Maritum
Cui requies data nulla fuit dum vixerit Ejus
Marmore sub duro molliter ossa jacent."

William White, A. B. instituted 16 Feb. 1710, on the presentation of Henry Earl of Litchfield. He was of Trinity College, Oxon, A. M. 6 July, 1715; also Vicar of Steeple-Claydon, and at his death, was succeeded by

William Buck, LL. B. 19 March, 1735, on the presentation of the Earl of Litchfield. He was of St. John's College, Oxford; LL. B. 18 April, 1724; LL. D. 14 May, 1736; and on his resignation,

John Warner, A. M. was presented 23 Feb. 1739, by the Earl of Litchfield. He held the Rectory of Cherrington, co. Warwick, from 1742, by dispensation with this Rectory; and on his resignation,

John Henry Williams, LL. B. was inducted 20 May, 1776, on the presentation of Henry Earl of Litchfield. He was also Vicar of Wellesbourne, co. Warwick, on the presentation of the Crown, until his death in May, 1828, æt. 82.

John Gale Dobree, A. M. instituted June, 1829, on his own presentation.

---

[1] Wood's Athenæ, vol. i. p. 306, 307; also Hist. of Oxon, lib. ii. p. 312.

[2] Gutch's Coll. and Halls, p. 554; Wilson's Hist. of Merchant Tailors' School, p. 136, n.

[3] See QUARENDON.

[4] Cole's MSS. in Mus. Brit. and Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes, vol. i. p. 657, 669.

[5] See FARNHAM-ROYAL.

[6] Vol. i. p. 116.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to St. Mary, (though no feast or anniversary is kept) stands north of the road from Aylesbury to Waddesdon, and originally a little southward of the ancient road called the *Portway*, described by Stewkeley, and still to be traced through the vale of Aylesbury, from east to west.

The building is small, consisting of a nave, with a little turret on the roof at the west end, containing one bell; at the east end a chancel; on the north side a porch, all with gable roofs, tiled. The windows square-headed and irregular.

The Font is ancient, columnar, and plain.

On slabs in the pavement:

Here lieth the body of Thomas Markham, the son of Thomas and Priscilla Markham, late of Berry-field, who departed this life April the 23d 1729, aged 17 years.

Also, on his left hand, lieth the body of Priscilla Markham, his loving Mother; and Wife of Thomas Markham, aforesaid, who departed this life March the ... 1731, aged 63 years.

Here, also, lieth the body of Thomas Markham, her (husband) who departed this life .....

On a mural tablet:

Sacred to the Memory of Mr. Thomas Markham, late of Berry-field, in the Parish of Quarrendon, who died May 1st 1803, aged 63 years.

Also, of Mary his wife, who died Feb. 24th 1785, aged 46 years.

And, of Martha, his second wife, who died Jany 10th 1793, aged 32 years.

On a small mural tablet of black marble, bordered:

REMEMBER THY END.

Here lyeth the body of Agnes Hoffman, Neece to Dr. Prideaux, the most vertuous Wife of John Hoffman, Bachellour in Divinity, and Rector of this Church: She dyed the twenty-eighth of January 1639, being 38 years old. She, together with two of her Daughters, here also buried, expect a blessed Resurrection to eternal life at the last day. Job. xix. v. 25.

I KNOW THAT MY REDEEMER LIVETH!

On another mural tablet, on the south side of the nave:

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Grace, junr of Puttlowes, in this Parish, who departed this Life the 24th. of April, 1823, aged 32 years.

Reader, thou lookest upon the monument of a pure Christian. Art thou a Christian? Rejoice, that a glorified spirit hath burst from its earthly prison! Wouldest thou be a glorified Spirit? Go and clothe thyself in the Christian Graces, which ripened him for the eternal world of Righteousness, before he had shed the first blossoms of life.

He went to his Grave in Peace:
And to his God in Glory.

On a slab:

Sacred to the memory of Benjamin Grace, son of Thomas and Martha Grace, of Puttloes, in this Parish, who departed this life March 21st. 1821, aged 22 years.

The first Volume of the Registers, now extant, commences 26 Sept. 1630, and ends 3 Feb. 1718; from which period, until 16 Dec. 1739, is a deficiency: but from 16 May, 1756, the entries have been continued regularly.[1]

[1] From information obligingly communicated by the Rev. Israel Bull, A. M. of Aylesbury, Curate of Fleet-Marston, one of the Promoters of this Work.

NORTH-MARSTON,

MERSTON, OR MEARSTON,

deriving its name from the Saxon word signifying a marsh, (and its prefix, distinguishing it from Fleet-Marston) is about three miles S. S. E. from Winslow, one mile S. W. of the road from London to that town, and seven miles N. N. W. of Aylesbury.

The parish is bounded on the N. by Grandborough; on the N. E. the E. and S. E. by Oving; S. by Pitchcott, and Denham in Quainton; S. W. by Fulbrook in Hogshaw; and on the W. and N. W. by Grandborough; containing about 2000 acres, of which about one-fourth part is computed to be arable.

The soil is a stiff blue clay, interspersed with sand and rubble; and the situation low in respect to the surrounding parishes.

THE MANOR.

The principal estate here, at the time of the Norman Survey, belonged to WILLIAM FITZ-AUSCULF, and was held by *Ralph* as six hides and a half, for one manor: there was land for six ploughs; two in the demesne, and three in the hands of eight villeins, and three bordars; and four might have been added: pasture for two teams: altogether worth one hundred shillings: sixty when he first held it, and in the time of King Edward four pounds. Leuric, a man of Earl Edwin, held five hides, part of this estate, as a manor; and another tenant of King Edward, one hide and one virgate in soccage: and Brictain, a man of Earl Tosti, had one virgate. Both could alienate these lands.[1]

Fitz-Ausculf had another estate here, separately surveyed, held under him by Bernard, as one hide; sufficient for one team, which was kept by a bordar. The value was 10*s.* at the Survey; when first given to Fitz-Ausculf, the same: but in the time of King Edward, 20*s.* Alwin, a man of Brictric, held this in soccage of the King, and might sell it.[2]

All the lands of Fitz-Ausculf subsequently came to the Paganels, and Ralph, the subfeudatory of William Fitz-Ausculf here, is said to have belonged to that family. Fulk, son of Ralph Paganel, founder of Tickford Priory, held this estate as a subordinate member of Newport, which was the head of the Barony of Dudley, in this county. It afterwards descended to the family of Someri; and Roger de Someri died seised in 1290;[3] as did also John de Someri, his younger son, seised of two Knight's fees in Marston and Oving:[4] his estate passing by Jane, his sister and co-heir, to Thomas de Bottetort, of Weobley Castle:[5] and in default of male issue, Joyce, cousin and heir of John Bottetort, carried the inheritance in marriage to Hugh Burnell, whose heir, Sir Adam Peshell, Knt. and Joyce his wife, conveyed their interest to William de Birmingham, by whom, in the reign of Henry V. the same was transferred to James Boteler, Earl of Ormonde; and in 1460, forfeited by attainder.

---

[1] Terra Willi Filij Ausculph. In Votesdone Hd. ꝏ'. In MERSTONE ten' Rannulf'. de Willo. vi. hid. et dim'. p. uno ꝏ'. Tra'. ē. vi. car'. In dnio sunt. ii. et viii. uilli cū. iii. bord. hnt. iii. car. et iiii.^{ta} pot'. fiēri. ptū. ii. car'. Int'. totu. ual. c. sol. Qdo recep̄: lx. sol. T. R. E. iiii. lib. De. hoc ꝏ'. tenuit Leuric hō Eduini. com̄: v. hid. p. i. ꝏ'. et Alt' hō. habuit. hid. et i. uirg'. de soca regis. E. et Brictuin' ho Tosti comitis. i. uirg' habuit. Om̄s hi uende' potuer. Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 148. b.

[2] In ead uilla ten' Bernard' de Willo. i hidā. Tra'. ē. i. car'. et ibi. ē. cū. i. bord. Val et ualuit. x. sol. T. R. E. xx^{ti}. sol. Hanc trā tenuit Alwn. hō. Brictric et de soca regis fuit. et uendere potuit. Ibid.

[3] Esc. I Ed. I. n°. 15, Cal. vol. i. p. 49. [4] Ibid. 16 Ed. II. n°. 72, Cal. vol. i. p. 306. [5] Esc. 12. Ed. III. n°. 40.

Afterwards, King Edward IV. granted this estate to Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick; and at his death, in 1471, to George Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence. Reverting to the Crown at his decease, the Seigniory was, by King Henry VII. restored to the family of Ormonde, whose heirs received 60*s. per ann.* rents for the lands of the Abbey of Oseney, in Marston, for exemption from suit and services at the Courts at Newport-Pagnell.[1]

These lands seem to have been the same which had been held under Fitz-Ausculf, at the Norman Survey, by Bernard de St. Walery, who, being a chief benefactor to Oseney Abbey, had probably bestowed them upon that house, although the donation is not particularly described;[2] for in a Charter of Henry D'Olli, grandson of the founder, certain lands are mentioned in the tenure of Brictric, called Monetarius (Master of the Mint) which corroborates the belief of their identity: and at the ecclesiastical valuation of Henry VIII. Oseney-Abbey estate here was demised at 60*s.* rent to Ralph Beale, and subject to the payment of five shillings for exemption from service of Court at Newport to the heirs of the Earl of Ormonde, representatives of the Barons of Dudley.[3]

It was assigned by King Henry VIII. to his "Newe Colledge in Oxforde," by Charter dated 1 Oct. 37 Hen. VIII.[4] as "parcell of Osneye Abbey, valued at 20*s.*" and granted to the Dean and Chapter of Oxford, by the King, then newly founded,[5] and continuing to belong to Christ-Church until the passing of an Inclosure-Act in 1778; an allotment was made to the Dean and Canons, in lieu of one yard-land and a half, with right of common, then in the tenure of John Danser, their lessee.[6]

The Dansers were descended from Joshua Danser, of Siresham, in Northamptonshire, which Manor came into their hands by the marriage of his ancestor with a branch of the family of Saunders, also of North-Marston.

LANDS OF THE BISHOP OF CONSTANCE.

A small estate here, held at the Domesday Survey by Ralph, who was also the subfeudatory of William Fitz-Ausculf, consisted of one virgate: the half of it might employ a team; and two oxen were kept there. It was always computed at forty pence value. This land had been in the hands of Leuric, a domestic of Eddwine, and he could sell it.[7]

This land was probably forfeited in 1093, and subsequently became part of the Honour of Dudley, being given to the Paganels, and passing with the principal estate of the Somerys, as before described.

In 1198, a fine was passed of lands here, between Thomas de Bakehill and Alice D'Aumari and Geoffrey her son, declared to be the right of the said Alice and Geoffrey, and their heirs.[8] In 1258, Hugh de Dunster and Alice his wife passed a fine of lands in Oving and Marston with Mabill, daughter of Philip de Cotes, as the right of Hugh and Alice.[9] In 1261, Robert de Craunfield and Thomas Fitz-Simon, the Presbyter, passed a fine of messuages, lands and rents in Oving and North-Marston, to enure to Craunfield. In 1269, John de Cauz and Alice his wife conveyed lands and rents here to John de la Brock:[10] and the family of Brock continued to possess an estate here in the

---

[1] Val. Eccles. vol. ii. p. 219.

[2] Kennet's Paroch. Antiq.: also Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 249.

[3] Val. in firma divers. terrar. cum redd. tenen. ibm. p. annū sic di'. Radulpho Bele p. indenture ix^{s}. Inde in Rep's. p̄pet. Redd. resolut'. hered'. comit. Ormond. imp̄p. p. sect. cur'. relaxand. apud Newport-Pannell p. ann. v^{s}. *Valor Eccles.* Hen. VIII. vol. ii. p. 219.

[4] Harl. MSS. n°. 4316. fol. 56 b. and Monast. Anglic. vol. ii. p. 168.

[5] Rot Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. Test. 15 Sept.

[6] Stat. 18 Geo. III. c. 48 pr.

[7] Terra Epi Constant. In Merstone ten. Rannulf' sub Ep. i. uirg. Tra' ē dim. car. ii boues ibi sunt. Val et ualuit sep. xl. den. Hanc tra. tenuit Leuric'. hō. Eddiuini et uende' potuit. Lib. Cens. vol. i. fol. 145.

[8] Rot. Fin. 18 Ric. I.

[9] Ibid. 43 Hen. III.

[10] Ib. 54 Hen. III.

ensuing century, a fine being passed in 1337, of lands and meadow, between John atte-Broke and Joane his wife: Henry ..... and Joane his wife, and John at Crouche.[1]

In 1310, a fine was passed of messuages, lands and meadow here, between Robert de Lou (or qu. De L'eau?) of Stoke-Goldington, and Geoffrey de Hoo (or Lou) as the right of Robert; who, with Alice his wife, passed another fine, in 1321, with Master Adam de Stonere, by whom an estate was granted to Robert and Alice de Lou.[2] In 1318, Henry son of Adam Fitz-Piers, of Crendon, passed a fine of lands, &c. and William Pycot and Christiana his wife.[3] In 1388, the last-mentioned parties conveyed to John de Bate;[4] and in the same year John Wroe and Isabel his wife passed a fine of messuages and lands with John Stevens and Alice his wife; and in 1407, John Wroe, John Byron, John Kenners, and John Skydemore (Scudamore) of Edrop, passed a fine here, with Richard Collins and Maud his wife, whose daughter Agnes was married to John Playstowe, alias Webb, of Nether-Winchendon, and joined in a fine, in 1480, for the conveyance of lands, &c. here to John Bacon, which appear to have afterwards passed to Edmund Peckham, Esq. by whom, with John Cheyne, Robert Cheyne, William Walsingham, Paul Darell, and John Williams, by a fine in 1529, with William Bylling and Theobalda his wife, a settlement was made on Peckham, which is difficult to be exactly traced, as to its subsequent descent, principally on account of the jealousy or disinclination on the part of those recently possessed of the lands to afford any satisfactory information on this subject: however, it is pretty evident, from the intermarriages of the families of Cheyne, Lee, Saunders, Duncombe, Hampden, Pye, and Vachel, that the estates in Oving, North-Marston, and Oakley, severally belonging to different branches or members of those families, after having been reduced by sundry conveyances to other purchasers, constituted the principal part of the estate here of John Ingram-Lockhart, Esq. and some others: considerable landed property in this parish having, about 1751 passed, on the decease of Richard Saunders, Esq. to .... Gilbert, and subsequently, by bequest to Anne, daughter of Timothy Earle, Esq. of Mount-House, co. Herts. and by the marriage of the daughter of Richard Gilkes, of Adderbury, co. Oxon. to Francis Wastie, Esq. of Great-Haseley, at whose death it passed in right of his daughter and heiress, Mary Gilkes-Wastie, to John Ingram-Lockhart, Esq. M. P. for Oxford; who, in 1827, purchased about 210 acres here of Mr. William Flowers, Yeoman, previously the property of Charles and Richard Watkins, of Daventry, co. Northampton (who held that estate in 1775) and on the death of Mr. Lockhart, came to the present possessor.[5]

The mansion of the family of Saunders, near the middle of the village on the south side, was demolished by Francis Wastie, Esq. and part of the offices converted into a farm-house, occupied by a tenant.

---

[1] These old names are evidently derived from the abode of the respective persons or families by whom they were borne: as, John *at the* Brook, John at the Cross, &c. of North-Marston, whose ancestors had previously acquired lands also in Oving.

[2] Ibid. 4 and 15 Edw. II. [3] Ib. 12 Ed. II.; see also p. 210. [4] Ib. 2 Ric. II.

[5] If there be inaccuracy in this detail, it ought not to be charged to the neglect of the Author, by not making respectful applications to the proper sources whence authentic information seemed likely to be obtained; but to the late proprietor, who was pleased to observe, that "It was sufficient for him to possess the estate, without affording any information respecting it."

PEDIGREE OF SAUNDERS, OF NORTH-MARSTON.

Arms: Per chev. Arg. and S. three elephants' heads erased, counterchanged. *Crest*: An elephant's head erased.

FRANCIS SAUNDERS, of North-Marston, 1546. [Rot. Fin.]

RICHARD SAUNDERS, ob. 1602, æt. 67, bur. at North-Marston. = ELIZABETH, ob. vidua 11 Feb. 1615, æt. 74.

- RICHARD SAUNDERS, of North-Marston. = ELIZABETH, ob. 1656, bur. at North-Marston.
  - RICHARD SAUNDERS, Student in Physick, viv. 1696.
  - THOMAS SAUNDERS, ob. 4 Jan: 1704, æt. 44, bur. at North-Marston. = ELIZABETH, ... ob. vidua 5 April 1744, æt. 84.
    - RICHARD SAUNDERS, Esq. of Aylesbury; ob. 5 Dec. 1751, æt. 56, bur. at North-Marston. = SARAH, ob. 26 Nov. 1749, bur. at North-Marston.
    - THOMAS SAUNDERS, ob. inf. 18 Nov. 1699, bur. at N. Marston.
    - ELEANOR, ob. inf. bur. at N. Marston, 14 June, 1696.
- THOMAS COOKSON, second husband.
- JOHN SAUNDERS, M. D. of North-Marston, 1615, wrote an epitaph on Elizabeth Saunders, his mother.

Oliver Vachell, Esq. died 24 May, 1564 (7 Eliz.) seised of the manor of North-Marston, &c. with lands in Oving, Kymblecote, Turville, and Hambledon, and of messuages, &c. in Bledlow, Kingeshey, Saunderton, and Ilmere, held in soccage; leaving issue by Margaret his wife a son Stephen, his heir, and of full age.[1]

A short and very imperfect Pedigree of Vachell is subjoined.

PEDIGREE OF VACHELL.

From Harleian MSS. 1533, fol. 6; 5181. fol. 46; and Ashmole's Berks. &c.

Arms: Bendy of six, Ermine and Azure; *Vachel*. Argent a Chevron Sable between 3 Cocks Gules; *Cockworthie*.

Crest: A cloven foot coupe Arg.

- (1) ..... daughter of = THOMAS VACHELL, of Cowly, co. Berks.
  - 1. THOMAS VACHELL, of Colly =
    - A Daughter, mar. to Brackenbury of the Rock.
    - OLIVER VACHELL, of Buriton, co. Hants ob 24 May 1564 (7 Eliz.) seised of North-Marston Manor. = MARGARET, dau. of Richard Norton, of East-Tisted.
      - 1. STEPHEN VACHELL, of North-Marston, vixit 1564, æt. 21 or more. [Esc. 1 Dec. 7 Eliz.]
      - 2. THOMAS VACHELL.
      - MARGERY.
      - ELIZABETH. = Rd. Joye, of Farnham, co. Surry.
      - MARY.
      - ANNE.
  - 2. JOHN VACHELL.
- (2) ..... daughter of
  - RICHARD NORTON, of East-Tisted, co. Hants. = ELIZABETH, dau. and hr. of Wm. Rotherfield, of East-Tisted, co. Hants.

HONOUR OF WALINGFORD.

Another estate here, at the Norman Survey, belonged to MILO CRISPIN, who possessed one hide in the tenure of Seric, who held it before the Conquest, under Brictric, with power of alienation. The land was sufficient for one plough, which was kept by a bordar. The pasture was for one team, and altogether valued at 20*s. per ann.*[1] The Seigniory descended with the rest of the Honour of Walingford,[2] until it came to the Rt. Hon. George Earl of Macclesfield, the present Lord Paramount of this manor; but no courts have been held here, nor services claimed, from time immemorial.

This estate seems to have been part of the possessions of the family of Wymbervyle, in the reign of Henry III. and in 1278, Walter de Wymbervyle and Damerona his wife passed a fine with Ralph de Sampford and Isabella his wife, of messuages, lands and rents, in *Ouyng*, and North-Marston;[3] and

[1] Esc. 1 Dec. 7 Eliz.; Cole's Esc. in Mus. Brit. Harl. MSS. n°. 756.

[2] TERRA MILONIS CRISPIN. In Merston ten'. Seric de Milone. I. hid. Tra'. e. I. car. et ibi est cu. I. bord. Pcu. I. car. val. et ualuit sep. XX^{ti}. sol. Istemet tenuit T. R. E. hõ. Brictrici fuit et uende' potuit. Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 150.

[3] ASHENDON, p. 18, 19.

by a deed, without date, having the impression of a seal, with figures of St. Michael and the Dragon, and in Anglo-Saxon characters around it, "S. Ricardi de Trayle." Richard de Trayle, Rector of *Alston-Senford*[1], grants to Beatrice de Trayli and her heirs, in fee *pro servitio suo*, half a yard land cum pert. in North-Marston, which the said Richard had purchased of Walter de Wymbervyle.[2]

In 1310, William de Wymberville and Beatrice his wife granted messuages, lands, and rents in Oving and North-Marston, to John Abetot;[3] and in 1380, another William Wymberville and Agnes his wife, passed messuages, lands and rents, in Marston, Oving, and Whitchurch, to Henry son of Richard Bilyndon.[4]

Hence it appears that the whole of the lands of the Wymberviles did not pass by the settlement above recited; although it is probable that the lands of Beatrice de Trayli might have been carried by her marriage to Thomas Fitz-Arnold, or Fitz-Neale, and that William Fitz-Arnold, of Church-Waune, (supposed to be Waddesdon) included the same in his grant, dated 9 Aug. 1324, to Thomas Tochewyk and his heirs, under the description of all his lands in Oving and North-Marston, which grant likewise comprised seven oxen, five heifers, a calf, two horses for a waggon; and all his goods.[5] William Fitz-Arnold likewise granted, by another deed of the same date, to the same Thomas Tochewyk, all *Escheats* belonging to him in right of his possessions in Oving and Marston.[6]

LANDS OF MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

An estate here anciently belonged to St. John's Hospital, near the east gate of Oxford, founded for pilgrims and diseased persons resorting to salubrious springs; which hospital being decayed in the reign of John, was rebuilt in the time of his successor, Henry III. and re-endowed about 1233, with lands in Marston, Thornborough, Singleborough, and Newport-Pagnel,[7] with right of pannage in Bernwode Forest.

In 1271, a fine was passed between Walter de Wyleby, Master of St. John's Hospital, and Nicholas Deway, of lands in North-Marston,[8] which continuing to belong to that foundation until the reign of Henry VI. William of Wainfleet, Bishop of Winchester, obtained a grant of the lands, site, and buildings of the hospital, for the endowment of St. Mary Magdalen's College; and in 1456, these lands in Marston were conveyed to the Bishop by Richard Wise, Master, and the brethren of the Hospital under their common seal.[9]

The Manor and demesne lands were valued at *7l. 6s. 8d. per ann.*[10]

The President and Scholars of the College of St. Mary Magdalen being seised of this estate in 1778,

---

[1] See ASTON SANDFORD, p. 47, in which this Richard occurs in 1260, as the second Rector.

[2] From the Original, in the Archives of the Rt. Hon. James Everard Lord Arundell, at Wardour Castle.

[3] Rot. Fin. 4 Ed. II. [4] Ibid. 4 Ric. II.

[5] Deeds in the possession of the Rt. Hon. James Everard Lord Arundell, at Wardour Castle.

[6] The names of the Witnesses include Robert Mallet, Reginald de Hampden, Ralph de Weeden, and Peter de Carbonnel.

[7] Rot. Fin. 25 Hen. III. nº. 150. 27 Hen. III. nº. 36. 29 Hen. III. nº. 5, 6. 33 Hen. III. Rot. Cart. 50 Hen. III. Rot. Fin. 54 Hen. III. m. 10. Placit. 13 Ric. II. ro. 7. and Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 678.

[8] Rot. Fin. 56 Hen. III.

[9] This Seal was oval, and inscribed: S. cōmune Dom̄. Hospitalis Sᵗᵢ. Johānis exᵃ portam Oxien. Ox. Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 678.

[10] Northmʳ.ston. Firm. maner. pdci & cert. terr. dn̄ic. eid'. ptin' det. p. indentur' & jac. in com. Buck. Dioc. Lincoln, & Decanat. de . . . . & de p. cvⁱˢ. viiiᵈ. Redd. lib. tenen. ibm. xlˢ. Sm̄ᵃ. oñis viiⁱ. viˢ. viiiᵈ. Val. Eccles. Hen. VIII. vol. ii. p. 277.

an allotment was made under the Inclosure Act,[1] in lieu of seven yard-lands and a half, to John Eaton, Esq. then lessee: and Mrs. Mary Eaton, his widow, is the present possessor: the land-tax for the Manor Farm being 14*l.* 8*s.* 5*d. per ann.*[2]

The Guild or Fraternity of Stony-Stratford[3] held an estate here, which being vested in the Crown by Act of Parliament at the Reformation, was granted by King Edward VI. in 1552, to Edward Lord Clinton and Say, under the description of messuages, tofts, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in the occupation of Thomas Redman.[4]

In 1552, the King granted to Sir Edward Bray, Knt. John Thornton, and John Danby, three acres and a half in the open fields, with other lands in Oving.[5]

In 1587, Queen Elizabeth, in pursuance of a warrant to Henry Newell, dated 12 June, 26 Eliz. and on the petition of Edward Dyer, granted to Edward Wymarke, of London, land called *Church-Land* and *Clock-Land,* one rood called *Bull-ham,* in the occupation of Symonds, Warner, and Rede, given for superstitious uses; lands called Cow-pasture in Oving and North-Marston, in the occupation of Redman, Streame, Grace, Story, Harris, Russell, and Billing, &c.[6] In 1598, the Queen, on the like petition, granted to William Tipper and Robert Dawe, of London, the *Clock-Lands* and *Cow-pastures;* and in the last century, the former were in the occupation of Richard Tattam, at 5*l. per ann.*[7]

In 1649, Henry Stonehill, Yeoman, of North-Marston, conveyed to Henry Stonehill, of Dancers-end, in the parish of Buckland, his son, a messuage or tenement here; and some of the descendants of this family are still living in the village.

In 1778, the following persons were also seised of estates here: viz.—Richard Hopkins, Esq. of Oving, whose lands subsequently passed with his mansion and estate in Oving.[8]

Alice Dagnall held a small estate here, which came to the family of Duncombe, descendants of Thomas Duncombe, who, in the reign of Henry VIII. acquired lands here by a fine passed with Joane Brooke, widow.[9]

Samuel Harrison, of Winchendon, Mary Gibbard, widow, Francis Blake, Elizabeth Turner, John Simpson, John Field, John Eagles, John Carpenter, John Tattam and Henry Tattam, James and John Forster, severally and respectively possessed lands here, some of which are vested in their descendants and others, transferred by divers purchasers, so as to have considerably diminished the number of freeholders in this parish.

THE VILLAGE

retains scarcely any indications of that degree of importance which Willis says that it had derived from the resort of persons to the shrine and salubrious well;[10] but an accidental fire in 1700, having consumed many of the houses in "the High Street," so called in old writings, probably reduced the place. However, in 1712, there being only seventy families, consisting of 350 persons, the subsequent increase of inhabitants seems not at all miraculous, even without the aid of Sir John Schorne's devotees: and the buildings in general are of a very ordinary class.

In the reign of Edw. III. this parish was assessed to the ninths, at 11½ marks; much land being uncultivated, and no cattle dealers here.[11]

In 1598, the Provision Money for the Queen's Household amounted to 1*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* and Mr. Fountayne, for Marston-Fields, 1*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*[12]

---

[1] Stat. 18 Geo. III. c. 18.
[2] Paroch. Returns.
[3] See STONY-STRATFORD.
[4] Rot. Pat. 6 Ed. VI. Test. 17 Mar.
[5] Ibid. Test. 1 Septr.
[6] Ibid. 26 Eliz.
[7] From information of the Family.
[8] See OVING.
[9] Rot. Fin. 38 Hen. VIII.
[10] Page 339.
[11] Inquis. Nonar. p. 339.
[12] Rot. Eliz. nº. 42.

In 1801, the number of houses was 77; inhabitants, 487: in 1806, by a very accurate census, 573.[1] In 1821, they had increased to 630, occupying 112 houses, and constituting 118 families; and in 1831, the number of inhabitants had increased in about an equal degree.

In 1776, expences of maintaining the poor, 189*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.* In 1783, increased to 326*l.* 9*s.* 11*d* From 25 March, 1821, to 25 Mar. 1822, returned at 1087*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.* but in 1824, only 755*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.* which evinces much irregularity in such documents.

HOLY WELL, OR THE TOWN WELL,

is supplied from a copious spring on the south-east of the village, near a foot-path leading towards Oving. It is slightly chalybeate, and contains a large portion of calcareous earth. The water is never frozen in the severest winter, and never fails in the greatest drought. It is received into a square cistern, walled in, and sheltered with a roof of boards, and is chiefly used for domestic purposes; but retains so much of its ancient fame, that even now it is occasionally resorted to, for the relief of scorbutic and cutaneous diseases. It was once celebrated for medicinal and miraculous effects, supposed to have been derived from the prayers and benediction of St. John Schorne, a pious Rector of North-Marston,[2] at a period very favourable to the acquisition of sanctity, and the reputation of the patron saint, whose miracles were so firmly and generally credited, that the village is recorded to have become flourishing and *populous* by the resort of diseased persons to this well. Many traditionary stories long kept alive the memory of Schorne; and amongst others, that of "his knees having become horny by his continual posture of devotion; and of his having, upon some important emergency (no doubt) *conjured the Devil into a boot:*" which are as well attested, probably, as many miracles of the saints of the same Calendar: for a representation of this extraordinary scene was set up in the east window of the church, and recorded on the wall which enclosed the Holy Well, as it was seen by Browne Willis:[3]—

"Sir John Schorne
Gentleman borne:
Conjured the Devil into a Boot."

Willis remarks that "several ceremonies[4] were practised here on account of this gentleman, whose miracles brought so great a resort of company to the place, that many houses were built for the accommodation of guests;" and are so described in the old writings, and in the records of the Court-Baron. He adds, that "within the memory of aged persons then living, a post in a *quinque-viam* on Oving-Hill," about a mile east of the well, had hands pointing to the several roads, one of them directing to Sir John Schorne's Well.[5]

Poor Lands.—Fifteen acres of land, (valued only at 5*l. per ann.*) were allotted under the Inclosure Act,[6] to the Minister, Church-wardens, and Overseers of the Poor, and their successors, as Trustees to distribute the proceeds, on the 24th of December annually, amongst "the most necessitous,

[1] From information of the Rev. Will. Pinnock, then Perpetual Curate.

[2] Page 342, 3. [3] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

[4] No particulars of these *ceremonies* seem to have been preserved; and conjecture only may, therefore, refer them to the superstitions of Well-Worship, practised by the Britons, Saxons, and Germans; prohibited in the Anglican Councils, under King Edgar and Canute, and by Archbishop Anselm, in the twelfth century. [Lambard's Collections, c. 5; and Spelman's Councils, tom. i. p. 2. c. 5.] These rites were a species of *Saturnalia*; but at length became less odious, though still offensive; and, in process of time, were changed into rustic diversions, instead of offerings, and terminated in the decoration of the Wells with garlands and boughs of trees, and hence, perhaps, the Dedication Feasts of Churches.

[5] MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon. [6] Stat. 18 Geo. III. c. 18. p. 11. pr.

industrious, and honest poor of this parish legally settled, not receiving collection nor provided for in the poor-house, in fuel, meat, corn, or apparel, at their discretion; in lieu of the tolerated custom of cutting and taking bushes and furzes from some parts of the fields then inclosed."

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

This Church was given to the Monastery of Eynesham, co. Oxon. by Wigand, nephew of Brien, with lands (probably adjacent) in Fulbrook,[1] the donation being confirmed by his brother Mainfeuen[2] and their nephew Alan de Pencos or Penros: and also afterwards by a charter of King Henry II.[3]

When the foundation at Eynesham had declined, and become insufficient to maintain its monks, the Advowson of Marston was transferred to Dunstaple Priory, as may be presumed, by King John, who, having bestowed upon that convent one of his palaces and other great gifts, was esteemed its second founder. No account is discovered of this Church having belonged to Eynesham after the latter was united to Stow, and the patronage was exercised by the Prior and Convent of Dunstaple, early in the reign of Henry III.

Richard, who succeeded Thomas the first Prior, presided at Dunstaple between 1202 and 1242.

Geoffrey de Barthon resigned in 1263.

Simon de Eton died in 1274.

William de Breton was elected 8 Oct. 1274, and confirmed 26 April, 1275.

William de Wederons (Wood-row) was nominated 25 Jan. 1280, and in his time this Church was estimated at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *per ann.* deducting 20*s.* *per ann.* payable to the Prior of Dunstaple.[4]

John de Chedington, 8 Dec. 1303: paid thirty marks in 1305, for the King's license to appropriate the churches of Harlington, co. Beds. and North-Marston, to the use of the Convent;[5] but the ordination of the Vicarage did not immediately ensue; for in 1334, an Inquisition was held to ascertain whether damage might arise if the Prior granted to Henry Bishop of Lincoln 26*s.* 8*d.* issuant out of this Rectory,[6] which was preliminary to the appropriation, and perhaps a condition for obtaining the consent of the Bishop, the payment, though small, being nearly one-fifth of the value of the living.

After the time of Enston, sixth Rector,[7] the Church was made a Vicarage, and so continued until about 1479, when the Impropriation and Advowson were exchanged for Weldon, in Northamptonshire, with the Dean and Canons of Windsor, by license of the King and Thomas Bishop of Lincoln;[8] and about 1489, after the death of John Middleton, Vicar, the Vicarage was appropriated, and a Curate appointed, with a stipend out of the lands, and confirmed, in 1501, by license of William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln.[9] The Dean and Canons of Windsor nominated Curates paying annually to the Church of Lincoln, an acknowledgment, perhaps, originating in the ancient grant to Dunstaple Priory. By these repeated reductions, the income of the Incumbent was contracted into a very inadequate provision, and the funds of the Impropriators greatly augmented: but the appropriation of the Vicarage is mentioned in the Register as "in lieu of estates of which the Church of Windsor *had been robbed.*"

In 1483, this Impropriation was demised to Thomas Barnes; and afterwards Christopher Lyvott occurs as lessee.[10] In 1547, the Impropriate Vicarage was leased to Henry Murrell, and it was

---

[1] Page 272. [2] Monast. Anglic. vol. iii. p. 23. [3] Ibid. p. 20. [4] Taxat. P. Nich. p. 34.
[5] Rot. Orig. 34. Ed. I.; Abbrev. vol. i. p. 149. [6] Inquis. ad Quod Dam. 8 Ed. III. n°. 31, Cal. p. 298. [7] Page 343.
[8] Regist. of the Dean and Canons of Windsor; also, Pote's Hist. of Windsor, p. 3; and Regist. of Thomas Rotherham, Bp. of Lincoln; also Rot. Pat. 19 Ed. IV. p. 1. m. 13.
[9] Ashmole's Hist. of the Order of the Garter, p. 172. [10] Regist. of the Dean and Canons.

subsequently the property of the family of Saunders. Francis Saunders having passed a fine with Henry Bradshaw and Joane his wife, of a messuage, fifty acres of land, three of meadow and six of pasture, in Merston, in 38 Hen. VIII. is *conjectured to have been* the ancestor of Richard Saunders, whose name first occurs as lessee of the Dean and Canons: but in 1620, "the lease of the Impropriate Rectory was in the hands of Lady Jane Throckmorton; and in 1625, of her son, Robert Throckmorton, Esqr."[1] Richard Saunders held the lease for life, with remainder to Richard and John his sons. Richard died in 1602, leaving a numerous family; and Elizabeth his widow was married, secondly, to Thomas Cookson. On the surrender of the lease to the Dean and Canons, in 1628, the Impropriations, both of the Rectory and Vicarage, were included in a new grant to John Saunders, and after "having been repeatedly renewed to Doctor Saunders,"[2] the lease was held successively by Pleydell, Sayes, and Barton.[3]

The connexion of the Saunderses, of North-Marston, with other branches of the same family, is not satisfactorily traced; a circumstance, perhaps, the less to be regretted, because few of them attained distinction. One of the sons of Richard Saunders, however, was the editor of an Astrological Almanack, published in 1696, and perhaps in other years, and is therein styled "Student in Physical and Mathematical Sciences."

There seems to be a chasm in the list of tenants between Saunders and Pleydell; and it appears that the Kingscotes, of Gloucestershire, held the lease. Abraham Kingscote (grandson of Troilus Kingscote, an eminent commander, who died in 1656, and descended from Nigel de Kingscote in the reign of Edward II.) left Joane his widow surviving, who, with others, by Indenture, 2 Aug. 1670, conveyed to William Saye, Gent. of Marsh-Gibbon, in consideration of 1178*l.* the Red Lion, and other messuages, &c. in North-Marston. William Saye died in 1671, and was succeeded in his property here by Robert Saye, D. D. Provost of Oriel-College, Oxford, and Rector of Marsh-Gibbon.[4] He died in 1691; and before 1710, Edward Waddington had become lessee. He was Fellow of Eton-College, and of King's-College, Cambridge, A. B. 1691; A.M. 1695; and D.D. 1710.[5] In 1724, he was consecrated Bishop of Chichester,[6] and died in 1750. The lease was afterwards held by Anthony Newry, ... Merrick, and the Rev. James Cutler;[7] and in 1798, by John Harman, and subsequently was transferred to James Neild, Esq. of Chelsea, co. Middlesex. He was born at Knutsford, in Cheshire, 25 May, 1744, and being left an orphan at an early age, by industry and diligence in the business of a goldsmith, accumulated wealth, and devoted his best energies to the practice of benevolence. Imitating the example of Howard, he was accustomed to visit places of criminal confinement; and felt delight in alleviating the sufferings of the wretched. In 1773, he very actively promoted the establishment of a society for the relief of persons imprisoned for small debts; and afterwards travelled through many parts of England, examining and endeavouring to correct the abuses prevailing in the system of imprisonment.

He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Camden, Esq. of Battersea, in Surrey, who died 30 June, 1791, æt. 36, and whom he panegyrised in a poetical effusion inscribed on her monument in Battersea Church.[8]

---

[1] The widow and son of Sir George Throckmorton, Knt. of Fulbrook. See page 271.

[2] Register of the Dean and Canons. [3] Ibid.

[4] See Marsh-Gibbon; also Wood's Fasti, vol. i. p. 136; and Willis's Buckingham, p. 243. [5] Cambridge Graduates.

[6] Page 342, 344. [7] He was of St. John's College, Oxford; A.M. 15 Mar. 1785; B. D. 15 May, 1790.

[8] 'Tho' low in earth her beauteous frame decayed,
My faithful wife, my lov'd Eliza's laid;
Graceful with ease, of sentiments refin'd,
Her pleasing form, inclosed the purest mind.
Round her, blest Peace, thy constant vigils keep,
And guard, fair Innocence, her sacred sleep;
Till the last trump shall wake th' exulting clay,
To bloom and triumph in eternal day."

Conjux mœrens posuit.

Gent. Mag. vol. lxii. pt. ii. p. 588, 9.

He was an officer in the Volunteer Infantry of this county, in 1804; High Sheriff of Bucks in 1804, and many years in the Commission of the Peace for Bucks, Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, and the City and Liberties of Westminster; died 16 Feb. 1814, and was buried at Chelsea,[1] having been the author of "The State of Prisons in England and Wales," &c. Lond. 1801; 2d ed. enlarged, 1802: also, in 4to. with a portrait, 1812.[2] Seventy-seven Letters to John Coakley Lettsom, M. D. in the Gentleman's Magazine.[3]

In 1778, the Dean and Canons of Windsor accepted an allotment under an Inclosure Act,[4] in lieu of three yard-lands in the open fields of Marston, with meadows and tithe-pieces, as a compensation for tithes and customary payments, and for extinguishing the vicarial tithes of orchards and gardens, and, at the death of James Neild, Esq. the lease held under the Dean and Canons, with other possessions here, came by devise to his only surviving son, John Camden Neild, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, of Cheyne-Walk, Chelsea, formerly of Trinity-Coll. Cambridge, A. B. 1801; A. M. 1804; a gentleman of great opulence, who, among many instances of benevolence and patriotism, has considerately made allotments to numerous labourers, of small portions of his lands here, and in many other counties, to encourage industrious occupiers in spade husbandry, and to whom he also dispenses rewards in proportion to the quantity of product raised.

THE PERPETUAL CURACY

is of the certified value of 33*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* discharged from payment of first-fruits and tenths. By a Terrier, dated 1 Aug. 1680, John Virgin, Minister; there then belonged to the Curate a house of six bays, a yard adjoining, two barns of fourteen bays, and two closes containing three acres; with 90 acres, or three yard-lands in the common fields.[5]

In 1710, the stipend of the Curate was 32*l.* *per ann.* small tithes, by composition, 8*s.* for each yard-land: the lessee of the Impropriation paying 20*l.* *per ann.* in lieu of small tithes, and the Dean and Canons of Windsor 6*l.* *per ann.* in addition to 20*l.* bequeathed in 1660, by the will of William Chamberlaine, D. D. Prebendary of Windsor, who died 18 May, 1666. In 1730, the executors of Edward Waddington, D. D. Bishop of Chichester, augmented this Curacy with 200*l.* to which, in 1732, an equal sum was contributed from Queen Anne's Bounty. In 1810, the Curacy was returned at 66*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* afterwards at 71*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* the glebe house "unfit for the residence of the Minister, the patron refusing to repair it."[6] In 1816, it was again augmented, by a parliamentary grant of 400*l.*[7] and ten acres of land in Oving, fifteen in Grandborough, and (in 1828) certain lands in North-Marston were purchased therewith: the surplus being expended in the improvement of the house of the Minister.

RECTORS.

ROBERT; died Rector, in 1233.[8]

Alan de Swabey, presented by the Prior and Convent, of Dunstaple, and, as Willis says, again in 1235. On his decease,

Thomas de Donstaple, 1261.

Dominus Johannes de Schorne, occurs Rector in 1290. Notwithstanding the fame of his sanctity, and his numerous miracles, no account seems to have been pre-

[1] Gent. Mag. vol. lxxxi. pt. i. p. 206, and vol. lxxxvi. pt. ii. p. 58.

[2] Another Portrait, which is a striking likeness, from a painting by De Wilde, was engraved by Maddocks, and inserted in Faulkner's Historical Description of Chelsea.

[3] Ibid. vol. lxxxiii. pt. ii. p. 1103. [4] Stat. 18 Geo. III. c. 48. [5] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl.

[6] Account of Benefices, &c. p. 131. [7] Hodgson's Account of Queen Anne's Bounty, p. 362.

[8] A. D. 1233: mortuo *Roberto* Rectore Ecclesiæ de Merstona ad præsentationem nostram substitutus *Alanus* redditurus nobis annuatim quinque libras, de quibus solvemus Hospitali quatuor marcas. [Chronic. de Dunstaple, 211.]

served of his family; but he was probably a Monk of Christ-Church, in Canterbury; and in 1289 Rector of Monks-Risborough; perhaps a native of Shorne, in Kent.[1] His Will is very singular:—

Copia Testi Bti Johis de Shorne.

In nomine Dei, Amen. Anno a Nativitate ejusdem M iij^{c}viij nono die Maij—Cum ego Johes de Shorne Rector Ecclie de Northemaston sanus mente & corpore & in bona prosperitate pariter & senectute de miseria & brevitate hujus vite cogitans aia advertenda ꝑ$^{\prime}$ dierum circulum & annor. revelacoe Diem mortis in munere quem nullus mortalium poterit præterire—Utile est michi fore existimam testando mortem p'venire, ne forte preoccupatus die mortis querendi spacium testandi non possum invenire. Ex hoc igitur salubri premeditatione testando in hoc Testamento meo sic dispono trifarie, ut reddam priusque sunt Dei Deo, que sunt terre solo terra, que sunt hujus seculi bona partem relinquam pro oratoribus in mundo, partem ꝑ$^{\prime}$ manus pauperum differendam in celo, ut quot minus michi thesaurum in celo adhuc vivus expleam vel defunctus. In primis ergo Omnipotenti Deo animam meam quam creavit, filioq; ejus unigenito qui eam redemit, Spũ sancto qui me vivificavit et vivficabit. Bte Marie Bto Michi Archo et omnium Angelorum et aliorum Sanctorum ordinibus suscipiendam & contra Spiritus nequitie defendendam, atq; eor. omnium Consortio lego p'henniter p'fruendam. Corpus vero meum cum p. exitum anime mee in terram fuerit resolutum in Monumento meo ante Majus Altare Ecclie mee predict exdum michi preparato Lego femorand. ut ubi non poteris sed marcenarii gessit officium. Ibi sit cibus vermium explete sequidem de potissima p'te ut puto et corpora restant de ceteris hujus seculi bonis disponere. AMEN.[2]

Stephen de Blound, instituted 16 Feb. 1314, on the presentation of the Convent of Dunstaple; and at his resignation,

William de Enston, was instituted 5 April, 1322, on the same patronage, and was the last Rector.

VICARS.

John de Wotton, instituted to the Vicarage 25 Oct. 1335, then newly ordained; being presented by the Convent of Dunstaple.

Nigel de Salford, resigned; and was succeeded by

John de Godwine, 29 May, 1349, on the presentation of the Convent of Dunstaple; and on his resignation,

John de Merston, 12 April 1399.

John Franklin, was presented 19 Oct. 1403, and exchanged for the Church of Prior's Hardwick, co. Warwick, with

John Smith, 25 Sept. 1410; who resigned, and was succeeded by

William Gerveyn, instituted 4 Feb. 1433.

Walter Budde, succeeded; and on his resignation,

John Middleton, was instituted 11 Sept. 1452, on the presentation of the Convent of Dunstaple. He was buried here.

PERPETUAL CURATES.

CHRISTOPHER URSWICK, circ. 1490, is also sometimes called Vicar.

Thomas Moreton, Curate, 1526.

Roger Smith, 1534.

John Robins, 1536.

Edward Bradbourne, 1545.

Henry Green, 1549.

Henry Dye, 1582, was afterwards Rector of Hogston.[3]

Edmund Cowdale, 1589. He had an estate at Bletchley; and was buried here, under the Vestry wall, 28 Sept. 1636; according to the directions of his will, dated 20 June preceding, and proved 4 October. He gave a "Pightell, bought of John Breford, and then in the tenure of William Harte, to the use of the poor; that yearly, on the Nativity of our Saviour Christ, there be bought six loaves of baker's bread; every loaf worth 6*d.* to be given by the Overseers of the Poor and Churchwardens, to six of the poorest widows; and eight 3*d.* loaves to the next poorest; and this to endure for ever; and the overplus to be bestowed, yearly, upon such as are captives under the Turk, when any such brief shall chance to come: but if this Pightell can not goe to these uses, but the Poor be defrauded, either in whole or in part, than it shall goe to every succeeding Minister of North-Marston, for ever."

The Testator bequeathed, "to Mrs. Sanders, wife of M^{r}. Doct^{r}. Sanders, *John Fox's Acts and Monuments*," and made his "wife Isabell sole executrix, Henry Stonehill and John Deverell, overseers" of his will.[1]

[1] MONKS-RISBOROUGH. [2] Lansdowne MSS. 762, 2. [3] See HOGSTON. [4] Willis's MSS. vol. xxxii. f. 82.

John Robinson, Perpetual Curate in 1636; was succeeded by

Wentworth.

Hannibal Barnes, 1638, occurs in 1656; and being instituted to the Rectory of Oving,[1] resigned this benefice, and was succeeded by

Oliver Thoroughgood or *Thurgood*, who was licensed 6 Feb. 1661, and quitted this living for Bow-Brickhill, being succeeded by

John Virgin, A. B. admitted 30 July, 1663; who was buried 6 Jan. 1694,[2] in the Chancel.

Edward Sherrier, A. B. 1695. He was of St. Mary-Hall, Oxford, A. M. 22 April, 1684. He had been removed from the Rectory of Addington, for having "given a bond to his Patron," and held this Curacy until 1696; when taking advantage of another Simoniacal contract,[3] which caused Thomas Danby, Rector of Shawell, co. Leicester, to vacate that living;[4] he was, 5 May, 1696, presented by the King, and held Shawell until his death, about 1728; his successor here being

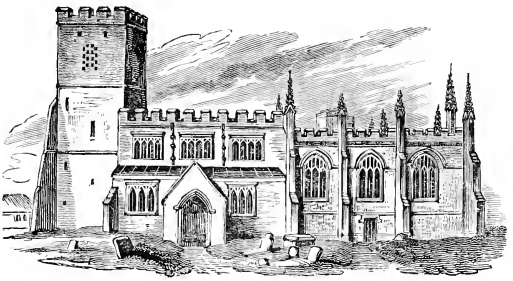
Richard Purchas, A. M. licensed 26 Sept. 1698, or, 1696; of Brazen-Nose-Coll. Oxon. A. M. 11 July, 1698; died 29 Aug. 1742, and was buried here. His nephew

Purchas Denchfield, succeeded in 1742. He was god-son of Edw. Waddington, D. D. Bishop of Chichester, lessee of the Impropriate Rectory, and died in 1774; being succeeded by his son,

Richard Denchfield, A. B. licensed in 1775; who died and was buried here.

William Pinnock, 1806. He had been previously Rector of Great-Wolston;[5] died in 1825, and was buried here.

John Robert Pigott. A. M. nominated by John Camden Neild, Esq. lessee of the Impropriate Rectory; and licensed 1826.[6]



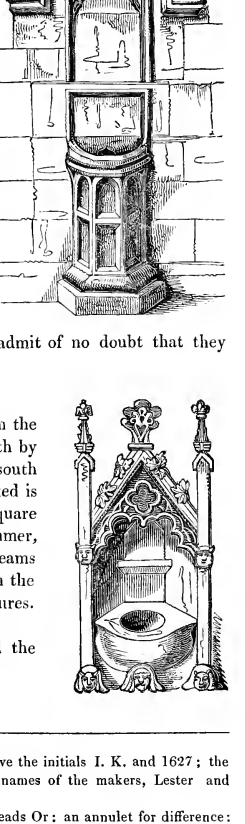
THE CHURCH,

at the north-east end of the village, on a rising ground, is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and consists of a nave with two aisles, a square tower at the west end, about 57 feet high, and a chancel handsomely built in the florid Gothic style, with bracket-arched windows, mullions, and tracery, and a south porch. The tower, nave, and chancel are embattled. The chancel has pinnacles on the battlements, surmounted with vanes: the walls strengthened with graduated buttresses; have a cornice and frieze charged with numerous grotesque heads and figures of monsters, perhaps caricatures of the monastic orders. The tower has also similar decorations. The windows of the nave are square-headed, with mullions and cinquefoil-headed lights. The whole building about 95 feet long:

[1] See OVING. [2] Page 348. [3] Willis's Buckingham, p. 120.

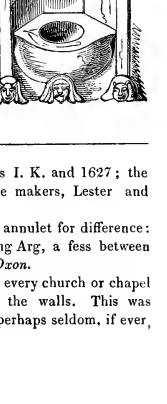
[4] Danby was removed by *Quare impedit*, in Easter term, 1696, having been presented by Thomas Pryor, Gent. (according to a memorandum written by Sherrier) "under a wrong title." Nichols's Leicestershire. SHAWELL.

[5] See WOLSTON. [6] See DODDERSHALL in QUAINTON, and PEDIGREE of PIGOTT.



the interior of the tower 17 feet square: the nave 35 feet long, and the chancel 40 feet: the width of the nave and aisles 42½ feet; of the chancel 22½. In the tower are five bells, a saint's bell, and a clock, the dial of which is affixed to the west front.[1] The principal entrance is by a pointed arched door in the south porch. There are also entrances at the west end, into the north aisle; and on the south side of the chancel. At the east end of the chancel is a canopied niche, having a pedestal for a statue, supported by an angel with expanded wings. The window below has beautiful tracery, and many fragments of painted glass. On the north side is a small vestry, in which is a piscena under a canopy, projecting from the south wall. A spiral staircase leads to an upper chamber, in which is an aperture into the chancel, perhaps for the use of the *Acolythist*, an officer whose duty it was to light the tapers and lamps, and attend the officiating priest, or for the priest himself waiting at the shrine of St. John Schorne. In this apartment is a fire-place, so that it might have been a permanent lodging for the priest. In modern days it has been used as a school-room; and in Willis's time here was a small library, since lost. It is said to have been erected by John Middleton, Vicar, but the architecture so exactly corresponds with that of the chancel, as to admit of no doubt that they were built at the same time.

Between the nave and aisles, are on each side two pointed arches: on the north side, supported by a quadruple clustered column, and on the south by pillars of different forms. On each side of the east window of the south aisle is a niche, with a piscena under a pointed arch, of which the annexed is the representation of the most perfect; and in the wall below are square cavities.[2] Willis also describes a carving of two horse-shoes and a hammer, within a square in the roof, which is of wainscot in compartments; the beams supported on brackets, having sculptured representations of angels. On the walls and gallery, at the west end of the nave, are texts from the Scriptures. Over the south door, "REMEMBER THE POOR."[3]



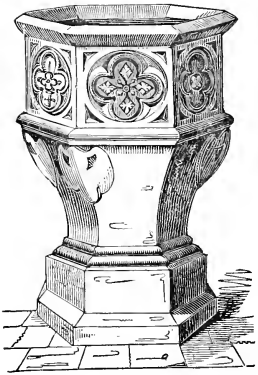
Between the nave and chancel are the Creed, the Decalogue, and the Lord's Prayer, above the remains of an old carved and gilt screen.

---

[1] The first bell inscribed, "Sonoro, sono meo, sono deo;" the second and third have the initials I. K. and 1627; the fourth, "Richard Chandler made me, 1699;" and the tenor (recast in 1763), the names of the makers, Lester and Pack, of London.

[2] In this window were formerly these arms—1. Az. a fess between three leopard's heads Or: an annulet for difference: impaling Arg. a lion ramp. Az. crowned Or. 2. The sinister impalement of the former impaling Arg, a fess between three crescents Gu. 3. ..... impaling Vaire, three torteauxes.—*Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.*

[3] It was enjoined, by the 82d Canon, that the Commandments should be set up at the east end of every church or chapel where the people may best see and read the same, and *other chosen sentences* written upon the walls. This was probably instead of more profuse decorations under the old form of worship; but the Canon was perhaps seldom, if ever, strictly enforced, and the sentences have been gradually and almost generally disused.



The Font in the N. W. angle of the nave is large and octagonal: its compartments sculptured with four vine-leaves, having their tendrils or stalks intertwined in the centre: a rose with fasces: a shield charged with three chalices or covered cups, perhaps the arms of Boteler: two clubs raguled, in saltire, a cognizance of the Nevilles. The bason is supported by a pedestal, to which are attached four shields borne by angels.

The pulpit, removed from the south to the north side of the nave, has a covering of purple cloth embroidered with silver; and

in the centre within a nimbus;

1716.

Behind the pulpit are the stairs leading to the rood loft.

Near the font, and partly covered by a pew, is a slab deprived of its brasses, excepting a narrow fillet, with these words:—

Hic jacet Johes Virgine olim Balliv...
Novēbris A' dni cccc.....

Willis read the date 3 Nov. 1450.

Near the east end of the north aisle, above an old manorial pew, formerly belonging to the family of Saunders, is a marble tablet in memory of

"Sarah, wife of Richard Saunders, of Aylesbury, Gent. who died 26 Nov. 1749, aged 54 years: and of Richard Saunders, who died 6 Dec. 1757, aged 56."

About two acres of land in Oving are annexed to the Curacy of North-Marston, on condition of the Minister taking care to prevent the vault beneath being opened; or, in default, the land to revert to the Lord of the Manor.[1]

THE SHRINE OF ST. JOHN SCHORNE,

was, probably, not less famous than his *Holy Well;* and, according to tradition, this chancel was rebuilt out of the votive offerings of his devotees, which are said to have averaged 500*l. per ann.* when money was of ten times its present value.[2]

It is presumed that the shrine occupied a conspicuous situation in the chancel, perhaps near the high altar, before which this pious person directed his interment.[3] In 1478, Richard Beauchamp, Bishop of Salisbury and Dean of Windsor, obtained a license from Pope Sixtus V. that he "might remove the shrine where he pleased:" and he accordingly did remove it to Lincoln Chapel, in the chapel of St. George, in Windsor Castle.[4] The windows of the chancel long retained part of the history of the saint; and in one of them was his effigy with a boot under his arm, into which he was squeezing a little puppet in the likeness of Satan, as he is vulgarly pourtrayed.[5]

---

[1] From Information of the late Rev. William Pinnock, Minister.

[2] Lysons's Magn. Brit. vol. i. p. 603.

[3] Page 343.

[4] Archives of the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

A very copious list of relics and ornaments, belonging to the church of Windsor, is preserved in the Monasticon; but it is difficult to discover whether any of them had been the relics of Schorne's shrine. As an eminent saint resorted to, for the recovery of health, and for the accomplishment of religious vows, votive offerings of great value, and probably of durable, if not imperishable materials, may be conjectured to have belonged to it.—See *Fosbroke's Encycloped.* p. 697.

[5] See page 337; and Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

In the floor are several large slabs, from which brasses have been removed: one of them near the middle of the chancel, probably covered the remains of Sir John Schorne. The inscription on another was partly legible in the time of Willis: "Orate pro ãia Johis Middleton, Vicarii istius Ecclie:" and on a label from the mouth of the effigy, "Sta prece Pauli: defendat me Gratia Christi.[1]

At the west end of the chancel are, on each side, three choral stalls, with folding seats, elaborately carved with figures and foliage: and before them, on the N. and S. sides of the chancel, desks, also carved, but with less elegance.

The wainscot of the ceiling over the communion-table is in pannels, each having in its centre a large dependent knob or boss. The beams of the roof rest on brackets, supported by corbels carved with doves, and angels bearing shields. Within the rails, on the south side, are three stone stalls or sediles of equal height, with gothic pillars supporting a canopy or arcade divided into three portions, vaulted and groined, with a rose in the centre of each division: but the pinnacles, crockets, and beautiful tracery of the cornice have been defaced or mutilated by modern monumental tablets: and until lately, a rude wooden desk was, during many years, placed within the pillars, with the Book of Homilies, Erasmus's Coloquies, Parrie's Translation of Ursinus, Bishop Jewel's Works, and other books.

On a brass plate affixed to the south wall;

The body of Richard Sanders, Gent. who died A. D. 1602, ætatis 67.

Below, the portrait of a man kneeling, as here represented:

On a garter encircling a scull:

Sum quod eris fuerimo quod es.

The bones of a leg and foot, of a hand and arm, and two thigh bones saltire-wise, are sculptured on the plate, at the bottom of which, is the following inscription, in Roman capitals:—

'Tis, as you see, nought but the spoiles of Death,
God's High Controller and impartial taker;
Freehold we had of land, but none of breath,
All, one day, must resign unto their Maker.
I was the world's acquaintance in my time;
Acquainted, and no more, so should ye be:
I had my part, as thou, perhaps, hast thine,
In wealth and friends, such as were fit for me.
I yielded up my reckoning when I died,
What wanted in the sum Christ's blood supplied.

[1] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

On a large brass plate, affixed to the north wall of the chancel:

In memory of Elizabeth Saunders, widow, who died Feb. 11. A. D. 1615, ætatis suæ 74.

Johan. Saunders, Dr. of Physick,
D. D.
This small monument.

Though nor my skill, nor prayers, could save
Thyself, grave matron, from the grave;
Yet he takes care thy virtues ly
Engraven in brass, and never dy.
I'll tell the world, and ever must,
Thou wert pious, peaceful, good, and just;
That long thou liv'dst, and it appears,
As long in virtue, as in yeares:
And, so thou learnd'st to live and dy,
That now thou liv'st eternally.

On a brass, infixed in a blue slab, within the communion rails:

Filia Richardi Sanders, legitima conjux.
Sanders et Cookson Richardique Thomæ
Quæ septem liberos peperit prædicto Richardo
Tantum duo gerit Elizabetha Thomæ
Quæ dedidit vitam Julii vicesimo quinto
Faucibus avaris postea sevi Lethi.
Anno Dom. 1656.

On a tablet of veined marble, on the north side, are records of the death of

Eleanor Saunders, an infant, 14 June, 1696.
Thomas Saunders, an infant, 18 Nov. 1699.
Thomas Saunders, Gent. 4 Jan. 1704, æt. 44.
Elizabeth, widow and relict of Thomas Saunders, 5 April, 1744, aged 84.

In the middle of the north wall, on a brown stone, is a hand carved, and pointing to the ground with these words encircling it:

He lise just downe thare.

Heare lieth the body of Mr. John Virgin, Minister of North-Marston, who deceased this life the 11th day of January, 1694, aged 77 years.

On a lozenge of white marble, on the north side:

In memory of Richard Purchas, late Minister of this Parish, who departed this life, August 29th. 1742, aged 71.

On another, on the south side:

In memory of Purchas Denchfield, late Minister of this Parish, who departed this life December 11th. 1774, aged 59.

Rebecca, relict of the Rev. Purchas Denchfield, departed this life May 14th. 1784, aged 66.

On another:

In memory of the Rev. Richard Denchfield, who departed this life September, 29th. 1805, aged 61 years.

At the east end of the chancel exteriorly, is a tablet inscribed:

Opposite to this Tablet
rest the mortal Remains of
the Rev. Wm. Pinnock,
who for the space of nineteen years,
continued to be the zealous and affectionate Pastor
of this, and the neighbouring Parish of Oving,
and died in the firmest reliance upon the atoning merits
of that Saviour
whom he had diligently and faithfully served
by a long and laborious Ministry,
March 20th. 1825.[1]

The Register begins in 1587.

No burial is noted between 1642 and 1646; nor any marriage from 1642 to 1648.

Edward Oviate, called "an obstinate absentee,"[2] is recorded to have been buried in his orchard; as was also his widow: but the place of their interment was only separated from the hallowed precincts of the church-yard by a wall: and some suspicions are entertained that it was an encroachment on the common burial-ground.

Joane Ingram, by will dated 11 Dec. 1519, directed her burial in the church: bequeathed for tithes forgotten a cloth of diaper to the high altar; to St. ....'s Altar, a sheet, and screen of black

[1] An engraving of the Church, from a sketch made on the suggestion and at the request of the writer of this History, by Mr. William Pinnock, his eldest son (who died in Jamaica soon after having entered into holy orders) is inserted in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xc. part ii. p. 580, accompanied with a description of the building.

[2] In the Autograph of Purchas Denchfield, Perpetual Curate, between 1742 and 1774.

silk: to the Rood light, St. Katherine's, St. Christopher's, St. John's, St. Margaret's, St. Anne's, small legacies: "to Master John Shorny's light, a pound of wax: to the Church, two sylver pieces to drink wine, or make silver cruetts, and a lityll bell of sylver if it will:" to the sepulchre light a pound of wax: to the highways of the parish five marks, and eight marks to a priest to sing; and a house to Nicholas Hall, with certain lands and closes, on condition of his giving 3*s.* 4*d.* and 6*s.* 8*d.* for *Dirige*, and 6*s.* 8*d.* to the poor.[1]

PAROCHIAL CHARITY.

A small close, charged with the payment of 10*s. per ann.* under the will of Edmund Cowdall, Perpetual Curate,[2] was, in 1786, in the possession of John Monday; and since of ..... White.

---

[1] Willis's MSS.

[2] Page 343.

OAKLEY, OKELEY, OCLEY,

more anciently ACLEIA or ACKLAI, from the Saxon words signifying oak-trees, and a plain; and exactly descriptive of its situation, was included in Bernwode Forest, and Tichesele Hundred: about six miles W. N. W. of the River Thame. The parish is bounded N. by Boarstall and Brill; E. by Brill and Chilton; S. by Wormenhall and Ickford; and W. by Oxfordshire, and contains about 2000 acres, of which one-fifth part is computed to be in tillage. The soil is a deep tenacious dark clay, with gravel and various loams.

THE MANOR,

at the Norman Survey, was certified by a jury of the Hundred, to be in the hands of Robert Fitz-Walter, who held under Robert D'Oily for five hides and three virgates, equal to eight hides. The land was sufficient for eight ploughs. In the demesne were three, and nine villeins with seven bordars had four: here were three servants, woods for two hundred hogs (besides the King's park), altogether worth 6*l.*; in the time of King Edward, 7*l.* Alwid, a damsel who had taught the daughter of Godric the Viscount the art of embroidering in gold, held half a hide, which he gave her during his shrievalty, besides two hides of the king's demesne, which she held with power of alienation.[1]

Alwid is supposed to have been the same lady who held lands in Wiltshire, under the name of Leuide, embroiderer to the King and Queen.[2] This estate had been part of the inheritance of the heiress of Wigo de Walingford[3], but it is not clear whether Robert Fitz-Walter, the subfeudatory of Robert D'Oily at the time of the Survey, was an ancestor of the Barons Fitz-Walter. He could not have been the same Robert mentioned by Dugdale as living in the reign of Henry III. and his tenure had been extinguished at least, soon after the second marriage of Maud to Brian Fitz-Count; for before 1116, Brian had enfeoffed Osmund Basset in a knight's fee here: which was afterwards confirmed, with other lands,[4] by King John to William Basset, called the son and heir of *John*, and grandson of the said Osmund Basset. Dugdale mentions Thomas Basset of *Hedendon*, co. Oxon. as having "married Alice de Dunstanville:"[5] says that he was father of Alan Basset of Wycombe, but seems to have omitted John. William Basset had a farther confirmation of his lands in 1207;[6] and in 1229,

[1] Terra Roberti De Oilgi. In Tichessele Hvnd. Robt'. filius Walteri ten' de Robto. ACHELEI p. v. hid'. et III. uirg' se defd'. Tra'. ē. VII. cār. In dñio sunt. III. et IX. uilli cū VII. bord'. hnt. IIII. car. Ibi III. serui. silua. cc. porc'. nisi. ēēt parcus regis in quo jacet. In totis. ualent' ual et ualuit. VI. lib'. T. R. E: VII. lib. Hæ. v. hidæ et III. uirgæ sunt VIII. hidæ. De his tenuit Aluuid puella. II. hide quas potuit dare 't uende' cui uoluit. et de dñica firma regis. E. habuit ipsa dim̄ hidā quā Godric' uicecom' ei ēcesset quādiu. uicecom' ēēt ut illa doceret filiā ej' Aurifrisiū opari. Hanc trā ten'. m̄° Robt'. filius Walteri. testante hundret. *Lib. Censual.* vol. i. f. 149.

[2] "Fecit et facit Aurifrisium Regis et Reginæ." Introduction to Doomsday, p. lxxxv.

[3] Page 17.

[4] Johannes D. G. &c. sciatis nos concessisse, &c. Will. Basset fil. et hered. Johannis Basset fil. Osmundi, fœdum unum Milit. cum pert. in Okelee quod prædictus Osmundus habuit ex dono Briani Filii comitis et præterea quartam partem feodi Milit. in Ipsden, &c. Concessimus et confirmavimus eidem Willielmo et hæredibus suis procreatis de Cecilia de Dunstanvil quondam uxore sua, &c. Dat. XXVI. Feb. 8. Joh. [Dodsworth's MSS. vol. liii. f. 13. Also Lib. Nig. Scac. vol. i. f. 185.]

[5] Baronage, tom. i. p. 383.

[6] Kennet's Antiquities, vol. i. p. 237, and Dugdale's MSS. vol. ii. p. 96.

the lands of Alan Basset (whom Dugdale calls the *son* of the first Thomas) conveyed his estate here to William Fitz-Elias,[1] whose father of the same name, acquired lands of John Morell, in Oakley, in the beginning of the reign of Henry III.[2] for which William (the son) paid one hundred shillings as his relief in 1227, (11 Hen. III.) as a knight's fee of the Honour of Walingford.[3] In 1235, part of the property of Fitz-Elias was conveyed to Robert Fitz-Richard and John Fitz-Nigel, and part to Richard le Turner and Walter le Clerk.[4] Other lands here were likewise passed by fines in the succeeding reigns, between Agatha wife of Thomas de Hertford, and William son of Agatha Richewalle, of Oxford, by which an estate was settled in remainder, on Thomas de Hertford and Agatha his wife, and their heirs;[5] between John le Brayne and Margery his wife, and Henry *Saundres* of *Dodereshall*, and Alice his wife.[6] In 1257, on payment of ten marks, John Fitz-Nigel obtained a grant from the Crown, of lands here, at the annual rent of one pound of cloves, payable at Easter.[7] He held two virgates in capite, and, about 1282, purchased other lands of Baldwin, son of Roger de Tingewick; the whole estate being settled after the death of John Fitz-Nigel in 1288, on his son John whose widow Isabel,[8] in 1305, quitted claim of dower in the lands of Oakley, which were settled on her daughter Joane at her marriage to Sir John de Handlo; who in 1319, purchased part of Birchmore Meadow of William *le Boar-ward* of Oakley,[9] and in 1345, entailed this manor in remainder on Edmund his grandson,[10] after whose death in 1358,[11] it descended with Boarstall,[12] until it came to Robert James, Esq. in right of his marriage;[13] and by his second wife Maud, part of the estate of the family of Fitz-Elias, her ancestors, was added to it.

In 1338, Robert Fitz-Elias and Margaret his wife had passed a fine, and settled their estate in remainder, on John, brother of Thomas de Bruley, William, another brother, and ultimately on John de Bruley son of William, and Bona wife of the said John.[14] Margaret, widow of Robert Fitz-Elias, died seized in 1375,[15] and in 1413, John Fitz-Elias granted his estate here to Thomas Chaucer and John Golafre,[16] William Bruley and John Tyrrell, Esqrs. in trust for Joane his wife, for life, with remainder to her heirs, remainder over to Robert James, Esq. and his heirs;[17] and, in 1417, (5 Hen. V.) William Bruley conveyed the remainder after the death of John Fitz-Elias, to Robert James, who in 1430 died seised; and Maud his widow, in 1435, granted to Robert Wyfold of Boarstall, William Adyngrave of Ludgershall, and William Fitz-Walter of Wendlebury, co. Oxon. six virgates of land here, called *Saytons*, which had been purchased of Walter Cotton, William Motte, and John Boys;[18] and about five years after her death[19] John Chastillon and Margery his wife in 1442 passed a fine of lands here, to Edmund Hampden, Thomas Ramsay, Richard Drayton, Esquires, John Durham, Edward Medmenham and John Lee, to the use of Hampden in settlement, probably on the marriage of Thomas Ramsay, Esq. of Hitcham, with Isabella, daughter of Edmund Hampden, widow of John Wroughton, and sister of Sir Edmund Hampden, Knight of Beckley, co. Oxon.[20]

In 1489, lands in Oakley were included in a fine between Sir Edmund Hastings, Knt. Lord Hastings, and Richard St. Maur, and Margaret his wife,[21] and belonged to the same family until Robert Brown, in 1549, passed a fine with Francis and Catherine, Earl and Countess of Huntingdon, of an estate here.

---

[1] Rot. Fin. 14 Hen. III. [2] Rot. Fin. 4 Hen. III. [3] Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 285.
[4] Rot. Fin. 20. Hen. III. [5] Ibid. 4. Ed. II. [6] Ibid. 10. Ed. III. [7] Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 357.
[8] Boarstall, p. 66. [9] Boarstall Chartulary, f. 44; Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i p. 545.
[10] Rot. Fin. 19. Ed. III. [11] Esc. 32. Ed. III. n°. 36; Cal. vol. ii. p. 207. [12] See Boarstall, p. 60.
[13] Ibid. [14] Rot. Fin. 12. Ed. III. Willis's MSS. [15] Esc. 49. Ed. III. n°. 54; Cal. vol. ii. p. 341.
[16] See p. 61.
[17] Witnesses Dom. Will. Lyle, Milit. Ric. de Grenevyle, &c. apud Waterpury, I Hen. V. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 222.
[18] Test. 14. Hen. VI. Boarstall Chartulary, f. 89; Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 321. [19] Ibid. p. 324.
[20] Pedigree of Hampden, and Rot. Fin. 21. Hen. VI. [21] Rot. Fin. 14. Hen. VII. and Brill, p. 100.

Other lands in Oakley were in the possession of William Camelys, afterwards of Roger le Warde, who enfeoffed Hugh Tanner, one of the King's Foresters, and the latter in 1369 (43 Ed. III.) sold his right to John Claydon, by whose feoffment the estate came to John Burgess of Oakley, and by him, in 1399, (23 Ric. III.) to John Boys of Brill, whose immediate successors therein have not been discovered.

The manor passed afterwards (with Wormenhall) to the Ingletons of Thornton. Jane, daughter and sole heiress of Robert Ingleton, Esq. after her father's death in 1503, was a ward of Sir Richard Empson, Knt. who being attainted in 1509, the minor was entrusted to George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, by whom, in 1514, that charge was relinquished to John Bradbury of London, and James Bodley of Walden in Essex, whose cousin Humphrey Tyrrell, married the ward in 1519, and after the death of Sibill, widow of George Ingleton, Esq. (who held Oakley in dower) her daughter Jane Tyrrell, then a widow, succeeded to this estate; and about 1550, with George Tyrrell her son and heir, conveyed large estates in Bucks, Bedford, and Northamptonshire, to divers purchasers;[1] and in 1551, the manor of Oakley was settled on George Tyrrell,[2] who in 1558, mortgaged this estate to Thomas Tipping, Esq. of Shabbington,[3] but died seised of the manor, 9 messuages, 4 cottages, 300 acres of land, 100 of meadow, 100 of pasture, and 150 of wood, in Oakley and Brill, held of the King as of his Honour of Walingford by fealty at 2*s.* *per ann.* for all services.[4] The descent of the Tyrrells is shewn in the following Pedigree:—

PEDIGREE OF TYRRELL, OF OAKLEY.

Arms: Arg. within a bordure engrailed, two chevrons Az. *Crest:* On a wreath, a Boar's head coupé erect Arg. tusked Or. in his mouth a peacock's tail proper.

- HUMPHREY TYRRELL, Esq. of Thornton; ob. 1550, bur. at Thornton. [PEDIGREE of TYRRELL of THORNTON.] — JANE, sole dau. and hr. of Robert Ingleton, Esq. of Thornton, mar. 1519; 2dly to Alexander St. John, Esq. ob. 1557, æt. 55, bur. 24 April, at Thornton.
  - ELEANOR, dau. of Sir Edw. Montague, Knt. Ch. Just. of England, temp. Hen. 8. by his third wife, Eleanor dau. of John Roper, Esq. Atty. Gen. [Collins, vol. i. p. 188.] — GEORGE TYRRELL, Esq. only son, held the Manor of Oakley: ob. 10 May, bur. at Thornton, 17 May, 1570. [Willis's Buck. p. 311.] — MARGERY COOKE, of Cheshire.
    - MARY, dau. of Benedict Lee, Esq. of Hulcot. mar. 20 Jan. 1571: ob. in puerp. 18 Apl. 1579, bur. 30 April, at Thornton.
    - SIR EDWARD TYRRELL, Knt. eld. son and hr. of Thornton and Leckhampstead; M. P. for Buckingham. Ob. 29 Jan. 1605, æt. 32, bur. at Thornton, 2 Feb. — MARGARET, dau. of Tho. Aston, of Aston, co. Cest. relict of Timothy Egerton; ob. 1632, bur. at Thornton.
      - SIR TIMOTHY TYRRELL, Knt. of Oakley; Mast. of the Buck-hounds to Chas. 1. ob. 1632, bur. 18 Dec. at Thornton. — ELEANOR, dau. of Sir Will. Kingsmill, Knt. of Sidmanton, co. Hants.; mar. at *Marsworth*, 22 Aug. 1613, bur. at Thornton, 1 Sept. 1622. [Marsworth Regist. and Willis's Buckingham p. 298.]
        - SIR TIMOTHY TYRRELL, Knt. of Oakley and Shotover, Gent. of Privy Chamb. to Chas. 1.; Gov. of Cardiff; Gen. of the Ordnance. Ob. 23 Oct. 1701, æt. circ. 84. bur. at Oakley. — ELIZABETH, sole dau. and hr. of James Usher, D. D. Archbishop of Armagh; ob. 1693, bur. at Oakley.
          - *a*
        - HARRY TYRRELL, of Whaddon, ob. 1704, bur. at Thornton.
        - CATHARINE, dau. of Sir John Thompson, of Hursborn-Crawley, co. Beds; ob. 1713 bur. at Thornton, 21 Mar.
        - CHARLES TYRRELL, ob. celebs 19 Mar. 1694, æt. 69, bur. at Stanton-barry.
        - WILLIAM TYRRELL, killed 1644 [Croke's Geneal. Tab. 37.]
        - ELEANOR, mar. to Peter Temple, of Stanton-Barry.
        - BRIDGET, ob. innupt.
        - MARY, mar. to Sir Walter Pye, at Leckhampstead, 29 April, 1646. [MSS. Cooke.]
        - CATHARINE, mar. to Henry Edlin.
        - ELEANOR, ob. innupt.
    - JOHN TYRRELL, Capt. in the Army in Flanders. Ob. s. p. [Willis's Buck. p. 298.]
    - SIR THOMAS TYRRELL, Knt. Col. in the Parliamentary Army, afterwards, Just. Com. Pl. ancestor of the TYRRELLS of CASTLE-THORPE.
    - PENELOPE, mar. to Capt. Gardiner.
    - FRANCES, mar. to Sir Edw. Broughton.
    - PHILIPPA, mar. to John Nourse, of Wood-Eaton, co. Oxon.
    - THEODOSIA, born 12 Mar. 1586, mar. to Edw. West, of Marsworth.
    - BRIDGET, b. 1595, mar. to Sir Wm. Saunderson. [MSS. Cooke.]

TYRRELLS of THORNTON.

[1] MSS. in the possession of William Selby-Lowndes, Esq. of Whaddon Hall.
[2] Willis's Buckingham, p. 297, 303.
[3] Willis's MSS.
[4] Ib. p. 298. Esc. 15. Eliz. Test. 29 July.

a

JAMES TYRRELL, born 1643; of Qu. Coll. Oxon. A.M. 1663; Commissr. of the Privy Seal; ob. 7 June, 1718, bur. at Oakley. — MARY, sole dau. of Sir Michael Hutchinson, Knt. of Fladbury, co. Worc. ob. 1687, bur. at Oakley.

JOHN TYRRELL, Capt. R. N. Admiral in the East-Indies; ob. 1692, bur. at Oakley, æt. 46.

CHARLES TYRRELL ob cœlebs 1694.

USHER TYRRELL, went to Jamaica. [Willis's MSS] mar. dau. of Van Tromp. [Croke's Geneal. Tab. n. 37

..... mar. to .... Stapleton

MARGERY, ob. innupta. 27 Feb. 1686, bur. at Oakley.
ELIZ. mar. to Philip Hoby, of Bisham.
MARY, mar. to Hen. Cavendish, of Doveridge, co. Derby.
PENELOPE, mar. to Sir James Russell, of St. Nevis.
ELEANOR, mar. to Charles 2d son of Sir Henry Blount, of Tittenhanger.
BRIDGET, mar. to S. Byrch, of Whitborne. [Croke's Geneal. Tab. 37.]

JAMES TYRRELL, Esq. Col. .. Reg. 1732; Brig-General, 1732; Gov. of Tilbury Fort, co. Essex, 1737; Lt.-Gen. 1739; Gov. of Berwick, 1741; M.P. for Boroughbridge, 1741; ob. cœlebs 30 Aug. 1742, bur. at Oakley, æt. 68.

JUDITH, ob. innupt.
MARY, mar. to John Aldworth Esq. of Ruscomb, viv. 1745.

Sir Timothy Tyrrel, Knt. grandson of George, obtained of the King a grant in fee of this Manor of Oakley,[1] and Sir Timothy Tyrrell, his son and successor, the second of those names, married the only daughter of Archbishop Usher, who being driven out of Ireland in the Rebellion, and afterwards deprived of the Temporalities of the See of Carlisle, (given to him as some compensation for his losses) was affectionately sheltered by his son-in-law, who was Governor of Cardiff Castle, and General of the Ordnance.

About 1634, the greater part of Oakley was enclosed during the possession of Sir Timothy Tyrrell, who afterwards paid 750*l.* 12*s.* to preserve his estate from confiscation.[2]

PEDIGREE OF CADOGAN, BARON CADOGAN OF OAKLEY, AND OF READING, VISCOUNT CHELSEA, AND EARL CADOGAN.

Arms: S. 3 spear-heads erect Arg. embrued Gu. on a chevron Or. as many battle-axes Az.—*Cadogan*.

But according to the Books at the Herald's College:—

Quarterly 1 and 4 Gu. a Lion ramp. regardant O. *Cadogan*. 2 and 3 Arg. three Boar's heads couped S. *Crest*: Out of a Ducal Coronet Or, a Dragon's Head, Vert. Supporters: *Dexter*, a Lion regardant Or. *Sinister*, a Dragon regardant wings elevated Vert, each gorged with a double tressure flory counter flory Gu. *Motto*, "Qui invidet minor est."

HENRY CADOGAN, of Llanbedr, co. Glamorgan, 2 son of William Cadogan, of Toedry, co. Monmouth, descended from Kehdlyn Prince of Powis, and Reinger dau. and hr. of Tydyr Trevor Prince of Ferley. = CATHARINE, dau. of Tho. Stradling, of St. Donats Castle, Glamorgan.

WILLIAM CADOGAN, b. at Cardiff, 5 Feb. 1601; Capt. and Maj. of Horse, for K. Chas. I; Gov. of Trim, in Ireland, 1648; ob. 14 Mar. 1660.

HENRY CADOGAN, Councellor at Law; ob. 13 Jan. 1713-14, bur. at Ch. Ch. Dublin. = BRIDGET, dau. of Sir Hardress Waller, Knt. by Eliz. 2d. dau. and co-h. of Sir John Dowdall, Knt. ob. 23 Dec. 1722.

1. WILLIAM CADOGAN, Col. 1694; Qr.-Mast.-Gen. 1701; Col. of Horse, 1703; Brig.-Gen. 25 Aug. 1704; M.P. for Woodstock, 1705, 8, 10, 13; at the Battles of Schellenberg and Hockstet; Minister to the Netherlands, 1706; Maj.-Gen. 10 Jan. 1708, 9; Envoy Ext. to the Netherlands, 1 Geo. 1.; Gov. Isle of Wight, 1715; K.T. 1716; Baron Cadogan of Reading, 21 June, 1716; Earl Cadogan, Viscount Caversham, and Baron Cadogan of Oakley, co. Bucks. High Steward of Reading, 1721; Mast.-Gen. of Ordnance, 8 June, 1722; Col. 1st Foot-Guards, one of the Lords Justices, 1723; Mast. of the Robes to the King. Ob. 17 July, 1726. = MARGARETTA, CECILIA, dau. of Will. Manter, Counsellor of Amsterdam, by Cecilia Trap. Ob. at the Hague, Aug. 1749-50.

LADY SARAH, mar. to Cha. Lennox, 2nd D. of Richmond.
LADY MARGARET, mar. to Lord Cha. John Bentinck, 2nd son of William Earl of Portland, by his second wife.

2. CHARLES CADOGAN, 2d Baron Cadogan, of Oakley, M.P. for Reading, 1 Geo. 1. Newport I. W. 1722; Col. 2d. Foot-Guards; afterwards of the King's Own; also, Col of Dragoons, 1734; Brig.-Gen. 18 Dec. 1735; Maj.-Gen. 17 July, 1739; Col. 2d Horse-Guards, 1743; Lt.-Gen. 1745; Gov. of Sheerness, 1749; of Gravesend and Tilbury Fort, June, 1752; Gen. of Cavalry, 1761; Trustee of Brit. Mus. Ob. 24 Sept. 1776, æt. 85, bur. 30 Sept. at Caversham, Berks. = ELIZABETH, 2d dau. and co-h. of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. M.D. Pres. Coll. Physic. Ob. 20 May, 1768, bur. at Chelsea.

PENELOPE, mar. to Sir Tho. Prendergast, Knt.

FRANCES BRDMLEY, dau. of Henry Lord Monfort. mar. 28 May, 1747; ob. 25 May, 1768, bur. 30, at Caversham. = CHARLES SLOANE CADOGAN, b. 25 Sept. 1728; M.P. for Cambridge, 1749, 54, 64; Treasurer to Pr. Edw. Duke of York, 1756; Surv. of the King's Gardens and Waters, 1764; Mast. of the Mint. 1769; Earl Cadogan Viscount Chelsea, 27 Dec. 1800; ob. 3 April, 1807.

a

= MARY, eld. dau. of Cha. Churchill, Esq. by Lady Mary Walpole, dau. of Rob. Earl of Oxford; mar. 10 Aug. 1777; mar. dissolved, April, 1796.

b

[1] Archives of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough at Woodstock.

[2] Catalogue of Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen, who compounded for their estates, 1655.

a

1. Cha. Henry Cadogan Earl Cadogan, &c. b. 29 Nov. bap. 13 Dec. 1749; ob. 1832. cœlebs.

2. William Bromley Cadogan, b. 11 Jan. 1750; bap. 25. A.M. of Ch. Ch. Oxon. 5 July, 1776, Rect. of Chelsea, Vic. of St. Giles, Reading. Ob. 18 Jan. 1797, s. p. bur. at Reading.

=Jane, wid. of .... Bradshaw, Esq. mar. 4 Dec. 1782, ob. 19 March, 1827, vidua.

3. Thos. Cadogan b. 26 Jan. bap. 10 Feb. 1752; lost in H.M.S. Glorieux, 1782; cœlebs.

George, Cadogan, b. 1 Dec. bap. 14 1754; killed in India, 1780. cœlebs.

Edward Cadogan, b. 12 Dec. bap. 15, 1758; Capt. of Infantry; ob. at St. Lucia, 1779, cœlebs.

Henry-William Cadogan, b. 25 Mar. bap. 11 April, 1761; ob. 3 Aug. 1774, bur. at Caversham.

Mary-Frances, sole dau. bap. 9 bur. 21 Mar. 1756, at Caversham.

b

Henry Cadogan, b. 26 Feb. 1780; Lt.-Col. of 71st Regt. killed, 21 July, 1812, at the Battle of Victoria

George Cadogan, b. 5 May, 1783; Capt. R.N Baron Oakley, of Caversham, co. Oxon. 7 Sept. 1831; and Earl Cadogan.

=Honora-Louisa, young. dau. of Jos. Blake Esq. of Ardfoy, co. Galway; sist. of Joseph Henry Lord Wallscourt; mar. 4 March, 1810.

Edward Cadogan, b. 25 Apl. 1789, at St. George's Hanover-Sq. London. Charlotte, b. 1803; mar. to the Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, aft. Lord Cowley; mar. dissolved; mar. 2dly to Henry Marq. of Anglesey. Louisa, young. dau.

In 1649, Sir Timothy Tyrrell, Knt. Dame Elizabeth his wife, Toby Tyrrell, Esq. and others, by deed conveyed to George Hollyman of Oakley, Yeoman, a messuage and lands, called Blacklands in Oakley.

James Tyrrell, Esq. eldest son of the second Sir Timothy, was distinguished by his learning and accomplishments; and was the father of another James Tyrrell, an eminent military officer in the reign of William III. and Queen Anne. James Tyrrell joined with his father in conveying this manor and Estate, 27 March 1707, to William Cadogan, Esq.[1] to whose family this village gave the title of Baron in the person of William Cadogan, grandson of the purchaser.

BARONY OF CADOGAN.

In the patent of William, First Lord Cadogan of Reading, amongst his qualifications are enumerated, his illustrious descent, noble manners, easy address, sweetness of disposition, fidelity to his friends, loyalty to his King, perseverance in public affairs, regard for the liberties of his country, bravery in war, and wisdom and magnanimity as a statesman. By a new patent, dated 8 May, 4 Geo. I. he was created Baron of Oakley, Viscount Caversham and Earl of Cadogan, with remainder in the Barony of Oakley to his brother Charles,[2] who in 1726, succeeded to that title: and by Deed, 8 May, 1730, conveyed this manor and estate to Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, Francis Earl of Godolphin, William Clayton, Esq. (afterwards Lord Sundon) and John Hanbury, Executors of the will of John Duke of Marlborough, K.G. Oakley having continued in the possession of the successive Dukes of Marlborough until 1812, was then conveyed by George Duke of Marlborough, K.G. to Thomas Coutts, Banker in the Strand, and James Blackstone, Esq. in trust, to be sold. In November 1815, the manor with 220 acres, was purchased by Robert Polhill, Esq. of Chipstead, co. Surrey, and the rest of the lands disposed of: John Parsons and William Higgs, being considerable purchasers.

Robert Polhill dying 28 Jan. 1817, his brother, Edward Polhill, Esq. succeeded to the manor and estate; and in 1819, had an allotment under an Inclosure Act, of one sixteenth part of the commons, and soon afterwards the manor and royalty were conveyed to Sir John Aubrey, Bart.[3] and at his decease, passed by will to Elizabeth Sophia, wife of Charles Spencer Ricketts, Esq. with remainders to her heirs in strict settlement: certain lands severed from the manor and reserved, still remaining the property of Edward Polhill, Esq.

---

[1] Archives of his Grace George Duke of Marlborough, at Woodstock.

[2] Collins's Peerage, vol iv. p. 304.

[3] See Boarstall, Brill, and Dorton.

In or about 1680, certain lands here were made part of the endowment of an Almshouse at Edgeware, co. Middlesex, founded by Samuel Atkins, Esq. for four poor widows.

Thame-Abbey Lands, in 1234, entitled the possessors to agistment in Brehull Forest: and John de Nevil, Justice of the Forests, was commanded to make such allowance as had been customary.[1]

Notley-Abbey Lands, after the dissolution of monasteries, were granted to Sir John Williams, Knt. and his heirs, under the name of Well-fields, in Brill and Oakley, subject to the payment of 1*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* *per ann.*[2]

Lands of Trinity-College, Oxford, were purchased in or about 1607,[3] partly with a legacy of 500*l.* bequeathed for the foundation of a scholarship, by John Whetston, merchant of Rodden, co. Dorset, at the request of Ralph Ironside, father of Gilbert, Bishop of Bristol, and obtained (after a delay of six years) not without difficulty from his executor.

In 1632, the college estate consisted of three small closes and certain tenements; with right of common in Bernwode Forest, for which an allotment of about five acres was accepted under the Inclosure Act, which subject to land-tax of 2*l.* 12*s.* *per ann.* are vested in the President, Fellows, and Scholars, of Trinity College.

THE VILLAGE,

situated s. w. of Brill-Hill, consists of mere cottages. In the taxation called the Ninth's, temp. Ed. III. Oakley Brill and Boarstall were assessed together at 40 marks: John Tolous of Brehull, John le Northerne, Will. Tolous, John Clere, Richard Roger, Hugh at Hurne, *assessors*, certifying that the beans and peas were deficient in consequence of the dry summer, the crops of the church-lands, averaging only 100*s.* *per ann.*[4]

In 1598, Oakley was assessed to the provision for the Queen's household, at 24*s.* 1*d.*[5]

In 1712, land-tax of Oakley, including part of Studley, Adingrave and Ixhill, 269*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* In 1825, Oakley alone, 197*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* Manorial estate of Edw. Polhill, Esq. 57*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* of Sir John Aubrey, Bart. 23*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* Lands of his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, 16*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*—of Rev. Thos. Snell, 12*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

In 1815, Poor-rates, 525*l.* Property-tax assessed on 3,059*l.* Poor-rates in 1776, returned at 42*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* In 1783, increased to 155*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* In 1785, were 122*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* In 1824, 542*l.* 5*s.* In 1811, the number of inhabitants 305: in 1811, 382: in 1821, 340: by another return 382, comprising 182 males and 200 females, inhabiting 77 houses.

In 1622, an allotment of lands in Boarstall was made to the inhabitants of Oakley and Brill, conjointly, in lieu of cottage commons in the Forest of Bernwode, and expressed to be "not of right, but proceeding from his Majesty's generous bounty."[6]

THE ADVOWSON, IMPROPRIATE-RECTORY, AND VICARAGE.

The Empress Maud, about 1142, granted Oakley church, with its chapels of Brill, Boarstall and Adingrave, to the monks of St. Frideswides, in Oxford.[7]

---

[1] Rot. Claus. 19 Hen. III. [2] Rot. Pat. 31 Hen. VIII. See also p. 106. [3] Ayliffe's Oxon. vol. i. p. 414.
[4] Inquis. Nonar. p. 339. [5] Rot. 42. Eliz. [6] Stat. 26 Geo. III. See also BRILL.
[7] Matilda Imperatrix, Henrici Filia et Anglorum Domina, Episcopo Lincolniensi et omnibus fidelibus suis Francis et Anglis S. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse Ecclesiæ sanctæ Frideswidæ Oxoniæ et Canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus ecclesiam de Acleleia cum capellis et omnibus rebus ad easdem pertinentibus, scilicet capellam de Brehulla et capellam de Borstalle et de Edigrave pro anima patris mei et matris meæ et omnium prædecessorum meorum et pro salute mea et filiorum meorum et stabilitate regni mei. Quare volo, &c. Monast. Anglic. vol. ii. p. 146. See also BRILL, p. 108.

The Bishop of Lincoln assented to the appropriation of the rectory by the convent: and Pope Adrian confirmed by a Bull directed to his "beloved sons Robert, Prior of St. Frideswides and the Canons, the donations of former benefactors, including Oakley church, and its three chapels."[1] In 1198, Turstan Basset quitted claim to the Prior of Chaudewell and his successors, in respect to this advowson.[2] A dispute of the right of patronage between King Henry III. and the Prior and Canons of St. Frideswide having terminated in 1221, by a decision in the King's favour, the convent obtained letters from the Pope, who appointed delegates to examine the cause;[3] but their meeting was prohibited by the King, who exercised the right of patronage.[4] Three several Bulls were issued by Pope Honorius III. in the 3d, 5th and 7th years of his Pontificate, to assert the rights of St. Frideswide's Monastery,[5] against all appeals to and prohibitions of the King:[6] and at length the contest was terminated in favour of the Convent, and (19 Edw. I.) the Sheriff was commanded to give seisin of the advowson, accordingly,[7] and the Monks obtained licence from the Bishop of Lincoln to re-enter upon the impropriation on the next avoidance.[8] William de Whythington, or Wydington, Rector, resigned the living 14 March, 1326. Sir John, Vicar of Winchendon, and Rural Sub-Dean of Waddesdon, William de Warmeston, and John Brun being present, and witnesses; and the Sub-Dean by a mandate of the Bishop, immediately inducted the Prior and Canons of St. Frideswide by their proxy, John de Abingdon, into the actual possession of the church, with its chapels.

In 1328, the incumbent disputed with the Convent of St. Frideswide and the Rector of Beckley, respecting the tithes of Godstowe Wood, to which the Convent and the Rector of Oakley were adjudged to be entitled, as within this parish; and the settlement was afterwards ratified by Henry Bishop of Lincoln, by Charter, dated at Buckden.[9] The Convent disputed in 1309, with Thomas Agath of Oakley, certain lands granted by one of his predecessors; and soon afterwards, with Sir John Maltravers, the King's Forester, the tithes of underwood.[10] In 1338, the advowson was included in a fine of certain Manors settled for life on Sir John de Molyns, with remainder to his sons John and William successively, and their respective heirs;[11] and soon afterwards, Sir John de Molyns released all his rights as patron, to the Prior and Convent of St. Frideswide, by deed sealed at Oxford, 4 Feb. 12 Ed. III.[12]

In the reign of Henry VI. in another dispute, reference was made to the verdict taken in the time of Edward III. in which the descent of the estate was set forth, and proof given that Molyns exercised his right of patronage.[13]

---

[1] Monast. Anglic. vol. ii. p. 147. [2] Placit. 10 Ric. I. ro. 26. Abbrev. p. 7. [3] Prynne's Collect. tom. ii. p. 381.

[4] Brill, p. 108.

[5] Regist. St. Frideswide MS. Cart. 431; Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 269; Monast. Anglic. vol. ii. p. 135.

[6] Norwicensi electo camerario nostro Apostolicæ sedis legato Salutem et Apost. benedictionem. Ex literis Abbatis des. Albano intelleximus quod causa quæ inter Priorem et Canonicos S. Frideswidæ ex unâ parte et W. filium Richardi Clericum Dioc. Lincoln. ex altera vertitur super ecclesiam de Accleia quam ad se pertinere idem Prior, et Canonici et a dicto W. injuste detineri proponunt eis commisimus fine canonico determinandum &c. MS. James, in Bibl. Bodl. vol. 26. p. 145. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 276.

[7] Rex Vicecom. Buck. S. Sciatis quod Prior sancti Frideswide Oxon. in curia nostra coram nobis, &c. recuperat *adversus nos* advocationem Eccles. de Acleia cum capellis ad eccles. illam spectantib. et pertinentiis suis et jus Ecclesiæ suæ S. Frideswide: et ideo tibi precipimus quod eidem Priori de advocatione predictæ ecclesiæ cum capellis ad ecclesiam illam spectantibus et aliis pertinentiis suis sine dilacione plenariam seisinam habere facias. Teste G. de Scrop. apud Norwycum xxviii. die Jan. an. Reg. nost. decimo nono. [Ex. Cartul. S. Frideswydæ penes Dec. & Capit. Oxon. and Kennet's Antiq. vol. i. p. 535.

[8] Ibid. p. 374, and Monast. Anglic. vol. ii. p. 149.

[9] Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 6, 7; and Croke's Genealog. Hist. p. 422.

[10] Dodsworth's MSS. vol cxv. d. 83, and Petit. Parliam. apud Winton, 4 Ed. III. n° 62: also Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 14, 15.

[11] Rot. Fin. 12 Ed. III. [12] Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 76. [13] Ibid. p. 334.

After the suppression of Monasteries, King Henry VIII. granted the Advowson and Rectory to Cardinal Wolsey, Archbishop of York,[1] who in 1526, settled the same on his College in Oxford;[2] but in 1530, the King resuming his grant, gave the Rectory and Advowson, to John Longland, Bishop of Lincoln, for the foundation of the King's College: Oakley with Boarstall being valued at 9*l.* 13*s.* 4*d. per ann.*[3] It was again resumed, and subsequently granted to Sir John Williams, Lord Williams of Thame,[4] and by him made part of the endowment of Thame School;[5] and the Impropriation and Patronage having passed to the family of Aubrey, Sir John Aubrey, sixth Baronet, as Impropriator, accepted an allotment of lands under the Inclosure Act, in 1819, in lieu of certain rights; and at his death, in 1826, the Rectorial Estate and Advowson, descended to Sir Thomas Digby Aubrey, Bart. the present possessor.

THE VICARAGE

was ordained in 1343, (18 Edw. III.) on a confirmation to the Convent of St. Frideswide, of Oakley Church and its Chapels: the Vicar being entitled to all offerings, voluntary, or due of right, at weddings, churchings, burials, feasts of dedication, &c. and to a certain proportion of the payments made in the Chapels of Boarstall, Brill, and Addingrave,[6] with tithes of milk, pigs, geese, and eggs, in Oakley and Addingrave: and from the Church farms in granges, five quarters of wheat, five of barley, one of pease for pottage, two quarters of oats for his horse, tithe-hay of *hath-mede* for fodder, two loads of straw, free of carriage, and a piece of ground fifty-feet wide, extending in length to the end of the croft of the Rectory, to build a house for the Vicar.

The Ordination of the Vicarage is cited by Kennet.[7]

---

[1] Page 91. [2] Rot. Fin. 18 Hen. VIII. [3] Monast. Anglie. vol. ii. p. 175. [4] Page 91.
[5] See Brill, p. 109. [6] Boarstall, p. 90; and Brill, p. 109.

[7] Ordinacio Vicarie de Acleia:—Universis S. matris Ecclesie filiis presentes literas inspecturis frater Johannes de Lutlemor prior domus S. Frideswidæ Oxon. Linc Diœc. et ejusdem loci conventus salutem in omnium Salvatore. Universitati vestræ notum facimus per presentes quod cum nos præfati Prior et conventus ecclesiam de Acleia Linc. Diœc. cum capellis suis de Brehull et Borstall quibus quondam minus juste spoliati fuerunt predecessores nostri, judicialiter recuperantes in ejus possessionem canonice reinducti unum de canonicis nostris, ut olim fuisse dignoscitur, rite electum et ad ejusdem ecclesiæ vicariam præsentatum vicarium legitime institutum accepimus in eadem; de prefatæ ecclesiæ nostræ et capellarum ejusdem alteragiis ut tenemur congruam portionem reservatam eidem vicario de qua valeat commode sustentari, episcopalia jura solvere, oneraque sibi incumbentia supportare competentius; proportionavimus et in perpetuam rei memoriam scripto mandare curavimus. In primis eidem ordinavimus indifferenter de prefata ecclesia et capellis ejusdem supradictis omnes oblationes quæ quater in anno ab omnibus parochianis, et in nuptiis, purificationibus, sepulturis, anniversariis in cera, pecunia, ovis, aut fructibus de jure, consuetudine aut sponte offerunter in eisdem: et quartam partem omnium obventionum funeralium dictorum parochianorum alibi quam apud Acleyam sepultorum, quæ de jure veteri vel novo debetur ecclesiæ parochialis. Item decimas lini, canari, apum, fructuum et omnium de ortis provenientium ac universa herieta inanimata. Item omnes decimas animalium quæ aliter quam in pecunia decimari non solent. Item omnes decimas personales in dictis villis provenientes de quæstu eorum qui de mercatura sua vivunt: et procet supradictum de Brehull cum decima aucarum et ovorum. In Acleæ et Adyngrave decimam lactis porcellorum aucarum et ovorum. In Borstall scilicet lacta que porcellos aucas ova tantum de villa non de curia. Ordinavimus eidem Vicario nostro tredecim quarteria bladi boni percipienda, de grangiis predictæ ecclesiæ per annum, videlicet quinque quarteria frumenti et quinque quarteria ordei unum quarterium pisarum de melioribus dicti manerii sui pro potagio suo, et duo quarteria avenarum pro prebenda equi sui, et decimam fæni de Lathmede pro foragio suo si vero dictum pratum solitam decimam non reddit aliquo casu, libenter dicto vicario duas carectatas fæni ibidem de manerio nostro illo anno, et carragium ad hæc omnia de manerio ecclesiæ nostræ predictæ, et duas carectatas straminis singulis annis. Assignavimus et eidem vicario nostro unam placeam contignam tenemento Willielmi de Medhull latitudine quinquaginta pedum, et extendentem se a placea in longitudine usque ad finem crofti nostri ad ædificandum sibi mansum competentem sumptibus nostris in eadem. In cujus rei testimonium, &c. Dat. Oxon. in capitulo nostro in festo S. Michaelis Anno Domini millesimo ccc^{mo}. xliii^{to}. [*Ex. Chartul S. Frideswidæ and Kennet's Par. Ant.* vol. 2. p. 81, 82; *Monasticon Anglic.* vol. ii. p. 149, 150.]

Philippus permissione divina Lincoln. Episcopus dilectis nobis in Christo incolis inhabitantibus villam sive hamlettam de Borstall eorumque successoribus ac aliis in ipsâ hamletta morari volentibus in futurum parochianis ecclesiæ de Oakele

In 1549, King Edward VI. granted to John Howe and John Broxholme, an acre of land which had been left for maintaining a lamp in the Church: and in 1573, Queen Elizabeth renewed the grant to Christopher Fenton and Bernard Gilpin, of London, for money paid by George D'Arcy, Esq. and in 1576, assigned to Peter Grey and Edward Grey, other small portions formerly given for superstitious purposes: likewise, in 1584, to Theophilus Adams and Thomas Butler, and the heirs and assigns of Adams, lands here, late of St. Frideswide's Monastery, and vested in the Crown by Act of Parliament.[1]

In 1650, the Vicarage was computed at 25*l. per ann.* in 1818, at about 65*l.* the house of the incumbent described as "a cottage;" but it has been rebuilt by the present incumbent.

The living remains in the King's Books at 36*l.* discharged from payment of first-fruits and tenths. The glebe consists of about 106 acres, and a corn-rent in lieu of tithes settled by an Act of Parliament.

---

nostræ diœc. salutem gratiam et benedictionem. Cum nuper venerabilis frater noster Dominus Willielmus Sokton Episcopus suffraganeus noster vice ac auctoritate nostris capellam S. Jacobi de Borstall prædicta honestam ac cœmiterium ejusdem in et infra fines et limites dictæ ecclesiæ parochialis de Oakele notorie situatam secundo die mensis Novemb. Anno Dom. millesimio ccccxviii. de consensu et assensu prioris et conventus S. Frideswydæ Oxon. dictæ nostræ diœc. ecclesiam parochialem de Oakele prædicta in proprios usus obtinentium vicariique loci ejusdem, ac voluntate et assensu omnium et singulorum quorum interest intervenientibus, munere consecrationis insignivit, reservatis semper honore debito dictæ ecclesiæ parochiali de Oakele ac reparatione refectione constructioneæ dificatione ejusdem ecclesiæ campanilisque et campanarum ac clausura cœmeterii emendata, librorumque et vestimentorum de novo emptione, ac aliorum ornamentorum opportunorum dictæ ecclesiæ ac omnibus et singulis aliis eidem ecclesiæ quomodolibet opportunis totiens quotiens casus requirit, ac in recognitionem dictæ ecclesiæ de Oakele duodecim denariis in festo Sancti Michaelis singulis annis imperpetuum solvendis Vicario qui nunc est et successoribus suis qui in futurum erunt, dictos incolas eorumque successores ut parochianos ecclesiæ prædictæ de expresso consensu et voluntate dictorum incolarum et parochianorum villæ de Oakele ac Vicarii ejusdem, et ad eorum instantiam petitionem oneravit .... et realiter imposuit incolis supradictis prout satis evidenter ex actis coram ipso suffraganeo nostro factis et in eisdem contentis plenius continetur. Ac subsequenter magister Thomas Bruns utriusque juris Doctor Archidiaconus Stowe in ecclesia nostra Lincoln. ad visitandum clerum ipsorum archidiaconatuum Oxon. et Buck. ecclesiasque parochiales ac alia beneficia ecclesiastica quæcunque in eisdem ac ad corrigendum et puniendum crimina et excessus in eisdem commisa commissarius sufficienter deputatus ad instantem petitionem &c. statuit, ordinavit, assignavit, deputavit, et limitavit: videlicet, quod singulis annis in festo S. Michaelis seu aliquo die festivo vel solempni vocari debent per curatum dictæ ecclesiæ de Oakele ad ecclesiam parochialem de Oakele prædicta parochiani inhabitantes villam de Oakele et conformiter hamlettam de Borstall maturiores et discretiores prout inter eosdem mutuo poterunt concordare, qui ibidem compotum yconomorum dictæ ecclesiæ de Oakele &c. et ipsos onerent sive liberent, et novos yconomos eligant et deputent, quodque ad omnem refectionem reparationem constructionem et cætera omnia et singula superius expressata de bonis parochianorum prædictorum et tenementorum prout constitutiones in hâc parte editæ sive consuetudo a retro actis temporibus usitata ēxigunt et riquirunt, et portiones quæ a personis prædictis sunt factæ singulis parochianis utrinsque imponent et onerabunt et eorum summam imposterum fideliter recipient levabunt colligent et per capita singulorum parochianorum de receptis et solutis non receptis et non solutis a singulis parochianis singulis annis in festo S. Michaelis archangeli fideliter computabunt, et juramentum quod præmissa fideliter exequentur præstabunt corporale. Quæ omnia et singula partes prædictæ coram dicto Magistro Thoma Commissario nostro acceptarunt, et se eisdem ordinationi et limitationi ac decreto suis sub quibuscunque pœnis et censuris ecclesiasticis per nos et successores nostros Episcopos Lincoln. ferendis submiserunt ei acquieverunt. Nos *igitur omnia et singula præmissa* per venerabilem fratrem nostrum et commissarium nostrum supradictos acta facta ac gesta ac per dictos incolas et parochianos acceptata approbantes, attendentes, præmissa ad decorem ecclesiæ redundare, vobis omnibus et singulis *sub pœna excommunicationis majoris* in personas singulorum vestrum præmissis non obtemperantium fulminandæ *mandamus firmiter injungentes* quatenus omnia et singula præmissa quatenus vos et vestrum quemlibet *concernunt observetis et faciatis observari.* Potestate nobis et successoribus nostris Episcopis Lincoln. vigore submissionis vestræ dubium seu ambiguum siquod in futurum emerserii in hâc parte interpretandi declarendi et præsentibus addendi, ac vos et successores vestros futuros ad observationem omnium et singulorum prædictorum ut præmittitur per censuras ecclesiasticas compellendi loco et tempore opportunis specialiter reservata In quorum omnium et singulorum testimonium atque fidem sigillum nostrum præsentibus est appensum. *Ex Chartul. de Borstall MS. f.* 115, *in Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol.* ii. *p.* 311, 12, 13.

[1] Rot. Pat. 3 Edw. VI.; 16 Eliz. Test. 19. Feb.; 19 Eliz. Test. 8 Mar.; 27 Eliz. Test. 2 Aug.

RECTORS.

Ralph de Norwich, presented, in 1222, to this Rectory by the King, who had recovered the right of advowson by judgement of his Court at Westminster. He was the founder of Chetwode Priory, circ. 1224.[1]

Roger de Missenden, died in 1268; and was succeeded by

John de Kirkebi, 1268, on the presentation of the King.

Thomas de Luda, 1280, presented by the Bishop of Lincoln: deprived in 1297, and succeeded by

William de Wrotham.[2] 7 April, 1297. In a cause between the King and this William, it was pleaded that Brill and Oakley had been immemorially in the same patronage; and that the same incumbent had always received institution to both churches; and reference was made to Charters of the Empress Maud, King Stephen, and Henry II. and to the Licenses of Robert Bishop of Lincoln, and Pope Honorius.[3] He exchanged for Sydistrond, co. Norfolk, with[4]

William de Wydington, who was presented by the King 18 Oct. 1318; and resigned in 1327.

VICARS.

John de Abingdon, inducted 25 Mar. 1327, as first Vicar, on the presentation of the Convent of St. Frideswide.

Richard de Wodhall, called "Curatus Eccles. paroch. de Acley cum capellis de Brehull et Borstall:" died in 1342, and was succeeded by

William de Grauntpont, Friar and Canon of St. Frideswide, 12 April, 1342; presented by the Prior and Convent. He died, and

Laurence de Grove, Friar, was presented 22 July, 1349.

Hugh Hertwell, Canon of St. Frideswide, presented 25 Nov. 1369, by the Sub-Prior.

Richard de Montayne, resigned, and was succeeded by

Andrew de Hannovia, Canon of St. Frideswide, 23 August, 1372.

John Wormenhale, alias *Oliver*, occurs Vicar in 1418, and in that year relinquished his claim to 13*d. per ann.* usually paid to the Vicar of Oakley, out of a messuage and certain lands in Boarstall, called Barnard's Place, which had been granted, in 1416, by Peris and Brily, Church-wardens of Oakley, to Robert Potter, of Boarstall, charged with that stipend.[5]

Theobald Wynchestre, Canon of St. Frideswide, presented 7 Dec. 1423.

Richard Okeley, died Vicar in 1477, and was succeeded by

Robert Harlow, Canon of St. Frideswide, presented 8 Aug. 1477.

William Wykeham, resigned in 1498, and was succeeded by

Thomas Reve, 8 Feb. 1498, on the presentation of the Convent of St. Frideswide.

John Clark, Canon of St. Frideswide, presented 3 May, 1507; occurs Vicar in 1524.

John Garnet, pr. 3 Oct. 1525, by John London, LL. D. one of the King's Commissioners at the Suppression of Monasteries. On his resignation,

Richard Geffrey, was presented 24 March, 1527, by the Dean and Canons of Cardinal Wolsey's College, in Oxford; and occurs Vicar in 1534.

Robert Ducket, or *Ducker*, died in 1560, having by his will, 31 Aug. 1558, directed his body to be buried in the chancel: and was succeeded by

John Hanmer, presented 13 Oct. 1560, by Robert D'Oyly and William Place, executors of the last will and testament of John Lord Williams, of Thame; and occurs in 1561: so that

Francis Tortworth, who is said to have been presented 19 Feb. 1560-1, is supposed (by Willis) to have been set aside, and John Hanmer having died Vicar in 1570, to have been succeeded by

Hugh Johnson, presented 10 Dec. 1572, to the "Vicarage of Brill and Okeley."[6] At his death,

Jerome or *Hierome Gregory*, was instituted, 18 Mar. 1596,[7] on the presentation of John Dynham, Esq. and dying, was succeeded by

Philip Evans, A. B. 26 Sept. 1609, on the presentation

---

[1] See Chetwode: and Rot. Fin. 10 Hen. III.

[2] Kennet's Par. Antiq. ex. MSS. Dodsworth. See also Brill, p. 110.

[3] Placit. 11 Ed. II. vol. liv. Abbrev. p. 330.

[4] Neither of their names appears in the Catalogue of Rectors of Sidestrand or Sydistrond, in the History of Norfolk, vol. viii. p. 170.

[5] Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 236.

[6] Page 110.

[7] Ib.

of Catherine Dynham, widow, to the "Curacy of Oakley cum Brill." By his will, 31 March, 1639, he directed his burial in the chancel, and bequeathed a legacy to his daughter Epiphania.

Thomas Cox, or *Coxen*, 1650; died and was buried here, 2 Nov. 1654, being succeeded by

John Hunt, in 1654; who was chosen Parish Registrar, and sworn before Alexander Croke, Esq. Justice of the Peace, 27 May, 1657. In a Terrier, with his signature, and dated 2 Oct. 1674, "the Vicarage-house" is stated to be the only property belonging to this Benefice.[1]

William Lancaster, A. M. collated on lapse, 1 Sept 1632, by Thomas (Barlow) Bishop of Lincoln. He was of Queen's-College, Oxon.; A. M. 1 July, 1678; Fellow and B. D. 12 April, 1690: D. D. 8 July, 1692; elected Provost of Queen's-College, 1704; Archdeacon of Middlesex, 3 April, 1705; Vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields, and died in 1716: being, on his resignation of this Vicarage, succeeded by

John Brabourne, A. M. 14 Aug. 1690. He was of Magdalen-College, Oxon. 10 June, 1687; B. and D. D. 1 July, 1708; Principal of New-Inn-Hall, 1709; Vicar of Charlbury, Oxon. and died in 1726, having resigned Oakley to

William Hopkins, 31 May, 1697; who quitted this Vicarage for the Rectory of Llantrithyd, co. Glamorgan, in the same patronage. He died there: having been succeeded in this living by

William Floyer, A. M. presented 12 March, 1701. He was of New-College, Oxon. Fellow; and A. M. 14 Jan. 1700: afterwards Prebendary of Hereford and Rector of Whitburne, co. Hereford: and was living in 1746.[2]

Thomas Harte, B. D. 24 May, 1707. He had been Fellow of Magdalen-Coll. Oxon. A. M. 12 May, 1693, B. D. 28 Mar. 1705; D. D. 1 July, 1708: died in 1709, and was buried at Brill.[3]

Edward Hughes, A. M. instituted 1 Dec. 1709. He was of Jesus-College. Oxon. A. M. 25 June, 1707, and Fellow: B. D. 22 Oct. 1714; Rector of Shennington, co. Gloucester; and on his resignation of Oakley was succeeded by

Humphrey Lloyd, B. D, 19 July, 1721. He was of Jesus-Coll. Oxon. A. M. 20 June, 1712; B. D. 16 Nov. 1719; Rector of the first portion of Treddington, co. Worcester, and living, in 1755: but resigned this Vicarage to

Richard Meadowcourt, A. M. 22 Feb. 1726. He was Fellow of Merton-College, Oxon. A. M. 15 Dec. 1718; afterwards Prebendary of Worcester; and in 1751, Vicar of Lindridge, in Worcestershire: died 8 Sept. 1760, having resigned this living in 1734, when he was succeeded by

James Cosseret, A. M. 7 Nov. 1734, who was of Exeter-College, Oxon. A. M. 22 May, 1728, and resigned this Vicarage in 1736; B. D. 7 June, 1739; D. D. 8 May, 1750; Rector of St. Clement's, Oxford, 1751.

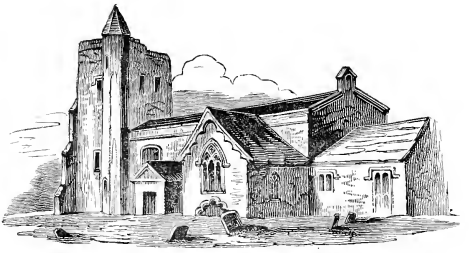
Robert Twycross, A. B. instituted 21 Nov. 1736. He was also Perpetual Curate of Brill and Boarstall;[4] and dying in London, 25 June, 1790, æt. 80, was succeeded by

Charles Kipling, A. M. presented 23 Jan. 1790, by Sir John Aubrey, Bart. He was also Perpetual-Curate of Chilton,[5] Chearsley,[6] and Ashendon with Dorton,[7] and was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Kipling, A. M. instituted in 1810, on the presentation of Sir John Aubrey, Bart. Also Perpetual-Curate of Chearsley[8] and Nether-Winchendon; and of Chilton[9] until 1829; and is the present worthy incumbent of this Vicarage.

---

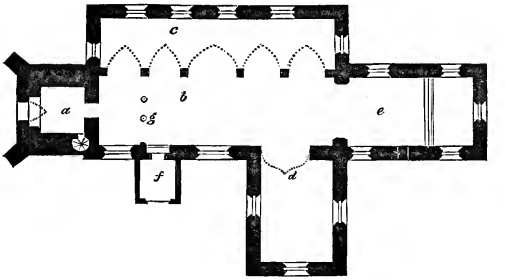
[1] MSS. Willis: who mentions a monument in the Church with the name of Hunt, and date 1681.
[2] Willis's MSS. [3] See page 102. [4] Page 110. [5] Page 142.
[6] Page 124, 126. [7] Page 36. [8] Page 124, 126. [9] Page 142.



THE CHURCH,

dedicated to St. Matthew, is about 66 feet long by 21 feet wide, consisting of a nave 30 feet by 18, a tower at the east end, a chancel, north aisle, and south porch; and a cross aisle projecting on the south side, probably constructed as a burial-place for the Tyrrells, or perhaps more ancient Lords of the place: at its south end exteriorly, near the ground, is a low cinquefoil-headed arch in the wall, either the original entrance into a vault, or the site of an old tomb.

The tower is strengthened with numerous buttresses and a demi-octagon turret, terminating in a cone above the roof at the S.E. angle. This part of the building was overspread with a picturesque mantle of ivy during many years; but that encroaching destroyer of the walls having attained an enormous size, the stem being more than six feet in girth, has been cut down to prevent the destruction of the edifice.



Some of the windows have pointed arches, with mullions and tracery: others are square-headed with plain mouldings and cornices. Between the nave and aisles are four pointed arches, supported by piers and pillars: two of the latter circular, and one octagon.

In the N.E. angle of the S. aisle is an aperture in the wall, either formerly the approach to the rood-

loft, or entrance into a confessional. At the E. end of the N. aisle are two anchorets or low arches, another in the S. wall, and in the S. wall of the nave are two very ancient tombs, with slabs of Bethersden marble, under obtuse pointed arches.

The font is columnar under the central arch, between the nave and the north aisle. The pulpit on the south side is square and very small; and above the entrance into the chancel, the royal arms, with the date 1782, George Measey and Richard Turner, Church-wardens.

On a mural monument in the south aisle:

Arms: Arg, within a border engrailed...two chevrons azure: TYRRELL.

Crest: on a wreath, a boar's head coupè at the neck, with a branch of oak-leaves or sprig of oak in his mouth, proper.

Here lieth the body of Sir Timothy Tyrrell, late of Shotover, and once of Oakley, Kn^t. eldest son of Sir Timothy Tyrrell, Master of the Buck-hounds to King Charles 1st. He married Elizabeth, only daughter of Dr. James Usher, Arch-Bishop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland, by whom he had four sons and eight daughters. He faithfully and valiantly asserted the cause of his master, King Charles 1st, and was a Captain of Horse and then a Colonel of Foot, and Governor of the Castle of Caerdiff, in South Wales, and General of ye Orduance in that Province. He was an indulgent husband, a kind father, and a good master: just in his dealings, and highly charitable to the poor. He deceased on the XXIII day of October, A. D. MDCCI: having lived almost LXXXIV years; who being worn out with age and divers long infirmities, now rests in hope of a blessed resurrection.

On a large black marble slab in the floor; with the arms of *Tyrrell,* impaling .... a chevron ermine between three scrolls:

Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth, late wife of Sir Timothy Tyrrell, of Shotover, in the county of Oxon. Kn^t. She was only daughter and heir of that pious and learned Arch-bishop Dr. James Usher, late Primate of all Ireland: and was herself a person of exemplary worth and piety: an excellent wife and most indulgent mother, and highly charitable to the poor. After being married about fourty years, she died Anno Domini, 1693, to the great grief of her husband.

On a slab in the floor, with the arms and crest of *Tyrrell:*

Here lieth Captain John Tyrrel, son of Sir Timothy Tyrrell, of Oakley, and Dame Elizabeth his wife, who was made by King Charles the 2^d. Admiral in the East Indies, and in the sea-fight, 1690, did withstand ye violence of ye whole French navy, always shewing himself a true lover of his country, a valiant and skilful Commander.

He was born Anno 1646,
and died Decr. 6, 1692.

On a mural monument:

Here lieth ye body of James Tyrrell, Esqr. son of Sir Timothy Tyrrell, of Shotover and Oakley, Kn^t. by Elizabeth, sole daughter of Arch-bishop Usher, born in 1643.

He died in 1718, aged 75 and upwards. He was a man of rare integrity, gravity, and wisdom: had never polished himself out of his sincerity: nor refined his behaviour to the prejudice of his virtue. He was a warm and zealous lover of his Country, & of that system of religion and law which he well knew could only support it. The only publick office he ever engaged in (tho' admirably fitted for such service) was about the time of the Peace of Reswick, when upon the application of his singular good friend the Lord Pembroke, he was persuaded to be made one of the Commissioners for executing the office of Privy Seal, which high office he discharged in ye estimation of all men with great sufficiency and credit. No man was ever more happy in all his domestick affairs, or deserved it better. He was blessed with a prudent wife & goodly issue, of which only two survived him; James Tyrrell, Lieu^t. General of his Majesty's Forces, and Mary, relict of John Aldworth, of Ruscomb, Esqr. who, out of the sincerest piety, duty, and affection to the honoured memory of the best of fathers, have caused this monument to be erected for him, in the year of our Redemption, 1745.

On a slab in the pavement:

In memory of James Tyrrell, Esqr. who died the 7th. of June, 1718, in the 87th. year of his age.[1]

On another marble, below the arms of *Tyrrell,* with a label of three points, impaling—party per pale ..... over all a lion rampant, *Hutchinson:*

Here lyes the body of Mary, late wife to James Tyrrell, of Oakley, Esq. eldest son of Sir Timothy Tyr-

[1] The dates on the monument and on the slab vary considerably.

rell, K^t^. She was only daughter of Sir Michael Hutchinson, of Flatbury, in the county of Worcester, Kn^t^. being a woman of great prudence and virtue, who deceased Anno Dom. 1687, at the age of about XLII years, leaving two sons & one daughter to her husband's care who caused this stone to be layed to preserve her memory.

On a tablet of white marble; with the arms of Tyrrell in a lozenge:

Here lieth the body of M^rs^. Margery Tyrrell, second daughter of Sir Timothy Tyrrell, of Shotover, in the county of Oxon. Kn^t^. and the Lady Elizabeth his wife, only daughter of the Right Rev. Father in God James Usher, late Arch-bishop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland. She dyed the 27th. day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1686.

On a mural tablet:

H. S. E.
Honorabilis Vir Jacobus Tyrrell Armiger
Qui primo Stipendia in Flandria
Sub Imperio Potentissimi Regis
Gulielmi Ejus Nominis Tertij:
Dein
Sub Auspiciis Annae Reginae serenissime
Usque ad Pacem Utrajecti hinc
Inde conciliatam
Non sine Laude meruit
Atque
Per omnes Militarium honorum
Gradus evecti
Imperante Augustissimo Rege Georgio Secondo
Dignitatis Locum a primo proximum tenuit
Ne autem post dura Belli interiret
Otium
Ædes Shotoveranas Hortosque excogitavit
Eaque ad Exemplar Suum
Exigenda curavit.
Elegantiarum praecipuus
Ille Amator et Cultor;
Ob. 30mo. Aug. 1742, æt. 68.
Honorabilis Vir Augustus Schutz
Affinis et Hæres
B. M. M. H. P.

On another, on the west side of the aisle:

To the memory of the Honble. Augustus Schutz, of Shotover, in the county of Oxford, Baron of the sacred Roman Empire. He was born January, 1690, in the parish of S^t^. James, Westminster, and died May 26th. 1737: and also of Penelope his wife. She was born April, 1699, and died Jany. 27th. 1771.

He was the son of Lewis Justus Baron Schutz, Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Elector of Hanover to the Court of Great Britain. At the age of 16 he went into Germany, and in the year 1709, was placed near the person of his late Majesty George 2^d^. then Prince George of Hanover. He continued there till the accession of the present Royal Family, when he returned into England in his Royal Highnesses service, being appointed his first Groom of the Bed-chamber, and in 1719, Master of the Robes; and in the year 1727, Privy-Purse; which high offices, with others of trust, he discharged with assiduity and fidelity to the day of his death, as he did every other duty in life, being a sincere Christian, the best husband, father, master, and friend. As such he was justly and universally esteemed and beloved, when living, and lamented by all who were so happy as to be connected or acquainted with him.

He married, in the year 1717, Penelope, daughter of Martin Maden, Esq. of the kingdom of Ireland. By her, whose virtues were equally conspicuous, he had 14 children, ten of which they lived to see grow up, viz. 5 sons & 5 daughters.

This monument was erected by George, their eldest son, in pious gratitude to the memory of his most revered parents.

Arms: Az. a buck's antler Or: with a mullet for difference; impaling Az. a cormorant Or. devouring a goose, proper. On a chief of the second a cross flory Gules.

On a slab within a pew, at the corner of the aisle:

Beneath this stone rests the body of Augustus Schutz, Esq. who died the 26 of May, 1757, aged 67 years.

In the floor of the nave, on a slab:

In memory of Mary, the wife of Francis Kirby, who died February the 18th. 1726, aged 29 years.

Let not my Friends nor my Relations dear
Lament for me, or shed a dolefull tear;
For in this World we liv'd in joy and love,
And hope to meet again in Heaven above.

On a small mural tablet, in the north aisle:

Here lyeth the body of Ann Clarke, the wife of John Clarke, of the parish of Oakley, daughter of John Farrington, of Brereton, in the county of Chester, yeoman, who departed this life Feby. 17th. A. D. 1693, in the 37th year of her age; leaving behind her 3 children and a sorrowful husband.

On another:

In memory of Anne Clarke: ob. April ye 8th. 1713, aged 84 years.

On another:

In memory of John Clarke, of this parish, who deceased Feby. 15th. 1722, aged 69 years. This stone was erected by Elizabeth, his second wife, as a memorial of her dear husband.

On a grave-stone in the church-yard:

John Clarke died Novr. 18th. 1678, aged 31: by whom the sum of one pound annually, for ever, was bequeathed towards the repair of this parish church, to be paid out of an estate now belonging to his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, and at this time in the occupation of Henry Fenemore, of Oakley-Common, Farmer.

In grateful memory of whom, the Church-wardens caused this stone to be erected Anno Domini, 1789.

CHARITIES.

Lands settled by Deed[1] to repair the Church-causeways, Highways, and Bridges; and for the benefit of the poor; returned at 5*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* *per ann.* and under the management of the Church-wardens.[2] *John Harte*, in 1664, bequeathed 3*l.* *per ann.* to apprentice poor boys.[3]

An allotment of *four* acres, made under the Inclosure Act,[4] to purchase "fuel and clothes for poor inhabitants settled and resident here; to be distributed at the discretion of the Lord of the Manor for the time being, and the Vicar, Church-wardens, and Overseers of the Poor of Oakley, as trustees."

ADDENGRAVE, ADENGROVE, EDDINGRAVE, ALSO ARNEGROVE,

is a hamlet near the S. E. angle of the parish of Oakley, and at the Norman Survey was possessed by Walter Giffard: but in the hands of Hugh, his subfeudatory, taxed as three hides and an half. In the demesne were two ploughs, and two villeins, with seven bordars had three. It was sufficient for four; with one servant and one team: altogether worth 60*s.* when he first held it 40*s.* and in the time of King Edward 4*l.* when Wludard, a man belonging to Queen EDITH, held this Manor, and might sell it.[5] It seems probable that Queen Edith's name, however varied in orthography or pronunciation, gave appellation to this place, and that a considerable extent of lands in the vicinity of the forest of Bernwode, was anciently appropriated to the Royal Consorts.

Walter Giffard and Ermengard his Countess, having acquired Addengrave, gave the tithes of their demesnes here to the Priory at Longüeville; and Addengrave was reckoned within the Honour of Crendon.[6] The subfeudatory of Walter Giffard was Hugh de Bolebec, a Baron;[7] whose lands descended by Isabel, sole daughter and heir of Walter Bolebec his nephew, to the family of Vere. Isabel, had been a ward of Alberic Earl of Oxford, who caused her to be married to his son Robert de Vere;[8] but Adingrave had before passed by a sub-infeudation to the family of Morell,[9] who were tenants of the Giffards, bound to perform services at the command of their Lord. After the death of Peter Morell, his widow, who was in ward of the King, and in 1184, æt. 45, held a Knight's fee, *ad custum. Domini Regis*, and her son, a minor, æt. 15, was, by the King's grant, in ward of Richard de Columbers. His lands in Edengrave, held of Gilbert Pipart, estimated at 40*s.* *per ann.* and if stocked with 100 sheep, and a plough kept, at 4*l.*[10] In 1198, Claricia and her son, John Morell, passed a fine, and she had dower in Addengrave,[11] and the estate continued in the same family.

---

[1] Parochial Returns, 26 Geo. III. [2] Name of the Benefactor unknown. [3] Page 40 and 116.

[4] Stat. 59 Geo. III.

[5] Terra Waterij Gifard. In Ticheshele. Hd. ꝏ. Hugo ten' de Walterio Eddingrave, p. III. hid et dim. se' defd. Tra' e. IIII. car.' In dnio. sunt. II^ae. et II. uilli cũ VII. bord. hñt. III car. Ibi un'. servus. Ptũ. I. car. Int'. totu. ual LX sol. Qdo. recep: XL sol. T. R. E. IIII lib. Hoc ꝏ. tenuit Vluward hõ Eddid. regine et uende potuit. Lib. Cens. vol. i. f. 147.

[6] Page 199. [7] See WHITCHURCH. [8] Dugdale's Bur. tom. i. p. 452. [9] See p. 210.

[10] Grimaldi's Transcript of the Roll de Dominabus, p. 22. [11] Rot. Fin. 10 Ric. I.

In 1257, John Morell, of Adingrave, granted lands here; and Wolves-ham Meadow to John Fitz-Nigel, of Boarstall;[1] and being a benefactor to Notley Abbey,[2] in 1271, empowered Sampson de Adengrave, to give seisin of all his lands, &c. here to Sir John Fitz-Nigel, the younger, to whom he had previously sold a messuage, and one hundred acres in Adingrave.[3] Agnes Mildenhall, sometimes called widow (elsewhere sister) of John Morell, released to Fitz-Nigel all her right in this estate; and in 1274, John, son of William de Grenevil, of Chilton, a witness to the deed of the said Agnes, granted a messuage and croft in Adingrave to the same Sir John Fitz-Nigel.[4]

In 1275, Geoffrey Talyfer and Alice his wife, and Sampson de Adingrave and Mary his wife, in 1276 respectively conveyed lands here to Fitz-Nigel,[5] and fines being passed,[6] Adengrave continuing to be holden under the Seigniory, possessed by the Staffords, Dukes of Buckingham,[7] was included in the grant of Studley, in Oxfordshire, to John Croke, Esq. of Chilton;[8] who, in 1554, bequeathed to each of his servants, "Jack and Robin," if they continued in the service of his son or daughter, twenty sheep, and their keeping in Adengrave; and to his son, John Croke and his wife, his "ferme "of Adingrave for life, enduring the term and lease of the said ferme," with remainder to their heirs.[9]

Sir John Croke, the son, by will in 1607, bequeathed his estate here to his wife, with remainder to his heirs, subject to the payment of 20*l. per ann.* to Sir John Dormer, Knt.[10]

Sir John Dormer afterwards marrying Katherine, relict of Sir John Croke, Knt. son of the testator, acquired the remainder of the term, and after the death of Sir John Dormer,[11] in 1626, Adingrave was in the possession of Sir Robert Dormer, his son, and was conveyed, with Dorton, to the family of Mitchell, and held under the seigniory of the Veres Earls of Oxford. Robert Vere, Earl of Oxford, died 7 Aug. 1632, seised of a Knight's fee here, leaving by Beatrix his wife Alberic his eldest son, aged seven years, on the last day of February, 1633.[12] Richard Mitchell, Esq, of Dorton, conveyed his estate here to John Aubrey, Esq.[13] afterwards 6th Baronet; at whose death the same passed, by bequest, to his godson and kinsman, Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart. of Ashley Park, in Surrey, with remainder to his heirs, and in default to his brother and his heirs, remainder over to Elizabeth Sophia Ricketts, wife of Charles Spencer Ricketts, Esq. and her heirs male, in strict settlement, with other remainders, to attend the descent of Dorton, Brill, &c. as before described.

THE CHAPEL

of Addengrave has been long demolished, and its site known only by tradition of foundations of walls discovered south of Brill, on the verge of the parish of Oakley.

IXHILL, YXHILL, ICHESHULLE,

was anciently the name, not only of a hamlet in the parish of Oakley, but of the whole Hundred in which it is situated.[14] In the printed copy of the Domesday Survey, it is termed Tichesele, with some

---

[1] Page 58. [2] See CRENDON, p. 223.

[3] Kennet's Parochial Antiquities, vol. i. p. 389, citing the Boarstall Chartulary, in which is, at length, the Deed, dated at Brehull, on St. Gregory's Day, 52 Hen. III.

[4] Kennet's Antiq. vol. i. p. 397.

[5] Charter dated Brill, on St. Luke's Day, 4 Ed. I.

[6] Rot. Fin. 4 Ed. I. Kennet's Antiq. vol. i. p. 454; and Boarstall Chartlary.

[7] See p. 28. [8] Page 130; and Croke's Genealogical History p, 405. [9] Ibid.

[10] Appendix to Croke's Genealog. No. xxiv. [11] CHEARSLEY, p. 119: also, p. 131.

[12] Inquis. 30 May, 1634, at Oxford. [13] Page 242. [14] Page 4.

orthographical variations in different parts of the volume, and the name of Ixhill (a hill among water, or in a watery swamp which well describes it) still is attached to this place; but Tichesele is only recognised in Tethersall Wood, between Ludgershall and Wooton, at a considerable distance northward.

The wood of Yxhull occurs in an Inquisition in 1242 (26 Hen. III.) respecting the Manor of Brill[1] and Luynslade, likewise occurring in the same record, and situated adjacent, but in the county of Oxford, although apparently unobserved by preceding authors, being subsequently in the hands of the Nernuyt family, and included in the Honour of Walingford, most probably passed with this estate,[2] until Luynslade was conveyed, with Fleet-Marston, to the Verneys: but, on the disafforesting of Bernwode,[3] Oakley being then the property of the Tyrrells, Sir Timothy Tyrrell disclaimed that his free tenants in Ixhill had Right of Common in the Forest: and, under a Decree in Chancery, 17 Car. I. Ixhill Free-Hays (consisting of 180 acres) was reserved as part of the King's lands.

The Pasture of Ixhill was assessed at 1*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* to the provision for Queen Elizabeth's Household[4] and with the Manor of Oakley, was transferred from the family of Cadogan, to his Grace George Duke of Marlborough, K.G. as before described,[5] and was included in the purchase made by Edward Polhill, Esq. who is the present possessor.

Chillingplace Farms and Estate, consisting of more than three hundred acres, with manorial rights principally in Oxfordshire, but part of them in this Parish, tithe-free, was formerly in the possession or tenure of the family of Nourse, John Nourse having married Philippa daughter of Sir Edward Tyrrell, Knt. of Thornton, and Wall-Grange, co. Suffolk, by Margaret daughter of Sir Thomas Aston, Bart. of Aston, co. Cest. his second wife.

This estate was advertised for sale in 1827, by Merrington and Mulliner, of Union Court, Old Broad Street.

STUDLEY, OR STODELEY,

a hamlet partly in this Parish and partly in Oxfordshire, is said to derive its name from the Saxon for *wood*, and a *place*, and has been sometimes called Estodeley from its situation, E. of Beckley.[6] Notwithstanding this pretty evident origin of the name, it has been denied that Studley is mentioned in Domesday Book, although an entry in that record, leaves little doubt that it formed the estate which Roger de Iveri held, and Picot of him, under the denomination of *Lesa*, and was taxed at two hides, being sufficient for four ploughs: two in the demesne, and two more in the hands of four villeins; with five bordars, two servants, pasture for one team, woods for two hundred hogs; altogether valued at 40*s.* when he first held it, at 30*s.* and in the time of King Edward, 50*s.* Azor, the son of Tote, held this Manor before the conquest, and might sell it.[7]

Its ancient possessor Tote, a domestic of Queen Edith, being mentioned in the description of this place, seems to confirm its identity.

---

[1] See p. 98.

[2] Lynlche. Iohes de Nernut ten. quondam tenur.' que vocat Lynlche hereditarie de Dñō Cōmit Cornub. in j dem. feodo faciendo secta ad cur. Walingford et ht in d'nis dim^{d}. hyd. tre et in vilenag. iiii virg tre. et dim de quibus, &c.

[3] P. 53. [4] Rot. 42 Eliz. [5] P. 354.

[6] Croke's Genealog. p. 437.

[7] Terra Rogerii de Iveri. In Tichesele Hd. Rogerius de Iveri ten' et Picot de eo Læsa. p. II. hid. se defd'. Tra. e. IIII. car. In dñis sunt. II. et. IIII^{or}. milli cu'. I bord. hnt. II. car. Ibi. II. serui ptū. I. car. Silua. cc. porc'. In tolis ualent. ual. XL. sol. Qdo. recep. XXX. sol. T.R.E.: L. sol. Hoc. ꝝ: tenuit Azorius filius Toti. ho. reginæ Eddid et uende' potuit. Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 151.

Studley adjoins Boarstall and Oakley on the N. and Oxfordshire on the S.W. and N.W. the soil being clayey in the lower grounds, and a strong brash in the higher; and by modern cultivation, a considerable portion of unproductive land has been redeemed and brought to good account.

Roger de Iveri is called a *sworn brother* to Robert D'Oily, another of the conqueror's followers, who having engaged by an oath to share their mutual fortunes in the war (a social practice amongst the enthusiastic heroes of those chivalrous ages) and on his receiving two Baronies, gave one of them to his companion in arms,[1] which was afterwards called the Barony of St. Waleri; Roger de Iveri being the son of Waleran, cupbearer to the Duke of Normandy,[2] and Roger held the same office in England which his father had enjoyed abroad before the conquest. He married Adeline, daughter of Hugh de Grentmaisnil, one of the justiciaries of the realm,[3] and his son succeeded to his Barony. Roger, the eldest, was a benefactor to St. Peter's Abbey, at Gloucester, and was loyal to King William as long as he lived;[4] but in the time of Rufus, joined the confederate Barons to support his brother Robert Curtois: was vanquished, exiled, and died in disgrace, a circumstance which one of the Monks of Worcester, his biographer, imputed to the wickedness of his having forcibly deprived their convent of some of its possessions.

About 1088, Geoffrey, his younger brother, obtained restitution of the inheritance, which at his death in 1111, reverted to the Crown, and was afterwards granted, either by Henry II. to Guy de St. Walery,[5] or by King Stephen, to Reginald de St. Walery, son of Guy.

PEDIGREE OF ST. WALERY.

From Dugdale, Kennet, Dodsworth, Willis, and other Authorities.

Arms: Or, two Lioncels passant gardant Gules.

- RANULPH DE ST. WALERY, held lands in Lincolnshire, temp. Will. 1. = ALBREDA, mar. 2dly to Walter de Wahull.
  - GUY DE ST. WALERY, younger (or qu. brother?) [Croke's Geneal. p. 411.] son of Ranulph, [Kennet's Antiq. vol. i. p. 142.] had the Barony of Iveri, by gift of King Henry 1. Ob. (6 Steph.) 1141.
    - REGINALD DE ST. WALERY, adhered to the Empres Maud: his lands seized by K. Stephen; restored 2 Hen. 2. Benefactor to Godstow-Nunnery. Ob. 1166.
      - MAUD = BERNARD DE ST. WALERY, granted to K. Hen. 2, the site of Godstow-Nunnery. Founder of Studley-Priory, co. Oxon. Ob. 1190, at the Siege of Acon. [Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 454.]
        - ANNORA. [Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 454.] AVONIS, dau. of John de St. John. [Monast. Anglic. vol. iv. p. 358; Kennet's Antiq. vol. i. p. 208, also Croke's Geneal. p. 414.]
          - MAUD, (called also "Maud de la Hay") mar. to William de Braose, temp Hen. 2. famished at Windsor, 1210. [Pedigree of BRAOSE, NEWMARCH, &c. p. 202.]
          - THOMAS DE ST. WALERY, son and heir; paid 170 marks for a Relief, 5 Ric. 1.; lands seized 8 Ric. 1. [Rot. Pip.] restored, 11 Joh. had seisin of lands of his brother Henry (15 John and 1 Hen. 3.) held lands in *Dodford*; Ob. 1218.
          - EDILA, or ADELA DE PONTHIEU = ROBERT DE DREUX, Lord of Drenx, had livery of his Wife's lands 3 Hen. 3, Benefactor to Studley-Priory, 1226; lands in England seised 12 Hen. 3. Ob. 1228, bur. at Brenne in Normandy.
            - ANNORA, or ALLANORA, sole dau. and heir; bur. near her first husband at Brenne Abbey. = HENRY, Lord of Scilly.
          - BERNARD DE ST. WALERY, killed at Acon, with his Father. 2 Ric. 1.
          - REGINALD DE ST. WALERY.
          - HENRY DE ST. WALERY, Lord of Sutton and Horton, co. Oxon.; lands seized temp. Joh. but restored before 1 Hen. 3. ob. s. p.

---

[1] Rob. de Oleio et Rogerus de Iveri fratres jurati et per fidem et sacramentum confederati venerunt *ad conquestum Angliæ* cum Rege Willielmo *Bastard*. Iste Rex dedit dicto Roberto duas Baronias quæ modo vocantur Baronias D'Oyliorum et S. Walerie. [Kennet Paroch. Antiq. ex. Regist Oseney.] See also 1 SAMUEL ch. xviii. ver. 3, 4: ch. xx. ver. 4, et seq.

[2] Script. Norman, p. 1048.

[3] Gulielm. Gemetens, p. 288.

[4] Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 95.

[5] Ibid. p. 112.

Beckley in Oxfordshire, being made the head of the Barony, no longer called by the name of Iveri, but denominated from its new possessor, the Barony of St. Walery, and on the erection and endowment of Studley Priory on part of these lands, the site and demesnes were given by the founder, Bernard de St. Walery, about 1181, to that house,[1] and continued to belong to it until the reign of Henry VIII. under a series of Prioresses whose names only, appeared to have been preserved,[2] with few particulars of their history; for of what materials can the biography of Monks and Nuns be compiled, conformably to the enlightened view which ought to be entertained of the proper design of literary, philosophical, scientific, or religious reminiscences?

After the suppression of Studley Priory, King Henry VIII. for a valuable consideration granted in 1539, to John Croke, Esq.[3] the site, with all the lands belonging to it;[4] and this Manor descended to Sir John Croke, Knt. his son and heir, by whom, and by *his* son, another Sir John Croke, between 1600 and 1621, it was sold to Sir Geo. Croke, Knt. afterwards Justice of the King's Bench,[5] who by will dated 25 May, 1639, bequeathed this estate to his son Thomas,[6] for life, with remainder to the heirs of his body by any other wife than Anne, his then wife, (by whom he had no prospect of issue) and in default of such issue to William Croke, brother of Sir George the testator, and ultimately to Alexander Croke, his nephew, son of the said William, and his heirs male on certain conditions.[7] It descended accordingly, and on the death of Alexander Croke, of Studley, in 1673, on failure of issue male of Sir Richard Croke, his eldest son by his first wife, came to William Croke, his eldest surviving son by Sarah his second wife; and subsequently, according to the annexed table.

PEDIGREE OF CROKE, OF STUDLEY, OAKLEY, MARSH-GIBBON, &c.

From Croke's Genealogical History, Parochial Registers, Monuments, and other Authorities, with additions and corrections.

Arms: Gu. a fess between six Martlets Arg. differenced with an annulet.

Sab. a bend between two dexter arms coupé at the shoulder, in chain mail Arg. *Brasey*. Gu. a Cross moline, Arg. *Beke*. Arg. three Bear's heads erased Gu. muzzled Or, in chief three Ogresses. *Barker*.

ANNE, dau. and hr. of Richard Brasey, Esq. Ob. 22 Mar. 1622. = ALEXANDER CROKE, Esq. son and hr. of William Croke, by Dorothy dau. of Robert Honeywood, Esq. of Charing, co. Kent. Ob. at Studley, 1673. [PEDIGREE of CROKE, p. 132.] = SARAH, dau. of Richard Beke, Esq. of Haddenham; mar. 8 Sept. 1624; ob. 1667. [PEDIGREES of BEKE and MAYNE.]

- SIR RICH. CROKE, Knt. b. 12 Oct. 1619; of *Little-Kimbel*; and Adwell, and Lewknor, co. Oxon. willed 1 Mar. 1663 to be bur. at Chilton; ob. 9 Mar. 1663. v. p. = ANNE, (qu. sister of Sir John Fettiplace Knt. of Swimbrook, co. Oxon.) viv. 1674. — *a*
- JOHN CROKE, b. 10 July, 1622; ob. inf.
- GEORGE CROKE, b. 29 Aug. 1625; ob. 1627. v.p.
- WILLIAM CROKE, b. 26 Feb. 1626; ob. 6 Oct. 1702, æt. 75, bur. at Chilton. = SUSAN, dau. of Edw. Fettiplace, Esq. of Swimbrook; ob. 17 May, 1712, vidua æt. 86, bur. at Chilton. — *b*
- SIMON CROKE, b. 16 July, 1629; ob. 1649.
- THOS. CROKE, b. 9 May, 1636; ob. inf.
- COLUBURY, b. 11 Sept. 1631; ob. 20 Aug. 1652.
- ELIZABETH, b. 26 Mar. 1634: ob. 1641.
- SARAH, b. 9 May, 1640, mar. to Edm. West, Esq. Serj. at Law, of *Marsworth*: ob. 1691. [PEDIGREE of WEST.]

---

[1] Monastic. Anglic. vol. i. p. 101.

[2] For the more minute particulars respecting this Religious Foundation, which properly belongs to Oxfordshire, see Croke's Genealogical History, p. 433, et seq. Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 1830, and Tanner's Notitia Monastic.

[3] See CHILTON, and PEDIGREES of CROKE.

[4] Rot. Pat. 31 Hen. VIII. Test. 26 Feb.

[5] Croke's Genealog. Hist. pp. 480. 564.

[6] See page 132.

[7] Croke's Genealog. Hist. p. 601, from the original will.

a

JOHN CROKE, Esq. Capt. of Trained Bands; ob. circ. 1714; seised of lands in Bucks. — MARY, ass. of Sir Edw. Norris, of Weston; mar. 12 April, 1680; viv. 1716.

2. RICHARD.
3. FERDINANDO.
4. ALEXANDER.
5. EDWARD, a Trooper in the Blues, died in Studley-Almshouse, after 1698.
6. GEORGE.
7. CHARLES.
8. THOMAS.

ANNE, b. 1641.
MARY.
ELIZABETH.
SARAH.
FRANCES.
COLUBERY.
ARABELLA.

b

ALEX. CROKE, 2d but only surviving son; b. 23 July, 1657, of Wadham-Coll. Oxon. A.M. 1681; Fellow, 4 July, 1682, Rector of Hartwell. Ob. 27 Nov. 1726; bur. at Chilton. — JANE, 3d dau. of Anthony Eyaos, Esq. of Begbrook, co. Oxon.

2. WILLIAM, b. 25 July, 1655; ob. s. p. 10 Jan. 1705; bur. at Chilton.
3. JOHN, b. 4 Mar 1661; ob. 22 Dec. 1663.
4. EDWARD, b. 15 May, 1663; viv. 1695.
5. GEORGE, b. 2 Feb. 1668; ob. 1 July, 1669.
6. GEORGE, b. 22 May, 1672.

SARAH, eld. dau. ob. 6 April, 1726, æt. 74; bur. at Chilton
SUSANNA, b. 5 Sept. 1660; ob. 16 Sept. 1662.
JANE, b. 15 May, 1665; ob. 16 Dec. 1731, bur. at Kelshall.
ELIZABETH, b. 26 Jan. 1670; mar. to George Wren, son of Thomas Wren, A. M. Rector of Kelshall, co. Herts.

RICHARD CROKE, b. 14 Aug. 1683; of Ch. Ch. Oxon. A.M. 12 May, ob. 28 May, 1698.
EDWARD CROKE, ob. 24 Oct. 1694, æt. 2 y. 9 mo. bur. at Studley.
JOHN CROKE, of Studley; fatuus; ob. cœlebs.
JAMES CROKE, Esq. High Sheriff of Oxon. 1726; ob: cœl.
CHARLOTTE, mar. to William Ledwell, Esq. Ob. 5 May, 1763.

ALEXANDER CROKE, Esq. eldest son, b. 24 Feb 1704; Gent. Com. of Wadham-Coll. Oxon. Just. of the Peace for Bucks: of Studley and Marsh-Gibbon; ob. 15 Jun. 1757, bur. at Chilton.

ELIZABETH, only dau. of Richard Barker, Esq. of Gt. Horwood, by Abigail Busby his 1st wife: [PENIG. of BUSBY.] mar. at Hartwell, 12 July, 1726; ob. 17 Oct. 1786; bur. at St. Peter's Ch. Oxford. [Called Heir in Croke's Geneal.]

WILL. CROKE. of Aylesbury viv. 1750.

SARAH, eld. dau. ob. 24 Sept. 1728, bur. at Chilton.
JANE, mar. to Will. Wood, Esq. son of Tho. Wood, LL. D. Rector of Hardwick.
.....

RICH. CROKE, b. 20 June, 1727; ob. juv.

ANNE, dau. of Rob. Armistead, A. M. Rect. of Ellesborough; mar. 23 Mar. 1754, at St. Gregory's Ch. London; ob. 8 Mar. 1768; bur. at Ellesborough.

ALEX. CROKE, Esq. born at Dinton, 27 Nov. 1728; ob. 30 Nov. 1777, at Studley, bur. at Chilton. — SARAH, dau. of Tho. Evans, A. M. Vic. of Sandridge, Herts; mar. 11 Feb. 1772; ob. 20 Apl. 1806, s.p.

ELIZABETH, b. at Dinton, 27 Jan. 1730; ob. innupt. 20 Feb. 1799; bur. in St. Peter's Church, Oxford.
ANNE, b. at Dinton, 29 Mar. 1731; ob. 10 Feb. 1759.
ABIGAIL, b. at Marsh-Gibbon, 13 July, 1735; mar. to Richard Dutton, of Heath, co. Oxon; ob. 27 Dec. 1821, s. p.
JANE, b. 7 June, 1738; ob. innupt.
RICHARDA, b. 28 Oct. 1743; mar. 22 April, 1765. — NAT. WETHERELL, D.D. Mast. of University-Coll. Oxon. Vice-Chanc. 1768, and Dean of Hertford; ob. 13 Nov. 1812; bur. at Cowley.

ALEX. CROKE. b. 29 Feb. 1756; ob. 16 Aug. 1758.

SIR ALEXANDER CROKE, Knt. D.C.L. born 22 July, 1758, at Aylesbury; bap. 12 Aug.; Gen.-Com. of Oriel-Coll. Oxon. 1776; Barrister of In. Temple, 1786; of Oriel-Coll. again, 1794; B.C.L. 4 Apl. D.C.L. 7 Apl. 1797; Advoc. in the Coll. of Laws, 1798; Treasurer of the Inner Temple, Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, 13 Aug. 1801; President *pro temp.* 1808; resigned office, 1815; knighted by H. R. H. Geo. Prince Regent, 14 Mar. 1816. — ALICE, dau. of Aaron Blake, of Studley, co. Oxon. mar. 11 Aug. 1797.

WILL. DE BLOUNT CROKE, b. 18 Mar. 1760; ob. 5 June 1761.

JENNY-SARAH-ELIZABETH, mar. 15 Apl. 1777, to John Parker, Esq. of Storth-Hall, co. York; ob. at Studley, 23 July, 1814; bur. at Beekley.
ANNE, b. 17 June, 1757; ob. 19 Mar. 1758.

ALEX. CROKE, Esq. b. 23 April, 1798; of Oriel-Coll. Oxon. 9 Dec. 1814; of the In. Temple, 27 Apl. 1816; ob. 14 Dec. 1818; bur. at Beekley.

GEO. CROKE, Esq.

JOHN. [Croke's Genealog. Tab.]

WENTWORTH DE BLOUNT, ob. 12 Feb. 1827.
ALEXANDER, b. 12 Nov. 1816; died before 1823. [Gent. Mag. vol. lxxxvi. p. 481.]

ADELAIDE, eld. dau. mar. ..... ob. 22 Apl. 1831, bur. at Westhoathley, co. Sussex.
JANE-SARAH-ELIZABETH.
ANNE-PHILIPA.
CHARLOTTE.
FRANCES-MARY-TERRITT, ob. 27 Nov. 1829; bur. at Beekley.

SIR CHAS. WETHERELL, Knt. 3d son; A. M. Oxon. 1793, D.C.L. Oxon, King's Council M. P. for Oxford, 1822; Solicit. Gen. and Knt. 1824; Attorney-Gen. 1829, M. P. for Plymton; M. P. for Boroughbridge. 1833; Recorder of Bristol.

ROBERT WETHERELL, LL.B. 10 Oct. 1791, Fel. of New-College; Rect. of Newton-Longueville, 1833.

descended to Sir Alexander Croke, Knt. D.C.L. the present possessor, who is the author of:—

Croke's Argument in the case of the Hendrick and Maria, on a Neutral Question, 1800, 8vo.

A Report of the Case of Horner against Liddiard, upon the Question of—What Consent is Necessary to the Marriage of Illegitimate Minors? determined on the 24th of May, 1799, in the Consistorial Court of London. By Sir William Scott. With an Introductory Essay upon the Theory and History of Laws relating to Illegitimate Children. 1800.

An Answer to Professor Schlegel upon the Visitation of Neutral Vessels under Convoy; or an Impartial Examination of a Judgement pronounced by the English Court of Admiralty, 11 June, 1799, in the case of the Swedish Convoy, 8vo. 1801.

A Genealogical History of the Croke Family, originally named Le Blount, 2 vols. 4to. 1823. Oxford.

An Essay on the Origin Progress and Decline of Rhyming Latin Verse, with many specimens. Oxon. 8vo. 1828.

OVING, OLVONGE, OUINGES.

Whence deriving its name is so doubtful as scarcely to encourage the hazard of conjecture. The Parish is bounded on the N. and W. by North-Marston; on part of the N. and E. by Hogston and Whitchurch, and on the S. by Pitchcott, and contains about one thousand acres of arable, meadow, and pasture-land, of excellent quality, the soil being a sandy loam, on strata of lime-stone in the higher grounds, and in the valleys, dark coloured stiff clay.

Springs arising in the hills, on the N. and W. severally run to the Ouse, northward, and to the contributary streams to the Thames on the south.

THE VILLAGE,

the houses of which are built chiefly of rough stone, and some of clay, are mean, and deserve no particular mention; but the industry which has been shown in the erection of many cottages on the waste by the sides of the roads, to which garden-ground has been attached, have improved the appearance of the place, and rendered it almost picturesque.

On the brow of the eminence northward, on which the village stands, is a remarkable spot in which five or more, ancient roads appear to have met. These run nearly in direct lines, and those which have not been enclosed in the adjacent fields, or materially altered in modern days, very plainly indicate that they were ancient British Track-Ways. This is the spot which Browne Willis has particularly mentioned as the Quinquevia alluded to in the account of North-Marston;[1] but no vestiges of antiquity are ascertained to have been found in the vicinity.

In 1712, Oving contained 150 inhabitants; and it was remarked that "amongst thirty or forty families, were five or six of the religious sect called Anabaptists."[2] It is not affirmed that there is more religion or morality now than in the last century, but the proselytes to that persuasion here have certainly not increased.

In 1801, here were 34 houses and 305 inhabitants: in 1811, houses 51, inhabitants 357: in 1821, houses 75, inhabitants 372: in 1831, the inhabitants returned at 384. In 1598, Oving was assessed for the Queen's Household at 2*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* In 1712, the Land-tax returned at 146*l.* 6*s.*

In 1776, the expenses of the poor 69*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* In 1783, returned at 103*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* In 1784, at 103*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* In 1822, at 587*l.* 12*s.* In 1824, at 542*l.* 5*s.* after which, a very great increase of expense rapidly ensued as in most of the agricultural districts, until this parish was, in 1835, included in the Aylesbury Union.

THE MANOR,

before the conquest, belonged to Edwin, one of King Edward's Thanes, who had power of alienation. It was afterwards given to Geoffrey, Bishop of Constance, and by him held at two knight's fees as ten hides: the land being sufficient for nine ploughs, four in demesne, and there might have been a

[1] Page 339.

[2] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

fifth. Eighteen villeins had three ploughs, and could have employed another, eight bordars, pasture for four teams, woods for 200 hogs, altogether worth 10*l.* When Geoffrey first held it, 100 shillings, and 7*l.* in the time of King Edward.[1]

After the forfeiture of the lands of the Bishop of Constance, about 1093, this estate was given to the Paganels, and formed part of the Barony of Dudley. Included therein, the seigniory of Oving descended to the Somerys;[2] and in 1285, Roger de Someri was called upon by Quo Warranto, to prove his right to frank-pledge in Ovynge and Merston: whereupon he pleaded that these places were part of his Barony in which he had view of frank-pledge of all his tenants, annually, without payment to the King: and at Newport-Pagnell (the chief of his possessions in this County) he had tumbrel, pillory and gallows, for punishment of offenders within his Manors, as his predecessors had immemorially enjoyed.[3]

This estate descended with part of North-Marston to the Botetourts and Berminghams: was transferred to the Botelers, and after divers forfeitures, returned into that family in the reign of Henry VIII.

The Mesne Lords of Oving are obscurely traced, and the descent of their lands is involved in great perplexity. The descendants of the knights, who were subfeudatories here under the Bishop of Constance, are *supposed* to have matched with a family denominated from the place; and in 1165, Mainfelin de *Ovunges* held two knight's fees under Gervase Pagnell;[4] and in 1254, Robert de Ovinge held one knight's fee under William de Beauchamp of Bedford, as of the Honour of Dudley;[5] excepting one hide in the hands of Ralph Chetwode under William de Say, who held of the King in capite.[6] Robert de Oving held two fees here belonging to the Manor of Newport-Pagnell, in 1 Ed. I. having married the eldest of seven sisters whose names are not recorded, but who shared Oving amongst them: another was married to one of the family of Tournay or Turney:[7] Robert Justine or Justice married another. In 1218, lands in Oving had been passed by a fine between Castella, wife of William Coulard, or Cralard, and Hugh Juvene, to whom and his heirs the estate was granted, and under another fine, Castella released lands to John de Cruce and his heirs.[8] In 1258, Robert de Craunfield and Thomas Fitz-Simon, the Presbyter, passed a fine of lands in Oving and North-Marston. In 1267, Ralph de Saunford or Sampford, and Isabel his wife, passed a fine by which Isabel granted to John Carbonel and his heirs, certain lands in Owynges. Another fine was passed between the Sampfords and Swayne de Ouynges, in 1269;[9] and in 1270, Ralph and Isabel de Sampford passed another fine with Walter de Wymberville and Damerona his wife,[10] of lands in Oving and North-Marston.

In 1258, lands in "Whitechurch and Oving" were passed by a fine between Ralph de la Mare and Peter de la Mare, which Ralph granted to Peter for life,[11] and about the same time, Hugh de Dunster, and Alice his wife, passed a fine with Mabill, daughter of Philip de Cotes, of lands here.[12]

In 1309, a fine was passed between Roger son of Peter Aleyn, of Kynelingworth, and Master Nicholas de Ovvyng, of messuages, lands and rents here, and in North-Marston, which were granted to the said Roger for life.[13]

---

[1] Terra. Epi. Constant'. In Essedene Hvnd. Duo Milites ten' de epo OLVONGE. p. x. hid. se defd. Tra'. ē. IX. cār. In dnio sunt IIII. et. quinta pot' fieri. Ibi. XVIII. uilli hnt. III. car. et quarta pot' fieri. Ibi VIII^to. bord. p̄tu. IIII. cār. Silua. cc. porc. In totis ualent' ual. x. lib. Qdo. recep̄: c. sol. T.R.E: VII. lib. Hoc. m. tenuit. Eduuin' teign' R.E. uende' potuit. Lib. Censual. Tom. i. f. 145.

[2] Esc. 1. Ed. I. n° 15. and 16 Ed. II. n° 72.

[3] Placit. quo War. 14 Ed. I. p. 89. See also NEWPORT.

[4] Lib. Nig. Scac. vol. i. p. 39.

[5] Testa de Nevil p. 248.

[6] Ibid. p. 252.

[7] See CUBLINGTON.

[8] Rot. Fin. 43. Hen. III.

[9] Ibid. 52 & 54 Hen. III.

[10] Ibid. 55 Hen. III.

[11] Rot. Fin. 43 Hen. III.

[12] Ibid.

[13] Ib. 3 Ed. II.

In 1316, messuages and lands here were passed by a fine between William le Waur, and William Penros; and in 1322, William de Penros or Pencos, by deed, dated 19 July, granted all his lands in Oving and North-Marston, to Walter his son in fee, who immediately regranted the premises to his father for life, reserving to himself the fee; and 6 Jan. 1332, William Penros granted his lands in Oving, North-Marston, Folebroc, and Cheryndon (qu. Charndon) to Thomas de Tochewyk and his heirs, and 30 Sept. 1332, made an agreement with the said Thomas, and Jane his wife, (supposed the daughter and heiress of William Penros) whereby the latter conveyed his estate to the said Thomas and Jane, who agreed "to allow to William Penros during his life such meat and drink as they themselves used, and to find him a robe, two pair of breeches of the price of 2*s*. 8*d*. two new shirts of the price of 3*s*. four pair of shoes with a suitable bed:" and 25 March, 1333, William Penros released to Thomas Tochewyk, and Jane and their heirs, all his claims to lands here and in North-Marston, formerly belonging to his father, Richard Penros.

Thomas de Tochewyk had also acquired lands in Ouvynge, North-Marston, and Whitchurch, by fines passed with William, son of Ernald de Church-Wavre[1] and Cecilia, his wife, in 1324, and Richard Giffard, in 1331:[2] and "in Easter-*tide*, 1335, in consideration of 6*s*. 8*d*. *Anne*, called the widow of William Penros," released to Thomas Tochewyk, all her right of dower in Ovyng and Marston.

In 1338, William Blaniscourt granted to Thomas de Tochewyk and Jane his wife, a rent charge with the arrears thereof, payable out of lands belonging formerly to Walter de Wymberville in Oving, and North-Marston: and 14 Jan. 1352, Nicholas, son of John Blakeney, released to Thomas and Jane Tochewyk, all claims to lands formerly belonging to William Penros and Walter his son.[3] William Fitz-Ernald, Arnold or Neale, is *supposed* to have been the son of Thomas Fitz-Arnold, by Beatrix de Trayli,[4] of whose family some particulars are mentioned in the account of Ludgershall. Robert Justyn, before mentioned, by deed without date, granted to Martyn de Ylmer and Alice his wife, daughter of the said Robert, and their heirs, in frank marriage, lands in Oving and Marston: and in 1331, Robert, son of Richard Justyn, granted all his rights in the lands in Oving and Marston, which he had purchased of William de Waunne (Waddesdon) by a deed executed in the County-court at Aylesbury.

By these several grants the greater part of Oving, and a considerable portion of North-Marston, became vested in Thomas and Jane de Tochewyk, who by deed, 7 July, 1361, granted their estate to Master John Wro, and Roger le Clerk of Oving, and their heirs, and by an agreement previously to the marriage of Nicholas, son and heir of Richard de Arches of Edrop (Eythrope) and Matilda his wife, with Jane, daughter and heir of Thomas de Tochewyk, and Jane his wife, (which marriage they approved) Wro and Roger le Clerk regranted the estate to Thomas and Jane de Tochewyk for their lives, and after the death of the survivor, to Nicholas de Arches and Jane, and their heirs, and if no issue, then to Richard Arches, brother of Nicholas and his heirs:[5] for which marriage and grant, Richard de Arches paid forty pounds in silver: and it was agreed that the said Richard should maintain his son Nicholas, and Jane, his intended wife, until the Manor of *Elmedon* (Elmdon) co. Northampton, should, by the death of John Lovet[6] and Margaret his wife, fall to the said Nicholas de Arches: and that Richard de Arches, if the said Jane survived her husband, should pay to her ten

---

[1] Waddesdon.

[2] Rot. Fin. 18 Ed. II. and 5 Ed. III.

[3] From Original Deeds in the Archives of the Right Hon. James Everard Lord Arundel, at Wardour Castle.

[4] See Ludgershall, p. 337.

[5] Eythrope, and Pedigree of De Arcubus.

[6] Soulbury, and Pedigree of Lovet.

marks (*6l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) *per ann.* out of Oving.[1] By this marriage, the family of Darches or De Arcubus acquired the estate: which descended to John Lord Dynham,[2] of Caer Dynham, afterwards Cardenham, co. Cornwall: and subsequently came to Sir John Arundell of Lanham, who in 22 Hen. VIII. (1530) held about one fourth part of the lands before described; the rest being presumed to have passed into the possession of several Ecclesiastical establishments.

Oseney-Abbey Lands, in Oving, were acquired partly by the gift of Robert or William de Turney, of his share of the inheritance of the ancestors of his wife,[3] and confirmed by William his son,[4] and partly by other benefactors. Robert de Oving gave a cottage to this Convent, and Robert Juvene, Justine, or Justice,[5] gave half an acre of land here, to the same foundation.

In 1248, (33 Hen. III.) Adam, Purveyor of the Lepers' Hospital at Crowmershe, co. Oxon, and Richard, Purveyor to the Hospital at Wycombe, released to the Convent of Oseney, their tithes in Oving, which grant was confirmed at an assize held at Eton.[6] These foundations had been then recently established; and in 1267, Walter Champyun settled upon the Master and Brethren of those Hospitals respectively, and their successors, the tenth shock of corn from demesne lands in Oving, formerly belonging to *Wigo de Walingford,* and customarily taken, after the tithe corn set apart for the Church, according to a Charter by which the said donation was given or restored to the Convent, by Champyun.[7]

About two years afterwards, an agreement was made between Richard and John, Masters of the Hospitals, and the Brethren respectively, and Robert Fitz-Robert, John de Bereford, Robert Justyn, Ralph de Sampford and Isabel his wife, William de *Juvene* and Hugh de la Croy (then possessors of part of the lands here) by whom the tenth shock of corn claimed by the Hospitallers had been withheld, and the Masters released their claims to the accustomed payment; the other party covenanting to supply in lieu thereof, six quarters of barley and three bushels of beans, to those Hospitals.[8]

Oseney-Abbey Lands, in Oving, were rated in 1291, at 1*l* 1*s.* 7½*d. per ann.* besides certain meadows and a mill,[9] which not being noticed in Domesday Survey, was probably a wind-mill of later erection. At the dissolution of Religious Houses, these possessions were computed at 36*s. per ann.* and granted by King Henry VIII. to his College in Oxford.[10] In 1532, the Manor of Oving, as parcel of the possessions of Oseney was bestowed on the Dean and Chapter of Oxford, then newly founded:[11] and by

---

[1] From the Archives of the Rt. Hon. James-Everard, Lord Arundel, at Wardour Castle.

[2] Pedigree of De Arcubus and Dynham, in WADDESDON.

[3] Rot. Hund. p. 23.

[4] Regist. de Oseney.

[5] The varied orthography of this name, has occasioned some suspicion, that this Robert was the same person as Robert de Oving.

[6] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

[7] Inter Ricūm. Māgrm. Hosp. infirmor. de Wycumbe et Johēm Māgrm Hosp. infirmor'. de Crewmerse, Q^t. et Waltrm Champyun de hoc quod Māgri questi quod ipsé et frēs Hospitaliū. p'dcor' pcipere debeant decimam garbam pvenient. de Dnicis terris q' fuer. Wigani de Walingford in Ovinge post decimam garbam datā Ecclie parochial. loci illius p. cartam ipsius Wigani qm. inde Waltūs qui qūdam ptem. terrar. pdcar.' tenet detinet decimam garbam, &c. Rot. Fin. 52 Hen. III.

[8] Inter Ricūm Magrum Hospitalis Infirmor. de Wycombe et Johem Magrum Hospitalis Infirmor de Crowemerse Q. et Robtm fil. Robti. Johem de Bereford Robtum Justyn, Radum de Sampford et Isabellam ux' ejus Willm. de Juvene et Hugonem de la Croy de hoc quod Māgri questi fuerunt quod ipi. et frēs Hospitalium pdcor. pcipere debeant decimam garbam provenientem de dominicis terris que fuerunt Wigani de Walingford in Ovyng post decimam garbam data m Ecclie pochiale loci illius p. cartam ipsius Wigani qm inde hent Robs. fil. Robti. Johes, Robtus, Justyn, Radus, et Isabella, Wills' et Hugo qui quandam partem terrar' pdicar' tenent detinent decimam garbam, &c. pdci Magri Hospitalium pdcor' remiserunt jus suum in predicta decima Garba defendentibz. et ipi reddent Māgris et successorib. sex quarteria ordei mundi et puri et tres bussellas fabarum ad Fest. Sci. Nichis. Rot. Fin. Buck. 54 Hen. III.

[9] Taxat. Eccles. P. Nich. p. 46.

[10] Val. Eccles. vol. ii. p. 219.

[11] Rot. Pat. 34 Hen. VIII: Test. 15 Sept.

another patent, messuages and lands here, were granted for a valuable consideration, to Sir Anthony Lee, Knt. of Burston, and John Croke, Esq. in free soccage to hold by fealty, and 3*s.* 4*d. per ann.* rent as of the Honour of Ewelme.[1]

The family of Lee had previously possessed lands here, with an estate at North-Marston, and so complicated are the accounts preserved of alliances of the families of Hampden, Lee, Duncombe, and Throckmorton, and of the transfers of their property in Hogshaw, Claydon, North-Marston, and here in Oving, that it is exceedingly difficult to disperse the cloud of ambiguity which envelopes them. In 1529, a fine was passed between Edmund Peckham, Robert Cheyne, Esq. Elizabeth, daughter of the same Robert Cheyne, and second wife of Benedict Lee, of Hulcote, William Walsingham, Paul Dayrell, and John Williams, with William Billing and Theobalda his wife, of a manor and lands in Oving.[2] This was probably the estate which had been settled on Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Cheyne, Esq. of Chesham-Bois, by the will of her husband Benedict Lee, Esq. of Hulcote, who bequeathed his estate here, to his said widow, charged with payment of the portions of his younger children.[3] Sir Robert Lee, Knt. son of Benedict, who was of Elstrop or Helsthorpe in Drayton-Beauchamp, (and nephew of the first Sir Robert of Burston) married Lucy, daughter of Thomas Pigot, Esq. of Beachampton, and there were also intermarriages between the families of Lee and Duncombe, and Throckmorton, as appear in their respective pedigrees, and in the Parochial Registers of the neighbouring places, until at length issue failing in some of these branches, and alienations being effected by others, consequent upon the civil war, and various forfeitures incurred, the lands in Oving, North-Marston, and Hogshaw, were transferred, and the estate which had been acquired here, by Mr. Serjeant Pigot of Whaddon,[4] which had been by will 25 Feb. 11 Hen. VIII. given in remainder to Roger Pigot, his third son on his coming of age, (who resided at Oving, and whose son Francis succeeded him, but left daughters only,) appears to have been alienated about the same time that the inheritance of the Throckmortons and Lanes in Claydon, Hogshaw and Fulbrook were transferred to new possessors, and including the lands of the Clavers, ultimately came to John Ingram-Lockhart, Esq. and other modern proprietors.

St. Alban's-Abbey Lands, in this parish, were a donation to that house, by Maud de Estune;[5] perhaps of a family deriving their name from Aston-Abbat's, a vill belonging to the Abbats of St. Albans.[6] Nigel de Chanzon was tenant to the Abbey, of these lands, which in 1291, were valued at 2*l.* 19*s.* 8*d. per ann.*[7]

Cirencester-Abbey Lands seem to have been acquired in the reign of John:[8] and in the time of King Henry III.[9] the seventh part of Oving was held under this Abbey, by Robert Justine, so that the portion of one of the seven co-heiresses, had been previously settled upon the Abbey, and was afterwards held under the monks.

Medmenham-Abbey Lands here, are described as one moiety of a seventh part, but by whom given, or to whom subsequently transferred, is undiscovered; unless these were the lands granted in modern days to the family of Lee. Lysons states that a Manor or reputed Manor here, is vested in Magdalen College, Oxford, under which *it is presumed* to have been held by lease with lands in North-Marston, by Francis Wastie, Esq. of Haseley, co. Oxon.[10] and passed by the marriage of his daughter and

---

[1] Ib. 37 Hen. VIII: Test. 6. Mar. See also p. 22.

[2] Rot. Fin. 21 Hen. VIII.

[3] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl.

[4] See Pedigrees of Pigot of WHADDON, and Pigot of DODDERSHALL.

[5] Matildis de Estuna dedit huic Ecclesiæ terram suam de Owynges. *MS. Cotton.* Nero D. vii. fol. 89; in Monast. Anglic. vol. ii. p. 220.

[6] See ASTON-ABBATS.

[7] Taxat. P. Nic. p. 46.

[8] Monast. Anglic. vol vi. p. 76. n.

[9] Rot. Hund.

[10] See NORTH-MARSTON, p. 335

heiress, to John Ingram-Lockhart, Esq.[1] sometime M.P. for the City of Oxford, and Barrister-at-Law, who possessing this estate was "content to hold it, without affording any information of the manner in which it was acquired," considering perhaps, that manorial descent is not the proper subject of topographical history, but rather of legal controversy for men of his own temper and profession.[2]

In 1606, King James demised to Silas Tyto, land called Cow-Pasture, which had been encroached and taken out of the waste, belonging to the Honour of Ampthill, in Oving, in the possession or occupation of Ralph Redman, Richard Grace, Richard Harris, John Pursell, Thomas Crispe, and Thomas Billing, for forty years, at 20*l. per ann.* and 64*s.* to be paid at the end of three months quiet possession.[3]

PEDIGREE OF REDMAN, OF OVING.

From Harleian MSS. 1533, fol. 5.

Arms: (5181. fol. 26.) 1 *Redman.*—Gules, 3 cushions ermine, tasseled Or.
2 .....—Gules, a Lion rampt. Argent, a fleur-de-lis Azure for difference.

THOMAS REDMAN, of Woving, co. Bucks.=JANE, dau. of ..... Lamburn, of Waddesdon.

- RALPH REDMAN, of Woving.=BRIDGET, dau. of Thos. Cole, of North-Ley, co. Glouc. wid. of Richard Poyner, of Lillingston-Lovell, co. OXON.
  - ELIZABETH.
  - JANE.
- THOMAS.
- JOHN.
- EDWARD.
- FRANCES, dau. of John Hastings, Esq. of Elford, co. Oxon. mar. 2dly to Sir Edmd. Verney, Knt. of Pendley, co. Herts. as his first wife; ob. s. p. [PEDIG. of VERNEY, p. 179.]
- ALICE.=John Moore, *alias* Meredith, of Overfield.
- JOAN, =Richard Love, of Lenborough.
- ANNE. =Thomas Forster, of Cambridge.
- AGNES=Richard Kettyll, of Bishops-Langley, Herts.

[N.B. Robert Redman, Printer, at the sign of the George, near St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet Street, married, according to some accounts, Elizabeth, (relict of .....) who survived him, and was living in 1541; and married 2dly to Ralph Cholmondely, Esq. in some accounts, but in others is designated as the wife of ..... Pykering, or Pickeringe. See Gent. Mag. vol. xc. P. ii. p. 515. These accounts are contradictory to each other, and the writer of this History will not pledge himself for the correctness of either of them.]

In 1675, Arthur Cleaver, or Claver, Gent. by Indenture, 20 May (27 Car. II.) conveyed to John Nourse, Esq. of Wood-Eaton, co. Oxon, and Ralph Smith of Islip, Gent. certain messuages in Oving, which in 1677, Francis Nourse of Wood-Eaton, John Nourse, and others, sold to Gerard Langbaine of Hollywell, or St. Cross in Oxford.

It does not clearly appear in what manner the family of Claver acquired this estate: but a pedigree in the Harleian MSS. expresses their alliances in a manner very different from the account of Browne Willis, who mentions the marriage of Marmaduke Claver with the sister or next kinswoman of Edward Smith of Foxcote, about 1574, that Marmaduke died in 1605, leaving Matthew his son and heir, at whose death, circ. 1612, John Claver succeeded to his estate, whose issue male failing, Jane, widow of Matthew Claver, and daughter of George Tyrrell, Esq. of Thornton, carried the estate by her second marriage to John Philips of Foxcote:[4] that the patronage of the church of Oving, belonged to Marmaduke Claver in 1574, to Matthew in 1601, and to John in 1612, and in the Parochial Register, are entries of the baptism of Marmaduke, son of Matthew in 1589, and his burial in 1595.[5]

---

[1] Magn. Brit. vol. i. p. 617.
[2] See NORTH-MARSTON, p. 335.
[3] Rot. Pat. 4 Jac. 1. Test. 10. Mar.
[4] Willis's Hist. of the Hund. of Buck. p. 188.
[5] Ibid. p. 191.

PEDIGREE OF CLAVER OR CLEAVER, OF OVING.

From Harleian MSS. 1533, fol. 31b. in Mus. Brit. with additions.

Arms: S. a bar gemel O. between three Towers, triple-towered A. *Crest*, a Lion's gamb, couped and erect O. holding a Key, S. [Edmondson.]

HARBOURNE.—GU. a lion pass. O. between three Bezants.

MARMADUKE CLAVER, of Foscot and Oving. = ELIZABETH, dau. of Henry Watts, of Whaddon.

- 1. MATTHEW CLAVER. = JANE, dau. of Geo. Tirrell, Esq. of Thornton; mar. 2dly to John Philips. [PEDIG. of TIRRELL of Thornton.]
  - MARMADUKE, son of Matthew, bapt. at Foxcote, 1589; bur. 1595. [Willis's Buck. p. 191.]
  - 1. MARMADUKE CLAVER, of Oving, 1634. = JOAN, dau. of Simon Harbourne, of St. Clement Danes, Lond.
    - ARTHUR CLAVER, æt. 1 y. 1634.
    - MARY.
    - FRANCES.
  - 2. JOHN CLAVER, patron of Foxcote Ch. 1612. [Willis's Buck. p. 190.] = ANNE, dau. of Tho. Greene.
  - 3. ARTHUR CLAVER, = FRANCES, dau. of Fra. Bostock, of London.
  - 4. CLEMENT CLAVER.
  - 5. THOMAS CLAVER. = MARY, dau. of .... Penington.
  - JANE, mar. to Tho. Grubb, of Cranford, Beds.
  - ANNE, mar. to Ric. Dagnall, of Tring, Herts.
  - ELIZABETH, mar. to Ralph Smith, of ... co. Bucks.
  - MARY.
- 2. CLEMENT CLAVER.
- 3. ARTHUR CLAVER, of Oving, 1634. = ELIZABETH, dau. of Will. Smith, D.C.L. of Akeley.
- ANNE.
- ISABELL.
- ELIZABETH.
- CECILY.
- ELEANOR, mar. to Geo. Pigot, 2d son of Tho. Pigot, Esq. of Beachampton.

Gerard Langbaine, the purchaser of this estate, was younger son of Gerard Langbaine, Provost of Queen's College, and born in Oxford, 15th July, 1656. He was first at Denton School near Cuddesden, and afterwards apprenticed to a Bookseller in London, but on the death of his elder brother William, was removed to Oxford, and in 1672, a Gentleman-Commoner of University College, where, becoming a great jockey, and neglecting his studies, he dissipated part of his estate, then married, and lived at Wick, or Headington, near Oxford, where he amused himself with dramatic poetry. In 1690, he was elected Inferior Beadle of Arts; in 1691, Superior Beadle of Law, and was the author of "The Hunter; a Discourse on Horsemanship, Oxon. 1685, 8vo. affixed to the 3rd edition of the Gentleman's Recreation, by Colonel Edward Cook of Gloucestershire," who was a member of the Long-Parliament, but becoming disgusted at their violence, made many efforts to save the King, whom he attended in the Isle of Wight, and on the Monarch's sudden removal from Carisbroke to Hurst-Castle, being commanded to write an account of that transaction, compiled a narrative, which after his death was published under the title of

Certain Passages which happened at Newport, Isle of Wight, Nov. 29. 1648, relating to King Chas. I.

Momus Triumphans, or Plagiaries of the English Stage, Lond. 1688. 4to. with a Preface, (contrary to his wishes,) but afterwards reprinted, with an Advertisement, as a New Catalogue of English Plays, &c. 1688.

An Account of the English Dramatic Poets, 1691. 8vo.

Appendix to a Catalogue of all Graduates in Divinity, Law, and Physic, &c. (by Richard Peers, Superior Beadle of Arts and Physic) containing the names of all the Proceeders, &c. from July, 1688, to 6 Aug. 1690.

He was also supposed to be the author of "The Hermaphrodite,"[1] a novel, conjectured by Ant. Wood, to have been translated from the French of Chavigny, in 1687. He died 23 June, 1692, and was buried at St. Peter's in the East, Oxford.

A Manor in Oving is said to have been acquired by Henry Lovebond, Esq. Master in Chancery, who died 9 Aug. 1727. He had been educated at Kingston School, in Surrey, attained some eminence in literature, and was a contributor to the essays published under the title of The World in which he wrote, n. 82, 93, 132, and 134 to 137, inclusive,[2] and was succeeded in this estate by his son, a captain in the army, who died 30 May, 1733.[3] About 1735, Henry Lovebond Collins, Esq. nephew

[1] *Wood's Athenæ*, vol. ii. p. 892.

[2] Gent. Mag. vol. xcii. P. 1. p. 225; also, Life of Gilbert Wakefield.

[3] Gent. Mag. vol. iii. p. 270.

of the purchaser, conveyed his estate here to Francis Tyringham, Esq. of Nether-Winchendon,[1] after whose death, without issue, it passed by the marriage of his eldest sister Parnell, to Charles Pilsworth, Esq. Barrister-at-Law; and (15 Geo, II.) M.P. for Aylesbury. Parnell Pilsworth, dying in 1741, he married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Cave, Bart. of Stanford, co. Northampton, by Margaret Verney, youngest daughter of John Viscount Fermanagh,[2] and dying 4 Jan. 1745, his widow held this estate, which after her decease was conveyed (about 1756) by Sir Thomas Cave, Bart. her brother and executor, to Richard Hopkins, Esq. who, about 1789, demolished the mansion-house, and converted part of the offices left on its site into a residence for his tenant.

Richard Hopkins, Esq. of whose family a short pedigree is annexed, bequeathed his estate here, to his sister's second son, Richard Northey, who, with the Royal permission, took the name of Hopkins, in 1809, attained the rank of Lieutenant-General, and is the present possessor.

PEDIGREE OF HOPKINS, OF OVING, AND NORTHEY-HOPKINS.

Arms: Sab. on a Chevron Or, three Roses between three Guns mounted to the dexter point. [Shaw's Staffordshire, vol. i. p. 84.] or, as borne by the family of Bond-Hopkins. [Gent. Mag. vol. lxv. P. i. p. 396.] S. a chevron Erminois between three pistols Or, as many roses Gu. barbed and seeded proper. Quarterly 1. and 4. Gu. an escutcheon within an orle of mullets Arg. *Chamberlain*. Gu. on a ch. Arg. two mullets S. *Bacon*.

William Hopkins, 1473; "one of the Council of forty-eight of the City of Coventry." 1 Ric. 3.

- William Hopkins, Draper of Coventry, 1557; Mayor, 1564 = Will dated 6 Mar. 1569.
  - Richard Hopkins, of Coventry, 11 April, 1582.
    - Sampson Hopkins, Mayor of Coventry 1609; M.P. 1620; ob. 1622. = Jane. qu.?
      - Sir Richard Hopkins, Knt. Serj. at-Law; Steward of Coventry, 1647; M.P. 1659; Lord of Foleshill: knighted by King Cha. 2. Ob. Jan. 1682, in Hampshire. = Sarah.
        - Richard Hopkins, Esq. M. P. for Warwick, 1678, 1687; Coventry 1690, 1698; ob. 1 Feb. 1707; æt. 68; bur. at St. Michael's Ch. Coventry. = Mary, dau. of .... Johnson. Ob. 13 Oct. 1711, æt. 63. [Hist. of Coventry, and Gent. Mag. vol. lxxxii. P. 1. p. 345.]
          - Edward Hopkins, Esq. b. 1673; M.P. for Coventry, 1701, 1705, 1708; M.P. for Eye, 1713, 13, 14, 22; Sect. for Ireland and Commissioner of the Revenue, 1721; of the Privy Council: ob. 17 Jan. 1735, æt. 62, at Ewell, co. Surrey. = Anna-Maria, dau. of Hugh Chamberlain, M.D. of St. Paul's, Covent-Garden, Westr. and Alderton-Hall, Suffolk, by Mary, dau. and sole heiress of Nat. Bacon, Esq. of Freston, Suff. mar. 28 Feb. 1725; ob. vidua 9 Feb. 1768; æt. 67, bur. at Coventry.
            - Richard Hopkins, Esq. b. 1728, at Coventry, Clk. of the Board of Green Cloth, 1766; Com. of the Admiralty, 1782; of the Treasury, 1784 to 1791; M.P. (for 38 years) for Queenborough, 1792; Harwich, Thetford, &c. ob. 18 Mar. 1799, cœlebs, bur. 30 Mar. at Coventry.
            - Benj. Hopkins, 1730; ob. 1748. Mary, b. 1725; ob. 1742.
          - Sir Rich. Hopkins, Knt. Alderman of London, D.C.L. Oxon. 2 July, 1731; ob. 17 Jan. 1735, bur. at Low-Leyton, co. Essex. = Anne, dau. of Will. Lethieullier, Esq.
            - Anne, b. 1731; mar. at Gt. Missenden, by special license, 4 May, 1751; ob. 30 Dec. 1822, bur. at Bath. = William Northey, Esq. of Compton-Basset, co. Wilts. D.C.L. Oxon. 2 July, 1754; Groom of the Bedchamber to K. Geo. 3, 1760; M.P. for Calne, ... ; Maidstone, 1761; Great-Bedwin, 1769; Lt-Col. of Wilts. Militia; Commissioner of Board of Trade; ob. 24 Dec. 1770.
              - 1. William Northey, Esq. M.P. for Newport, co. Cornwall, 1796 to 1826.
              - 2. Edward Northey, of Caius Coll. Camb. A. B. 1777; A. M. 1780; Canon of Windsor, 20 May, 1797. = Charlotte, 2d dau. of Edw. Taylor, Clk. of Patricksbourn, co. Kent, sist. of the Rt. Hon. Sir Brook and of the Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Taylor, Bart. G.C.H. Pr. Sec. to K. Geo. 3, K. Geo. 4, and K. Will. 4.
                - Richard Edward Northey. = Charlotte Isabella, dau. of the Hon. Sir Will. Anson, G.C.B. mar. 1828.
                - William.
              - 1. Charlotte (qu.?) Wray, of Monaghan, in Ireland. = 2. Richard Northey, took the name of Hopkins af. the death of his uncle Rich. Hopkins in 1799; Lt.-Col. 32 reg. Maj.-Gen. .. Lt.-Gen. 1809.
                - William Northey, Hopkins, Esq. = A. E. dau. of Gerald Fortescue, Esq. of Dom ...., Ireland. mar. 10 July, 1807, Clifton.
                - Frances, only dau.
                - Richard
                - 2. Lucy, mar. 3 July, 1837, to J. G. Rowley, Esq. of Up. Montague St. at Marylebone.
                - Julia Hamet.
              - 2. Lucy, dau. of .... Thompson, of London and ..... co. Essex.
    - Sir William Hopkins, Knt.
    - Sampson Hopkins, Sheriff of Coventry, 1632; Mayor, 1640; appointed to attend K. Cha. 1. in 1642, at Leicester; but prevented by the Parliament.
    - Anne, youngest dau. mar. to M. Babington, Esq. of Temple Rothley; M.P. Ob. 7 Jan. 1648, æt. 33.
  - Thomas Hopkins, Esq. Steward of Coventry, 1 Nov. 1687; M.P. Com. of the Salt Duties.
  - Samuel Hopkins. Ob. 1675 in Jamaica.
  - Sarah, mar. to Sir Will. Goodrich, Kt. King. Elizabeth.
  - John Hopkins.
  - Will. Hopkins.
- Nicholas Hopkins, Sheriff of Coventry, 1561.
- Sampson Hopkins, Draper, 1573.

William Northey, Esq. (eld. son of Sir Edw. Northey, Knt. of Compton-Basset) M.P. for Calne and Wootton-Basset: Ob. 11 Nov. 1708. *The Captain Sentry of Steele and Addison, in the Spectator.* = Abigail, dau. of Sir Tho. Webster, Bt. of Copt-Hall, co. Essex; mar. 19 Sept. 1721; 2dly to Sir ... Thomas, Bt. of Weovoe, co. Glamorgans. M.P. for Chippenham.

[1] See Winchendon, and Pedigrees of Tyringham.

[2] See page, 179.

OVING-HOUSE,

on the south side of the village, is a pleasing object in perspective from the Vale of Aylesbury, over which it commands a fine view, into Herts, Berks, and Oxfordshire. It was built in the last century by Cha. Pilsworth, Esq. and improved and enlarged by Richard Hopkins, Esq. who made it his principal residence; and in whose time, two fine avenues of lofty elms, the branches of which were intertwined in an arch of natural trellis, formed the approach to the mansion, and flanked the south front; but have been since cut down and the grounds apparently neglected, The entrance is by a portico in the north front, to which is a carriage drive from the s.w. angle of the lawn, through a shrubbery. Having been occupied during some years by General Northey-Hopkins, it was subsequently tenanted by the Rev. Edward Vaughan, and from 1812, by Sir Thomas Digby Aubrey, Bart.[1] who still resides here.

Another mansion contiguous to the north side of the premises, and formerly the residence of a branch of the family of Cartwright, was taken down about 1789, on coming, by purchase, into the possession of Richard Hopkins, Esq.

THE RECTORY AND ADVOWSON.

The Advowson was bestowed upon the Prior and Brethren of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, by one of the ancient lords of this place, either of the family of Peverell or of Somery, to the former of which it had been given before the reign of Henry III. and the patronage was exercised by the knights until the dissolution of their Order; when coming to the Crown, the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, has since regularly presented to the RECTORY, which is rated in the King's Books at 7*l.* 7*s.* 11*d*: yearly tenths 15*s.* 9½*d*: archidiaconals 10*s.* 7½*d*: formerly charged with a pension of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d. per ann.* to the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, in England.

In 1552, King Edw. VI. granted for good services to Sir Edw. Bray, Knt. John Thornton, and John Danby, their heirs and assigns, in free soccage, one acre in South-field, a rood in Orchard-furlong, one acre and a half called Sepulchre-land, *cum pert.* formerly given for a light in North-Marston Church, and then in the King's hands under an Act of Parliament.[2]

In 1571, Queen Elizabeth granted (inter. al) to Richard Hill, of the County of Essex, and William James of London, Gent. one acre and one rood of land in North-Marston Field, given for a light before the Image of St. Nicholas in Oving Church, half an acre near Fulwell Hill,[3] in the occupation of Thomas Purcell of Oving, given to the same use: and one acre and a half in Oving, in the occupation of Edward Nicholls and Edward Meger, Church-Wardens, in free soccage, to hold by fealty and 2½*d. per ann.* rent.[4]

Mr. Hill, who was a benefactor to this and other parishes is presumed to have been a descendant of the grantee of that name, and to have bestowed upon the poor this property, formerly dedicated to superstitious uses. Three small cottages, near the church-yard, which, with about half an acre of land, had been appropriated to the repairs of the church, and were occupied by poor persons, are supposed to have been derived from his kindness.

---

[1] See BOARSTALL, and PEDIGREE of AUBREY.

[2] Rot. Pat. 5 Ed. VI. Test. 1 Sept. See also, NORTH-MARSTON, p. 338

[3] Qu. *Fulbrook*, adjacent to this parish on the s.w. See page 270.

[4] Rot. Pat. 14 Eliz. Test. 8 March.

The half acre of land on *Flowkewell* Hill in Oving, described also as late belonging to the parish church, was again granted in 1588 (31 Eliz.) by the Queen to Sir Edward Stanley, Knt. and his heirs at 2*d. per ann.* rent.

A Terrier exhibited in 1822 at the Visitation of George Lord Bishop of Lincoln, at Aylesbury, describes the Rectory as comprising a tiled dwelling house, fifty-four feet long, and sixteen feet broad, with two stables adjoining the other, twenty-eight feet by eighteen feet, and a thatched barn, forty feet by twenty.

The church-yard of two roods, the wall and gate made by the parish; a garden containing twenty-five perches adjoining the house and barn: the fence maintained by the Rector. Eight acres of arable called the church close, adjoining to the high road on the south, the lands of Messrs. Gates and Biggs on the west, and of General Hopkins on the east, and the Sheep-walk on the north. A piece of arable of one acre called the Four-yards, the fence of which toward the highway on the west to be made by the Rector. Stone-pit close of six acres: three roods of sward land adjoining the road on the south: four acres and five acres lying together, on the east, adjoining the land of Mr. Barnard, and on the west and south, contiguous to the road; being, the glebe, which with the tythe and other profits of the Rectory, amount to about 250*l. per ann.*[1] The following articles belonging to the church: one communion table, with a cover of green cloth, one linen cloth, a napkin, one pewter flaggon, one silver chalice, weighing about four ounces: one paten, one basin for the offertory: one table of degrees: one chest *with three locks*, in the vestry,[2] one pulpit and reading desk, one pulpit cushion, covered with green cloth, one large bible, two large common prayer books, three bells with their frames, the first two feet six inches in diameter, dated 1627; the second two feet nine inches, with the same date, and inscribed, "God save the King," the third, two feet eleven inches, dated 1617; a bier, hearse-cloth, two surplices, parchment register books; the seats in the church and chancel, (except the Rector's pew) repaired, time immemorial, at the expence of the parish.

RECTORS.

Adam, presented in 1222 by the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem.

William de Hickling, 1237, presented by Rob. de Dyve, Prior of St. John of Jerusalem.

Geoffery died in 1262; and was succeeded by

Adam de Hecham, 1262, on the presentation of the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem. He died in 1274, and was succeeded by

Robert de Dorton, 31 July, 1274; at whose death,

Robert de Hopton was presented, 24 Sept. 1306.

Ico de Haddenham, 1 Decr. 1347.

William de Olney resigned in 1349; and was succeeded by

Simon Britt de Eveston presented, 20 Feb. 1349; by Philip de Thame, Prior of St. John of Jerusalem. He exchanged for Sandon, Rectory, co. Stafford, with

Simon Aleyn 30 June, 1359: who exchanged for the vicarage of Stanstead Abbots, co. Herts, with[3]

Hugh Knight, who was instituted 7 Dec. 1368, on the presentation of John Paveley, Prior of St. John of Jerusalem.

Adam Hargrave presented 26 March, 1376, by Robert Hales, Prior of St. John of Jerusalem. He exchanged for the vicarage of Aldington in Kent, with

Robert Tindale, 16 April, 1382, who exchanged for the Rectory of St. Mary-Overy in Southwark, with

John Wandspe, 5 April, 1383; who exchanged for the Rectory of St. Mary-Magdalen in London, with

---

[1] In a more recent return, the clear annual value of the Rectory is stated at 132*l.*; the Church said to be capable of containing 160 persons; and the number of Inhabitants in the parish 384.

[2] The precaution of our ancestors in securing property from embezzlement, by providing numerous locks for charity chests, and severally entrusting their keys to different persons, seems to have been too much disregarded, many instances having occurred in which three or four locks are all opened by the same key, entirely defeating the intention of those who seem to have known the advantage of preventing access, unless in the presence of many persons: and thus guarding against fraudulent conduct in any of them.

[3] Clutterbuck's Herts, vol. iii. p. 246.

John Brampton, 13 Feb. 1386.

William Sulgrave, exchanged for the Vicarage of St. Giles in Oxford, with

William Felix de Langtoft, 23 Feb. 1398.

Edward Griffiths, presented 15 May, 1460, on the resignation of the last Rector, not named; and resigning, was succeeded by

John Vaughan, instituted 26 Aug. 1502. He died, and was succeeded by

Thomas Richardson, 20 April, 1505: who died in 1523, and was buried here, with an epitaph, "Of your charite pray for the soul of Thomas Richardson, sometyme parson of this church, which deceased the xiij day of December, 1523, on whose soul Jhu Mcy."[1]

George Childeron, succeeded 18 March 1523, on the presentation of the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem, being the last Rector under that patronage. He was succeeded by

John Hayward, 9 July, 1544, presented by the Crown.

Richard Boston, instituted 1559.

Griffith Thomas, succeeded in 1565.

William Wilson, instituted 24 May, 1575. He resigned and

William Marsham was instituted, 11 March, 1575, on the presentation of the King: and buried here 17 June, 1614.[2]

Hugh Diccas, 1614: was of Brazen-Nose Coll. Oxon. A.B.

Stephen Allanson, B.D. inducted, 1616, and buried here, 10 March, 1660.

Hannibal Barnes, instituted 16 Mar. 1660, having been previously Perpetual Curate of North-Marston.[3] He was buried here, 15 June, 1672.

Samuel Harrison, A.M. presented 20 June, 1672: resigned on being instituted to the third portion of Waddesdon,[4] and was succeeded in this Rectory by

Herne Harrison, instituted 14 Feb. 1711. He died in 1730; and was buried here.

The Honourable William Carmichael, L.L.D. of the University of Cambridge, *Comitiis Regiis*, 1728: instituted 29 March, 1731: inducted 7 April: resigned in 1737 on taking the Rectory of Drayton-Beauchamp; and afterwards was Archbishop of Dublin:[5] being succeeded in this Rectory, by

Stephen Walsh, A.B. of Trinity-College, Dublin; inducted 18 April, 1737, on the presentation of the King. He was B.C.L. of Ch. Ch. Oxon, 23 Nov. 1749; and in 1753, died here.

Henry Matthew Schutz, D.D. inducted 4 Nov. 1774, on the presentation of the King. He was of Queen's Coll. Camb. A.B. 1752: A.M. 1755: in 1757, Rector of Marsh-Gibbon; in 1760, Chaplain to K. Geo. III. D.D. 1769. He resigned Marsh-Gibbon on taking Oving, and was likewise presented in 1774, to the Rectory of Burton-Coggles, co. Lincoln, which he held with this living by dispensation, until 1803, when he resigned the latter. He was also Rector of Paston, co. Northampton, and Prebendary of Peterborough, where he died 7 March, 1811, æt. 80.

Benjamin Hutchinson, A.M. inducted 26 Nov. 1803, on the presentation of the King. He was also Rector of Cranford in Northamptonshire: on his resignation of Oving, he was succeeded by

Edward Marham Willan, A.B. inducted April 1821, on the presentation of the King.

John Hampden Thelwall, A.M. instituted Nov. 1831, on the presentation of the King.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to All Saints, the feast being celebrated six weeks after Michaelmas, O.S. stands on the brow of a hill, in the N.W. part of the village, and is about sixty-eight feet long, including the chancel, and thirty-two feet in width, consisting of a square tower, about fifty feet high, containing three small bells, and a saint's bell; having a plain parapet (lately increased in height) to which were formerly attached eight grotesque carved heads: a nave, south aisle and chancel. In the north wall are marks of a pointed arch about twelve feet high, belonging to an aisle, demolished according to tradition, in the civil wars of Charles I.

The windows on the north side are very small, but in the aisle, square-headed and mullioned, with trefoil-headed lights, At the east end is a window with tracery under a pointed arch. In the chancel are three lancet-shaped windows at the east end, and one on each side very ancient: three small clerestory windows on the north side, and others on the south side of the nave. In the upper story of the

[1] Willis's MSS. [2] Parish Register. [3] Page 344. [4] See WADDESDON.
[5] See EYTHORPE and WING.

tower four square-headed windows, each of two lights, with a mullion, and at the west end, above the belfry door, a window with a pointed arch. On the wall of the nave, the date 1674, probably the time of its reparation: and over the arch of the porch on the south side, Robert Markham, Churchwarden. On the north side is a small square apartment, probably formed out of, or on the site, of an old porch.

Between the nave and south aisle are three pointed arches, supported by an octagon pillar and piers. At the west end of the chancel is an open screen of wainscot, with arches and tracery. Some of the beams of the roof are rudely sculptured; but have the dates 1627, and 1780. On the south side of the chancel is a piscena,[1] and in the wall of the aisle near the south door is another cavity; and a bracket arch about seven feet high, partly hidden by a pew.

The font is cylindrical, the basin very large, near the south door, close to one of the piers.

In the floor of the chancel is a fragment of brass, with an imperfect inscription:

"Thomas Richardson sūtime..... who dyed th..... x... day" which relates to one of the Rectors.[2]

And a brown stone with

A. C. I. C. 1680:

Also, an inscription (nearly effaced) for

Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Sare, who died in 1715, aged 24.

In the aisle near the door:

Here lieth the body of John Olliever who departed this life Decr. 4th. 1726, in the 29th year of his age.

On another:

"Mary Lockley, wife of ..... Lockley and daughter of Mr. Thomas Mayne: buried 26 April 1743, and William Lockley 17 Jan. 1743-4.

On a tablet of marble with a variegated border, affixed to a pillar:

Mr. Benjamin Markham late of King's Sutton in Northamptonshire, died March 14th 1787, aged 58: also, Mrs. Martha Markham, his widow, who died May 8th 1802, aged 64 years; and four of their children:

Martha	died April 26 1770	Infants.
Elizabeth	Oct. 17 1765	
Mary	Jan. 20 1768	
Benjamin	May 7 1769	

The same names are inscribed on a black marble in the floor, and in addition to Martha, that "She was the daughter of Benjamin Markham, and Martha his wife, of Walton-Grounds.[3]

On a mural tablet of white marble on the north side of the nave:

Sacred to the memory of Henry Lovebond, Esq. late of Oving, whose remains, with Sarah his wife, are interred in this church-yard. He was the eldest son of Henry Lovebond, Esq. of Petersham, in the County of Surrey, one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery, by Elizabeth his wife, eldest daughter of Henry Collins, Esq. of Heston in the County of Middlesex.

He was distinguished for his learning and integrity, and those other virtues which are the ornaments of human life. He died without issue, 28 June, 1770, in the 65th year of his age.

Sarah his wife died the 7th. Octr 1779, in the 68th year of her age.

In token of respect, his nephew, Henry Lovebond-Collins, Esq. of Moughton-Hall in the County of Essex, caused this monument to be erected.

On an achievement these arms:

Az. between three pistols a chevron Or charged with three roses Gules.

Crest on a wreath Or and Az. a Tower with plants on the summit over-spreading the battlements. *Hopkins.*

---

[1] In Benaventure is a curious explanation of the use of the Piscena in Roman Catholic Churches, "Yf to fore consecration a flye or loppe" (qu. pediculus?) "or other venymouse beest were found in the chalyce it ought to be cast into the piscene: and the chalyce washen: and yf after consecration were found poyson or venymous beste in the chalyce it ought to be taken wysely and wasshen and to brenne the *best:* and the asshes and the wasschyng of the beeste to be put in the pyscine:" which therefore, he remarks, should be near the celebrating priest. Archeolog. vol. ii. p. 353.

[2] Page 380.

[3] Some of the descendants of this family, unfortunately now in comparative poverty, are unquestionably in existence.

PITCHCOTT,

PYCHCOTE, PITCHCOTE, PITCHCOT,

probably derives its name from a cot or a dwelling on a hill, which is descriptive of its situation, on the peak or summit of a lofty eminence on the northern verge of the vale of Aylesbury, from which an extensive prospect to the south and east, and to a still greater distance on the west, is presented, over a fertile district interspersed with rich pastures, highly cultivated fields, thriving villages and hamlets.

The parish is bounded on the north by Marston and Oving; on the east by Whitchurch and Hardwick, on the south by Waddesdon and Quainton; and on the west by Denham in Quainton and North-Marston, and contains about 916 acres, chiefly pasture and meadow, with about one hundred acres of arable.

The soil is a clayey loam, with strata of lime-stone and rubble in the northern parts.

Pitchcott is not mentioned by name in Domesday Book, being probably, at the time of its compilation, part of Waddesdon. Of its condition in earlier times, like that of other small villages, scarcely any thing is known. On the brow of the hill southward, are faint traces of old track-ways, perhaps British, one of which seems to have been the road from the eastern parts of the county towards Buckingham. It entered Pitchcott from Hardwick or Quarendon, and passing along the foot of the hill, through Carter's-lane (still so called) between Denham and North-Marston, pointed towards Grandborough and East-Claydon. Another road intersected the former, passing eastward of Pitchcott Church from Oving, on the north, connecting a vicinal track west of Aylesbury, (sometimes called the Akeman-street and Port-way) with the roads in the northern part of the county.

THE VILLAGE

is about one mile S. S. W. of Oving, and six W. N. W. of Aylesbury, consisting of three farm-houses and four or five cottages, besides the parsonage, which was long "unfit for the residence of the Minister," according to the parochial returns, but decently repaired in 1829: after which it was inhabited by the Parish Clerk, who was also tenant of the glebe lands.

In the reign of Edward III. Pitchcott was rated to the ninths, at eight marks and six shillings; and certified to be worth not more than ten marks, much property belonging to the Church being exempt from the assessment.[1]

In 1598, the assessment to the provision for Queen Elizabeth's household, 1*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* besides "the farm-close, 13*s.* 4*d.* separately rated.[2]

In 1710, the land-tax was 156*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* *per ann.*

In 1723, here were three houses and ten inhabitants. In 1811, the latter had increased to fifty-one; but in the Diocesan Returns were stated at thirty, perhaps *residents* only: for in 1815, here were forty-four parishioners inhabitants, and thirty-seven out-parishioners. In 1827, six houses were occupied by nine families, comprising thirty-six persons, of whom fifteen were children, and forty-two parishioners non-resident.

---

[1] Nonarum Inquis. p. 238.

[2] Roll. 42 Eliz.

In 1776, the expences of the poor were 21*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.*; in 1785, had increased to 37*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*; in 1825, to 208*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* progressively advancing since.

In 1831, there were twenty-eight inhabitants; and in 1835, this parish was included in the Aylesbury Union.

THE MANOR.

Although no direct proof has been discovered of its being included with Waddesdon in the Conqueror's Survey, the annual payment of 10*l.* from this Church to one of the Portionists there, seems to indicate an early connexion between these parishes. It belonged to Milo Crispin, and in the reign of Henry III. to Richard Earl of Cornwall, as part of his *Honour* of Walingford. [1]Edmund Earl of Cornwall, held Knight's fees in Pitchcott, belonging to the same Honour;[2] and under the same seigniory, it was held by the family of Vernon from about the time of Henry III. when Richard de Vernon, who was subfeudatory tenant of the Peverells in Adstock;[3] and his descendants are recorded to have been possessed of this estate.[4] In 1234, (19, 20 Hen. III.) William de Vernon held "one fee in Pychecott" of the Honour of Walingford; and in 1235, paid 20*s.* scutage for one Knight's fee and a half in Pichecote.[5] He had been assessed at one mark for his aid.

In 1289, Richard de *Vernun* granted to Richard his son and Elianore, daughter of Giles de Frenes, and their heirs, the manors of Pychcote and Adestock.[6]

In 1376, Pitchcott was committed to the custody of Humphrey de Bohun, the last Earl of Hereford, of that family, during the minority of Richard Vernon; and after the death of that Earl, this Manor was held of his daughters and heirs by Knight's service;[7] and in 1377, Juliana, widow of Sir Richard Vernon (the father) had dower assigned to her out of this estate;[8] and by an Inquisition at *Pychecote*, it was found that Richard Vernon, Chevalier, held no lands in capite; but that he held this Manor and Advowson of the heirs of Humphrey de Bohun Earl of Hereford (then within age, and in custody of the Lord Edward, grandfather of the King) by military service, and suit of Court at Hasely, co. Oxon: that he died on Monday next following the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, 50 Ed. III. that Richard Vernon, his son and heir, was seven years of age; and that the said Richard had received all the profits of the Manor to his own use during his life.[9]

PEDIGREE OF VERNON.

Arms: Barry of eight surtout a Bend. [Blomefield's Norfolk, vol. v. p. 459. n.]

- RICHARD DE VERNON, 1289. = MAUD, q.
  - SIR RICHARD DE VERNON. 1312. Ob. 1322. = ALIANORE, dau. of Giles de Frenes, or qu. Gilbert de Franceis? [Esc. Rot. Cal. vol. i. p. 304.] [Placit. 18 Edw. 1, ro. 30.]
    - SIR RICHARD VERNON. 23 Ed. 3. = JULIANA, ob. 1378. [Rot. Pat. 51 Ed. 3. a tergo m. 28.]
      - SIR RICH. VERNON, 3 Ric. 2 =
        - JOHN VERNON, Esq. 1416. =
          - SIR RICHARD VERNON, dead, 1451. =
            - THOMAS VERNON, Esq. 1460; 1469; (32 Hen. 6.) = ELIZABETH, ... (32 Hen. 6.)
              - SIR HENRY VERNON, 1507. =
                - GEORGE VERNON, infra æt. 1531. =
                - RALPH VERNON, dead, 1557. (5 Phil. and Mary.)
                - DOROTHY, dau. and co-h. mar. to Sir John Manners, Knt. of Haddon, co. Derby. 2d son of Thomas Earl of Rutland.
          - SIR WILLIAM VERNON, Knt. 32 Hen. 6.

---

[1] Test, de Nevll, p. 248. See also page 22.
[2] Esc. 20 Ed. I. nº. 44. Cal. vol. i. p. 158.
[3] See ADSTOCK.
[4] Testa. de Nevil. p. 244.
[5] Ib. 259.
[6] Placit. 18 Edw. I. ro. 30 Abbrev. p. 223.
[7] Rot. Pat. 50 Edw. III. p. 2. m. 16. Calend. 193.
[8] Ibid. 51 Ed. III. m. 28.
[9] Inquis. apud Pychecote, 8 Aug. 1 Ric. 2 r. 38.

Juliana Vernon held this Manor in her widowhood of the heirs of the Bohuns, and died in possession of it, in 1378.[1] In 1394, a fine was passed of lands here, between Richard Rothewell and Richard Trumpinton and Agnes his wife;[2] but the Manor seems to have continued to belong to the Vernons, and in 1453, a fine was passed between William Vernon, *Knight*, and Philip Water, *Clk.* with Thomas Vernon (and supposed to have been nephew of that William) and Elizabeth his wife, of the Manors of Pitchcott and Adstock, which were settled on Thomas and Elizabeth Vernon for life, and this Manor presumed to have descended to Ralph Vernon (great grandson of Thomas) and soon after, 1557, by himself or his representatives, to have been conveyed to the family of Pye; for, in 1603, Sir Walter Pye, Knt. conveyed his estate here to .... Saunders, but whether acquired by purchase of the Vernons, or deriving through the Saunderses, Sir Walter intermarried with a lady of that family, who is so variously described, sometimes as Joane, daughter of William Rudhall; sometimes as Katherine, daughter of Richard Saunders, of Amersham and Dinton; and at other times, as Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Saunders, of Dinton or Haddenham, that many doubts exist in relation to her identity. Willis's *conjectures* by no means satisfactorily elucidate this point, and the archives of the family of Saunders having fallen into other hands, it might be hazardous to write with positiveness on this subject: but Thomas Saunders, of Newlands, in Chalfont St. Peter's, and Thomas Saunders, of Haddenham, are described as joint proprietors of this estate, at the beginning of the seventeenth century; and a Thomas Saunders presented to the Rectory of Pitchcott, in 1633, but whether the same Thomas Saunders, of Dinton,[3] or the father-in-law of Sir Robert Pye, is unknown, there being others of the same names his contemporaries in divers parts of the county,[4] as at Wavendon, and also at Flower or Floer, in Northamptonshire. Thomas Saunders, who was Patron of this Rectory in 1685,[5] was buried here 7 May, 1690; and Sir Thomas Saunders, Knt. *perhaps* his son, exercised the right of patronage in 1727; but it seems uncertain if the father, or a more distant relation of Thomas Saunders, Esq. of Brill, who was Sheriff of Bucks in 1732, and then held this estate of which Thomas Saunders, Esq. was seised at his death which happened at Brill, in 1741. The last was a highly distinguished naval officer, having served under the celebrated Admiral Balchen (who afterwards lost his life in H. M. S. Victory, in 1744) and was twice captured by Da Gaet, a very brave man, who bore the most honourable testimony to his gallantry in three desperate engagements, though the fortune of war was against him. "His interest," observes one of his contemporaries, "was that of his country, for which he evinced the sincerest love, equally in retirement as in the more active scenes of life. His house was open to all who loved old England (and perhaps many who did not), the warmest friend, the most affectionate husband, most tender and indulgent parent; dying as he had lived, with true Christian fortitude, so that happy would it be for Britain, had every officer so much courage and real love for his country, and every man of courage so much true patriotism and religion."[6] The name of his descendants and successive possessors of this estate are inserted in the annexed table, not without regret, that the genealogical particulars essential to a more complete pedigree, have not been obtained after the most diligent and zealous researches.

By reference to the PEDIGREE of SAUNDERS, in Dinton, future researches may, together with the annexed genealogy, supply some materials for farther elucidating the history of this family.

---

[1] Esc. 2 Ric. 2. n°. 52, at Wendover. [2] Rot. Fin. 18. Ric, 2. [3] Paroch. Regist.
[4] Harl. MSS. 1351, f. 124. [5] See List. of Incumbents. [6] Diurnal.

PEDIGREE OF SAUNDERS, OF PITCHCOTT AND BRILL.

From Documents preserved by the Family, Parochial Registers, and other Authorities.

Arms: Party per Chev. Argent and Sable, three Elephant's Heads erased, counter-changed.

- THOMAS SAUNDERS, Esq. Sheriff of Bucks, 1733 ;=ELIZABETH..... bur. at Brill, 8 Dec. 1741. [Arms. Arg. a bend engrailed S. charged with 3 Bezants, a chief engrailed Or.
  - CHARLES SAUNDERS, bap. 9 Dec. 1723.
  - WILLIAM SAUNDERS, bap. 21 Aug. 1725.
  - HALLET SAUNDERS, bap. 2 Nov. 1732.
  - FRANCIS SAUNDERS, ob. in India, s. p.
  - THOMAS SAUNDERS, Esq.=CHRISTIANA, dau. of Tho. Pitt, Esq. of Boccoinoc, co. Cornwall, by his 1st wife Christiana dau. of Sir Tho. Lyttelton, Kt. and sist. of George Lord Lyttelton. Gov. of Fort St. George, E. I. ; Sheriff of Bucks. 1759 ; ob. in London ; bur. at Brill, 25 Oct. 1775.
    - THOMAS SAUNDERS, Esq. Capt. Bucks Militia ; Sheriff of Bucks, 1785 ; ob. .... at Vienna. Qu. if bur. at Brill, 17 Sept. 1798 ?
    - THOMAS SAUNDERS, Esq. only son and heir ; Ld. of the Manor of Pitchcott ; Sheriff of Bucks, 1827 ; then of Aston-Abbats ; afterwards of Swanbourne; ob. July, 1831, in London ; bur. at Brill.
      - ELIZABETH, mar. to Henry Alen Leyster, Esq. vidua 1831.
      - MARTHA, mar. to Will. Rich. Smith, Esq. Capt. R. N. ob. 6 Dec. 1825, bur. at Plymouth.
      - ANNE, mar. to Gen. Sam. Wilson, Hon. E. I. Com. service : ob. 27 July, 1826, at Bombay.
      - MARY, mar. to Cha. Wheeley, Esq. of Abergavenny : vidua 1831.
  - RICHARD SAUNDERS, Esq. bap. 22 Mar. 1730 ; at Brill ; Capt. R. N. Ob. 3 Nov. 1814, at North-End, Fulham, co. Midsx. bur. at Brill.
  - MARTHA, =dau. of ..... ob. 29 Sep. 1824, bur. at Abergavenny.
  - ELIZABETH, bap. 29 May, 1722, mar. to Col. W. Lally: ob. at Oxford, bur. at Brill, 12 Apr. 1785,
  - MARY, bap. 25 Jan. 1726.
  - ANNE, bap. 28 June, 1728.

THE ADVOWSON AND RECTORY

were, at an early period, given to the Priory of Great-Malvern, in Worcestershire, by one of the ancestors of Gilbert de Franceys, as is believed, for, in 1267, a fine was passed and recovery suffered, by which that Convent became possessed of them, and the Advowson was held by the House in 1392. From the style of architecture, the Church was probably one of those which, having belonged to the Normans, was forfeited with their lands, and the Patronage attended the grant of this Manor to the Vernons, amongst other property of Malvern-Abbey, which had reverted to the Crown at the dissolution of that establishment.

An ancient payment to the Church of Waddesdon seems to have been recognized in the original Rolls, by an order made in the reign of Edw. III. that John son of Richard le Spenser, of Fleet-Marston, having recovered seisin in the King's Court, at Aylesbury, against Henry de Chaddesden, Parson, of the third portion of Waddesdon ; and Roger de Stoke, of Burcester, of one messuage, twenty acres of land, and one of meadow, with their appurtenances in Pichescote, be again admitted, &c.[1]

The Rectory is valued in the King's Books at 10*l.* *per ann.* archidiaconals, 10*s.* 7*d.* tenths, 1*l.*

In a Terrier, 9 Oct. 1674, verified by Nath. Netmaker, then Rector, "the glebe lying together" was computed at thirty-two acres :—the Parsonage-house consisting of three large bays with a barn.[2] In another Terrier, 10 April, 1680, the glebe is particularly described as three closes of pasture and meadow, so that it has been inferred that the parish was inclosed between 1674 and 1680, no other or authentic documents having been discovered respecting this change ; half an acre of garden and orchard were attached to the Parsonage, which continued to be a very mean building, and unfit for the residence of the incumbent, and the church was but irregularly served until of late years.

In 1725, the glebe was let for 72*l.* *per ann.* but said to have been then worth 100*l.* About 1780 the Rector received 120*l.* *per ann.* by quarterly payments, being non-resident, and divine service performed here sometimes once every fortnight, and sometimes only at much longer intervals. In 1811, the Living was returned at only 140*l.* *per ann.* consisting of a composition in lieu of tithes, with the glebe and fees, the latter being very small, (for the custom which had formerly prevailed of persons resorting to this church

[1] Rot. Orig. 22 Ed. III. ro. 30, Abbrev. vol. ii. p. 199.

[2] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

for the purpose of being married here, had long fallen into disuse), but the Rectory was commonly reputed to include the tithes of about 880 acres of rich land, estimated at 5*s.* 6*d.* per acre, besides the glebe: an estate of about 120 acres, formerly belonging to Paul Wells, and claiming to be tithe free, having been, like the rest of the parish, subjected to the usual payments.

"John Perott, of Pitchcote, the younger," by his will, dated 24 July, 1524, "bequeathed to the High Altar of the Church a bushel of wheat; to St. Giles's Altar, a bushel of malte, for oblations, &c. forgotten; towards the repairs of the sepulchre of Pitchcott, a "bushel of malte;" to the torches, another; to the bells, a bushel of barley; to Thomas his son, "his house and land in Pychecott, after the death of Ellen his wife," whom he appoints his executrix, and to order his children at her discretion: his lands in "Pychcott, North-Marston, and Cleydon," to feoffees for the uses of his will, which he declares to be for Ellen his wife for life, she remaining unmarried; otherwise, or at her death, his lands at Marston to be divided equally between Edmund his son, or his heirs, and Thomas his younger son: charges his lands at Pitchcott and North-Marston with the payment (from the time of his death) annually of a small sum "to the Church-wardens of Pitchcotte, towards the reparation of *the long causeway*."[1] Sir Rich. Wise, Curate, and Richard Cole, with others, being witnesses. Probate, 26 Aug. 1524.[2]

RECTORS.

Osbert: presented by Gilbert de Franceys, Kn[t].

William de Eston, presented 1 Aug. 1267; by the Convent of Malvern, to whom the Patronage was adjudged to belong, against Gilbert de Franceys, Kn[t]. At his death,

William de Luda, instituted 1272, on the presentation of Great-Malvern Priory.

Lucasius de Broc, 19 April, 1274, on the resignation of Lude.

John de Teynton, died Rector in 1310.

Robert Ostage, instituted 11 Nov. 1310, on the presentation of Sir Richard Vernon, Knt. At his death,

John le Arches, presented 1318, by Sir Rich. Vernon, Knt. He died; and

Simon le Walays was presented 26 Sept. 1329, by "the Custos of Sir Richard Vernon's lands and heritage."

John de Fresingfield resigned, 1337.

Thomas de Stamerdene, presented in 1337, by William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton, who had Vernon's Estate in Wardship. He exchanged for Barcomb, in Sussex, with

Robert de Colston, 29 July, 1348, who exchanged for Rysolme, co. Lincoln, with

William de Daventre, presented 24 Oct. 1349, by Sir Richard Vernon, Knt. and at his death,

William de Harleston, instituted 30 July, 1369, on the presentation of Sir Rich. Vernon, Knt. He died, and

John Drewe, instituted 31 May, 1397, on the presentation of Sir Richard Vernon, Knt. He exchanged for Stene Rectory,[3] co. Northampton.

John Woburn, 5 Oct. 1401. He died in 1408, and was succeeded by

Thomas Seaman, 1 Aug. 1408. On his resignation,

John Carter was instituted 26 Aug. 1416, on the presentation of John Vernon.

Thomas Marymer, inst. 18 July, 1449, on the presentation of Sir Richard Vernon; and resigning, was succeeded by

Thomas Alford, 19 April, 1456, on the presentation of Thomas Vernon, Esq. At his resignation,

William Wooton was instituted 4 Feb. 1460, being presented by Thomas Vernon, Esq. He resigned, and

Henry Franceys was instituted 28 July, 1466, on the presentation of Thomas Vernon, Esq.

Robert Trysthorp, or *Frysthorpe*, 28 Feb. 1467. He resigned, and was succeeded by

William Aleby, 29 July, 1469, on the presentation of Thomas Vernon, Esq. He died, and

Robert Lyne, alias *Lyons*, was presented 25 Feb. 1507, by Sir Henry Vernon, Knt.

---

[1] The *Causeway* is supposed to have been a line of stepping-stones as a foot road, from Oving to the Church-yard of Pitchcott, near which were anciently the parish-pound, and a pool of water on a piece of waste land, traditionally reported to have belonged to the poor, but usurped.

[2] Willis's MSS. vol. xxxii. fol. p. 22. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

[3] John Drewe occurs among the Rectors of Stene, in Northamptonshire, about this period; but the name of Woburn, whom Willis mentions as his predecessor there, does not appear. See Bridges's Hist. of Northampt. vol. i. p. 199. Stene.

William Castell, presented 23 August, 1531, by King Henry VIII. in the minority of George Vernon. At his death,

Thomas Thirkill, instituted 10 Sept. 1540, on the presentation of George Vernon, Esq. He died; and was succeeded by

Edward Audlesare, A. M. instituted 1 Nov. 1557, on the presentation of Richard Everet, executor of Ralph Vernon, Esq.

Robert Walkeden, presented in 1575.

Matthew Walkeden, in 1620. He had been Minister of Stony-Stratford from about 1607 to 1615, then Vicar of Over-Winchendon.[1] His will was dated 21 August, 1633.

Henry Walkeden, 1633, presented by Thomas Saunders, Esq. occurs in 1650; probably son of the last Rector.

Nathaniel Netmaker, instituted 1658. He had been previously Minister of Hanslape, and is presumed to have repaired or rebuilt the glebe-house, from the initials of his name, and the date, 1663, at the end of the building. He was buried here 27 Aug. 1680, as were also Mary his widow (denominated of Aylesbury) 11 March, 1709-10, and their daughter Susanna, 2 Sept. 1710.[2]

Thomas King, A. M. instituted 29 Sept. 1680, on the presentation of Thomas King, M. D. and a second time 11 Feb. following. He died, and was succeeded by

Henry Atkinson, 29 Oct. 1685, on the presentation of Thomas Saunders, Esq. He was buried here 28 July, 1724,[3] and succeeded by

Henry Bruges, A. M. instituted 27 Nov. 1724, and inducted 5 Dec. on the presentation of Thomas Saunders, Esq. of Brill. He was of C.C.C. Oxon. A.M. 3 July, 1722, and was succeeded by

Worsep Atkinson, 8 June, 1727, on the presentation of Sir Thomas Saunders, Knt.[4] and, at his death,

Thomas Lally, A.M, was presented by Thomas Saunders, Esq. and inducted 10 Dec. 1762. He was of Peter-house, Cambridge, A. B. 1743; A. M. 1760; and at his death was succeeded by

James Mead, Clk. presented 9 March, 1771, by Richard Mead, Esq. of Bruton Street, co. Middlesex (probably patron for this turn only, but not so expressed). He was of Emanuel-Coll. Camb. LL.B. 1772; and dying,

Thomas Bourne, A.B. presented 13 Jan. 1773, by Thomas Saunders, Esq. of Upper Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, London. He was also Curate of Quainton, where he died, and was buried in 1786.[5]

William Hughes, A.M. inducted 31 March, 1787, on the presentation of Thomas Saunders, Esq. He was a native of this county; of Magdalen-Hall, Oxon. A.M. 23 March, 1786; also Rector of Bradenham; and dying, in 1832, was buried there;[7] and succeeded in this Rectory by

William R. Freemantle, A.M.[8] instituted in 1822, on the presentation of the heirs of the late Capt. Saunders.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to St. Giles, consists of a nave 41f. 6in. by 15f. a chancel 18f. 6in. by 13f. 6in. and a tower 8f. square, within the walls; and about 40 feet high, having a plain parapet,[6] and containing three small bells and a saint's bell; on the first of which (2f. 1in. in diameter) is inscribed, "Chandler made me 1686;" on the second, SENT LVKE APOSTELL, 1590; and on the largest, (2f. 6 in.) G. C. 1717." The roof of the nave, chancel, and porch on the south side, are tiled. Over the entrance, the date 1662, and on the east gable, a small floreated cross. The doors into the chancel and north aisle, and a considerable portion of the windows of the chancel, have been long closed with masonry; and the ground contiguous to the building has so much accumulated, that the pointed arch of the chancel-door scarcely exceeds five feet in height, and there is a descent of one step into the remaining entrance. In the porch are stone sediles, and over the arch of the door is a small niche for a statue. At the west end is the entrance into the belfry, having a square pediment and cornice; above it is a window with a pointed arch; and in the upper story of the tower are four windows. On the south side of the nave, two square-headed windows; at the east end of the chancel a larger window under a pointed arch, evidently altered from its original form; and on the north side two very small narrow lights.

---

[1] See OVER-WINCHENDON. [2] Pitchcott Register. [3] Ibid.
[4] Susanna Atkinson, widow, buried here 39 March, 1741. Parish Register. [5] See QUAINTON.
[6] Page 269. [7] Pedigree of HUGHES, in QUAINTON. [8] Pedigree of FREEMANTLE, in SWANBOURNE.

Affixed to the south wall of the chancel, near one of the windows, is a small stone desk, and near the east end a niche for a piscena and two square cavities near the communion table. The font, which is octagonal (the bason nineteen inches in diameter and eleven inches deep) is supported by a fluted pillar.

In 1817, the whole building was in a miserably dilapidated state, and the Archdeacon of Bucks (Dr. Luke Heslop), at his Visitation at Aylesbury, read to his Clergy a long quotation from the following account of it:—

"The chancel is separated from the body of the church by a partition in which is a small door, placed there to exclude the wind, and if the building were then in the same state as at present (8 Sept. 1817), not without good reason; for the roof is broken, and the walls are cracked. A communion-table, indeed, there is, but, with the decaying rails which enclose it, is the only object, besides a small desk affixed diagonally against the s. w. window, and a piscena in a niche within the rails, to withdraw the attention of an examiner from the damp moss-grown walls and slippery pavement. There is neither pew nor seat in the chancel; but a rotten mat lies in a heap at one corner, which perhaps once served the communicants to kneel on, but at present is as inferior to the litter used by the neighbouring farmers for their pig-styes, as the rough uneven stones on which it lies are to the clean well-paved floors of their dairies. The church is scarcely in a better condition: a portion of the ceiling has fallen down, and left a dismal hole, through which the naked tiles of the roof are seen, and the worshippers may be literally sprinkled with the dew of heaven. The pulpit-cloth and cushion moth-eaten, if not ragged; and the loose and tattered leaves of the Minister's common Prayer-book are liable to be dispersed by every puff of wind. Two pews there are, and also a few seats, but no desk for the Clerk, and the boards of the Rector's pew were taken away, about fifty years ago, to make a cupboard. A chalice and flaggon, and a pewter plate or two, are said to be all the utensils belonging to the altar; and one of the farmers of the parish occasionally supplies a table-cloth for use at the Communion."[1]

The pulpit and reading-desk, of recent erection, are placed near the south-east pier of the nave.

In the floor of the chancel is a slab (deprived of its brasses) *called* the monument of Bishop Saunders, but probably on no better authority than mere conjecture.[2]

On the south side of the nave is a mural tablet of wood for William Lee, who died 16 Aug. 1777, aged 51, and others of his family.[3]

On the north side is a small mural tablet:

In memory of Thomas Fowler, who died Oct. 30th. 1817, aged 37.

In the pavement, on a stone:

Edward Butler, died May 26, 1757.

THE REGISTER.

Willis mentions a Register of Pitchcott, beginning in 1680, which he saw in September, 1730,[4] and another, reported to have been "carried away by Mrs. Sanders, and in the hands of Mrs.

---

[1] Gent. Mag. vol. lxxxvii. P. 2. p. 397. Ibid. vol. xcii. P. 2. p. 605.

[2] It may be no improvement upon that conjecture to mention, that William Saunders, Vicar of Frendsbury, in Kent, Keeper of Rochester Bridge, and Rector of Hinton, co. Northampton, is reputed to have been a native of Adstock, and to have died 2 Feb. 1452, about the period when such monumental records were in fashion; and who is believed to have been related to the Saunders family of Pitchcott. [See Bridges's Northamptonshire, vol. i. p. 177.]

[3] They were many years, respectable tenants of one of the farms here, and contemporaries with the Wallises, some of the descendants of both these familes being still to be traced in the neighbourhood.

[4] MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

Sanders, of Aylesbury." In 1817, the writer of this history ascertained that, besides the volume which Willis had seen, the next in succession *had been also removed.* The latter was at length discovered, and was subsequently restored; and is a small quarto in rough calf, consisting of twenty leaves of parchment and one of paper, with baptisms, marriages, and burials, entered rather promiscuously, from 7 Oct. 1753, to December, 1812, and some of the leaves mutilated. The preceding volume was afterwards also recovered by the Rev. John Robert Pigott, sometime Curate, and is both curious and interesting, as confirming the account of this pleasantly situated little church, having been a favourite spot to which it was customary to resort from a considerable distance, as well as from the neighbouring villages, to celebrate weddings (before the passing of the Act, commonly called "the Marriage Act,") which, in this place, appear to have averaged at least double the number of interments during many years.

Amongst other entries, are recorded the marriages here of

Thomas Green, of Whitchurch, with Anne Climson, of Aylesbury, 26 Sept. 1703.

Joseph Saunders, with Hannah Chandler, of Aylesbury, 20 June, 1705.

Richard Hedges, of Cublington, with Sarah Thame, of East Claydon, 11 June, 1707.

John Deverell, of Swanbourne, with Joane Deverell, 17 Dec. 1714.

Matthew Deverell, of Hogston, with Mary Perry, of Great Marlow, 8 June, 1717.

George Reading, of Hardwick, with Mary Wilston, of Winslow, 9 Nov. 1718.[1]

John Hughes, of Quainton, with Anne Crooke, 5 Aug. 1722.[2]

Richard Crooke, of *Chilton*, with Elizabeth Beamsley, of the same, 1723.

John Saunders, of Waddesdon, with Mary Taylor, of the same, 19 May, 1724.

Benedict Holland,[3] of Grandborough, with Jane Worster, of Aylesbury, Sept. 1729.

Francis Cheyney, of Grandborough, with Sarah Pitkin, 9 November, 1730.

Henry Pitkin, with Hester Stevens, both of Grandborough, 19 April, 1731.

William Crooke, of Quainton, with Elizabeth Ingram, 22 Aug. 1731.

Amongst the burials occurs that of

Thomas Saunders, Esq. 7 May, 1690.

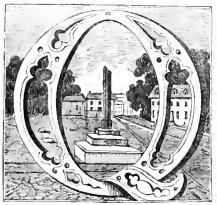
The last entry of baptism, in this volume, being in 1746-7; of marriage, 4 March, 1753; and of burial in 1747.

---

[1] See HARDWICK. [2] See QUAINTON. [3] See Grandborough, p. 251.

QUAINTON

With DENHAM, DODDERSHALL, and SHIPTON-LEE.



QUAINTON, with its hamlets, is bounded on the north by Bottle-Claydon, Hogshaw and Fulbrook, Grandborough, and North-Marston; on the east by Pitchcott and Blackgrave, in Waddesdon; on the south by Waddesdon; and on the west by Grendon-Underwood; being about twenty-two miles in circuit, and containing about 5150 acres, of which the township of Quainton is computed to comprise about 1600; Denham, 684; Doddershall, about 1666; and Shipton-Lee, with the Grange, about 1200 acres.

The surface is diversified by a cluster of insulated hills, rising not abruptly, but gradually, to the height of 786 feet above the level of the sea, and situated on the N. and N.E. verge of the parish, in which, on a basis of blue clay, prevalent throughout the vale of Aylesbury, are strata of coarse sand, of divers colours, hard grit stone, and various loams, but little, if any, intermixture of water-worn pebbles.

Fossils abound here; consisting of Bivalves, Ammonites, from the minutest size to twenty-two inches or more in diameter, with four and sometimes five volutes: the inner wreaths usually covered with a concretion of stony matter. Few, if any, with wavy striæ, or warty excrescences, the engrailed edges of the diaphragms (as Morton calls them) often seem very entire, and the joints distinct; but instead of affording proofs of stone moulded in the cells between the septa or partitions, in the cavity of the shell, clearly shewing, when broken, a bony reticular texture; and their smooth surfaces polished at the articulations exactly resembling the cartilaginous surface of the ends of animal bones in the joints. No instance has been discovered of the superficial striæ terminating in knobs or studded; nor are any Ammonites found amongst the clay or sand. Belemnites, *vulgo*[1] thunderbolts, are also abundant in the sand, and ploughed up from the clay, accompanied with sea shells, preserving much of their real substance. The Belemnites are commonly striated, cylindrical, seldom exceeding four inches in length and one in diameter at the larger end, which is usually hollow; the chink or gutter on the side distinctly marked.[1] Others, closely resembling these,[2] very heavy, about two inches long and nearly the same in diameter, having a round perforation, as for the medulla, filled with concreted stony matter near the centre. The surfaces at the ends level, but of the sides unequal, with protuberances and granulations, the attachment or articulation of the ribs not easily traced, but the reticular structure of bone very distinct wherever the surface has been denuded. Selenites, vulgarly called crow-silver, in the clay north of the village, at the foot of the hills, especially near water courses, with some varieties of structure; almost always including stains from particles of clay or other superincumbent matter: the use of this substance as a styptic seem to have been immemorially known, and is probably the only purpose to which it has been here employed.

---

[1] Morton, in the Natural History of Northamptonshire, mentions, a "shell of the Ostrea class," which he calls "Polyginglymon, in a collection of Mr. Stonestreet, found in Queynton Hill Stone Pits in Bucks:" and also, stones moulded in the cavities of this shell; figured in Lister's Appendix to the Book, De Conchylicia, in his History of Shells. [Nat. Hist. p. 215.]

[2] Hist. of Northamptonshire, tab. xi. f. 1.; see also p. 356.

The order of strata, near the summit of the highest hill, is subjoined, from an account for which I am principally indebted to the industry and attention of Mr. Curtis, of Quainton, whom I feel gratitude and pleasure to mention in this History, as one of its early and constant encouragers, whose liberality and kindness of disposition would do honour to any station, and whose zeal for the promotion of every useful undertaking deserves the highest praise.

The soil of these hills, which are very fertile, presents about:

5 feet of vegetable earth.
3 ... of gravelly small stones.
1 ... of ochreous earth, yellow.
1 ... of whiter, approaching to pipe-clay.
4 ... of sandy loam, interspersed with red, white, and blue sand, in small veins, under which about
1 ... of iron stone, fusible in a strong fire.
5 ... of loamy sand, beneath which is a thin layer (sometimes interspersed) of black clay, resembling impure coal, in colour, not exceeding 1 foot.
4 ... of grey dirt or loam.
3 ... of hard blue solid stone.
4 ... of grey loamy sand and dirt, with a substratum, about six inches thick, of Pendril stone, formed like bricks, but from two to three feet long and one in width.
3 ... of stone, called building-stone, in pieces sometimes exceeding two tons in weight, in shape somewhat resembling a coffin, the small end pointing commonly to the north-east.
6 feet of lime-stone, not very white.
6 ... of brown or yellow sand.
4 ... of rubble-stone, which, when broken, exhibits Ammonites, ostrea, small screws, and other formed fossils.
2 ... of brown sand, similar to the stratum next below lime-stone.
2 ... of stone of a dark green colour, called bottom stone, not very hard, but through which the workmen employed in digging here, have not penetrated, so that this description applies only to about fifty, or sixty, feet in depth from the lofty summit of these eminences, which exceeds the height of Muswell Hill, in Oxfordshire, on the s. w. by about forty-two feet, and in 1798 was marked for the site of a telegraph.[1]

From Quainton Hills, ten copious springs severally descending, join some the Ouse, towards the north, and others in the contrary direction, the Thame and Thames towards the south. The quality of the water was formerly remarked as tending to the production of glandular indurations, to which the inhabitants of mountainous districts are said to be peculiarly liable. Numerous instances certainly occurred here, within the last century, which seemed to support that hypothesis; but modern improvements in conducting the water from the springs into open cisterns or tanks, in the village, and other circumstances connected with the mode of living in later times, have happily been assistant in considerably diminishing, though perhaps they may not have entirely eradicated, such diseases, even in those who are chiefly confined to sedentary employments, and are under the necessity of maintaining themselves by making lace, the general local employment and manufacture of most of the poorer female inhabitants of this and the neighbouring villages.

The beautiful, varied, and extensive prospect from the summit of these hills, over the greater part of seventeen counties, and in a western direction, only bounded by the weakness of vision, (the horizon being blended with the clouds and lost in dim obscurity, certainly among or beyond the mountains of Wales,) has been conjectured to give rise to the ancient name of the place, *Chentone*, whilst some have supposed that the appellation originated in the same word, signifying oak trees, which are imagined to have been formerly abundant here, the great forest which overspread the neighbouring counties south-eastward, having included Buckinghamshire within its boundaries, whilst there are not a few who smile at these antiquarian fancies, and think that they can correct them by suggesting that the old family of Cheyne imparted their name to this place.

---

[1] Page 106.

In the south-eastern part of the parish is a fine level meadow, which, with part of the common fields adjacent, and another in Waddesdon was brought into celebrity as a race course, not long after the introduction into England, of that sport, by Thomas Earl of Wharton, whose son Philip, the accomplished but dissipated Duke, was likewise an ardent patron of such amusements, and whose celebrity is still kept up in the neighbourhood by a remarkably fleet breed of roans, the progeny of a noted winning horse, belonging to his Grace: but the races in Quainton Meadow have been discontinued for more than a century.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

At the Norman Survey MILO CRISPIN possessed the principal estate here, which had belonged to Wigo de Walingford; who held seven hides and a half for a manor; three in demesne: here were three ploughs, and twenty-one villeins, and six bordars with six ploughs: six servants, pasture for two teams: woods for one hundred hogs: altogether taxed at 7*l.* *per ann.* but in King Edward's time at 8*l.*[1]

Milo Crispin, with this estate, held also Shabbington, Waddesdon, and part of Upton in Dinton, in his own hands, but Quainton was granted to a subfeudatory, before the close of the reign of Hen. I. and vested in the family of Malet, who were tenants here, under the Honour of Walingford.[2]

William Malet, ancestor of this family, distinguished himself at the battle of Hastings, and was one of those appointed by the Conqueror to bury the body of Harold: to whom, although he every where denied him the title of King, he seems to have decreed something like a royal funeral.

The Malets are said to have also imparted their name to the town of Curry-Malet in Somersetshire, where two Knights Templars of that branch of the family, were buried, or at least commemorated by effigies, in the windows of the church.[3] In this county, Hervey Malet held one knight's fee and an half, under the Honour of Walingford, of the old feoffment,[4] and Quainton was afterwards called Quainton-Malet. Robert, son of Hervey, succeeded: and early in the reign of Henry III. paid three marks scutage, for his lands here;[5] also 20*s.* for one knight's fee and a half in Quainton,[6] as his scutage, and in 1242, settled by his charter in free marriage, on Milicent, his daughter, and Laurence de Broc,[7] and upon his heirs by her, 200 shillings annual rents issuant out of lands in Cambridge and Huntingdonshire, covenanting that if the amount were deficient, the residue should be forthcoming out of his lands in *Quenton.* To this charter his seal was annexed; Walter de Patshull and others being witnesses.[8]

---

[1] Terra MILONIS CRISPIN. In Esseden Hd. ꝏ. In CHENTONE ten' Milo vii. hide et dim'. Tra' ē ix car'. In dnio iii. hidæ. et ibi sunt. iii. car'. et xxi. uilli cũ. vi. bord. hnt. vi. car. Ibi. vi. serui, ptu ii. car. Silua. c. porc'. In totis ualent' ual et ualuit. vii. lib. T.R.E.: viii. lib. Hoc. ꝏ. tenuit Wigot de Walingeford. Lib. Censual. vol. i. p. 150.

[2] ASHENDON, p. 17.

[3] Collinson's Somerset. vol i. p. 243; and vol. iii. p. 363.

[4] Lib. Nig. Scac. vol. i. p. 186.

[5] Test. de Nevil.

[6] Ibid.

[7] PEDIGREE of BROC.

[8] Carta Domini Roberti Mallet:—Robertus Mallet omnibus hominibus et amicis suis Salutem. Sciatis meme teipsum et heredes meos obligasse perfacere Laurentio de Broc in libero maritagio cum Milicenta filia mea ducentos solidatos terræ in loco competenti ex illis quos teneo in Comitatibus Cantabrigiæ et Huntingdoniæ sibi et heredibus suis de dicta Milicenta filia mea exeuntibus; et hoc erit circa festum beatæ Mariæ Virginis anno Regni Regis Henrici vigesimo septimo. Et si ego Robertus Mallet vel hæredes mei prædictos ducentos solidatos terræ in iisdem comitatibus prædicto Laurentio de Broc et heredibus suis de dicta Milicenta filia mea exeuntibus warrantizare non possumus. Ego Robertus Mallet et heredes mei faciemus prædicto Laurentio de Broc et heredibus suis de terris meis in *Quenton* in Comitatu Buckinghamiæ ad valorem predictorum ducentorum solidorum redditus in comitatibus Cantabrigiæ et Huntingdoniæ. Quare volo et firmiter præcipio quod prædictus Laurentius de Broc et heredes sui de Milicenta filia mea exeuntes habeant et teneant prædictos

Richard Mallet, (according to Dugdale) or perhaps Robert, gave many lands and tenements in Quainton, to the Preceptory of the Hospitallers at Hogshaw,[1] as did also Christina, daughter of Augustine, in Dodyndon and Quenton.[2] This Christina is also mentioned much earlier, viz. in a fine passed in 1218 (3 Hen. III.) between Eve, daughter of William the son of Philip, and Alice her sister, with Roger de Wymberville and Eustachia his wife, and Basilea and Christina, sisters of Eustachia, of lands in Quenton, the right of Eve and Alice.[3]

At the compilation of the Testa de Nevil, Roger de Wymberville and William Cerevoise held two parts of a knight's fee in Quendon with Dundon of the Honour of Walingford, and the third part under the Hospitallers:[4] who were therefore contemporary proprietors with the Mallet's and their superior lords.

Eustachia, wife of Roger de Wymberville survived him, and was married to a second husband, for in 1246 (31 Hen. III.) a fine was passed between Ralph Dayrell and Geoffrey de Osteneston (of Northamptonshire) and Eustachia his wife, who "by waste and alienation of demesne lands, woods, and gardens, which *the said Eustachia* held in dower," of the inheritance of Ralph Dayrell, in Stocking-Pastures, in Lathbury, and in Quenton had endamaged him.

In 1251, Laurence de Broc conveyed to Elias de Wymberville, a meadow in Quainton, and fines were passed to confirm the agreement.[5] In 1257, Robert de Wymberville, and Maud his wife, were parties to a fine of messuages and lands in Dunyndon, the right of Geoffrey de Neyrenut. In 1270, a fine was passed of rents in Quainton, between John Neyrnut and Philip Durdant, and Joane his wife, as the right of the said John.[6]

In 1294, Robert Mallet, son or descendant of the former Robert, did homage for the lands held by his late father in Bucks.[7] At the death of Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, in 1300, Robert Mallet held Quainton as of the Honour of Walingford, by the service of one knight's fee, valued at 8*l. per ann.* John Mallet having died in 1287, seised of Deandon Manor.[8]

In 1302, a fine passed between Thomas Neyrnut and John.....[9] of lands in Quainton, Blakegrove, and Flete-Marston, for the life of John and William his son,[10] and in 1308, another fine of messuages and lands here, between John son of Robert de Flete-Marston, and Isabel his wife, and Robert de Verney of Flete-Marston, and Isabella his wife, as the right of John;[11] and in 1316, another fine of messuages, lands, and meadow in Quainton between John de Arcubus of Cranwell,[12] and Alice his wife, and Thomas Mallet, to whom the estate was granted for life. Also, in 1318, a fine between Robert Mallet the elder, and Geoffrey de Meleburn of the Manor of Dunyndon and

---

ducentos solidatos terræ bene in pace libere quiete integre et honorifice in perpetuum. Et ut hæc mea donatio et concessio rata sit et stabilis in posterum præsentem Chartam sigilli mei appositione roboravi: Hiis testibus Domino Waltero de Patshull. Stephano de Lega. Thoma de Grimbald. Nicolas de Bello campo. Gervasio Filio Reginaldi. Mattheo de Piddington. Johanne de la Mole. Willielmo filio Johannis. Thoma de Erdley.

Robertus Mallet venit et convenit quod dedit Laurentio de Broc decem libratas Terræ per extentum Domini Regis in Huntingdonia et in Cantabrigia *et si non erit tantum* ibidem, habebit in *Quendon* in Com. Buck. [Placit. 27. Hen. III. Hunt.]

[1] Page 264.

[2] MSS. in the College of Arms, and Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 835.

[3] Rot. Fin. 3 Hen. III. MSS. Willis, vol. xvi.

[4] Test. de Nevil, p. 245, etc.

[5] Rot. Fin. 36 and 38 Hen. III.

[6] Ibid. 35 Hen. III.

[7] Rot. Orig. 23 Ed. I. ro 8. Abbrev. vol. i. p. 88.

[8] Esc. 16 Ed. I.

[9] Qu? whether his son or brother.

[10] There must have been some error in the account preserved of this family, no name of *William* being discovered at the period quoted: but see Rot. Fin. 31 Ed. I.

[11] Ibid, 2 Ed. II.

[12] See WADDESDON.

Queynton, and the advowson of the church, which were then settled on Robert Mallet for life, with remainder to Robert Mallet the younger, and Isabel his wife;[1] and in 1320, another fine of "messuages and lands in Queynton," similarly settled.[2]

Robert Mallet was living, in 1332, but died before 1347, and his estate here was purchased of his co-heirs by Thomas de Missenden, who had been formerly denominated, Thomas de Cophouse, as is asserted from his holding the office of Pensella, Chief Cup-bearer, or Cellarer, (pen signifying the head, and sella, a cellar, says the antiquary) to the Duke of York, or some other royal personage, but took the name of Missenden upon coming into an estate at this place.

Thomas de Missenden and Isabella his wife, in 1351, passed a fine of the third part of the Manor of Donyngdon (inter alia) with William de Heure (Iver) and Joane his wife, the right of Thomas.[3]

Thomas de Missenden, and Isabella, and Thomas Lambyn, or Lanlyn, Chaplain, in 1348, passed a fine of divers lands, and of the moiety of two parts of the manor of Queynton, and the third part of the rectory of the church, which Thomas Lambyn granted to Thomas de Missenden and the heirs of his body.[4] Thomas de Missenden, likewise purchased other lands here, of Robert atte Halle, and Joane his wife, two parts of the manor, and a third of a third part, with the like interest in and proportion of the advowson:[5] of William Beavoir and Alice his wife, their third part of the manor,[6] of William de Heure and Joane his wife, another third part of the manor of Quainton, of Almaric Fitz-Warine[7] and Isabella his wife, their third part of the Manor of Queynton and Dunyndon, and the like portion of the advowson:[8] of the before-mentioned William de Heure and Joane, certain rents in Quainton, which were settled on Thomas de Mussenden and Isabella his wife, and the heirs of Thomas;[9] and of John Poignaunt and Alice his wife, a mediety of two parts of the manor and advowson,[10] so that Thomas de Missenden and Isabella were at length seised in joint-tenancy of the whole manor and advowson, which at the death of Thomas became the sole property of his widow, and passed in marriage to her second husband Sir John Golafre, Knt. of Sarsden, co. Oxon. who died in 1379, seised of this manor and advowson, in right of his wife, and held for one knight's fee and suit of court, under Edward the Black-Prince, Earl of Chester,[11] and Duke of Cornwall, as of his Honour of Walingford.[12]

PEDIGREE OF GOLAFRE OR GULAFRE, MISSENDEN, FROME, BREOSE, SPIGURNELL, IWARDBY, AND ELMES,

AS RELATING TO THE MANOR OF QUAINTON.

From Leland's Itinerary, Dugdale's Monasticon, Madox's Hist. of the Exchequer, Hearne's Liber Niger Scaccarii, Cotton MSS. Lansdowne MSS. Willis's MSS. Cardigan MSS. Harleian MSS. Inquis. post Mort. Testa de Nevil, and other Authorities.

Arms: Barry of six wavy Arg. and Gu. surtout a bend S. charged with three bezants. *Golafre.* Or, according to Edmondson, Arg. four bars wavy Gu. on a bend S. three bezants. *Golafre, of Oxfordshire.* Party per fess Vert. and Arg. a pale counterchanged between three Acorns Or. *Fyfield.* Arg. a cross engrailed Gu. voided Arg. in the 1st quarter a Cornish chough proper. *Missenden.* Arg. a fess vert. over all a Lion ramp. Gu. *Frome.* Az. a Lion ramp. semé of cross crosslets Or. *Brewys*, or *Braose.* [Harl. MSS. 1110.] Gu. frette Arg. on a chief. Or a lion passant gardant Gu. *Spigurnell.* Arg. a saltire engrailed S. on a chief of the second, two mullets of the first. *Iwardby.* Paley of six Arg. and S. a bend Gu. *Annesley.* Erm. two bars S. each charged with three elm-leaves slipped erect Or. *Elmes.* S. three silver pick-axes. *Pigot*, quartering *Giffard*, and with *Foster*, in an escutcheon of pretence. Chequé Or and Az. a fess Gu. *Clifford.*

SIR ROGER GOLAFRE, Knt. Lord of Sarsden, co. Oxon. temp. John; bur. at Breuern-Abbey, after 1215.

SIR ROGER GOLAFRE, Knt. of Norton, co. Northampton. called eld. son and hr. Dep. Chamberlain of the Exchequer, 1 or 2 Ed. 1. (1273) [Madox's Hist. of Exchequ. p. 417: Monast. Anglic. vol. v. p. 182.] — AMABEL, dau. and hr. of Hugh ..... Ld. of Upper-Heyford, co. Northampt.

a

---

[1] Rot. Fin. 12 Ed. II.
[2] Ib. 14 Ed. II.
[3] Ib. 25 Ed. III.
[4] See PEDIGREE of MISSENDEN.
[5] Rot. Fin. 22 Ed. III.
[6] Ibid.
[7] Ibid. 25 Ed. III. nº. 64.
[8] Ibid.
[9] Ibid. 29 Ed. III.
[10] Ibid. 30 Ed. III.
[11] Esc. 2 Ric. II. Cal. vol. iii. p. 16.
[12] See Page 21.

a

"Male line of Golafre" *said* to have "terminated in John de Golafre, son of John, who occurs in 20 Ed. 3." [Hist. of Northampt. vol. i. p. 417.]

Sir John Golafre, Knt. son of Roger; d. June, 1297 (25 Ed. 1.) bur. at Bruern. = Alice Colworp. qu.?

Maud, mar. to .... Griffin, of .... co. Northampt.

Thomas Golafre, Esq. d. 1332; bur. at Bruern. = Joane.

John Golafre, attesting witness to a Confirmation Charter, by Roger de Welton, of an Advowson to Daventry-Priory. [Dugd. Monast. vol. v. p. 181. n. 12.]

Will. Golafre, [Leland's Itinerary.]

Sir John Golafre, Knt. d. 3 Jan. 1363; bur. at Fyfield, Fyfield, co. Berks. = Elizabeth, dau. and hr. of John Fyfield, Esq. of Fyfield, d. 1 Feb. 1360, bur. at Fyfield.

Tho. Golafre, Esq. d. at Radley or Bagley, 26 Aug. 1378; bur. in the Black-Friars, Oxford. = Margaret Foxley d. 1396. bur. nr. her husbd.

1. .... dau. of .... of Sir .... Bruen, and mother of Sir Morice Brune, Knt.

Will. Golafre, Esq. ob. s. p. bur. in the Gr.-Friars, Oxford. [Dugd. Monast. vol. v. p. 182.] = John Golafre, Esq. d. 23 Feb. 1441, s. p. bur. at Fyfield.

Alice, dau. of John Bishop, of Abingdon: bur. there, after 1393. = ... dau. of .. relict of Sir .. Eaglefield Knt.

2. .... dau. of .. relict of Sir .. Pole Knt.

Sir Nic. Golafre, Knight. younger son.

3. .... dau. of ... relict of Sir .. Pole Knt.

Julia, mar. to Robt. de Wighham, had issue: ob. 1416.

John Golafre. viv. 1393; called cousin of Sir John Golafre.

Amicia. dau. and hr. of Thomas de Langley; died, s. p.

Sir John Golafre, Knt. died seised of the *Manor and Advowson of* Quainton, jure Uxoris, at Quainton, 1379; bur. in the Gr.-Friars, Oxford. [Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 1529, says at Fyfield.] = Isabella, dau. of Bernard Broeas, relict of Tho. de Missenden Bur. in Missenden Abbey.

Sir Thomas Missenden, Knt. had a Charter of Free-Warren, in Quendon, 28 Ed. 3. 1354, held Missenden, 41 Ed. 3. bur. at Missenden-Abbey, circ. 1369. [Pedig. of Missen in Missenden.]

Alice, illegitimate dau. of Sir John Golafre; Priores of *Burnham*, circ. 1399, or according to Tanner, 1406. [Willis's MSS.]

Sir John Golafre, nat. son of Sir John G. by a "*leman*, called Johanet (or Jenny) Pulham;" willed 19 Jun. 1393, to be bur. at the Grey-Friar's, Oxford; but interred by the King's command, in Westm. Abbey; died at Walingford; Will proved 27 Nov. 1396. = Philippa, dau. and co-h. of John de Mohun, Ld. of Dunster; mar. 2dly to Walter Baron Fitz-Walter; died in the reign of Hen. 6, bur. in Westm. Abbey. [Dugd. Bar. tom. i. pp. 222, 448, and Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 1529]

Sir Edmund Missenden, Knt. son and hr. d. 12 Dec. 1394. [Esc. 9 Ric. 2. n. 36: Cal. vol. iii. p. 190.] = Juliana, dau. of .. Lord Grey of Rotherfield, died seised of Missenden, 1407. [Esc. 8 Hen. 4. Cal. vol. iii. p. 190, 309.]

Sir Bernard Missenden, or Mussenden, son and heir of Sir Edmund, by Juliana his wife; born 1386, in ward of the King at his father's death. [Esc. 18 Ric. 2. no. 30. 19 Ric. 2. no. 33. 10 Hen. 4.] made proof of his full age, 8 Hen. 4. died about 1408, bur. at Buckingham. [MS. penes Franc. Missenden, Arm. de Heyling, co. Linc. 1610, in Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 548. = Isabell, dau. and co-h. of John Frome, Ld. of Buckingham, (by ..... dau. of Tregos) grand-daughter of William Frome, Ld. of Frome-Knolton and Woodland, by Elizabeth dau. and hr. of John Brewys, son and hr. of Sir Giles de Braose, and Beatrix his wife, who died in the reign of Ed. 1. seised of the Manor of Buckingham after 1435. [See Pedig. of Frome, Braose, and Spigurnell, in Buckingham; also, p. 202.] = Morter, of ..... 2d husband whom she survived. = John Cheyne, Esq. of Chesham-Bois, 3d husband, patron of Quainton Rectory, 1422.

John Iwardby, or Euerby, Esq. of Missenden, jure Uxoris son of John Iwardby, Esq. of Maple-Durham, co. Oxon. by Jane dau. and co-h. of Sir Hugh Annesley, Knt. [Harl. MSS. 1533. n. 44, 45.] of Riddington, co. Notts. dead before Isabell his mother-in-law: bur. at Missenden. = Katherine, dau. and hr. died 10 July, 1436; bur. at Missenden-Abbey.

1 H. Nicholas Iwardby, Esq. Lord of Quainton and patron of the Church 1447. confirmed by Charter, 28 Hen. 6. in the lands of Sir Tho. de Missenden, his maternal ancestor; d. 1462. [Esc. 2 Ed. 4. n. 10.] bur. 10 May at St. Bridget's Church, London. = Elizabeth, eld. dau. of John Hampden, Esq. of Hampden, by Elizabeth dau. of Sir John Whalesborough, Knt. [Pedig. of Hampden.] d. 8 Dec. 1466. having held Quainton and Missenden in dower: bur. at Missenden. [Esc. 21. Ed. 4.] = Thomas Salendine, Esq. d. 25 Nov. 1466. [Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.]

2 H.

John Iwardby, Esq. of Quainton; died 22 Aug. 1485, (1 Hen. 7.) seised of Quainton = Joane, dau. of Edmund Brudenell, Esq. of *Stoke-Mandeville*, by his second wife Philippa dau. of Philip Englefield, Esq. of Fressingfield, co. Suffolk; held Quainton in dower, 1522. [Ped. of Brudenell, in Stoke-Mandeville, & Amersham.]

Richard Iwardby, d. 15 July, 1510; bur. at Quainton.

William Elmes, Esq. of Lilford, co. Northampt. and Middle-Temple, London. = Elizabeth, eld. dau. and co-h. survived both her husbands; held Doddershall in dower; will dated 1548; bur. at Whaddon. = Thomas Picot, Esq. Serj. at Law; d. 1519; bur. at Whaddon. [See Pedigrees of Picot, and Picott of Doddershall.] = Agnes, dau. and hr. of .. Forster, of Writtle, co. Essex, first wife.

Margery, 2d. dau. and co-h. mar. to Sir Ralph Verney, Knt. of Middle-Claydon, as his first wife. [Pedigree of Verney, p. 178.]

1. Will. Cutler Esq. = Ellen, 3d dau. and co-h.

2. Tho. Clifford, Esq. afterwards Knt. 3d son of Tho. Ld. Clifford, of Brackenbury.

John Elmes, of Missenden, and Lilford. = ... dau. of John Lord Mordaunt.

Joane, ob. 1559, = Jerome Hampden, Esq. of Hartwell. [See Pedig. of Hampden, in Hampden, Hartwell, &c.]

Thomas Clifford, Esq. of Brackenbury. = Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Wm. Skipton, Knt.

Edmund Elmes, Esq. of Lilford. = ... dau. of Sir John St. John, Kt.

Henry Clifford, Esq. of Brackenbury. = —— Thienelby. qu. Thirnby.

Thomas Elmes, Esq. =

George Clifford. = Ursula, dau. of James Digby.

William Elmes, Esq.

Ursula, dau. and hr.

Sir John Golafre died at Dundon or Denham in Quainton, and Isabella his relict who held this estate during her second widowhood, was succeeded by Sir Edmund de Missenden her son by the former match, who dying in 1394, left Bernard, his son and heir, then eight years of age; Juliana, widow of Edmund, still surviving,[1] and Bernard being in wardship of the king. In 1399, it was returned, that Thomas Shelle, Chivalier,[2] died seised of the Manors of Quainton-Mallet and Missenden,[3] as did also Juliana, widow of Edmund de Missenden, in 1407,[4] and this estate being settled upon Isabella, wife of the said Bernard, at his death in 1408, she subsequently in 1420, together with John Cheyne, her then husband held this manor, and exercised the right of patronage of the church, by presenting to the rectory.

Bernard de Missenden left an only daughter Katherine, married to John Iwardby or Euerby, Esq. of Maple-Durham, co. Oxon. and in 1412, the Manor of Quainton was included in a fine passed by John Iwardby, with Thomas Salendine and Elizabeth his wife (formerly Elizabeth Iwardby, and wife of Nicholas son of the said John) and in 1435, John Iwardby brought a *writ of formedon*, on the descent of Bernard de Missenden, his wife's father against Isabell his mother-in-law, then the wife of John Cheyne, Esq. to maintain the right of Katherine, wife of the said John Iwardby, and if he had survived Isabell Cheyne, he would have been Lord of Quainton; but dying in her life time, he never came into possession; and Katherine his wife, likewise dying, 10 July, 1436,[5] this estate on the decease of Isabell Cheyne, came to her grandson, Nicholas Iwardby, Esq. who obtained from King Henry VI. a confirmation by charter of the lands of his maternal ancestor, Thomas de Missenden, and of the privileges included in the respective charters of 14 Ed. II. and 23 Ed. III.[6] and after his decease in 1462, this manor was held as part of the dower of his widow, Elizabeth, who being married to Thomas Salendine, or Selandine, was a party to the fine before-mentioned. At her death, in 1466, the estate descended to John Iwardby, eldest son of her first husband. He married Joane, daughter of Edmund Brudenell, Esq. of Raans in Agmondesham,[7] and dying 22 Aug. 1486,[8] this Joane, his widow, held the estate until her death, after which, on a partition of the lands of the Iwardbys, amongst her three daughters and co-heiresses, Elizabeth first married to William Elmes, Esq. of Lilford, co. Northampton (whose issue by her, succeeded to her portion of the inheritance;)[9] and secondly, to Thomas Pigot, Esq. of Whaddon, Serjeant-at-Law,[10] Margery, second daughter and co-heiress, the wife of Sir Ralph Verney, Knt. of Middle-Claydon,[11] and Eleanor, first the wife of William Cutler, Esq. and secondly, of Thomas Clifford, Esq.[12] this manor became part of the portion of Dame Margery Verney, who died in 1519.

Sir Ralph Verney, her surviving husband, who held this estate by courtesy, until 1525, then dying, it descended to his son and heir, another Sir Ralph Verney, Knt. whose widow, Elizabeth, second of the ten daughters of Edmond Lord Bray, and sister and co-heiress of John Lord Bray,[13] afterwards

---

[1] Esc. 18 Ric. II. nº. 30, and 19 Ric. II. nº 33, in the Archives of the Tower of London.

[2] If it be allowable to suspect an error in the copy (and there are *certainly* very many mistakes and misnomers of a similar kind, in the *printed transcripts* of the Public Records) the name should have been *Cheyne*, not *Shelle*, as a guardian of Bernard de Missenden, in his minority.

[3] Esc. 1. Hen. IV. nº. 73. Cal. vol. iii. p. 272.

[4] Esc. 8 Hen. IV.

[5] See MISSENDEN.

[6] Rot. Pat. 28 Hen. VI. p. I. m. 19.

[7] Pedigree of BRUDENELL in AMERSHAM, and WESTON-TURVILLE.

[8] Clutterbuck's Herts. vol. i. p. 284.

[9] Family Pedigree in the possession of William Pigott, Esq. of Doddershall.

[10] See PEDIGREES of PIGOT, and PIGOTT of DODDERSHALL.

[11] PEDIGREE of VERNEY in CLAYDON, p. 178.

[12] Clutterbuck's Herts. vol. i. p. 284.

[13] PEDIGREE of VERNEY, p. 179. See also, MENTMORE, and Pedigree of BRAY.

held this manor and advowson, and was married, secondly, to Sir Richard Catesby, Knt. thirdly, to William Clarke, Esq. of Swepland, co. Leicester, of whom a short pedigree is inserted below.[1]

About four years before the death of Sir Ralph Verney (the last of those names mentioned) this manor was included with other lands in a settlement made by deed 18 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII. to the use of Sir Ralph and Dame Elizabeth, his wife, for life, with remainder to his right heirs: and his surviving son and heir Sir Edmund Verney, the reversioner, whilst his mother was still living, entailed this estate upon his own issue by his *second* wife Dame Audrey, daughter of William Gardiner, Esq.[2] and dying in 1599, Dame Mary, his *third* wife, in her widowhood, joined in an indenture, 4 Dec. 1601, (4 Jac. I.) with Sir Francis Verney, Knt. of Pendley, co. Herts, and Edmund Verney, sons of her late husband Sir Edmund[3] (reciting a deed dated 20 June preceding) between Dame Mary Verney and *the said Sir Francis* of the first part, Sir George Fleetwood, Sir Owen Oglethorpe, and Sir Robert Philipps, Knt. and John Jermyn, Esq. whereby Dame *Mary*, released to Sir Francis Verney, his heirs and assigns, all her interest in the Manor of Quainton, alias Dunton, alias Donington, in Quainton, (excepting the Manor-house of Dundon, and certain other lands expressed, with Church-Hill and Gregory Breamer's Close,) with covenants for a fine to confirm that settlement.[4]

Sir Francis Verney was the last of his family who held this estate. The manor and advowson, with all the lands in Denham, and a considerable property in the township of Quainton, were conveyed (in what year is not exactly ascertained) to Richard Winwood, Esq. of Ditton, son of Sir Ralph Winwood, Knt.[5] He was, in January 1642, one of the Parliamentary Committee, attending King Charles at Oxford, in order to a settlement with the Parliament, and was specially named in the safe-conduct granted by the King on that occasion;[6] but unless he took a more active part in military affairs than has been recorded, his being represented in complete armour on a gorgeous monument in Quainton church, must have been a compliment to the taste of that age, rather than agreeable to historical propriety. His memory is, however, better preserved here as the founder of an alms-house, which he built and endowed. After his death in 1688, the mansion and estate were held by his widow, until 13 March, 1693, when these possessions descended at her death to Ralph, Earl of Montague, grandson of Edward, Lord Montague, of Boughton, (who had married Anne, sister of Richard Winwood) and afterwards coming to John, second Duke of Montague, K.G.[7] the estate was, in 1718, conveyed to Henry Godolphin, D.D. Dean of St. Paul's and Provost of Eton,[8] and descending to his son Francis, who in 1766, on the decease of Francis, Earl of Godolphin, Viscount Rialton and Baron Godolphin, succeeded under the limitations of the Patent (dated 23 Jan. 1733: 7 Geo. II.) to the Barony; at his death in 1785, without issue, came by devise to Lord Francis Godolphin-Osborne, second son of Francis Godolphin, Duke of Leeds, and younger brother of George William Frederick, also Duke of Leeds, whose grandmother, Mary, Duchess of Leeds, was one of the

---

[1] PEDIGREE OF CLARKE, OF DUNDON, OR DENHAM.

Arms: Party per chev. Az. and Arg. three eagles displayed counterchanged, in chief a leopard's face Or. *Crest*, a goat attired Or. saliant against a tree Vert; and in another place, Per saltire, S. and Arg. in chief three leopard's faces Or. in base an eagle displayed. *Crest*, a pine tree bearing fruit prop. thereon a goat saliant Or. [Harl. MSS. 1533.]

JAMES CLARKE, of Swepland, co. Leicester.

WILLIAM CLARKE, Esq. of Dundon, co. Bucks.=ELIZABETH, 2d of the ten daughters of Edmond, and sister and co-h. of John Lord Bray, named before 1553, as third husband. survived three husbands, and was married, fourthly, to Henry Phillipps, Esq.

[2] See Claydon, p. 181.

[3] Page 182.

[4] From the original in the possession of Sir Harry Verney, Bart. at Middle-Claydon. See also, page 182.

[5] STOKE-POGES, and PEDIGREE of WINWOOD.

[6] Lord's Journals, vol. v. p. 577.

[7] STOKE POGES, and PEDIGREE of MONTAGUE.

[8] See ETON.

[9] Ibid. also PEDIGREE of GODOLPHIN-OSBORNE.

daughters and co-heirs of Francis, Earl of Godolphin the devisor: and Lord Francis Godolphin-Osborne, now Baron Godolphin,[1] is the present possessor.

MUSARD'S MANOR.

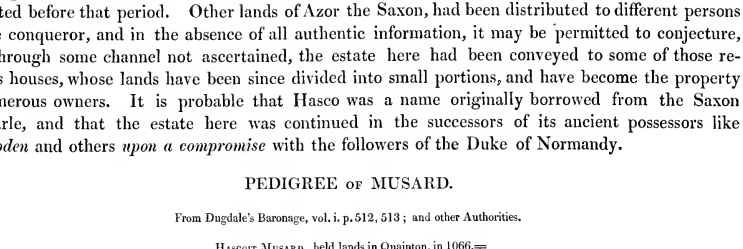
At the Domesday Survey, another manor was in the hands of Hascoit Musard, who was taxed at two hides and a half. The land was sufficient for four ploughs. In the demesne were two, and four villeins with three bordars had another, to which a fourth might have been added. Here were two servants, pasture for two teams, woods for one hundred hogs: always worth fifty shillings.

Azor, son of Tote, Huscarle[2] to King Edward, held this manor in the Saxon times, and might sell it: and Eudo held under Hascoit after the conquest.[3]

Hasco Musard, probably had no other estate in this county. His grandson of the same names, was dead before the end of the reign of Hen. II. and in default of male heirs, the lands of this family were, in the time of Edw. I. divided between the daughters of Ralph Musard, the last of that name, and their representatives: but this estate not being described among their possessions, had been probably alienated before that period. Other lands of Azor the Saxon, had been distributed to different persons by the conqueror, and in the absence of all authentic information, it may be permitted to conjecture, that through some channel not ascertained, the estate here had been conveyed to some of those religious houses, whose lands have been since divided into small portions, and have become the property of numerous owners. It is probable that Hasco was a name originally borrowed from the Saxon Huscarle, and that the estate here was continued in the successors of its ancient possessors like *Hampden* and others *upon a compromise* with the followers of the Duke of Normandy.

PEDIGREE OF MUSARD.

From Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 512, 513; and other Authorities.



Lands of Walingford Priory.—The name of the original benefactor to this religious foundation, of a small estate in Quainton has not been ascertained,[4] but having continued to belong to the Priory

---

[1] Created 11 May, 1832.

[2] FLEET-MARSTON, p. 327.

[3] Terra Hascoit Musard.—HASCOIT MUSARD ten' et Eudo de eo. In Chentone II. hid.' et dim. p. uno ꝏ. Tra' e. IIII. car. In dnio. II. car. et. IIII. uilli cũ. III. bord. hnt. I. car' et alia pot.' fieri. Ibi. II. serui ptũ. II. car.' Silua. c. porc.' In totũ ual. et ualuit sẗp. L. sol. Hoc ꝏ. tenuit Azor, Toti filius Huscarle. R. E. et uende' pot.' Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 152. b.

[4] See EAST-CLAYDON, p. 166.

until the suppression when it was granted by King Henry VIII. with lands in Eythrope, Blackgrave, and East-Claydon, to Cardinal Wolsey, for the endowment of his College in Oxford,[1] and either reverting to the crown by the Cardinal's attainder, or usurped by an intruder, was, about the time of the Reformation probably included in Queen Elizabeth's grant to Theophilus Adams and Thomas Butler, and the heirs and assigns of Adams, on the petition of Henry Lord Wentworth,[2] to whom the Queen had promised certain of the concealed lands.

Lands of Thame-Abbey, in Quainton, distinct from the estate belonging to the same establishment in Lee, are mentioned as early as the reign of Henry III.[3]

It is *probable* that these might have been part of the possessions of the family of Musard, and afterwards in the hands of Hugh Pirot and Maud his wife, and mentioned in a fine between them and Laurence, Abbat of Thame, passed in 1231, and called the right of the church of Thame.[4] Elena de Pirot supposed to be the daughter or grand-daughter of Hugh and Maud, was the wife of Sir Laurence de Broc, whose grandfather, another Sir Laurence, held large estates in Bucks, and was found by inquisition at his death,[5] to have died seised *inter al.* of eighteen acres of meadow at Quenton, held of Robert Mallet, for one pair of gloves. This Sir Laurence, married Milicent, daughter of Robert Mallet, before mentioned.

PEDIGREE OF BROCK.

From Halsted's Genealogies, and other Authorities.

SIR ROBERT DE BROC, Marshall of England and Forester of Cannoc, son of Sir Ramulph de Broc, Governor of Agenet and Coostable of the Castle and Honour of Saltwood, by Damata de Gorum. — MARGARET DE BEAUCHAMP.

SIR LAURENCE DE BROC, Lord of Shephall, held lands in Chesham, Agmondesham, Little-Missenden, Ellesborough, Weedon, Hardwick, Birdesthorne, Southcot, and Denham, and in Quainton under Robert Mallet. [Esc. die Lunæ post Epiphaniæ Dom. 3 Ed. 1. apud Chestresham.] — MILICENT, dau. of Rob. Mallet.

SIR HUGH DE BROC, eld. son and heir: in 1274, 36 years of age. — AGNES DE MONTFICHET.

SIR LAURENCE DE BROC, Lord of Shephall, co. Herts. — ELENA DE PIROT.

Thame-Abbey held the lands by whomsoever given, until the dissolution, and in 1543, King Hen. VIII. granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, two messuages called Brunnses and Kenmers in Quainton, and forty-seven acres of land and meadow, "Cow wyke-Close," and "Hoo Layes" pasture; a meadow adjacent: nine butts and two rods abutting on the *fyerhood*[6] in Quainton, habend. in capite, by the fortieth part of a knight's fee:[7] which had been leased about nine years before, to Peter Dormer, with his estate in Lee.[8]

Notley-Abbey Lands here, are supposed to have been bestowed upon that foundation by the family of D'Abitot, founders of Little-Malvern Priory, to whom part of the possessions of the Wymbervilles[9] in Quainton, had descended together with lands in Oving and North-Marston; and after the surrender of religious houses, were granted in 1640,[10] by King Henry VIII. to Michael Dormer, Esq. of Great-Kimble, and subsequently included with the site of Little-Malvern Priory, co. Worcester, in the demise to Andrews and Temple: and in 1589, Queen Elizabeth, for services and at the request of Edward Dyer, Esq. granted to Edward Bageholt, (Bagot) and Bartholomew Yardley, inter. al. two closes in Quainton and Grendon, to hold by fealty and 6*d.* rent, as of the Manor of East-Greenwich.)[11]

---

[1] Rot. Pat. 20 Hen. VIII.
[2] Rot. Pat. 27 Eliz. Test. 2 Aug.
[3] Rot. Fin. 11 Hen. III.
[4] Ibid. 16 Hen. III.
[5] Esc. 3. Edw. I. given at large by Halsted.
[6] Qu? High-road.
[7] Rot. Pat. 35 Hen. VIII. Test. 15 July.
[8] SHIPTON-LEE.
[9] Page 393.
[10] Rot. Pat. 32 Hen. VIII.
[11] Rot. Pat. 31 Eliz. Test. 21. Mar.

In 1670, Francis Lord Hawley and others (23 Car. II.) conveyed to George Gosnold, Gent. of Beaconsfield, a yearly rent or tenth of 4*s*. issuant out of *Bonnsor's* and Kenmer's Closes, in Quainton and Shipton-Lee, part of the late monastery of Thame, payable by John Dormer, Esq. John Dormer seems to have held this estate about the same period, and a *scire facias* was brought in Chancery, 12 Feb. 1680, (32 Car. II.) to repeal a grant made to him to inclose an ancient way in Quainton, the new way not being so convenient as the old one.[1]

Another John Dormer, the last of that name who resided at Lee-Grange, severed these lands from the estate conveyed to John Calcraft, Esq. and in 1791, after the death of Robert Dormer, Esq.[2] the same passed, by the marriage of Mary, his only surviving sister, to her husband Lieutenant-General Harry Trelawny, at whose death, in 1800, the estate descended to his son Charles Trelawny-Brereton, Esq. (who had taken the latter name in 1798, at the decease of Owen Salisbury Brereton, Esq. F. R. and A. S. Recorder of Liverpool) was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards, and dying in 1820, his property here, became vested in Maria Trelawny Brereton, his widow, who is the present possessor.

PEDIGREE OF TRELAWNY AND TRELAWNY-BRERETON.

Arms: Arg. a chevron S. TRELAWNY. *Crest*, on a wreath, a wolf passant proper. Motto, *Sermoni consona facta*. Arg. two bars S. *Brereton*. [*Gwilliim.*] Party per saltire Or. and Arg. on a saltire S. five fleurs de lis of the first: all within a border Gobony Or. and S. *Hawkins*.

SIR JONATHAN TRELAWNY, 2d Bart. (eld. son and hr. of Sir John Trelawney, cr. Baronet, 1 July, 1628, by Car. I. by Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Reginald Mohun, Bart. of Boconnock, co. Cornwall, M. P. for East-Looe, 1678; West-Looe, 1691, *nineteenth* in descent from EDUNI, who held Treloen, co. Cornwall, temp. Edw. Confessor. [Baronetages of England.] — MARY, eld. dau. of Sir Edw. Seymour, Bart. of Bury-Pomeroy, co. Devon.

- JOHN, M. P. for West-Looe, 1690: ob. v. p. s. p. JONATHAN, ob. inf. — CATH. 3d dau. and co.-h. of Jas. Jenkins, Esq.
- SIR JONATHAN TRELAWNY, 3d Bart. educated at Westminster, of Ch.-Ch. Oxon, 1658; D.D. 26 Oct. 1685; Bp. of Bristol, 8 Nov. imprisoned in the Tower, 8 June, 1688; released 15 June; Bp. of Exeter, 13 Apl. 1689; Bp. of Winchester, 1707; d. 19 July, 1721; bur. at Pelynt, co. Cornwall. [Willis's Cath. vol. i. p. 782.] — REBECCA, dau. and co-h. of Tho. Hele, Esq. of Bascomb, co. Dev. by Eliz. dau. & co-h. of Mat. Hals, of Efford, by Rebecca, dau. and co-h. of Chas. Specott, Esq. of Thornbury.
- CHARLES TRELAWNY, Maj.-Gen. M. P. for East-Looe, 1688, Plymouth: mar. twice: ob. 1731, æt. 78, bur. at Pelynt. WILLIAM CHICHESTER, ob. col. 1694. MARY, mar. to Lt.-Col. Davies, who was killed in Normandy, 24 Sep. 1707, bur. at Winchester.
- HEN. TRELAWNY, Col. in the Army, 7th son, M. P. for West-Looe, 1685. — REBECCA, dau. & co-h. of Matt. Hals, Esq. of Efford, co. Devon. [Betham, vol. ii. p. 329.]
  - SIR JOHN TRELAWNY, 4th Bart. M. P. for West-Looe, 1710, 1713; Liskeard, 1721; West-Looe, 1727 & : ob. 1756, s. p. — .... dau. of .... Blackwood: ob. 15 April, 1777.
  - ED. TRELAWNEY, Esq. M. P. for West-Looe, 1722, 1727, 1734; Commis. of the Victualling Office, and of the Customs; Gov. of Jamaica: dead 1756.
  - HELE TRELAWNEY, of Ch.-Ch. Oxon, A.M. 23 Apl. 1725; B. & D.D. 27 Mar. 1736; Rec. of South-Hill and Lanreath, Cornwall. Ob. June, 1740.
  - CHARLES TRELAWNEY, of Ch.-Ch. Oxon. A.M. 8 July, 1719, Preb. of Winton: ob. 24 Aug. 1721. HARRY TRELAWNEY, d. at sea. CHARLOTTE, ob. innupt. MARY, mar. to Rev. .... Allanson. REBECCA, mar. to John Buller, Esq. of Morval. ANNE, ob. innupt.
  - LETITIA, fourth dau. Ob. 28 May, 1775.
  - SIR HARRY TRELAWNY 5th Bart. Aid-de-Camp to John Duke of Marlboro' K.G. d. 7th Apl. 1762. — CAPTAIN WILLIAM TRELAWNY.
    - ANNE, youngest dau.
    - LETITIA, eld. — SIR WILLIAM TRELAWNY, 6th Bart. M. P. for West Looe, 1754, 1761; Capt. R.N. Gov. of Jamaica: died at Kingston, 11th Dec. 1773; had a public funeral. [Long's Hist. of Jamaica, vol. ii. p. 263.]
      - CHARLES TRELAWNY, LL-Col. 1st Reg. Foot Guards, M. P. for St. Michael's, co. Cornwall: took the name of BRERETON in 1798, on the decease of Owen Salisbury Brereton, Esq. died in Soho-sq. London, Sept. 1820, æt. 63. — MARIA, dau. of Tho. Hawkins, Esq. sist. of Sir Cæsar Hawkins, Bart. of Trewithen, co. Cornwall; mar. 1 July, 1786.
        - HEYWOOD TRELAWNY-BRERETON, Esq.
        - HARRY BRERETON.
        - JOHN.
        - CATHARINE.
        - CAROLINE, or qu? CHARLOTTE, mar. 14 June, 1827, to J. C. B. Trevanion, Esq.
        - MARIA-HAWKINS, mar. 33 June, 1825, to Le Vicomptc D'Estampes, of Breneville, France.
        - LETITIA.
        - SOPHIA, mar. 1822, to C. F. L. Dupleux, Count de Cadignan.
    - CHARLES TRELAWNY, eld. son; M. P. for Liskeard, 1741 and 1747: ob. 6 Oct. 1764, s. p.
    - HARRY TRELAWNY, Col. —Reg. of Foot Gu. Lt.-Gen. 1793. Gov. of Landguard Fort, co. Essex: ob. 28 Jan. 1800, æt. 74.
    - MARY, sole surv. sist. and hr. of *Rob. Dormer*, Esq. of Lee-Grange and Quainton: ob. 13 May, 1782. qu?
    - SOPHIA, 2d dau. mar. to J. L. Freeman, Esq. of Crickmallyn, co. Pembroke. [Betham, vol. ii. ap. p. 25.]
    - THOMAS, 4th son.

[1] Note of Scire. Fac. since 20 Car. 2. MS.

[2] See page 416.

[3] Gent. Mag. vol. lxxxvi. P. 2. p. 577. Vol. lxxxvii. P. 2. p. 9. Fosbroke's Encyclopœd. p. 109.

THE VILLAGE,

situated at the southern base of a lofty hill on the N.E. border of the Vale of Aylesbury, about six miles distant from that town, appears from the S.E. to be embosomed among trees, but the church is very conspicuous from a great distance, with a slope in the fore-ground, the almshouses and parsonage near it on the W. and towards the N. a fine wavy line of eminences terminating with a screen of trees on Grange-Hill in Lee, and in an opposite direction with rich pastures of Denham and Pitchcott, blending with the more distant hills in perspective, of Hertfordshire and the Chilterns.

On the highest ground in the village is a large open oblong square, from each angle of which issues a street with much more regularity than is usual in country villages, and near the centre at the upper end, stands an old STONE CROSS, represented with the initial letter, elevated on four grades, the basis seven feet six inches square, and near three feet high, the next step ten inches, and the upper one eighteen, supporting an octagon shaft, about four feet in height, in which are perforations for tenons to the transverse arms, long since destroyed. Its fabric is of hard sand or grit stone, similar to that of which the church is built, and perhaps coeval with it. Tradition says that the dedication of the church was to the Holy-Cross, and this erection being similar to many others set up by the Knights Hospitallers in places belonging to their order, seems to support that notion, especially, as the Village Feast is annually celebrated here in September, the period observed in the Romish Church for keeping that Festival.

The family of Mallet, reputed founders of the Church, and great benefactors to the Preceptory of that order at Hogshaw, were Lords of Quainton; and it is quite as consistent, with probability, that it might be designed to mark their possessions here, as in other places,[1] as that it had any relation to a market here, of which no authentic record has been discovered.

The only use to which it has been, during many years, appropriated, is at the celebration of the annual Feast above mentioned; and rarely (in the infancy of the progress of Methodism) for the harangues of itinerant and fanatical preachers, chiefly of John Wesley's followers.

Near the Cross, is a farm-house (shewn also in the vignette initial) built, in 1723, as appears by that date on a stone above the door (with the arms of Dormer quartering Collinridge, and an escutcheon of pretence for Blake) by the Honourable Mr. Justice Dormer, and as tradition says, intended for one of his daughters and co-heirs: now occupied by a tenant of those lands in Quainton, formerly possessed by the Dormers, but since severed, and in the hands of the Trelawny-Breretons, before mentioned.

About one furlong westward from this spot, on a causeway leading towards Lee and Doddershall, is a boundary mark, to which it was an ancient custom for the officiating clergyman to go to meet funeral processions from these hamlets, and thence conduct them to the parish church. This mark is close to the verge of *Geoffrey Breamer's* Close, a portion of the estate, which in the reign of King James I. was reserved out of the lands then conveyed to the Wynwoods by Dame Mary Verney, (1606) soon after which it was acquired by purchase, by the respectable yeomanry family of Hughes, who likewise by indenture, dated 3 Nov. 1672, added to their possessions here, messuages and lands, assigned by Francis Heath, Citizen and Haberdasher of London, to Peter Hughes, Yeoman. Several branches of the same family subsequently resided here on their own freehold estates: one called Hughes of the Vine, terminated in daughters, who died in celibacy at a very advanced age in the last century: another called Hughes at the Farm, had issue, of whom some remain in the female line, but

[1] See Gent. Mag. vol. lxxxvi. P. 2. p. 577; vol. lxxxvii. P. 2. p. 9. Fosbroke's Encyclopd. p. 109.

the principal stem, and by much the most affluent, have continued to remain on their lands, denominated of the Lane, or Hog, or Hoo, or Hough Lane, in the southern part of the village, and possess considerable landed property here.

PEDIGREE OF HUGHES, OF QUAINTON, BRADENHAM, &c.

Arms: Arg. fretty Gu. a Canton Erm. *Hughes, of Middleton-Stoney, co. Oxon.* Gu. on a bend between two demi-lions ramp. Arg. as many fleures-de-lis Az. *Hughes* Arg. on a chevron cotised S. three Leopard's faces Or. *Mynn of Suffolk.*

- Peter Hughes, jun. .... = [Quainton Regist.]
  - Peter Hughes, purchased lands in Quainton, = 1652. (24 Car. 2.)
    - Peter Hughes, of Quainton; ob. 27 April, 1736; æt. 55; bur. at Quainton. = Anne, dau. of .... Buswell, of Steeple-Barton, co. Oxon. ob. 20 June, 1756; æt. 60 bur. at Quainton.
      - Peter Hughes, ob. 20 Mar. 1798; bur. at Quainton. = Elizabeth, dau. of .... Buswell, of Steeple-Barton, co. Oxon. Ob. 27 Sept. 1769 æt. 45; bur. at Quainton.
        - 1. Peter Hughes, ob. vita pat. 17 Dec. 1787; bur. at Quainton = Elizabeth, dau. of John Lee, of Quainton, mar. 2dly to James Ball, of Aylesbury 1798; left issue survivog.
          - Peter Hughes, only son, posthum. ob. inf. bur. at Quainton.
          - John Hughes, b. 18 Apl. 1796. viv. 1837, cœl.
          - Will. Hughes. b. 18 Apl. 1796 viv. 1837. cœl.
        - 2. John Hughes b. Sept. 1760, ob. 1834. = Ann, dau. of Mr. Ric. Minn, and Martha his wife, of Waddesdon; mar. 4 Mar. 1790, ob. 1834, bur. at Quainton.
        - Elizabeth, only dau. ob. innupt. 1777, bur. at Quainton.
      - John Hughes; ob. 24 June, 1787, æt. 65; bur. at Quainton. = Mary, dau. of John Fellows, of Westcott, ob. 3 Apl. 1776, æt. 53; bur. at Quainton.
        - Elizabeth, mar. to Geo. Clarke, of Quainton; ob. Dec. 1824, bur. at Quainton, having had issue.
        - Mary, mar. to Wm. Reeve, of Quainton, May, 1817.
      - Elizabeth, mar. to John Cooper, ob. .... bur. at Quainton, leaving issue.
      - William Hughes of Broughton, Yeoman; ob. at Aston-Clinton, 17 Dec. 1799; æt. 75, bur. at Bierton. = Anna, eld. dau. and co-h. of Edw. Eeles, Yeoman, of Quainton; ob. 23 Mar. 1793, bur. at Bierton. [Arms: Arg. 3 eels Az.]
        - William Hughes, of Magd. Hall, Oxon. A. M. 23 Mar. 1786; Rect. of Pitchcott and of Bradenham, 1787, 1798; ob. May, 1832; bur. at Bierton. = Frances Vere, dau. of Ric. Wykeham, A. M. Vicar of Sulgrave, co. Northamp. mar. 13 Oct. 1791. [Pedigree of Wykeham, p. 298.]
          - Cha. Hughes, A. B. of C. C. C. Oxon. P. Curate of Lacey-Green Chapel, 1834.
          - William, ob. juv.
          - Fiennes, ob. 13 Aug. 1821, æt. 16.
          - Susan, died young.
          - Lucy-Mary, eld. dau. d. 27 Aug. 1814, æt. 19, bur. at Bradenham.
        - Anne, only dau. ob. inf. 21 Nov. 1765; bur. at Bierton.
      - Ann, mar. to Will. Deverell, Farmer, of Quainton; ob. 13 Feb. 1779; bur at Quainton: left issue.
- Peter Hughes, called the elder, of the Vine. 1682. Ch. Book of Quainton.
- William Hughes, = Mary. ob. 13 Nov. 1633.
  - Mary, bapt. at Quainton, 1623.

In the reign of Edward III. Quainton was assessed to the ninths at thirty-three marks, and 3*s.* 4*d.* including hogs and the temporalities of Thame-Abbey Lands. John le Rous, Richard Gladwyn, Hugh Robynes, Simon Perkynes, William Williams, and William Suel, certifying that the *beans* and *peas* were deficient in produce,[1] by reason of the dry summer, tithe-hay and other commodities of the church not chargeable, so that the ninths of corn, wood, and lambs, did not exceed that sum, and there were no inhabitants liable to the fifteenths.[2]

In 1598, this parish was assessed to the provision for the Queen's Household, at 1*l.* 4*s.* 1½*d.* the pastures 12*l.* 6*s.* 6½*d.* Doddershall, 6*l.* 8½*d.* Lee, 10*s* 9*d.*[3] and the pastures of Lee-Grange 2*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*

Expences of the poor in Quainton, Denham and Doddershall in 1776, 252*l.* 11*s.* in 1783, 331*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* in 1785, 448*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* in 1822, 831*l.* 12*s.* in 1826, 1748*l.* 12*s.* and progressively and rapidly increasing. In 1821, the population was returned at 1017; but in 1831, at only 952, comprising 452 males, and 500 females: about sixty having emigrated to foreign colonies in 1829 and 1830.

Quainton parish, with its hamlets, was included in the Aylesbury Union, under the statute of William IV.

An Association for the Security of Property, and for the Prosecution of Offenders against the Laws, was established here (including the parish of Quainton with Shipton-Lee, Hogshaw, Waddesdon,

[1] It is to be remarked that in modern days the culture of peas is in this parish scarcely at all attended to, but large quantities of beans are constantly produced upon all the clayey soils in this vicinity.

[2] Nonar. Inquis. p. 338.

[3] Rot. 42 Eliz.

Westcott, Ham-Green, Upper-Winchendon, Wootton, Ashendon, Grendon-Underwood, Oving, Pitchcott, Fleet-Marston, Quarrendon and East-Claydon) by subscription, 21 Oct. 1793, has been continued until the present time, under regulations printed and generally circulated; which is said to have been productive of much benefit.

Friendly societies for the mutual assistance of members contributing thereto, by periodical payments, have been also liberally encouraged; one of them was instituted 1 June, 1812, and its rules confirmed 2 Aug. 1813, by the Justices of the Peace in Sessions assembled; according to the statute of 33 Geo. III.

DENHAM, DEANDON, DUNDON, DONINGTON, DUNNINGTON,

A hamlet N. E from Quainton township, seems to have obtained its name from a hill, by tradition reputed to have been occupied by the Danes:[1] and in the vicinity are some indications of military earth-works. Perhaps the erection of the church, marking the progress of civilization, as well as the establishment of religion amongst the inhabitants, after the dispersion of the Pagan Danes, might have given rise to the village tradition of ineffectual attempts to lay the foundation in the eastern part of the hamlet, on ground still called Church-Hill, from which, (as the village story goes) the stones were miraculously and repeatedly removed by some unseen power, (*of course in the night*) and carried to the site of the present fabric, on which that edifice was *therefore* erected: but, without pressing the authority of the legend whether the faint lines of entrenchment visible on Denham or Dundon-Hill more northward, and considerably more elevated, be entitled to such high antiquity, or were in fact, a work of the Knight's Hospitallers, whose Preceptory at Hogshaw, was not far distant, and must have been entirely commanded by this work, so great changes have been effected by cultivation,[2] that nothing now remains satisfactorily to elucidate its remote condition, purpose, or history.

Many human bones, dug up here at various times, have not assisted the enquiry, for not the least vestige has been found of arms, weapons, coins, or utensils, by which even conjecture on the subject might have been aided.

It is certain, however, that the Hospitallers held lands in Doyndon as well as Quainton, at a very early period; and that Robert Mallet, who was Lord of Quainton, as well as Doyndon, recovered the advowson of the parish church from those knights, and in 1249, passed a fine to confirm a previous settlement made upon his daughter Milicent of lands here, with remainder to the heirs of William Cerevoise by her, who seems to have been her second husband.[3] John Mallet died, seised of Deandon Manor, about 1287, but Quainton is not mentioned in the record.[4]

Although the name of the grantee of Denham to the Hospitallers be not exactly ascertained, he was probably of the same Lombardic origin, as Henry de Cerruse or Cerevoise, who came into England under the auspices of Pope Innocent the Third, when Augustine of Pisa, and the monks of Feschamp, established the Order of Franciscans in this country. Richard Earl of Cornwall, king of the Romans, and Queen Beatrix his wife, were eminent benefactors to the Grey-Friars at Oxford, and that prince holding the seigniory or chief lordship of Quainton merged in his honour of Wallingford;[5] the Mallets, his subfeudatories, may with great probability, be conjectured to have followed the practice of those times, by contributing to the religious houses founded by their chief. Whether the lands granted to

---

[1] It has also been conjectured, that the name of Deandon was acquired in consequence of one of the ancient family of Mallet (Sir Baldwin Mallet of Enmore, co. Somerset) having married a co-heiress of Sir Hamelyn de Deandon of Devonshire; but it unfortunately happens, that the connexion between the different branches of the Mallets, is so imperfectly preserved, that this derivation of the name, though probable, is not to be relied upon.

[2] See HOGSHAW, p. 264. [3] Page, 393. [4] Esc. 2 Ed. I. nº. 19. [5] Page 21.

Cerevoise by Mallet, were given in hopes of spiritual or temporal advantage, through gratitude or affection, or in consequence of relationship, may perhaps now be difficult to determine, but it is remarkable that Sir John Golafre, who in the reign of Richard the Second, held his estate in this parish likewise, as one of the tenants under the honour of Walingford, specially directed his remains to be buried in the same church of the Grey-Friars, in which the heart of the Earl of Cornwall had been deposited.[1]

The mansion, (at the foot of the hill anciently called Dundon) built on the site of the original manor, perhaps, by the Winwoods, and called Denham, was inhabited by Richard Winwood, Esq. and by Anne his widow, was after her death partly demolished, and the remaining buildings, about the beginning of the last century, converted into a farm-house. Part of the old lodge or gate-way, where there seems to have been a drawbridge over the moat, which formerly enclosed the site, still remains, and a park-like enclosure by a brick wall, extending to the summit of the hill northward, includes a small grove of old walnut trees, (not at all common in this neighbourhood) under the name of Cannoc (*vulgo Kanc*) wood, not far from the house. These premises, tenanted by a farmer, have been of late, rather fantastically designated Denham-Court, a title not to be traced to better authority perhaps, than the vanity of an occupier.

This hamlet which comprises four principal dairy farms,[2] now the property of the Right Hon. Lord Francis Godolphin-Osborne, Baron Godolphin, claims exemption from tithes under a modus of 8*l.* *per ann.* paid to the Rector of Quainton.

DODERSHALL, DODDERSHALL, SOMETIMES DODDERSAL,

was not separately surveyed after the Conquest, although part of the lands under a different name, seem to have been included in the survey distinct from Quainton and Shipdon.

The first notice of Dodershall seems to be in the reign of King John, when the Cranford's possessed this estate, and in 1205 (7 Joh.) an assize was held, to prove whether Robert de Blakerville, father of Robert, died, seised in his demesne of a knight's fee here, and in *Sotelche*, then in the tenure of Roger de Cranford: and it was stated that Beatrix, mother of Roger de Cranford, and her sister Agnes, had passed a fine of those lands: that Robert de Blakerville, and the said Roger, were not of the same lineage: that he was in the service of the king, beyond the seas, with his Lord William de Breose, and only holds three hides part of six which constitute a knight's fee, and that there were others holding of the same tenure. He afterwards admitted, that he held a mediety of those lands of Richard Fitz-Osbert and Agnes his wife, whom he called to warranty: and the other mediety of Walter de Clifford, whom he likewise called.[3] Walter de Clifford, accordingly appeared, and pleaded that his sons and knights were abroad in the king's service; and petitioned that he might have peace, &c. whereupon it was allowed by the Lord (Geoffrey de Langley) Justiciary, and the cause was adjourned *sine die*.[4]

These Cranfords, who purchased of the Blakervilles and Fitz-Osbert, were of Norman extraction, and probably among the mercenaries of King Henry II. and although there has been found no positive proof of the fact, the early possession of lands here and in South-Lee by the Cliffords, seems

---

[1] Magn. Brit. vol. iv. p. 463.

[2] One of these farms, situated on the verge of the north-eastern part of the township of Quainton, has been, during more than a century, in the occupation of a respectable yeomanry family of the name of Clarke, which occurs frequently in the parochial and other documents: but whether derived from or related to the family of Clarke of Swepland, connected by marriage with the noble families of Verney and Bray, mentioned in p. 397 among the possessors of this estate, is not ascertained.

[3] Placit. Term. Pasc. 7 and 8 Joh. ro. 2 p. 50.

[4] Ibid. ro. 11.

to be confirmed by this record; and additional corroboration afforded of the story of the Bower of Rosamond Clifford, alluded to in the account of Kingswood.[1]

In 1227, (12 Hen. III.) William Carbonell passed a fine of lands in Doddershall to Roger de Cranford, who, at the time of the compilation of the Testa de Nevil, held half a knight's fee here, under Walter de Clifford, of the fee of Buckingham[2].

Willis supposes that the Cranfords assumed, from their residence here, the name of Doddershall, and this is supported by a Charter in the reign of Edward I. which granted to Richard de Staunford and his heirs, the Manor of Doderishull, as the right of Walter Craneford, son and heir of Robert de Doderishull.[3]

In 1301, also, Robert de Cranford was admitted to the lands of his late father in Oxfordshire.[4]

In 1307, messuages and lands in Dodereshull were passed by a fine between Alexander Michel and Henry his son.[5]

Roger de Dodereshull died seised of this estate in 1324,[6] and in 1343, Vigors de Dodereshull (in the Escheat Rolls, termed *felo*) died seised of ten acres of land here.[7]

In 1397, Walter Craunford disputed with Bernard Brocas and others, the possession of the manor and advowson of Quainton.[8]

In 1429, a fine was passed of the manor of Doddershall, which Roger Poure or Peover granted to William Cranford for life,[9] and in 1479, Richard Cranford conveyed all his rights to John le Knight and Robert Moore by whom, in or about 1503, this estate was passed to Thomas Pigot, Esq. serjeant-at-law of Whaddon,[10] and another fine was passed of lands here, between Ralph Verney and Katherine his wife, by which the dispute respecting the advowson was termined, and all claims of the representatives of the Missenden family, formerly Lords of Quainton and Denham, were relinquished. Mr. Serjeant Pigot's ancestors had migrated out of Yorkshire, where they had been established soon after the Norman Conquest; and in the contest between the houses of York and Lancaster following Queen Margaret, had settled at Whaddon. The serjeant was twice married, and Doddershall descended to his issue by Elizabeth his second wife, to whom by his will, dated 25 Feb. 1519, he had bequeathed this manor, *inter alia*, for life, (settled upon her at the time of her marriage) and all his lands here; with remainder to their son Thomas Pigot, and the heirs of his body.[11]

This manor was held by Elizabeth Pigot (widow of the serjeant) who in 1548, by will directed her interment at Whaddon; Walter Pinfold, then vicar, being one of the witnesses; her sons, Thomas Pigot and Robert, executors; and Dr. Cox (afterwards Bishop of Ely)[12] overseer.

Doddershall descended, agreeably to the accompanying pedigree, to Christopher Pigot, brother and heir of Thomas, great grandson of the serjeant.

---

[1] See LUDGERSHALL, p. 313.

[2] Test. de Nevil. p. 245.

[3] Carta Walti Craneford fil. & hered. Robti de Doderishull facta Ricō de Staunford tunc Clico seccarii & herēd suis de Mānio de Doderishull. Item iii al. cart. facta inter ipsos tangens dictū manium & quasdā. añuitates. inde exeūn. Placit. Abbrev. 14 Ed. I. ro. 22. p. 211.

[4] Rot. orig. 30 Ed. I. ro. 16. Abbrev. vol. i. p. 123.

[5] Rot. Fin. 1 Ed. II.

[6] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl.

[7] Esc. 17 Ed. III. nº. 24. Cal. vol. ii. p. 114.

[8] Placit. 21 Ric. II.

[9] Rot. Fin. 8 Hen. VI.

[10] See WHADDON.

[11] See MISSENDEN, and PEDIGREE of MISSENDEN and IWARDBY; also, p. 395; and Esc. 12 Hen. VIII.

[12] See WHADDON.

PEDIGREE OF PIGOT, OF DODDERSHALL,

From an emblazoned Pedigree on Vellum, dated 1585, compiled under the direction of Sir Edw. Phillips, afterwards (Master of the Rolls, temp. Jac. I.) in the possession of WILLIAM PIGOTT, Esq. of DODDERSHALL. Harleian MSS. in Mus. Brit. Willis's, Gough's, &c. MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon. Heraldic Visitations, Monumental Inscriptions, Parochial Registers, and other Authentic Documents.

Arms: Party per fess and pale, in Chief, 1. S. three silver pick-axes, PIGOT. 2. Arg. a hunter's horn stringed S. *Forster.* 3. Arg. three lucies haurient within a border engrailed S. *Gobion.* 4. Arg. a saltire engrailed S. on a Chief of the last, two mullets of the first. *Iwardby.* In base, 5. Or, a cross engrailed S. cotised Gu. in dexter ch. a chough proper. *Mussenden.* 6. Az. a lion ramp. Vert. between 8 cross crosslets fitchè Or. *Brasse.* 7. Gu. fret. Arg. on a Chief. Erm. a lion passant of the first. *Spigurnell* On an escutcheon of pretence, Or, a chev. Gu. between in chief two roses seeded proper; in base a dolphin embrowed. *Langston.* [As borne by Thomas Pigot, Esq. the elder, dated 1598, but in which are omitted the Arms of Margaret *Giffard* his Grandmother.] *Crest:* On a wreath, a greyhound couchant S. chawed Gu. collared Or, on his shoulder a mullet. LANE, *with quarterings.* 1. Party per pale Az. and Gu. three saltires Arg. 2. Arg. two bars Gu. within a border engrailed S. *Pavre.* 3. Or, three water bougets S. *Ross.* 4. Gu. three chevronels interlaced, Or, a chief of the last. 5. Paly of six Arg. and Az. on a bend Gu. three martlets Or. *Grey of Rotherfield.* 6. Vaire, a fess Gu. *Marmion.*

AGNES, dau. and hr. of .... Forster, Esq. of Writtle, co. Essex; bur. at Whaddon. = THOMAS PIGOT, Esq. of Horwood and Whaddon, son of Robert, and grandson of Richard Pigot, younger brother of Randolph Pigot, of Melmonby, co. York) Serjt.-at-Law, 2 Hen. 8; d. 25 Feb. 1519; bur. at Whaddon. [PEDIGRILE of PIGOT, in WHADDON; also, in ICKFORD, p. 278, and in HORWOOD. = ELIZABETH, eld. dau. and co-h. of John Enerby, or Iwardby, Esq. of Quainton, relict of William Elmes, Esq. of Lilford, co. Northamp. and the Middle-Temple, London, "whose issue by her went away with their mother's inheritance." [Family Pedigree; also Dodsworth's MSS.] Will dated 1548; bur. at Whaddon. [See PEDIGREE of Golafre, Missenden, Frome, Spigurnell, Iwardby, and Elmes, p. 394.]

WILLIAM PIGOT, eld. son and heir ⅄ PIGOT, of LITTE-HORWOOD.

FRANCIS PIGOT, second son. ⅄ PIGOTS of EDLESBOROUGH and Bedfordshire.

ISABEL, mar. to Anty. Catesby, Esq. of Whiston, co. Northampton.

MARGARET, mar. to Hump. Ferrers, Esq. of Tamworth, co. Stafford.

THOMAS PIGOT, Esq. of Doddershall, 1520; Sher. of Bucks. 1552, 1557. = KATHERINE, dr. and hr. of Tho. Langstone, Esq. of Abingdon, co. Berks.

ROBERT PIGOT, of Ham or Colwich. ⅄ PIGOT, of WADDESDON.

ROGER PIGOT, of Oving, of age in 1520; devisee of lands in Oving, N. Marston, and Lit. Brickhill, d. 28 Oct. 1561. [Esc. 7 Eliz.] = ... dau. of .... Lee, ... MARGERY, mar. 1st to Tho. Cotton, of Lawne, co. Camb. 2dly to Sir Walt. Henley, Knt. of Cranbrooke, co. Kent; 3dly, to Tho. Roberts, or Ruckhert, of Glastonbury; 4thly to .. Mardin. ELIZABETH, mar. to Tho. Vaux. JOANE, mar. to Geo. Bulstrode, Esq. of Hedgerley. [PED. of BULSTRODE.]

1. THOMAS PIGOT, Esq. of Doddershall; Sheriff of Bucks 1570, 1592; called "the elder," 1598; bur. at Hogshaw, 1 May, 1606, æt. 72. [Quainton Regist.] = MARIE, third dau. and co-h. of Sir Ralph Lane, Knt. of *Hogshaw*, and of Horton, co. Northamp. by Maud, dau. of Sir Wm. Parre, Knt. aft. Lord Parre, uncle to Queen Katherine, wife of King Henry 8.

2. FRANCIS PIGOT. = JUDITH, dau. of Tho. Eston, Esq. Merchant of Holme, co. Beds. and bath is. daughters only. [Family Pedigree.] = BARNABE PIGOT, Merchant in London.

ROBERT PIGOT.

JOHN PIGOT, "youngest son, a Gent. of Martiall Profession." [Family Pedigree.]

ALIS, bap. at Stewkley, 16 Dec 1548; mar. [qu.?] to .... Hill, of .. co. Gloue.

DOROTHY.

ELIZABETH, mar. to John Lloyd, D.C.L.

ANNE, mar. to Will. Carpenter, of Denshanger; bur. at Passenham, co. Northamp. 1611. [Bridges's Hist. vol. i. p. 307.]

.... = FRANCIS PIGOT, of Oving, only s. 13 yrs. of age 1561; had issue by both his wives. = ... dau. of Geof. Dormer, of Farthinghoe co. Northamp. bur. 9 Nov. 1562. [Bridges's Northamp.]

DOROTHIE, dau. and co-h. of Henry Cotenham. Esq. of .... co. Norfolk. = THOMAS PIGOT, Esq. of Doddershall, called "the younger" Sher. of Bucks. 1592. = ... dau. of Sir John Allot, Knt. Ld. Mayor of London, 1590; died s. p. URSULA, eld. dau. and co-h. of Valentine Pigot, Esq. of *Loughton.* = Sir CHRISTOPHER PIGOT, Knt. of Doddershall. M. P. for Bucks. 1606 d. 24 Oct. 1613; s. p. viv. bur. at Hogshaw, 26 Oct. = DOROTHY, dau. of Richard Ingoldsby, Esq. bap. 12 July, 1582, at .... mar. 28 May, 1602, at Buckingham; 2dly to Simon Stuart Esq. bur. 1643 at Buckingham [Willis's Buckingham, p. 71, 72.]

RICH. PIGOT, Esq. (youngest son) of Doddershall, died there bur. at Grendon between Jan. 1636 and Mar. 1638. [Quainton Regist.] = JANE, dau. and co-h. of Tho. Kebble Esq. of Newbottle, co. Northam. by Dorothy, dau. of Rob. Pigot, Esq. of *Colwich*, in Waddesdon; bur. at Quainton, 15 Sept. 1642. [Par. Regist.]

DOROTHIE, eld. dau. mar. to Tho. Dacres, Esq. of Cheshunt, co. Herts.

FRANCES, 2d dau. mar. 1st to Tho. Neville, Esq. of Houlte, co. Leicest. 2dly to Tho. Blount, Esq. of Tittenhanger, co. Herts.

ELIZABETH, 3d. dau. mar. to "Edward Phelipps, a renowned Counseller at the Law." [Fam. Pedig. also, HODSHAW, p. 266.]

MARIE, 4th dau. mar. to "Henry Atkins, a graue Doct. of Phesicke of Newport-Pagnall, Phisition in ordr. to K. Jas. and K. Char." bur. at Cheshunt, co. Herts. 1623; æt. 56. [Cutterbuck's Herts.]

ANNE, youngest dau. mar to ....

MARY. ELIZABETH. With divers other daughters.

THOMAS PIGOT, 5th of that name in descent, "a youth of generous hope, the heire of Doddershall." [Fam. Pedig.] bur. in the chancel of Hogshaw, 3 Oct. 1602, æt. XIX. [Quainton Regist.]

ELIZ. mar. to Sir Wm. Walter, Kt. of Wimbledon, co. Surrey.

ANNE, only dau. mar. to John Tipping, Esq. of Shabington. [Ped. of TIPPING.]

ELIZA. mar. to ..... March, of .... Camb. [Harl. MSS. 1533.]

SIR RICHARD PIGOT, Knt. of Doddershall, 1634; Patron of Grendon Reet. 1661; bur. 4 Apl. 1685, at Quainton. = ANNE, eld. dau. of Sir Edw. Harrington, Bt. bur. at Quainton, 20 Jan. 1688.

THOMAS PIGOT, "bap. at Quainton, 1 Feb. 1600: *died* 1 Sept. 1658." [Quainton Regist.]

JOHN PIGOT, bap. 7 July, 1603.

EDW. MARTIN.

HENRY PIGOT, bap. 21 Aug. 1619; bur. 20 June, 1642 at Quainton.

ROWLAND PIGOT, bur. 7 Nov. 1617 at Quainton.

DOROTHY, eld. dau. bur. 20 Feb. 1628.

MARY, bur. 2 Apl. 1631.

RICHARD PIGOT, 1 sq. eld. son bap. at Quainton, 20 Nov. 1634; bur. 29 Dec. 1634. [Monum. Inscript.]

MARGERY, bap. 5 Mar. 1632.

ELIZABETH, bap. 18 Oct. 1636.

ANNE, bap. 31 Mar. 1640.

MARGERY, bap. 17

THOMAS PIGOT, Esq. of Doddershall, d. Mar. 1704, æt. 60, being the last of the line of Pigot of Whaddon, seated at Doddershall. = LETTICE, eld. dau. and co-h. of Rob. Lovett, Esq. of Liscombe; d. 18 Nov. 1736, æt. 84. [SOULBURY, and PEDIG. of LOVETT.]

Sir Christopher Pigot united by his first marriage the Horwood and Loughton branches of the Pigots, and afterwards matched with the family of Ingoldsby; was knighted by King James I. and elected a knight of this shire, in the room of Sir Francis Goodwin,[1] about the time of the Union with Scotland. On the 13 Feb. 1606, in a debate respecting the reading of certain papers, "this knight, with a loud voice, and not standing up with his hat off, as the order is, pressed to have them read generally, in concurrence with other members: but the House, observing *his manner*, for order's sake, urged him to stand up. Upon which he arose, and after some previous remarks, entered into violent invectives against the Scots. "Let us not," said he, "join murderers, thieves, and the roguish Scots, with the well-deserving. They have not suffered above two kings to die in their beds these two hundred years. Our King hath hardly escaped them. They have attempted him. Now he is come from amongst them, let us free him from such attempts hereafter."

The House was so much amazed at this speech, that the members stood staring at one another; but took no other notice of it at that time. Three days afterwards the words spoken were particularly recited, and a message from the King was delivered, who said that he "*did much mislike the neglect of the House in not interrupting the speaker in the instant*:" and Sir Christopher was ordered into the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms. The knight attempted to explain the words, and exculpate himself from any imputation of malice or disloyalty; but the House disregarding his appeal, he was ordered to kneel down, and Sir Edward Philips, the King's Serjeant, then Speaker,[2] and brother-in-law of Sir Christopher Pigot, said "That since his offence was so apparently heinous, the House did not think fit that any particulars should be named, or to give a reason for their judgement: but their *order* was that he should be carried to the prison of the Tower, there to remain, during the pleasure of the House: to be dismissed from his place of Knight of the Shire for Bucks, and a writ issued for a new choice: and a warrant of commitment and a new writ were made out in due form.[3]

"Whereas Sir Chro. Piggott, Knt. one of the Knights for the County of Buck. returned into the Commons House of Parliament, did upon Friday last, in the full and public hearing of that assembly, enter into a bitter and scandalous invective against the nation of the Scots and Scottishmen, tending to the dishonour of the said House: this day, upon a grave and advised consultation touching the quality and punishment of his offence, and upon the convention and hearing of the offender at the bar, *it was ordered* and adjudged by the House, that the said Sir Chro. should instantly be committed to the prison of the Tower, and delivered by the Serjeant of the House into your charge and custody, and there remain prisoner, during the pleasure of the House: and this shall be your sufficient warrant.

(Signed.) EDW. PHILIPS,
Speaker."

"Directed To my very loving Friend, Sir William Waad, Knight,
Lieutenant of the Tower of London."

"RESOLVED,

"Whereas, this day, upon advised consultation touching some offence committed by Sir Christopher Piggott, one of the Knights of the Shire, returned into the Commons House of Parliament, for the County of Buck. against the dignity and honour of the said House, the said Sir Christopher is by order discharged from his said place of Knight of the Shire: *it is also ordered*, that a new writ shall issue for the choice of another Knight of the Shire for that county, in the room and place of the said Sir Chro. And this shall be your warrant.

"EDW. PHILIPS,
Speaker."

"To my loving friend, Sir Geo. Coppin, Knight,
Clerk of the Crown, in His Majesty's High Court of Chancery."[4]

After ten days' imprisonment, Sir Christopher complaining of ill health, occasioned by his confinement, requested a friend to intercede for his release; and a debate ensued upon the question of his

[1] Notit. Parliament.
[2] See page 267. [3] Commons' Journals Die Lunæ 16 Feb. 1606 4 Jac. I. [4] Common's Journals, vol. i. p. 336.

enlargement. On the 26 February, Capt. Martin Lister, a member, having stated that Sir Christopher Pigot was "sick of a burning fever, and in danger of his life," moved the house to take pity on him, to rest satisfied with his imprisonment and submission, and grant him his liberty, producing also a letter from Sir Christopher, as follows: —

"Good Cosen Lister,

"I wish unto you the continuance of that good which myself am deprived of: and my request unto you is this, that by your voice, that Honourable Senate might out of hand be solicited in my behalf. Great weakness by reason of mine imprisonment, groweth upon my body; if long it oppress me, there is no way but death. Mine enlargement would add that contentment unto my heart, that may prove my best Physician. I hope you will not fail to do the part of a faithful friend: as for that worthy assembly, I doubt not of their clemency in the commisseration of my dangerous estate, especially, seeing it was always far removed from my thoughts to give the least occasion of offence to King or Commonwealth. Thus I leave you to God; who will, I trust, direct all their hearts to favour my cause.

"From the Tower, 16 February, 1606.

"Your very loving Cosen, and humble Penitentiary for my Delinquence,

Christofer Pygott."

"To my assured loving Cosen, Captain Martyn Lister, at his House
at Great St. Bartholomew's, by Smythfield."[1]

Sir Christopher Pigot was accordingly liberated: but is presumed not to have again had a seat in Parliament.

After his death, and the decease of his brother, Richard Pigot, this manor and estate came to Sir Richard Pigot, Knt. son and heir of the latter; and the said Sir Richard dying in 1685, and his lady in 1688, Thomas Pigot, Esq. his nephew, succeeded to the inheritance. It may seem extraordinary that the identity of this gentleman, who was a man of considerable fortune and importance, should be a matter of doubt; but the fact is, that he is *presumed*, rather than *known*, to have been the son of Thomas Pigot, brother of Sir Richard, and the Registers, as well as Church of Hogshaw, where some of the branches of the family resided, having been entirely destroyed, it is not exactly ascertained whether he derived his descent from Sir Thomas Pigot, of Hogshaw, or from Thomas Pigot, of Beachampton, who married one of the daughters of the house of Throckmorton. In either case, this Thomas Pigot, who was a liberal benefactor to the parishes of Quainton and Grendon-Underwood,[2] and married Lettice, daughter and co-heiress of Robert Lovett, Esq. of Liscombe, was the last of the Whaddon branch of the Pigots, who held this estate. After his death, in 1704 (his children having died in their infancy), Lettice his widow held this manor in dower, which, at her decease, in 1735, passed, with Grendon, in the manner described in the history of that parish,[3] to John Pigott, Esq. of Chetwynd, co. Salop, whose ancestry are mentioned in the genealogy of the family to which such frequent references have been made, in the following terms:—"The other family of Pigot, that is said to have benne of noble title about the Conqueror's time, florished in the weste part of the Realme, namelie, in Wales, or the Marches thereof, for Humphrey Lloyd and Doct^r. Powell, in their Chronicle, assume that in the reign of King Henry 1st, anno 1109, Cadogan ap Blethin, Lorde of Powis, married the daughter of the L. Pigot of Saye, a nobleman of Normandie, and had divers Townes and Lordships in that Countrie, by gifte of the sayde Pigot, and a sonne also by his daughter, named Henry, to whom the King gave x^ii. of his Uncle Jerworth ap Blethin's raunsome, who was ye saide king's prisoner. It is *supposed* from a branche of this Pigot are lineallie descended those

[1] Commons Journals, vol. i. p. 343.

[2] See p. 261; and also an Account of the Charities in Quainton.

[3] Page 256.

Pigotts which have manie adges since continued at Chetwin, in Shropshire, bearinge three *Fuciells* or Milpecks, &c."[1]

John Pigott, Esq. of Doddershall and Grendon, was descended from Howell Pigot, Lord of Willaston, co. Salop, by a Welsh heiress, whose family was of distinction in the reign of Henry III. and his maternal ancestors, from the blood royal of King Henry I.

PEDIGREE OF PIGOT OR PIGOTT, OF CHETWYND, CO. SALOP, AND DODDERSHALL, CO. BUCKS.

From an ancient Vellum Pedigree, in the possession of William Pigott, Esq. of Doddershall; Gough's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.; Salop, No. 2, p. 393; Heraldic Visitations; and Parochial Registers.

Arms: Ermine, three fusils or mill-pecks in fess S. *Crest*, a wolf's head erased Arg. *Pigott of Chetwyn.* Sable, three pick-axes Arg. *Pigot of Whaddon, Doddershall*, &c.

"Some of this family have borne the arms varied by a bordure engrailed." [Family Pedigree.]

Arms of Alliance. Arg. a cross fleurè S. in a canton a .... head .... Vert. Two lionceels passant Or. Party per fess Gu. and . fretty Az. a chevron between three mullets Or. .... Gu. three Phæons Arg. Gu. a Z. within a bordure Arg. Vert. two lions combatant Arg. Or. three piles Gu. in a canton a mullet Arg. [Gough's MSS.]

DOMINUS HUMFRIDUS BIGOT DE WILLASTON, Marchio Marchiarum Wallie. =

PETER BIGOT = ... dau. of .... Beaumont.

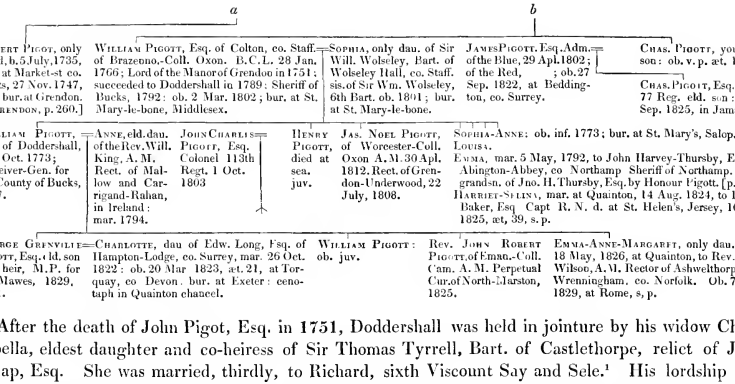
WILLIAM BIGOT. [Gough's MSS. Salop, No. 2, p. 393.] called in another Pedigree, = ... dau. and heir of "son of William," of Willaston, co. Salop. .... Pigot.

ROBERT PIGOT, Lord of Willaston, temp. Hen. 3. = ... dau. of .... Mortimer.

HOWELL PIGOT, Lord of Willaston. = TANGLIST, dau. and hr. of Cadogan Dee ap Eynlon, Lord of Brincopell.

- PETER PIGOT, of Willaston. = JOANE, dau. of Sir Fulke Fitz-Warine, Knt. of *Abberbury*. [Rot. orig. 11 Ed. 1. Esc. 14. Ed. 1. no. 13.] 1282.
  - JOHN PIGOT, of Willaston. = ISABELLA, dau. of John Corbet, of Caus, co. Salop. [Esc. 22 Ed. 1. no. 9.]
    - PETER PIGOT, Sheriff of Notts. and Derby, = 1 and 5 Edw. 2. [Esc. 7 Ed. 2. no. 19. Rob. Orig. 7 Edw. 2. no. 6.]
      - JOANE, = mar. to John Corbet. PETRONILLA, = mar. to Hugh Paunton.
      - ROBERT BIGOD, "son of William," 4 Ed. 1. [Gough's MSS. no. 2. p. 293.]
      - JANE, dau. of Thomas Pontesbury, widow of .... Onley.
    - WILLIAM BIGOT. =
      - ROBERT PIGOT, of Chetwine. = ELIZABETH, dau. of .... Onley, Gent.
        - THOMAS PIGOTT, Esq. of Chetwine, son and heir. = DOROTHY, dau. of Thos. Eyton, or Eaton.
          - WALTER PIGOTT, [not in Harl. MSS. 1174. f. 98.] = CATHARINE, nat. dau. of Sir Walt. Lewson, Knt.
            - THOMAS PIGOTT, [not in Harl. MSS. 1174. f. 98.] = ... dau. of Ralph Sneyd.
              - ROBERT PIGOTT. Esq. eld. son and hr. =
                - FRANCES, eld. dau. of Will. Ward. Esq. of Willingsworth (by Anne, dau. & hr. of Thomas Parker Esq. by Rebecca, heiress of the Bodleys) 3d son of Humble Lord Ward, of Birmingham, by Frances Barmess Dudley, sole dau. & hr. of Sir Ferdinando Sutton, K. B. (son of Edw. Lord Dudley) by Honour Seymour, dau. of Edw. Lord Beauchamp, Earl of Hertford, eld. son of Edw. Earl of Hertford (eld. son of the Lord Protector Edw. Duke of Somerset, by Catharine, 2d dau. of Henry Grey Duke of Suffolk, by Fra. eld. dau. and co-h. of Cha. Brandon Duke of Suffolk, by MARY Queen Dowager of France, youngest dau. of King Henry 7th (by Elizabeth dau. of King Edw. 4) and sister of King Henry 8th, and of Margaret Queen of Scotland.
                - ROBERT PIGOTT, Esq. of Chetwyn, co. Salop. and Chesterton, co. Hunts; M. P. for Hunts, 1741. = PIGOTTS, of HUNTS. and CAMB.
                - ROBERT PIGOTT, Esq. eld. son and hr. [a]
                - JOHN PIGOTT, Esq. cr. A. M. of Wadham-Coll. Oxon 15 Apl. 1730, devisee of Doddershall and Grendon manors which he settled on his nephew Will. Pigott: ob. 24 Apl. 1751, æt. 47, bur. at Grendon-Underwood. [GRENDON, p. 256.] = CHRISTOBELLA, eld. dau. & co-h. of Sir Tho. Tyrrell, Bt. of *Castlethorpe*; mar. 1st to John Knap, of Cumner, co. Berks. 3dly, at *Hillesdon*, 13 Nov. 1753, to Rich. Fiennes, 6th Visct. Say & Sele: ob. vidua 23 July, 1798, bur. at Grendon. [PEDIG. of TYRRELL & of FIENNES.]
                - WILL. PIGOTT, Rect. of Edgmond, co. Salop & King's Swinford, co. Staff: d. 17 Oct. 1778. = DOROTHY, 3d dau. of John Cotes, Esq. of Woodcote, co. Staff. by Lady Dorothy Shirley, 6th dau. of Rob. Earl Ferrers, by Eliz. dau. & hr. of Laurence Washington, Esq. of Carsden, co. Wilts: settlement dat. 9 Feb. 1738: d. 11 Mar. 1757. [b]
                - HONOUR, mar. 1731 to Jno. Harvey, Esq. 3d son of Rob. Harvey, Esq. of Stockton, co. War. who took the name of Thursby in 1734. at the death of Rich. Thursby, Esq. of Abington, co. Northamp. d. 1781, bur. at Northampton, æt. 68. [p. 410]
                - FRANCES.
                - ELIZABETH.
                - MARGERY.
              - WILLIAM. STEPHEN.
              - RICHARD. THOMAS. WILLIAM.
            - CATHARINE, nat. dau. of Sir Walt. Lewson, Knt.
          - [not in Harl. MSS. 1174. f. 98.]
        - DOROTHY, dau. of Thos. Eyton, or Eaton.
        - 2. RICHARD = MARGARET, dau. of Rich. Steventon.
        - 3. GEORGE. = .. dau. of JOHN WEDGE.
          - 4. WILLIAM.
          - 5. FRANCIS.
          - 6. EDWARD.
      - ELIZABETH, dau. of Thomas Gatacre, of Will. Gatacre.
        - MARY, mar. to Geo. Smith, of Morville.
        - ELEANOR, mar. to Geo. Sanford.
        - ANNE, mar. to Rob. Salter.
        - CATHARINE: unmarried.
    - ELIZABETH, mar. to Pet. Corbet, of Edgemond, co. Salop. [Harl. MSS. 1174.]
  - ANNE, dau. of Hugh Bewley, or Bowdley. [Harl. MSS. 1174. 98.]
  - HOWEL. GRIFFIN. JOHN.
- ROBERT PIGOT, of Chetwine. = MARGARET, dau. of Sir John Blount. [Omitted in Harl. MSS. 1174. 98.]

[1] From the original Pedigree, in the possession of William Pigott, Esq. of Doddershall.



After the death of John Pigot, Esq. in **1751**, Doddershall was held in jointure by his widow Christobella, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Tyrrell, Bart. of Castlethorpe, relict of John Knap, Esq. She was married, thirdly, to Richard, sixth Viscount Say and Sele.[1] His lordship was the son of Richard Fiennes, A. M. Rector of Foxcote, by Penelope, daughter of George Chamberlaine, Esq. of Wardington, co. Oxon, and grandson of the Hon. Richard Fiennes, fourth son of William first Viscount Say and Sele. In **1742**, being Fellow of New College, Oxford, he succeeded, on the death of Laurence, fifth Viscount to that title and the family estate of Broughton-Castle, co. Oxon. In **1743**, was B. C. L. and 8 July, **1756**, D. C. L. at Oxford; and died at Doddershall in **1781**, the title of Viscount Say and Sele then becoming extinct, the Barony having been, in **1781**, before his death, adjudged to belong to the family of Twisleton, descended from James Fiennes, second Viscount Say and Sele. The Viscountess held this manor until her death, in May, **1789**. The exact age of this lady is not ascertained, but it was commonly reported and believed that she had passed her hundredth year; and rumours were formerly circulated that the register of her baptism at *Castlethorpe* had been purposely mutilated to conceal a fact, which it was one of her foibles to hide from even her most intimate friends. It is evident that some mutilation has been made in the book about the supposed period of her birth; but she had repeatedly declared that "she drew her native breath in London, and that there she wished to breathe her last." She was in her youth celebrated for her beauty, and eminently distinguished by her wit and vivacity through life: her cheerfulness and pleasantry throwing many eccentricities and failings into shade. She was the life of all social parties, and the delight of a numerous circle of acquaintance; the gayest among the gay; fond of the company of the young, and so much attached to the amusement of dancing, in which she greatly excelled, that she enjoyed that diversion, with unabated spirit, to a very late period, dressed in the liveliest colours, and moving "on the light fantastic toe," with elegance and grace, whilst many of her juniors were sinking into decrepitude. It was, probably, after she had attained her ninetieth year, that, upon one of those occasions, she gaily remarked that "she contrived to secure a good partner by an annual present of a side of venison to a gentleman who danced remarkably well; but that she began to think he seemed to like younger ladies better, and believed she must increase her bribe to a whole buck, that she might not lose so agreeable partner." She facetiously observed, "that she had chosen her first husband for love, her second for riches, and the third for honours; and that she had now some thoughts of beginning again in the same order."[2]

[1] Pedigree of Fiennes. See also p. 298, 409; and Thornton.

[2] From actual reminiscenses. See Gent. Mag. vol. lix. P. 2, p. 764.

THE CHAPEL HOUSE,
the Seat of William Lowndes, Esq.

The more valuable traits of her character are preserved by her munificence and charities to the poor;[1] and if her benevolent intentions have been in part defeated by the chicanery of some, the rapacity of others, or the supineness and want of generous philanthropy which ought to actuate all, it will be a pleasing and consolatory reflection to the writer of this sentence, that he has not neglected or forgotten the impulse of duty, of humanity, or of gratitude, but zealously endeavoured to give full effect to her wishes.

Her ladyship was succeeded in the possession of Doddershall by William Pigott, Esq. of Colton, in Staffordshire,[2] at whose decease, in 1802, this estate and mansion descended to his eldest son and heir, William Pigott, Esq. the present worthy and most respectable representative of this ancient and distinguished family.

DODDERSHALL-HOUSE

still displays part of the old timber and plaster building in the east front, of the time of Henry VIII. The ancient house enclosed a court or quadrangle, with domestic offices, towards the north; and in the centre of the west front was a portal, with strongly latticed and studded doors, in one of which was a small wicket, and on the roof a bell-turret and clock. The south front was erected by Thomas Pigot, Esq. in 1689, as appears by that date on the leaden spouts. It had two wings lower than the main building, and altogether extended to about 120 feet in length, but the western wing was taken down about 1790, and other considerable alterations made, which have left but little of the original style and appearance remaining: as endeavoured to be represented in the accompanying plate. A terrace walk on the south was flanked at each end by a wall covered with fruit trees, the parterre sloping from a bowling-green to the gates of the park between small square fish-ponds, apparently a portion of an old moat, and terminating in an avenue of elms, rectilinearly planted through the park. Close to and behind the mansion on the west, were many very lofty and spreading elms, where the incessant cawing of rooks and screams of pea fowl afforded almost the only interruption of solemn stillness and perpetual gloom. In this state the house remained until the death of Viscountess Say and Sele, in 1789,[3] when the estate which she had holden in jointure about half a century, reverting to the family of Pigott, amongst other alterations, the deer park was converted into arable and meadow, the keeper's lodge demolished, and, excepting the north and east portions of the house, the whole modernized. The east front and part of the north side had been hidden by a thick screen of yew and box, and scarcely admitted a gleam of light into some of the apartments through narrow lozenge-shaped panes of the mullioned windows; a low porch and immense stacks of chimneys, projecting between the hall windows, have been permitted to remain: and within, the capacious fire-places, massive furniture, *and great English Bible*, in black letter, conspicuous in the old hall,[4] and rudely carved ornaments, some grotesque, some ludicrous, caryatides, and corbels, preserve the recollection of former possessors; and the spacious cellars, ponderous keys, and stately stair-case, are creditable to the hospitality of this ancient family.

On a sun-dial is the name of Lettice Pigot, of Doddershall, 1712: but many old pictures have been destroyed, and amongst the portraits remaining, few have names or dates attached. There is one, however, assigned to Thomas Pigot, Esq. in 1616, who resided here in the time of King James.

---

[1] GRENDON-UNDERWOOD, p. 261; and Account of *Parochial Charities* in QUAINTON. [2] Page 256.

[3] On a small pane of glass, in one of the windows of the apartment at the S. E. angle of the house (formerly the common parlour, but since otherwise appropriated), was a complimentary copy of verses, written with a diamond by Pope, and with his signature annexed, addressed to Viscountess Say and Sele, then Mrs. Pigott, when that eminent poet was a visitor at Doddershall; but the writer of this History, who perfectly well remembers having been shewn these lines at a very early period of his life, by Lady Say and Sele, has not been able to discover whether they have been preserved.

[4] See Addison's Spectator.

Here is also a portrait of Christobella Viscountess Say and Sele, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Tho. Tyrrell, Bart. when very young, but denied by her ladyship to have been any likeness; so that it has sometimes passed as Queen Elizabeth, although the costume opposes that account of it.

A half-length of Dorothy, wife of the Rev. Will. Pigott, Rector of Edgmond, co. Salop, and another of her son, the late

William Pigott, Esq. of Doddershall, in his academical habit as a Gentleman-Commoner of Oxford.

Sophia Pigott, his wife, daughter of Sir William Wolseley, Bart.

Mrs. Pigott, wife of William Pigott, Esq. of Doddershall, daughter of the Rev. William King, of Mallow, in Ireland, and another of her mother, the late

Mrs. King.

SHIPTON-LEE AND LEE-GRANGE.

SIBDONE, SHIPDON, or SHIPTON, was so designated long before the adjunct LEE was imparted to it, perhaps from its sheltered situation, under the Quainton-Hills. Is it fanciful to suppose that the sheep pastured here supplied its name?

This hamlet adjoins Hogshaw, Edgcott, and Grendon; is assessed to Quainton Church, but maintains its own poor; appoints constables and surveyors of the highways for the hamlet only; and comprises seven or eight farms.

The soil is a very stiff, dark, blue clay, with a deep layer of vegetable earth, and various loams.

In 1598, *Sipdone* was assessed to the Queen's household at 10*s.* 9*d.* *per ann.* The Grange, 2*l.* 13*s.* 11½*d.*

In 1776, the expences of the poor, 15*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* In 1783, amounted to 82*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* In 1785, to 58*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* In 1822, were returned at 84*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.* and in 1823, at 72*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*

The population, in 1831, about 104.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

SIPDONE was surveyed, in the time of the Conqueror, separately from Quainton, and in three portions: one is still called Shipton-Lee, another the Grange, and the third, formerly, South-Lee, or Sotherlie, has lost its distinct appellation.

The larger portion, called a manor, belonged to Henry de Feriers, with the adjoining Lordship of Grendon.[1] Here he held seven hides; the land was sufficient for seven ploughs; in the demesnes, three hides and two ploughs; and there might have been two more. Here were four villeins, with one bordar, having two ploughs, and one more might have been kept; one servant, pasture for one team, altogether constantly rated at 60*s.* and in King Edward's time at 100*s.* BODING, King Edward's Constable, held it.[2]

Another portion was the land of William Peverell, held in his own hands as one hide, and half a carucate cultivated by one villein: estimated at five shillings, and held in the time of King Edward, by Alwin, a thane of the King.[3]

---

[1] See GRENDON, p. 252.

[2] In Essedene Hvnd. In Sibdone ten' Henricus VII. hid'. Tra' ē VII. car'. In d'nio. III. hidæ. et ibi sunt. II. car'. et aliæ II. poss. e'e'. Ibi. IIII. uilli cū. I. bord. hñt. II. car' III^cia pot' fieri. Ibi. I. seruus ptū. car'. Val. et ualuit LX. sol. T. R. E'. c. sol. Hoc ꝝ. tenuit Boding constabulari' T. R. E. [Lib. Censual. vol. i. fol. 151.]

[3] Terra Willi Peverel. In Essedene Hvnd. In Sibdone ten' Wills. I. hid'. Tra'. ē dim'. car'. et ibi ē. cū uno uillo. Val et ualuit. V. sol. Hanc trā tenuit Aluuin' teign' R. E. [Ibid. fol. 148.]

The remainder of Sibdone belonged to ALSE, who held two hides of the King; land for one plough, half of it tilled, the remainder capable of cultivation; pasture for one team; always rated at 10*s.* In the time of King Edward, at 20*s.*: and this land Alse held in right of his wife.[1]

As the contiguous manors of Grendon and *Sibton* were united under one lord in the Saxon times, so, after the Conquest, they were both transferred to the same Norman possessor, and remained in the family of Ferrers during several generations;[2] and although the time of their alienation is not ascertained, it appears by an Inspeximus, dated 10 Feb. 11 Hen. III. confirming to Thame-Abbey a Charter of King Henry II. that Sibton was one of the earliest donations bestowed upon that house: seven hides here, given by William Fitz-Otho,[3] agreeing with the extent of the lands of the Ferrerses, described in the Survey, almost amounting to a proof of their identity.[4] In the reign of John, the family of Fitz-Otho were subfeudatories to the Ferrerses,[5] whose lands being forfeited, divers portions were shared amongst their fiefs, and the latter might probably attempt to secure permanent possession, by appropriating part of them to ecclesiastical foundations, revered by their former lords. To the lands so granted to Thame-Abbey by Fitz-Otho, others were afterwards added.[6] In 1254, a fine was passed respecting a meadow in Shipdon, between Roger (Marcham) Abbat of Thame and Friar Elias de Smethton, Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, in England: for the mutual accommodation of their respective tenants, as described in the parochial history of Hogshaw.[7]

Amongst the Temporalities of Thame-Abbey, in 1291, "Lands, rents, a mill[8] and court," are described in Schipdon and Le Leye, at 6*l.* 17*s.* 11*d. per ann.* pittances[9] to the Convent, 24*s.* products of wool, sheep, &c. 4*l* 3*s.* 0*d.* altogether 12*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*[10] These temporalities were included in the assessment of the ninths payable from Quainton in the 15th of Edw. III.[11]

In 1314, John, Abbat of Thame, impleaded many inhabitants of Quainton for depasturing upon his grass in *Twiselmedue in Childon:* and the defendants pleaded that Twiselmedue was in Quainton, *not in Chilton;* which seems a strange account, *Chilton* being six miles distant; if it had not been a clerical error in writing Chilton for *Shipton* (for no such name is discovered as Twisel-meadow in or near Chilton) but a rivulet deriving its source from Quainton Hill, and running between that township and the hamlet of Lee is still called Twisle-brook.[12]

In 1365, the Abbat of Thame obtained a grant of Free Warren in Shipdon.[13] During the Abbacy of Laurence (between 1223 and 1231) the original endowment of the Abbey was confirmed by Henry III. and the lands in Shipdon included.

In 1390, John Beek, *a felon,* was found to have died seised of the manor of *Shibdon-Grange,* with lands and tenements in Lee.[14] In the list of the Abbats of Thame, so unusual an interval occurs between Richard de Wath, in 1361, and John Blackthorne, who died in 1457, as to render it

---

[1] Terra Alsi. In Sibdone ten. Alsi, II. hid'. de Rege. Tra. ē. I. car.' Ibi e. dim. car̄. et dim. pot' fieri. Ptū. I. car.' Val et ualuit.. x. sol. T. R. E. xx. sol. et hanc trā Sūpsit cn. uxore sua. [Lib. Cens. vol. i. fol. 153.]

[2] GRENDON UNDERWOOD [3] Monast. Anglic. vol. v. p. 404. [4] Rot. Cart. II. Hen. 3, nº. 26, p. 37.

[5] Placit. 4 Joh. Abbrev. ro. 11.[6] Rot. Fin. 16 Hen. 3. ro. 13. [7] Ibid. 39 Hen. 3. nº. 250. See also HOGSHAW, p. 264.

[8] This was a wind-mill, and the site may be traced on a bank still remaining in the S. E. part of the hamlet, near Fidler's Field: a pasture in Doddershall, deriving its name, according to tradition, (like that of an adjacent pasture of large extent,) from having been anciently appropriated to the maintenance of musicians, the *Fidler* and *Harper,* belonging to the Lord's Household.

[9] Small portions of meat or provisions, ready dressed, distributed on stated occasions.

[10] Monast. Anglic. vol. v. p. 484, n. [11] Nonar. Inquis. 15 Ed. 3.

[12] Abbas de Thame implitat plurimos de Quenton, p. depastione herbe sue, &c. apud Childon in quodā. loco qui vocatur Twiselmedue. Ipsi dicūt qd'. locus ille est in Quenton & non in Childon & qd'. ibidē clam. habere coām. &c. [Placit. 8 Ed. 2. term. Pasc. ro. 19. Abbrev. p. 320.]

[13] Cal. Rot. Cart. 39, 40 Ed. 3. p. 185. [14] Esc. 14 Rec. 2. nº. 66. 98. Cal. vol. iii. p. 128, 129.

probable that Beck had intermediately become possessed of this estate, but in what manner is unknown, whether as Abbat, by usurpation during war, or by grant from the Crown, under sequestration.

The lands of Thame-Abbey here are tithe-free: the demesnes of the Cistercians, Premonstratensians, Hospitallers, and Templars, whose houses were founded before the Council of Lateran, in 1215, being discharged by the authority of that Council from such payment, and also all the lands of the Cistercians and Premonstratensians, *though of later foundation*, if above the value of 200*l. per ann.* and not dissolved with the *smaller* priories by the Statute of 27 Hen. VIII.

This manor was held by the Abbats of Thame, until Robert King, with sixteen monks, surrendered that house, 16 Nov. 1537, to the Visitors; and Oseney-Abbey the next day: and in September, 1542, was made Bishop of Oxford. He had been a Cistercian monk at Rewley or North-Oseney, of the foundation of Richard, Earl of Cornwall: was chosen Abbat of Bruerne, and thence translated to Thame. Distinguished by his learning and piety, he was first made Bishop of Rouen or Reon, in the Province of Athens, was also Suffragan to the Bishop of Lincoln, Prebendary of Crackpole St. Mary, in 1535, and 28 Nov. 1537, of Biggleswade, in Lincoln Cathedral; was translated from Oseney to Christ Church with the See of Oxford, but at the accession of King Edw. VI. Gloucester College, which had been the Episcopal Palace, not being included in the new endowment of the Bishoprick, Thame became his residence, which probably caused Fox in his Martyrology, to call him Bishop of Thame.[1]

He was of the family of King, of Wormenhall,[2] and is reported to have improperly diminished the revenues of the See of Oxford, by granting long leases.[3] Perhaps it may be thought not very charitable to add, that by an Indenture dated 28 Sept. 1534, (26 Hen. VIII.) the Abbat and Convent of Thame, granted to Peter Dormer, Esq. and Agnes his wife, thirteen tenements *cum pert.* in Shipton-Lee (formerly demised to Christopher Carew, Gent.) Cow-wyke-Close, Horse-leas, and a meadow with certain Butts near the tenement of William Smewens or Smewney, with two roods near FREER's Wood,[4] late in the occupation of Henry Cowper[5] for ninety-nine years at 8*l.* 8*s.* 2*d. per ann.*

THE GRANGE,

or farm of the Abbat, was a country retirement until the dissolution of monasteries, when the demesnes, comprising twenty-six acres in "Lee whome Grange," with three closes adjacent, valued at 26*s.* and "Master Peter Dormer's rent of 8*l.* for a farm, and 7*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* for tenements," were amongst the possessions of Thame-Abbey.[6]

In 1558, King Philip and Queen Mary granted to Thomas White, John White, Roger Marten, and William Blackwell, lands in Shipton-Lee, parcel of the Monastery of Thame, afterwards of the Bishop of Oxford's lands, and then in the Crown by resignation.[7]

In 1576, Queen Elizabeth by patent, reciting the demise by the Abbat and Convent to Peter and

---

[1] The Prebendal House, a little west of Thame Church, by some conjectured part of the Abbey, and certainly the residence of this Bishop, still retains many indications of architectural elegance. [See Skelton's Illustrations of Oxfordshire.]

[2] WORMENHALL. [3] Willis's Hist. of Cathedrals, vol. ii. p. 241.

[4] Now, and probably always, called Briers' Wood; but from the carelessness, or perhaps ignorance of transcribers, as in innumerable other instances, transformed from the intended word,

[5] Agnes Dormer was of the family of Cowper. See family PEDIGREE, p. 415.

[6] Monast. Anglic. vol. v. p. 405, 406. Val. Eccles. temp. Hen. VIII. vol. ii. p. 214.

[7] Rot. Pat. 5 and 6, Phil. and Mar.

Agnes Dormer, granted the same estates to John Duddeley and John Ayscough, Esq. their heirs and assigns for ever, in soccage, at the rents of 40*s.* and 8*l.* 8*s.* 2*d. per ann.*[1] in exchange for other lands conveyed to the Queen by Henry Lord Cheyne; and in 1609, King James I. in consideration of a payment by Sir Baptist Hicks, &c. granted to George Salter and John Williams and their heirs, the Manor of Shipdon, alias Shipdon-Lee, parcel of the late Monastery of Thame.[2] This was probably in trust for, or for the purpose of being afterwards conveyed to, the Dormers, the manor and estate having descended agreeably to the following Pedigree.

PEDIGREE OF DORMER, OF LEE-GRANGE AND QUAINTON.

Arms: Az. ten billets 4, 3, 2, 1, Or, on a chief of the last a demi-lion ramp. S. DORMER. *Crest*, On a wreath a falcon rising. Gu. between three chubs on a chevron, Arg. three martlets, on a chief indented Arg. three escalops Gu. *Dorre* alias *Chobbs.* Az. three fleurs-de-lis Arg. *Collingridge.* Az. flaunches per fess Or. a lion ramp. S. in base Chequé Az. and Or counterchanged. *Arundell.* Arg. three martlets Gu. on a chief invected Gu. three annulets Or. *Cowper.* Arg. three wolves passant in pale S. *Lovett.* Party per pale nebule of four pieces Az. and Or six martlets 2, 2, 2, counterchanged. *Fleetwood.* Gu. a fess wavy Arg. in chief three piles wavy issuant from the top of the shield. *Isham.* Arg. 2 lions passant gard. in pale Gu. *Lygon*, whose quarterings were *Beaci*, *Madersfield*, *Harefleet*, *Dacres*, *Giffard*, *Beauchamp*, *D'Abitot*, *Uffleet*, *Furnival*, *Lovetot*, *Verdun*, *Greville*, *Avle*, and *Southey.* Monument in Cheltenham Church and Rudder's Gloucestershire, p. 387.]

AGNES, dau. of Tho. Cowper, of Quainton, 1542. [Rot. Fin.] — PETER DORMER, Esq. of Lee-Grange, 4th son of Geoffrey Dormer, by Ursula, dau. and heir of Bartholomew or Brian Collingridge, of *Towersey*; died 1 April, 1555, bur. at Newbottle. [Hist. of Northamptonshire.] — ANNE or AMEY, dau. of Richard Crispe, of *Wycombe*, and of *Baldington*, in Thame, co. Oxon. and Newbottle, co. Northampton, Esq. of Cobcott; mar. 2dly to Francis Ingeldsby, Esq. of Lenborough; d. 1582. [Pedigree of INGOLDSBY.]

- GABRIEL DORMER, Esq. of Shipton-Lee, 1542. — BRIDGET, dau. of Tho Lovett, of Astwell, co. Northampt. mar. 2dly to John Hawtrey, Esq. of Chequers.
  - ELIZABETH, mar. to Edw. Hawtrey, Esq. of Chequers.
- JOHN DORMER, Esq. of Olney, viv. 1542. — AGNES.
  - KATHERINE, dau. and sole hr. mar. to Will. Holte, of Stoke-Line, co. Oxon.
- ANNE.=mar. to Rob. Palmer.
  - JANE.=mar. to .... Meering.
  - ANNE.=mar. to Edw. Osbaldeston.
  - ELLEN.=mar. to Sir Step. Crispe.
- PETER DORMER, succeeded his half-brother Gabriel, at Lee-Grange; d. 1583, bur. at St. Mary-at-Hill, London. — MARGARET, dau. of Tho. Fleetwood, Esq of the Vache, Chalfont.
  - SIR FLEETWOOD DORMER, Knt. of Shipton-Lee and Lee-Grange, d. 1 Feb. 1638-9, æt. 68, bur. at Quainton. — MARY, 3d dau. of Sir Easeby Isham, Knt. of Pytchley, co Northamp. bap. 24 May, 1584. mar. 1st. to Edw. Reade, Esq. of Cottesbrook, co. Northamp.

- JOHN DORMER, Esq. of Lee-Grange, eld. son, bap. 6 Jan. 1611; d. 22 May, 1679, æt. 68; bur. 2 June, at Quainton. — KATHERINE, dau. and hr. of Thomas Woodward, Esq. of Ripple, co. Worc. d. 1691. bur. at Quainton, 23 Aug.
  - CATHARINE, dau. and co-h. of John Lygon, Esq. of Arle-Court, co. Glouc. d. 3 Feb. 1678, bur. at Cheltenham.
  - SIR FLEETWOOD DORMER, Knt. bap. at Quainton, 21 May, 1616; of Arle-Court, co. Glouc. and Virginia N.A. d. 27 Aug. 1696, s. p. bur. 16 Sept. at Quainton. — MARY PETER HARRIS.
    - SIR JOHN DORMER, Kt. and Bar. 23 July, 1663; (15 Car. 2.) of Lee-Grange; d. at Leghorn, in Italy v.p. 7 Nov. bur. 23 Feb 1675 Quainton. — SUSANNA, dau. and co-h. of Sir Ric. Brawne Kt. of Alscot co. Glouc. d. 24 Feb. 1672-3, at Richmond, co. Surrey, 24 Feb. bur. 13 Mar. at Quainton.
      - JOHN DORMER, ob. vitâ Patris. bur. 8 Jan. 1666, at Quainton.
      - SIR WILL. DORMER, Kt. & 2d Bart. bap. 28 Sept. 1669; ob. cœlebs. bur. 17 Mar. 1725, at Quainton.
      - SUSANNA, bap. 24 Sept. 1668, at Quainton.
      - CATHARINE.
    - HON. ROBT. DORMER, bap. 30 May, 1650, at Quainton; M.P. for co. Bucks, 1701; for Northallerton, 1702; Just. of Com. Pl. 1706: ob. 18 Sep. 1726, bur. at Quainton. — MARY, dau. and co-h. of Sir Rich. Blake, Kt. d. 15 March, 1728; bur. 21 at Quainton.
      - FLEETWOOD DORMER, bap. 4 Apl. 1657-8. of Broughton, co. Oxon. d. 1733; bur. 21 Oct. at Quainton.
      - MARY, CATHARINE, bap. 7 Sept, 1648; mar. 1667, to John Parkhurst, Esq. of Catesby, co. Northampt. d. 11 Apl. 1730, æt. 82.
      - ANNE, bap. 11 July, 1651; bur. 25 Sept. 1652, at Quainton.
      - FLEETWOOD DORMER, eld. son; ob. vitâ Pat. 1695 æt. 2; bu. at Quainton.
      - FLEETWOOD DORMER, Esq. ob. vitâ Pat. 1726, cœlebs. æt. 30 bur. 12 July, at Quainton.
      - MARY, d. unmarried.
      - CATHARINE, of Arle-Court, co. Gloucester. d. 1767; bur. at Cheltenham.
      - ANNA-LETITIA, d. 16 June, 1706, æt. 18 mo. bur. at Quainton, 18 June.
      - ELIZABETH, b. 5 Sept. 1691; mar. 29 Dec. 1721, to the Hon. Sir John Fortescue-Aland, Kt. Just. of Com. Pleas, afterwards Lord Fortescue.
      - RICARDA, youngest dau. mar, to John Parkhurst, Esq. of Catesby, co. Northampt. (grandson of John Parkhurst, Esq. by Catherine sister of the Hon. Mr. Justice Dormer) d. at Epsom, co. Surrey, 2 Mar. 1770, æt. 72, viduâ; bur. at Catesby, co. Northampt.
  - ANNE, eld. dau. and co-h. of Edw. Shepherd, Esq of Rollright, co. Oxon.
  - EUSEBY DORMER bap. 14 May, 1618.
  - GABRIEL DORMER bap. 30 Mar. 1623.
  - ANNE, eld. dau. bur. at Quainton, 26 Jan. 1613.
  - MARGARET, bur. at Quainton, 5 Mar. 1610, aged 1 yr. 4 m.
  - MARY, bap. 13 Jan. 1610; mar. 12 Dec. 1632, to Will. Shepherd, of Rollright, co. Oxon.
  - DOROTHY, bap. 28 Mar. 1613; mar. to Francis Austrey, 28 Sept. 1637, at Quainton.
  - ANNE, bap. 17 Apl. 1614; d. 1615; bur. 22 Nov. at Quainton.
  - MARGARET, bap. 23 May, 1617.
  - ELIZABETH, bap. 15 Aug. 1619.
  - JOICE, bap. 10 June, bur. 13 Oct. 1621, at Quainton.
  - ELIZABETH, bap. 9 May, 1630.
  - ANNE, bap. 4 Mar. 1631.
- GABRIEL DORMER, bap. 24 Feb. 1640, bur. in St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury. [Hist. Salop, vol. ii. p. 443.]
- ANNE, bap. 3 July, 1639.
- MARY, bap. 8 Feb. 1641.
- ELIZABETH.=mar. to Tho. Dawes, S.T.B. Rect. of St. Mary, Shrewsbury. d. 20 June, 1729, æt. 86, bur. at Shrewsbury.

[1] Rot. Pat. 18 Eliz. Test. 30 Jan.

[2] Rot. Pat. 7. Jac. 1. Test. 22 May.

Lee Grange and the Manor, at the death of Sir William Dormer, Knt. and Bart. without issue in 1725, reverted to his uncle, the Honble. Mr. Justice Dormer, whose only son dying in his lifetime, the inheritance of his four daughters is said to have been purchased by Sir John Fortescue-Aland, Knt. one of the Justices of the Common-Pleas, who married Elizabeth, the third of those co-heiresses; and in 1726, a fine was levied to confirm his title to the whole estate: but a claim being set up by a male descendant from another branch of the Dormer family, in 1732, a bill was filed in Chancery and a decree was pronounced 13 April, 1735, and judgment given for the defendant, which was afterwards affirmed on an appeal to the House of Lords; but upon a new trial in 1738, the former judgment was reversed and then given for the plaintiff; and finally in the King's Bench in 1740,[1] whereby John Dormer, Esq. recovered possession against the defendant. Whether this John Dormer derived his descent from Gabriel, Fleetwood, or Euseby Dormer, whose names are inserted in the Pedigree, has not been ascertained, and seems to admit of much doubt, but he died at Lee-Grange, 22 Aug. 1747, as did also Elizabeth, his widow, in 1763; and their son, Robert Dormer, Esq. who succeeded to their estates, conveyed Shipton-Lee and the Grange, by deed dated 7 August, 1764, to John Calcraft, Esq. but survived until 1791, being then interred in the family vault at Quainton.[2]

Mr. Calcraft is reputed to have been a native of Grantham in Lincolnshire, was M.P. for Wendover in 1754, and in 1759, paymaster to the three regiments of invalids, and agent and solicitor to the Independent Companies raised for the service of government.[3] His name is introduced by Charles Churchill in his poem called the Conference, in a complimentary manner, and he was noted for his gallantries and an unfortunate connection with the celebrated George-Anne Bellamy, whose indiscretions and extravagance, together with the violence of her temper, have been too much blazoned in that extraordinary piece of autobiography termed *An Apology for her Life*.

Mr. Calcraft was also M.P. for Rochester, and dying in 1772, devised this estate to John Calcraft, Esq. his son (afterwards M.P. for Wareham, co. Dorset, and Clerk of the Ordnance) who married 5 March, 1790, Elizabeth, third daughter of Sir Thomas Pym Hales, fourth Bart. of Beaksbourne, co. Kent, by Mary, daughter and heiress of Gervas Heywood, Esq. and relict of George Coussmaker, Esq. but had by deed dated 21 July, 1789, conveyed this manor and estate to Thomas Quintin, Esq. of Hatley-St. George, co. Beds. who in 1795, was High Sheriff of the counties of Huntingdon and Cambridge, and died in Feb. 1806, aged 75 years; being succeeded by his only son and heir (by his first wife, the daughter of Captain Whitby, of .....) —.

John Whitby Quintin, Esq. of Barrow-Hedges, Carshalton, Surrey, who held the estate till his death, 7 Sept. 1833,[4] æt. 80, in Baker Street, Portman Square, St. Mary-le-bonne, when his Buckinghamshire possessions descended to his only son and heir, Thomas Quintin, Esq. who is the present possessor.

THE GRANGE HOUSE,

of the Abbats of Thame, afterwards the residence of the Dormers, was demolished by John Dormer, Esq. about 1740, and no plan or representation of the building has been discovered. When it was taken down, a large sum of money in gold, (supposed to have been secreted in a cavity in one of the beams in the time of the civil war) was found by a carpenter, and cunningly kept from the knowledge of the

---

[1] From an entry in a pocket-book of Judge Fortescue, in his own autograph. [2] Par. Regist.

[3] In 1770 he had a grant of arms. Party per fess Arg. and Erm. three lioncels passant gardant in pale S. within a bordure wavy Az. [Edmondson's Heraldry, vol. ii. Appendix: and Hasted's Kent, vol. v. p. 497, 498.]

[4] Will proved Sept. 1833, by Jane Quintin, only daughter and sole executrix of the testator, at London, in Cur. Prerog.

rest of the workmen, but at length, from time to time was displayed, and acknowledged by the fortunate finder to have been part of the treasure. He died many years afterwards in affluent circumstances, but could never be prevailed upon to mention the sum which had thus fallen into his hands, although he acknowledged that it had laid the foundation for his subsequent acquisition of wealth.

On the site of the old mansion, Mr. Calcraft, soon after he came into possession of the estate, erected a neat modern house, which was occupied by his steward. The garden-walls, a very large granary, barn, and dove-house, (the latter said to have been formerly a chapel) were left of the original buildings: and a paddock called *the warren*, in which are some few evergreen oaks, and other indications of decorative planting still remaining, contained a range of fish-ponds, coeval with the time of the Abbats of Thame, of about three acres in extent, (one of them an octagon, since drained) and along the ridge of a hill, nearly contiguous, towards the north-east, is a screen or avenue of trees, which appears to have been planted in a direct line from the front of the old house, and is a very pleasing object in perspective from the Vale of Aylesbury, on which it borders.

It has been conjectured that Richardson, when he wrote one of the early novels, (Clarissa Harlow) had the scenery of this place and the neighbourhood in his mind, or perhaps view, and some of his acquaintances and connections, certainly resided in the vicinity, which may give some colour to that notion.

GREAT AND LITTLE LEE-WOODS.

An estate comprising about 180 acres in Shipton-Lee, *supposed*, from its contiguity to that part of Hogshaw, which anciently belonged to the Lanes and Pigots,[1] to have been transferred (about the same time when the Saunderses of Fleet-Marston acquired their lands there,) to the Lee's of Quarendon, and to have descended with their other estates,[2] to Charles Dillon Lee, twelfth Viscount Dillon, of whom it was purchased about 1789, by James Neale, formerly a draper, William Ball, a carpenter, and Thomas Berry, all of Aylesbury, and by them assarted and converted into arable and meadow, and again sold, in 1826, by ..... Lewis, brother-in-law of James Neale (who had purchased the shares of Ball and Berry) to James Haighton, Esq. of ..... co. Leicester, who is the present possessor.

SOUTH-LEE.

A portion of land contiguous to Shipton-Lee, is supposed to be described in the Domesday Survey, under the name of Sortelai, and many circumstances render it probable that the same land, under nearly a similar name, is depicted in a very ancient map still extant.

In *Sortelai*, in Esseden Hundred, says the record, two men held, of Milo Crispin, one hide. The land is for one plough, and one is kept, with one villein and one bordar: pasture for one team, woods for thirty hogs: always valued at 10*s*. This land two Thanes, the men of Brictric held, and might sell it.[3]

It appears that Ulfric and Coleman, two tenants of Brictric, a Saxon, held lands in Aston-Bernard, near Dinton: and Brictric himself, held Waddesdon, adjacent both to the lands described in Sortelai,

---

[1] See page 267.

[2] FLEET-MARSTON and QUARENDON.

[3] Terra Milonis Crispin. In Esseden Hd. In Sortelai ten' II hoes de Milone. I. hid. Tra. e. I. car' et ibi. ē cū. uno uillo et I. bord'. ptu. I. car'. Silua. xxx. porc'. Val. et ualuit sep. x. sol. Hanc, trām tenuerī. II. teigni hoes Brictric et uende potuerī. [Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 150.]

and to Bichendon, part of which was in the hands of one of his subfeudatories: but whether Ulfric and Coleman were those two who held *Sortelai*, is little better than conjecture.

Another estate, also anciently described in Sortelai, was held by Alsi or Alse as a manor of four hides. The land was for six ploughs. In the demesne two hides: and there were two ploughs, and five villeins with four bordars who had three ploughs. Here were two servants, pasture for two teams, woods for four hundred hogs: altogether worth three pounds. Woolward or Wlnuard, a man of Queen Edith held it, in the time of King Edward, and the Queen gave it to Alse, with the daughter of Wlnuard,[1] no doubt, with his estate in Shipton-Lee adjacent.

This land which Queen Edith so bestowed upon one of her court ladies at her marriage with Alse, seems to have been afterwards designated by the name of the Queen's Woods, and certainly no longer forms any part of Lee or Doddershall, but lying contiguous to both, and bordering upon Waddesdon and Grendon, on the verge of Bernewode Forest, might have been annexed to the estate of Vlnuard, (the Queen's tenant in Addengrave and in Ticheshele) and at a later period have become part of Ham and Waddesdon. Whether any portion of these lands belonged to Thame-Abbey, must be matter of conjecture. After the dissolution, when many estates were resumed by the Crown, under the pretext of their appropriation to superstitious purposes, Queen Elizabeth, in 1557, granted *inter al.* to John Farneham, Esq. lands in Quainton, called *Hartley*[2] *Plaeyne*, having on one side Rod (road) diche, running eastward to Pratt's Hill or Pratt's *Okes*, and abutting s. on Doddershall, N. on Shipton-Lee, and w. on *Hartley Meyrestone*, which being retained in an ancient map before referred to,[3] seem to have been part of South-Lee: and the old name of *the Plain* is still attached to part of the land; as may be seen by referring to a reduced tracing of the original, which will be introduced into this work.

BENWELL, BINWELL, OR BINNOL LANE,

is part of an old track-way from Grendon near the Forest of Bernewode towards Waddesdon; but whether the names were derived from springs in the vicinity, or how otherwise originating, must be left to the opinion of learned topographers.

Here is now a small farm, probably part of the estate of the Mallets, and at an early period, given to Woburn-Abbey, co. Beds. with the contiguous lands of Colwich in Waddesdon. At the dissolution of religious houses, coming among the possessions of Woburn to the Crown, King Henry VIII. in 1538, granted it to Charles de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk,[4] and it was subsequently annexed to the estate of the Pigots, and is presumed to have been in the hands of Alban Pigot of Colwich,[5] who disposed of part of his estate about 1640, to Sir Thomas Reade, Knt. one of whose family or descendants Sir John Reade, Bart. in 1788, conveyed this property, under the description of Binnon, Binnole, or Binwell-Lane, to Samuel Athawes, Esq. of Kingsbridge-Cottage, near Reading, co. Berks. (formerly a merchant in London) who died seized hereof, 20 May, 1822, and was buried at Mortlake, co. Surry;[6] and by his will, this estate was devised to the Rev. John Athawes of Loughton, in this county, who is the present possessor.

---

[1] Terra Alsi. In Essedene Hd. In Sortelai ten' Alsi IIII. hid. p. uno ꝏ. Tra'. ē. VI car'. In dnio. II. hidæ et ibi sunt IIIIᵒᶜ. car. et v. uilli cū. IIII. bord. hnt. III. car'. Ibi. II. serui. ptu. II. car'. Silua cccc. porc. In totis ualent' ual et ualit sep. IIII. lib. Hoc ꝏ. tenuit Wlnuard' hō reginæ Eddid. T.R.E: et ipsa dedit huic Alsi cu filia Wlnuarde. [Lib. Censual, vol. I. f. 153.] See page 364.

[2] Qu. *Herde* or *Hart-Lee*?

[3] Page 417.

[4] Rot. Pat. 30 Hen. VIII. Test. 30 Sept.

[5] See WADDESDON and PEDIGREES of PIGOT.

[6] His portrait engraved in 1805 by J. R. Smith, is accredited as one of the finest mezotintos ever executed.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The advowson of Quainton Church having been given to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, either by a descendant of Milo Crispin, or by one of the Mallets, was by fine and recovery suffered by those knights, vested in Harvey Mallet, early in the thirteenth century,[1] and continuing appendant to the manor, passed therewith, until after the death of Anne, widow of Richard Winwood, Esq. in 1693, when the patronage became vested in Ralph, Earl of Montague, in right of his marriage; and being by his lordship, or by his son and successor John Duke of Montague, severed from the manor was, in or about 1732, exchanged with or conveyed to the family of Ekins of Barton-Segrave, co. Northampton, by whom, or their assigns, the right of patronage has been since uninterruptedly enjoyed, and at present is in the possession of the Rev. Frederick Ekins, A.M. Rector of Morpeth in Northumberland.

The Rectory, at the Ecclesiastical Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV. (circ. 1291,) was valued at 20*l.* *per ann.* a portion in the same belonging to Hugh de Vyens, estimated at 40*s.* *per ann.*

In the valuation of Henry VIII it was rated at 30*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* *per ann.*; tenths, 3*l.* 1*s.* 2½*d*; archidiaconals 10*s.* 7¼*d.* with a pension formerly payable to Notley-Abbey of 4*s.* *per ann.*[2]

The church-yard, including the site of the church, contains about three square roods: the fences (partly stone) repaired at the expense of the parish.

The Rectory-house is described in a terrier as large and commodious, with cellars, garrets, and other suitable attached and detached offices;[3] also two parlours, a servants'-hall, kitchen, pantries, a large new room, unfinished (since this terrier was made, completed as a dining-room, with large and convenient rooms over it, forming the north wing of the house). The first story consisting of the like number of rooms, but there are two chambers over the hall, and a very large nursery, and two bedchambers over the kitchen: a dairy, brewhouse, court-yard, stable, granary, cow-house, and dove-house, kitchen-garden, orchard, partérre, shrubbery, and fish-pond; altogether about an acre and a half: and a large piece of ground adjoining the south side of the church-yard, called Church-Leys, of about six acres: one half acre of arable in Blackgrave field in Quainton, in Banner furlong[4]. This land of the Rector is bounded on the west by lands late of Robert Dormer, Esq. since of Charles Trelawny Brereton, Esq. About one acre and three quarters in the north-east angle of Quainton meadow, called Swainscombe: also, one little thatched tenement in the upper street of Quainton, of two bays, formerly let at 2*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* *per ann.* (since sold under an Act of Parliament for redemption of the land-tax.[5])

In 1803, the tithes of the township and open fields were let at 220*l.*; composition for old enclo-

---

[1] Lincoln Regist.: also p. 408.

[2] Ecton's and Bacon's Thesaur.

[3] On the wainscot of the hall, which seems to have been brought from some more ancient mansion, and most probably from the house of the Winwood's at Denham, [see p. 408] are the following coats of arms, which unquestionably belonged to some of the ancient families connected with this parish, viz.

1. A cheveron between three morions, *Brudenell*, impaling a fess between six martlets, *Croke*.
2. Brudenell impaling barry of six, in chief, a lion rampant.
3. Brudenell impaling three mullets.
4. Brudenell, impaling a falcon and escutcheon.
5. In chief Verney: in base Whytingham impaling Iwardby.
6. Iwardby impaling Verney.
7. Pigot impaling Iwardby.
8. Verney impaling Iwardby or qu? Ingoldsby: and a cypher.

[4] So named probably from the point of a small hill rising from the vale south-eastward of the church, and according to tradition, the spot on which had been, at some remote period, a banner or military standard. The brow is still called Banner hip.

[5] Terrier dated 1803, exhibited at the triennial visitation of the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, signed B. Downing, Rector; Joseph Lee, Richard Wood, Churchwardens.

sures in lieu of tithes 180*l.*; a modus for Benwell-Lane, amounting to 8*s.* another for Denham amounting to *per ann.* 8*l.*; ditto for Round-Hill 6*l.* 6*s.*; a modus for Shipton-Lee amounting to 120*l.*; commutation paid for Carter's Close 3*l.* 10*s.* altogether then amounting to the sum of 538*l.* 4*s.*; but the real value of the living has either been under rated, or the same has been greatly mis-apprehended; however, it appears in recent returns that the value of the Rectory is only stated to be 500*l. per ann.*

RECTORS.

Geoffrey Mansor, presented 1 April, 1224, by Harvey Mallett, Knight, who had recovered the patronage against the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem.

William Achard, about 1280.

Peter de Ashern, instituted 18 Feb. 1227, on the presentation of Robert Mallett. On his resignation,

Geoffrey de Blaston, alias *Blaby*, was instituted 14 Sept. 1302, on the presentation of Walter de Langton, Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield. In 1313, he was made Archdeacon of Derby; and on his resignation of this Rectory, was succeeded by

Benedict de Feriby, 20 Oct. 1313, on the presentaion of the Bishop of Lincoln; and soon afterwards (6 Jan.) a commission was issued to the Rural Dean of Waddesdon to visit this church. He died in 1329, being Prebendary of Lincoln, and

Bartholomew de Bourne was instituted 16 Mar. 1330, on the presentation of Robert Mallett. In 1343, he was Prebendary of Langford-Manor, in Lincoln Cathedral, having resigned this Rectory, to which

John de Scothern, was instituted 23 March, 1332 on the presentation of Robert Mallett: and succeeded by

William le Donne, September, 1349, presented by Almeric Tiheverin. He was made Archdeacon of Leicester, 12 May, 1354, and is styled D. D.[1] and afterwards accepting the living of Swalcliffe, co. Oxon, resigned this Rectory, and was succeeded by

John de Singleton, 17 May, 1360, on the presentation of the Attorney of Thomas de Missenden. He died, and was succeeded by

John Knight, instituted 17 Oct. 1361, on the presentation of Thomas de Missenden; and at his death,

John Lewys was instituted 28 July, 1396, on the presentation of the King, by reason of the custody of the lands of Edmund de Missenden, deceased. In 1392, this John, or a person of the same name, had exchanged or resigned the Rectory of Mursley. He died, and was buried here,[2] being succeeded by

Richard Pettsworth, 5 Nov. 1422, on the presentation of John Cheyne, Esq. and Isabell his wife. He was, in 1458, Prebendary of Lincoln, but had exchanged this living for another in the Isle of Wight, with

George de Werbulton, 13 September, 1424.

Thomas Newman; ... at his death was succeeded by

Richard Bokler, or *Botler*, instituted 7 Oct. 1447, on the presentation of Nicholas Iwardby, Esq. He died, and was succeeded by

John Spence, presented 4 Oct. 1466, by Edmund Brudenell and Richard Fowler (supposed) guardians of the heir of Iwardby. He died, and was buried here.[3]

John Cowley, was presented 2 Oct. 1485; and at his decease,

George Brudenell was instituted, 24 Jan. 1506, on the presentation of Joane Iwardby. He had been previously Rector of Drayton-Beauchamp; which living he resigned, but with *this* Rectory held Hogston about two years:[4] and dying in 1522, was buried, with many of his family, at Chalfont St. Peters.[5]

Richard Cutler, was presented May, 1522, by Joane Iwardby, widow, whose daughter and co-heiress, Ellen Iwardby, was married to Wm. Cutler, probably his brother.

Thomas Waterhouse, 15 March, 1555, on the presentation of William Clarke[6] and Elizabeth his wife. He was born at Hemel-Hempstead, co. Herts. descended from a Lincolnshire family, and brother of John Waterhouse, of Whitchurch.[7] He was the last Rector of the College of Bonhommes, at Ashridge,[8] which house he surrendered, and subscribed to the King's supremacy, in 1534. "He afterwards retired to his family seat at Hemel-Hempstead, and there probably ended his days,"[9] but he certainly held this Rectory until his death, 24th May, 1557.[10]

---

[1] Le Neve's Fasti. p. 163. [2] Page 432, and his Effigy. [3] Page 431. [4] See Hogston.
[5] See Chalfont St. Peter; and Pedigree of Brudenell. [6] See page 397.
[7] See Whitchurch, and Pedigree of Waterhouse. Also, Clutterbuck's Herts. vol. i. p. 418.
[8] Pightlesthorne and Ashridge. [9] Willis's MSS.
[10] His will is very remarkable. "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. I, Thomas Waterhouse, Priest of the Catholick Faith, whole of body, and of good and perfect remembrance, do make and

Willis observes, that in Morgan's Heraldry[1] is a "*draught* of Waterhouse's grave-stone, said to have been in Hempstead chancel (though there were then no remains of it) "with his effigy in a sacerdotal habit, shewing him to have been a proper handsome man, like his portrait in Whaddon-Hall, on which it was recorded to have been copied from a painting by Hans Holbein, and under the effigy, on the brass, these words:

Hic jacet Waterhius Clericus quondam Magister, sive Gubernator venerabilis Collegii Beatæ Mariæ nuper de Ashridge nec non Rector Ecclesiæ de Quaynton, qui obiit xx^mo^. die Mensis Maii A^o^. Dni millesimo quingentissimo quinquagesimo quarto cujus animæ ppiciet. Deus. Amen.[2]

Edward Cooper, A. M. instituted 11 July, 1557, on the presentation of William Clarke, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife. He had been Vicar of Swanbourne[3] from 1535, and was succeeded by

Maurice Bullock, A. M. 30 April, 1558, on the presentation of William Clarke and Elizabeth his wife, and at his death he was succeeded by

John Piers, A. M. instituted 17 Dec. 1558, on the presentation of William Clarke and Elizabeth his wife. He was born at South-Hinksey, co. Berks; descended from the family of Piers, of Stadhampton, near Dorchester: was Fellow of Magdalen-Coll. Oxon. and resigned this Rectory in 1566, on being promoted to a Prebend in Chester Cathedral. In 1567, he was advanced to that Deanery; in 1570, elected Master of Balliol-College, Oxon. soon afterwards installed Dean of Christ-Church, retaining both Deaneries until the next year, when resigning Chester, he was made Dean of Salisbury. In 1576, he was consecrated Bishop of Rochester, still holding his Deanery in commendam, and the livings of Laingdon, or Langdon, and Tillingham. On the death of Archbishop Sandys, he was translated 9 Feb. 1588, to the Metropolitan Chair of York. He was distinguished by his humility and beneficence, and celebrated for his learning. In every place where he resided, particularly at Chester, Oxford, Salisbury, and York, he was beloved for his kindness and generosity, and died at Bishop's-Thorp, 28th Sept. 1594, greatly lamented, in his seventy-first year, having "leased nothing," says his biographer, belonging to his church, but liberally dispensed his own possessions. He was buried in York Cathedral, where a tablet, with his arms, bears an appropriate tribute to his memory, written by John Bennet, LL. D. whom he constituted his heir:– "Homo (si quisquam mortalium) a malitia & vindicta plane innocens: summe liberalis in omnes. *Pauperibus* ita beneficus, ut non suam modo, sed et principis sui munificentiam eleemosynarius Regius, larga manu per multos annos ærogavit. Hospitalis adeo ut expensæ reditus sæpe æquarint non nunquam superarint contemptor mundi optimus, facilis & in sola vitia superbus. Scilicet non minus factis quam sermonibus sincerum verbi Præconem egit. Et fuit in Evangelis prædicando tam in aula & in academia, quam in ecclesia, ut semper valde nervosus ita ad extremum usq; habitum mirabiliter assiduus. Veram & Germanam Christi religionem modis omnibus propagavit, falsam & adulterinam totis viribus oppugnavit. Bonas litteras pro facultatibus auxit. Ignavos sedulitatis suæ conscius ferre non potuit. Manus temere nemini imposuit. Ecclesiæ patrimonium veluti rem Deo sacratum intactum defendit. Summa semper apud illustrissimam mortalium Elizabetham gratia floruit. Ineffabili apud Deum immortalem gloria eternum florebit. Vivit in cœlo anima ejus; vivet in terris memoria: utinam & vivum exemplar in omnibus Episcopis Ecclesiæque Pastoris cerneretur."[4]

---

ordain my last will and testament, the twenty-fifth day of May, 1557, in manner and form following:—First, I bequeath my soul to Almighty God the Father of Heaven, my Creator, and to Jesus Christ our Lord and God, my Redeemer: and I will my body to be buried in the chancel of the parish church of Hemel-Hempstead, near to the place where my mother lyeth. I bequeath to the parish church of *Quainton* my vestment of crimson satin. I bequeath to the church of Great Berkhampstead my vestment of crimson velvet. I bequeath to the parish church of Great Hemel-Hempstead my stole and farron [scarf] set with pearle. I bequeath to my cozin, John Waterhous, the Queen's servant, my standing cup of silver and gilt, with the cover. I bequeath to my servant, Thomas Ashton, ten pounds in money, which I promised him. I bequeath to my Priest, Sir Thomas Barker, my black gown, faced with taffeta: and I ordain and make my brother, John Waterhous, and my cozen, Richard Combe, Gent. my executors; these being witnesses, &c.' [Fuller's Worthies of Hertfordshire, p. 30; Clutterbuck's Herts. vol. i. p. 422, n. Regist. in Cur. Prerog. Lond. Probate dated 17 July, 1557. Todd's Hist. of Ashridge, p. 25.]

[1] B. 2. p. 71.

[2] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Clutterbuck's Herts. vol. i. p. 418. Todd's Hist. of Ashridge, p. 24; in which is also a copy of the Effigy, from Morgan's Sphere of Gentry.

[3] See SWANBOURNE.

[4] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Cole's MSS. Survey of Cathedrals, vol. i. p. 50. Hasted's Kent, vol. iv. p. 140 Regist. Linc. Ayloff's Hist. Oxon.

Thomas Blankard, S.T.B. instituted 18 Jan. 1567. He was afterwards Vicar of Aston-Abbats; and at his death was succeeded by

Richard Brett, A.M. 7 Feb, 1595, on the presentation of John Jermyn, Esq. Patron for this term. He was descended from a very ancient family in Somersetshire, claiming distinction from their progenitor, Walter Brito, in the reign of Henry I.[1] but the literary attainments were of the highest order, and his name is recorded as "the learned Rector of Quainton, appointed by King James one of the translators of the Bible; highly eminent for his skill in oriental languages, his vigilant care, diligent preaching, charity, and munificence."[2] He died 15 April, 1637, æt. 70.

Ellis Beverley, A.M. instituted 28 April, 1637, on the presentation of Richard Winwood, Esq. He died, and was buried here, 26 Mar. 1657.

Patrick Symmer, instituted in 1658; died in 1691, and was buried here; being succeeded by

Benjamin Archer, of Exeter-Coll. Oxon. A. M. 26 Oct. 1676, and S. T. B. 31 May, 1688, was instituted 5 Mar. 1691, "on the presentation of George Evelyn, Esq. by reason of the next turn granted to him by Rich. Winwood, Esq. the rightful patron." He died 20 Aug. 1732, and was buried under a tomb contiguous to the north wall of the north chapel or aisle of the chancel (the burial-place of the Winwood's) in the church-yard near the charity-school to which he had been a benefactor; and his funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Evans, Fellow of New College.

Jeffery Ekins, A.M. instituted 5 Jan. 1732-3, on the presentation of Benjamin Alicock, Esq. He was born at Barton-Segrave, co. Northampton, about 1701, being the son of Geoffrey Ekins, Rector and Patron of that church. He was of Jesus-Coll. Camb. A. B. 1720, A.M. 1725; instituted to the Rectory of Barton-Segrave, in 1723, on the death of his father, and presented to the Rectory of Quainton, by the grant or concession of John Duke of Montagu.[3] He had a numerous family, of which John, his second son, was of Queen's-Coll. Camb. A.B. 1755; A.M. 1758; Rector of Trowbridge, co. Wilts, 1774; and by Dispensation, in 1776, also Rector of Newton-Tony; afterwards D.D. and Dean of Sarum: Catherine and Jane both died unmarried, and were buried in Barton-Segrave Church, where their monument bears an affectionate inscription, written by their father, who resigned the Rectory of Quainton in 1765. and died at Barton-Segrave (of which parish he continued Rector until 23 Aug. 1773), and was buried there.

Jeffery Ekins, A.M. inducted 30 March, 1761, on the presentation of his father, the Rev. Jeffrey Ekins. He was born at Barton-Segrave, educated at Eton and King's-Coll. Camb. A. B. 1755; A. M. 1758, Fellow of King's-Coll. and Tutor to Frederick Earl of Carlisle. He married, in 1765, Anne, one of the daughters of Philip Baker, Esq. of Colston, co. Wilts (sister of the wife of his brother John Ekins), and in 1775, resigning Quainton, he was instituted to the Rectory of Morpeth, in Northumberland, on the presentation of Fred. Earl of Carlisle; in Feb. 1777, instituted to the Rectory of Sedgfield, co. Durham; in 1781 D.D.; in 1782, installed Dean of Carlisle. He died 20 Nov. 1791, and was buried at Fulham, co. Middlesex: having been the author of A Translation of the Loves of Medea and Jason, from Apollonius Rhodius, 4to. 1771; commended by Cumberland in his "Memoirs," who has also mentioned "his habits of the most intimate friendship" with this amiable man; and observes, that "the same passion for poetry possessed them, the same attachment to the drama; that his genius was quick and brilliant, his temper sweet, and his nature mild and gentle in the extreme; that his lot was prosperous and placid, which was well for him, as he was not made to combat with the storms of life."[4]

Wadham Pigot, A.M. presented by Harman Leese, Esq. Philip Baker, Clk. and John Ekins, Clk. and inducted 3 June, 1775. He was also Vicar of Ridge, co. Herts. on the presentation of Philip Yorke, Esq. (afterwards Earl of Hardwicke) from 21 Dec. 1774, to 1779.[5] He never visited Quainton after his induction, and being in weak health, and residing chiefly at Weston-super-Mare, near Bristol, in 1796, exchanged this Living for the Rectory of Bleadon, co. Somerset, with

Bladon Downing, B. C. L. "presented by John Ekins, D.D. Dean of Sarum, Philip Baker, Clerk, and Harman Leese, Esq. Trustees of Anne Ekins, widow, and with her consent," and inducted 13 May, 1796. He was of Trinity-Coll. Oxon. B.C.L. 5 July, 1773. In 1771, being then A.B. he was instituted to the Rectory of Blackmanstone, in Kent,[6] and collated to the Curacy of Nonington and Wimlingswold or Wymonswold-

[1] Collinson's Somersetshire. [2] Echard's Hist. of England, p. 460.

[3] Bridges's Hist of Northamptonshire, vol. ii. p. 218.

[4] Lysons, vol. ii. p. 393: Cumberland's Memoirs; Faulkner's Hist. of Fulham, p. 75, 302, 303.

[5] Clutterbuck's Herts. vol. i. p. 214.

[6] The parish church had been destroyed before the reign of Hen. VIII. Harris's Hist. of Kent, p. 44; and Ecton's Lib. Valor.

Chapel annexed, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. In November, 1777, he was collated by the same Archbishop to the Rectory of Ive-Church, and thereupon resigned Blackmanstone, but held his other preferment until 1789, when he vacated Ive-Church and Waldershare, on being presented by the Dean and Chapter of Winchester to the Rectory of Bleadon, at the instance of the Honble. Dr. Brownlow North, Bishop of Winchester, to whose nephew, George Earl of Guildford, he was Chaplain. By the same Prelate, he was also made Rector of the sinecure Rectory of Overton, co. Hants, which he held, with the Rectory of Quainton, until his death.

He was the author of a Sermon on the present happy Æra, from 1 Timothy, ch. ii. v. 4. London, 8vo. 1814; and of a Letter on a Religious Subject, printed in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. lxxxii. P. 1. p. 221, March, 1812, signed B. D. and was buried at Quainton, 26 Feb. 1817, being succeeded by

William Page, D.D. presented December, 1817, by Charles Ekins, Clk. Rector of Chidingfold, in Surry. He was born 18 Feb. 1778, at Frodsham, in Cheshire, being the eldest son of the Rev. William Emmanuel Page, A.M. formerly Student of Ch. Ch. Oxon, Prebendary of Chester, and Vicar of Frodsham, under whose superintendence he received the rudiments of instruction, and having evinced remarkable quickness of apprehension and facility of learning, was soon distinguished amongst his contemporaries, and, at the suggestion of that excellent judge and promoter of literary genius, Dr. Cyril Jackson, Dean of Christ-Church, was, at the age of twelve years, removed from his paternal roof (where his progress had been materially assisted by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, a neighbouring school-master, of great abilities and research), to participate in the advantages of Westminster School. His rapid advancement there bore ample testimony to the discrimination of his patron; and he was one of those many and well known proofs of the sagacity of discovery and nice appreciation of character for which Doctor Jackson was eminently celebrated. In standing out for the College, at the Examination which ensued next after his entrance at Westminster, he obtained the *second* place amongst fourteen candidates on the foundation, and distinguished himself by his classical attainments, more especially in Greek and Latin versification, for which he was frequently rewarded. In 1795, he was elected to Christ-Church, took the degree of A. B. in 1799, and A. M. 4 Feb. 1812.[1] His attention to his studies was so exemplary, and his general deportment so satisfactory, that in 1802, he was appointed, at the unusually early age of twenty-four years, to the second Mastership of Westminster School; in which situation, during thirteen years, in conjunction with Dr. Carey (afterwards Bishop of Exeter) he constantly devoted his abilities and exertions to reform the discipline and improve the course of classical reading; and thus not only sustained, but advanced, the high character of that distinguished seminary. On the retirement of Dr. Carey, in 1814, he was promoted to the office of Head Master (which he held during the remainder of his life), and for which he was eminently qualified, by a happy union of learning, independence, and impartiality. His taste in composition was classical and polished, his labour and diligence indefatigable, and his attention to good order and discipline exemplary and assiduous. Favouritism and prejudice were alike unknown to him. He disdained to yield to any solicitations by which he might be withdrawn from a strict and undeviating attention to the true interests of those intrusted to his care. He sought not that popularity which specious manners and address may sometimes attain; but his modesty and reserve were united with strictness of principle, kindness of heart, and amiable sincerity. The estimation in which his public character was held, was exemplified by a munificent subscription for his orphan family at his decease, and to provide a competence worthy of that station which his merits had adorned. He was ordained a Deacon in June, 1802, and Priest in August next following; was instituted to the Vicarage of Steventon, co. Berks. in 1812, on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, being the friendly option of Dr. Carey, as one of the Prebendaries; and to the Rectory of Nunburnham, in Yorkshire, on the presentation of his Grace Edward Venables (Vernon) Archbishop of York; but resigned both livings on being presented to this Reetory of Quainton, which he obtained through the interest of the same venerable Prelate (one of his father's early friends) by whom also he was, in the room of Dr. Carey, appointed Sub-Almoner to his Majesty. He took the degree of B. D. 20 May, 1809, and D. D. in 1815; died at Oxford, 20 Sept. 1819, and was buried in Christ-Church Cathedral, where a memorial is thus inscribed:

Gulielmus Page,
S. T. P.
Hujuscæ Ædis Alūmnus
Et
Scholæ Regiæ Westmonasteriensis
Archididasculus
Obiit Diē Septembris xx^mo.
A. D. MDCCCXIX.
Ætatis suæ XLII.

[1] Welsh's List of Scholars and Oxford Graduates.

He was not the acknowledged author of any published work; but was usually accredited for many of the Prologues and Epilogues to the Latin Plays annually performed by the Westminster scholars, and for many Exercises recited at the elections to Christ-Church.[1] His incessant attention to the duties of his office left him comparatively little time for deep Theological Researches; but his Sermon preached in 1812, in Lambeth Chapel, at the consecration of Dr. William Jackson Bishop of Oxford,[2] and the Discourses which he occasionally delivered in the Chapel Royal as Sub-Almoner, evinced no ordinary portion of professional learning, with great perspicuity of expression, and strength of reasoning. He was succeeded by

John Briggs, A. M. instituted 25 March, 1820, on the presentation of Ann Ekins, of Bath, widow. He was educated at Eton and King's-College, Cambridge; A. B. 1795; A. M. 1798; Rector of Little-Bursted, Essex, 1806, but resigned on taking this Rectory; and in 1820, was presented to the Vicarage of St. Peter, St Albans. Having resigned Quainton in March, 1822, he became Fellow of Eton-College, and was presented by that Society, in 1824, to the Rectory of Southmere, in Norfolk; and in November, 1829, to the united Rectories of Creeting, St. Olave and All-Saints, Suffolk, in the same patronage.

Edward Newton Young, A. B. instituted 4 May, 1822, on the presentation of Anne Ekins, widow, of Ludlow, co. Salop.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to the blessed Virgin,[3] or as some suppose, to the Holy Cross, (the annual feast being observed in September) stands at the N.E. extremity of the village; and is very conspicuous from the Vale of Aylesbury, and the hills which form its southern border.

It was probably built in the fourteenth century; and consists of a nave, two aisles, (a south porch embattled, with two mullioned windows and stone sediles;)[4] an embattled tower at the west end, and a chancel, having a short north aisle; contiguous to which, on the east, is a small building consisting of two apartments, used as a parochial free-school, and probably erected for that purpose.

In the west front of the tower is a recessed pointed arch, with doors originally decorated with carving. On the south-side of the chancel, is a very low pointed arched door-way; and three handsomely proportioned and mullioned windows with Tudor arches, which about 1772, were reduced (in defiance of all taste) into small semi-circularly headed lights, to the great injury of the appearance of the building; at the same time, a larger window at the east end was entirely closed, excepting only a very small semi-circular portion of it above the altar screen, evidently with a design to admit that ornament.[5]

In the north aisle of the chancel, two large mullioned windows, with cinquefoil-headed lights, and cross mullions under Tudor arches, have been nearly closed, the floor raised, and an entrance made at the N.W. angle. To this aisle from the chancel is an ascent of several steps.

In each aisle of the nave are three square-headed mullioned windows, with cinquefoil-headed lights, rosettes and tracery, and formerly painted glass with armorial bearings, and cyphers for Ralph or Roger Mallet, are remembered to have been seen here until about the period when the old roof of the nave was removed, new leaded, and the whole fabric repaired.

Each of the ten clerestory windows of the nave consists of two lights with a mullion and tracery, and at the east end of the south aisle is a mullioned window, with a bracket arch, tracery, cornice, and mouldings, terminating in corbelled heads. The roof of the tower, nave, aisles, and porch, all covered with lead: the chancel tiled, and on its eastern gable is a small round pinnacle, apparently part of an old cross. In the western face of the tower is a window of two trefoil-headed lights, with a quatre

[1] Gent. Mag. vol. lxxxix. p. 617.
[2] Printed in 1812, by command of the Archbishop of Canterbury, but distributed only amongst his friends.
[3] Ecton's Thesaur. [4] See page 37. [5] Parochial Documents.

foil in the spandril; and in the upper story are four windows, under pointed arches. At the angles of the cornice near the battlements are four grotesque heads.

In the tower are five heavy bells and a sermon bell, with a clock[1] and chimes, the latter playing every fourth hour. On the south side of the tower is a large sun-dial. In the western window of the north aisle, many fragments of painted glass remained until about 1782, when the church was completely repaired, and several relics of antiquity were destroyed or purloined. Here was a cypher, apparently for "R. and M." similar to one in Tilsworth Church, co. Beds. which Willis saw and described, but whether relating to Queen Margaret, as has been asserted, or for Robert or Richard Mallet, the Lord of Quainton, may be doubtful. Willis also mentions in one of the windows, these arms: quarterly 1 and 4 frette Arg. semeè de fleurs-de-lis Or, 2 and 3 *Giffard*: differenced with a label of three points.

The nave is sixty-two feet long, twenty-five feet wide, and thirty-three feet high. Chancel forty-six feet six inches by twenty-five feet, and thirty-three feet six inches high. Tower twenty-four feet square, and sixty-two feet high. Winwoods aisle twenty-nine feet two inches long, fifteen-feet wide. The chancel is ceiled, but the nave has the timber roof exposed. On one of the beams is the date 1782, with initials "P. H. and C. K." for Peter Hughes and Charles King, then Churchwardens. Between the nave and aisles on each side are five pointed arches, supported by octagon pillars. At the east end, at the entrance into the chancel, and at the west end, adjacent to the tower, are lofty pointed arches: the latter closed, and a large gallery erected against the upper part of it; below, a pair of wainscot doors open into the belfry, and at the east end another pair of doors into the chancel, between the manorial pews belonging to the possessors of Lee-Grange and Doddershall. In the north-east pier is a low cinquefoil-headed arched recess, for a light or altar, and the ends of beams projecting from the wall, with a door and stone stairs, in the south-east angle of the north aisle, indicate the ascent to the rood-loft, of which some small portions remain in paintings of Evangelists or Apostles on the wainscot within, and now forming the backs of the pews above mentioned. Above the east window of the south aisle is a canopy or ceiling, with a stuccoed flower in the centre, and on each side a bracket for a light, where was formerly also, probably another altar, and on each side a bracket with a piscena in the wall near it. The east end of this aisle was, in the incumbency of Ekins, converted into a handsome pew for the Rector: and adjacent to it, is a large manorial pew belonging to the proprietors of Denham.

A modern gallery was erected in the north aisle, nearly opposite the pulpit, in 1828, by contribution, and the aid of 15*l.* from the Society for Promoting the Building and Enlargement of Churches, with sittings for 130 children belonging to the Sunday schools of this parish, for whom was also built a school-room on the north side of the church-yard.

The Font near the west pillar of the south aisle, is large, octagonal, lined with lead, having sculptured compartments, with quatrefoils (partly defaced) resting on a plain pedestal and a square plinth. Over it is a carved cross, from which was anciently suspended by pulleys, the wooden cover of the basin, with the date 1662.

The custom of strewing the floor with rushes and sedge, was continued here until 1781, or later,[2] but the church being repaired, a new floor of boards was made under the old open seats, which superseded that uncleanly custom.

---

[1] It appears that in 1682, this clock cost no more than 8*l.* of which 4*l.* was paid to Mr. Harice, the maker, by *Peter Hughes*, sen. of the Vine, and Joseph Twynam, Churchwardens, and the like sum in the next year, by the same persons; and that in 1709, John Collins and Thomas Grace, Churchwardens, paid Mr. John Crooke and Peter Clarke for the chimes 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* [Old book of Churchwardens accounts.]

[2] Bean haulm at Christmas, and wheat-straw at Easter, were almost as constantly introduced as evergreens, for the decoration of country churches. [Steele's MS. Collections for Tilsworth, co. Beds. in the Library of Sir John S. Sebright, Bart. of Beachwood, Herts.]

In the south wall of the chancel is a niche for a piscena, under a pointed arch, with an ornamented finial.

Within the communion-rails the pavement is of white stone, with lozenges of black marble. At the east end is a handsome screen, its central compartment inscribed DO THIS IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME. On black tables, with semi-circular heads and gadrooned borders gilt, the Decalogue: and on smaller tables, the Creed and the Lord's Prayer, to which Ekins, Rector in 1758, liberally contributed.[1]

Affixed to the east wall near the roof is a medallion of King Charles I. within a wreath: the crown, a rose, and initials C. R.

The north or Winwood's aisle, was formerly open to the chancel by two arches, one of which has been closed by the monument of Judge Dormer: the other, which is smaller, has a latticed door, with a flight of steps from it, descending into the chancel, and a door at the N.E. angle from the church-yard. It also communicates with the north aisle of the church by another arch.

Ancient carved choral seats at the west end of the chancel have been removed, and form a pew at the S.W. angle; in which is a desk with the date 1683, and a lion couchant on one of the seats, carved in wood.[2] The communion table is supported by fluted pillars; and the plate, consisting of flagons, chalices, and patens is handsome, bearing the name of Pigot, the donor.

The pulpit, on the south side of the nave, ascended by stairs from the desk, is pentagonal, with arches on the panels, of the time of James I. and has a magnificent cover of crimson velvet, richly laced with gold, cushion, tassels, &c. and the arms and initials of Lettice Pigot, beautifully embroidered by that munificent lady,[3] by whom it was presented.

On panels or battlements of a pew belonging to the manor of Doddershall in the S.E. angle of the nave, are the arms of Sir Christopher Pigot impaling Ingoldsby: the initials C.P. date 1610: but these battlements were, in 1827, lowered, and the pew on the opposite side (for the Lords of the Manor of Denham) likewise reduced nearly to a level with the ordinary seats.

On a slab in the floor of the nave, (which is partly of bricks) near the west end:

Beneath this stone lyeth the body of Mr. James Price, Citizen and Coachmaker of London. He departed this life, the 19th. of March, 1728, aged 55 years.

On another:

In memory of Thomas Foster, of Winslow, son of Francis Foster, of *Bister*, who died Sept. the 5th. 1728, aged 68 years; and Elizabeth his relict, who died August ye 3d. 1731, aged 69 years.

On an oval tablet of veined marble with a black border, affixed to the eastern pillar, in the south aisle, behind the pulpit:

Sacred to the memory of the Revd. Thomas Bourne, who died Novr. 4th. 1786, aged 55 years.[4]

Also, of Edward Eeles Bourne, son of the above Thomas Bourne, who died April 15th. 1788, aged 13 years.

Elisabeth, relict of the above Thomas Bourne, died April 2d. 1813, aged 74 years.

On small lozenges of stone, in the floor, near the reading-desk:

T. B. 1786. E. B. 1788.

In the chancel aisle, or Winwood-Chapel, the floor of which is considerably higher than that of the chancel, on an elevated *dais* or platform, extending to the whole breadth of the aisle, and enclosed with iron palisadoes, party-gilt, is a large altar tomb of stone, with a cover of black marble, on which lie statues of Richard Winwood, Esq. and his wife. The former in plate armour with cuirass, &c.; and in a full bottomed wig of the largest size. The lady half reclining, attentively regards her husband. Her dress loose drapery, exquisitely finished, feet towards the north. At the

[1] Churchwardens' Book.

[2] A similar carving occurs in the church of Isenhampstead-Chenies.

[3] Sab. three silver pickaxes impaling LOVETT, and L. P. date 1709.

[4] He was Rector of PITCHCOTT; See p. 387.

corners of the tomb, effigies of three female children (nieces of Mrs. Winwood) kneeling on cushions On the front of the tomb, the delineation of a skeleton.

Affixed to the east wall behind the figures, on a drapery of white marble bordered with chaplets of fruits and flowers in festoons:

Here lyeth the body of Richard Winwood, Esq. (one of the Deputy-Lieutenants of this County, in the reign of King Charles the Second) son and heir of ye R^t^. Honble. S^r^. Ralph Winwood, Kn^t^. principal Secretary of State to King Charles the First. He married Anne, one of the daughters of S^r^. Thomas Read, of the County of *Barks*, Kn^t^. and departed this life y^e^. 28 day of June, Anno Dom^i^. 1688, in the 80th. year of his age.

Here lyes, also, interred the body of the said Anne, who departed this life ye 1st. day of May, Anno Dom. 1691.

On the verge of the tomb;

This monument was erected at the charge of the above-said M^rs^. Winwood, in memory of her dear husband, A. D. 1691.

Below, on the side of the tomb, near the base:

Here also *lyes* interred in y^e^. vault three nieces of ye above-mentioned M^rs^. Winwood, viz.: Elizabeth, Susannah, and Martha Rachael, daughters of Sir Gilbert Cornewall, Kn^t^. and Baron of Burford, co. Salop.

On a large shield, in the centre of the tomb:

Quarterly 1. Arg. a cross botonè Sab. 2. Arg. three fleurs-de-lis S. 3 as 2, 4 as 1; impaling, quarterly 1 and 4 Gu. a saltire between 4 garbs Or, 2 and 3 Arg. a cross flory Gu. *Crest*: On a marquess's coronet a phœnix rising.[1]

The crest as here described, is also at the top of the monument, above the inscription.[1]

Over the monument is a richly-ornamented canopy, painted, carved, and gilt; part of a pair of gauntlets, an old iron helmet, and a tattered banner, were also suspended here; but the large banner, pennons, and two achievements, being decayed have been taken away.[2]

On the north side of the chancel, is a fine monument for Judge Dormer, his wife, and son; the latter lying on a mattress, *in articulo mortis*. The Judge in his ermined robes and full-bottomed wig, stands with great dignity at the head, his right hand pointing to the emaciated figure of his son, his left hand on his side, robes thrown back, and *unfortunately* displaying, through almost transparent drapery, the shape of his leg and knee, as plainly, as if without any under garment, notwithstanding the full official dress, band, ruffles, and periwig which (though marble wigs have afforded much mirth) are all exquisitely sculptured. At the feet of the recumbent statue, a female on one knee, in an agony of grief, withdrawing from her disordered countenance a handkerchief wet with tears. These statues are of full size, on a sarcophagus supported by immense eagle's claws, on a basement of black marble, enclosed with palisadoes, the interspace paved with alternate lozenges of grey and black marble. Behind the statue is a lofty arch of veined marble, between Corinthian pilasters, supporting

---

[1] Sir Thomas Cornewall, Knt. ancestor of Sir Gilbert, was Baron of Burford and a Knight Banneret, and married Anne, daughter of Sir Richard Corbet, Knt. died at Acton (co. Middlesex, qu.?) returning from London, and has a monument there recording his marriage; and that he died, 19 Aug. 1537. [Weaver's Funeral Monuments.]

[2] Willis describes, two pennons above the surcoat of Winwood, with these Arms: Quarterly 1 and 4 Arg. a cross botony S. 2 and 3 Arg. three fleurs-de-lis S. and on the achievement party per fess and pale. 1. Erm.a lion rampant Gu. within a bordure S. entoire of bezants. 2. Sab. on a bend Arg. three mullets of the field. 3. Sab. a bend fusilè Arg. 4. Barry of six Arg. and Az. 5. Or a lion ramp. Az. 6. Paly of six Or and S. 7. Gu. within a double tressure fleury contre fleury three garbs Or. 8. Barry of ten Ar. and Az. ten martlets Gu. 9. Or. three escutcheons, each barry of four Gu. and Vaire. 10. Gu. a bend fusilè Or. 11. Arg. on a chev. Az. three crosses pateè fitché of the field. 12. Sab. three garbs Arg. 13. Or. three piles Gu. a canton Vaire. 14. Or. a fess Gu. 15. Paly of six Arg. and S. three bars Gu. 16. Barry of six Or. and Az. a bend Gu. 17. Or. on a chevron S. three martlets of the field. 18. Gu. a chevron Erm. 19. Vaire Ar. and S. a canton Gu. 20. Gu. three eagles displayed Arg. 21. Quarterly 1. Or. a lion passant gardant S. 2. Gu. a leopard's face Or. 3 as 2. 4 as 1. 22. Gu. a chev. between three escalops Arg. 23. Bendy nebulè of six Ar. and Az. on a chief Gu. three bezants. 24. Gu. within a bordure indented a lion ramp. Or. 25. Paly of six Or. and Az. on a fess Gu. three mullets Arg. 26. Arg. on a bend S. three eagle's heads coupè Or. [Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl.

a rich cornice and entablature. In the tympanum a shield with the arms of *Dormer*. Under the arch *in relievo*, Seraphim in the clouds, of white marble on a black and gold ground, above the apex of a pyramid of white marble, beautifully polished, based on the sarcophagus:—

Interred in one Vault, in the middle of the Church, lye the Bodies of the Honourable ROBERT DORMER, Esq. of Lee-Grange, in this Parish, late one of the Justices of the Court of Common-Pleas, at Westminster; as also of MARY, his Wife, the Daughter of Sir RICHARD BLAKE, Kn^t. deceased the 16th. of March, 1728; and of FLEETWOOD DORMER, Esq. their only Son, who died the 21st. June, 1726, in the 30th. year of his age:—a young gentleman of great merit, and yet greater expectations; of an excellent good disposition of mind, and perfectly well accomplished; who had rendered himself most dear to his friends and relations, but chiefly to his parents, whom he left inconsolable; insomuch that his Father unable to support himself under so great a grief of mind survived but few months, deceasing on the 18th. of September, in the 77th. year of his age, and of the Christian Æra, 1726.

The said Robert Dormer, was the second son of John Dormer, of Lee-Grange, Esq. being a branch of the ancient and noble family of the Dormers, who have long flourished in this County, for which he had the honour to be chosen twice a Representative in Parliament, as also once for the Borough of Aylesbury, and several times for Northallerton, in Yorkshire, till such time that he was advanced to the Honourable Bench; which post he filled with great learning and integrity, during the space of about twenty years, enjoying it to the end of his life. By the death of his elder Brother Sir John Dormer, and his Nephew Sir William Dormer, Baronets, without issue male, the Estate at Lee-Grange, devolved upon him, and is now descended to his four daughters, Mary, Catharine, Elizabeth married to the Honourable Sir John-Fortescue Aland, of Knowls-Hill, in the County of Essex, Kn^t. and one of the Justices of the Court of Common-Pleas, and Ricarda, the wife of John Parkhurst, of Catesby, in the County of Northampton, Esq. Besides these, he had also a son and two daughters, who died in their Infancy.

On the pyramid:

This monument was begun by the direction of Mary Dormer, his widow, in her lifetime, but she dying before the same was finished, it is now erected (but at her sole expence) and consecrated by the daughters and their husbands, to the Memory of their dearest Father, Mother, and Brother. Anno Dom. 1731.

On a small sepulchral slab in the floor of the chancel, below the arms of Dormer, with a crescent charged with a label for difference:

Talium est Regnum Dei.

Fleetwood Dormer, eldest son of Robert Dormer, Esqr. by Mary his wife, daughter and co-heir of Sir Richard Blake, lyes here interred. He begann this mortall life the 6th. day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1693, and exchanged ye light of this world for that which is eternall, on the 9th. day of June, 1695.

Quicunque non exceperit regnum Dei
ut puerulus nequaquam in id
ingrediatur.

On a white marble, below the arms of Dormer, in a lozenge:

H. S. E.

Anna Dormer Filia honorabilis Viri Roberti Dormer Armig. et Mariæ uxoris ejus: obiit Anno Domini MDCCVI. die Junii XVI. ætatis suæ mense decimo octavo.

Corpus terræ mandatum
Anima Deo reddita.
Satis vixit
cum decessit in Domino.

In the middle of the chancel towards the west end, below the half-length portrait of a female, on a brass plate, as here represented:

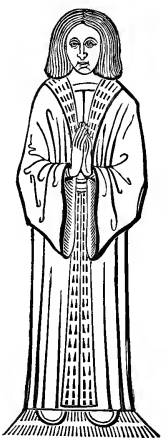
Ici gist Johane Plesh
dieu de salme eit mce.

[1] No account whatsoever is perserved respecting this Lady. May it be conjectured that she was one of the family of Plessetis, ancestors of the Missendens, from whom the latter derived their estates and became connected with this Church and Manor. [See p. 395; also MISSENDEN, and FAMILY PEDIGREE.]

On another brass, below the effigies of a female in a close plain dress, with a ruff, were formerly the following words in Roman capitals, but the plate is now gone; having, like many other brasses, suffered great injury from the injudicious use of the chancel as a school for children, without properly guarding those sepulchral memorials; some of which, both effigies and inscriptions, are so nearly obliterated as to have scarcely a vestige remaining.

Heare liethe the body of Elyzabeth Chester, that was Wyfe to John Chester, Gt. 26 yeares 8 monethes and 15 dayes, and died the 7 of Aprill, 1593, without ishew lyvinge.

On another brass, the figure of a man; at the corners of the slab, two shields, with armorial bearings: On a chief two mullets with a crescent, in base a saltire (the arms of Iwardby). In the old letter:



Of yr. charitie pray for the soule of Richard Iwardby, oon of the sonnes of Nichas. Iwardby, which decessed the xv day of Juyll the yer of or Lord M.Cv. x. on whose soule Jhū have mrcy.

On a large brown slab, near the steps to the communion table, some few words remain of the following inscription.

In spem beatæ resurrectionis
hic jacet corpus Patrici Symmer
Scoto Britanni
qui vitam egit coelibem
nec non per spatium triginta et
quatuor annorum hujuscæ Ecclse.
fuit Rector. Cœlestem occupavit
portum 22o Januarii, 1691, ætatis suæ.
LXXV.

On the north side of the chancel is a large architectural monument; its base being divided into two principal compartments, with a recess between them. On the pediment weeping cherubs reclining their heads against fluted urns, with gilt flames issuant. Between them, above the recess, these arms, in nine quarterings:

1. *Dormer*, with a mullet in dexter chief.
2. Gu. between three fishes (qu. Chub?) naiant Arg. on a chevron of the last three choughs. S. on a chief Arg. three escalops of the field, *Dorre* or *Chobbs*.
3. Or three fleurs-de-lis Az. *Collingridge*.
4. Purpure, flanches, party per fess in chief Or. a lion ramp. in base cheque Az. and Arg. counterchanged. *Arundell*.
5. Arg. three martlets Gu. on a chief engrailed of the last three annulets Or. *Baldington*, qu.?
6. Arg. three wolves passant in pale S. *Lovett*.
7. Per pale nebulè of four pieces Or. and Az. three martlets in pale counterchanged. *Fleetwood*.
8. Gu. a fess wavy Arg. in chief three piles wavy issuant from the top of the shield. *Isham*.

M. S.
Hic jacet
Quantum virtutis vivere!
Quantum pietatis mori!
Potuit
Fleetwoodus Dormer De Lee-Grange Eques, Petri Dormer et Margaritæ Thomæ Fleetwood Armigeri Filiæ ex illustri Familiâ Fleetwoodorum de Chalfont in Agro Buckīm. Proles unica Conjugem duxit Mariam Filiam Eusebii Isham de Isham in comitatu Northamīm. ex Ordine Equestri
Ex hac
Filiorum Filiarumq; vicenario Numero
Pater factus.
Postea non tam fatis concessit
Sed qua dignus vixit Immortalitati

Magnum hoc viventium exemplar et morientium
decus. Obiit primo Februarii An. D. 1638:
ætatis suæ 68.
Gratitudinis ergo Hoc Monumentum pie posuit
Filius natu maximus Johannes Dormer.

Above an ornamental cornice, the arms of *Dormer* impaling *Isham*. On the dexter side *Dormer*, with a mullet impaled with Arg. two lions passant in fess Gules, *Lygon*: and barry of eight Az. and Erm. surtout three annulets Or. *Harris*. On the sinister side *Dormer* with a mullet impaling Or. three bars S. surtout three buck's heads cabossed, attired Or. *Woodward*.

On the dexter compartment of the base:

H. S. E.
Fleetwoodus Dormer Miles
De Arle-Court in Argo Glocestriensi
Fleetwoodi Dormer Æquitis Aurati Filius natu max.
Latine, Græce, Hebraice doctus
Bello Civili partes et fidem secutus est
In Virginia, Americæ Regione aliquandiu sedem fixit
In Matrimoniam duxit Catherinam Lygon
Filiam et Cohæredem Johannis Lygon Armigeri
Eâq; defunctâ, Mariam Harris:
Sed in utroq; conjugio expers Liberorum.
Robertum Dormer ex fratre Nepotem
Heredem instituit
Decessit die XXVII Augusti
Æræ Christi MDCXCVI,
Annos Natus LXXXI.

On the sinister compartment:

H. S. E.
Johannes Dormer Armiger
de Lee-Grange in hâc vicinîâ
Fleetwoodi Dormer Equitis Aurati Filius natu maximus
Vir Ingenio, Eruditione, et Virtute præstanti
Mores Urbesque multorum Hominum vidit.
In Senatorium Ordinem cooptatus;
Patriæ Jura, Libertatem Religionemq;
egregie coluit et defendit.
Ex uxore Catharinâ
Thomæ Woodward Armigeri Filia unica & Hærede
Sex Liberos suscepit
Johannem, Robertum, Fleetwoodum,
Mariam, Catharinam, Annam.
Obiit die XXII Maii Ann. Christ. MDCLXXIX.
ætatis suæ LXVIII.

On the central compartment, these words;

Robertus Dormer Arm. Memoriæ Patris et Patrui de se optime meritorum Marmora hæc consecravit: Honoris Pietatisq. causâ.

On a plain white stone, within the communion rails, on the south side:

H. S. E.
Galfridus Ekins, Galfridi Ekins, hujus Ecclesiæ Pastoris
et Annæ Uxoris Filius: Mortem obiit infans Anno 1770.
Heu! Spes abruptas breves!

In the floor of the chancel, an escutcheon of white marble, with the arms of *Pigot*, impaling *Harrington*. Below, two slips of marble, with the following words:

Here lyeth ye body of Richard Pigot, Esq. eldest son of S^r. Richard Pigot, of Dothershall, Kn^t. by Dame Anne his wife, eldest daughter of S^r. Edward Harrington Baronet, who died at the age of six weeks A. D. 1634.

Here lyeth ye body of Margery Pigot, daughter, of S^r. Richard Pigot, of Dothershall, Kn^t. by Dame Anne his wife, eldest daughter of S^r. Edward Harrington, Baronet, who died at the age of 18 weeks A. D. 1642.

On a mural tablet, on the south side, within the rails:

In the floor beneath this stone lie interred, the mortal remains of the Rev. Bladon Downing, LL. B. 20 years Rector of this Church, who died August 12th. 1817, aged 74.

Also, of Charlotte-Elizabeth, daughter of the above. She died Septr. 3^d. 1803, aged 23.

On another mural tablet, on the north side of the chancel:

Beneath this stone lieth the body of
Margaret Littlehales,
who died at the Rectory-House here, Aug. 7th. 1819, aged 81 years. She was the daughter of Sir Crisp Gascoyne, Kn^t. Lord Mayor of the City of London, in 1753. She was first married to James Vernon, Esq. of Beerchurch-Hall, in Essex; and afterwards to the Rev^d. Joseph Laurentius Littlehales, LL. D. Rector of Grendon-Underwood, and Curate of the consolidated Perpetual Curacy of Brill and Boarstall, in this county.

On a mural tablet, on the north side of the chancel, over the door opening into the Free-School, and above the last-described:

Arms. Gu. two lions combatant Or. between them, a gauntlet Arg. *King:* impaling Arg. billetè S. a fess indented of the last.

In the Family Vault of
William Pigott, Esqr.
lie the mortal remains of Mary,

Relict of the Rev^d. William King,
Rector of Mallow, and the united
Parishes of Carrigand-Rahan, in Ireland.
She died at Doddershall-Park,
January the 2^d. 1823.
In memory of the Virtues of a beloved
Parent, this Tablet is inscribed
by her affectionate daughter
Anne Pigott.

On another mural tablet, of white marble, in gold letters, with a leaf of holly sculptured, and surrounded with this motto:

Aspettiano il tempo felice.
IN MEMORY OF
Charlotte,

wife of Grenville Pigott, of Doddershall-Park, in the County of Bucks. and youngest daughter of Edwd. Long, Esq. of Hampton-Lodge, in the County of Surrey.

She died at Torquay, March 20th. 1823, aged 21. Possessed of every charm and Virtue that could exalt or endear. She was taken from a world she seemed formed to grace, in the flower of youth and beauty.

He, who, in the short space of five months, received her as his bride, and committed to the grave, as a last sad tribute of devoted love, inscribes this tablet.

On a white marble, in the pavement, *Arms*: Arg. a chevron between three cootes S. a mullet in middle chief; and below, the following inscription:

Here lyeth the body of Lettice, daughter of the Honble. Thomas Coote, of Dublin, in Ireland, Esqr. by Dame Anne his wife. She departed this life, at Dodders-Hall, April ye 7th. 1693, aged 2 years and 11 months.[1]

On the north side, within the altar rails, is a monument, consisting of a basement of veined marble, on which is a large sarcophagus of Italian black and yellow marble, between two lofty Corinthian columns of beautiful Sicilian jasper, supporting a cornice, frieze, &c. with the arms of Pigot, and an escutcheon of pretence for Lovett. Behind the sarcophagus, on a pyramid of white marble:

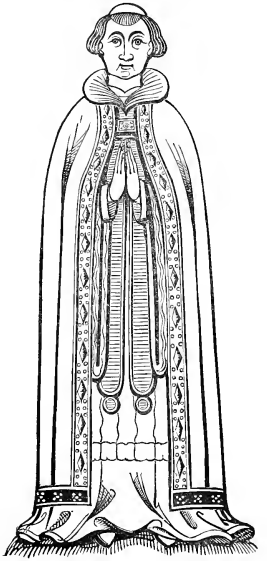
Here lyeth in hopes of a blessed Resurrection,
S^R. RICHARD PIGOTT, of Doddershall, in this County, Kn^t. descended from the ancient family of the Pigotts, of Whaddon, in this County. He married Ann, daughter of S^r. Edward Harrington, of Merton, in the County of Oxon. Bar^t. He died without issue in Aprill, 1685, and Dame Ann his wife, in January, 1688.

Here lyeth also Thomas Pigott, of Doddershall, Esqr. Nephew and heir to the abovementiond S^r. Richard Pigott. He married Lettice, eldest daughter and coheiress to Robert Lovett, of Liscomb, in this County, Esqr. by whom he had issue two sons: both died in their infancy.

He departed this life in March, 1704, in the 60th. year of his age.

Lettice his widow, who lieth here also, died November the 18th. 1735, aged 84.

Within the rails, near the south wall, is the effigy of a Priest, in brass,



and at his feet, the following words:

Quisquis eris qui transiens Sta plege plora
Sum q^d eris fueroq. es p'me precor ora.[2]

[1] The Hon. Thomas Coote, was third son of Sir Richard Coote, Knt. (afterwards Lord Colloony) by Mary his wife, sister of George, first Baron St. George. He was of Coote-Hill, in the County of Cavan, and in 1693 a Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland.

[2] This distich occurs about the same period in South-Petherton Church, in Somersetshire, and many other places with trivial alliterations. [Collinson's Somersetshire, vol. iii. p. 112.

and on a fillet of brass, bordering the stone :

Hic jacet Magister Johes
Spence quondam Rector hujus eccliē de
Qwenton qui obiit vicesimo qūito die
Mēsē Septebr̄. A° dni. M°cccc
LXXXV° cuj āiē ppciet Deus.

Near the steps to the communion table, on a brass, below the figure of an ecclesiastic kneeling :

Hic jacet Dūs Johes Lewys, quond. Rector ecclie de Quynton qui obiit ij^do. die Novembr. A°. Dni M°cccc°XXII° cuj. āiē ppiciet D^s. amē.

The label proceeding from the mouth of the effigy broken off.

On a brass, below the portrait of a female kneeling, in a long gown, with square head-dress, veil, and lappets, her hands devoutly pressed together :

Here lyeth buryed, under this stone, Maistres Margery Verney, late wyf to S^r. Rauff Verney, Knyght, & oon of the doughters & heires of Maist^r. John Iwardby, Squyer, sum tyme Lorde of this towne the whiche Margery decessed the XXIII day of Juyn the yere of o^r. lord god MVLIX on whose soule Jhū have mercy, Amen.

Below are effigies of *one* son and *three* daughters, and at the corners were four shields, of which two only remain; one of them Verney in chief Whytingham in base ; the other, Verney, Iwardby, Whytingham, and Missenden quarterly.

On a black marble, in the pavement :

Here lyeth the body of John Dormer, the son of Sir John Dormer of Lee-Grange, Knight and Baronet, by Dame Susanna his wife, one of the daughters and coheires of Sir Richard Brawne, of Alscot, in the County of Glocester, Knight. He departed this mortall life the fifth day of January, in the yeare of our Lord 1666, being aged seven months.

On the south side of the chancel, is a mural monument, with one very large tablet, two smaller of black marble, and busts of a man in an embroidered vest, with a large wig ; and a lady with braided hair. At the top, the arms of *Dormer* Bart. impaling *Brawne,* viz:

Or three bars S. in dexter ch. a dragon's head erased, in a canton. *Motto :* Ch. iddio Vuole in Vuolo.

Under the bust of Lady Dormer :

PRÆIVI.

Under that of Sir John :

SEQUAR.

On a small tablet:

In Memoriam perpetuam incomparabilis Optimæ mœrentis et præcharissimæ uxoris suæ et liberorum suorum indulgentissimæ matris cum ingenti amore et admiratione virtutum eius hoc monumentum pie posuit lugens.

Maritus Mœstissimus.

On the large tablet :

Memoria Justæ Æternæ.

Hic juxta sita est Susanna Domina Dormer filia et cohæres Richardi Brawne de Alscott in comitatu Glocestriensi Equitis Aurati et conjux dilectissima Johannis Dormer de Lee-Grange in hâc Parochâ de Quainton Equitis Aurati et Baronetti Filii natu maximi Johannis Dormer de Lee-Grange Armigeri et Catherinæ uxoris suæ unicæ filiæ et hæredis Thomæ Woodward de Ripple in Agro Vigorniensi Armigeri qui sui etiam ipsius cineres hic reponendos curavit, qui unanimo convixerant, uno tumulo recumbent. Prolem habuerant duos filios et duas filias, videlicet; Johannem et Susannam, Gulielmum et Catharinam, in quibus reliquit illa tantum superstites Gulielmum et Susanna, quinto die post Catharinæ partum ad infandum Mariti sui dolorem heu! animam expiravit: ab omnibus dilecta et deplorata: quæ dum vixit pietate in Deum obsequio in parentes, amore in maritum, indulgentia in liberos, humilitate gratiosa morumque, suavitate et charitate in omnes singulari aliisque laudandis virtutibus excelluit: super omnia in extremis certa spe et fiducia Regni Cœlestis miraque Christianâ constantia et alacritate prædita spiritum ultimum in manus DEI ut Creatoris et Redemptoris sui fidelissimi, cum ardentissimis votis et precibus reddidit apud Richmondiam in Comitatu Surriæ vigessimo quarto

die Februarii, cujus corpus fælicis animæ charissimum pignus in diem Resurrectionis hic repositum est decimo tertio die Martii proximi sequente, Anno Domini Salvatoris, Millesimo sexcentessimo septuagesimo secundo: Anno ætatis suæ trigesimo quinto et dulcissimi conjugalis consortii undecimo.

Hic te (chara Susanna) locat sub marmore duro
Consortis Thalami cura dolorque tui:
Ut cum nostra tuis sicentur lumina damnis
Contribuant guttas saxo vel ipsa suas;
Quippe hic casta Fides, Pietas, Concordia, Virtus:
Omnia sunt uno contumulata loco.

On a small compartment below:

Præivit conjux charissima: Sequitur maritus mœstissimus Dn^s. Joannes Dormer Eques et Baronettus: Vir probitate clarus, cunctisque dilectus nunc cœlitibus annumeratus. Obiit Ligorniæ in Italia, Novemb, 7mo. et hic infra sepultus est Feb^ii. 23^tio. A. D. 1675.

ΟΝ ΦΙΛΕΙ ΘΕΟΣ ΑΠΟΘΝΣΚΕΓ ΝΕΟΣ.

On the border of white marble:

Solus Christus. Sola Salus.
In Patria mea Cito cadit
Patris cælestis Caduca vita.
Gloriosa vivo.
Parate ad me venire te non redibo In Cœlo Quies. Mea spes et

Under the bust of Dame Susanna:

PRÆIVI.

Under the bust of Sir John Dormer:

SEQUAR.

On the dexter bracket, a shield of arms: *Dormer*, Bart. quartering *Woodward*.

On the sinister bracket: Or three bars S. in a canton Arg. a wolf's head erased S. *Brawne*.

In the floor on a black marble:

In this Vault is interred the Body of the Virtuous and Religious Susanna Lady Dormer, who most piously left this transitory life, the 24th. day of February, Anno Domini 167⅔.

Here wayl'd by weeping marble and our eyes,
The dearest wife of S^r. John Dormer lyes
Belov'd of all, but love cannot retrive
Dead Friends, 't has pow'r to kill not make alive.

Here also lyeth interred the body of Sir John Dormer, of Lee-Grange, in the County of Bucks. Kn^t. and Bar^nt. who died at Leghorn, in Italy,[1] Novr. the 7th. and was buryed Feby. 23^d. 1675.

Hic jacet
Corpus Gulielmi Dormer Baronetti qui obiit cœlebs sine prole nono die Martii Anno Domi. 1725, ætatis suæ 57.

Near the last described, is a slab; the inscription obliterated, but supposed to have been for John Dormer, Esq. father of Sir John Dormer, Knt. and Bart.

In 1791, when the body of Robert Dormer, Esq. of St. Margaret's, Westminster, was deposited in the family vault, a copper plate was found, with the following words:

In God Almighty and in Jesus Christ is everlasting life.
Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.
JOHN DORMER.[1]

On the north side of the chancel is an achievment for Sophia, wife of William Pigott, Esq. of Doddershall, who died in London, and was buried at St Mary-le-bone. Arms of Pigott, of Chetwyn, quartering Pigot, of Doddershall, and impaling Wollesley. Motto: *Viret sub umbra virtus.*

On the south side is a mural monument with a recess, in which are effigies in alabaster, painted, kneeling; the two principal figures at a desk, with their children, of both sexes, respectively behind them. On the dexter side, a Divine in his habit, with short hair, grey or powdered, and with a large quilled ruff. The desk covered with a green carpet fringed with gold. Six sons behind the

[1] Tradition reports that, Sir John Dormer, after the death of his Lady, remaining in Italy, was repeatedly disturbed by dreams of seeing his beloved wife floating in water; and came over to England to open the family vault, in which he found the coffin exactly as represented in his sleep. The story is wild enough, but not altogether improbable, as the soil is a tenacious clay and liable to retain humidity; moreover, on the same vault having been opened in 1791, the superstitious tale seemed to be, in some degree corroborated, for, although the water had been drained off, the leaden coffin only was left to enclose the lady's remains, the exterior one being entirely decayed and gone.

male, four daughters behind the female. The recess has on each side pilasters of black marble with white bases, and capitals supporting a broken pediment, pieces of needlework ornamenting the walls of the closet which the recess represents. On a shield of arms at the top:

Arms: Or, Between 5 cross crosslets fitchè a lion ramp. Gules. *Crest:* On a cap of maintenace, a lion passant gardant.

On a small tablet of black marble in the centre of the frieze:

זכך עדיק לבכבה

τον ἀγωνα τοὺ καλον πγωνισμαὶ
τὺν δρομον τετελεκα, τιὺ πίςιν
τετπρεκα Λοιποὺ αποκειταῖμοί
ςικαιοσίωπς ςέφανος ιῤ τπς ον αποδωσει
μοί ὁ Κύριος ὶν εκεὶνπ τπ πμέραι,
ὁ δικαιος κφιτπς.

On a large tablet, below the recess, in capitals

Beatæ Memoria.

Viri tam Doctrinâ quam pietate eximi linguis, Latinâ, Græcâ, Hæbraicâ, Chaldaicâ, Syriacâ, Arabicâ, Æthiopicâ, ad criticismũ usq; periti vernaculæ Bibliom. Editionis Novissimæ, pariter et accuratissimæ auctoris inter nominatiss. conspicui pastoris occulatiss. verbi Divini præcoris maximè seduli, mariti fidelissimi conjunctiss. propinqui in agustiis proximi divitib^s. et pauperib^s. peræq. chari. De Ecclesiâ Deo laborib^s. privatis et publicis optime meriti Richardi Brett SS^tæ. Theol. Doctoris Digniss. huj^s. Ecclessiæ per 42 Annos Rectoris Vigilentiss^i. qui per mortis corporalis januam ad ed. vitæ æternæ progressus est atrium, An^o. Ætatis suæ 70.

Hoc Monumentum mœrens dicavit charissima ejus per 39 annos. Thori conjugalis consors Alicia Brett, A^o. D^i. 1637.

Optimum Monumentum Pastoris Grex.
Infallitur inclusum subjectum pulvere Brettum
Qui cogitat Christo vivit et usq; viret.

Insteed of weeping marble, weepe for him
All ye his flock, whom he did strive to winn
To Christ, to Lyfe, so shall you duly sett
The most desired stone on Doctor Brett.

Near the communion rails is a brown slab, from which has been effaced the following inscription: [1]

Loe here he lies that most did passe
Yet would not be but where he was.

Richard Brett, D.D. Rector of this Church 42 years, who died April 15th. 1637, A^o. Æt. 70.

On another slab, was also formerly this inscription:

Here lyeth buried Anne, the daughter of Edmund Hoogan, of Hackney, Esq. and wife of Calibute Douning, of Shennington, in Gloucestershire, Esq. who died at Quainton, the 8th. of December, A. D. 1630.

On a mural tablet of stone, affixed to the north side of the church, exteriorly:

Near this Place are interred, in their Family Vault, the Remains of Ann, daughter of Robert and Ann Terry, departed this life March 16th. 1751, aged 16 years.

Ann, the wife of Robert Terry, and mother of the above Ann, departed this life May 16th. 1752, aged 45 years.

Robert Terry, husband of the said Ann, departed this life Decr. 30th. 1754, aged 53 years.

[1] Willis's MSS.

[2] The translators of this edition were forty-seven in number, Dr. Brett was then of Lincoln College. They were divided into six companies.

Edward, son of Edward and Mary Terry, and grandson of the above Robert and Ann Terry, departed this life Feby. 26th. 1767, aged 7 years.

Close to the Winwood aisle, is a vault, enclosed with iron palisadoes, and on a mural tablet of blue stone, with cornice and pediment:

In spe Beatæ Resurrectionis, quiescit Infra hunc Tumulum suâ curâ sibi suisq; dum apud vivos fuit extructum (inter charos at heu! brevis ævi Liberos Annam Winwoodum Georgium) Benjamin Archer S. T. B. Hujus Ecclesiæ per quadraginta annos Rector. Qualis fuerat Hodierni Viciniam consulant, Priam omnibus indicabit Supremus Dies. Anna Uxor fidelis, mœsta defuncti, Vidua nec non Filii quotquot sunt superstites Benjamin, Gilbertus-Edwardus, Thomas, optime de semeriti nunquam immemores nunquam satis memores futuri Pietatis et Officii ergo. Hanc qualemcumq; Tabulam communiter posuerint.

Obdormivit in Christo xx Die Augusti Anno Salutis MDCCXXXII Ætatis suæ LXXXI.

On a mural tablet, affixed to the east end of of the chancel:

Erected in memory of the Hughes's Family in the Lane, who lie near this Place.

Elizabeth, wife of Peter Hughes, died Sept. 20th. 1769, Aged 45 years.

Blessed are the dead that died in the Lord.

On a plain grave stone, near the south-east angle of the chancel:

Near this place
are interred the remains of
M^r. JAMES LISPCOMB,
Surgeon,
Who in the early part of his life
served in the Royal Navy;
was present in several memorable
Engagements
by Sea;
and at the Sieges of
Pondicherry and *Manilla*
in the East Indies:
always conducting himself
with Honour and Credit.
In the practise of the
Profession
which, for near thirty years,
he followed
in this Parish,
his Integrity and Humanity
were generally acknowledged,
and he has left behind him
the Character of
an honest Man!
He died December the 29th, 1794, aged 64.

THE REGISTER

begins with a memorandum, that in 1599, Mr. Richard Brett was Parson, John Fox, Curate, Andrew Hawkins and W^m. Webster, Church-wardens; is continued regularly (excepting the burials in 1563) and besides numerous entries to which references have been made in this work, in the family pedigrees of Pigot, Dormer, Throckmorton, and others, contains the following notices:

BAPTISMS:

THOMAS, son of Sir THO. PIGOTT, bap. at *Hogshaw* 7 Aprill, 1611.

Richard, son of Mr. Tho. Waynman, 21 Jan. 1615.

Thomas, son of Mr. Thos. Waynman, 22 Dec. 1616.

Thomas, son of Mr. Tho. Cranwell, 22 Dec. 1616.

Gilbert, son of Tho. Cranwell, 12 Dec. 1619.

Adam, son of Tho. Cranwell, 23 Jan. 1622.

Calibute, son of Calibute Downing, the younger, and Margarett his wife, 3 Oct. 1628.

Elizabeth, their daughter, 9 May, 1630.

Ann, their daughter, 4 Mar. 1631.

Jane, their daughter, 24 June, 1636.

Willam, son of Mr. Wm. Herbert, *born* 8 Oct. about 11 o'clock at night, and was baptised the 15th of the same month, by the Minister of Quainton.

Anne, daughter of Wm. Pauncefoote, of London, and Mary his wife, daughter of Mr. Beverley, 6 Aug. 1648.

George, son of Benjn. Archer, *Rector*, 21 June, 1699

Charles Stonestreet, son of Willm. Stonestreet, Rector of S^t. Stephen's, Walbrook, 23 April, 1711.

MARRIAGES:

M^r. Tho. Waynman and M^rs. Frances Abraham, 7 Feb. 1614.

Humphrey Chambers and Anne Brett, 24 Feb. 1624.

Calybute Downing and Margarett Brett, 2 Dec. 1627.

Henry Askworth (or Ashurst) and Susan Downing, 11 Sep. 1628.

Sir Thomas Tirril and Lady Bridgett *Gore*, 28 Aug. 1662.

Richard Ridding, of Hardwick, and Mary Hughes, of Quainton, 6 Mar. 1675.

Burials:

Sir Christopher Piggott, of Doddershall, Knt. who departed out of this world, 24 Oct. 1613, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the afternoon, and was buried at Hogshaw, 26 of same month.

Anne, wife of Calibute Downinge, the elder, 10 Dec. 1630.

Mr. Richd. Piggott died here, and was buried at *Grindon*, between January and March 1636-7.

Mr. Richd. Brett, Doctor of Divinity, *Parson* here, died the 70th. year of his age, and was buried 18 April 1637.

John, son of Mr. Ellis Beverley, *Rector*, 27 May, 1638.

Mrs. Alice Brett, widow of Dr. Brett, 8 June 1643.

William Beverley, son of Ellis Beverley, Rector, 19 May, 1645.

Sarah Beverley, his daughter, 2 Septr. 1649.

Mrs. Martha Cornwall, 1 Jan. 1673.

Mrs. Susan Cornwall, 21 June, 1675.

Robert Harvey, Esq. 27 Sept. 1676.

Richard Winwood, Esq. 11 July, 1688.

Jane Harvey, widow of Robert Harvey, Esq. 10 Dec. 1679.

Patrick Symmer, *Rector*, 28 Jan. 1692.

James Price, 26 April, 1692.

Ann Archer, 14 Oct. 1700.

Anne Winwood, widow of Richard Winwood, Esq. 26 Dec. 1700.

The Honourable Robert Dormer, Esq. one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, at Westminster, 21 Mar. 1728.

Mr. James Price, of St. Giles's in the Fields, in co. Middlesex, Coach-Maker, 1729.

Mr. Benj. Archer, Rector of this Parish Church of Quainton, was buried in his vault, on the north side of the church of Quainton, adjoining to Denham Aisle, Annoq. Dom. 1732.

Robert Dormer, Esq. of St. Margaret's, Westminster, 4 July, 1791.

In the church-yard near the *Lynch* Gate, its entrance from the village, was formerly an elm tree, remarkable for its size, beauty, and age, its branches spreading from the tower of the church over part of the almshouses. Its trunk, long become hollow and decayed, was blown down in a tempest, 10 Nov. 1810, when its dimensions were,—girth, thirty-three feet; height to the principal branches, twenty feet; to the top, forty-five feet. The sound limbs contained 100 feet of timber; the trunk, *a mere shell*, covered with warty excrescences, had a bench round it on which fifty persons might be seated. It was the ancient and invariable custom, when a corpse was brought for interment, to *rest*, (as it was termed) under this tree, before it was carried into the church. Its fall, insignificant in itself, was viewed with emotions of regret by many who had gazed with admiration upon its magnitude, under whose shade the sports of childhood and the infirmities of age had found a friendly shelter, and the remains of their neighbours and relations a solemn pause on their passage to the tomb: which, therefore, inspired a degree of respect approaching to religious feeling. Another beautiful elm, of still greater height, northward of the former, was, a few years afterwards, though one of the most pleasing ornaments of the vicinage, sacrificed to avarice or want of taste by the then incumbent.

A. D. 1554. *Amy* Carey, wife of Xpr. Cary, willed to be buried in Quainton Church, where her late husband, Henry Cooper, was buried. She calls herself of Shipton-Lee.[1]

Some brief notices of the family of Cary, or Carye, are found in the Rolls. In 1548, the King granted to Richard Randall certain messuages and tenements in the occupation of Christopher Carye and *Anne* (qu.?) his wife, in Queynton, formerly given to maintain an anniversary in this church.[1] In 1553, the King granted (inter al.) to Edward Cooper, Clk. and Valentine Fayrwether, Citizen and Haberdasher, of London, an annual rent of three pounds of wax; and services given for the maintenance of a light in *Quenton* Church, issuant out of lands and tenements late belonging to John Taylour, in Quenton, in free soccage, &c.[2] and in 1553, Queen Mary granted to

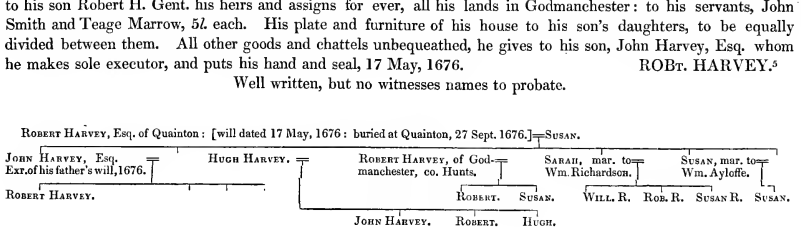
[1] Regist. of Wills, 37 Moore.

[2] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl.

Thomas Reve and George Cotton (who about the same time obtained numerous grants from the Crown) certain tithes in Shipton-Lee, in the occupation of John Carye, and late belonging to the Minoresses, without London.[3]

In Harl. MSS. 6840 Plut. 43 F. p. 1. is an original will of Rob. Harvey, of Quainton, Esq. who bequeaths to Susan his wife messuages and lands in Clerkenwell for life, with rem^r. to John Harvey, Esq. his son, for life, rem^r. over to Robert son of John and his heirs and assigns for ever; and 100*l.* to each of the four other sons of his son John, to be paid when they respectively obtain twenty-one years: to Hugh Harvey his son, and John his son, and Hugh his grandson, all his messuages, lands, &c. in Huntingdon, Houghton, Henkerley, and Alkonbury, co. Hunts. to him and his heirs for ever; that his son Robert receive all the profits, and retain in his hands 200*l.* the first that shall accrue, to the use of his son Hugh, to whom he bequeaths the same; wills that out of the interest of the first 200*l.* be paid "*to her*" (sic) half yearly, till the principal be paid, which he directs to be done at the age of 21 years, or day of marriage;[4] and thenceforth that Robert shall continue to receive the rents and profits during the minority of John, to be by him disposed of for the benefit of said John, and to pay the residue when John comes of age, but if John dies a minor and s. p. then bequeaths the said legacy to testator's grandson Hugh, brother of John, and his heirs for ever, yet giving to his son Robert like power to receive and dispose of profits during the minority of Hugh. Bequeaths to Robert and Hugh, sons of his son Hugh, 100*l.* each, to be paid at 21: to testator's daughter, Susan Ayloffe, wife of Will. Ayloffe, Gent. 500*l.* to be paid into the hands of his son Robert, and so remain till a purchase can be found, to be then settled on her and her heirs for ever, and interest to be paid intermediately to her half yearly, the first at six mouths after his decease. Gives to his grandchild Susan, daughter of the afore-said,—200*l.* to be paid when she comes of age, or on marriage, and the interest to be paid in the mean time to her mother, towards the charge of her education, the first payment at the end of six months from his decease. Gives to his daughter, Sarah Richardson, wife of Wm. R. Gent. 500*l.* to remain in his executor's hands till a purchase can be effected and settled on her and her heirs for ever, until which the interest to be paid half yearly, as in the other cases. Gives to Will. Robert, and Susan Richardson, his grand-children, 100*l.* each, to be paid on their coming of age, or being married respectively. Gives to Rob. Hervey his grandson, son of Robt. his son, 200*l.* to be paid in like manner to his grandchild Susan Harvey, daughter of his son Robert, 100*l.* to be paid as before. Bequeaths to his son Robert H. Gent. his heirs and assigns for ever, all his lands in Godmanchester: to his servants, John Smith and Teage Marrow, 5*l.* each. His plate and furniture of his house to his son's daughters, to be equally divided between them. All other goods and chattels unbequeathed, he gives to his son, John Harvey, Esq. whom he makes sole executor, and puts his hand and seal, 17 May, 1676. ROBT. HARVEY.[5]

Well written, but no witnesses names to probate.



PAROCHIAL CHARITIES.

A sunday-school has been during several years established by subscription, for poor children of both sexes, and a school-room built in the church-yard, on the north side, sixty-three feet long and twenty-three wide, which is well attended.

Matthew Nash, a shepherd, left by will, dated in 1607, a rent-charge issuant out of two butts of land and a tenement at Northend, to be distributed annually on Good Friday, in bread, to poor persons of Quainton, Wad-

---

[1] Rot. Pat. 2 Ed. VI. Test. 12 Aug. [2] Ibid. 7 Ed. VI. Test. 11 May.

[3] The same grant included Oving-Hill, in Waddesdon. See Rot. Pat. 1 Mar. Test. 21 June.

[4] Here seems to be some omission of the name of the legatee.

[5] See page 436, amongst extracts from the Parish Register.

desdon, and Westcott, in equal proportions, at the discretion of the churchwardens in the churches of Quainton and Waddesdon respectively. This was returned in 26 Geo. III. as usually only about 20*s. per ann.*[1]

An unknown benefactor gave lands lying dispersedly in the common fields, all sward excepting one yard land, to repair the causeways and bridges leading to the church. These lands were, during many years, let for only 4*l.* 10*s. per ann.* subsequently advanced to 10*l.* but this bequest does not appear to have been included in the returns made under the statute of 26 Geo. III.

Thomas Pigot, Esq. of Doddershall, in 1704, gave a rent charge issuant out of his estate in Grendon Underwood, to apprentice poor boys, natives of this parish, at the discretion of certain trustees; and in 1786, it was certified that 300*l.* (partly) for the above purpose, had *not* been laid out *in the purchase* of lands, but charged on the estate then in the possession of William Pigott, Esq. and payment duly made of 6*l. per ann.* to this parish, being at the rate of *four pounds per cent. per ann.*[2]

The following is a Copy of an Exemplification of the Deed of Charitable Bequest by Thomas Pigott, of Doddershall, Esq. to the Parishes of Quainton and Grendon-Underwood:—found amongst the papers of the late Rev. Francis Gresley, L. L. B. Rector of Grendon-Underwood, and delivered by my Father, in his own autograph, to the officiating minister of Quainton, where there had not been previously, as was asserted, any written document respecting this charity.

"Thos. Pigott, Esqr. of Doddershall, did by deed charge upon his estate at Grendon-Underwood four thousand pounds for different purposes; three hundred of which he gave upon trust to the Reverend Benjamin Archer, Ralph Patefield, William Butterfield, and Samuel Harrison, to purchase lands in the county of Bucks, or elsewhere, as near to one of the said parishes of Quainton and Grendon-Underwood as may be, and the rents and profits thereof shall, for ever hereafter, be applied to the placing and putting out and binding poor children, born within the said parishes of Quainton and Grendon-Underwood, to be apprenticed. And the design and intention of the said Thomas Pigott is, that when the said Samuel Harrison and William Butterfield, or the survivor of them, if then living, or dead, their respective successors as shall be rectors for the time being, shall choose another trustee or trustees in the room or place of the said Samuel Harrison and William Butterfield respectively, and so *toties quoties* as the said trustees or either of them so to be nominated or chosen, shall happen to die. It being the intent and meaning of the said Thomas Pigott that the said Benjamin Archer and Ralph Patefield, and their respective successors for ever hereafter, together with such trustee and trustees as they, after the death of the said Samuel Harrison and William Butterfield, shall appoint, and have the nomination of such person or persons as shall for ever hereafter have the benefit of this charity, and they to have the putting out, nominating, placing, and binding, or causing to be bound, of such poor children apprentices, as shall be born within the said parishes of Quainton and Grendon-Underwood aforesaid, according to the intention of this charitable donation, which is designed by the said Thomas Pigott, as a lasting monument of his kindness to the poor of the said parishes of Quainton and Grendon-Underwood, and as a relief and provision for the poor inhabitants thereof, and their posterity. In witness whereof the said Thomas Pigott hath hereunto set his hand and seal, the 10th day of April, in the third year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen Anne, over England, &c. Anno Domini 1704.

THOMAS PIGOTT, L. S."

John Eeles, of Quainton, yeoman, gave by will, dated 1777, an annual rent charge of twenty shillings, payable out of certain lands in Quainton, to purchase forty loaves of bread, to be distributed at the parish church to poor persons, on Sunday next after Christmas-day for ever.

Mary Eeles, widow (of the above-mentioned John Eeles), by her will, dated 1780, bequeathed thirty shillings *per ann.* payable out of North-End Closes for ever, to be distributed in bread, in the same manner and on the same day with the benefaction of her late husband.

Thomas Stapp, Schoolmaster and Parish Clerk, gave "a large book" viz. "Jacob's Law Dictionary," for the town use.[3]

In 1787, *Christobella Lady Viscountess Say and Sele*, widow and relict of Richard Lord Viscount Say and Sele, bequeathed by her last will and testament, and a certain codicil thereunto annexed, the several sums of 100*l.* 2000*l.* and 4000*l.* for charitable purposes and establishments in Quainton and Grendon-Underwood, &c.

---

[1] Returns under the Statute 26 Geo. III. p. 61: and Answers to several Articles of Enquiry in May, 1803, to the Bishop of Lincoln.

[2] Abstract of Returns of Charitable Donations.

[3] Reported to have been since lost.

[4] Table of Benefactions formerly affixed to the wall in the north aisle of the church,

Extracted from the Registry of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury: in the will of the Right Honourable Christobella Lady Viscountess Say and Sele, late of the Parish of St. George, Hanover-square, in the County of Middlesex, widow, deceased, dated 3rd December, 1787, is as follows:—

"I give to my executors one hundred pounds to be by them distributed at their discretion, amongst poor persons, that is to say, fifty pounds in the parish of Grendon, and fifty pounds to poor persons in the parish of Quainton. I give to the said Joseph Bullock, John Manley, and Richard Hopkins, of Oving, in Bucks. Esquires, and Thomas Green, of Whitchurch, in Bucks. Esquire, the sum of two thousand pounds upon trust, to put out the same at interest on Government, real, leasehold, or other good and sufficient security, and pay and apply the interest and dividends thereof in putting six poor boys of the parish of Grendon, and six poor boys of the parish of Quainton, out yearly and every year apprentices, such boys to be legitimate; and I recommend it to my said trustees not to give more than eight pounds for apprenticing any such poor boy.

"And I direct that when the aforesaid trustees shall be reduced to two, that then the two survivors shall each name one other trustee; or in case any of my said trustees shall decline or refuse to act in the said trust, then I direct those trustees who shall accept the trust to nominate an equal number in the place of the declining or refusing trustees, so that a sufficient number of trustees may, from time to time, be named, to carry the trust into execution for the benefit of the charity intended, it being my will and mind that the new elected trustees shall, from time to time after such nomination, have equal interest in, and power over, the said trust money, with the other or remaining trustees.

"I give to the said Joseph Bullock and John Manley, the sum of four thousand pounds upon trust, that they, or the survivor of them, or the executors or administrators of such survivor, do so lay out the sum of 2000*l.* parcel thereof, at their or his discretion, in building a workhouse at Grendon, and another workhouse at Quainton, for the reception of poor industrious widows, and such other poor persons of the said parishes respectively, at their discretion, as they shall think proper; and such poor widows and other poor persons to be industriously employed in spinning and knitting, and other useful industry, under the direction (qu. discretion ?) of my said trustees; and upon further trust to put the sum of two thousand pounds, residue thereof, out at interest on Government, real, leasehold, or other good and sufficient security, and pay and apply the dividends, interest and proceeds thereof, at their discretion, in the support of such industrious poor widows and other poor persons in the parishes of Grendon and Quainton, in such manner as they shall from time to time think fit and proper: and I do give full power to my said trustees to appoint any other trustees or trustee, to act in conjunction with, or to succeed them in the execution of the said trust, as they or the survivor or executors, or admors. of such survivor shall think fit to nominate or appoint: but if, by means of the Mortmain Act, they shall not be able to carry these my pious intentions into execution, then I give the said sum of four thousand pounds *unto them the said Joseph Bullock and John Manley*, provided always, and it is my will, that my said trustees and executors shall not be answerable or accountable for each other, but each for his own acts, nor for any monies that may be lost by reason of any insufficient security or securities, without their wilful neglect; and that they my said trustees, and the survivors and survivor of them, and the executors and administrators of such survivor shall, from time to time and at all times hereafter, have and be paid all necessary and reasonable costs, damages, and expences, and sum and sums of money, which they or either or any of them respectively shall suffer, sustain, or be put unto, in asserting, defending, and carrying into execution this my will, and all or any of the bequests, directions, trusts, charities, payments, and purposes herein mentioned.

Proved at London, with seven codicils, on the 28th day of July, 1789, before the Worshipful George Harris, Doctor of Laws and Surrogate, by the oaths of Joseph Bullock and John Manly, Esquires, the executors, to whom administration was granted."

The like extract, excepting the clauses for the appointment of the continuance of the trust for apprenticing poor boys, by the nomination of a succession of trustees: and that for indemnifying the executors, made in the same words as above, and undersigned.

GEO. GOSTLING,
NATHL. GOSTLING, } DEPUTY REGISTERS.
R. C. CRESSWELL.

Extracted from the Registry of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. The first Codicil to the Will of Christobella Lady Viscountess Say and Sele, widow of Richard, late Lord Viscount Say and Sele, deceased; which Will bears date 8th December, 1787, is as follows:—

A.

"This is a codicil to the last will and testament of me, Christobella Lady Viscountess Say and Sele, bearing date the eighth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven; whereas I have, in and by my said will, given to

Joseph Bullock and John Manley, my executors therein named, the residue of my personal estate, but with intent to be applied by them as I should thereafter by any codicil direct. Now I do hereby will and direct, that all such residue of my personal estate as shall remain at my death, shall be applied by my said executors, either in the augmentation of any of the charitable donations in my said will, or in the putting out of poor children apprentices in the parish of North Newton, in the county of Oxford, or in the support of poor people not receiving alms from the parish, within the said parish of North Newton, at the discretion of my said executors, in such manner as to them shall seem most proper; in all other respects, I confirm my said will and desire, and direct this to be taken as a codicil thereto. As witness my hand, this twenty-seventh day of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

"C. SAY & SELE."

Proved at London, with seven codicils, 28th July, 1789, before the Worshipful George Harris, Doctor of Laws and Surrogate, by the oaths of Joseph Bullock and John Manley, Esquires, the executors named in the said will, to whom administration was granted, having been first sworn duly to administer.

NATHL. GOSLING,
A. E. CRESWELL, } DEPUTY REGISTERS.
GEO. JENNER,

Exd. 402 Macham, 2 fo. I. E. A.

Of these charitable bequests, from 1789, when the testatrix died, until after the lapse of *sixteen* years, the only distribution made to the poor of Quainton had been the gift of 50*l.* mentioned in her Ladyship's will: but in 1806, *after considerable sums had been expended in fruitless and ineffectual applications to the executors and trustees,* the legacy of 2000*l.* for apprenticing poor boys was, chiefly through the personal interposition and exertions of the writer of this History, happily obtained; and the arrears of interest having very largely accumulated during many years in the hands of the parties, it was *then* conceded by the trustees that an increase should be made in the number of boys to be annually apprenticed; and subsequently the sum paid with each apprentice was augmented; in consequence of which the receipts on account of this parish (as well as of Grendon),[1] *are said to have been* at least 120*l. per ann.* but *in regard to the legacy of* 4000*l.* with its arrear of interest, *from causes or circumstances not hitherto satisfactorily explained,* no part appears to have been applied according to the intentions of the benevolent testatrix, and the directions contained in her will and codicils.

THE ALMSHOUSES

contiguous to the church-yard, on the west, consisting of eight small tenements, were built and endowed by Richard Winwood, Esq. A little paved court in front, is enclosed with a low wall, and on the south is a plot of garden-ground for the use of poor widowers and widows. This institution was established by the will of Richard Winwood, Esq. dated 21 Jan. 1686, and proved 24 Aug. 1688.[2]

The building is of brick, having its roof loaded with numerous gables, alternately large and small, and immense stacks of chimneys clustered and conjoined angle-wise, in the cumbrous taste of the period of their erection. Its front is towards the north, and over the doors of two porches, are tablets inscribed:—

1687.

THESE ALMSHOUSES WERE THEN ERECTED AND ENDOWED, BY RICHARD WINWOOD, ESQ. SON AND HEIR OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR RALPH WINWOOD, KNIGHT, PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE TO KING JAMES THE FIRST.

Above, between cornucopiæ, the arms of Winwood impaling Reade.[3]

---

[1] Page 262. [2] Regist. Exton. in Cur. Prerog. Cant. [3] Page .

The endowment consists of lands and tenements, of which the proceeds are subject to great varieties. The lands being devised by trustees and governors under short leases.[1]

The orders and rules for the government as set forth and confirmed 1 Jan. 1695, by Sir Ralph Verney, Knt. and Bart. of Middle-Claydon, John Verney, his son and heir apparent, George Evelyn of Huntercombe, Thomas Pigot of Doddershall, Francis Drake of the Middle Temple, Esqrs. Benjamin Archer, B.D. and Rector of Quainton, for the better regulation, maintenance, and government of the Almshouse of Quainton, of the foundation of RICHARD WINWOOD, Esq. deceased: when divested of the quaint and technical redundancies of their scarcely intelligible language, directed as follows:—

1. *That the number of the Poor People placed in the Almshouse shall not be less than six:*—viz. Three poor men, widowers, to be called Brothers, and three poor women, widows, to be called Sisters.

2. That every person to be elected shall be of good report, and of sober and religious conversation, and above fifty years of age, not infected with any noisome or infectious disease, but being incapable by reason of impotency or misfortune, to subsist comfortably by his or her own labour or industry, and not having in real and personal estate of clear value, above 20*l.* in the whole.

3. That before admission, such person shall obtain a good testimonial in writing from the minister of the parish and other chief inhabitants, to which such person belong, and personally make a solemn promise and declaration before one or more of the Governors of the Almshouse, that he or she when admitted, will be obedient to all the Governors, and inviolably keep all and singular the rules, orders, and constitution of the said Almshouse, already made, or hereafter to be made, and see them kept by others as much as possible, and will carefully keep and preserve to the uses of the house, all the goods of the same committed to his or her charge, and give account thereof to the Governors or their deputy, when so required.

4. That no person be admitted of any other parish than Quainton, without sufficient security first given to the churchwardens or overseers of Quainton, to indemnify the said parish from any charge which might ensue in case of the expulsion or discharge of any such person for any misdemeanor.

5. That inhabitants residing before the time of election, in Quainton, or born there, if qualified, shall be preferred before all others; but if none shall be found qualified, then the natives or inhabitants of any other place in which the Founder had any estate, shall have the next preference; and in default, then the inhabitants of any other place wheresoever.

6. The persons out of the aforesaid places to be chosen, to be nominated by the Right Honourable Ralph, Earl of Montague, during his life, and after his decease by Winwood, Lord Monthermer, son and heir of the said Earl, if he attain his age of twenty-one years, and after his decease, by such person as in the Founder's Will is further directed.

7. If within three calendar months after the death or removal of any such person, no other shall be nominated as aforesaid, then the Governors for the time being, or the major part of them, (whereof the Rector of Quainton to be one) shall within four calendar months next after such failure, elect some other poor person in the room of him or her, so dead or removed.

8. Every person duly elected and admitted, shall continue in the Almshouse during his or her natural life, except thence justly removed by order of the majority of the said Governors, the Rector of Quainton being one.

9. That there be *Six* Governors, and whensoever any one or more shall die, the survivors, or the majority of them, the Rector of Quainton being one, shall at their next general meeting, elect one or more in his or their stead.

10. Any Brother or Sister admitted into the Almshouse, afterwards marrying, shall immediately forfeit his or her place, and be forthwith expelled.

11. Each shall upon admission bring with them, bedding, clean and neat, for his or her use, and the same duly maintain from time to time, as need require.

12. If any Brother or Sister hold any erroneous opinion in any principle of religion, after conviction by the Rector of Quainton before the rest of the Brethren and Sisters, who shall not upon *three* admonitions (one, at the least, three weeks after another) revoke such error openly before the Rector, in the presence or hearing of the rest of the Brethren and Sisters, to be forthwith deprived of his or her place, and never received again.

13. To avoid idleness as hateful to God and unprofitable of itself, as well as disposing to many sins, such of the

[1] In 1817, the Almshouse estate was held by John Simms for three years, at 82*l.* per ann. payable quarterly, with a fine of 10*l.* per ann. for every acre of grass ground converted into tillage: and with covenant for the annual delivery before the 1st of July, at the Almshouses, of eight loads of beech-wood, from places appointed by the Trustees, not exceeding fifteen miles distant, in part of the next ensuing quarter's rent. [From the original.]

Brethren or Sisters as shall, by the judgment of the Rector of Quainton, or any other of the Governors, be esteemed able to be employed in any honest work not injurious to their health, whether for learning or practising what they knew not before, or for the practising what they have already learned, who shall not yield themselves thereto, being by any of the Governors required, shall for the first refusal forfeit one week's salary, for the second, one month's salary, and for the third be removed out of the Almshouse for ever: nevertheless, such Brethren or sisters who will labour, shall have all the gain and advantage thereof to themselves.

14. The chief cause of the foundation of this Almshouse being for the advancement of the Glory of God, by divine service and devout prayers, the Brethren and Sisters shall have some short and godly prayers to be said every morning and evening in their private chambers: besides resorting and *going to the parish church as often as divine service on any occasion shall be read there, decently habited in their gowns, especially on the Lord's day, and all other solemn and public occasions:* and there, during all the time of divine service, to behave in a decent, devout, and religious manner: each Brother and Sister taking their seats appointed for them in order, according to the time of their election into the Almshouse. And if any one be absent, unless by reason of sickness or other lawful impediment, to be approved by the Rector of Quainton, such offender shall forfeit for every such offence 6*d.* to be retained by the said Rector or his deputy, out of the weekly allowance for the use of the house, in like manner as all other forfeitures, by reason of neglect, or offences against the statutes.

15. That no Brother or Sister presume to go into any inn, alehouse, or other public house in the town or parish of Quainton, unless on some necessary business, to be approved by the Rector or other of the Governors, under forfeiture of 1*s.* for every such offence.

16. That no one lodge in the night out of the said Almshouse without leave of the Rector if he be at home, or in his absence, of some other Governor or their Deputy, on pain of deprivation.

17. That no one shall lodge any stranger in his or her chamber, under forfeiture of his or her salary for two months for every such offence.

18. That no one, on any pretext, absent himself or herself from the Almshouse any whole day, without leave of the Rector or his deputy: nor with leave, more than fifty days together; or at sundry times in one whole year: and whensoever any one be absent on any account, above the space of one month together, his or her allowance shall not be reserved for any longer time than four weeks, to be reckoned from the Saturday after their going from home, without special cause shewn to the Rector: but that the residue of their pay be applied to the common stock for the profit of the house, and that the time of their going and returning, be duly entered in the book of accounts.

19. That no Brother or Sister use any unlawful games, as cards, dice, &c. within the house or abroad, or frequent any suspected house, or admit persons of evil or lewd life, to his or her apartments, on pain of forfeiting, for the first offence, two months salary; for the second, to be removed out of the house, till he or she shall reconcile himself or herself, confessing such fault before the Rector or some other Governor, and all or the most part of the Brethren and Sisters: and for the third offence to be expelled for ever.

20. That no Brother take any woman to serve or attend him in his house, without special license of the Rector or his deputy, nor therewith under the age of fifty, unless she be his sister or daughter, and of good conversation, under the penalties before expressed.

21. That every Brother and Sister shall keep themselves and their houses clean, without wilful annoyance by any filthy or unseemly practices, on pain of forfeiting one month's salary for the first offence; for the second, two months; and for the third, to be removed.

22. If any one shall inherit, or otherwise come into possession of any estate or other living, to the clear yearly value of 10*l.* or more, he or she shall forthwith lose all benefit from the Almshouse, and be removed.

23. If any Brother or Sister shall be found begging, or unlawfully break any hedge, or cut or carry away wood, he or she shall forfeit 2*s.* for the first offence; 4*s.* for the second; and for the third be forthwith expelled.

24. No Brother or Sister shall strike another upon pain of forfeiting one month's salary for the first offence, and for the second to be expelled for ever.

25. All the Brethren and Sisters shall be persons of good behaviour, no whisperers, quarrelers, evil-speakers, or contentious; and if any such there be, so that the house be defamed, and the quiet of the rest disturbed, the Rector of Quainton shall first discreetly warn the offender, and exhort to amendment; and if after two or three warnings they do not reform, the offender shall by the majority of Governors, the Rector of Quainton being one, be for ever expelled.

26. The Brethren and Sisters, not disabled by old age or sickness, shall by course sweep and cleanse the court, &c. of the Almshouse, each in his or her week, beginning with the youngest, under the penalty of 1*s.* for every neglect; and no annoyance by wood, straw, litter, or lumber, to be permitted, under penalty.

27. That there be paid out of the revenue of the house to each poor person two shillings by the week, and yearly a new gown or livery of 20*s.* price, all of one colour, on the feast of St. Michael; and if any Brother or Sister die, or be removed within nine calendar months after the receipt of the said livery, the same to be left to the house.

28. Each Brother and Sister to be allowed annually a *good load* of hard wood,[1] out of the profits of the house; and whatever may remain thereof at the time of his or her death or departure, to go to the successor.

29. In consequence of the remote distance at which many of the Governors reside, in case of urgent necessity, by reason of sickness or other sufficient cause, any of the Governors living or being near the Almshouse, may order such additional aid or allowance, out of the revenue or common stock, as shall seem meet; and the Governors living near, are desired and requested to visit the said house *frequently*, to see that good order be observed, and these ordinances obeyed.

30. All the residue of the rents and profits belonging to the Almshouse, and all forfeitures of money appointed by these ordinances, to be employed in repairing the buildings and improving the estate, and defending its just rights, &c. and if the surplus shall be very considerable, in purchasing more land, to be settled to the same uses; building more lodgings, and enlarging the foundation, to the relief of a greater number of poor, as in the Founder's Will directed.

31. *The Founder's Will*, Book of Accounts, Terrier of Lands, Leases, Bills, Acquittances, and other papers of moment, belonging to the Almhsouse to be put up in a strong chest, to remain in the chancel of the parish church of Quainton, or such other place as the majority of the Governors (the Rector of Quainton being one) shall appoint to be kept *under two locks*, the keys to be in the hands of *two* of the Governors, chosen by the majority of them, as aforesaid, and *the chest never to be opened but in the presence of these two* persons, or two such honest and discreet persons as they shall appoint, one of whom to be always one of the Governors.

32. That the Brethren and Sisters elected, shall have their names and sirnames entered on a parchment, to be fixed on a table and hung up in a porch of the Almshouse, within one month after the publication of these ordinances; and that hereafter every Brother and Sister shall have his and her name added and inserted in the list within six days after having been elected, and making the solemn promise and declaration herein-before mentioned, which entry and registering of the names shall be allowed as an admittance of such persons: and qualify them for receiving the benefit of the said Almshsouse: and that the election shall be in writing under the hands and seals of the person or persons authorized by the Will of the Founder, to fill up all places void by death or otherwise, and be preserved on a file, to be kept in the strong chest, amongst other writings of the Almshouse.

33. That these rules, and all other ordinances lawfully made, touching the Brethren and Sisters of the Almshouse, and the government of the same, be fairly written in a book and kept in the same strong chest: and that there be a true copy kept in the hands of the Rector of Quainton for the time being, for ever: and that all persons concerned may the better take notice of them, *it is ordained*, that yearly, on the 28th of June, (called *the Founder's Day*) they shall be openly read by the Rector of Quainton, or some person authorised by him, in one of the rooms of the Almshouse, whither all the Brethren and Sisters shall resort and hear them read, on pain of forfeiting one month's allowance.

34. The Rector of Quainton to receive yearly all the rents from the tenants, and such sums as shall become due to the Almshouse.

35. A General Meeting of all the Governors, or the majority of them, to be held yearly at some convenient place, on All Saints' day, or within twenty-one days next preceding, when the accounts of the house shall be plainly and justly stated before the Governors, and the overplus of money in the hands of the Rector of Quainton, or in any other hands after defraying the expences of the house for the year past, shall be paid into the hands of one of the Governors appointed by the majority at the said General Meeting, to be Treasurer of the said Almshouse for the ensuing year; to be by him kept with the rest of the common stock, for the use of the house, until disposed of as before directed: and all the accounts entered in a book, and allowed and signed by the Governors present, to be a sufficient discharge to all persons concerned.

36. The Governors at the General Meeting, or the majority, (the Rector of Quainton being one) shall appoint, during pleasure, some fit person to be called Clerk of the said Almshouse, who shall look after the lands and estate, pay the weekly allowances to the poor, register all admittances and orders, and write and do all such matters as the Governors shall direct, receiving out of the revenues of the house, *forty shillings* yearly salary.

37. The said Clerk to give at least six days notice to each Governor, and to all the Brethren and Sisters, of the time and place of the General Meeting of Governors, that any complaint made, be fairly heard, and such necessary order taken for the due management of the Almshouse as may be requisite.

38. The majority of the Governors and their successors may make void, alter, exchange, add to, or diminish, as to them may seem meet, any of the ordinances and rules before mentioned, or hereafter to be made; and may expel or remove any of the poor people for disobedience to the Governors or their orders, or for lewdness, profaneness, or debauchery, or being unqualified by the rules of the house, as set forth in writing under our hands and seals, any thing herein contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

RALPH VERNEY, THO^s. PIGOT,
GEORGE EVELYN, FRANCIS DRAKE,
JOHN VERNEY, BEN. ARCHER.[2]

---

[1] This *hard wood* was *beech*, commonly brought from the estate of the Founder, near Stoke-Poges: and was but a scanty allowance, in inclement seasons.

[2] From the original in the hands of the Trustees of the Almshouse in Quainton.

Besides WINWOOD'S ALMSHOUSE, here are also the following Foundations.

A SCHOOL for teaching poor children to read and write, and to buy them Bibles.

This school is contiguous to the north side of the chancel, and at the east end of the north aisle of the nave, filling up, in part, the angle formed by the projection of Winwood's Chapel or burial place. It consists of two small gloomy apartments, one above the other, about eighteen feet by eleven, communicating with each other by a winding staircase at the north-east corner, and the lower room, to which the entrance is from the church-yard, also opening into the chancel by a door under a pointed arch near the communion-rails.

The Founder, and the time of its original establishment are not exactly recorded, but it is usually attributed to Dame Anne Pigot, wife of Sir Richard Pigot, Knt. of Doddershall, who in 1672, settled an annual payment of 2*l.* 8*s.* for the maintenance thereof, to which in 1692, Patrick Symmer, Rector of Quainton, added a donation of 50*l.* and by an old book of Churchwardens' accounts, it appears, that "at a Vestry 29 March, 1692, Mr. Symmer's executors paid 50*l.* for the use of the poore children of this parish for schooling," the entry being verified by the signatures of Thomas Pigot, Thomas Burnett, Curate, John Dormer, Wm. Bampton, Wm. Robinson, and John Eales."

Susanna Booth and Helen Pleydwell, (reported to have been sisters, and the former a servant to Patrick Symmer, Rector,) in 1692, likewise contributed 20*l.* with which an annual stipend of 20*s.* was settled on the school. In the returns made in 1786, under the Statute of 26 Geo. III. respecting charitable donations, the annual income of this school was stated to be only 6*l.*

It has been *usually* under the superintendence of the parish clerk, but sometimes the offices have been separated.

The master has commonly taught in the same school other children besides those entitled by their poverty to receive the benefit of instruction: and reading, writing, arithmetic, and the rudiments of grammar, have been advantageously cultivated in this village seminary; which has at least the merit of having contributed to the general improvement of the condition of the inhabitants, and assisted in adding many efficient and useful hands to the operative and mechanical branches of society, even if it may not boast of more splendid instances, in which genius has here derived its early stimulus to the attainment of eminent literary distinction.

QUARENDON, QUARRENDEN, QUERENDUNE, QUERDONE, QUARNDON,

a small parish on the eastern verge of the Hundred of Ashendon, (and in the ancient divisions of the county, in the Hundred of Votesdone, one of the three hundreds comprised in the modern Hundred of Ashendon,) having been by the earlier writers included in Aylesbury Hundred, and by Leland, expressly designated as within the parish of Aylesbury, the Parochial History, chiefly interesting from the succession of its dignified possessors, and on account of its ruinous and desecrated chapel, (a member of Bierton formerly appendant to the church of Aylesbury) will be inserted in the alphabetical arrangement of the next volume of this history, to which the reader is referred.

SHABBINGTON, SHABINGTON, AND SHOBINGDON.

THIS Parish, on the south-western verge of the County, is bounded on the north by Worminghall and Long-Crendon; by the latter, also, on the east; by the River Thame, and Oxfordshire on the south-east and south; and by Ickford, on the west; containing about 800 acres; of which 200 are wood-land, and the remainder unequally divided into arable, meadow and pasture.

The soil is a deep stiff clay, subject to inundations from the Thame, which runs from north-east towards the south, under a narrow bridge, at the eastern extremity of the village, on the road to Thame.

THE MANOR,

was before the Conquest part of the lands of Wigo de Walingford,[1] and afterwards passed to Milo Crispin, who was taxed at ten hides, the land being sufficient for ten ploughs. Three hides were in demesne, and three ploughs; and twelve villeins with seven bordars had seven ploughs; six servants; one mill of 10*s.* rent; pasture for six teams, and a fishery yielding 100 eels; woods for 100 hogs; altogether constantly worth £10.[2]

Either Milo Crispin, or Brien Fitz-Count, the second husband of his daughter,[3] in the reign of Henry I. granted this Manor to a tenant called Valoines, whose descendant Alan held it in 1164 (12 Hen. II.) under the Honour of Walingford;[4] and Robert de Valoines paid 100 marks and two palfreys, as a fine to obtain "livery of Sobington descended to him by the death, without issue, of Alan his brother.[5] Thomas de Valoines paid scutage for it, in 1234[6], as two knights' fees; and four marks for his aid at the Peace then made: but was acquitted for the arrears due from his brother Robert in 6 Hen. III.[7] In 1254, he held under Richard, Earl of Cornwall;[8] was living in 1261;[9] and this estate passed by the marriage of Joane, his sole daughter and heir, to Robert, Lord Grey of Rotherfield, who, dying in 1294 (23 Edw. I.) left her surviving;[10] and probably soon after his death, this Manor was given to the Knights Hospitallers, for it is mentioned in a Confirmation Charter of the King, to those Knights in 1297.[11] In 1298, William de Tothale, Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, in England, passed a fine with Joane, relict of Robert de Grey, of two parts of this Manor as the right of the Prior; and the third part which had been settled upon the said Joane, for life, with remainder to the Prior, on condition of his celebrating the obit of Joane, and supplying daily meat and drink to thirteen poor persons within this Manor, and also five quarters of barley annually, *that they might make beer*, and keep her anniversary.[12]

---

[1] See page 17.

[2] Terra Milonis Crispin. In Tichesele Hd. ꝏ. Ipse Milo ten' Sobinton. p. x. hid. se defd. Tra'. e. x. car'. In dñio sunt III. hidæ et ibi III. car'. XII. uilli cũ. VII. bord. hnt. VII. caꝝ. Ibi VI. serui et I. moliñ. de x. sol p'tu. VI. caꝝ. De piscaria c. anguil. Silua c. porc'. Hoc ꝏ'. ual. et ualuit sẽp. x. lib. Wigot de Walingeford tenuit. [*Lib. Cens.* vol. i. f. 150.]

[3] See page 18 .

[4] Lib. Nig. Scac. vol. i. f. 186.

[5] Test de Nevil. also Rot. Pip. 12 Joh. and Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 441.

[6] Test. de Nevil, 19 Hen. III. and Dodsworth's MSS. vol. xxix. in Bibl. Bodl.

[7] Rot. Pip. 20 Hen. III.

[8] Rot. Hund. 39 Hen. III. vol. i. p. 25, and Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 357.

[9] Rot. Fin. 46 Hen. III.

[10] Page 160, and PEDIGREE of GREY, of ROTHERFIELD.

[11] Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 832, and Rot. Cārt. 26 Ed. I. nº. 21.

[12] Rot. Fin. 27 Ed. I.

In 1299, another fine was passed between the same parties of two parts of the Manor, granted to Joane de Grey for life, with view of frankpledge.[1] John de Grey, her grandson, also obtained of King Edward III. a grant of free warren here; and in 1361, Shabbington was among the lands settled upon the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Michael de Ponynges, to John, son and heir of John Grey, Baron of Rotherfield;[2] and descending in the same manner as East-Claydon, until William, Lord Lovell, of Morley, and Alianore his wife, in 1474,[3] passed a fine of this Manor to Richard Pigot and John Catesby, Serjeants-at-Law, Humphrey Staley and Henry Spilman. Another fine was also passed of lands here, in 1505, by Alice, sister and heir of Henry, Lord Morley;[4] and the whole estate seems to have been then alineated. Le Neve mentions a mediety of Shabbington Manor in 1457, in the hands of ..... Strickland; and Willis *conjectures*, that the family of Lucy, held it with Haversham,[5] so that it might seem to have passed by the Lady Elizabeth de la Plaunch and the Pabenhams,[6] to their descendant William Hugford, and by Alice, his sister and heir, to her son William Lucy, Esq. It had certainly been transferred to the Clerkes before 1590, although the latter family did not reside here until after their removal from North-Weston, near Thame, which was their seat upon quitting Hitcham.[7]

Shabbington was charged with an annual payment to the Master and Chaplains of the Savoy Hospital, which was established early in the reign of Henry VIII.[8] and, although this is not specified in the valuation in 26 Henry VIII. amongst other possessions in this County,[9] and the name of the Donor is not discovered;[10] an account of the payment of 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the Hospital, "from Sir John Clerke's Manor of Shabbington," is preserved by Willis;[11] and, perhaps, might have originated in the grant made to the Hospitallers to preserve the memory of Joane de Grey.

In 1620, Sir William Clerke was assessed upon £300 *per ann.* in Shabbington. He died in 1624, and his grandson, Sir John Clerke, Bart. dying in 1667, was succeeded by his son, Sir William, and upon the marriage of his grandson, another Sir William, the third Baronet, with Katherine daughter of Sir Arthur Onslow, Bart. this Manor was by deed, 11 July, 1683, limited to the said Sir William and Katherine for life, with remainder to their heirs mail in tail, remainder over to Sir William Clerke in fee.[12]

Sir John Clerke, who succeeded to the estate, died without issue, and his next brother Sir William Clerke, fifth Baronet, joined with Dame Katherine his mother, and others, and alienated his possessions here.

PEDIGREE OF CLERKE, OF SHABBINGTON.

Descended from the CLERKE's, of HITCHAM.

Arms: Az. on a Bend G. between 3 Pellets as many swans of the field: on a sinist. Canton Az. a demy Ram saliant Arg. In Ch. 2 fl.-de-lis Or. surtout a Baton trancated, being an honourable augmentation to Sir J. Clerke, Knt. for taking prisoner the Duke of Longueville, at the battle of Touen. In mid. ch. the Baronet's Badge. *Crest*. a ram's head, coupé proper, on a wreath Az. and G.

SIR WILLIAM CLERKE, Knt. of Shabington, 1620 ob. 1 Feb. 1624; buried at Hitcham. = MARY, or MARGARET, dau. of Sir John Bourne, Knt. of Holt Castle, co. Worcester.

- SIR FRANCIS CLERKE, Knt. eldest son: ob. 13 Mar. 1631, bur. at Hitcham. = GRISELL, dau. of Sir David Woodrofe, Knt. of Poyle, co. Surrey: ob. 18 Mar. 1631; bur. at Hitcham.
- SIR WILLIAM CLERKE, Knt. = URSULA, dau. of William St. Barbe, Esq. widow of Sir Fra. Verney, Knt. in whose family pedigree her second husband is called erroneously *John* Clarke. [See p. 179.]
  - SIR JOHN CLERKE, Knt. cr. 18 July, 1560, Bart. of Hitcham and North Weston: ob. 7 Oct. 1667, æt. 45; buried 10 Oct. at Thame. [See HITCHAM.] = PHILADELPHIA, eld. dau. and co-h. of Sir Edw. Carr, Knt. of Hillingdon, co. Middlesex: ob. vidua 9th Aug. 1698, æt. 62; buried at Thame.
    - ELIZABETH, dau. of Sir Francis Clerke, of Hitcham, ob. 22 Sep. 1678; bur. at Bramshot, co. Hants.

a

---

[1] Rot. Fin, 27 Ed. I. [2] Page 162, and Kennet's Antiq. vol. ii. p. 129. [3] Rot. Fin. 14 Ed. IV.
[4] Page 163. [5] Willis's MSS. [6] PEDIGREE of DE GREY, p. 160; See also HAVERSHAM.
[7] See HITCHAM. [8] Rot. Pat. 4 Hen. VIII. Test. 5 Jul. also Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 728.
[9] See DENHAM. [10] See Harl. MSS. 604, fol. 22 and 791: fol. 32, 36; also Rot. Pat. 3 and 4 Phil. and Mary.
[11] Willis's MSS. vol. xii. F. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.
[12] From the Archives of his Grace George, Duke of Marlborough, at Woodstock.

a

Sir Will. Clerke, 2d Bt. of Shabbington, b. 9 July, 1643: ob. 6 Sept. 1678, at Stoke, co. Surrey; bur. at Shabbington. = Elizabeth, dr. of Willm. Muschamp, Esq. of Barnes, co. Surrey; viv. 1695.

Rich. Clerke, b. 4 Mar. 1659. = ... dau. of Day .... mar. 13 Mar 1675.

Grisel, born at Hitcham.

Jane, eldest dr. b. 1644, mar. to Sir Edw. Norreys, Knt. of Weston-on-the-Green, had issue Philadelphia, mar. to the Hon. Capt. H. Bertie, of *Notley*-Abbey (brother of James 1st Earl of Abingdon, whose dr.

Sir Will. Clerke, 3d Bt. Will dated 14 July, 1699, proved 1 Dec. buried at North Weston. = Katherine, 2d dau. of Sir Arth. Onslow, Bt. of West-Clandon, co. Surrey, sist. of Ric. Lord Onslow; mar. settlement dated 11 July, 1683; ob. vidua 14 Mar. 1741, æt. 85: bur. at Hanwell, co. Middlesex.

John Clerke, Esq. ob. 1708, bur. at North-Weston, co. Oxon. = Catharine, dr. of Henry Jennings, of .... co. Devon.

Elizabeth, mar. to J. Walker, Esq. of Hillingdon, co. Middx. Cl. of the Ho. of Lords: ob. 1734.

John Carr Clerke, D.D. ob. cœlebs. bur. at North-Weston.

Fra. Carr Clerke, of N. Weston: ob. 27 May, 1730, æt. 36, bur. at Thame. [Thame Reg.] = Catherine, mar.

Sir John Clerke, 4th Bart. ob. 24 Feb. 1726-7, æt. 31 s.p.; bur. at Hanwell, co. Middlesex.

Sir Will. Clerke, 5th Bart. heir of his elder brother Sir John, died abroad, s. p. = ... dau. of ..... Bunsrow, of Fetter-lane, London.

Catherine, Mary, Elizabeth, Philadelphia: ob. inf. 1684; bur. at Shabbington. } viv. 1731, innupt.

Sir Fra. Clerke, 6th Bt. b. 12 July, 1682, heir of his cousin Sir William: ob. 12 Feb. 1769, cœl. bur. in South Audley Chapel, Westminster.

Francis Clerke, of North Weston: ob. 30 Apl. 1760, æt. 36; bur. at Warwick. = Susan-Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Ashurst, Esq. of Waterstock, co. Oxon. mar. 1747; viv. 1770.

Sir Francis Carr Clerke, 7th Bart. b. 24 Oct. 1748, in St. George's, Hanover-sq. Student of the Inner Temple.

Will. Hen. Clerke, b. 25 Nov. 1751, at North-Weston.

Diana, b. 24 June, 1750, bap. at North-Weston.
Susanna, b. 30 April, 1753, bap. at Rob. Earl of Leicester's Hospital-Chapel, in Warwick.

The manor was purchased in 1716, by the family of Heywood.[1] Francis Heywood, Attorney-at-Law, of Oxford, was in possession of it, and either the same Francis or his son, of the same names, was Sheriff of Oxfordshire; and in 1724, Lord of this manor. In or about 1743, it was settled by the marriage articles of Francis Heywood and Rachel Head; and the said Francis dying soon afterwards, William Heywood his brother held the estate in 1747; which, after his death, in 1762, was vested in Mary wife of John Wright, Esq. Elizabeth widow of .... Fonnereau, Esq. his two surviving sisters, and John Crewe, Esq. of Bolesworth, in Cheshire, son of another sister; and these three coheirs jointly exercised certain manorial rights. In 1765, William Wright, Esq. (perhaps son of John) and John Crewe, Esq. enjoyed similar privileges. Rachel Heywood died a widow 4 Jan. 1786, and by a deed of partition, dated 30 Sept. 1788, the manor and certain lands were assigned to John Crewe, Esq. by whom they were devised to his wife Elizabeth, for her life, with remainder to his daughter, who, by her marriage, carried the estate to George Evelyn Boscawen, Esq. nephew and heir of Hugh second Viscount Falmouth, whom, in 1782, he succeeded in that title.

PEDIGREE of BOSCAWEN, VISCOUNT FALMOUTH and BARON BOSCAWEN-ROSE, of SHABBINGTON.

Arms: Ermine a rose Gu. barbed and seeded Proper *Crest*: On a wreath above a visconnt's coronet, a boar passant Gu. armed, bristled, and hoofed Or. *Supporters*: Two sea-lions erect, their tails nowed. Gutte de L'armes. *Motto*: Patience Passe Science; also, In Cœlo Quies. [Guillim and Collins.]

Richard Boscawen, Esq. temp. Hen. 6. =

John Boscawen = Elizabeth, dau. of Nic. Loar.

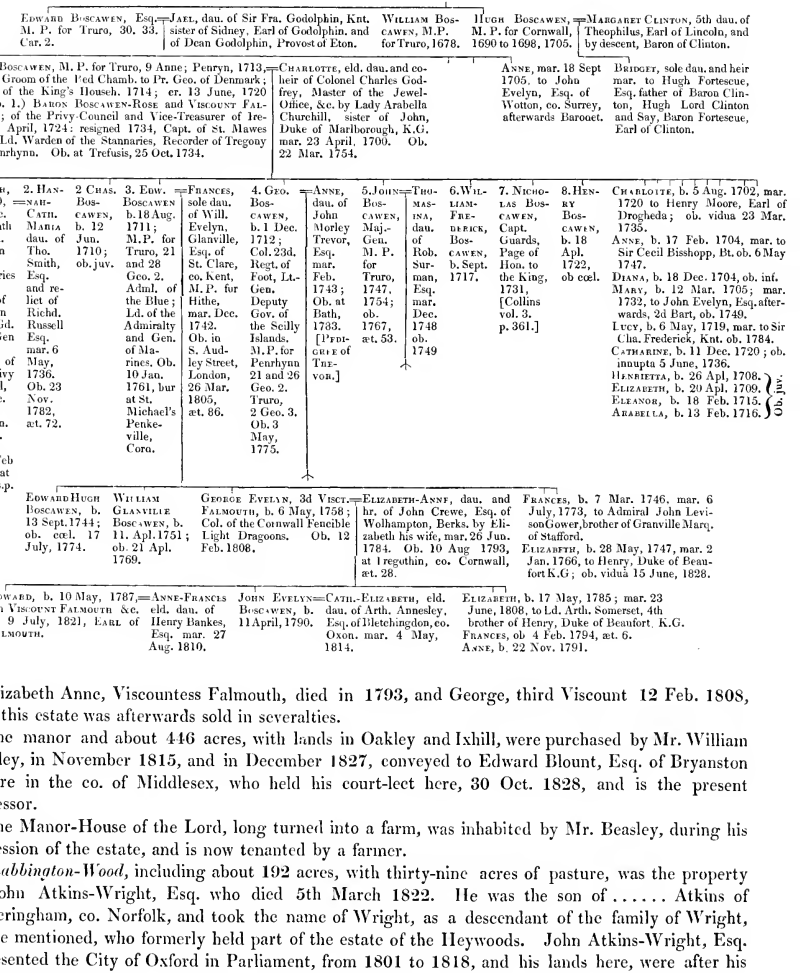
John Boscawen, Esq. ob. 28 Feb. 15 Hen. 8. =

Thomas Boscawen. =

Hugh Boscawen, Esq. M.P. for Tregony, and Knight of the Shire for Cornwall, 1640. (16 Car. I.) = Anne, second dau. of Wentworth, Earl of Kildare, mar. 2dly to Fra. Robartes. Esq. eld. son of John 1st Earl of Radnor; ob. 4 May, 1715. [Collins, vol. ii. p. 361.]

a

[1] Lyson's Mag. Brit. vol. i. p. 628.



Elizabeth Anne, Viscountess Falmouth, died in 1793, and George, third Viscount 12 Feb. 1808, and this estate was afterwards sold in severalties.

The manor and about 446 acres, with lands in Oakley and Ixhill, were purchased by Mr. William Beasley, in November 1815, and in December 1827, conveyed to Edward Blount, Esq. of Bryanston Square in the co. of Middlesex, who held his court-lect here, 30 Oct. 1828, and is the present possessor.

The Manor-House of the Lord, long turned into a farm, was inhabited by Mr. Beasley, during his possession of the estate, and is now tenanted by a farmer.

Shabbington-Wood, including about 192 acres, with thirty-nine acres of pasture, was the property of John Atkins-Wright, Esq. who died 5th March 1822. He was the son of ..... Atkins of Ketteringham, co. Norfolk, and took the name of Wright, as a descendant of the family of Wright, before mentioned, who formerly held part of the estate of the Heywoods. John Atkins-Wright, Esq. represented the City of Oxford in Parliament, from 1801 to 1818, and his lands here, were after his decease, about 1824, conveyed to Mr. Joseph Henley of Waterperry House, co. Oxon, who is the present possessor.

About 170 acres were sold by the executors of George, third Viscount Falmouth, to Mr. ..... Smart, and Mr. Joseph Prentice, and by them transferred to Mr. Thomas Parsons of Waterstock, co. Oxon. and Mr. James Parsons, and to John Stone, Esq. of Long-Crendon, who are severally proprietors.

Another estate here, with lands in Ickford,[1] was conveyed by indenture 28 July 1731, by Dame Katherine, relict of Sir William Clerke, Bart. Elizabeth and Mary, her two surviving daughters, and Sir William Clerke, fifth Bart, her son and heir, to Sarah Duchess of Marlborough and certain Trustees appointed by the will of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, K.G.[2] and descended, with the Dukedom of Marlborough, until having devolved to his Grace George Spencer-Churchill, Duke of Marlborough,[3] it was, about 1808, conveyed to Mr. William Rowland of Oxford, the present possessor.

THE VILLAGE

is very irregular, consisting only of the vicarage-house, a commodious building near the church, and farm-houses and cottages, with plots of garden ground adjacent.

The Thame flows slowly near Shabbington, on the south-east, and the road to Thame crosses the river by a very narrow bridge, north-east of the church, having at its foot a public house, with the sign of the Fisherman, affirmed to be the site of the old manor-house, and at which the courts of the Lordship are held.

In the reign of Edward III. the assessors to the ninth John le Bailiff, William le Gardener, John Gilet, William Waryn, and William Sprynde returned, that this parish was rated at twelve marks, and 10*s.* the beans and peas being deficient in produce on account of the dry summer, and no merchants or cattle dealers in the parish: and the ninths of wheat, calves and lambs, were sold at the sum above mentioned.[4]

In 1808, the amount of the land-tax was 203*l.* 17*s.* of which 168*l.* 16*s.* had been redeemed and exonerated. The manorial estate rated at 69*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* Mr. Rowland's, late the Duke of Marlborough's, 83*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* John Atkins Wright, Esq. 16*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* The vicarage 14*l.* 9*s.* Divers small proprietors 20*l.* 12*s.* In 1801, here were thirty-three houses and 184 inhabitants; in 1818, according to a diocesan return, 242 inhabitants, an increase so very improbable, as to throw great doubt upon the accuracy of the enumeration. In 1821, the number of inhabitants 241, in another account, 300.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The rectory and advowson were given to the convent of the Holy Trinity in Walingford, probably soon after its establishment.[5] The rectory was appropriated, and a vicarage ordained, about the beginning of the reign of Henry III. for in 1220 (5 Hen. III.) in the time of Hugh Welles, Bishop of Lincoln, the Prior of Walingford presented to this church, the vicarage then consisting of the whole ecclesiastical altarage, tithe of corn and grain, and three loads of hay for the monks annually; the vicar paying synodals, and the convent archidiaconals.[6]

---

[1] Page 275. [2] From the Archives of His Grace the Duke of Marlborough at Woodstock.

[3] PEDIGREES of SPENCER and CHURCHILL, in OVER-WINCHENDON. [4] Inquis. Nonar. 15 Ed. III. p. 338.

[5] MSS. in Cardinal's Bundles, in Capel. Rotul.

[6] Prior de Walingford p'. ad Vicariam Ecclie de Sobinton, que Vicaria consistit in toto Altaragio ecēle. & in decimis garbar' x virgatar, Consistit etiam in tribus carectatis annius de feno Monachor; Vicarius autem, solvit synodalia et monachi Hopitiū. Archid. Anno xi Ep. Hugh. Welles. [MSS. Dodsworth. T. vii. 3, 4, 6. in Bibl. Bodl.]

This must have been during the government of the third or fourth prior of Walingford: the right of patronage, until the dissolution of the house, being exercised by the respective priors in the following order:—

PRIORS OF WALINGFORD.

John Price, of Walingford, a cell to St. Alban's Abbey, 1195.
Simon, 1205.
Ralph Warrington.
Jeffrey occurs in 1250.
Thomas.
Gregory, 1288.
Germanus.
Stephen de Wittenham.
William de Huntingdon.
William de Heron, 1338, and 1357.
William de Stenington, 1359, and 1367; but in the St. Alban's Register, William de Heron occurs in 1380, and is therefore supposed to be the same Prior.
William de Bingham, or *Bynham*, 1389.
John Stoke from 1399 to 1413, temp. Hen. IV. but Willis finding a person of this name preferred in 1440 to St. Alban's Abbey, supposes him to be the same.
Henry Halstead, 1444.
John Wells, 1452.
John de Banburgh, 1458.
William de Hardwick, S. T. P. 1472.
William Rysborow, 1473.
Anthony Zouche, 1484.
John Thornton, S. T. B. 1497, and 1503.
John Clare, 1515, supposed to be the last Prior.[1]

The rectory with lands and tenements in Shobingdon, late belonging to Walingford Priory, was at the valuation by King Henry VIII. after the dissolution of religious houses, returned at 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* *per ann.*[2]

King Henry VIII. presented once to the vicarage, and in 1528, granted to Thomas Wolsey, Cardinal of St. Cecilia, Archbishop of York, and Legate, &c. the advowson of the rectory of Shobenden, alias Shobingdon, with all tithes, oblations, obventions, emoluments, and lands here in the hands of the King, by the suppression of the monastery of the Holy Trinity in Walingford.[3]

In 1543, the former grant having been resumed after the cardinal's disgrace, the King bestowed the impropriation and advowson upon Sir John Williams, afterwards Lord Williams, of Thame,[4] who by deed 12 May 1544, conveyed the same to Thomas Tipping, Esq. of Draycot, co. Oxon. whose Pedigree is annexed.

PEDIGREE OF TIPPING, OF SHABINGTON AND WORMENHALL.

From Harleian MSS. 1110. Bishe's Visitation, 1668, and other Authorities.

Arms. Or, on a bend Az. three Phœons of the Field. *Crest.* A Sea Horse's Head, Or, maned S. issuant from a mural crown.

William Tipping, Esq. of Tipping Hall, co. Lancaster. = ... dau. of Sir William Rede, Knt. of Boarstall, by Anne Wantham. [See Pedigree of Rede, in Boarstall, p. 66.] his second wife, dau. of William

William Tipping, Esq. of Merton and West-Court, in Ewelme, co. Oxon. = Agnes, dau of Thos. Bart or Byrte, alias Brett of *Shabingdon*: sister and heir of William Alice; mar. to .. Harte, Gen. of Blackthorne, co. Oxon.

1. John Tipping, son and heir.

2. Thos. Tipping, Esq. bap. 30 Dec. 1544, of Draycot, co. Oxon. 1558, 1560, 1577, ob. 15 June, 1601. [Esc. 43 Eliz.] bur. at Ickford. = Margaret; dau. of John Laton, Esq. of Chilton, co. Berks; bur. at Ickford, 1595.

a

3. Gerard Tipping.

William Tipping, bap. at Worminghall, 4 Dec. 1548.

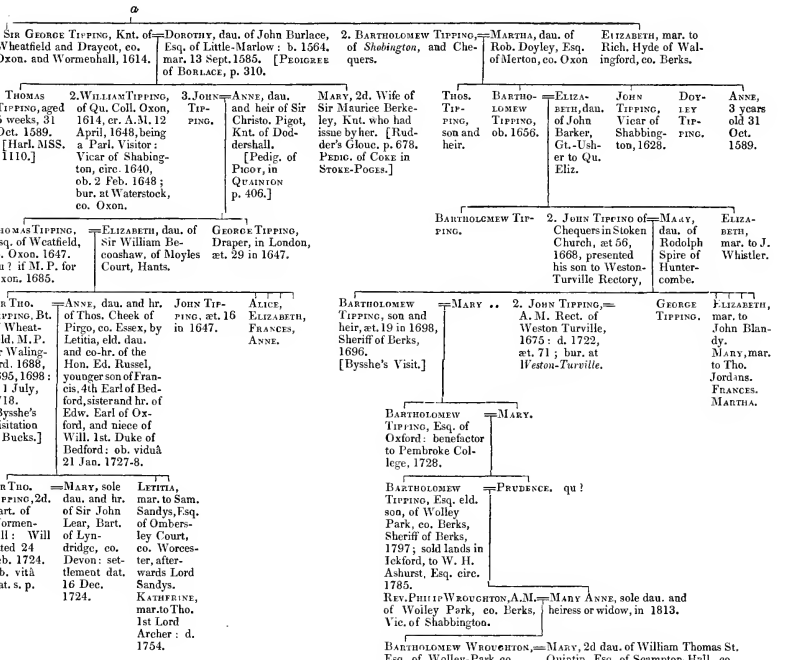
Alice; bap. 2 Nov. 1539, at Wormenhall; mar. to John Brown of *Shabington*.

Margaret; bap. 20 Dec. 1552, at Wormenhall; mar. 1st. to Rich. Deane, of Merton, 2d. to Thos. Vicars of Horton, co. Oxon.

Maria, b. 10 Oct. 1554. [Ashmole's Berks.]

Joane, b. 15 Nov. 1554.

[1] Willis's MSS.
[2] Ex. Comput. R. Hen. VIII. Anno 14 in Chapter Ho. at Westminster: and Monast. Anglic. vol. iii. p. 281.
[3] Rot. Pat. 20 Hen. VIII.
[4] Rot. Pat. 32 Hen. VIII. Test. 15 Apl.



Willis remarks that this rectory and advowson not being mentioned in the inquisition, taken after the death of Thomas Tipping, probably had been settled on one of the younger branches of his family, and Bartholemew (younger son of Thomas) who married Martha, daughter of Robert Doyley, Esq. of Merton, co. Oxon. is described of this place, as well as of *Chequers* in Ellesborough.

Sir Thomas Tipping died 1 July, 1718, seised of this estate, which with the advowson, remained in the family until 1798, when Bartholemew Tipping, Esq. was patron.

William Tipping, Esq. mentioned in the pedigree, who died 11 April, 1719, was the inventor of a pretended remedy or solvent for the stone. By the marriage of Mary Anne, daughter and heir of Bartholomew Tipping, Esq. Shabington-Manor came to the Rev. Philip Wroughton, clerk, A.M. of Wolley Park, co. Berks. who died in Wimpole Street, Marylebone, co. Middlesex, in 1812, and his relict still surviving, is the present patron. Their son Bartholomew Wroughton, Esq. of Wolley Park, married 20 Oct. 1830, Mary, second daughter of William Thomas St. Quinton, Esq. of Scampton Hall, co. York.[1]

[1] Gent. Mag.

THE VICARAGE

is endowed with the great and small tithes of about 400 acres. Here is no glebe, but about ninety-six acres, called the vicarage farm, is charged with the payment of 41*l.* 6*d.* to a charity school, at Stoken-Church, co. Oxon. on the 24th of August annually.

The living is charged in the king's books, 10*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; Tenths 1*l.* 11¼*d.*; Archidiaconals 1*l.* 7¾*d.*

VICARS.

Thomas de Bensington, presented in 1220, by the Prior and Convent of the Holy Trinity in Walingford, to the Vicarage of Shobington, ordained by the authority of a council. At his death

Jordan de Gildeford was presented 16 Jan. 1268, by the Prior and Convent of Walingford.[1]

Richard de Melton, Vicar, in 1340.

John Aylineton, died 1348.

Hugh de Finemer, presented 4 Feb. 1348: and exchanged for the vicarage of Kingsey,[2] with

John de Sadmundham, 1 May, 1354; presented by the Prior and Convent of Walingford, and at his death, was succeeded by

Ralph de Bereford, presented 14 Oct. 1375, by the same Priory.

John Panteys, presented 28 Aug. 1396.

Richard Astwick, died Vicar in 1460.

Thomas Kendall, presented 16 July, 1460, by the Convent: was at his death, succeeded by

John Penne, presented 22 April, 1468; who resigned in favour of

John Smith, 11 March, 1471.

Guy ap Howel, in 1504, by will appoined "to be buried at Llandewibrevi where he was Chanter or at Shobingdon, if he died there."

John Kele or *Hale*, presented 29 May 1504, by John Thornton, Prior of the Holy-Trinity in Walingford.

John Ward, presented by the King on the death of the last Vicar: is mentioned in 1541; and by his will, dated 3 Aug. 1558, directed his interment "in Shobington chancel."

Thomas Angram, presented 6 Jan. 1558, by Thomas Tipping: resigned, and was succeeded by

Geoffrey Vaughan, 13 Sept. 1560, on the same presentation.

Nicholas Pullen, presented in 1564, by Thomas Tipping; on his resignation, he was succeeded by

Richard Worcop, in 1568, on the presentation of Thomas Tipping; and resigning,

Robert Langthorp was presented 3 Nov. 1575, by Thomas Tipping, as was his successor,

James Kingley, 21 Nov. 1577.

Edmund Osborne, presented 20 Jan. 1590, on the resignation of the last incumbent. He was also Curate of Long-Crendon, and died in 1611,[3] and

John Tipping was Vicar in December 1628.[4]

William Tipping, 1640. He was the second son of Sir George Tipping, Knt, of Draycot, co. Oxon. by Dorothy, daughter of John Burlacy, Esq. was a Commoner of Queen's College, Oxon, in 1614, afterwards entered at one of the Inns of Court, but relinquishing the study of the Law, returned to Oxford, was a Justice of the Peace, and puritanically affected, took the covenant in the civil war, and was in 1647, one of the Parliamentary Visitors of the University; A. M. 12 April, 1648; about which period, this living was sequestered, perhaps at his death, which happened at Waterstock, 2 Feb. 1648, and he was buried there. He is said to have devoted much of his life to learning, piety, and charity: and provided that a sermon should be preached in All Saint's Church, Oxford, annually, on Good Friday. He gave 300*l.* towards the erection of the Bridewell near North Gate; being also the author of

1. A Discourse of Eternity, Oxon. 1633; 4to which procured him in the University, the name of "Eternity Tipping."

2. A Return of Thankfulness for the Unexpected Recovery out of a Dangerous Sickness. Oxon. 1640, 8vo.

3. A Father's Counsel; or Directions to Young Persons. London, 1644, 8vo.

4. The Preacher's Plea; or a Short Declaration touching the sad condition of our Clergy, in relation to the Smallness of their Maintenance throughout the Kingdom. London, 1646, 12mo.

5. The Remarkable Life and Death of the Lady Apollonia Hall, widow, deceased in the 21st year of her age. London, 1647, 12mo.

---

[1] Rot. Fin. 53 Hen. III. [2] See page 302. [3] See page 215. [4] Ibid. and Pedigrees of Borlace and Tipping.

Thomas Jeamson, paid for first fruits here in 1652. He was succeeded by his son

William Jeamson, A. M. presented by the King 29 July, 1662. He was also Perpetual Curate of Long-Crendon,[1] and was succeeded by

Robert Parsons, A. M. presented by the Trustees and Guardians of James Lord Norreys, Baron of Ricot, and instituted 8 March, 1672. He was of University College, Oxon, A. B. 27 June, 1667, A. M. 22 April, 1670: afterwards a Portionist of Waddesdon;[2] but being presented to the Rectory of Oddington, co. Gloucester, resigned this Vicarage, and was succeeded by

William Musson,[3] B. D. presented 9 June, 1688, by John Tipping, Clerk, Rector of Weston-Turville. He was of Lincoln College, Oxon, A. M. 5 June, 1673, B. D. 5 July, 1682, and was buried here 20 Oct. 1728: being succeeded by

George Tipping, A. M. presented by Prudence Tipping: (his mother) Mandate of Induction, dated 8 Feb. 1728. He was of Baliol College, Oxford, A. M. 11 July, 1720, and afterwards Rector of Little-Kimble.[4]

Tipping Silvester, A. M. inducted 21 March, 1736-7, on the presentation of Prudence Tipping. He was of Pembroke College, Oxon. A. M. 29 Jan. 1723, and at his death, in 1768, was succeeded by

Samuel Long, A. M. inducted 29 Nov. 1768, on the presentation of Bartholomew Tipping, Esq. of Wolley Park, co. Berks. He was of Christ Church, Oxon. A. M. 13 Dec. 1751, and at his death was succeeded by

Phipps Weston, B. D. inducted 11 April, 1778, on the same presentation. He was of Magdalen College, Oxon, A. M. 18 April, 1760; B. D. 4 Feb. 1768. On his resignation,

Philip Wroughton, A. M. was inducted 20 June, 1782, on the presentation of Bartholomew Tipping, Esq. He was of Oriel College, Oxon. A. M. on the day of his induction into this Vicarage.

Thomas Plaskitt, A. M. inducted 14 April, 1798, on the same presentation. He was of Queen's College, Oxon. A. M. 14 April, 1790, and on his cession,

Phipps Long, A. M. was inducted 31 July, 1799, on the presentation of Philip Wroughton, of Wolley Park, and Mary Anne his wife. He was of All Souls' College, Oxon, A. M. 24 May, 1797: and his eldest daughter, Mary Anne, was married at Shabbington 11 July, 1833, to Edw. Rudge, Esq. of Ewelme, co. Oxon.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen (the feast being annually observed about nine weeks before Michaelmas) consists of a nave, chancel, and low embattled tower, on the north side a porch, and on the south, a door under a pointed arch. The nave, about fifty-two feet long by twenty-two feet wide, has on each side two square-headed mullioned windows: and in the chancel is another, besides the east window, which has cinquefoil-headed lights with trefoils in the spandrils; and on a fragment of painted glass remains a mutilated effigy of the Redeemer.

The tower contains five bells; on the tenor Wm. Musson, vicar, 1718; on the 1st, Prosperity to this place; 2nd, Peace and good neighbourhood; 3rd, Wm. Adams, Edw. Burnard, Churchwardens; 4th, Rudhall, Gloster, Founder, 1718. In the upper story are four small windows, mullioned, each of two lights. In the west front which has buttresses at the angles, is a door with a square cornice and moulding; and above it a mullioned window of three lights in the lower series, and six above them under a pointed arch.

Between the nave and the tower is an open arch; and another between the nave and the chancel. The ceiling of the rood-loft, remained in 1748, entire.[5] Within the rails in the south wall of the chancel is a niche for a piscina, under a cinquefoil-headed arch. On the north side of the east window is a lofty gothic arch, with a flowered finial, over a recess for a statue or a lamp.

The font near the west end of the nave is large and octagonal, and its pedestal of correspondent form.

On a mural tablet at the east end of the chancel:

To the memory of the Rev. Mr. Tipping Silvester, late Vicar of this parish, who died August 29, 1768, aged 67 years.

[1] Page 215. [2] See WADDESDON. [3] Oxford Graduates. [4] See KIMBLE. [5] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

Near this place lieth the body of Rebecka Costobodie, aged 84 years.

On a shield:

Party per chevron O. and Arg. three rooks proper. Crest. On a wreath a rook's head erased.

On the south side of the chancel near the east end on a mural tablet, Arms:

Ar. on a bend G. between three Pellets as many Swans proper. In a sinister Canton Az. a demi Ram saliant of the field debruised with a baton truncated Gu. *Clerke* impaling Or. three bars Gu. *Muschamp.*

H, S. E.

Gulielmus Clerk Baronettus.

Johis Clerk de North Weston in Com. Oxon. Bar. (ex Conjuge Philadelphia) filius natu max. qui 6 Sept. A° Dni. 1678, ætat suæ 35 obiit in Agro Surriensi unde duxerat uxorem Elizabetham Gulielmi Muschamp de Row. Barnes Ar^i. filiam cui tres reliquit liberos Gulielmum (Paterni Tituli hedem) Johem. & Elizabetham mœstæ matris solatio omnium Spes et Delitias.

In the pavement on lozenges of marble:

Philadelphia Clerk, daughter of Sir William Clerk, Bt. 1684.

Sir William Clerke, Bar^t.

On a lozenge-shaped mural tablet, on the south side of the entrance into the chancel:

Underneath, in hopes of a joyful resurrection, are deposited the remains of William Musson, B.D. sometime Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxon. and late Vicar of this Church, who departed this life, the 17th of October, 1728, aged, about 80 years.

Near adjoining lie also the bodies of Susannah his virtuous wife, and of Susannah a young and beloved daughter.

Prepare to follow.

On a slab in the middle of the pavement:

The entrance to the Rev. Mr. Long's vault.

On another:

Here lieth the body of Mary the wife of John Spencer, who died Jany. the 1st. 1770, aged 80 years.

On another:

Here lieth the body of Lettice the wife of William Merywether, who departed this life July ye 9th. 1728, aged 63 years.

On another:

Elizabeth wife of ..... Carter.

On another:

Here lieth the body of William Spencer ..... died May 27th. 1777, in the 59 year of his age.

Two slabs have the name of Burnard, and the dates 1707 and 1714, near the west end of the nave, and also:

Here lieth the body of Edward Burnard, sen^r. of North-Weston, who departed this life the 16 of Feby. 1715, aged 80 years.

Here lieth the body of Prudence, the wife of Edward Burnard, who departed this life 13 Feby. 1725, aged 77 years:

Beneath this stone doth *wasten* lie
Too who fear'd to live and not to die *There*
Actions they were always just
Which makes their ..... in the dust
To the poor *the was constand* friends
And lov'd thire ..... nor fear'd their end.

Here lieth the body of William Burnard, who died Oct. 28, 1757, aged 70 years.

In the churchyard, near the end of the chancel, are *twelve* grave-stones, inscribed with the name of Parsons, a yeomanry family, possessing lands here, and presumed to have removed to Brill in the last century.

THE REGISTER

contains a memorandum, dated about 1590, of ten pounds given by Sir William Clerke, as a stock to accumulate for the benefit of the poor; but no record is preserved, nor can information be obtained of any receipt or benefit having accrued from this donation.[1]

Here are lands settled upon an almshouse at Wormenhall, an adjoining parish, and Willis mentions the interest of 10*l.* in money, applied towards the repairs of the church[2].

[1] Parochial Returns, vol. i. p. 61.

[2] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

TOWERSEY, ANCIENTLY TOURSEIE,

is a small Parish on the extreme verge of Ashendon Hundred towards the south-east: the boundary line of Oxfordshire, making a flexure and indentation, which includes the Parish and Town of Thame, and severs Towersey from Haddenham; the contiguous parishes being Kingsey on the north, Ilmer, and a very small point of Bledlow towards the east; and Emmington, in Oxfordshire, and Thame, on the remainder of the east, south, and west. Towersey was included with Kingsey, under the common appellation of Eye, probably derived from its situation in an angle of the Hundred or County, agreeable to the meaning of the Saxon term,[1] and the prefix *Tours*, from its possessors, of that family, distingusihed it from *King's Eye*. It had belonged to seven Thanes of King Edward (perhaps called Tours) and before the Norman Survey was given to Nigel de Albigni, or Albini, a follower of the Conqueror, but held under him by another Nigel, who has the name of *Wast* annexed to the account of his nine hides and one virgate of land in Eye, called his Manor, Here were eight ploughs kept; three in the demense, and four by ten villeins; four servants, pasture for seven teams, altogether worth 7*l*. *per ann.* when Nigel first held it, 100*s*. but in King Edward's days 8*l*. and the Saxon Thanes could sell it.[2]

Nigel de Albini possessed in this county, Tillebury and Eye; the former surveyed in Dustenburg Hundred (Desborough) has so long lost its ancient name, that its situation is now unknown; and, perhaps, it would be too bold to risk a conjecture, that these might have formed the northern part of that isolated portion of Desborough Hundred, which adjoins the parishes of Dinton and Ilmer.

Nigel is described as a younger brother of William de Albini, ancestor of the Earls of Arundel. He was bow-bearer to William Rufus, and girt with the sword of Knighthood by King Henry I. He distinguished himself at Tenerchebray, and was rewarded with part of the estates forfeited by the Molbrays, or Mowbrays, and the pedigree of his family, is given in the following manner:

PEDIGREE OF ALBINI.

ROGER DE ALBINI.=AMICIA DE MOWBRAY.

- WILLIAM DE ALBINI, surnamed Pincerna, d. 1139, bur. at Wymondham, co. Norfolk. =MAUD, dau. of Roger Bigot.
  - ROGER, surnamed MOWBRAY, reported ancestor of the EARLS OF NOTTINGHAM, &c.
- MAUD, dau. of Ric. de Aquila. Ob. s. p.
- =NIGEL DE ALBINI, held *Tillebury*, and Eye, co. Buck. bur. in the Abby of Bec, in Normandy. =GUNDRED, dau. of Gerald de Gorney, or Gournay.
  - HENRY DE ALBINI, Lord of Cainho. co. Beds. benefactor to Sopwell Nunnery, co. Herts. =CECILY, *co-founder* with her son Robert, circ. 1140, of the Cell of Beaulieu, co. Hants.
    - ROBERT DE ALBINI, co-founder of Beaulieu, and benefactor to Sopwell, d. 1190, 4 Ric. 1. =
      - ROBERT DE ALBINI, ob. civc. 15 Hen. 3. s. p.
      - ISABEL, sist. and co-h. of Robert, and of her sist. Joane; mar. to William de Hoton.
      - JOANE, sist. and co-h. of Robert; mar. to Geoffrey de Beauchamp, but died s. p.
      - ASCELINE, sist. and co-h. of Robert, and of her sist. Joane; mar. to Ralph de St. Amand. [Placit 4 Ed. 3. See also PEDIGREE OF ST. AMAND, p. 255.]
    - NIGEL DE ALBINI. "brother of Robert."
    - WILLIAM DE ALBINI.=AGATHA. [Rot. Pat. 17 Joh.]

[It may be noted, that although this pedigree rests partly on the authority of Dugdale and the Monasticon Anglic. as well as upon other Authorities greatly respected, there yet remain some doubts respecting the descents of the Earls of Arundel and Surrey, from William de Albini; and also, in regard to the marriage or marriages of Nigel de Albini, who is said to have married Amica, daughter of Henry de Ferrers or Feriers, the Norman possessor of Grendon-Underwood. See p. 252.]

---

[1] KINGSEY, p. 293.

[2] Terra Nigel de Albingi. In Ticheshele Hd. ꝏ. In Eie ten'. Nigel Wast de Nigello. IX hid'. et una uirg'. Tra'. ē. VII. car'. In dñio. sunt. III. et X uilli hñt. IIII. caī. Ibi. IIII. serui. ptu. VII. car'. In totis ualent'. ual. VII. lib. Qdō recep̄: c. sol. T. R. E. VIII. lib. Hoc. ꝏ. tenuer. VII. teigni hōes. R. E. et uende' potuer. [*Lib. Cens.* vol. i. f. 151.]

After the death, without issue, of the last Robert de Albini, the Barony of Cainho being divided between his three surviving sisters, Isabel (who was afterwards married to William de Hoton) Jane, married to Geoffrey de Beauchamp (but who died in the lifetime of her sisters, without issue) and Asceline, married to Ralph de St. Amand,[1] this estate, which had been held under the family of Albini by the Pirots, at least from the reign of Henry II. when, according to a return made by Robert de Albini, Ralph Pirot held five knight's fees of the Barony of Cainho,[2] was in the hands of persons deriving their name from the place; and called Tours, Touri, or de Toureseye. Ralph Pirot, the first of the name, discovered in connexion with Towersey, was succeeded by another Ralph, who died in 1253, seised of divers manors in Essex and Cambridgeshire;[3] and in the days of a third Ralph Pirot, Richard de Tours, or Toureseye, held of him by a subinfeudation one knight's fee here; John de Morton, three parts of a knight's fee; and Muriel de Weston, seven virgates of land in soccage, under Robert de Wansi[4] for 20*s. per ann.* all their tenants performing suit at the County and Hundred Courts, and paying 5*s.* annually to the sheriff (then Robert de Braibrock) and hydage at the rate of 2*s.* for eleven hides in their tenure, and 5*s.* for view of frankpledge: two Courts being held annually.[5]

The Pirots appear to have continued Lords of this place until the reign of Edward III. for in 1341 a fine was passed between Edward Parage (supposed Pyrot) of messuages, lands, and rents, in *Towerseye* and *Kingeseye*, with Walter, son of William Audlef, of Stoke, the right of the said Walter;[6] and in 1348, another fine of property, similarly described, was passed between "Robert, Roger, and Thomas, the sons of William Pyrot, of Towresheye," and William Pyrot of the same, declared to be the right of Roger, and granted to William their father, for life;[7] but in the interim, their under tenants the Towerseys, had joined in certain fines, by one of which, in 1253, Nicholas de Tours (or Touri, or de Touresheye) occurs as party with William Grenville and Christiana his wife, in the settlement[8] of certain lands in *Thoresheye*, declared the right of Nicholas; and in 1264, the Abbat and Convent of Thame, having, previously acquired lands here, and in Kingsey; by a fine passed with John de Morton and Sarah his wife;[9] and by other fines between Cripse and Boteler, of Great-Marlow, Chaunterel and Wynton, or Wydendon, or Wydyndon;[10] as also by fines between Richard de Tours,

---

[1] Test de Nevil, p. 250. [2] Lib. Nig. Scac. vol. i. p. 202. [3] Esc. 36 Hen. III. n°. 37 Cal. vol. i. p. 10.

[4] Rob. de Wansi was the son or brother of Nicholas de Wansi, who, about the year 1252, married Alice, heiress of the Thurnams. [See Cole's MSS. and *Little-Brickhill.*]

[5] Toureshcye. Ric. de Turs' tenet in ead. villa unum feodum militis de Rad. Piroth p. servic' unius militis. Et Johes de Morton tenet in eadem villa tres partes unius militis de d'co Rado. Et Muriel de Weston tenet vij virgatas tre'. p. socagiū. de Rob. de Wansi p. xx. sol'. Et omēs isti debent sectā Comitat. et Hundr̄. Et dant p. secta illa et warda Vic. v sol. p. annū p. Rob. de Braybroc tunc Vic'. Et p'tēā faciut duas sectas p. ann. et dant p hydag̃. XXII sol. de XI. hydistre'. Et de visu francipl. v. sol. [Rot. Hund. 39 Hen. III. vol. i. p. 25.]

[6] Rot. Fin. 15 Ed. III. [7] Ib. 22 Ed. III.

[8] William Grenville occurs in one of the pedigrees of that ancient family, as brother of Robert Grenville, living in the reign of Henry II. (about 1204) but the name of his wife is not mentioned. In the same pedigree, another William de Grenville *four generations* afterwards, but not in a direct line, is recorded as Sheriff of Oxford and Berks, in 1284, and Custos of Oxford Castle, 18 Ed. I. but neither is the name of his wife mentioned there; and a *third* William, who, in 1343, having then inherited Wootton by descent from the Frysels, married Agnes Wightman, whose grandson, Richard Grenville, is stated to have been the father of Eustace Grenville, "returned among the Gentry of Bucks," in 1433, and to have married Christian, sister of Lord St. John, [Willis's MSS.] the daughter of Sir Hugh Hulls, Knt. Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, by Margery, daughter and heir of William Demville, of Mobberley, in Cheshire; but from the date, it is impossible for her to have been the person mentioned in the fine of 38 Henry III. and William Grenville party to that fine, was more probably that William, who was Warder or Governor of Oxford Castle, in 1289, younger brother (not elder, as in Collins's Peerage) of Richard and Robert and nephew of William de Grenville, who was at Poictou in the reign of King John, and whose death was too early for him to be identified with this settlement. [PED. of GRENVILLE, in WOOTTON.]

[9] See page 299; also Rot. Fin. 49 Hen. III. [10] Ib. 4 Ed. I. 17 Ed. II. and 5 Ed. III.

of Tourseye, and Agnes his wife, and Thomas son of Richard de Aylesbury, of messuages and lands subsequently settled and confirmed in 1324 and 1327; and, likewise, by fines between Agnes, formerly wife of Richard de Tours, and Richard Lemynge, and Elizabeth his wife, of the third part of the Manor of Tourseye, excepting one messuage and one carucate of land in the same Manor, with the appurtenances, held by Agnes in fee simple and fee tallage, and settled on her and her heirs by another fine, declaring the estate to be the right of the Abbat, and his Church of Thame;[1] and the Convent having, also, obtained the other two parts of the Manor by the grant of Edward de Bereford, held the whole Manor and principal estate; and John the Abbat, who presided over that House during an unusually long period of about forty years, had likewise a grant of free warren,[2]

Thame-Abbey Lands, remained unalienated until the Dissolution of Monasteries by Henry VIII. when the Farm of

TOWERSEY GRANGE,

which (like Lee-Grange in Quainton)[3] had been an occasional residence or retirement of the Abbats of Thame, and then in the tenure of Joane Belson as its lessee, was valued at 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d. per ann.* and their lands in the occupation of other tenants at 12*l.* 17*s.* 9½*d.*, making altogether in Towersey, 21*l.* 11*s.* 4½*d. per ann.* but subject to a quit rent of 10*s. per ann.* payable to the Crown.[4]

The Grange is now an ordinary farmhouse, but a very large barn is still remaining on the site, and human bones have been dug up here in such numbers, as to indicate a burial place, but no vestiges of the original buildings are discovered.

This manor was granted by patent 15 Sept. 1542 (34 Hen. VIII.) among other possessions of Thame-Abbey dissolved, to the Dean and Chapter of Oxford, then newly founded,[5] and in the valuation of the temporalities appointed to the Cathedral of Oseney, then intended, the rent of Towersey Manor, was returned at 24*l. per ann.*, and a pension, part of the spiritualities, of 1*l. per ann.*[6]

The Lands of the family of Burghersh in Towersey, which in the reign of Edward III. were in possession of Sir John de Burghersh of Tythorpe in the adjacent parish of Kingsey,[7] and were divided between the two co-heiresses of John de Burghersh, who died seised in 1391.[8] Margaret, first the wife of Sir John Grenevil, Knt. and secondly of John Arundell, Esq. both of Cornwall, whose property comprised "divers woods and underwoods" here, as well as in Kingsey; and her sister Maud, the wife of Thomas Chaucer, Esq. severally passed, the former to the Arundells, Collingridges and Dormers, by the heir-general of Arundell, and the latter through the Chaucers, Hampdens, Ferrerses, and Pyes.

Geoffrey Dormer of West Wycombe, who married Ursula, daughter and heir of Bartholomew Collingridge, Esq. of Towersey, by Alice his wife, who is designated as the heir-general of Arundell,[9] was the ancestor of Peter Dormer, Esq. of Lee-Grange in Quainton, who together with Agnes his wife, passed a fine in the reign of Henry VIII. which included part of this estate,[10] which having been intermediately held by the Marnys, whose lands at the death of Henry, Lord Marny, in 1522, were partly granted by Henry VIII. with other escheats and church property which had fallen into the possession of the Crown, came to the family of Dormer.[11]

The portion of Maude Chaucer, which by a fine in 1403 (5 Hen. IV.) mentioned in the account

---

[1] Rot. Fin. 17 Ed. III. [2] Monast. Anglic. vol. v. p. 403. [3] Page 414.
[4] Val. Eccles. vol. ii. p. 214, and Dugd. Monast. vol. v. p. 406. [5] Willis's Hist. of Cathedrals, vol. ii. p. 419.
[6] Willis's MSS. nº 639, f. in Lambeth Library, dated 1542. [7] See page 300.
[8] Esc. 15. Ric. 2. nº 8. Cal. vol. iii. p. 153. [9] Dugdale's Bar. tom. ii. 2. p. 36, 37.
[10] Kingsey p. 274, 275, 276, 279, and 300. [11] See EASINGTON, p. 295, and PEDIGREE of MARNY.

of Kingsey[1] was soon afterwards settled upon Edmond Hampden, who dying in 1420,[2] it appears to have been subsequently in the possession of Sir Edmund Hampden of Beckley, co. Oxon, and Dinton in Bucks. His son, William Hampden, Esq. of Dinton, by will dated in 1521, ordered the rents of his lands in Towersey, *inter. al* to be applied during the minority of his son and heir, towards raising portions for his daughters, and by the marriage of Catherine, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Sir John Hampden, Knt. this estate passed to the issue of her first husband Henry Ferrers, Esq. of Baddesley-Clinton, co. Warwick,[3] viz. Edward Ferrers, his only son and heir, who in 1548, married Bridget Windsor, third of the nine daughters of William, second Lord Windsor of Bradenham, K.B. to whom by some family arrangement this estate was conveyed; for this William, Lord Windsor, by will dated 10 Aug. 1558, bequeathed *inter. al.* to Sir Edward Windsor, Knt. his eldest son and heir apparent, "his lease of Towersey, and all profits thereof, which he had of the late Edward Ferrers of Baddesley, his son-in-law."[4]

Edward Lord Windsor the devisee, died in 1574, and this estate having descended successively to Frederic Lord Windsor, and at his death to Henry Lord Windsor his brother,[5] and Thomas Lord Windsor (son of Henry) who held the estate in 1620, at the time of the survey, when it was estimated at 160*l. per ann.* and died 6 Dec. 1642, in the beginning of the civil war, without issue, having settled his estates upon Thomas Windsor Hickman, his sister's son;[6] these lands were seized by Parliament, and in 1649, conveyed by the commissioners under the authority of that office to Sir Edmond Pye, Knt. and Bart.

Sir Edmond Pye has been described as originally a scrivener in London, who acquired considerable wealth and married Catharine, sister of John Lord Lucas, and after his death this estate passed, by the marriage of Anne his eldest daughter, to John Lord Lovelace of Hurley, co. Berks, (eldest son of Thomas, Earl of Cleveland) whose younger daughter, Martha, at length become sole heiress of her grandfather, and was in her own right, by descent, Baroness Wentworth. She was married 11 March, 1692, to Sir Henry Johnson, Bart. of Friston, co. Suffolk;[7] held this manor in 1721, and dying 18 July, 1745, Sir Cleobury Noel, Bart. of Kirkby-Mallory, co. Leicester, succeeded to the title of Baron Wentworth, of Nettlestead; and in 1762, was created Viscount Wentworth; and being at his death, 31 Oct. 1774, succeeded by his only son and heir, Thomas, second Viscount Wentworth; the latter, in March, 1788, conveyed this manor and the estate attached to it, comprising about two thirds of the parish, to George Bowden, Esq. of Radford, co. Oxon, who died in 1790, and was succeeded in his possessions here by his eldest son George Bowden, Esq. who died seised in 1822, and this manor and estate then descended to his three daughters and co-heiresses, Mary Elizabeth Bowden, Elizabeth Bowden, and Anne Frances Bowden, who continued to be the Ladies of this Manor in 1830.

THE VILLAGE, OR HAMLET,

is very small, irregularly built on low ground, and contains not a single object which can entitle it to a minute description.

---

[1] Page 300. [2] See HAMPDEN, and the family PEDIGREE.

[3] In Baddesley-Clinton Church, on the monument of Sir Edward Ferrers and Dame Constance, his wife, is the following inscription: "Here also lieth Henry Ferrers, their eldest son and heir, who married Catherine *one* of the *daughters* and co-heirs of Sir John Hampden, of Hampden in the Countie of Buck. Knt. He died anno D. 1526, leaving issue Edward Ferrars, married to Bridget, daughter to William, Lord Windsor of Bradenham, 1548, and died A.D. 1564. Ecce hic in pulvere dormiamus. Hic nostræ eecsidunt gloriæ carnis. Disce more mundo, Vivere disce Deo. Hodiæ nobis."

[4] Langley's Desborough Hundred, p. 161; also, Dugd. Bar. tom. ii. p. 308. See BRADENHAM.

[5] See PEDIGREE of WINDSOR. [6] Collins's Peerage, vol. ii. p. 466. [7] See LECKHAMPSTEAD and BRADENHAM.

TOWERSEY.

The land-tax for Towersey in 1712, amounted to 181*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*

In 1822, (3 Geo. IV.) on passing an Act of Parliament for the Inclosure of divers open and common fields in Towersey, an allotment of 133 acres, twenty perches, of freehold lands was assigned in lieu of the rectorial tithes, the same being described as situated adjacent to *the Thame and Wycombe Road,* and the parishes of Sydenham and Emmington, co. Oxon. the rectorial tithes then in the possession of Henry Bowden, Esq. George Frith, and William Frith, assignees of the estate and effects of a bankrupt and the manor in the hands of Mary Elizabeth Bowden, Elizabeth Bowden, and Anne Frances Bowden, then an infant.

Before the enclosure an estate of about 130 acres in the common fields belonged to John Sampson, Esq. and previously to Sir Sampson Wright, Knt.

THE CHAPELRY OR PERPETUAL CURACY

is appendant to the vicarage and church of Thame, the latter being a prebend in the cathedral of Lincoln, but of peculiar jurisdiction, vested in the Dean and Chapter, being severed from the possessions of the cathedral, as to episcopal authority. Before the passing of the statute to restrain the disposal of ecclesiastical lands, it was conveyed to the family of Thynne; but the chapel is and has long been constantly held with Thame Church, of which the vicarage is in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln: and Towersey is wholly exempt from the visitation or jurisdiction of the Archdeacon of Bucks.

Some small portions of land left for the maintenance of lights in the church or chapel have been already noticed in the account of Kingsey,[1] as subsequently granted out by Queen Elizabeth.

Towersey being within the peculiar Ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, probates of wills are granted for Towersey (with Thame, Tetsworth, Sidenham, and Great-Milton, co. Oxford) in the Court of their Peculiar of Thame, in the office of the Deputy Registrars at Aylesbury, with whom wills are deposited, and during three months, in the year of the Bishop's Visitation when inhibited, (the business being then transacted in the name of the Chancellor of the Diocese of Lincoln) Wills proved are deposited in the same place.

CHAPLAINS OR CURATES.

William de Langford, presented to the Church of Thame, with the Chapel of St. Katherine, in Towersey, in 1273, by Richard Mepham, Dean of Lincoln, as Prebendary of Thame.

James de Effreston, or *Alfreston,* 1293, presented by Thomas Sutton, Prebendary of Thame and Archdeacon of Northampton.

William de Romeseye, presented 2 Cal. Nov. 1318, by Gilbert de Middleton, Prebendary of Thame and Archdeacon of Northampton.

Robert Lence, presented 6 Mar. 1324, by the same Patron.

Richard de Conyngesby, pr. 19 Cal. Jan. 1326, by the same.

Nicholas Birchlesworth, pr. 6 Id. Jul. 1361, by Hugh Pelegini, Proctor of the Bishop of Alban, Cardinal and Prebendary of Thame. He exchanged Thame for the Rectory of Surfleet, q. Lincolnshire, with

William Wiltone, who, together with the Vicarage of Thame, acquired this Curacy 27 Mar. 1376.

---

[1] Page 296, Note.

John Dermay, pr. ult. Feb. 1415, by John Wakerying, Prebendary of Thame.

Robert Sybford, pr. 9 Sept. 1442, by Will Chadworth, Prebendary.

John Parker, pr. 7 Mar. 1503, by the same.

William Goedrick, collated 1 Feb. 1536, by John Longland, Bishop of Lincoln, by grant from the Prebendary of Thame.

Robert Willeston, pr. 7 Aprl. 1541, by George Heneage, LL. B. Dean of Lincoln, and Prebendary of Thame.

Edward Daiborn, pr. 27 Nov. 1545, by the same.

John Gall, pr. , 1556.

Francis Hall, pr. , 1559.

William Johnes, occurs in 1606.

Richard Restell, signs "Curate" in 1629.

Thomas Hennam, or *Hennant*, A. M. occurs in 1629; but elsewhere mentioned as succeeding to Thame, with its Chapels, in 1664. He was related to Ant. à Wood, and died at Thame.

Christopher Eshrigge, called Curate, 1635.

Hugh Willis, 1665. He was Master of Thame-School, Vicar of Thame, and father of Francis Willis of New College, Oxon. a distinguished writer.[1]

Edward Follows, 1666.

William Clarke, 1681 and 1713; but intermediately occurs the name of

John King, 1702.

Henry Bruges, . He was buried at Thame, 6 May, 1727.[2]

Samuel Thornbury, died in 1746.

Sampson Letsome, 1751 and 1753.

William Yate, signs "Curate" 1 Feb. 1756.

John Newborough, signs "Vicar" 16 Dec. 1759; and at his decease, was succeeded by

Timothy Tripp Lee, instituted 1 Sept. 1759, to the Vicarage of Thame, with the Chapelries of Sydenham, Towersey, and Tetsworth. He was also Master of Thame-School.

THE CHURCH OR CHAPEL,

dedicated to St. Katherine, is a mean edifice, with a very unsightly disproportion of roof; and consists of a nave and chancel, about sixty-two feet long and twenty-two feet wide, with a tower at the west end twelve feet square, on which is a frame of wood containing four bells, and a saint's bell.

On the south side of the nave is a porch, formerly of two stories, having above the door one small window, and another on each side.

At the east end of the chancel is a window with two cinquefoil-headed lights and quatrefoils in the spandrils, and a smaller window on each side.

On the north side of the nave is a deeply recessed window of three lights, with mullions and slipped trefoils; and many fragments of painted glass remain: amongst them a representation of the Saviour in the act of benediction.

The nave and chancel are ceiled; the latter having an embattled cornice. Near the east end of the south wall is a niche for a piscina, and near the east window are two corbelled brackets. The communion table, small and rude, enclosed with plain rails: the pulpit, on the north side of the nave, of the time of King James, and has the iron frame for an hour glass remaining affixed to it. The font, near the west end, is circular, columnar, about two feet high, twenty inches in diameter, and stands on two high steps. Many of the old open seats remain. The Creed, &c. painted formerly on the north wall, have been lately obliterated.

On the north side of the chancel, infixed in the wall, with the arms of *Toures:* a chevron between three towers embattled, is inscribed as a motto, "*In the Lord I shall put trust.*"

On a tablet below:

Here lieth the Body of Mary, the late wife of Edward Towers, who departed this life 23 day of June, in the year of our Lord 1696, being aged .....

[1] Wood's Athenæ, vol. ii. p. 996.

[2] Paroch. Regist.

On a small slab of white marble:

Here lieth the body of Alice, ye Daughter of Thomas & Anne Phillips, of Wornall. She died an Infant, Nov. ye 14th, 1729.

In the floor of a pew, formerly much ornamented, on the north side of the nave, is a grey marble, apparently the longitudinal section of the cover of a tomb, now lying north and south, with the mark of an escutcheon, and portions of fillets of brass, having an imperfect inscription in the old letter:

..... mercy, ladye helpe ....

Along the verge:

..... prayeth for the Sowlys of Wyllm. ..... & Cristian[1] ..... Arundell & Julyan ..... Bartholomew Collingridge & Alys his Wyf, & Willm. ther son that her' lythe .. on whose Soulys or' Lord Jhu have mercy. Amen.

PAROCHIAL CHARITIES.

Dame Catherine Pye, by indenture dated 15 Nov. 1733, conveyed a farm in Towersey to certain trustees, to provide instruction for twenty boys or girls of Bradenham, *Towersey*, Princes-Risborough, Hughendon, and West Wycombe *annually*. The children "to be taught to know the letters of the *Alphabett*, and to *spell English truely*, and to get perfectly by heart the Church of England *Catechism*, and no other:" in order to which "a Schoolmaster or Dame" to be "allowed for every Alphabeter," at 3*s*. salary; every Speller, 6*s*. every *Cathechismer*, 11*s*. A Writing Master to teach ten of the boys "to write one hand very well," such as shall be for the time most in use; and to cast accounts so well as perfectly to understand Numeration, Addition, *Substraction*, Multiplication, and Division, and to be supplied with pens, ink, and writing paper: with an allowance of 32*s*. to the Schoolmaster for every Writer and Accomptant with pens, &c. The children to be examined annually by the Treasurer, who is to be nominated by the twelve Trustees, with an allowance of 5*l*. *per ann*. the Trustees being allowed 40*s*. for the expenses of their annual meeting "on the 24th of June, or such other day as they shall see most expedient," when the accounts of the Treasurer are to be rendered, of the receipt of the rents, and of disbursements, in a book kept for that purpose. The Trustees to be chosen and renewed in perpetual succession out of members of the Church of England; and if either or any of the parishes to be benefited shall not have children according to the proportion allowed, they shall be supplied out of other parishes: and if any surplus arise, after the payment of the expenses of the school, it is to be given for apprenticing the children instructed therein.[2]

The estate let, in 1830, at 54*l*. *per ann*. the Trustees being Sir John Dashwood King, Bart. of Halton; John Norris, Esq. of Hughendon; John Grubb, Esq. of Horsendon, Rev. Isaac King, Rev. ... Vincent, Rev. Timothy Tripp Lee, and Rev. Richard Meade, Incumbents of West-Wycombe, Hughendon, Towersey, Horsendon, and Princes-Risborough.

THE REGISTER

begins in 1589, and contains, among other entries, the following names of the Belson family, considerable proprietors of land in this and the neighbouring parishes.[3]

Mary, wife of John Belson, buried 18 Sept. 1631.

Mary, dau. of Stephen Belson and Judith his wife, bapt. 6 April, 1638.

Edmond, son of the same, bap. 22 Jan. 1642.

Stephen, their son, 20 April, 1648.

---

[1] No doubt Willm. de Grenville and Christian, his wife, mentioned in the Fine Rolls of 38 Hen. III.

[2] The defects of this record are partly supplied by the delineation of the effigies and arms, in an illuminated and emblazoned pedigree, in the possession of Charles Cottrell Dormer, Esq. of Rowsham, co. Oxon. in which the figures are represented of a man in armour, with a large helmet and plume. At his left hand, a lady richly habited, with a long veil; and seven sons and seven daughters kneeling. At the corners these arms: 1. Quarterly 1 and 4, three fleurs-de-lis: 2. a lion ramp. 3. a bend fusile: on a chief, three fleurs-de-lis. 2. Quarterly 1 and 4. between flaunches party per fess, in chief a lion ramp. in base chequè: .... 2 and 3 within a border engrailed a lion ramp. charged on the dexter shoulder with a mullet.

[3] See PEDIGREE of BELSON, page 103.

Mary, dau. of Richard Belson, and Hannah his wife, bur. 12 Feb. 1690.

Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Belson, bap. 30 Jan. 1731.

Charles, son of John and Ann Belson, bap. 7 March, 1736.

Richard, son of Richard Belson, bap. 21 Oct. 1694.

Charles Eskrigge, son of Christopher Eskrigge, Clk. born 20 Dec. bap. 22 Dec. 1635.

Rev. Thomas Horwood, mar. 23 Mar. 1722-3, to Elizabeth Clarke.

Rev. John Kipling and Elizabeth Deeley, married 4 Aug. 1729.[1]

Sir John Clarke, Kt. and Bart. bur. 10 Oct. 1660.[2]

Johannah Clarke, dau. of Mr. William Clerke, Vicar, bapt. 24 April, 1681.

Mary, dau. of Thos. and Elizabeth Hearn, bapt. 23 Sept. 1757.

Richard Way, Coroner, buried 3 Dec. 1784.

Christopher Petty, Esq. buried 7 Jan. 1739.

Thomas Pankerd Phelps, mar. 10 July, 1809, Jane-Theodosia Lupton.[3]

Henry Reynolds and Ann Head, married 24 Dec. 1771.[4]

John Reynolds[5] and Arabella Winter, mar. 23 June, 1808.

Charnell Johnes, sonne of Wm. Johnes, Clk, born 5 June, Thursday, between 11 and 12 o'cl. in the night, & christened 11 June, 1606.

Joseph Brambley, a Soldier and Officer in the Warrs, and Lydia Harman, mar. 9 May, 1645.

---

[1] See page 36, 124, 142.

[2] At Thame it is presumed, not here at Towersey.

[3] At Thame.

[4] See page 237.

[5] Ibid.

WADDESDON,

WITH WARMSTONE, EYTHORPE, CRANWELL, BICHENDON. WESTCOTE, COLEWICH, HAM, OR WODEHAM, AND BLACKGRAVE.

WADDESDON, which has been said to derive that name from *Wade* and *Don*, a little hill near the course of a small brook, called the *Wade*,[1] may, with quite as much probability, be supposed thus designated from the old British terms Wode *(Wood)* and Don: the rising ground on which the Villiage stands (for it does not deserve the appellation of a hill) being scarcely cognizable, excepting on the approach from the west; and the brook so obscure, as with great difficulty to be traced. This Parish is situated in the Vale of Aylesbury, six miles west of that Town: the old Roman military *Akeman-street* way having passed near or through it, north of the Church; and in modern days, part of its course being made the turnpike road from London, through Aylesbury to Bicester, in Oxfordshire.

Waddesdon, with its Hamlets, is bounded north by Grendon-Underwood, Doddershall, Quainton, and Pitchcott; east by Hardwick, Fleet-Marston, and Hartwell; south by Stone, Dinton, and Over-Winchendon; and West by Ashendon, Wooton-Underwood, and Grendon; containing about 5000 acres. The soil a stiff clay, with various loams, and strata of lime-stone.

In the ancient division of the County this Parish was reckoned of greater extent and note, than any other in the Hundred, and not only gave name to that portion of it, which, before the reign of Edward II. was denominated *Votesdon Hundred;*[2] but was then, and still is, the head of a Rural Deanery, in the ecclesiastical division of the diocese of Lincoln.

Having undergone many changes, especially in modern days, since the Inclosure of the common fields, it appears to have gradually sunk into less and less comparative importance, and probably owes the little interest, which it still maintains in a topographical view, to one of the principal roads of the County passing through it.

The Population in 1801, was returned at 1430; in 1821, at 1616; and in 1831, at 1454; exclusive of 242 in Westcote, and in Woodham thirty-eight (which had, no doubt, been included in the previous statement) making an increase of about one-sixth in ten years.[3]

---

[1] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

[2] See page 4.

[3] In the counter-part, kept in the Parish-Chest in the Church, of a Retnrn made by John Terry, Clk. Curate here, to Questions propounded to the Ministers of Parishes throughout England, it is represented that the number of acres inclosed in Westcote Field, by an Act of Parliament passed in 1765 (6 Geo. III.) was about 1100; that in 1774, the residue of the Parish of Waddesdon was in like manner inclosed, being about 1300 acres, principally "arable, common-meadow, and commonable lands;" that in Westcote Field about 123 acres were annually sown with wheat; and in Waddesdon, about 200 acres; a remark being subjoined on the *great increase* of poor, and consequent burthen of parochial rates after the inclosure; and a decrease of grain and stock of all kinds.

THE MANOR.

which before the Norman Invasion, had belonged to Queen Edith,[1] and was in the hands of her free tenant, Brictric, and estimated at 30*l. per ann.* is mentioned in the Domesday Survey, as part of the possessions of Milo Crispin, taxed at twenty-seven hides. Here were twenty-eight ploughs or carucates of land.

In the demense were ten hides, and there were eight ploughs; and one villein with ten bordars, had twenty ploughs, There were seventeen servants, and one mill of 12*s.* annual rent, and pasture for twenty-eight teams. The woods were sufficient for 150 hogs. Altogether worth 30*l. per ann.* when Milo first had the estate, 16*l.*; in the time of King Edward, 30*l.*[2]

Waddesdon, though not previously included in the possessions of Wigo de Walingford, which by the marriage of his grand-daughter Maud, had come into the hands of Milo Crispin;[3] but being by the gift of the Conqueror bestowed upon the same chieftain, was thus united to that inheritance, and subsequently held under the Honour of Walingford, in the same manner and with the same privileges as the rest of that seigniory, until having reverted to the Crown; this estate was granted by King Henry II. to Henry de Oxford.[4] This Henry of Oxford, was probably no other than Henry D'Oily, son of Robert D'Oily, founder of Oseney-Abbey (by Edith Forne, elsewhere mentioned as the King's concubine)[5] and grandson of Nigel D'Oily, whose interest in his brother estates had been purchased by Milo Grispin; and which Henry might have been permitted to hold some portion of the inheritance, or to have received it (as indeed the words of the record seems to imply) by an especial grant of the King, to whom he was Constable. He was probably denominated of Oxford, either because that City had been the seat of his ancestors, because he was born there, or because he held the important office of Sheriff of that County.[6] After his death, the King bestowed this manor upon Reginald de Courtenay; but in the Testa de Nevil, it is expressed that, at the time of compiling that Book, Waddesdon was held by Simon de Pateshull, at the King's pleasure. The name of Pateshull, in connexion with this place, only occurring on this occasion. He was a subfeudatory tenant under the Barony of Bedford, Sheriff of that County and Bucks (then united) from 1262 (47 Henry III.) to 1266; and it is probable, that he might have merely held this manor officially, during a temporary absence of John de Courtenay beyond the seas, or under a sequestration. It certainly was soon afterwards in the possession of Reginald de Courtenay, to whom this estate was given by King Henry III. Reginald, was grandson to Lewis le Gros, King of France, whose youngest son Flories, having married the heiress of Courtenay, their son Reginald assumed the family name of his maternal ancestors. Reginald married two wives; by the first, whose name is unknown, he had a son William Courtenay; and by his second wife Hawise, sole daughter and heir of Robert d'Albrincis, or D'Albrineis, by Maud, Baroness of Oakhampton (a descendant from Baldwin de Brioniis and Albreda niece of William the Conqueror) another son called Robert.[7] He had, also, by his first wife, a

---

[1] See LUDGERSHALL, p. 305.

[2] Terra Milonis Crispin. In Votesdone Hd. ꝏ'. Ipse Milo ten'. Votesdone, p. XXVII. hid' se defd .Tra'. ē XXVIII. car'. In dñio X. hidæ et ibi sunt VIII. car'. et I. uilli cu. X. bord hnt. XX. car'. Ibi XVII. serui et I. molin̄ de XII. sol. p̄tu. XXVIII. car'. Silua CL porc'. In totis ualent ual. XXX. *lib.* Qdo recep̄: XVI lib. T. R. E'. XXX lib. Hoc ꝏ. tenuit Brictric hō Eddid. reginæ. [Lib. Censual. tom. i. f. 150.]

[3] See page 17.

[4] Tempē dñi Reg' H. sēdi tenuit Henr. de Oxon' maner'. de Wottlesd'on ex dono ejusdem Reg' & post mortem ipsius Henr' tādidit dnus Rex maner' illud Regin' de Curtenay tenend'. Simō. de Pateshull ten. mē. maniū. ist'd. p. volūtate dñi R. [Test. de Nevil. p. 115.]

[5] See STEEPLE-CLAYDON. [6] See PEDIGREE of DOILEY: also page 18. [7] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 634.

daughter Egeline, who was married to Gilbert Basset, a man of great wealth and authority, who with the said Egeline, was a munificent benefactor to the Priory of Burcester, or Bicester, to which, in the reign of Richard I. they gave all their lands in Waddesdon and Westcote, described as part of her marriage portion, in pure and perpetual alms, for the health of their own souls, and of the soul of Thomas their son ;[1] by a Charter, of which the Seal, appendant, represented a knight on horseback, in armour with his sword drawn, and circumscribed : "✠ SIGIL. GILBERTI BASSET."[2]

Maud, Baroness of Oakhampton, styled also Viscountess of Devonshire, was the only daughter and heir of Randolph Avenel, and was twice married. Her second husband, Robert Fitz-Edith (a natural son of King Edward I.) had by her a daughter, named Maud after her mother; and Reginald de Courtenay (to use the words of Dugdale) " discerning the advantage of being guardian to these great heiresses, who were half-sisters, took Hawise the elder, for his own wife, and matched Maud the younger, to his son William :" and the disparity of age between Reginald de Courtenay and his second wife, may have occasioned some of those errors which have occurred in the accounts preserved of this family. Maud, the mother of these heiresses, survived her second husband only some few months, and died in 1173.

Reginald de Courtenay died in October, 1194 (4 Ric. I.) and was buried in Ford-Abbey, co. Devon, to which he had been a benefactor; and which House was founded by his wife's ancestors,[3] and this manor of Waddesdon was part of the dower of his widow. In the account by Kennet (who cites Roger Dodsworth in support of it) she is called *Maud,* but according to the preceding relation not *Maud,* but Hawise, became the wife of Reginald de Courtenay; and instead of surviving until 1223 (8 Hen. III.) according to Kennet, Hawise is recorded in the books of Ford-Abbey,[4] to have died in 1209, so that the precept to the Sheriff of Bucks, in the 8th or 9th of Henry III. must have had relation to Maud, wife of *William* de Courtenay, notwithstanding the authority of Kennet and Dodsworth, and their reference to the Placita ;[5] and again citing the like for a claim set up to a carucate of land in Waddesdon against the Prior of Bicester.[6] But Dugdale uniformly speaks of Robert de Courtenay, as the son of Reginald, by Hawise his second wife; describes William as

---

[1] Universis Sanctæ Matris Ecclesiæ filiis ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit Gilbertus Basset et Egelina uxor sua Salutem in vero salutari. Noverit universitas vestra nos divinæ pietatis intuitu concessisse et dedisse et hac præsenti charta nostra confirmasse Deo et Ecclesiæ S. Edburgæ de Berncestria et Canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram nostram de Votesdon et de Westcote cum omnibus pertinentiis suis scilicet dominium nostrum cum vilnagio pro salute animarum nostrarum et *pro salute animæ Thomæ filii nostri* et antecessorum et successorum nostrorum eis possidendam in puram et perpetuam elemosinam liberam et quietam ab omni exactione et servitio seculari salvo Domini Regis servitio quantum ad terram scilicet de Votesdon et de Westcote ego Gilbertus Basset et Egelina uxor mea et hæredes nostri warantizabimus sæpedictis canonicis contra omnes in perpetuum. Et ut hæc donatio nostra rata et inconcussa permaneat eam sigilli nostri impressione roboravimus. Hiis testibus : Petro Abbate de Woburn : Hugone Abbate de Oseneia : Ada Abbate de Mussenden : Thom. Basset : Alano Basset : Henrico filio Geroldi : Rob. de Amari : Reginaldo de Curtenei filio Willielmi : Jurdano de Dantesie : Ric. de Calvertun : Willielmo Persona de Scalceford : Acelino de Peritune : Phillippo de Covele : Roberto Boscher : Rogero de Covele : et pluribus aliis. [Ex Orig. penes Hon. Gul. Glynne Bti. in Kennet's Paroch. Antiq.]

[2] Ibid.

[3] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 634. Monast. Anglic. vol. v. p. 380.

[4] Monast. Anglic. vol. v. ut supra.

[5] A. D. 1224. Rex Vicecom Buk. &c. Salt^m. Precepimus tibi qd sine dilatione plenam seisinam habere facias Roberto de Courtney de M. de Wotesdon cum pertinentiis quod *Matilda* de Courtney tenuit in dotem post mortem Reginaldi viri sui Avi prædicti Roberti cujus hæres est. Teste Rege. [Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 177. Dodsworth's MSS. vol. ciii. f. 99.]

[6] Placita apud Westmonast. in Oct. 5. Hilarii. 4. Hen. III. Buck. Matildis de Courtenai versus Priorem de Burnecester unam carucatam terræ in Wottesdon ex dotatione Reginaldi de Courtenai. Priorem dicit quod ipsa est de potestate &c. [Rog. Dodsworth's MSS. vol. xlii. p. 131.]

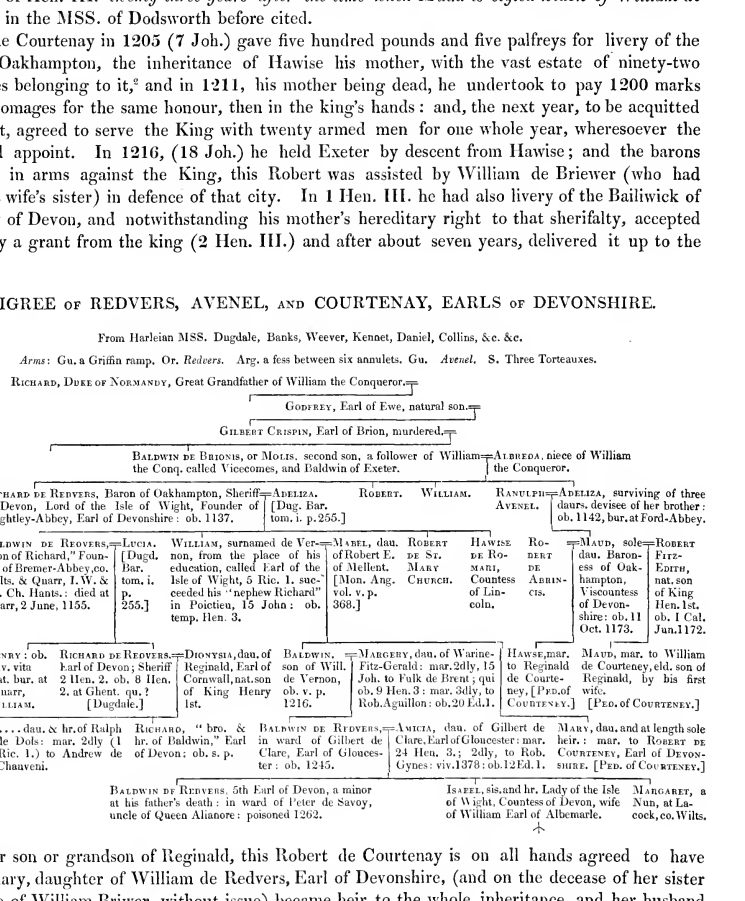
eldest son of Reginald and the founder of Wospring-Priory, co. Somerset, and says, that his Lordship of Badmandesfield, in Suffolk, was claimed by William de Cantilupe and Vitalis Engaine, as his heirs, in the 26th of Hen. III.[1] *twenty-three years after the time when Maud is styled widow of William de Courtenay,* in the MSS. of Dodsworth before cited.

Robert de Courtenay in 1205 (7 Joh.) gave five hundred pounds and five palfreys for livery of the honour of Oakhampton, the inheritance of Hawise his mother, with the vast estate of ninety-two knights' fees belonging to it,[2] and in 1211, his mother being dead, he undertook to pay 1200 marks more, for homages for the same honour, then in the king's hands: and, the next year, to be acquitted of that debt, agreed to serve the King with twenty armed men for one whole year, wheresoever the king should appoint. In 1216, (18 Joh.) he held Exeter by descent from Hawise; and the barons being then in arms against the King, this Robert was assisted by William de Briewer (who had married his wife's sister) in defence of that city. In 1 Hen. III. he had also livery of the Bailiwick of the County of Devon, and notwithstanding his mother's hereditary right to that sherifalty, accepted the office by a grant from the king (2 Hen. III.) and after about seven years, delivered it up to the sovereign.

PEDIGREE OF REDVERS, AVENEL, AND COURTENAY, EARLS OF DEVONSHIRE.

From Harleian MSS. Dugdale, Banks, Weever, Kennet, Daniel, Collins, &c. &c.

Arms: Gu. a Griffin ramp. Or. *Redvers*. Arg. a fess between six annulets. Gu. *Avenel*. S. Three Torteauxes.



Whether son or grandson of Reginald, this Robert de Courtenay is on all hands agreed to have married Mary, daughter of William de Redvers, Earl of Devonshire, (and on the decease of her sister Joane, wife of William Briwer, without issue) became heir to the whole inheritance, and her husband

[1] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 636, 732.

[2] Ibid. p. 636.

Robert de Courtenay, dying in 1242, (26 Hen. III.) left issue a son John, and a daughter Hawise, married to John de Nevil, with whom she had "in frank marriage, lands of 20*l. per ann.* part of this manor of Wotesdon," allotted to her.[1] Robert de Courtenay's epitaph in Ford-Abbey, seems to confirm the opinion that he was *the son* of Reginald, by this remarkable couplet:—

Quem *genuit* strenuus Reginaldus Courteniensis,
Qui procer eximus fuerat tunc Devoniensis.[2]

John de Courtenay, son of Robert, in 1243, paid 100 marks for his relief, and doing his homage, had livery of all his lands.[3] He attended the king into Gascoigne, and in 1256, was summoned to appear at Bristol with horse and arms to join in an expedition into Wales. In the next year, at Chester, for a similar purpose. In 1261, (46 Hen. III.) he was constable of the Castle of Totnes. Dugdale mentions his wife called Emma, but her family is not recorded: however, in 19 Hen. III. her husband had given lands in Hurst to the Knights Templars for the health of her soul, of his own, and the souls of their ancestors.[4] His second wife Isabella, is described as the daughter of *John* de Vere, Earl of Oxford; (one of those palpable errors wholly irreconcilable with chronology) for she was the daughter of *Robert*, third Earl of Oxford, by Isabella de Bolebec,[5] and was afterwards the wife of Sir Oliver Dynant, Knt. who in 1279, paid a fine of 100 marks for having married her without the King's licence.[6]

John de Courtenay had the reputation of singular piety, for "returning from beyond sea, there happened so great a tempest in the night, that the mariners expected shipwreck: but he bade them take courage and labour hard one hour more, *for then*," said he, "*will be the time that my monks of Ford do rise, by whose devout prayers we shall be preserved from danger.*" One of the company answered, "there would be no hope from them, because they were all asleep." To which he replied, "though many sleep, I am sure that many more are awake, and being sensible of this hideous storm, do fervently pray for my deliverance."[7] The words in the MS. cited in the Monasticon,[8] seem capable of a more emphatical translation. "Et multi dormiant, scio quod eorum plurimi orationibus etiam instantes devotissime pro me eorum servulo, quamvis et parvo, Deum in præsenti obscerent et implorent, nec possunt aliqualiter in tanto instanti periculo mei esse immemores, qui illos hactenus mihi meritis pluribus in adversitatibus conservavi indemnes: ullo modo perire poterunt, pro quibus illi tot et tanti *die nocteque intercedunt et quia ego eos, et illi me diligunt, scio et veraciter credo, quod ipsi amplius et devotius jam pro me, meaque, salute, et in calamitate,* apud DEUM intercedunt."

The pilot hearing him thus confident, said "are we to regard this frivolous talk? being immediately to perish." "Confess your sins and commend yourselves to God by prayers:" and not only himself, but every one in the ship being in despair, this John only excepted, held up his hands and prayed: "*O merciful God vouchsafe to hear those devout monks now praying for me, and hear my prayer with theirs, that through thy goodness we may be preserved and brought to our desired port.*" And immediately the tempest ceasing, they were all brought safe to land.[9]

He was afterwards a great benefactor to Ford-Abbey, and dying in 1273 (1 Ed. I.) was buried near his father, before the high altar there. Hugh de Courtenay, his son, had livery of his inheritance in 1276. The Monks of Ford gave this Hugh a character very different from that which

---

[1] Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 294. Dodsworth's MSS. vol. xlii. p. 148. [2] Dugd. Bar. Tom. i. p. 636.
[3] Rot. Fin. 27 Hen. III. m. Rot. Pip. eod. an. [4] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 635, 637. [5] See WHITCHURCH.
[6] Rot. Fin 8. Edw. I. m. 11; also, Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 514. [7] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 637. [8] Vol. v. p. 875.
[9] Dugd. Bar. ut supra: and Monast. Anglic. tom. v. p. 379.

his father had gained, for having claimed of the convent certain services which he pretended that his ancestors had reserved as their right, when they bestowed their gifts on that establishment, such as allowances for the maintenance of his horses and hounds; and affirmed that the monks were bound to find carriages and furniture for his equipage, &c. alledging that John his father had such privileges in the reign of Henry III. and that himself had a travelling waggon provided at their charge, when he went upon service into Wales: the convent disputed his rights, and he distrained upon their cattle at Westford-Grange, and a great quarrel ensued, which terminated in the loss of the good opinion of the monks on the one side, and of the favour of Courtenay on the other: and when he died, he was not buried at Forde, but at Cowyke, near Exeter, a cell to Tavistock-Abbey; and Alianore, his widow, held Waddesdon-Manor as part of her dower until her death, which happened in London, after a long widowhood, when on a journey out of Kent in 1328. She was also buried at Cowyke,[1] and HUGH DE COURTENAY, their son and heir, succeeded to the estate. He had large possessions by descent, from Isabell de Fortibus, Countess of Albemarle, which by special favour of the king, he was permitted to enjoy without making proof of his age. He was knighted in 1326, and made a Banneret with the accustomed ceremonies, (8 Ed. III.) and upon his petition setting forth that he inherited divers lands from Isabella de Fortibus, late Countess of Albemarle and Devonshire, and had received certain payments from the Sheriff of the County of Devon, but that the same had been withholden, and his rights opposed by Walter Bishop of Exeter, Lord Treasurer to King Edward II. on an allegation that the said annuity was granted to the ancestors of Isabell, under the title of Earls, and that he, the said Hugh, not being an Earl, might not receive the same. The king directed his precept to the Lord Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, requiring them to make due search into the records in their hands, and to certify thereupon: which being done, the king by patent[2] granted to the said Hugh de Courtenay, senr. the title of Earl of Devonshire, and directed his precept to the sheriff of that county to make proclamation thereupon; and another precept to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer to cause 18*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to be annually paid to him, by the title of earl, as his ancestors had formerly received it.[3]

The children of HUGH FIRST EARL OF DEVONSHIRE, of the name of Courtenay, by Agnes, daughter of Sir John St. John of Basing, co. Hants, sister of John de St. John, who married Isabella de Courtenay, her sister-in-law, were four sons and two daughters. He died in 1340, and John, his eldest son,[4] (but Willis calls him third son) having from his youth become a monk in the Abbey of Tavistock, over which he subsequently presided from 1334 until 1349, he was succeeded in his title and possessions by his second son HUGH EARL OF DEVON, who had previously acquired the lands of his younger brother Robert, in 1329, and in his father's life-time had been in the wars in Scotland: and in 1342, went into Brittany, with a retinue of a Banneret, twelve knights, thirty-six esquires, and sixty archers on horseback, being then Earl of Devonshire.[5] In 1347, (21 Ed. III.) having become infirm, his attendance in parliament and council was dispensed with, but afterwards recovering his health, he had permission to travel for one year: and soon after the institution of the Order of the Garter, was admitted into that illustrious band of heroes. In 1352, with his brother Thomas Courtenay, he was appointed a Commissioner of Array for Devonshire and Cornwall in the apprehension of an invasion, and in 1356, was sent into Brittany with other nobles, on the king's special service. He married Margaret, one of the daughters of Humphery de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, and thus connected himself by a new tie with the Royal families of England and France. By her he had

---

[1] Monast. Anglic. vol. v. p. 38, and Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 637.
[2] Dated at Newcastle, 22 Feb. 9, Ed. III.
[3] Rot. Claus 8 Ed. III. in dorso m. 11. Claus. 9. Ed. III. m. 35.; Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 638.
[4] Ibid. also, Willis's Mitred Abbeys, vol. i. p. 173.
[5] Rot. Claus. 16 Edw. III. m. 32.

a numerous progeny, of whom Hugh de Courtenay, called the *younger*, was a man of note in the expedition into France in 1346, and was much distinguished by King Edward III. who gave him a rich dress, in which he appeared at a tournament at Eltham, with "a hood of white cloth, embroidered with dancing men, and buttoned with large pearls."[1]

This Hugh is in the records stated to have held "the Manor of Waddesden, with the advowson of the church, in right of Maud his wife, daughter of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent,"[2] and died without issue in his father's life-time, seised of this estate.[3] Maud survived him, and was married secondly, to Waleran, Earl of St. Paul; but this manor, after the death of Hugh de Courtenay, reverted to his father Hugh, Earl of Devonshire, for at the death of that Earl "on Saturday next preceding the Feast of the Holy Cross in 1377, he was found to have died seised of Waddesdon,[4] and his sons Hugh, Thomas, and *Edward*, having all died before him, the title of Earl of Devonshire descended to Edward, son of the last-mentioned *Edward* Courtenay, by Emmeline his wife, daughter and heir of Sir John Dauncy, Knt. who was the third Earl of Devonshire of this family; and in 1378, had livery of his inheritance: and, after the death of Edward Prince of Wales, Earl of Chester, called the Black Prince, Waddesdon was reckoned amongst the knight's fees of the honour of Walingford, having been held by the Earl of Devonshire under the said prince, for 6*s.* 8*d. per ann.* payable at Walingford Castle, and View of Frankpledge at Quainton.[5] However, Margaret, grand-mother of this Earl, and widow of Hugh, late Earl of Devonshire, possessed an interest in this estate, for by Inquisition in 1391, she was found to have died seised of the third part of the Manor of Waddesdon, and the third part of the advowson of the church held for term of life, as of the Honour of Walingford."[6] This lady was very rich, and by her will, dated 28 Jan. 14 Ric. II. bequeathed many considerable legacies to the members of her family; besides a distribution of 200*l.* amongst the daughters of knights and gentlemen (probably her retainers) towards their marriage portions, and to poor scholars. She gave particular directions touching her funeral, and appointed to be buried "in the Cathedral Church of Exeter, near to her lord and husband."

Thomas, third Earl of Devonshire, attended Queen Philippa at Gravelines with an armed force to escort her to Calais, and in 1383 (7 Ric. II.) was constituted Admiral of the King's Fleet, from the mouth of the Thames westward. In the next year, being Earl Marshal of Ireland, he was retained to serve against the Scots, and three years afterwards, at sea, when an invasion was threatened. He was also in the wars of France, and died in 1419, seised of this Manor of Waddesdon,[7] leaving Hugh, his son and heir, thirty years of age, who doing his homage, was admitted to his lands and other privileges belonging to his inheritance, as Earl of Devonshire.[8] Hugh, fourth Earl, had been some little time before his father's death, entrusted with the command of the fleet, and afterwards again served at sea, with three knights, three hundred and seventy-six men at arms, and seven hundred and eighty archers, and held this manor at his death in 1422: Anne, his widow, daughter of Richard, Lord Talbot, being married, secondly to John Botreaux, Esq. Their son

Thomas Courtenay, fifth Earl of Devonshire, was only eight years of age when his father died, but following the example of his ancestors, undertook before he had attained his full age to serve the king in a voyage to France, in 1429, (8 Hen. VI.) when he was attended by one knight, twenty-four men at arms, and four hundred and seventy archers. In 1440, he had livery of his lands, and his

---

[1] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 639. [2] Ibid. [3] Esc. 48. Ed. III. n° 14. Cal. vol. ii. p. 332.
[4] Ibid. 51 Ed. III. n° 6. Cal. vol. ii. p. 358, and 1 Ric, 2. n° 12. Cal. vol. iii. p. 2, 4.
[5] Esc. 2 Ric. II. n° 57. Cal. vol. iii. p. 16, by Inquis. at Wendover, 3d May.
[6] Esc. 15. Ric. II. n° 16. Cal. vol. 3. p. 133.
[7] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 640. Esc. 7 Hen. V. n° 75. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 268.
[8] Rot. Fin. 7 Hen. V. n° 8.

homage was respited. In 1451, he joined with those who had favoured Richard Duke of York, then aspiring to the crown; and having married Margaret Beaufort, one of the daughters of John Marquess of Dorset, Chamberlain of England, by Margaret, daughter of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, and sister and co-heir of Thomas, also Earl of Kent;[1] died 3 Feb. 1457, (36 Hen. VI.) leaving his son and heir.

THOMAS, sixth Earl of Devonshire, his successor, then twenty-six years of age, and an adherent to Henry VI. in his wars, who obtained the grant for life of an annuity for his services, out of the lands forfeited on the attainder of Richard Duke of York: but King Edward IV. ascending the throne, this Earl was defeated and taken prisoner at Towton-field, on Palm-Sunday, 29 Mar. 1460, and beheaded 3 April following,[2] leaving Thomas Courtenay his son and heir, who was also attainted in Parliament 4 Nov. 1 Edw. IV. and although sentence was not then executed upon him, his estates were forfeited to the Crown; and the King by patent bestowed this manor of Waddesdon, with the advowson of the church, *inter al.* upon George Neville, about the same time translated from the Bishopric of Exeter to the Metropolitan See of York.[3] This prelate was a younger son of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick (who in right of Alice his wife, sole daughter and heir of Thomas de Montacute, was also Earl of Salisbury),[4] and brother of Richard called *the stout Earl* of Warwick; with whom engaged in a confederacy, and joining in an insurrection in Yorkshire, when the Earl of Warwick had surprised King Henry in his camp at Wolvey, first brought him a prisoner to Warwick-Castle, and afterwards carried him to Middleham, in Yorkshire, where he left him in the custody of this Archbishop: but the King being indulged with the liberty of hunting in the park, effected his escape, and although his keeper was suspected of connivance, it is certain that soon after his liberation, the King resumed the grant before made, and transferred this manor and advowson by patent (14 Ed. IV.) to another favourite, Henry Bourchier, Earl of Essex, with other lands, part of the possessions of Thomas Courtenay, Earl of Devon, attainted.

Henry Bourchier was descended from Robert Bourchier, Chancellor of England, in the reign of Edw. III. being son of Sir William Bourchier, Constable of the Tower of London and Governor of Dieppe, by Anne, daughter of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester (sixth son of King Edward III.) and widow of Edmund, Earl of Stafford.[5] He had served in the French wars, and bore the title of Earl of Ewe; was, in 1446, (25 Hen. VI.) made Viscount Bourchier; in 1454, Treasurer of England; fought valiantly with the Earl of Warwick in the battle of Northampton; and by King Edward IV. immediately after his accession, was advanced, 18 Mar. 1461, to the dignity of Earl of Essex. He married Isabell, sister of Richard Duke of York, and continuing in great favour with his Sovereign, died 4 April, 1483, seised of this manor,[6] and was buried at Bylegh-Abbey, near Malden, in Essex: this estate descending to his grandson HENRY, second Earl of Essex, of this family, eldest son of William Bourchier (who died in his father's life time) by Anne, daughter of Richard Widvile, Earl Rivers.[7] HENRY held this manor during the short reign of Richard III. but when King Henry VII. ascended the throne, being disposed to gratify those who had manifested attachment to the House of Lancaster during the late contests, Waddesdon and Hillesdon manors were granted by patent to Thomas Lovell, Esquire, of the body to the King,[8] and Sir Edward Courtenay, Knt. of Haccombe, co. Devon, was created Earl of Devonshire by patent, dated 26 Oct. in the same year, and divers manors, (including these) were bestowed upon him as "late belonging to Thomas Courtenay, formerly Earl

[1] Dugd. Bar. tom. ii. p. 122.
[2] Esc. 1 Ed. IV. Daniel's Hist. of Edw. IV. p. 181. Echard's Hist. of England, p. 217.
[3] Rot. Pat. 5 Ed. IV. Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl.
[4] See PEDIGREE of NEVILLE, in AYLESBURY.
[5] Dug. Bar. tom. ii. p. 129.
[6] Esc. 1 Ric. III. n°. 31; and Dugdale's Bar. tom. ii. p. 130.
[7] Ibid. p. 130, 131.
[8] Rot. Pat. 1 Hen. VII.

of Devonshire, son of Thomas Courtenay, also Earl of Devonshire." This Sir Edward Courtenay was the son of Sir Hugh Courtenay, of Boconnoc, co. Cornwall; and on reference to the accompanying pedigree of his family, it will be seen, that as grandson of another Sir Hugh Courtenay, of Haccombe and Baunton, younger brother of Edward the third Earl, he was the next in succession to the honours of his ancestors after the death, without issue, of Henry Courtenay, only surviving brother of Thomas Courtenay, who was attainted with his father Thomas, the sixth Earl, after the battle of Towton. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Philip Courtenay, Knt. of Molland, co. Devon, descended from the same stock of the ancient Earls of Devonshire: and having a confirmation of the King's grant in 5 Hen. VII. died seised of this estate in 1509: having, by his will, ordered his interment in a chapel at Tiverton, where his wife had been buried. He was succeeded by his son,

William Courtenay, who, after having incurred suspicion of disloyalty, towards the close of the reign of King Henry VII. was received into favour by his successor, and before he had been formally admitted to his Earldom, died 9th June, 1511 (3 Hen. VIII.) at Greenwich, and was interred with great pomp, by the especial order of the King, and with all the old ceremonies practised at the funeral of an Earl, on the south side of the altar in the Black-Friars Church, London; leaving issue by Katherine his wife, daughter of King Edward IV. Henry, his son and heir, who possessed this manor, and being so nearly allied to Henry VIII. was, without delay, restored in blood and honours. In 1525, (17 Hen. VIII.) he was also advanced to the dignity of Marquess of Exeter, and obtained a grant of part of the forfeited estates of Edward, Duke of Buckingham, attainted. He was very active in public affairs during the early part of that reign, but was adverse to some of the King's measures, especially to his favourite project, the suppression of Religious Houses, and being accused by George Pole, brother to the Cardinal, was committed to the Tower, 5 Nov. 1538, (30 Hen. VIII.) brought to trial in Westminster-Hall, found guilty of high treason, beheaded, and afterwards, by Act of Parliament, attainted.

PEDIGREE of COURTENEY, or COURTENAY, EARLS of DEVONSHIRE, &c.

From Harleian MSS. Dugdale, Weever, Kennet, Daniel, Collins, Banks, and other Authorities.

Arms: Or, three Torteauxes; with an augmentation to Henry, Earl of Devon and Marquess of Exeter, of a bordure quarterly *England* and *France*.

Reginald de Courteney, grandson of Lewis le Gross, King of France, held *Waddesdon*, temp. Hen. 2. ob. 5 Cal. Oct. 1194; bur. in Ford-Abbey, Devon. [Monast. Anglic. vol. v. p. 380.] = Hawise, eld. dau. and hr. of Robert de Abrincis (son and hr. of Will. de Abrincis) by Maud, Baroness of Oakhampton, heiress of the Avenels, held *Waddesdon* in dower; ob. 1 Cal. Aug. 1209. (2. w.)

- William de Courteney, eld. son; founder of Wospring-Priory, co. Somerset: died before 26 Hen. 3. = Maud, half-sister of Hawise, her mother-in-law, only dau. of Robert nat. son of K. Hen. I. by Maud, relict of Robert de Abrincis.
  - Egeline, mar. to Gilbert Basset, benefact. to Bicester-Priory, temp. Ric. 1. dead in 1214.
- Robert de Courteney, called by Kennet, grandson of Reginald; ob. 1242 bur. at Ford-Abbey. = Mary, youngest dau. of Will. de Redvers, Earl of Devon. hr. of her sist. Joane, wife of William Briewer.
  - Emma, ... = John de Courteney, Lord of *Waddesdon*, and *Wavendon*, held lands in *Hillesdon*; ob. 1273, bur. at Ford-Abbey. [Esc. 2. Ed. 1. nº. 27.] = Isabell, dau. of Rob. de Vere, 3d Earl of Oxford mar. 2dly to Sir Oliver Dynant, Knt. temp. Ed. 1. [Pedigree of Dynant.]
    - Hugh de Courteney, died 3 Mar. 1291, seised of *Waddesdon* Manor and Advowson, with *Westcote*; bur. at Cowick, near Exeter, a Cell to Tavistock-Abbey. [Esc. 20 Ed. 1. nº. 38 and 133. Monast. Anglic. vol. v. p. 380.] = Alianore, dau. of Hugh le Despencer, by Aliva, dau. of Philip Basset, of *Wycombe*, widow of Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk: ob. 2 Cal. Oct. 1328; at London, vidua, having held *Waddesdon* and *Hillesdon* in dower, bur. at Cowick.
      - Sir Hugh de Courteney, Knt. born 1275; knighted 20 Ed. 2. Banneret, 8 Ed. 3. Earl of Devonshire, 9 Ed. 3. died 1340. [Inquis. lacerat.] = Agnes, dau. of Sir John St. John, Knt. and sist. of John Lord St. John, of Basing, æt. 17 at her marriage; died at Tiverton, 1340, bur. 5 Cal. Jun. at Cowick.
        - *a*
      - Sir Philip de Courteney, Lord of Manedon, or Morton, co. Devon. killed at the Battle of Strivelin, 1314 (8 Ed. 2.)
      - Sir Thomas de Courteney.
      - Isabell, mar to Sir John de St. John, Kt.
      - Aveline, mar. to Sir John Giffard, Kt.
      - Egeline, mar. to Rob. de Scales.
      - Margaret, mar. to John, or qu.? Nicholas, Ld. Moels. [Dugd. Bar. p. 620.]
    - Hawise, mar. 1230, to John Nevil, had dower in *Waddesdon*. [Kennet vol. i. p. 294.]
  - Hawise, mar. 1230, to John Nevil, had dower in *Waddesdon*. [Kennet vol. i. p. 294.]
- Egeline, mar. to Gilbert Basset, benefact. to Bicester-Priory, temp. Ric. 1. dead in 1214.

a

John de Courteney, Abbot of Tavistock from 1334 till his death, 1349; called by some eldest son, by others 3d son.

Hugh de Courteney, born 4 Id. Jul. 1303, 2d Earl of Devon, K.G. held *Waddesdon*, *Wavendon*, and *Hillesdon* Manors; died 1371, bur. at Exeter. [Esc. 51 Ed. 3. n°. 6.]

Margaret, dau. of Humph. Bohun, Earl of Hereford; mar. 1325; held dower in *Waddesdon*; will dated 28 Jan. 14 Ric. 9. d. 16 Dec. 1391; ordered to be bur. at Exeter. [P. of Bohun. p. 207]

Robert de Courteney, d. young 3 Ed. 3.

Thomas de Courteney, viv. 26 Ed. 3.

Muriel, dau. and co-h. of Sir John de Moeles, Knt. Lord Moeles.

Eleanor, mar. to Sir John de Grey.

Elizabeth, mar. to Bartholomew de Lydell.

1. Hugh de Courteney, born 9 Apl. 1327, eldest son. In France, 20 Ed. 3. Ob. s. p. 48 Ed. III. v. p. seised of *Waddesdon*, jure. ux. [Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 639.]

Maud, dau. of Tho Holland, Earl of Kent, mar. 2dly, to Waleran, Earl of St. Paul.

2. Tho. Courteney, ob. v. p. s. p.

Humphrey and Peter. ob. juv.

3. Edw. Courtney, ob. vità pat.

Emmeline, dau. and hr. of Sir John Dauncy, Kt.

4. Will. de Courtney, Bp. of Hereford, 1389, London, Abp. of Canterbury 1381. Ob. July, 1396, bur. at Canterbury. [Weever, p. 82.]

Sir Philip Courtney, Knt. of Powderham, co. Devon. Lt. of Ireland, 7 Ric. 2.

Margaret, ob. 1408.

Joane. Margaret, mar. to Sir Theobald de Grenville. Elizabeth, mar. 1st to ..... Vere, 2dly to And. Luttrell. Catherine, mar. 1st to Will. Ld. Harrington, 2dly to Sir Tho. Engham, Knt. Anne, innupt. 15 Ric. 2.

Courteneys Viscounts Courteney. Earl of Devon.

Joane Courteney, dau. and co-hr. mar. to Sir John Dynham. [Peb. of Dynham.]

Edward Courteney, 3d Earl of Devon; 21 yrs. of age at his grandfather's death; Earl-Marshal, 8 Ric. 2. will dated 29 June; ob. 5 Dec. 1419, bur. at Ford-Abbey.

Eleanor Mortimer, dau. of Roger Earl of March and Ulster.

Maud, dau. of Thomas Lord Camois q? Lord Beaumont.

Sir Hugh Courteney, Knt. of Haccombe and Bannton.

Philippa, dau. and co-h. of Waring Arcedekene and Eliz. dau. and hr. of John Talbot, of Richards Castle, co. Hereford.

1. Hugh Courteney, 4th Earl of Devon; born 1389. Ob. 16 June, 1422 (10 Hen 5.)

Anne, dau. of Richard Lord Talbot, sist. of John Earl of Shrewsbury, licensed 11 Hen. 5. to marry John Botreaux, Esq. ob. 16 Jan. 1440.

2. Sir Edw. Courteney, Knt. Adml. of the Fleet, went on Pilgrimage to Galicia. Ob. 1418, s. p. vità pat.

Eleanor, 2d dau. of Rog. Mortimer Earl of March, by Elea. dau. of Tho. Holland, E. of Kent, n. of K. Ric. 2.

3. James Courteney, viv. 8 Hen. 6. 1429.

Sir Hugh Courteney, Knt. of Boconnock, Cornwall.

Margaret, dau. and co-hr. of Sir Tho. Carmeno, q. Camois.

Thomas Courteney, 5th Earl of Devon; taken prisioner at France (8 Hen. 6.) Ob. 3 Feb. 1458.

Margaret, 2d dau. of John de Beaufort, Marq. of Dorset, and Earl of Somerset, by Margaret dau. of Thomas Holland Earl of Kent, and sist. and co-h. of Tho. also Earl of Kent.

Sir Edw. Courteney, Knt. cr. 26 Oct. (1 Ed. 4) Earl of Devon. had a grant of *Waddesdon* Manor, confirmed 5 Hen. 7. Ob. 1509, bur. at Tiverton.

Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Philip Courteney, Knt. of Molland, co. Devon. bur. at Tiverton.

Eliz. mar. to John Tretheree.

Maud, mar. to John Arundell, of Telverne.

Isabell, mar. to Will. Mohun.

Florence, mar. to John Trelawny.

Thomas Courteney, 6th Earl of Devon. taken prisioner at Towton Field, 29 Mar. 1460, beheaded 3 April.

Henry Courteney, beheaded at Salisbury.

Joh Courtenay, slain at Tewkesbury.

Joane, mar. to Sir Rog. Clifford, Knt.

Eliz. mar. to Sir Hugh Courteney, Kt

Sir Will. Courteney, Knt. not admitted to the Earldom ob. 9 Jun. 1511. bur. at Black-Fr. London.

Katherine, dau. of King Edw. 4. Ob. 1527, bur. at Tiverton.

Thomas Courteney, attainted 1 Ed. 4. his estates escheated to the Crown.

Henry Courteney, had part of the lands forfeited by his father and brother, 1 Ed. 4.

Elizabeth, dau. and hr. of John Gray, Viscount Lisle. Ob. s. p.

Henry Courteney, restored to the Earldom of Devon. cr. (17 Hen 8) Marq. of Exeter; attainted 1539, 31 Hen. 8. beheaded; *Waddesdon*, &c. escheated to the Crown.

Gertrude, dau. of Will, Blount, Lord Mountjoy, attainted with her husband: will dated 25 Sept. 1558, bur. at Wimborne, co. Dorset.

Henry Courteney, Ob. vita Pat.

Edward Courteney, restored to the Earldom of Devonshire, 1 May. Ob. innupt 1556, at Padua.

The estate, which this family long held in Waddesdon, thus came to the Crown: and, in the next year, the King demised to "Edward Lamborne the capital mansion or site of the manor of Waddesdon, one close near Mill-Hill, two closes called Courte-Closes, one close called Courte-Park, one pasture called New-Close, one parcel of land called Staple-Hill, one close called Busshe-Leese, thirty acres of arable in Blakedonne, Littledonne, and Seme-pece, one parcel of land called Shippe-Slade, one parcel of meadow called Gibden-Seche, another called Lobb's-Lease, another called Bowyer's-Leese, one pasture called Woddesdon-Parke, one parcel of land called Gilden-Leese, one parcel called Pulput-Acre, with their appurtenances in Woddeston, parcel of the lands of Henry, late Marquis of Exeter," (of high treason attainted) then in the King's hands, excepting woods, underwoods, wards, marriages, mines, quarries, and all other royalties to the said capital mansion and premises belonging: *habend.* to the said Edward Lamborne, from St. Michael's-day then next ensuing, for twenty-one years, at 22*l.* 11*s.* *per ann.*

In the same year, the King granted to John Goodwyn all the manor of Waddesdon, with its rights

and appurtenances, and the advowson and rectory or church of Waddesdon, with their appurtenances to him, his heirs, and assigns for ever, in capite.[1]

The King likewise granted to the same John Goodwyn (with other lands in Westcote and Winchendon) all the lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, and pastures in Waddesdon, parcel of the dissolved monastery of Bisseter (Bicester) co. Oxon, to hold in like manner.[2]

John Goodwyn, Esq. of Woburn and Winchendon, held this estate at his death, in 1558,[3] and it passed by the heiress of that family to Philip Lord Wharton. In 1654, certain enclosed grounds in Waddesdon, Westcote, and Over-Winchendon, were conveyed by Indenture, 16 May, by Robert Johnson, of Piddington, co. Oxon. and others, in consideration of 986*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* as "part of the lands forfeited to the Parliament," which being annexed to the estate of the Goodwyns, subsequently descended to Philip Duke of Wharton, and by his Grace's trustees were conveyed with Waddesdon and Winchendon Manors, under an order of the Court of Chancery, in 1725, to the trustees named in the will of John Duke of Marlborough, K. G. and being vested in the succeeding Dukes of Marlborough:[4] in 1774, by an Act of Parliament[5] for inclosing 1300 acres of land in this parish, an allotment was made to George Duke of Marlborough, K. G. for his separate estate, with reservation of manorial rights, royalties, perquisites, and privileges; and at his Grace's death, descended to his eldest son and heir, the most noble George Duke of Marlborough, the present possessor.

Lands of the University of Oxford.—Sir William Sedley, Knt. and Bart. having been educated in the University of Oxford, by his will, dated 29 Oct. 1618, bequeathed 2000*l.* to endow a Lecture in Natural Philosophy, and his executors, having obtained a license of Mortmain,[6] by an indenture tripartite, between Sir John Sedley, Bart. of Ailsford, in Kent, of the first part; George Croke, Esq. of Waterstock, co. Oxon. and Gregory Hirst, of the second part; and the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford, of the third part; dated 11 Dec. 1622, certain lands in Waddesdon, late the property of Hirst, were conveyed and settled (to the amount of 120*l. per ann.* rent), for the foundation of the Natural Philosophy Lecture in Oxford,[7] and vested in trustees; and so continuing until the inclosure of the common fields, in 1774; an allotment in lieu of four yardlands and four acres, was made under an Act of Parliament then passed,[8] and vested in trustees for the use of the Natural-Philosophy-Reader and his successors for ever.

BLACKGRAVE, BLACKGROVE, OR BLAGRAVE,

is a hamlet at the north-east angle of the parish, included in the general survey of *Votesdone*, in Domesday-Book, but part of the Honour of Walingford, and in the tenure of the family of De Arcubus (with Eythrope) in the reign of Richard I. when it was held under the ancient feoffment; William de Arcubus paying scutage in 1196 for his lands here.

Part of Blackgrave had been given to the Priory of Walingford, at a very early period, and as all the possessions of that religious house, in Bucks, were comprised in the inheritance of Wigo de Walingford, it is probable that the donor was one of that family. This estate was included amongst the lands of the Honour of Walingford, held by Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, at his death;[9] and lands here were in the tenure of Geoffrey de Neyrnut, of Fleet-Marston, in 1272.[10] In 1291, the rents of

---

[1] Rot. Pat. 31 Hen. VIII. Test. 9 April. [2] Ibid. [3] See OVER-WINCHENDON.
[4] See WINCHENDON, and PEDIGREES of SPENCER and CHURCHILL. [5] Stat. 14 Geo. III. c. 24.
[6] Ayliff's Oxford, vol. ii. p. 191.
[7] Wood's Hist. and Antiq. of Oxon. Lib. 12. p. 42. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 481. Ed. Prior.
[8] Stat. 14. Geo. III. c. 24. [9] Esc. 28 Ed. I. nº. 52. Cal. vol. i. p. 162. [10] See FLEET-MARSTON, p. 326.

Walingford Priory, in Blackgrave were estimated at 10*s.* 6*d.* *per ann.*[1] belonged to the Convent, and so continued until its suppression, and were granted by King Henry VIII. to Cardinal Wolsey,[2] for the endowment of his College in Oxford; and on the Cardinal's disgrace, being resumed by the Crown, so remained until the reign of Charles II. when, in 1671, they were mentioned in a conveyance made by Francis Lord Hawley to Sir Ralph Verney, Knt. and Bart. describing a "reserved rent or tenth of 6*s.* issuant out of lands in Fleet-Marston and Blackgrave, payable by Sir Henry Lee.[3]

The property of the Verneys here was alienated by Sir Francis Verney, Knt. to the Lees of Quarendon, about 1606,[4] and subsequently, in default of male issue, descended to George Henry Augustus, thirteenth Viscount Dillon, who alienated his remaining estate here, about 1820, to Robert Lord Carrington, the present possessor.

Other lands in Blackgrave were, in 1348, passed by a fine between Hugh de Berewyk and Isabella his wife, and John Blount and Elizabeth his wife,[5] which are conjectured, rather than ascertained to have been, the same which, in modern days, became the property of John le Fevre, Esq. of Old-Ford, co Middlesex, and Heckfield, co. Hants. who died in 1796; and with whose sole daughter and heir, Helena, this estate passed in marriage to Charles Shaw, Esq.[6] who, thereupon, took the name of Le Fevre, in addition to his paternal name of Shaw. He was the son of the Rev. George Shaw, A.M. Rector of Seaton, co. Rutland; was educated at Cambridge, became a Barrister-at-Law, Recorder of the town of Basingstoke, co. Hants. F.R. and A.S. and successively M.P. for Newtown, in the Isle of Wight, Reading in 1802, and subsequently Bodmin, in Cornwall; and died 27 April, 1823, at Whitehall Place, London; having in 1818 (about five years before his death) sold this estate to William Rickford, Esq. Banker, of Aylesbury, and since M. P. for that borough,[7] who is the present possessor.

It seems doubtful, whether a fine passed in 1553 (1 Mary) "of a manor in Waddesdon, with divers other lands and manors (as in Doddershall, Fleet-Marston, and Aylesbury)" between Nicholas Luke, Gent. and Edmund Harvey, Esq. and declared to be the right of Luke, had relation to the preceding, or, as appears more probable, referred to the following property contiguous, called

Potash-Farm, in *Blackgrave*, (so called from the occupation of one of its tenants in the last century) which was circ. 1800, sold by George Henry Augustus, thirteenth Viscount Dillon (who possessed it with Quarendon) to the Reverend Thomas Bromley. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, A. B. 1771; A. M. 1774; afterwards second Master of Harrow School, where he was esteemed a good scholar, and superintended the education of many of the nobility, amongst whom, as reflecting great credit on his diligence and talents, were William Spencer, Duke of Devonshire, K. G. Robert Henry Earl of Pembroke (by whom he was afterwards presented to the Vicarage of Bishopstone, near Salisbury, in 1811) of Henry John Viscount Palmerston, and John Charles, now Earl Spencer. He was presented to the Rectory of Bighton, co. Hants. by J. and E. Eyre, Esqrs. and by his will bequeathed his property here to his wife, Mary Rose Bromley, for life, with remainder in fee to the Reverend Robert Wright, Rector of Itchen-Abbas, co. Hants. who, in 1795, married Elizabeth Hyde, of Oxford. Mrs. Bromley, since the decease of her husband, in March, 1827, has been the possessor of this estate.

---

[1] Taxat. P. Nic. p. 46. [2] Rot. Pat.. 20 Hen. VIII. [3] See FLEET-MARSTON, p. 329.
[4] See MIDDLE-CLAYDON, p. 182. [5] Rot. Fin. 22 Ed. III.
[6] Married at Tichmarsh, co. Northampton, 2 Sept. 1789. She died at Hammersmith, 3 Feb. 1811, having had issue Charles Shaw Le Fevre, Esq. who married, in 1817, Emma-Laura, youngest daughter of Samuel Whitbread, Esq. M. P. by the Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Earl Grey.
[7] See FLEET-MARSTON, p. 328: and PEDIGREE of RICKFORD, in AYLESBURY.

EYTHORPE, OR EYTHROPE, ANCIENTLY EDROP.

This hamlet, south-east of the township of Waddesdon, forms, as its name seems to import, an angle of the parish, and comprises three principal grazing and pasture farms, and the site and demesnes of the capital mansion, now demolished, of its ancient and modern lords and possessors.

At the Norman Survey, Edrop was included in Waddesdon, and not separately described; and being part of the estate of WIGO de Walingford, of whom so much has been said,[1] it subsequently belonged to the Honour of Walingford, and was held under its chief Lords.[2]

Eythorpe was probably granted to the family of Arches, or De Arcubus, about the same time that Waddesdon was given to the Courtenays.[3]

The first of the name recorded, as certainly connected with Eythrope, was Richard de Arcubus, in the time of Edward I. but, as he held by inheritance, and others of the name were tenants under the Honour of Walingford, at a much earlier period, it may not be improper to begin the account of this family with

WILLIAM DE ARCHES, who, in 1196 (8 Ric. I.) paid scutage for three Knights' fees of the Honour of Walingford.[4]

In the early part of the reign of Henry III. Jordan de Arcubus also held three Knights' fees of the Honour of Walingford, and paid scutage for them in the 19th year of that reign.[5] He was doubtless the son of William de Arcubus, who was one of the feudatory tenants of that Honour in the 12th and 13th years of King John.[6]

These Knights' fees are described in the inquisition taken after the death of Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, in 1300, as situated in Ethorp, Woodham, Cranwell, and Blagrave, though it is recorded in the Hundred Rolls of 39 Hen. III. that two hides were in Ashenden.[7]

Jordan de Arcubus, or Arches, died before 1300, for in that year Richard de Arches held these three Knight's fees.[8] It is stated in an inquisition that he died seised of the manor of Edrope extended, and of a wood in Bernewode Forest appurtenant to the same;[9] also of a capital messuage, seventeen acres of land, fifteen of meadow, and three of pasture.[10] In 1308, the same year, Walter de Gloucester, the King's Escheator in Wiltshire, was commanded to take possession of the lands and tenements in that county, of which Richard de Arcubus died seised;[11] and it is clear that this was the same Richard respecting whose lands Richard de Havering, Escheator within Trent, had previously (33 Ed. I.) received command in a similar manner.[12]

In 1312 (6 Ed. II.) Simon de Arcubus, son and heir of Richard, gave to the King 15*l.* for his relief, for three Knights' fees held *in capite*, in Hethorpe, co. Buck. as of the Honour of Walingford, then extended, in the hands of the King.[13] This Simon was dead in 1315, for in that year the lands and tenements of which he had died seised, were committed to John Walewayn, the King's Escheator, in the usual manner,[14] and this estate was afterwards in the possession of Alan de Arcubus; who, however, does not appear to have immediately succeeded Simon, but to have held Eythorpe on the demise of Richard, for, of Alan (who is in some accounts called Arches, and in others *le Archer)* it is recorded

---

[1] Page 17. [2] Esc. 28 Ed. I. n°. 44. Cal. vol. i. p. 158, 162. Also 2 Ric. II. n°. 57. Cal. vol. iii. p. 16.
[3] See page 471. [4] Rot. Pip. [5] Testa de Nevil, f. 193, p 59.
[6] Lib. Rub. Scac. and Test. de Nevil, f. 219. [7] Rot. Hund. 39 Hen. III. and Esc. 28 Ed. I. n°. 44.
[8] Esc. 28 Ed. I. n°. 44. Cal. vol. i. p. 158, 162. [9] Esc. 2 Ed. II. n°. 54. Cal. vol. i. p. 232.
[10] MSS. Le Neve. [11] Rot. Orig. 2 Ed. II. ro. 11. Abbrev. vol. i. p, 164.
[12] Esc. 33 Ed. I. ro. 8. Abbrev. vol. i. p. 134. [13] Harl. MSS. Abstract of Reliefs, n°. 34.
[14] Rot. Orig. 9 Ed. II. ro. 14. Abbrev. vol. i. p. 227.

that Richard le Wayte, the King's Escheator in Wiltshire, had command (18 Ed. II.) to take into his hands the lands of which the said Alan died seised :[1] and in the Rolls of the next ensuing year the same Escheator had a precept reciting, that whereas Alan de Arches, deceased, held certain lands and a tenement in Edrop and Crandewell, for term of his life, by the demise of Richard de Arches, formerly Lord of Edrop, of his inheritance, by the service of *presenting a slip of gilliflower*, as of the manor of Edrop, &c. and that one Richard, son of Geoffrey de Arches, was his next heir, and of the age of nine years, and the Escheator was commanded to retain the same, &c.[2] and by an inquisition taken about the same time, Alan de Arcubus was found to have died seised of Edrop, and four virgates of land in Crundewell, containing fourscore and sixteen acres, held as of the Honour of Walingford.[3]

Richard de Arcubus, who afterwards succeeded to these lands, is presumed to have been the father of Simon, and the latter of another Richard.[4] In 1342 (16 Ed. III.) Robert, son of Richard de Arcubus and Margaret his wife, joined in a fine of lands in Eythorpe, conveyed by them to Richard de Weston.[5]

Eythrope was included in the Inquisitions taken after the death of Edward, Prince of Wales, Earl of Chester in 1378,[6] as three Knight's fees (returned together) in Hamme, Crundewell, Ashendon, and Ethrope, being part of the Honour of Walingford : and in 1597, when Richard Earl of Arundell, and Philippa, his wife, died seised of this manor, and of " one messuage and two virgates of land in Ashyngton," part of the same estate, which had been in the possession of Edward, Prince of Wales.

In the reign of Henry VI. Sir John Dynant, Denham, or Dynham, having married Joane, daughter and heir of Sir Richard de Arcubus,[7] is presumed to have acquired Eythorpe as part of her inheritance, but whether intermediately alienated is not exactly shewn. Sir John Dynham held Cranwell, as well as Eythorpe, in 1457 (36 Hen. VI.) if not earlier.[8] He was descended from Oliver Dynant, who married Isabell, widow of John de Courtenay, and daughter of Robert Earl of Oxford. In some accounts he is said to have been the son of John Dynham, by a daughter of John Lord Lovell, and grandson of another John Dynham, or Dynnat, by Joane, daughter of Sir Thomas Courtenay, Knt. in the reign of Edw. III.

Sir John Dynham was a Knight in 1429 (8 Hen. VI.) and in the wars in France. In 1435, assisted in the relief of Calais, then besieged, and died about 1457, leaving Joane his wife surviving, and John Dynham his son and heir, about twenty-eight years of age. He also was knighted, and became a zealous partizan of the House of York, to whose interests he rendered great services at Calais, in 1459, where, being under the command of the Earl of Warwick, he surprised the Lords Rivers and Scales in Calais harbour, with several ships, and brought them safe to England. When Edward IV. came to the Crown, Sir John Dynham was in high favour ; and in 1466, was summoned to Parliament among the Barons.[9] He also had grants of part of the estates of Humphrey Stafford, Earl of Devonshire, which had been formerly possessed by Thomas Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire, before his attainder.[10] He was employed in many important services, and made one of the King's Privy Council. This Lord, with Elizabeth Fitz-Walter, his wife, founded a Guild or Fraternity in a Chapel at Ulting, in Essex, was a Knight of the Garter, and dying without male issue living, his sisters and their representatives became his heirs.[11]

In 1499 (about two years before the death of Sir John Dynham, K. G.) a fine was passed between Sir John and John Boucher de Fitz-Warren, Knt. and Cecilia his wife, John Arundell, Knt. and

---

[1] Rot. Orig. ro. 18. Abbrev. vol. i. p. 286.
[2] Rot. Orig. 19 Ed. II. ro. 1. Abbrev. vol. I. p. 290.
[3] Esc. 18 Ed. II. n°. 18. Cal. vol. i. p. 317.
[4] Banks's Ex. Baronage, vol. i. p. 290.
[5] Rot. Fin. 16 Ed. III. n°. 208.
[6] Esc. 2 Ric. II. n°. 57. Cal. vol. iii. p. 16.
[7] Dug. Bar. tom. i. p. 614.
[8] Willis's MSS.
[9] Rot. Claus. 6 Ed. IV. and Dug. Bar. tom. i. p. 514.
[10] Ibid.
[11] Ibid. p. 515.

Elizabeth his wife, and Edmund Carew, Knt. and Katherine his wife, of "the manors of Ethrop and Cranewell, and lands in Warmeston," and another fine between Sir John Dynham and John Zouche, Knt. and Joane his wife, of the same manors and lands.[1] According to Dugdale, the heirs of Sir John Dynham were Joane, his youngest but sole surviving sister, the widow of John Lord Zouch, of Harringworth, John Boucher de Fitz-Warren, or Warine, son of Sir Foulke Fitz-Warren, Knt. by Elizabeth his second sister,[2] Sir Edmund Carew, Knt. son of Sir Thomas Carew, Knt. by Margaret, his eldest sister, and Sir John Arundell, son of Sir Thomas Arundell, Knt. by Katherine, his third sister. But, according to Browne Willis, this estate at Eythorpe, after the death of Sir John Dynham, came to his successor, Sir Thomas Dynham, whose will was dated 18 Sept. 1519, and proved 13 Feb. next following, and who died at Eythorpe, and, according to his own directions, was buried in Ashridge Monastery;[3] where, likewise, Sir John Dynham, his son, desired to be interred, who is presumed to have been father of Thomas Dynham, Esq. Lord of Boarstall;[4] and although Willis[5] does not expressly call Sir Thomas Dynham *the son* of Sir John, the identity of Sir John Dynham, K. G. is clearly established by reference to the Patent Rolls,[6] and the date of the death respectively of Thomas Dynham, of Boarstall, his son and grandson,[7] agrees with Willis's statement, farther corroborated by other authorities; which yet leave a chasm in this part of the family pedigree.

Not long after the death of Sir John Dynham, Eythorpe was in the hands of Robert Dormer, Esq. who, in 1535 (27 Hen. VIII.) was styled of Eythorpe.[8] He was grandson of Ursula Collingridge, *heir general* of Arundell above-mentioned, who married Katherine Dynham; and his family possessions in this county had been then lately increased by divers grants from the Crown.[9] By his will, dated 20 June, 1552, he directed William Dormer, his son and heir, (by Jane, daughter of Mr. Serjeant Newdigate)[10] "to assure the manor of Ethrop *inter al.* to Dorothy, wife of the said William, for the payment of 100 marks *per ann.* for her life, which the testator had promised to her father, Anthony Catesby, Esq. of Whiston, co. Northampton, at her marriage. She was the second wife of William Dormer, who, at the Coronation of Queen Mary, was created a Knight of the Bath, and they probably resided here at Eythorpe, in the life time of Sir Robert Dormer, his father. Sir William Dormer dying in 1575, Dame Dorothy held this estate, and was married, secondly, (and as his second wife) to Sir William Pelham, Knt. an eminent statesman and military commander, the third son of another Sir William Pelham, Knt. of Sussex (descended from the Pelhams, of Hertfordshire, in the reign of Henry III. and of the same stock whence likewise sprang the Earls of Lincoln and Dukes of Newcastle) by his first wife, Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Carew, Knt. of Beddington, co. Surrey, and "being brought up from his youth in the service of his country, gained great reputation by his courage and conduct. He had the command of the pioneers in the army of the Duke of Northumberland, when sent by Queen Elizabeth to assist the Scottish Protestants against the French troops, and was one of the Commissioners to confer with the Queen Regent at Edinburgh."[11] He had a chief direction at the siege of Leith, where the fort which he built to batter the town was named after him *Mount Pelham*. Having continued that siege until the peace, he was afterwards employed in 1562, under the Earl of Warwick, to assist the Protestants in France; was at the taking of Caen, in Normandy, and in 1563, was wounded at the siege of Newhaven. When the Earl of Warwick, in obedience to the Queen's command, offered to capitulate, Pelham was sent to Marshal Monmorency, Constable of France, to agree upon the Articles of Surrender, and was one of the four hostages for the performance of them. He was subsequently in Ireland, and for his services was knighted by the Lord Deputy, in 1579; and on the death of Sir William Drury, Sir William

---

[1] Rot. Fin. 15 Hen. VII. [2] Rot. Pat. 17 Hen. VII. [3] See ASHRIDGE in PIGHTLESTHORNE.
[4] See BOARSTALL, and PEDIGREE of REDE, DYNHAM, &c. p. 66. [5] MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.
[6] Rot. Pat. 17 Hen. VII. [7] See Pedigree at page 66. [8] Hist. of Northamptonshire, vol. i. p. 493.
[9] See WING, ASTON-ABBATS, WEST-WYCOMBE. [10] PEDIGREE of DORMER in WING. [11] Stow's Annals, p. 641.

Pelham was, 11 Oct. in the same year, chosen Justicier of Ireland, with the authority of Lord Deputy *ad interim*, until the appointment of a chief governor. It is remarkable that he exercised the privilege of conferring knighthood upon two gentlemen on the very day of his appointment to office. He evinced great application to business, and regard for the interests of Ireland. During his government he reduced the Baron of Lixnan to obedience; besieged and took by storm Carrigfoil, in Kerry, then occupied by foreign troops; dispossessed the Earl of Desmond (a powerful and turbulent opponent) of all his castles and fortresses, and having continued Lord Justice until 14th Sept. 1580, was succeeded by Arthur, Lord Grey de Wilton, K. G. He acquired the character of being "wary and circumspect in council, a strict observer of justice, who by prudent severity kept in awe the disaffected, personally attended the courts to see that the laws were duly enforced, and, by his discreet interposition, reconciled many differences between the most powerful families in the kingdom, who had been long disunited."[1] Queen Elizabeth appointed him Master of the Ordnance and a Privy Counsellor; and in 1585, the Earl of Leicester being General of the Forces in the Netherlands, Sir William Pelham was constituted Field-Marshal. In 1586, he commanded the English cavalry, and performed many gallant services;[2] was wounded in the body by a bullet, which pierced his buff doublet, at the siege of Dowsborough; and closed his eventful life at Flushing, 24th Nov. 1587. It is said that "he had a strong memory, whereon he built his experience; and a large experience, whereon he grounded his actions;" that he was remarkably happy in the choice of his friends (certainly an indubitable proof of his own wisdom) "who were either valiant, ingenious, or wise." His government in Ireland was peculiarly marked by vigilant attention to "*the priests, the pulpit, the press, the nobility, the ports*, and to its foreign connections, by which he eminently contributed to place that kingdom in a far better condition than it had long before enjoyed."[3] By his will, dated 27 June, 1585, he bequeathed "to Dame Dorothy Pelham, his wife, all his goods and chattels in his mansion at Eythrop, or elsewhere in Bucks, as also her jointure, according to covenants amounting to 800 marks *per ann.* appoints Dame Dorothy and his son, William Pelham, executors, and his very good Lords, Sir Thomas Bromley, Knt. Lord Chancellor of England, and Sir William Cecil, Knt. Lord Burleigh, Lord Treasurer, supervisors," &c.[4]

Dame Dorothy Pelham thus surviving her second husband, continued to hold Eythorpe, and in 1598 (42 Eliz.) was assessed for her estate here to the "Service of Beeves and Muttons for the Queen's Household, at 21*l.* 11*s.* 5½*d.*" About 1610, she made many additions to the mansion, and is reported to have built the west front. She died here in September, 1613, at a very advanced age, leaving behind her a good name for hospitality, charity, and munificence, and was buried near her first husband, Sir William Dormer, at Wing, where she had endowed an almshouse.[5]

After her death, this manor devolved to Robert Dormer, her eldest son, who had been knighted in 1591; was advanced to the degree of Baronet, 10 June, 1615 (13 Jac. I.) and created, 30 June following, Baron Dormer of Winge.

This Robert, Lord Dormer, held Eythorpe of the King as of the *Honour of Evelme*;[6] and numerous other estates in Bucks, and dying seised of this manor, in 1606; the same, with its appurtenances, descended to his grandson, Robert, second Lord Dormer, afterwards Viscount Ascot and Earl of Carnarvon, who was slain at the battle of Newbury, 20 Sept. 1643, in the defence of King Charles; was first buried in Jesus-College Chapel, in Oxford, and said to have been afterwards removed to Eythorpe.[7] This estate descended to Charles, second Earl of Carnarvon, whose patrimony had been considerably diminished by the effects of the Civil War, and at his death, in 1709,

---

[1] Cox's Hist. of Ireland. Also, Crawford's Hist. vol. i. p. 303. [2] Stowe's Annals, p. 736, &c.
[3] Lloyd's State Worthies, vol. i. p. 488. Also, Collins's Peerage, vol. i. p. 418.
[4] Regist. Rutland in Cur. Prerog. Cant. [5] See Wing. [6] Page 22. [7] Harl. MSS. 1056.

without male issue, Eythorpe passed by Elizabeth, his eldest daughter and co-heiress, to the noble family of Stanhope, agreeable to the annexed table.

PEDIGREE OF STANHOPE, EARL OF CHESTERFIELD.

Arms: Quarterly Erm. and Gu. STANHOPE.
Crest: On a wreath a tower Az. with a demi-lion ramp. issuing from the battlements Or. crowned ducally Gu. holding between his paws a grenade firing Proper. *Supporters*: Dexter, a talbot Erm. Sinister, a wolf Or crowned with a ducal coronet. *Motto*: A Deo et Rege.

SIR RICHARD STANHOPE, Knt. = temp. Hen. 3. and Ed. 1.

SIR RICHARD DE STANHOPE, Knt. of Elstwyke, co. Northd. and Ulsworth co. Durham; Mayor of Newcastle, 24 Ed. 3. = ALICE, dau. and hr. of .... Hought.

- ELIZABETH, dau. and hr. of Steph. Maulovel, of Rampton, co. Notts. = SIR JOHN DE STANHOPE, Knt. M. P. for Newcastle, 1359; Mayor of Newcastle, 41 Ed. 3. Escheator for Notts. and Derby, 48 Ed. 3.
  - JOANE, dau. of Robert. and sist. of Ralph de Staveley. = SIR RICHARD DE STANHOPE, K.B. at the Coronation of Hen. 4. M. P. for Notts. 4 Hen. 4. Sheriff of co. Derby. and Notts. M.P. for Notts. 9 Hen. 5. and 1, 8, 9, and 12 Hen. 6. Ob. 14 Hen. 6.
    - RICHARD STANHOPE. = ELIZABETH, dau. of Sir John Markham, Knt. Ch. Just. K. B. Ob. viduâ circ. 16 Hen. 6.
      - JOHN STANHOPE, Esq. 24 years of age 14 Hen. 6. M. P. for co. Northton. 28 Hen. 6. &c. Sheriff of Notts. and Derby, 33 Hen. 6. and 2 and 3 Ed. 4. M. P. for co. Notts. 38 Hen. 6. 9 and 12 Ed. 4. = ELIZABETH, dau. of Sir Tho. Talbot, Knt. of Balshal, co. Lancaster.
        - THOMAS STANHOPE, son and hr. 14 Ed. 4. = MARY, dau. of Edward Jerningham, Esq. of Somerleyton, co. Suffolk.
          - AVELINA, dau. of Sir Gerv. Clifton, Knt. of Clifton, co. Notts. = SIR EDWARD STANHOPE, Knt. a Commander at the Battle of Stoke, 2 Hen. 7. Knighted at Blackheath, 12 Hen. 7, Sheriff of Notts and Derby, Constable of Sandal-Castle, co. York, 23 and 24 Hen. 7. Ob. 6 Jun. 1511.
            - RICHARD STANHOPE, eld. son and hr. 10 years of age at his father's death. Ob. s. p. m. 21 Jan. 1526.
            - ANNE, youngest dau. and co-h. of John Strelley, Esq grandson of Sir Rob. S. by Agnes Stanhope.
            - SIR MICHAEL STANHOPE, Knt. Knighted at Hampton-court, 37 Hen. 8. Gov. of Hull; Gent. of Privy Cham. to King Ed. 6. M. P. for co. Notts. imprisoned in the Tower, 1549; also, 1551; beheaded 26 Feb. Monument at Shelford, co. Notts.
              - SAUNCHIA, sole dau. mar. to J. Bebington Esq. 12 Hen. 3.
              - SIR THOMAS STANHOPE, Knt. of Shelford: Sheriff of Notts. and Derby, 4 Eliz. of Notts. 16 Eliz. Knighted at Kenilworth Castle, 1575; M.P. for Notts. 28 Eliz. Sheriff, 29 Eliz. Ob. 3 Aug. 1596; bur. at Shelford. = MARGARET, dau. and co-hr. of Sir John Port, Knt. of Etwall, co. Derby, by Eliz. sole dau. of Sir Tho. Gifford, of Chillington co. Stafford, æt. 14 in 1556.
                - CORDELIA, dau. and hr. of Ric. Allington, Esq. by Joane, sist. and hr. of Sir Will. Cordell, Knt. of Long-Melford, co. Suff. = SIR JOHN STANHOPE, Knt. A. M. of Oxford, 1592; Knighted by K. Jas. 1. Ob. circ. 1609. = DOROTHY, or CATHERINE, q? dau. of Thomas Trentham, Esq. of Rocester, co. Stafford,
                  - CATHERINE, dau. of Frs. Lord Hastings, son and hr. of Geo. 4th Earl of Huntingdon; mar. 1605; Ob. 28 Aug. 1636; bur. at Shelford. PEDIGREE of HUNTINGDON and HASTINGS.] = SIR PHILIP STANHOPE, Knt. Knighted at Whitehall, 16 Dec. 1605; Baron Stanhope, of Shelford, 7 Nov. 1616 (14 Jac. 1.) Earl of Chesterfield, 4 Aug. 1628 (4 Car. 1.) held Lichfield for King Cha. 1642. Ob. .. Sept. 1656. æt. 72, bur. at St. Giles's in the Fields, co. Middlesex.
                  - THOMAS. EDWARD.
                - SIR EDWARD STANHOPE, Council, to Qu. Eliz. in the North; mar. 6 Jun. 1604, at Waddesdon, to Mrs. Marg. Constable.
                - SIR JOHN STANHOPE, Kt. = Gent. of Privy Chamb. to Qu. Eliz. of Harrington, co. Northamp. M. P. for Northamptonshire; Vice-Chamb. and Treasurer of the Chamber, a Commissioner of the Union; Ob. 9 Mar. 1620.
                  - ..... dau. and hr. of Sir William Knowles, Kt. of Holderness. = BARON STANHOPE, 4 May, 3 Jac. 1. = STANHOPE, EARLS OF HARRINGTON.
                - MARGARET, dau. of Hy. McWilliams, Esq. of Stanborne, co. Essex; or (according to Wood) dau. and co-h. of .... Rokesby. [See Pedig. of HARRINGTON.]
              - ANNE, sole dau. mar. to Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, K. G. Protector of England, ancestor of the Dukes of Somerset.
            - ANNE, dau. of Nic. Rawson, Esq. of Aveley, co. Essex. Ob. viduâ 20 Feb. 1587.
          - ELIZABETH, dau. of Foulk Bourchier, Lord Fitz-Warren, grent-grand-dau. of Tho. of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, youngest son of King Ed. 3.
        - HENRY STANHOPE. = Ob. s. p. 12 Aug. 31 Hen. 6.
        - JOANE, mar. to Humph. Bourchier, 3rd son of Henry Earl of Essex, called Lord Cromwell. MAUD, mar. to Robert Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, Earl of Vendosme, in France; 2dly to Sir Tho. Nevile, Knt. younger son of Ric. Earl of Salisbury; 3dly to Sir Gervase Clifton, Kt. Ob. 1497, bur. at Tattershall.
      - THOMAS. JAMES. ELIZABETH. AGNES, mar. to Sir Rob. Strelley Knt. of Strelley co. Notts.
  - ELIZABETH, dau. of Sir Thos. Markham, Knt. of Sallsbury; 3dly to Sir Gervase Clifton, Kt. Ob. 1497, bur. at Tattershall.
  - MAUD, dau. of Ralph, and sist. and hr. of Ralph Lord Cromwell, Treasurer of England; mar. 1400. Ob. circ. 1454.
  - STEPHEN. ROBERT. RALPH. MARGARET, 3d. wife of Hen. Statham, Esq. of Morley, co. Derby. ob. 1381
- ELIZABETH, dau. of Tho. de Cuily, of .... co. Warwick. Ob. s. p. 8 Ric. 2.
- RICHARD DE STANHOPE, M.P. for Newcastle, 1 Ric. 2.

a — b

a — b

1. John Stanhope, student at Oxford: Ob. juv.

2. Sir Hen. Stanhope, K.B. 1 Car. 1. M. P. for Notts. Ob. vita Patris. 29 Nov. 1634 (10 Car. 1.) bur. at Boctonmalherb. co. Kent. = Cath. eld. dau. and co-h. of Tho. Ld. Wotton; Governess to Mary, Prs. of Orange, afterwards Qu. Mary; mar. 2dly to John Van der Kirkhoven, of Henuffleet, in Holland. Cr. (12 Car. 2.) Countess of Chesterfield. Ob. 9 Ap. 1677. having had issue, Charles, er. Lord Wotton.

3. Cha. Stanhope, Ob. s.p. at Northampton. = ... dau. of .. Bayley.

4. Ferdinando Stanhope, M.P. for Tamworth, 1640; Col. in the King's Army; LL.D. at Oxford, 1642; slain at Bridgford, co. Notts. 1643. = Letice, dau. of Sir Hen. Ferrers, Knt. of Tamworth.

5. Philip Stanhope, held his father's house at Shelford for King Charles killed there, 27 Oct. 1643.

6. Edward. William. Michael. Thomas. George. all died young.

7. Arthur Stanhope, of Mansfield, M. P. for Notts. 1660-1; youngest son, viv. 1656. = Anne, dau. of Sir H. Salisbury, Bart. of Llewenny, co. Denbigh.

Sarah, mar. to Sir Ric. Houghton, Bart. Elizabeth, mar. to Fd. Davey Esq. of Newhall, co. Derby.

Alexander Stanhope. Ob. 1707. = Catherine Burghill.

Pedigree of James, Earl Stanhope.

1. Anne, eld. dau. of Algernon Percy, 10th E. of Northumberland. = 2. Elizabeth Butler, dau. of Jas. Duke of Ormond. = Philip Stanhope, 2d Earl of Chesterfield and Baron Stanhope; Lord Chamb. to the Queen; D.C.L. at Oxford, 3 July, 1669; Lord Warden. of the Stannaries. Ob. 1713.

3. Elizabeth, eld. dau. and co-h. of Cha. Dormer, 2d Earl of Carnarvon. [Pedigree of Dormer.]

Catherine, mar. to Wm. Ld. Allington.

Mary. Ob. innupta, 1660.

Anne, only dau.

3. Cha. Stanhope, Esq. of Mansfield = Frances, sole dau. of Sir Fra. Topp, Bart. of Tormarton, co. Glouc.

Philip, Henry, died in their infancy

Algernon, only son, ob. inf.

Henry, only son, ob. inf.

Elizabeth, mar. to Patrick Earl of Strathmore, N. B.

Philip Stanhope, 3d Earl of Chesterfield; ob. 27 Jan. 1726. = Elizabeth, dau. and co-hr. of Geo. Savile, Mar. of Halifax.

Cha. Stanhope took the name of Wotton; ob. s. p. 6 Feb. 1703, 4; being devisee of his half-uncle, Charles Henry Lord Wotton, of Wotton co. Kent, and Earl of Belmont, in Ireland. = Jane dau. of Gilb. Thacker, of Repton, co. Derby.

Lady Mary, mar. to Tho. Coke, Esq. of Melbourne, co. Derby.

Lady Catharine, mar. to Godfrey Clarke, Esq. of Chilcot, co. Derby. Ob. 1728.

Michael Stanhope of C. C. Coll. Camb. A. B. 1701; A. M. 1705: S. T. P. 1717; Can. of Windsor. Ob. 8 July, 1738. = Penelope, dau. of Sir Salathiel Lovell, Knt.

1. Francis. Edwin. Henry. Philip. Cha. Arthur.

Philip-Dormer Stanhope, 4th Earl of Chesterfield, born 22 Sept. 1694-5; of Trinity-Hall, Camb. 1714, Gent. of the Bed-ch. to the Pr. of Wales, 1715; Capt. of Yeomen of the Guard, 1723. Lord Steward of the King's Household; M. P. for St. Germain's 1 Geo. 1. Lestwithiel, 12 Geo. 1. Ambassador to Holland, 1728; Lord Steward of the King's Household, of the Pr. Coun. 26 Feb. installed K.G. 1730; Ambassador to Holland, 1745; Ld.-Lieut. of Ireland, 1745; Sect. of State, 1746, resigned, 1748: ob. 24 Mar. 1773, bur. South-Audley Street Chapel. = Melusina de Schulemburgh, Countess of Walsingham, 1722, and Baroness of Aldborough; niece of the Duchess of Kendal; mar. 3 Sept. 1733: ob. s. p.

1. Margaret, dau. of J. Rudge Esq. of London; mar. 27 Apl. 1721: ob. 7 Oct. 1740.

2. Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Ambrose Crawley, Knt. of London; mar. 29 May, 1745; ob. 15 Feb. 1746. s. p.

2. Sir Will. Stanhope, b. 20 July, 1702; K.B. 27 May, 1725; M.P. for Lestwithiel 1725 Vice-Chamb. of the King's Household, 19 May, 1727. Privy Counsellor, 31 May, 1727. M. P. for Co. Bucks. 1727, 34, 47, 54, 61, and till his death, 7 May, 1772. Ob. s. p. = Anne Hussey, sist. of Sir Fra. Blake Delaval, K.B. mar. 6 Oct. 1759; 2dly to Charles Morrice, Esq. ob. vidhâ, 2 Feb. 1812, at Melton-Constable co. Norfolk.

3.

John Stanhope, b. 5 Jan. 1704; M.P. for Notting. and for Derby; Lord of the Admiralty, 1748: ob. 4 Oct. 1748. eccl.

Cha. Stanhope, M.P. for Derby, 1734: ob. 20 Feb. 1735-6, æt. 27. Gertrude, mar. 1724, to Sir Cha. Hotham, for Bart. Ob. 1775. Elizabeth, mar. to Samuel Hill, Esq. of Shenstone, co. Staff. Ob. 1727, æt. 24. eccl.

Mary = Arthur dau. of Fred. Thornhaugh, Esq. mar. 1740: ob. Mar. 1748. s. p.

Cha. Stanhope, M.P. Ob. 1770.

Margaret, dau. and co-h. of Cha. Headlam, Esq. of Kirby, co. York; mar. 25 Aug. 1750: ob. Jan. 1764. 3d. W. Frances, dau. of .. Board, Esq. s. p. Mar. 2dly to Rev... Bigsby, 1782.

Ferdinand Stanhope, mar. Mary, dau. of ..... Phillips Esq. 8 Mar. 1742; co. and left issue John, born 1744, and others, 1776, ob. 1790.

.... to .... Wogan, Esq. Ob. at Ealing, co. Middlesex.

Elizabeth, only dau. mar. to Welbore Ellis, Esq. M. P. for Aylesbury.

Philip. Ob. juv.

Anne, dau. of Thomas Thistlethwayte, D. D. of Southwick, co. Hants, mar. 16 Sept. 1777: Ob. 20 Oct. 1798, æt. 43. = Philip Stanhope, 5th Earl of Chesterfield, b. 10 Nov. 1755; Mast. of the Mint, Lord Lieut. of Bucks. 1782; Ambassador to Spain, 1784; of the Pr. Council, Joint Post-Mast. General, Mast. of the Horse, 1798; K. G. 1804: d. 29 Aug. 1815, bur. at Bretby, co. Derby. = Lady Henrietta Thynne, dau. of Thomas, Marquess of Bath; mar. 2 May, 1799: ob. 31 May. 1813, at Chesterfield-House, London, æt. 52.

Margaret, mar. 26 Dec. 1776, to the Rev. Cha. Smelt, A. M. Ob. 7 Sept. 1811, at Goding, co. Notts. æt. 57. [See Wing.]

Lady Harriet Stanhope, b. 9 April, 1788: died 22 Nov. 1803, at Bradley, co. Staff. [Gent. Mag. vol. lxxiii. P. 2, p. 1099.]

George-Augustus-Frederick Stanhope, 6th Earl of Chesterfield, b. 23 May, 1805. = Anne-Eliz. Forster, eld. dau. of Cecil Lord Forester, mar. Nov. 1830.

George-Philip-Cecil-Arthur Stanhope, Lord Stanhope, b. .... Sept. 1831. = ... eld. dau.

Lady Elizabeth, b. 14 Nov. 1800: ob. innupta 30 Oct. 1821.

Lady Georgiana, b. 15 Feb. 1802; mar. 14 Nov. 1820, to Fred. West, Esq. only son and hr. appt. of Hon. Fred. West, son of John, 2d Earl De-la-Warre: d. 14 Aug. 1824, at Blythe-Hall, co. Warwick.

Sir William Stanhope, K. B. second son of Philip second Earl of Chesterfield, by Lady Elizabeth Dormer, his third wife, was created by King Geo. I. one of the new knights upon the revival of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and installed 17 June, 1725. He resided at Eythorpe, was distinguished by his wit, humour, and literary talents. He expended large sums in the improvement and decoration of the house and grounds, lived in great splendor and hospitality, and was one of that noted club of wits and *bon vivants* who assembled at Medmenham, under the frivolous, and in some respects, disreputable character of Monks of La Trappe;[1] and dying without male issue, this estate, in 1772, reverted to his surviving brother.

PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE, fourth Earl of CHESTERFIELD, whose official appointments are distinguished in the annexed table, and of whom it is also necessary to say, that he was attached to the person of George Prince of Wales, afterwards King Geo. II. from his Royal Highness's arrival in England, as one of the Lords of the Bedchamber; continued in attendance after the Prince was dismissed from the Court of St. James's, and soon after his accession to the Throne, in 1728, appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Holland, where he was very highly esteemed by the States-General. It is reported, that having married Melisina de Schulemburgh, created Countess of Walsingham and Baroness of Aldborough, by King Geo. II. being niece of his Majesty's favourite, the Duchess of Kendal, and the King having bequeathed to her a legacy which his successor had not been pleased to pay, Lord Chesterfield boldly resolved to attempt its recovery by a suit in Equity, if his Majesty had not prevented the necessity of it by fulfilling his grandfather's bequest. In 1744, his Lordship, who was a very eloquent speaker, and took an active part in the debates in Parliament upon almost every subject of national importance, was appointed, a second time, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Holland; commenced his voyage to the Hague, 11 Jan. 1745-6, and, on quitting his ministerial function there, 6 May, 1745, the States-General gave a remarkable testimony of the high sense entertained of his merit and abilities, in a letter to the King, written on that occasion. In Ireland also, as Lord Lieutenant, his Lordship gave great and general satisfaction to different parties and persuasions, and quitted his government there to the regret of the whole nation. His Lordship was so highly esteemed by Sarah Duchess Dowager of Marlborough, that in a codicil to her Grace's will, dated 15 Aug. 1744, she bequeathed to him, "out of the great regard for his merit and the obligations she had received from him, her best and largest brilliant ring, and 20,000*l.*"

In more advanced age, he was afflicted with deafness, which abridged his enjoyment of society, and clouded those conversational talents, which he possessed in a very eminent degree; but in his retirement his Lordship still continued to amuse himself with his books and his pen. He was a frequent writer in the periodical paper called *The World*, in 1753; and often indulged in poetical composition, in epigrams, and other light productions, besides the celebrated Letters to his Son. Lord Chesterfield's Miscellaneous Works form 2 vols. in 4to. and were printed in 1777, with his Memoirs prefixed, began by Dr. Matthew Maty, and after his death, completed by Mr. Justamond, an eminent surgeon.

The Lands of the Priory of Walingford. The Priory of the Holy-Trinity, in Walingford, held in Eythorpe a messuage with lands and tenements.[2] By whom given is unknown. In 1291, at the Ecclesiastical Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV. the Prior of Walingford held rents in Estrop of the value of 6*s.* 8*d.*[3] The convent retained this property until its dissolution; and King Henry VIII. in 1528, granted lands here to Cardinal Wolsey, for the foundation of his College at Oxford, under the description of "Rents in Quenton, Wottesdon, and Estrop," returned together in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, at 14*s. per ann.* as parcel of the possessions of the Abbat of Bec, in Normandy. The grant made to Wolsey included "a messuage, lands, and water-mill, in Ethrop;" and upon the

[1] See MEDMENHAM.

[2] Cardinal's Bundles in the Rolls' Chapel.

[3] Taxat. P. Nic. p. 46. See also Comput. 14 Hen. VIII. in the Chapter Ho. at Westminst. and Monast. Anglic. vol. iii. p. 281.

Cardinal's disgrace, the grant was abrogated, or the lands resumed by the Crown. In 1584 (27 Eliz.) the Queen granted certain rents in Shabington, East-Claydon, Quainton, Eythorpe, and Kimbell, of the value of 20*s. per ann.* to Theophilus Adams and Thomas Butler, and the heirs and assigns of Adams.

THE CHAPEL AT EYTHORPE

was founded in pursuance of the will of Roger Dynham, Esq. dated 22 Oct. 1490; by which, he "bequeathed his body to be buried in Waddesdon Church, until *his Chapel* at Ethrope should be built;" after which, his remains were to be translated thither, and a Chauntry founded under the care of Sir John Dynham, Knt. his brother and executor.

The old Chapel was forty-two feet long, and fifteen feet wide, wainscotted with oak; the area within the rails, paved with black and white Warwickshire stone in lozenges; and Willis describes an old sepulchral monument of grey marble, remaining in his time, with brass plates and effigies of a man in armour, under a canopy supported by pillars, with four shields of arms, charged with a fess lozengè, in chief a crescent, and the like impaling five roundels. Over the three arches of the canopy:

MERCY, CHRIST, GRACE.

And round the verge:

Ent figura sequens obitum monstrabitet annum 1490 Oct. mense migrat ab orbe die XXIV vos modo Cæligenæ Rogerus salve ut intret ..... Georgius erat genitor miles dictusque Johannes. Istius et frater[1] nomine gaudet eo sed Dominus Thesaurarius Angli' stetit ejus Frater hic insignis orbis honore potens. Hancque seva virum rapuit mors hunc generosum Sic natura suum jus petit hic miserum.[2]

The College of Fotheringhay, co. Northampton, had been endowed with lands, on condition of finding a priest to officiate in this chauntry, whose stipend of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* was paid until the Dissolution in 1535, when Sir Gilbert Jeffrey, or Geoffreyson, Clk. was Incumbent, or Chaunter, and of the age of sixty years;[3] and had a pension[4] of 6*l. per ann.* The Chapel was about four miles from the Parish-Church, and it was at a later period returned to be "useful for the House of Sir Robert Dormer, Knt."

Willis mentions, with great disgust and vehemence, the desecration of this building, observing, that "although Sir William Stanhope had, by the desire of his lady, fitted up this Chapel, and caused Divine Service to be celebrated in it regularly for about ten years; yet, at length, in 1738,[5] most wickedly, sacrilegiously, and impiously demolished it, though warned against it by Dr. Carmichael;"[6] and that he made use of the stones to build a Bridge over the Thame, near the House;[7] moreover, he adds, that the tomb-stone of the founder was basely taken up, and his grave opened in expectation of finding treasure, and that Sir William Stanhope sold the lead for 100*l.*[8]

EYTHORPE-HOUSE,

successively the residence of the Dynhams, Dormers, and Stanhopes, was built in a low situation, close to the northern bank of the Thame, which is here expanded into an embellishment of the demesnes.

---

[1] Qu. Pater. [2] MSS. Willis, in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon. [3] Willis's Hist. of Abbeys, vol. ii. p. 44.

[4] That is the whole endowment, excepting the Tithes. [5] MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. vol. xii.

[6] Lysons's Magn. Brit. vol. i. p. 655. [7] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. vol. xii.

[8] This is too incredible for belief; but Willis was too easily imposed upon either by the malignity or the artifice of those who had great pleasure in misleading him; and in regard to the lead, that must have referred to the old roof of the decayed chapel, which had been probably left in a dilapidated state from the time of rebuilding the house by Dame Dorothy Pelham, circ. 1610, until its completion by Sir William Stanhope.

Sir Robert Dormer is presumed to have occasionally resided here in the reign of Edward VI. and his son, Sir William, built a spacious apartment with a coved roof of timber, elaborately sculptured, and with corbels of angels bearing shields with the arms of the family; such is the account preserved, but it may be doubted, whether this room were not originally the Chapel, or erected out of its materials, and whether the assortment of warlike implements which were placed in it, had not been, at least in part, collected by Sir William Pelham, whose relict, Dame Dorothy, built a suit of rooms, to which the date 1610 remained attached until the demolition of the house. The alteration made by Sir William Stanhope completed the west front in a plain and substantial manner, but with little taste. The gallery was 138 feet long, and the size of many other apartments commodious, without pretensions to architectural elegance. Here were numerous portraits, of which some for their excellence, others for their rarity, and the sake of those whom they represented, deserved a better fate than dispersion under the hammer of an auctioneer. It is reported, that some few were preserved and removed to Bretby, in Derbyshire; others were sold with the materials of the mansion, about the year 1810. Amongst the family portraits noticed by Browne Willis,[1] were those of Robert Earl of Carnarvon, killed at Newbury; Anna-Sophia his Countess; Lucy Countess of Bedford; Sir William Stanhope, K. B. and Philip, fourth Earl of Chesterfield; King Charles I. with the Prince of Wales, then a boy.[2] After the remarks of Willis on the demolition of the old Chapel, it is but an act of justice to the memory of Philip, fifth Earl of Chesterfield, to record, that one of the most splendid ornaments of the modern House was a superbly furnished Chapel, with seats, cushions, &c. covered with satin and velvet richly embroidered.

The imitation of ruins of an amphitheatre, castles, and turreted buildings, erected by Sir William Stanhope on the neighbouring eminences, gave an air of extent and magnifience to the grounds; but the taste of the proprietor would have been better displayed, if the scenery had been cheered and enlivened with picturesque and commodious cottages, which might have remained permanent comforts to the poor, and lasting monuments, not only of refinement, but of public spirit and benevolence.

CRANWELL.

Cranwell-Grounds, a reputed manor-farm, contiguous to Eythorpe, and long possessed by the same Lords, was perhaps included in the Norman Survey with Waddesdon; or else made part of the lands of the Bishop of Baieux, in Fleet-Marston, as already described.[3] It was vested in the family of Arcubus, before they are *ascertained* to have held Eythorpe; and it may, therefore, be conjectured, that forming part of the Knights' fees mentioned in an Inquisition, after the death of Edmund Earl of Cornwall, to whom, in right of his Honour of Walingford, they belonged (then held under that Prince by the descendant of William de Arcubus) Cranwell was part of that estate for which William de Arcubus paid his scutage, in the beginning of the reign of Richard I.[4]

In 1217 (2 Hen. III.) a fine was passed between William le Dancer and Basilea his wife, and

---

[1] The same diligent antiquary has preserved [MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.] an account of the following armorial bearings in Eythorpe, in 1610. Over one of the chimneys: 1. .... Two lions passant S. 2. Barry of eight Or. and S. within a bordure G. 3. Two bars surtout a bend Gu. 4. Gu. frette Or. *Supporters*. Two griffins. *Motto*. Memento Mori. also "D. P." for Dorothy Pelham. Over the Porch, *Arms*: within a Garter, Dormer and Pelham, with a lion and a dragon for supporters. In the window of the gallery, Dormer impaling Newdigate, Sydney, Catesby; Duke de Feria impaling Dormer; Hungerford impaling Dormer; Dormer and Montague, Montague impaling Dormer; St. John impaling Dormer; Constable impaling Dormer; Sir Robert Dormer, Knt. Dormer impaling Tyringham; Dormer and Bannester; Curzon impaling Dormer; Caryll impaling Dormer.

[2] Willis's MSS. See also Lysons's Magn. Brit. vol. i. p. 656.

[3] See page 327.

[4] Rot. Pip. 8 Ric. I.

William de Arcubus of the third part, of one virgate of land in Crendewelle, which William and Basilea claimed as the dower of the said Basilea, out of a certain freehold there which had belonged to Roger Freelond, her former husband;[1] and in the next year, that another fine was passed of lands and messuages in Crendewelle, between William Fitz-Bruman and William de Arcubus, which were conveyed to De Arcubus, and his heirs.[2] After which, John de Arcubus, of Crendewell, occurs in the beginning of the reign of Edward I. and settled certain lands in Waddesdon, on William de ..... of Wodesdon, for life.[3] In 1286 (15 Ed. I.) a fine was passed between Richard de Arcubus and Dionysia his wife, and Robert Gyngelot and Agnes his wife, of messuages and lands in Crendewell, the right of Richard;[4] and in 1228, between Alan de Arcubus, and Robert le Poer and Alice his wife, of messuages and lands in Crendewell, which Alan granted to Robert and Alice and their heirs.[5]

BEACHENDON, OR BICHENDON,

now only a single farm-house, with its offices, on the south side of the Parish, is included in all its ecclesiastical and civil assessments.

It was held separately from Waddesdon at the Norman Survey, and in two portions, one virgate of land belonging to the Bishop of Baieux (and held under him by two Saxons) which had been in the possession of two free tenants of Brictric and Azor, in the time of the Confessor, they having power to alienate, and then and subsequently estimated at 5*s. per ann.*[6]

But the greater part of Bichendon was possessed by Milo Crispin, and held under him as two hides by two free tenants, whose names are not mentioned in the Survey. In the time of the Confessor the same tenants of the Bishop of Baieux, held also this estate with power to sell it. There was land for two ploughs, and two were kept; with two villeins and three bordars. The pasture for two teams was constantly valued at 25*s.*[7]

Bichendone, at the Survey, was included in the Hundred of Essedene, from which Waddesdon was then distinct, and the period of its annexation to Waddesdon is not ascertained.

It seems to have been vested in the descendants of the feudal tenants mentioned in the survey during the early Norman reigns. The Carbonels held it in the reign of Richard I. and in 1197, (9 Ric. I.) a fine was passed between Geoffrey de Upton and Maud his wife, and Hamond Carbonel, of the reasonable dower of the said Maud, which she claimed of the gift of Richard Carbonel, her late husband (who was brother of Hamond) in Bichendon and other lands.[8] Hamon de Carbonel held one Knight's fee under the Honour of Walingford, about 1211 (12 Joh.) and afterwards Peter Fitz-Herbert held the same fee, which was in the custody of the King, probably, during the minority of the heir, for it was subsequently in the hands of Peter de Carbonel, who paid two marks for one Knight's fee here, as his aid in 1234 (19 Hen. III.) and in the next year (20 Hen. III.) one mark scutage, for one fee in Bychendon.[9] Part of the lands here were, about the same period, in the possession of Thomas de Appleton of Ickford, included in the liberties of Earl Richard, and held of the Honour of Walingford. In 1240, (25 Hen. III.) a fine was passed between Peter Carbonel and

---

[1] Rot. Fin. 2 Hen. III. [2] Ibid. 3 Hen. III. [3] Ibid. 10 Ed. I. [4] Ibid 15 Ed. I. [5] Ibid. 17 Ed. I.

[6] Terr Epi Baiocensis. In Essedene Hd'. In Bichedone ten'. II. Angli de Epo I. uirg'. Tra'. ē. Val et ualuit sēp. v. sol. Istimet tenuer. T. R. E. un' hō Brictric et alt'. hō. Azori. pot'. uende'. [Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 144 b.]

[7] Terra Milonis Crispin. Duo hōes ten' de Milone Bichedone. p. II. hid' T'ra. ē. II. car'. et ibi sunt cū. II. uillis et III. bord'. P'tū II. car. Val. et ualuit sēp. XXV sol. Istimet tenuer. T. R. E. un' hō. Brictric. et alt' hō Azoris. et uende' potuer. [Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 150.]

[8] Rot. Fin. 9 Ric. I. [9] Testa de Nevil p. 257, 258, 20 Hen. III.

Robert de Aylesbury, and Maud his wife, of the third part of a mill in Bychendone;[1] and Bichendon was one of the Knights' fees belonging to the Honour of Walingford, at the death of Edmund Earl of Cornwall, in 1300, when John de Lyndhurst held the same at 10*l. per ann.*[2] It was one of the manors which David de Strabolgi, Earl of Athol, and Joane his wife, held by extent under the Honour of Walingford,[3] and of which in 1331 (5 Ed. III.) Adomar de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, died seised;[4] of which by another inquisition in 1337, (11 Ed. III.) David de Strabolgi, Earl of Athol, was also found to have died seised.[5] The fact seems to be, that David Earl of Athol, died in the preceding year: that his wife Joane, daughter of John Comyn, Lord Badenach, by Joane de Valence, sister of Adomar Earl of Pembroke, was one of the co-heirs of the said Adomar, from whom he derived the seigniory of this manor: and in 1339 (13 Ed. III.) the same was passed by fine, by Sir Walter Manny, K. G. who had acquired the possession of Chearsley and other portions of the inheritance of Adomar Earl of Pembroke,[6] to Sir John de Molyns, who held for term of life, with remainder to his sons William and John.[7] All the feudal privileges[8] granted to Sir John de Molyns were extended to this manor,[9] which descended with the rest of the possessions of that family,[10] to the Hungerfords, were passed by fine between Edmund Hastings and his wife, and Oliver Manningham,[11] and being granted by the Crown to Richard Whytingham, in the reign of Henry VII. were transferred to Sir Richard Empson, Knt.[12] on whose attainder in 1509 (1 Hen. VIII.) this estate was again forfeited to the Crown: and being conveyed to the Goodwyns, was subsequently[13] passed to the Dormers; and in 1616, was part of the possessions of which Robert Dormer, son and heir of Sir William, Dormer, Knt., then lately deceased, died seised, being held of the Honour of Ewelme by the hundredth part of one Knight's fee, Robert Dormer, son of William, and grandson of the said Robert Dormer,[14] being his next heir, and then of the age of six years. This manor afterwards descended with Eythorpe, to George-Augustus-Frederick, sixth Earl of Chesterfield, the present possessor.

Fines were passed of lands in Bichendon, Over-Winchendon and Waddesdon, in 1346, between Hugh Robyn of Winchendon, and Richard le Frankelyn and Agnes his wife, to whom they were conveyed with remainder to the heirs of Richard;[15] and in 1363, of lands in Bichyndon, between Thomas Chapman of *Edrope* and Jane his wife, and Richard Hardwyk and Joane his wife, the right of Chapman.[16]

COLWYCH, COLWICK, COLWYKE, OR COLLET,

commonly pronounced Collick, another hamlet to Waddesdon, is situated on the north-west verge of the parish, contiguous to Wood-Ham, and Doddershall in Quainton. Its name seems to be derived from a small stream running from north to south, through the meadows. The estate belonged to Woburn Abbey, co. Bedford, founded in 1145, by Hugh de Bolebec: and was probably given by the Malets, who possessed lands in Quainton, and were great benefactors to Woburn.

In 1268 (53 Hen. III.) a fine was passed between Robert de Shireburn and William de Montfichet

---

[1] Rot. Fin. 25 Hen. III. [2] Esc. 28 Ed. I. nº 26, 44. Cal. vol. i. p. 158.
[3] Esc. 1 Ed. III. nº 85. Cal. vol. ii. p. 5. [4] Esc. 5 Ed. III. nº 83. Cal. vol. ii. p. 41.
[5] Esc. 11 Ed. III. nº 46. Cal. vol. ii. p. 78. [6] See CHEARSLEY, p. 117. [7] Rot. Fin. 13 Ed. III.
[8] See BRILL, p. 99. [9] Rot. Cart. 13 Ed. III. nº 2. and Dugd. Bar. tom. ii. p. 146.
[10] Rot. Cart. 20 Ed. III. nº 19, 20. Esc. 2 Ric. 2 nº 57. Cal. vol. iii. p. 16. Ibid. 4 Ric. 2 nº 38, Cal. vol. iii. p. 31. Ibid. p. 68.; also, Dugd. Bar. tom. ii. p. 146.
[11] Rot. Fin. 7 Hen. VII. [12] Ibid. 15 Hen. VII.
[13] MSS. Willis on the authority and information of Thomas Marquess of Wharton. [14] PEDIGREE OF DORMER.
[15] Rot. Fin. 20 Ed. VII. See also p. 125. [16] Ibid. 37 Ed. III.

and Benedicta his wife, the right of Robert,[1] and in 1291, the lands, rents, and mill here, belonging to Woburn Abbey, were valued at 2*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* and their chattels, flocks, &c. at 4*l.* 3*s.*[2] The Abbey continuing in possession, in 1534, this estate was in the tenure of Laurence Faireclyffe at 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *pe ann.* with Dootchyll (supposed to be a portion of land contiguous, but) in the parish of Quainton.[3] Laurence Faireclyffe was called Bailiff of Doddey, Colwyks, and Fewcotts, with a fee of 28*s.* 8*d.*[4] Fewcotts was a grange mentioned in the Roll in the Augmentation Office in the accounts of Woburn Abbey, with Colwychs and *Sterkley*: but its situation is not exactly known. In 1538, the King granted to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, all the lands of Woburn Abbey, in Waddesdon and Quainton, at a reserved rent;[5] and in the same year by patent, the tenement called Colwyke, with appurtenances, twenty acres of arable, 275 of pasture, fifteen of meadow in Colwyk and Dodershill, Waddesdon and Quainton, with courts, &c. late belonging to Woburn Monastery, were granted to the Duke of Suffolk and his assigns, in capite, by Knights' service, at the forty-eighth part of one Knight's fee, and 17*s.* 4*d.* *per ann.* rent.[6]

The family of Pigot being seated about this period at Doddershall, they also became possessed of Colwick; and Robert Pigot, second son of Thomas Pigot, serjeant-at-law, of Horwood and Whaddon, by Elizabeth his second wife, daughter and co-heir of John Iwardby, Esq. of Missenden and Quainton, resided at Colwick before the close of the reign of Henry VIII. if not earlier. This branch of the ancient family of Pigot seems to have declined before the time of the civil wars. To rescue from oblivion the descendants of the before-mentioned Robert Pigot, the annexed table is introduced.

PIGOT.

PEDIGREE OF PIGOT OF COLWICH IN WADDESDON, &c.

From Family Pedigree, Ashmole's Berks, &c.

Arms of Alliance. *Yates.* Party per fess embattled Or. and Gu. three gates counterchanged. *Butler.* Az. a chevron between. three covered cups Or. in fess point a mullet. *Hesketh.* Arg. a bend S. charged with three garbs proper: in mid. ch. a crescent, party per fess S. and Or.

ROBERT PIGOT, of Ham, or Colwich, second son of Thomas Pigot, Esq. = MARY, dau. of John Yates, of Lyford, co. Berks.
Serjeant-at-Law, of Whaddon, by Elizabeth his second wife, dau. and co-h. of John Iwardby, Esq. of Quainton. Ob. 12 Oct. .... bur. at Waddesdon.
[PEDIG. of PIGOT of WHADDON, DODDERSHALL, ICKFORD, &c.]

- 1. FRANCIS PIGOT, Esq. = MARGARET, dau. of Alban Butler, Esq. of Aston-de-Walls, co. Northampt. by Sibill his 1st wife, dau. of Simon Raleigh, Esq. of Farnboro. co. Warwick: bap. 20 Aug. 1553: bur. at Hatford, Berks. 30 Jan. 1637.
  - ALBANE PIGOT, "of Colwyke, son and hr. 1640." = MARTHA, ... bur. 12 Feb. 1629, at Hatford, Berks. [Ashmole's His. vol. i. p. 177.]
    - FRANCIS PIGOT, bap. at Waddesdon, 25 April, 1613; bur. 17 July.
    - DOROTHY, JANE, FRANCES, } bap. { 28 Oct. 1610. 24 Feb. 1611. 11 Sept. 1614. [Waddesdon Regist.]
  - THOMAS, bur. 28 June, 1623, = at Nether-Winchendon.
    - PHILLIPP.
    - RAFE.
    - RICHARD.
    - WALTER. (7 sons says Ashmole and 3 daurs.) vol. i. p. 177.
- 2. RALPH PIGOT, Student of Gray's Inn.
- JANE, dau. of Robert Hesketh, of Croston, co. Lancaster.
  - "ELIZABETH, with dyvers other."
  - "MARIE, mar. *parentibus invitis*, a mean person." [Fam. Pedig.]
  - WILLIAM, son of Thos. P. bap. at N. Winchendon, 3 Feb. 1599. [Regist.]
  - THOMAS, son of Thos. P. buried 28 June, 1603.
- 3. WILLIAM PIGOT, youngest son. = ELLEN, wife of Wm. P. ba. 5 May, 1600.
  - MARY, sole dau. and hr.
  - EDWARD, son of Wm. P. bap. at N. Winchendon, 20 Mar. 1565. = ALICE.
    - HENRY, son of Wm. P. bap. 22 Oct. 1568.
    - CICELY, dau. of Edw. P. bap. 14 Mar, 1603.
    - ELIZABETH, dau. of Edw. P. jun. bap. 3 Dec. 1619.
    - CHRISTOPHER, son of Edw. P. and Alice. bap. 4 Nov. 1624.
- JOYCE, mar. to Wm. Palmer, of *Waddesdon*.
- KATHERINE, mar. to Tho. Barker, of Astrop, co. Northampton.
- ELIZABETH, mar. to Walter (or John) Roberts of Bexhill, co. Sussex.
- DOROTHY, mar. to Tho. Kebble, Esq. of Newbottle, co. Northamp. had issue Jane, mar. to Rich. Pigot, younger son of Tho. Pigot, Esq. of Doddershall. [PED. p. 406.] 2d to Martin Lister, Esq. M.P. [See p. 408.]

---

[1] Rot. Fin. 53 Hen. III.
[2] Taxat. P. Nic. p. 46. and Monast. Anglic. vol. v. p. 478, 479.
[3] Val. Eccles. vol. iv. p. 212.
[4] Ibid. p. 213.
[5] Rot. Pat. 36 Hen. VIII. Test. 8 Sep.
[6] Ibid. Test. 16 Dec.

In 1598, (42 Eliz.) Mrs. Palmer of Waddesdon was assessed to the provision for the Royal Household, at 6*s.* 11¼*d.* for land in Waddesdon; and in the same year her brother, Francis Pigot, was assessed for his estate in Colwich, at 1*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*

John Wilkinson of Colwich was buried at Waddesdon in 1664, so that it seems probable that one of the family of the Rector had acquired part of the estate by intermarriage with the Pigots, or their heirs.

The family of Deacle were afterwards in possession of this manor, probably by the marriage of the Barkers of Astrop; and it was subsequently severed from the property of the Deacles in Wingrave, and carried in marriage by the daughter and co-heiress of .... Deacle, to her husband, Mr. Griffith, solicitor, in London.

John Deacle of Wingrave left his estate there, which had been purchased of Richard Ballenger, to his nephew, John Deacle, Esq. and more recently it was possessed by the Rev. William Deacle, of Astrop, co. Northampton.

HAM, HAMME, OR WODE-HAM,

is a small hamlet situated at the north-west angle of the parish of Waddesdon, and evidently derives its name from its contiguity to the Forest of Bernwode.

It was part of the grant made to the family of De Arcubus, with Eythorpe, and was anciently held under the Honour of Walingford.

In the reign of Henry III. *Wode-ham* constituted part of the knights' fees, of which Edmund Earl of Cornwall, in 1300, died seised.[1] It also occurs in 1378, in an Inquisition on the death of Edward the Black Prince.[2] Ham had been granted out by the family of De Arcubus at an early period; for in 1352, a fine was passed between William la Zouche of Haryngworth, and Adam de Arderne and John de Cranesley the younger, of the Manor of "*Hamme juxta Bernwode,*" the right of Adam;[3] which William la Zouche, or his grandson of the same name, was, by Inquisition found in 1359, to have enfeoffed Adam de Arderne and Simon le Warde, of lands in Northamptonshire: and this estate afterwards continued in the possession of the Zouches, during several generations.[4]

William Lord Zouche, who died on St. George's day, 1381, seised of "Hamme," was succeeded by his son Sir William la Zouche, of Bramfield, Knt. who died in 1395, leaving another William la Zouche, his son and heir, who had livery of his inheritance in the next year; and in 1405 succeeded to the estate of his uncle, Thomas la Zouche, in Middle-Claydon,[5] and died in 1415, seised of Ham, which descended to his son, William Lord Zouche and St. Maur, who demised this manor to Robert Isham for life; and Isham died in 1424, seised of the Manor of Hamme, with its appurtenances, and 3*s.* 4*d.* rents, &c. out of certain lands in Wotton, also demised to him by Sir William Zouche, Knt. which, after the decease of the said Isham, were to revert to Zouche and his heirs. Sir William Zouche, Knt. next heir, was of the age of twenty-three years and upwards; and the Inquisition sets forth, that here were a mansion and four cottages within the manor (of no value to be mentioned) all the premises being ruinous: that there were 100 acres of arable land, worth 3*d.* each *per ann.* fifteen acres worth 12*d.* each, and 3*s.* 4*d.* rents annually, out of premises in Wotton: that the manor *cum pert.* and

---

[1] Esc. 28 Ed. Ed. I. nº 44. Cal. vol. i. p. 162.
[2] Ibid. 2 Ric. II. nº 57. Cal. vol. iii. p. 16.
[3] Rot. Fin. 26 Ed. III.
[4] Esc. 33 Ed. III. nº 79. Cal. vol. ii. p. 217.
[5] See PEDIGREE of ZOUCHE in CLAYDON, p. 176.

3*s.* 4*d.* rents, were held of Simon D'Arches, by services unknown: that Robert Isham died on the last day of March, 3 Hen. VI. that Robert Isham, his son and heir, was then twenty-two years of age, and upwards.[1]

This estate having again fallen to the Zouches on the expiration of the term granted to their subfeudatory Robert Isham, so continued only during some few years, when the attainder of John, seventh Lord Zouche, brought the Manor of Ham to the Crown: and the Dynhams being closely connected with that noble family, by the marriage of Joane, one of the sisters and co-heirs of Sir John Dynham, Knt. of Eythorpe, with John Lord Zouche,[2] that part of the hamlet included in Waddesdon parish continued to belong to the principal estate, and was possessed successively by the Dormers and Stanhopes, Earls of Chesterfield, as described in Eythorpe.

Another manorial estate in Ham being included in Wooton, will be more appropriately described in the history of that parish; but *Grendon-wood*, supposed to have been the same anciently denominated *Queen's-Wood*, the *Lower-wood*, *No Man's Hook*,[3] at the corner of *Ackman-street*,[4] and *Ham-wood*, called also Sir John Godwin's Wood of about eighty-acres, are reckoned to belong to the Eythorpe estate, as well as part of the *Upper-wood*, which in a very ancient map appears to have attached to it the name of Lady Pelham: and *Home-wood*, a slip of Sir John Godwin's *Middle-wood*, near the road from Benwell-Lane to Wotton; *Brier Hill-wood*, adjacent to *No Man's Hook*, and other portions of wood land near Ham-Green, are considered, according to the accounts of the inhabitants of the hamlet and its vicinity, as belonging to the Waddesdon estate, the property of his Grace George Duke of Marlborough.

A considerable part of Ham being included in Wotton is more particularly mentioned in the history of that parish; and contiguous, the farm called

BENWELL-LANE,

of which about thirty-seven acres are within the parish of Waddesdon, is described in ancient writings as locally situated on the verge of a small stream near the old Roman road, called Akeman-street, where was once a mill, on the border of Wotton.[5]

---

[1] Inquisitio apud Whitchurch, C°. Bucks. May 14, 3 Hen. VI. The jury returned,—" quod Rob^ts. Isham tenuit ad terminum vitæ ꝏ'. de *Hamme* cum ptinentiis ac 3^s. 4^d. redd assix cum pertinentiis exeunt certis terris et ten de Wooton ex dimissione Willi Zouch Chev. Eidem Roberto fact. post mortem predict. Rob'ti eidem Willo et Heredibus suis spectante et quod Wills le Zouch, Chevaler est filius et heres dicti Willi de Zouch propinquior et est ætatis viginti trium annorum et amplius. In quo quidem Manerio est quidam Scitus ac etiam quatuor Cotagia quæ nihil valent ℔' annum ultra reprisas quia omnia hujus modi Domus et Cotagia valde ruinosa sunt, et sunt in eodem ꝏ' centum acre terræ arabilis quarum quælibet acra valet ℔' annum iij^d. et quindecim acræ Prati quarq. quælib. acra valet ℔' annum iij^d. Item sunt in eodem ꝏ tres solidatas et quatuor denaratas redditus assessie annuatim de certis terris et tenementis in Wooton in eodem Com. Et ulterius dicunt quod dictum ꝏ cum ℔' tin' ac dict tres solidat' et quatuor denarat redditus tenentur de Simone Darches per quod servitium ignorant. Et dicunt quod predictus Robertus obiit ult diè Marcii Anno Regni Regis nunc secundo et quod Robtus Isham est filius et heres ejusdem Roberti propinqui et fuit Ætatis die Obitus patris sui viginti duorum annorum et amplius, et ulterias dicunt quod Idem Robtus nulla alii sive plura terras seu tenementa tenuit infra Com. predict dicto die quo obiit de Dño Rege nec de aliquo alio. In cujus rei testimonium Juratores p'dict. huic Inquisitioni Sigilla sua apposuerunt. Dat loco et anno supradictis." [Ex. MSS. Willis in Bibl. Bodl.]

[2] See page 476, and Pedigrees of Dynham, D'Arches, and Zouche.

[3] No Man's Hook, a small angle of the wood near *Rosamond's* Way, was not said to belong to Waddesdon until the inclosure of the open fields, when a *new qualifying*, as it is called by the farmers, took place of the lands, and it was then attached to, or included in Waddesdon.

[4] The old Portway and Roman Road.

[5] See Quainton and Doddershall, p. 418.

WARMESTONE, WARMODESTONE, WARMSTON,

is a small hamlet contiguous to the township of Waddesdon on the south-east, and adjacent to Winchendon. Conjecture might assign an origin for its name; but nothing is known to have been recorded with historical accuracy respecting its possessors, until the distinct mention of it in the reign of Henry III. when Robert de Ruval paid 2*s.* 8*d.* scutage, for the fifth part of a Knight's fee in Warmodeston in Michaelmas Term, in the nineteenth, and in Easter Term, in the twentieth of that reign. The same person also paid 5*s.* 4*d.* for his aid at the peace about that time concluded.[1]

In 1295 a fine was passed between William de Warmodeston and Robert de Bury of Morton, and Joane his wife, of lands and meadow in Wottesdon, the right of William.[2] In 1317, William de Warmodeston and Alexander de Warmodeston, passed a fine of lands and meadows in Waddesdon and Warmstone, the right of William.[3] In 1331, another fine was passed of messuages, lands, and rents, in Wottesdon and Warmodeston, which were granted by Richard de Tettebury, to Stephen Adam of Warmodeston, and Maud his wife, for their respective lives.[4] Another fine in 1348, of messuages and lands in Wottesdon and Warmeston, between Richard *up the Hill* and Agnes his wife, and Baudewyn de Whytchurch, *Capellane,* which were granted to the said Richard and Agnes, and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to Nicholas, brother of William, and his heirs.[5] Another fine of messuages, lands and rents, (probably the same) was passed about the same time, between Robert son of John de Porishe, and Margery his wife, and John le Mareschal, the right of Robert.[6] Another in 1357 (31 Ed. III.) between John Hulletoppe and John Hale (q. Hill or Hall?) of Warmodeston, and Letitia his wife, of lands in Waddesdon and Warmodeston, granted to John Hulletoppe and his heirs.[7]

In 1362, the King committed to Nicholas de Donyngton the custody of all the lands and tenements which John de Wermeston, of Grendon, held in Buckinghamshire, of the heirs of Laurence de Hastynges, late Earl of Pembroke, and Humphrey de Bohun, late Earl of Hereford, deceased, then within age, &c. to hold until he should attain his majority, paying 36*s.* 4*d. per ann.* and 4*l.* for his marriage.[8] In 1373, a fine was passed between Robert de Pursele and John Derlove, and Margery his wife, of messuages, lands and rents, in Wottesdon, the right of Robert; and in 1374, another between Reginald Wynter and Petronilla his wife, and John Derlove and Margery his wife, the right of Petronilla. In 1379, (3 Ric. II.) another between Richard Quyrel of Wodeston, and Robert Page of Hedrop,[9] and Joane his wife, of messuages and land in Wodeston, the right of Richard: and in the same year, between the same Richard Quyrel and John Steven of North Merstone,[10] and Alice his wife, of a messuage and lands in Wodeston, the right of the said Richard.

In 1409, (11 Hen. IV.) a fine was passed between Thomas de Kerdyngton, clerk, John Atte Hulle, and Stephen Weston, and Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire, and Maud his wife,[11] of messuages and lands in Wottesdon and Warmodeston, the right of Thomas Kerdyngton.

A fine was passed in 1415 (3 Hen. V.) between Richard Wyatt, Esq. William Whappelode, William Evesdon, Parson of the Church of Burwerdescote (q. Buscot, co. Berks.) Thomas Copmanford, of Wotton juxta Wodestoke, Nicholas Clopton, and Edmund King, *Querents;* and John Burbache and Thomasia his wife, *Deforcients,* of messuages and lands "in Wottesdon and Warmodeston," which John and Thomasia convey to Richard, William, William, Thomas, Nicholas, and Edmund, for the life of Katherine .....[12]

---

[1] Testa de Nevil. pp. 257, 258. [2] Rot. Fin. 24 Ed. I. [3] Ib. 11 Ed. II. [4] Ib. 5 Ed. III.
[5] Ib. 22 Ed. III. [6] Ib. [7] Ib. [8] Rot. Orig. 36 Ed. III. ro. 7. Abbrev. vol. ii. p. 270.
[9] EYTHORPE. [10] See NORTH-MARSTON, p. 335. [11] See PEDIGREE of COURTENAY, p. 471.
[12] Probably the daughter of John and Thomasia Burbache, and married to Wyatt.

In 1429 (8 Hen. VI.) a fine was passed between William Ufke, or Uske, Vicar of Dinton, John Hamden of Great-Kymbell, William Puxstede, sen. John Baldewyn, William Puxstede, John Mayn, Thomas Well, and William Chapman of Aylesbury, and John Burbache and Thomasia his wife, of messuages and lands in Wottesdon and Warmodeston, the right of William Puxstede, sen. In the same year another fine passed, of messuages and lands in Wodesdon and Warmeston, between John Wyntur, jun. and William Willyeat and Margery his wife, the right of John.

In 1501, a fine was passed between Edmund Hastings and others, with Nicholas Brightwell and Emma his wife, of lands in Wodesdon, Warmestone, and Quainton.[1] This family of Brightwell held lands in Chearsley;[2] and were allied to the Birts, of Chilton; Mans, of Aston, co. Oxon.; and Randalls, of Shillingford. Nicholas is described as of Haddenham, but was more probably of Quainton, and party with his wife to a fine of lands in Haddenham, in 1505 (21 Hen. VII.) to Robert Brudenell and others; but it is remarkable that no one of his Christian name (Nicholas) occurs in the family pedigree, or in any other accessible documents relative to their property in the County, excepting in this fine alone; and many other alienations of property in Waddesdon and its Hamlets may be traced; but in consequence of the before-recited fine, the Manor and principal estate in Warmestone were acquired by the Courteneys: and Henry Marquess of Exeter, at the time of his attainder (30 Hen. VIII.) held these lands, which were subsequently included in the Crown grant to John Goodwyn, Esq. with Waddesdon and Ham; and, having descended to the Earls and Duke of Wharton,[3] are become vested (in the manner there described) in his Grace the most noble George-Spencer-Churchill, Duke of Marlborough.

WESTCOTE

is the most considerable Hamlet attached to Waddesdon, from which it is nearly two miles distant westward, and seems to have derived its name from that circumstance. It is ecclesiastically connected with the mother Church of that township, and pays tithes to the Rectors; but maintained its own poor separately, until the recent and modern union of Parochial districts; and appoints its distinct civil officers.

The family of Marescall possessed lands here, at least as early as the reign of King John; for in 1206 (8 John) William, son of Henry Marescall, recovered against Philip de Loges, a virgate, &c. of land in Westcote, formerly belonging to Adam Marescall, to whom Eve, mother of Henry, father of the said William, was eldest sister; and, on the death of Robert, son of Adam Marescall, without issue, one of his co-heirs was Philip de Loges, son of Richard de Loges, (probably deriving that appellation from Lodge-Hill, an eminence, still so called, on the verge of the track denominated Bernwood Forest,) and grandson of Alina, younger sister of Adam Marescall.[4]

---

[1] Rot. Fin. 17 Hen. VII.

[2] Harl. MSS. nº. 1533, b. 30, in Mus. Brit. See also CHEARSLEY, p. 122.

[3] See OVER-WINCHENDON.

[4] "Willus fili' Henrici petit vsus Philippum des Loges unam virgat' t're & dimidiam in Westcote sicut illas que ei desunt de porcōne sua que eum conting. de Tra que fuit Ade Marescalli &c. Willus dicit qd non jacet assisa quia sunt de uno stipite scilt de Adam' Marescallo Philipp' hoc fatetur sed dicit qd Adam Marescalli habuit duas sorores quar. primogenita vocabat' Eva & secunda Alina & ipse dedit Amicie filie Aline unam hidam tre cum ptinen' in Westcote in maritagium & Rico des Loges qui eam duxit in uxorem tenend. illis & heredibs. suis p. s'vicium xij denar. p ānn' & petit ita tenere & ostendit cartam. E contra attornat' Willi dicit qd debet tram illam ita tenere integre quia illa tra simul cum alia tra que fuit Adam' Marescall descend. ipsi Willo & Philippo in heritagium sicut heredibs. ipsi' Ade Dic' etiam qd idem Adam quendum filium nomine Robtum qui tenuit tram Adam' & obiit sine herede. Et tunc habuit hed descendere Eve & Aline & hered. ear. and pet' pdictam tram sicut illam que ei deest Philipp' dicit qd Adam habuit illa die qua dedit Amicie nepti sue pdictam hidam tre fuit ipse seisit' de xj. virgatis tre scilt de v. virgat' in Querendon & de sex virgat' tre in Westcote

In 1285, Richard de Bellofago passed a fine with Robert Malet, of messuages, lands, and rents, in Westcote and Waddesdon, which are called the right of Richard.[1]

Westcote was in the hands of the Bohuns, Earls of Hereford and Essex; and Eleanor, daughter and co-heir of Humphrey Earl of Hereford, &c. carried this estate in marriage to Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, who was murdered at Calais in 1397, and at that time seised of this Manor in right of his wife, leaving Humphrey, his son and heir, a minor of sixteen years,[2] who was shipwrecked in 1399 (I Hen. IV.) and neither he, nor John his brother, having issue, the inheritance passed to Edmund Earl of Stafford, by the marriage of Anne, sister and heir of the said Humphrey and John, Earls of Hereford.[3]

Bicester-Priory-Lands.—This Convent acquired, by the gift of Gilbert Basset and Egeline his wife, daughter of Reginald de Courtenay,[4] those demesne lands in Westcote, which had been the marriage-portion of Egeline, in the reign of Richard I.; and at the Ecclesiastical Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV. circ. 1291, the estate of the Priory here, was estimated at 2*l.* 11*s.* 11*d. per ann.*[5] It continued to belong to this religious house, therefore, under the whole series of its Priors;[6] and was included in the valuation by the Commissioners, in 1535 (27 Hen. VIII.) as "certain lands and tenements demised to Mr. John Latham, for a term of years, at 4*l.* 10*s. per ann.* rent."[7] Afterwards, King Henry VIII. by patent, granted Blakenhall-Close, in Westcote, and other lands of the dissolved Priory of Bicester, to John Goodwyn, of Over-Winchendon (to whom the estate of the Courtenays in Waddesdon had been given); and it subsequently descended with Winchendon and Waddesdon Manors to the Earls and Duke of Wharton, and, in the manner described in the account of those lands, became vested in his Grace the most noble George-Spencer-Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, its present possessor.

---

unde Eva and Hen' fuerunt seisiti post mortem Ade Hen' fili' Eve pdicte vendidit monachis de Briuera v virgat' in Querendon p. viij. marcis argenti & una roba & p. dimid. virgat' tre' in *Sullee* quam adhuc tenet pdicti Wittus. Et de pdictis vj. virgat' tre in Westcote vendidit Robtus Marescall' duas virgatas in Westcote monialibs de Garinges & Adam Marescall' in vita sua duas virgat' tre in Westcote Baldwino de Kaermerden reddendo inde iij solid p ann' & unam virgat' habet idem Willus & aliam invadiavit Robto Marescallo ad t'minum xx annor. Willo Frehorn capitali Dño feodi illi' & ponit se in legāle jurat' patrie &c. Jurat' ven. postea & dixit qd. Nicol pater Henrici non tenuit illas v virgat' nec Henr. fili' ej' nec Eve mater ej' unde considerandum est qd Willus habeat seisinam de una virgata tre quam petebat vsus Philippum de Loges &c." [Abbrev. Placit. p. 53, Rot. 8.]

[1] Rot. Fin. 14 Ed. I. [2] Esc. 21 Ric. II. n°. 29, and Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 172. See also ASHENDON.

[3] See PEDIGREE of STAFFORD in ASHENDON, pp. 27, 28, and PEDIGREE of BOHUN, pp. 206, 7, 8.

[4] PEDIGREE of COURTENAY, p. 471. [5] Taxat. P. Nic. p. 46.

[6] PRIORS of BURCESTER, from the Lincoln Registers, at Buckden; Kennet's Collections; Willis's Hist. of Abbeys, vol. ii. p. 172; and Dugdale's Monasticon:—

JOHN, 1182.
Robert, died 1239.
Herveus, a Canon of this House.
Reginald, occurs 1269.
Walter de Quenton, 16 Cal. Jan. 1269.
William de Thornbergh, resigned.
Roger de Cottisford, 12 Nov. 1300, died 1331.
Robert de Curtkington, (q. Kirtlington) 6 Cal. Dec. 1331.
Roger Warde, 3 Cal. Jun. 1348.
Nicholas de Shobington, elected 10 Cal. Jul. 1349.
Peter le Grote, resigned 1354.
Robert Blaket, 5 Id. Dec. 1354, died 1383.
Robert Islip, confirmed 1 April, 1383.
Richard Parentyn, admitted 4 Oct. 1397. He sate until about 1439.
John Wantyng, resigned 1453.
Edmund Wycombe, elected 1453.
Thomas Banbury, elected 1485; resigned 1499.
Richard Petyrton, 17 July, 1499; promoted in 1503, to be Abbat of *Notley*, co. Buck.
William Dadyngton, confirmed Dec. 1503; died 1510.
John Coventry.
William Browne, the last Prior, 1532; who in 1534, with eight Monks, subscribed to the King's supremacy, and surrendered.

[7] Val. Eccles. Hen. VIII. vol. ii. p. 189, and Dunkin's Bicester, p. 253.

In 1549 (3 Ed. VI.) the King granted to Henry Tanner and Thomas Bocher, *inter al.* certain tenements, meadows, pastures, &c. in Westcott, in the occupation of John Gournay, at the rent of half a pound of pepper; also, lands in occupation of John Edwards, and lands in Waddesdon, late parcel of the possessions of the Guild, or Fraternity, of Alesbury, and half-an-acre and one rood, the latter lying in the north field of Waddesdon, in *Priours* furlong, &c. (formerly given for the miantenance of a lamp in the Church) to hold the same as of the Honour of Hampton-court, co. Middlesex, by fealty only, and not in capite;[1] and in 1551 (5 Ed. VI.) an Indenture was made between Henry Tanner and Thomas Butcher, in settlement of certain lands and tenements in Westcott and Waddesdon.

In 1580, the Queen granted to the Company of Mercers, in London, certain rents issuant out of lands in divers parishes, and *inter al.* in Waddesdon, formerly given by John Colet, late Dean of St. Paul's, and afterwards in the hands of King Ed. VI. by an Act of Parliament for dissolving Chauntries.[2]

In 1528 (42 Eliz.) Westcote was assessed to the Provision Money, "for Beeves and Muttons for the service of the Queen's Household, 1*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*"[3]

The expence of maintaining the poor was, in 1776, 112*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; in 1783, 126*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*; in 1784, 155*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*; in 1785, 167*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; in 1822, 1538*l.* 4*s.*; in 1823, 1479*l.* 19*s.*; and in 1824, 1674*l.* 10*s.*

Population Returns: In 1821, Inhabitants 261; in 1831, only 242.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Waddesdon is the head of a Rural Deanery, an ecclesiastical partition, co-extensive with the ancient civil division of the Hundred.

The Bishops divided their dioceses into decennaries, or tithings, each of which originally, as the name implies, contained ten parishes with the appellation of a Rural Deanery, in like manner as in cities where the Chapter consisted of other Clergy with the Dean, to manage the affairs of the Cathedral.[4]

By the laws of Edward the Confessor, forfeitures to the Crown for breach of the King's peace, were to be divided in certain proportions between the King, the Earl of the County, and the Dean;[5] whence it is inferred that Rural Deaneries must have been established at the same time as the Hundreds, with which they were usually co-extensive; and although the number of Churches may not have been always the same, so neither have Hundreds remained unaltered; for they were formerly, as Gibson affirms, made up of a certain number of tithings, each consisting of the like number of families, and not regarded as territorial but popular divisions; an increase or diminution of the number of Churches in a Rural Deanery in no respect altering the nature of the office, as constables and tithingmen are popular officers, and the number of persons subject to them, may vary without enlarging or contracting the extent of their local authority. The Rural Dean was appointed by the Bishop to inspect the clergy and people within a district under the Diocesan only, in like manner as the Arch-Presbyter of the See; but when the office of the latter became elective, and was filled by the Chapter, the Archdeacon shared in the administration of the Episcopal jurisdiction, and in the appointment of Rural Deans.[6] They were anciently admitted with an oath of office,[7] and had power to convene Rural Chapters, made up of the Clergy who had received institution to benefices, or of Curates, within the Deanery, the Dean being President or Prolocutor. Such Chapters were held every three weeks; afterwards monthly, and the principal Chapters every three months. The Deans constituted their

---

[1] Rot. Pat. 3 Ed. III. Test 28 Mar.
[2] Stat. 1 Ed. VI. c. 14.; Rot. Pat. 23 Eliz. Test. 10 Feb.
[3] Roll of Nich. Bosse, High Constable.
[4] Kennet's Paroch. Antiq.: also Burn's Eccles. Law, vol. ii. p. 81.
[5] Ibid. p. 119.
[6] Gibson, p. 971.
[7] Burn's Eccles. Law, vol. ii. p. 121.

sub-deans, or vicegerents, in case of sickness or other necessary absence; and the place of visitation was fixed at any Church within the Deanery, where the minister was compelled to provide entertainment for the Dean and his officers, or *procure* it for them; hence Ecclesiastical *Procurations*, payable in lieu of such entertainments: but by a council at London, in 1342, under Archbishop Stratford, Chapters were directed to be held in the larger parishes only, and not in obscure villages; and from that time the office of a Rural Dean declined in importance. Afterwards Otho, the Pope's Legate, required Archdeacons to be frequently present in the Chapter of the Rural Dean, by which these officers, being their inferiors, superseded the original authority: and the Chapter was subsequently held, sometimes by the Archdeacon, and sometimes by the Dean. Rural Deans were also to attend the Episcopal Synod, or General Visitation of the Bishop, and were allowed their expenses: but that part of their duty relating to informations and presentments, in process of time, devolved upon Churchwardens; and their office, as members of Provincial Synods, was transferred to Proctors.[1] They had progressively acquired a judicial power, so that it was thought necessary, in the time of Otho, to prohibit their cognizance of matrimonial causes, and to enjoin their having an authentic official seal.[2] Their authority was farther abridged by Pope Alexander III. and the council of Tours;[3] and before the Reformation, their jurisdiction having been almost wholly superseded, was disregarded in the future provisions for Ecclesiastical establishments: and although the authority of the ancient Canons was not absolutely taken away, the continuance of the office was made more dependent upon the Bishop, who, by the ordinances of the convocation held in London in 1571, was to chuse "Rural Deans" out of such clergymen in every Deanery, whom the Archdeacon found to be well endowed with learning and judgement, worthy to instruct the people in Sermons, and to preside over others: they gradually declined in authority, and the appointment of such officers has been more and more neglected.

The Rectory of Waddesdon being divided into three Portions, it perhaps might be doubtful whether the office of Rural Dean appertained to the first Portionist exclusively, or were held or exercised alternately by the others; but it is probable, that, from the earliest period to the present time, scarcely any instance has occurred of two of the Portionists being simultaneously resident in the Parish; nevertheless, the names of the three several Portionists stand at the head of the catalogue of Incumbents of the several Benefices and Chanteries comprised in the Deanery of Waddesdon, in 1535, in the order subjoined.[4]

---

[1] Burn's Eccle. Law, vol. ii. p. 123. [2] Linwood's Constitut. Dn°. Othonis, tab. ii. fo. xlviii. and lv. [3] Kennet.

[4] IN WADDESDON DEANERY.

Hugh Brystowe, Rector of 1st Portion,
Robert Lee, Rector of 2d Portion,
Richard Huntyngdon, Rec. of 3d Portion,
} of Waddesdon.

Gilbert Geffreyson, Chanter in the Chapel of Heythrope,
que valet p anm̄ ..... £vj xiij iiij.
Ind^e p x^ma pte Regis ..... xiij iiij.

John Cutler, Rector of Queynton.

Roger Smyth, Curate of North-Marston, under the Dean and Canons of the College of Wyndesor.

H'et in

Stipend sive salario itm p. annū de dictis decano & canonicis xx^ti. mks. Et p. resid' omn̄i' pficuū & emolumentorum dicte vicarie ptin' dict. Rogerus annuati computabil' est eisdem decano & canonicis. Et ideo hic in one. } n^l.

Eo qd dicte vicaria & rectoria ibm appropriat' sunt pfatis decano & canonicis ac' oma exit' & pficua annuati' pven' de dict' vicar' & rectoria pfat' decano & canonicis ptinent q' onari deb corā comissionar' dni R' in Com Bark in hac pte assignat.

Richard Gefferey, Vicar of Okeley.

William Castell, Rector of Pychecotte.

John Kele, Vicar of Shobyngdon.

Thomas Smyth, Rector of Hikeford.

John Hayes, Vicar of Wormenhalle.

Richard Foster, Vicar of Over-Wynchingdon.

que valet coibs annis ..... £viij — —

Inde in

Denariis solutis arch' pdio p. sinod' p'an. .... — iij —
Et sic val' clare p annu. ..... vij xvij —
Inde p. x^ma. pte dno Regi debit ..... — xv viij

William Bulkeley, Rector of Fleet-Marston.

THE ADVOWSON AND RECTORY.

The exact period of the separation of the Rectory into three Portions is unknown. It is presumed to have been before the time of Henry III. and the patronage of each seeming to have been appendant to a manor, it has been conjectured that the original endowment of the living was made consentaneously by the possessors of these Manors, who might have agreed to erect or provide for one Church between or among them; but of this, as an historical fact, no record is discovered.

In 1291, the Ecclesiastical Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV. rated the three Portions at 10*l.* each, and a stipend of 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *per ann.* payable to the Abbat of Bec, in Normandy, out of the revenues.[1]

In the reign of Edward III. this Parish was taxed to the ninths, then levied upon property at 36*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a very large sum at that time; and it was represented by the assessors, John Gray, jun. Nicholas Clompe, William Bedel, John Saunders, William Crabbe, and Robert Willes, that they were of no higher value, because many other commodities belonging to the Church, were not properly rateable to the ninths, and all the inhabitants occupying in the parish were agriculturists, and not merchants or cattle-dealers, who could be assessed to the *fifteenths*; and the ninths were sold for 65*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*[2]

The three Portionists, commonly and indifferently styled Rectors, had great and small tithes in Waddesdon, Warmeston, and Westcote; but Eythorpe, *Hamme*, the Woods, and some other enclosures were discharged from tithes by small moduses. Eythorpe paid 16*l.* *per ann.* the estate of the Duke of Marlborough about 9*l.*; Hamme only 20*s.*; and Lammas-Ground was worth about 20*l.* *per ann.*[3]

To each Portionist a plot was attached, called Priest's Acre, containing, by computation, about two and a half acres. The *first* Portionist had about twenty-six acres in two closes adjoining his house. The *second* Portion was the smallest, and had been alienated in the reign of Hen. VIII. It was called *Motton's* Portion, probably from an ancient incumbent, and besides the house, had only ten acres. The *third*, called *the Portion at the Green*, had about twenty acres. The house decayed.[4]

Part of this land was to find *straw and hay to litter the church.*[5] To this Portion was also allotted 12*l.* *per ann.* payable out of the Rectory or Parish of Pitchcott.[6] About ten houses were held under the Manor of the first Portion, five under the second, and five under the third.[7]

In the reign of Elizabeth, the Queen, by patent, reciting concealment by Hugh Bristow, Robert Lee, and Richard Huntingdon (the three Portionists) demised the tenths of the three Portions, with all oblations, obventions, pensions, altarage, &c. to Richard Stenhouse, from Lady-day, 1570, for twenty-one years, at 15*l.* *per ann.* for each Portion.[8]

In the civil disturbances, in the reign of King Charles I. it was referred to a Committee of the House of Commons, 6 March, 1640, for Sir M. Spiller to consider of the nature of the offence of Sir Nath. Brent, Sir Jo. Lamb, and Dr. Roane, in imposing a yearly stipend of 15*l.* upon the parishioners

---

John Mabbysten, or *Mabilston*, Rector of Ludgarsall.
Christopher Walker, Rector of Aston-Sandford.
Oliver Wedyngton, Vicar of Kyngeshey.
Richard Hunteley, Rector of Grendon-Underwood.
Christopher Danyell, Rector of Myddle-Claydon.
John Beke, Vicar of Est-Cleydon.
James Wedyington, Vicar of Elmer.
George Clethero, Rector of Ovynge.

The value with Procurations, Synodals, &c. the same as in Ecton, excepting that the gross annual amount stands at 2*d.* more in each Benefice [Lib. Valor. Hen. VIII. vol. iv. pp. 235, 236.]

[1] Taxat. P. Nic. p. 34. [2] Inquis. Nonar. p. 358. [3] From an old Terrier among Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.
[4] Ibid. [5] See QUAINTON, p. 425. [6] Page 385. [7] Willis's MSS.
[8] Rot. Pat. Eliz. Test. 27 July. See also p. 496, 510.

of Waddesdon, for the maintenance of an organ there; and Mr. Prideaux, Mr. Rigby, Mr. Perd, (q. Praed?) Mr. Arthur Goodwyn, and Sir Arthur Heselrigg, were added to the Committee.[1]

By an Inclosure Act, in 1765, an alteration was made in the tythes of Westcote, and an annual payment of 105*l.* assigned to the three Portionists in lieu of all tithes there, and for ancient inclosures, secured out of the estate of George Duke of Marlborough, K.G. in this parish, to be made "at the door of the church," on the four usual quarter-days from Midsummer, 1766, with reservation of their "accustomed oblations, mortuaries, Easter-offerings, and surplice fees."[2]

By another Act, in 1774, reciting the title of the Portionists to all the rectorial and small tithes within the parish, or composition in lieu of the same, excepting about eighty-eight acres in the lot meadow, in which the said Portionists had twenty-four acres of glebe and seven acres (formerly part of the lot meadow) in lieu of all tithes *whatsoever* out of the same meadow, it was provided, that these several allotments should be made to the Portionists and their successors, conveniently near to their respective Rectory Houses, as compensation for glebe, commons, and tithes of ancient inclosures in the township; and that the proprietors of the lands to be inclosed under the Act should be exonerated from all future payments to the Portionists, excepting the Easter and other offerings, surplice-fees, &c. reserved under a former Act,[3] the Portionists being empowered to borrow, not exceeding 1200*l.* upon mortgage of the lands allotted, to defray the expences of enclosure, with provision for gradual repayment.

The three Portions are respectively charged in the books at 15*l.* yearly tenths 1*l.* 10*s.* archidiaconals, 3*s.* 6¾*d.* and the net annual value, according to modern returns, is of the first Portion, 178*l.* of the second, 202*l.* and of the third, 152*l.* *per ann.*[4]

The duty of the three Portionists has been usually performed, during a very long series of years, by a resident Curate officiating for all the Rectors, and likewise as Curate or Minister of Over-Winchendon, in the same patronage.

RECTORS OF THE FIRST PORTION OF WADDESDON.

H. de Courtney.

Walter de Waddesdon was admitted to the Prebend, (which H. de Courteney held, in 1229) on the presentation of Sir Robert Courteney, Knt.

Nicholas de Waddesdon, presented 1243, by Mary de Courteney.

Alan Mainet or *Nimet*, on whose death Richard de Stanford was instituted to the Prebend in Wotesden, 14 Cal. April 1278.

Robert Fitz Bernard, pr. 10 Cal. Jan. 1290, by Hugh de Courteney, on the death of Stanford.

Edmund Bernard, pr. by the king in 1296.

William Rogale, presented on the resignation of Bernard 5 July, 1298. He died; and

Henry de Solers was presented 1 June, 1326, by Hugh de Courteney, having resigned the third Portion in 1322, after about six years' incumbency.[5]

John Horncastle, presented on the death of Solers, 6 Cal. Mar. 1343, by the grant of Hugh Courteney. He exchanged for the Rectory of Lodeswell, co. Devon. with

Richard Moulshoe, who was admitted a Portionist, 3 non. May 1350: and at his death,

Henry de Southden was presented 3 Id. Sept. 1361, by Hugh de Courteney, Earl of Devon.

Robert Breche, presented (on the death of Southden) 6 Sept. 1366, by Hugh Earl of Devon.

Thomas Bentham, 1383. Willis says that he quitted the second Portion of this rectory for the first, and dying

Robert Shelley was presented 23 June, 1399, by the Earl of Devon, but is presumed never to have received institution, for

Edward Upton was collated by the Bishop of Lincoln, 20 March, 1399, to a Portion in the Church of Waddes-

---

[1] Commons' Journals, vol. ii. p. 97.
[2] Stat. 5 Geo. III. c. 7. p, 67.
[3] Stat. 14 Geo. III. c. 24, pp. 7, 8, 9.
[4] Modern Returns under recent Orders of Parliament.
[5] See p. 504.

don, which Master Robert Shelley had obtained by the lapse of six months.

John Castell presented 4 Feb. 1419, to "that Portion which Edward Upton held." He resigned, and

John Carbrook was presented, 14 Dec. 1423, by King Henry VI.

Robert Johnson, alias *Lowson*, A. M. was presented 5 Feb. 1463, on the death of John, last Rector, by George (Nevil) Bishop of Exeter.

Thomas Cuson presented on the resignation of Robert Lowson,[1] 26 May, 1465, by George, Bishop of Exeter, Lord of Waddesdon.[2] On the resignation of Cuson,

Richard Spuret was instituted 19 April, 1467, on the presentation of George (Nevil) Archbishop of York.

Hugh Bristow, presented 22 May, 1504, (on the death of Spuret) by Sir Hugh Conway, Knt.[3]

William Batherne, instituted 10 April, 1549, on the presentation of the King.

Robert Raynolds, L. L. D. collated 12 Nov. 1554, by John (White) Bishop of Lincoln, on lapse. Willis calls him "the Bishop's Chaplain;" and if so, he was probably the same who was, in 1545, Master of St. Cross Hospital, near Winchester; in 1547, Commissary under Dr. Stenard; Chancellor to Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, 13 July, 1553, D. C. L. also Fellow of Winchester College, Prebendary of Lincoln and Chichester.[4] He held this living only one year, and was succeeded by

William Sheldon, who was instituted in 1555, or 1556.

Gabriel Goodman, A. M. instituted in 1559; and also to the second Portion in the same year, but resigned this first Portion upon having other preferment,[5] and was succeeded by

John Purefoy, A. M. instituted in 1582, as also in the same year to the third Portion. But in another account

Henry Haslefoot is said to have succeeded him, without any date affixed to his institution.

Henry Wilkinson, B. D. occurs Rector of this Portion in 1605, and died in 1647.[6]

Richard Bennet, A. M. 1648. He was also Rector of the second Portion; and, being deprived for non-conformity, retired into Derbyshire, and was succeeded by

John Ellis, B. D. presented 14 Oct. 1661, and in a few days afterwards to the second Portion, in addition to the third, which he had previously obtained. He was Fellow of Catharine Hall, Cambridge, and father of Philip Ellis, who having gone over to the Church of Rome, was consecrated a Titular Bishop of that Church at St. James's, Westminster, on Sunday, 6 May, 1688.[7] He died here, 8 Nov. 1681: and was succeeded by

Robert Parsons, A. M. pr. by Thomas Wharton, Esq. and instituted 20 April, 1682. He had been, in 1672, presented to the vicarage of *Shabingdon*,[8] which he held with this Portion. He was Chaplain to Anne, Countess Dowager of Rochester, widow of Henry Wilmot, Earl of Rochester; and some time Curate of Adderbury in Oxfordshire, under William Beaw, D. D. who being made Bishop of Landaff, in 1679, gave him a Prebend in that Cathedral. He was also Rector of Oddington, co. Gloucester, in 1687, on the presentation of Dr. Comber, Precentor of York, (afterwards Dean of Durham,) and 13 March, 1702, installed Archdeacon of Gloucester. He died 18 July, 1714, and was buried at Oddington, having been the author of "A Sermon preached at the Funeral of John Earl of Rochester," 9 Aug. 1680, on St. Luke, chap. xv. ver. 7; Oxon. 1680, 4to. "A discourse," says Wood, "so excellent as to have given great and general satisfaction to all good and judicious readers;"[9] thus adopting the very words of Bishop Burnet, who, in his remarks on "Some Passages in the Life and Death of John Earl of Rochester," thus mentions the author: "The minister that attended constantly on him, was that good and worthy man, Mr. Par-

---

[1] See Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

[2] He attained this patronage on the attainder of the Courtneys, and is called in the Register, Bishop of Exeter: but it appears by Le Neve, that having been admitted to the temporalities of the Bishoprick of Exeter, 21 March, 1456, and consecrated in 1458, he was translated 15 Id. March, 1465, to the See of York, so that according to this account, he must have been Archbishop of York before he presented Cuson to this living, which agrees with that which is elsewhere related of his having the grant of Waddesdon, in the 5th of Edward IV. See Le Neve's Fasti. p. 82, citing Rymer, vol. ii. p. 545.

[3] Hugh Bristow, Clerk, Parson of Waddesdon, by his Will dated 4 Dec. 1549, and proved 15 Dec. following, directs his body to be buried in the "Queere of Waddesdone;" bequeaths legacies to Ric. Browne and each of his children, and 20*s.* to each child of John Turney and of Richard Cripplande's wife; also to Roger Cratemander's children (which Roger married the niece of Cripplande.) He also gave to his god-daughter, Joane Lamburn, 6*s.* 8*d.*; and every other of his godchildren, 11*d.*; to Master Gubberdyn to pray for him, 5*s.*; the residue to Ralph Palmer his executor. Witnesses Gilbert Geffery, John Dyke, *Priest*, Will. Brown, and Thomas Palmer. [*Willis's MSS.* See also p. 494, and 510.]

[4] Le Neve's Fasti. Wood's Fasti. Oxon. vol. i. pp. 68, 81.

[5] See Rectors of the Second Portion, p. 502.

[6] Ibid.

[7] Wood's Athenæ, vol. ii. p. 362. Also Waddesdon, pp. 506, 508.

[8] See Shabington, p. 452.

[9] Wood's Fasti. vol. ii. pp. 168, 181. Atkins's Gloucestershire, p. 589. Le Neve's Fasti. p. 104.

sons, *his mother's Chaplain*, who hath, since his death, preached according to the directions he received from him, his funeral sermon; in which there are so many remarkable passages, that I shall refer my reader to them, and will repeat none of them here, that I may not thereby lessen his desire to edifie by that excellent discourse, which has given so great and so general a satisfaction to all good and judicious readers."[1] In the same publication, a remarkable relation is introduced of the effect upon Rochester, when the liii. chap. of Isaiah was read, and explained to him, by this zealous Divine.[2] In the course of Mr. Parsons's incumbency, Richard Purchas (afterwards Perpetual Curate of North-Marston)[3] was "in 1657, licenced to be Curate of this Portion."

Nathaniel Smalley, instituted 25 July, 1714, on the presentation of Thomas Earl of Wharton. He vacated Wooburn Vicarage on taking this Portion, and held Over-Winchendon with Waddesdon until his death in 1723:[4] when he was succeeded by

Laurence Kingford, A.M. instituted 13 Feb. 1723, on the presentation of the Hon. Mr. Justice Denton, Thomas Gibson, John Jacomb, and Robert Jacomb, Trustees of Philip Duke of Wharton. He was of St. Mary Hall, Oxon. A.M. 3 July, 1689. He is mentioned in the biography of Lord Wharton, who, when a member of the House of Commons, in consequence of his principles in religious matters being suspected by his opponents, because he was brought up among Presbyterians, took occasion to remark, that although he was by education a dissenter, he was a churchman by choice; in proof of which, he added, that he kept a divine of the established church of England, Mr. Kingford, in his house, as his domestic chaplain, and had the prayers of that church constantly read there twice daily. Mr. Kingford lived in the Wharton family more than twenty years,[5] and held this benefice at his death in 1726.

George Stephens, A.M. instituted 1 May, 1727, on the presentation of Francis Earl of Godolphin, and Henrietta Duchess of Marlborough, his wife. He was of Trinity College, Camb. A.B. 1702, A.M. 1710, and died in 1733.

Pierson Lloyd, A.M. inducted 17 Dec. 1733, on the presentation of Henrietta Duchess of Marlborough. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, A.B. 1725, A.M. 1729; also Rector of Croughton, co. Northampton, and second master of Westminster school. He resigned Croughton in 1779, was promoted to be Chancellor of York, and died 5 Jan. 1781. His learning, judgment, and moderation, endeared him to all who partook of his instructions, during a course of almost fifty years spent in the service of the public at Westminster school. He had a pension of 400*l. per ann.* for life, granted by the King,[6] and was father of Robert Lloyd, a poet, of whom some particulars are inserted in the Parochial History of *Medmenham*.

William Cole, A.B. inducted 19 April, 1781, on the presentation of His Grace the most noble George Duke of Marlborough, K.G. He was born 8 Dec. 1753, at Merstham, in Kent, and received great assistance in early life from the generosity of Dr. John Chapman, (Archdeacon of Sudbury, Chaplain to Archbishop Potter), who having married the widow of Dr. Doughty, Vicar of Fordingbridge, co. Hants, of which county Mrs. Cole, mother of the subject of this notice, was a native; she accompanied her friend Mrs. Chapman into Kent, and William, the eldest of her four children becoming a favourite of Dr. Chapman, who was an eminent scholar, and perceived great docility in Cole, sent him first to Ashford School, and afterwards to a private seminary at Bierton, near Aylesbury, under the instruction of the Rev. Timothy Shaw, then Vicar.[7] In 1766, he was admitted at Eton College on the Foundation, thence passed to Cambridge, was made Scholar of King's College in 1773, and Fellow in 1776; in 1778, A.B. in 1781, A.M.; He gained the first prize medal distributed by the executors of Sir William Brown, Knt. M.D. for the best Greek Ode, in imitation of Sappho, written by an Under-Graduate. In 1777, he returned to Eton as an Assistant Master, but resigned in May, 1780, on being appointed tutor to George Marquess of Blandford, and Lord Henry Spencer, sons of His Grace George Duke of Marlborough, K.G. to whom he was also Chaplain. In December, 1788, he was collated to the Rectory of Merstham, in Kent, by Dr. John Moore, Archbishop of Canterbury, and thereupon resigned this Portion.

In May, 1792, he was installed Prebendary of Westminster; in April, 1795, created D.D. by the Archbishop's diploma, at the Archiepiscopal Visitation at Canterbury. In March, 1798, was presented to the Vicarage of Shoreham in Kent, by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. He married ..... second daughter of the Hon. Sir William Blackstone, Knt. Justice of the

---

[1] Burnet's "Passages of the Life and Death of John Earl of Rochester," p. 131. [2] Ibid. p. 140, 141.
[3] See p. 344. [4] See Monumental Inscriptions in Waddesdon.
[5] Memoirs of the Life of Thomas Marquess of Wharton, p. 37; also, see p. 502.
[6] Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. ii. p. 331; and Gent. Mag. vol. li. p. 46. [7] See BIERTON.

Common Pleas; died in his Prebendal house at Westminster, 14 Sept. 1806, and was buried in the north-aisle of the Abbey; having been the author of

A Latin Explanation prefixed to the second volume of the "Marlborough Gems," a splendid work, privately printed under the auspices of George Duke of Marlborough, K. G.: also

A Sermon preached at the General Fast, 7 March, 1797, inscribed to Jacob Bryant, Esq. whom he justly calls, "the most learned and zealous champion of the truth of the Mosaic and Christian Dispensation," from Psalm xxii. ver. 4; and

A Sermon preached in Westminster Abbey on Election Sunday, 13 May, 1798, on Galatians chap. iv. ver. 4. "On the present Crisis of Affairs."

James Burton, D.D. inducted 11 April, 1789, on the presentation of his Grace George Duke of Marlborough, K.G.

He was of Magdalen College, Oxford, A.M. 13 April, 1768; B.D. 12 July, 1788; D.D. 18 July, 1789; Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, Rector of Over-Worton, co. Oxon. with the Perpetual Curacy of Nether-Worton, annexed; Vicar of Little-Berkhampstead, Herts, 9 Dec. 1789, on the presentation of James Marquess of Salisbury; Canon of Christ-Church, Oxon, where he died in July 1825, æt. 81.

E. W. F. Latimer, inducted 1830, on the presentation of his Grace George Duke of Marlborough.

RECTORS OF THE SECOND PORTION OF WADDESDON.

Walter de Barras.

Alexander, who was first Vicar in the Prebend of Wottesden, which Walter de Barras held, was presented to the same Prebend, in 1220, by the Lady Maud de Courteney.

Reginald died in 1261, and was succeeded by

Walter de Chikehall, pr. 1261, by the Lord John de Courteney.

Anketillus, called "*Dominus Forestarius*," pr. 1276, on the death of Chikehall, by Sir Oliver de Dinant, Knt.

Thomas de Arches, pr. 6 May 1296, on the death of Ankitill *the Norman*, by the King, by reason of the custody of the lands of Hugh de Courteney.

Hugh de Scales, pr. 3 Cal. Feb. 1309, (on the death of Thomas de Arches) by Sir Hugh de Courteney.

William de Wykingeston, resigned in 1318, and in his stead,

Eustachius Moton, or *Motton*, was pr. 2 Cal. July, 1318, by Sir Hugh Courteney. He is said to have afterwards taken the third Portion, but this can scarcely be reconciled with the list of Portionists.[1] This second Portion subsequently acquired the appellation of *Motton's*, probably from the name of this incumbent. He died in 1361, and

John Shillingford, pr. 3 Cal. Jan. 1361, by the Earl of Devonshire, resigned this Portion for a Canonry in Exeter Cathedral, which he obtained by exchange with

William Ponton, who was Rector in 1380.

Thomas Bentham, pr. 7 May, 1383, by Edward Courteney, Earl of Devon, had been previously Canon and Prebendary of Exeter, and is said to have exchanged with Ponton.

Richard Bennet occurs Rector. He was in possession of the third Portion in 1383, and is presumed to have obtained this Portion afterwards, but in what year is unknown. He exchanged for the Vicarage of Amport in Hampshire, with

Thomas atte End, who was presented by Edward Courteney, Earl of Devonshire, 18 Dec. 1394, and subsequently exchanged for the Rectory of Tarrant-Hinton, co. Dorset, with

John Benlei, who was instituted 19 Nov. 1401. He exchanged for Shrewton, or Iwerne-Courteney, co. Dorset, with

John Wotten, 12 Oct. 1403; who died in 1409.

John atte Hall was presented 20 Dec. 1409, by Edward Earl of Devon, to Motton's Portion, on the death of Wotten.

Nicholas Donstan, pr. 16 Aug. 1419, by Edward Earl of Devonshire, to the second or *Motton's* Portion, on the death of John Hall; and exchanged it for the Rectory of Heydon, co. Notts, with

Peter Bishop, 19 April, 1422.

Richard Hervey is said to have died Incumbent of this Portion; and was succeeded by

Nicholas Buckland, presented 5 May, 1447, by Thomas Courteney. He resigned in 1451, and took the third Portion, being succeeded here by

William Sandeland; on whose cession

Nicholas Barton was instituted, 29 July, 1477, on the

[1] See Rectors of the Third Portion.

presentation of Henry (Bourchier) Earl of Essex. The Courteneys, formerly patrons, being attainted in the time of Edward IV. this Nicholas Barton appears to have fallen under suspicions which exposed him to great trouble. He was accused in 1483, of witchcraft and incontinence, but it must be presumed that *neither* of those offences was proved against him, for "he still kept this Portion"[1] until his death.

Thomas Marshall, pr. 7 Feb. 1496, on the death of Nicholas Barton, by Sir Hugh Conway, Knt. He died in 1507, and was succeeded by

John Newport, A.M. presented 5 Sept. 1507, by Sir Hugh Conway, Knt.[2] He resigned, and

Nicholas Mainwaring was pr. 28 Dec. 1517, by Sir Hugh Conway, Knt.

Robert Ley, pr. 21 Feb. 1521, on the cession of Manwaring, by the Countess of Devon.

William Barnes, pr. 1562, by John Goodwyn, Esq. and at his decease,

Gabriel Goodman, A.M. was presented 25 Nov. 1569, by John Goodwyn, Esq. He was descended from a family long established in Denbighshire; educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he became a member about 1542. He was Rector of the first Portion here[3] from 1559, and also Prebendary of Chiswick, in St. Paul's Cathedral; Prebendary of Westminster, in the twelfth stall,[4] by the Queen's patent, 21 June, 1560;[5] and, 23d Sept. 1561, (being then S.T.P.) promoted to the Deanery of that Collegiate Church, with which dignity he held both these Portions of Waddesdon until 1582. He was one of the original subscribers to the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England. About 1570, in consequence of the frequent *ravages of the plague* in London, he procured, for the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, "the privilege of their becoming tenants in perpetuity of the Prebend of Chiswick, then held by him, that some of the Chapter with the Master of the School and Scholars on the Foundation might have a convenient place of refuge,"[6] when their timidity (he might have added) superseded the use of their reasoning faculties, and triumphed over their religious confidence, philosophical knowledge, and medical sagacity. He resigned the first Portion in 1582, but retained the second with other preferment until his death in 1601, and was buried in St. Benet's Chapel in the Abbey, where is his monument, with an effigy in a doctor's habit kneeling, and the following inscription:—

D. O. M.
Gabriel Goodman Sacræ Theologiæ
Doctor, Decanus hujus Ecclesiæ
quintus cui cum summa laude XL años
præfuisset et Ruthianiæ in Comitatu
Denbighensi ubi natus Hospitale fundasset
Scholaque instituisset, vitæ sanctimonia
Deo bonisq. charus in cœleste.
Patriam pie emigravit XVII Junii anno
Salutis MDCI æt. LXXIII.

Arms. Az. a cross flory bet. five martlets Or. on a chief of the last between two roses Gu. France and England quarterly: Church of Westminster: impaling per pale. Erm and Sab. an Imperial eagle displayed Or, on his breast a crescent Gu. in a canton Az. a martlet Or.

This Dean conducted himself with great discretion during the long period of his rule; and though the Puritans of that day reported that he was too much influenced by the Lord Treasurer, Burleigh, whom they stiled his patron, and in derision, "the Dean of Westminster,"[7] yet the deference which he paid to that statesman does not appear to have at any time interfered with his duty. It was probably at his request, that Cecil, in 1594, settled an annuity of twenty marks on the scholars elected from Westminster to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.[8] In 1566, when it was proposed to abolish the privilege of sanctuary in cases of debtors, the Dean and Chapter were heard in behalf of the sanctuary at Westminster, by Forde, an eminent civilian, and Plowden, a distinguished lawyer. This Dean also spoke on that occasion, and the Bill was rejected.[9] Dr. Goodman, in his oration, which was delivered 16 Oct. 1566, alleged divers grants by King Lucius and other Christian sovereigns, and Plowden on the same side, referred to the Grant of Sanctuary by King Edward, in 1066, with great reasons in law and chronicles. Forde also alleged "divers stories and laws for the same," whereupon the Bill was committed to the Master of the Rolls, &c. to peruse the grants and certify the force of the existing law.[10]

---

[1] Willis's MSS.
[2] "He married an heiress of the Courteneys." Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.
[3] See page 49.
[4] Qu. Tenth; see Life of Goodman, p. 11.
[5] Rymer, vol. xv. p. 590; also, Le Neve's Fasti. p. 372.
[6] Neale and Brayley's Westminster.
[7] Strype's Life of Archbishop Parker.
[8] Neale and Brayley, who mention the date of the benefaction as 1604.
[9] Monast. Anglic. vol. i. p. 284.
[10] Journals of the House of Commons, 8 Eliz. vol. i. p. 74. This is also noticed in Strype's Annals of the Reformation.

This Dean assisted in the translation of that impression of the scriptures called the Bishops' Bible, completed in 1568; one of the fifteen portions of which bears his initials, "G. G."[1]

He was one of the executors of Lord Burleigh's Will, to whom he had been domestic chaplain. He had been about ten years before (1538) appointed by Frances Countess of Sussex, to be one of the overseers of her Will, for the Foundation of Sidney-Sussex College, in Cambridge; Archbishop Whitgift being the other overseer.[2]

Whilst he was engaged in carrying into effect the munificent designs of others, he was also employed in the foundation of two very excellent institutions, which entitle his memory to the particular gratitude of posterity—the *Hospital* and *Grammar School* of Ruthin, his native place, in Denbighshire. He had, in 1590, refounded the Collegiate Church there, having purchased the tithes of that parish (and of Llan-Rhydd, formerly belonging to it, but in lay hands from the time of the Dissolution), and with these he established *Christ's-Hospital*, in Ruthin, for a Warden and twelve poor persons (ten men and two women) to whom he appointed weekly stipends. The Statutes were drawn up in Latin, by the founder, who nominated the Bishop of Bangor President and Visitor, and constituted him, together with the Warden, a Corporation, having a common seal, &c. under the title of "The President and Warden of Christ's-Hospital in Ruthin."[3]

In 1595, he annexed to this foundation a Free Grammar School and a Library; and, for the support of the Master and Usher, obtained a Grant from the Crown, in reversion of the moiety of the Rectory of Llan-Elidan. He directed that the Warden of the Hospital should be nominated by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and two Curates appointed by the Warden to perform the parochial duties of Ruthin and Llan-Rhydd; the Head Master of the School by the Bishop of Bangor, as President of the Hospital, or after the place had remained one month vacant, by the Warden; or the See being vacant, by the Dean and Chapter: the Under-Master to be appointed by the Head-Master. The Statutes bear a great similarity to the ordinances of Westminster School, in the composition of which it is supposed that this Dean was consulted. He prescribed the course of study and the books to be used; prohibited the admission of any scholar above sixteen years of age, and their continuance after nineteen: he directed the President and Warden of Ruthin to have a special care in keeping the books in his library, with free ingress and egress to the school-master, usher, and scholars; ordered a true inventory of all the books given to the library, "hoping" according to his own words, "that his brethren, the pastors there, having sometimes a reasonable use of the books, will see that there be no lack of preaching in St. Peter's Church, or any other in that Deanery."

The portion of tithes of Llan-Elidan appropriated to the school has been let for 500*l. per ann.* of which the Master received two thirds (subject to the repairs of the school) and the usher the residue. This example has been happily productive of good effect, for the school built by Dean Goodman was rebuilt and considerably enlarged by subscription (in 1700) and an apartment appropriated for the library, the remaining space above the school being fitted up as dormitories for scholars in the Master's house. The boys in the upper forms, with the permission of the Master, have access to the library.[4]

Dean Goodman was several times strongly recommended by his friends Archbishops Parker and Whitgift, for a Bishoprick: for Norwich, as is said, in 1574, on the death of Parkhurst; and at subsequent periods for Worcester, Chichester, and Rochester, on the decease of Bishops Bullingham and Curteys, and the translation of Dr. Piers.[5]

He was the friend of William Morgan, afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph, translator of the Welsh Bible; and Godfrey Goodman (Bishop of Gloucester in 1624) was his nephew: and imitating this good Dean, left estates for charitable purposes, part of the produce of which has been since applied in aid of the exhibitions from Goodman's School at Ruthin to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

It is related of the Dean, that such was his constant regard for the education of youth, he never failed to attend the periodical examinations at Merchant-Tailors' School, from the time of its foundation until near his death.[6]

He is mentioned, with due respect, by Fuller, in his "Worthies," and in "Groome's Honour of the Clergy." He bequeathed his books to the Warden of Ruthin; and amongst numerous charitable donations to the places with which he had been connected, bestowed 5*l.* for the purpose of setting poor people at work in Waddesdon,[7] at the discretion of the churchwardens and

---

[1] Strype. [2] Dyer's Cambridge, vol. ii. [3] Newcome, p. 44.
[4] Information of the Rev. H. H. Edwards, Preb. of Westminster, &c. See also Carlisle's Gram. Schools, vol. ii. p. 935.
[5] Monast. Anglic. vol. i. p. 284. [6] Wilson's Hist. of Merchant-Tailors' School.
[7] Will dated 2 Mar. 1660, in Appendix to Newcome's Account of Dean Goodman.—Addenda.

overseers of the poor; and to fifteen other parishes mentioned in his will, with which places he was connected, several sums of from twenty to forty shillings each.

His picture on pannel is in one of the parlours of the Warden of Ruthin, as an heir loom, and an engraving from it is inserted in the "Memoir of Godfrey Goodman, D.D. by Richard Newcome, A.M. Warden of Ruthin," in 1825. In St. Peter's Church, Ruthin, was also a mural monument (since removed into the chancel) and a portrait on board remained in the collection of Mr. Wynne, of Coed-Coch, at a house in Ruthin.[1] Another portrait, also was engraved by G. P. Harding, from the picture in the hands of the Warden of Ruthin, is in the collection of the Dean of Westminster: and amongst the MSS. of Mr. Owen Jones, at the Welsh School in London, are three Poems in Welsh, "On the Death of Dean Goodman," by Edw. ap Ralf and Edward Morys.[2]

Henry Wilkinson, A.B. presented 22d July, 1601: also held the first Portion, as says Browne Willis; who, however, has given his name *John*, instead of Henry. He was born at Halifax, in Yorkshire, 9 Oct. 1566; entered of the University of Oxford, in 1581; elected a Probationer of Merton-Coll. in the same year, by the interest of his kinsman Savile, the Warden; proceeded in Arts, of which he was a Bachelor; and being (to adopt the expression of Anthony à Wood) "an old Puritan," was elected, in 1643, one of the Assembly of Divines.

He married Sarah, only daughter of Arthur Wake, of Salcey Forest, in Northamptonshire, Rector of Billing, in that county, and Canon of Christ-Church, Oxon. and had several children who became conspicuous in life;[3]

---

[1] Newcome's Life, p. 27.

[2] Welsh Magazine, 1807; also Newcome's Life.—Addenda.

[3] John Wilkinson, son of Henry Wilkinson, Rector of Waddesdon, by Sarah, sole daughter of Arthur Wake (of Salcey Forest, in Northamptonshire, Rector of Billing, in that county, and Canon of Ch. Ch. Oxon.) was born at Waddesdon, 18th Dec. 1603, baptized in that parish, and died at Colwich, a hamlet or manor farm belonging to Waddesdon, on the anniversary of his birth-day, as is particularized in the Parochial Register in 1664. He was one of the delegates commissioned by that Parliament, which, in the language of those times, was styled *the blessed*, to visit the University of Oxford, *for the reformation and good government thereof, and the correction of abuses*. In pursuance of the authority vested in them, the Commissioners accordingly proceeded to exercise, with *due* severity, the powers of their office, in the beginning of June, 1647. Henry Wilkinson, sen. late of Magdalen-Hall, Dr. John Wilkinson, his brother, at that time Principal of the same Hall, and this John, who was their relation, appear to have been remarkably active and zealous on this occasion. The Commissioners had delayed their journey from London on account of a sudden tumult there, some insults offered to the Parliamentary forces, and an alarm excited by a suspicion of mutiny in the garrison at Oxford, which they supposed might interrupt their proceedings: notwithstanding which, five of the delegates out of twenty-four, (Wilkinson, senior and this John being two of them) repaired to Oxford, and entered upon the business. In the end, they deprived Fell, Dean of Christ-Church, of his Vice-Chancellorship; and on the 11th of October, Wilkinson was appointed, with another Commissioner, to resort to the Committee in London, and give an account of their proceedings. On the 26th of the same month, the delegates met at Mr. William Tipping's house in Can-ditch, and prorogued their session to the 29th, when a report being made by Brent and Wilkinson to the Parliament, the whole matter of the Delegacy or Commission was left to the discretion of the visitors, who were empowered to hear and determine, without further appeal, by such ways and means as were necessary; and thereupon ensued citations, suspensions, deprivations, and prosecutions against all who opposed them, which amply justified the Oxford Historian in calling this *a direful visitation*; and in which the Wilkinsons had their full share. [Ayliff's Univ. of Oxford, vol. ii. p. 218, 219.]

Henry Wilkinson, sen. commonly called *Long Harry*, another son of Henry Wilkinson, Rector of Waddesdon, was born at Waddesdon, and baptized 4 March, 1609; entered as a Commoner at Magdalen-Hall, Oxon. in Lent term, 1622, made great proficiency in his studies, took his degrees in Arts, became a tutor, Master of the Schools, and Divinity Reader in his house. On the 6th of September, he delivered a famous sermon in St. Mary's Church, on Rev. ch. iii. ver. 16, which being very bitter against some Ceremonies of the Church, and very base and factious as if intended merely to make a party for the Scots, he was summoned, the same day, to make his recantation in a form then prescribed; but obstinately refusing to do so, was suspended from the execution of any of his priestly functions, within the University and its precincts, till he should make his palinody. [Nalson's Collections, vol. 1. p. 700. Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, Pt. 1. p. 123.] Soon afterwards, when the Long Parliament was sitting, he complained to the members (in November) of the usage he had received from the Vice-Chancellor; whereupon, by the command of the Committee of Religion of the House of Commons, the Vice-Chancellor having sent up a copy of the sermon, with his exceptions against it, the Committee received them by the hands of Dr. Baylie, on the 9th of December, but upon perusal, *found nothing*, as they said, *which rendered Wilkinson deserving of punishment*, and therefore released him from his suspension, and ordered his sermon to be printed, which wa accordingly done; whereupon the author grew very bold, preached and discoursed as he pleased, settled afterwards in

and died 19th March, 1647, and was buried here; having been the author of

A Catechism for the Use of the Congregation of Waddesdon, in Bucks. 8vo. several times reprinted: 4 Ed. London, 1637;

The Debt Book, or a Treatise on Romans, ch. 13, v. 8, wherein is handled the civil debt of money or goods, London, 8vo. 1625; with others.[1]

Richard Bennet, pr. 1648, as also to the first Portion. He was ejected as a non-conformist, and retiring into Derbyshire, received a stipend of 55*l. per ann.* for life, from his successors.

John Ellis, B. D. pr. 26 Oct. 1661, by the King, on lapse. He held this and both the other Portions until his death, in 1681, and was the author of

Vindiciæ Catholicæ, or Rights of Particular Churches asserted, in favour of Independency; and also of another book of an opposite character, in which he retracted his former opinions, viz.

St. Austin Imitated, or Retractations and Repentings for having deserted the King and Parliament in the Great Rebellion.[2]

He died in 1681,[3] and was succeeded in this Portion by

Henry Hibbins, B. D. pr. 4 April, 1682, by Thomas Wharton, Esq. He had been previously licensed Curate of Over-Winchendon.[4]

Lawrence Kingford, A. M. pr. by Thomas, Lord Wharton, and instituted 29 June, 1705. In 1723, he also obtained the first Portion,[5] and held both until his death, being succeeded in this portion by

Benjamin Holloway, LL. B. pr. 17 Mar. 1726, by the King, on lapse, on the death of Kingford, who, not having taken out a dispensation to hold two Portions, which are distinct benefices, the second Portion was declared to have been void upon his taking the first. On his cession,

Henry Lefft, A. M. was inducted, 21 April, 1736, on the presentation of his Grace George Duke of Marl-

---

London, was appointed Minister of St. Faith's, near St. Paul's, and one of the Assembly of Divines; became a frequent preacher before the members of Parliament; was made Rector of St. Dunstan's, in Fleet-street, about 1645; and, being then esteemed a great zealot for promoting certain designs on foot, was constituted by the House one of the six ministers to go to Oxford (after the surrender of the garrison there in 1646) to endeavour, by their preaching, to convert the scholars to the Presbyterian persuasion; and soon afterwards was also made one of the Visitors, to break open, turn out, and take possession; for which service he was rewarded with a Senior Fellowship of Magdalen-College (which he held until his marriage with *a holy woman* called Lady *Carr*) as also with a Canonry of Christchurch, on the expulsion of Dr. Thomas Iles, 12th April, 1648; and holding that dignity, became D. D. 24 July, 1649, and was elected 20 July, 1652, Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity in the University; but, upon the King's Restoration, was ejected from all his preferments; went to London, continued a non-conformist, and held his meetings at Clapham (or qu. Clapton ?) where, under the Toleration Act of 1671, he gained a considerable maintenance; and it is admitted that he was a good scholar, a close student, an excellent preacher (though his voice was shrill and whining) yet "his sermons were commonly full of dire and confusion, especially while the Rebellion continued." Wood [Vol. ii. p. 543, 544] gives the following catalogue of his publications:—

1. A Sermon against Lukewarmness in Religion. Lond. 1641. 4to.
2. Babylon's Ruin Jerusalem's Rising; a Fast Sermon before the Ho. of Commons, 25 Oct. 1643, on Zach. ch. i. v. 18, 19, 20, 21. Lond. 1643. 4to.
3. The Gainful Cost; a Fast Sermon before the Ho. of Lords, 27 Nov. 1644, on 1 Chron. ch. xxi. v. 24. Lond. 1644. 4to.
4. Miranda Stupenda; or the wonderful and astonishing Mercies which the Lord hath wrought for England in subduing and captivating the Pride, Power, and Policy of his Enemies: a Thanksgiving Sermon before the Ho. of Commons for the surrender of Oxford, preached 21 July, 1646, on Numb. ch. xxiii. v 23. Lond. 1646. 4to. In the Epistle Dedicatory, he seriously exhorted them to think of a speedy Reformation of that University; and Wood remarks, that perhaps he "had then thoughts of being a visitor, and of getting what ought to be obtained while the sun shined."
5. A Sermon on St. Luke, ch. xvii. v. 27, 28; published in the Morning Exercise at Cripplegate. London, 1661. 4to.
6. A Sermon on 2 Thessal. ch. ii. v. 3 to 10; published in the Morning Exercise against Popery; preached in Southwark. Lond. 1675. 4to.
7. How we must do all in the Name of Christ; a Sermon on Coloss. ch. iii. v. 17; published in the Supplement to the Morning Exercise, at Cripplegate. London, 1674. 4to.

He died at Clapham, in June, 1675, and his body was conveyed to Draper's Hall, London, and thence conducted with solemnity, by hundreds of the brethren, to St. Dunstan's, in Fleet-street, where it was buried.

[1] Wood's Athenæ, vol. ii. p. 112.

[2] Dyer's Hist. of Univ. of Cambridge, vol. ii. p. 171, citing Carter and R. Smyth.

[3] Page 506, 508.

[4] "Lucius Henry, son of Henry Hibbins, Rector of the 2d Portion of Waddesdon, and Lucretia his wife, bap. 25 Jan. 1696," and "Lucretia, their daughter," bap. 29 April, 1701.—*Par. Regist.*

[5] Page 497.

borough. He was of Sidney-Sussex-Coll. Camb. A.B. 1732; of King's-Coll. A. M. 1736; and is described as a remarkably good tempered, handsome, tall man, but excessively timid. He was one of the college chaunters, and his good humour exposed him to the mischievous frolics of his contemporaries, to whom he was a constant butt at commons, in the hall, and the parlour. One of the junior members, encouraged by his seniors, placed himself at the corner of the chapel with a gun charged with powder, and Harry Lofft being known to have a great dread of fire arms, to terrify him, the gun was to be discharged at him as he went to prayers. Unfortunately, the powder being coarse and damp, poor Lofft's face received very many whole grains, with such force, that they wounded and remained in the skin. The fright and inflammation which followed, sent the chaunter to bed; and, lest the occurrence should reach the ears of the Vice-Chancellor, the good tempered youth was prevailed upon to sink the cause of his disorder, and to be only ill. Dr. Battie, afterwards a celebrated physician, then at King's, and another (the only two fellow-students in physic) in college, happened not to be of the shooting party, were sent for to the assistance of the sick man. They found his face red, inflamed, and sprinkled with black spots! his pulse high, and his spirits low; and after a serious consultation, prescribed; and being examined by the impatient plotters of the mischief, pronounced the disease of their patient to be *the black rash*,—a never-to-be-forgotten roast for the two medical students.[1]

During his residence at Waddesdon, he is said to have been solicited by his parishioners to preach a sermon on old Christmas-day, they being dissatisfied with the alteration of the style. His compliance evinces the weakness or pliability of his temper. He remarked that he had a larger congregation than he had ever seen before; however, he used the service for the day, not for the festival of Christmas, and never indulged them so again.[2]

The inhabitants relate also many anecdotes of this eccentric divine, but of whom the writer of this History has frequently heard his father speak with great kindness and regard, as a worthy, benevolent, domestic parish priest, living *in generous hospitality and constant urbanity amongst his neighbours*. There is a tradition of one of the most dreadful storms of thunder and lightning, accompanied with uncommon darkness, ever known in the vicinity, having happened at the time of his interment.

Benjamin Skinner, A. M. inducted 19 May, 1772, on the presentation of his Grace George Duke of Marlborough. He married, in 1773, ... sister of Dr. ..... Moore, then Dean of Canterbury; and held with this Portion the Rectory of Purley, co. Berks.

George Harry Chitty, Clk. inducted 7 July, 1787, on the presentation of his Grace George Duke of Marlborough, K.G. He was of the same family, if not son, of a Lord Mayor of London of the same name; went into the Army at an early period of life, and having been in active service in the American war, on his return to England, lived some time at Beverley, in Yorkshire; married, entered into holy orders, was ordained by Dr. William Markham, Lord Archbishop of York, and officiated as Curate of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Westminster; subsequently became Curate of Dinton, where he officiated in 1777; afterwards of Waddesdon, until he was presented to the Rectory, with which he held the living of Over-Winchendon.

He was remarkably zealous in the performance of his ecclesiastical duties, humane, charitable, and benevolent; but falling into ill health, retired some years preceding his death, to Great-Berkhampstead, in Hertfordshire, where he died 1 Dec. 1793.[3]

Howell Holland Edwards, A. M. pr. 31 May, 1794, by his Grace George Duke of Marlborough, K.G. He was born 6 Nov. 1762, at Pennant Eglwysfach, received the rudiments of his education at Ruthin School (the foundation of his munificent predecessor in this living, Dean Goodman), being entered there 29 May, 1771; and removed to Westminster and admitted there, on the foundation, as a King's Scholar, in 1778; elected Student of Ch.-Ch. Oxon, 1782; A.B. 1786; A.M. 14 Jan. 1789, on the recommendation of Dr. Cyril Jackson, Dean of Ch.-Ch. He became private tutor at Blenheim, to Lord Fra. Almaric Spencer, third son of George Duke of Marlborough, K.G. (since Baron Churchill, of Which-

[1] Literary Anecdotes, vol. iv. p. 728.

[2] This seems to have relation to an account in Gent. Mag. vol. xxiii. p. 49, of an assemblage of 2000 persons with lanthorns and candles, who came into this neighbourhood to see a black thorn bush, superstitiously believed to be a slip from the *Glastonbury Thorn*, which miraculously budded every Christmas eve, was in full bloom the next day, and faded at night; but finding no appearance of this phenomenon, agreed that the 25th December could not be the right Christmas-day, and therefore would neither go to Church nor entertain their friends as had been usual; and the discontent of the people induced some of the Ministers of the neighbouring villages to give notice, that the Old Christmas-day should be kept holy as before. No tradition of this circumstance seems to have been preserved, unless this anecdote of Mr. Lofft refers to it.

[3] See WINCHENDON.

cote) and afterwards retired to his patrimony in Wales; but was made Chaplain to the Hon. and Rt. Rev. Dr. Lewis Bagot, Bishop of St. Asaph, in 1798; Canon of St. Asaph, and Rector of Llanrwyst, in 1799, when he vacated this Portion of Waddesdon. He was installed in May, 1803, Prebendary of Westminster; and in 1806, instituted to the Rectory of St. John the Evangelist (being his personal option) on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of that Collegiate Church. He married, in 1798, Caroline, fourth and youngest daughter of Robert Palmer, Esq. of Hurst, co. Berks; resigned St. John's Rectory, in 1835, but still fills his Prebendal Stall in Westminster Abbey, and was an early and liberal encourager of this History.

Thomas Hornsby, A.M. inducted 21 Dec. 1799 (on the cession of Edwards) being presented by his Grace George Duke of Marlborough, K.G. He was the son of Thomas Hornsby, D.D. Savilian Professor of Astronomy in the University of Oxford; was educated at Ch.-Ch. and A.M. 14 Jan. 1791; instituted 7 Dec. 1797, to the Vicarage of Ravensthorp, co. Northampton, on the presentation of the Dean and Canons of Ch. Ch.[1] and resigned this Portion in 1829, being succeeded by

E. W. F. Latimer, on the presentation of his Grace George Duke of Marlborough. He also holds the first Portion.[2]

RECTORS OF THE THIRD PORTION OF WADDESDON—(*sometimes called* THE PORTION AT THE GREEN.)

Hugh de Pateshull, held this Portion, and was advanced to the Bishoprick of Lichfield and Coventry, at Christmas, 1239; the Temporalities restored 1 Jan. and he was consecrated in the Priory, near Guilford, 1 July, 1240. He was the son of Simon de Pateshull, Chief Justice of England, and probably of the same family as Walter de Pateshull, Sheriff of Bedford and Bucks, in the reign of Henry III. and of Simon de Pateshull, who also held the same office from 1263 to 1266 inclusive. It is said, that before he attained this preferment, he was Treasurer of England and Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral; and that he reluctantly accepted the Episcopal dignity. He had the character of an upright man, but gave offence to the Monks of Coventry, by his favours to the Canons of Lichfield.[3] He died 7 Dec. 1241, and was buried in his Cathedral Church of Lichfield.

John Wike, presented in 1240, to the Portion which Hugh de Pateshull held.

William de Strete, pr. 11 Jan. 1290, by Hugh de Courteney.

Thomas de Oudeslowe, pr. 5 Feb. 1295, by Alianore, relict of Hugh de Courteney. He died and was succeeded by

Henry de Solers, who was presented 6 Cal. April, 1316, by Alianore de Courteney; resigned in 1322, and 1326 was instituted to the first Portion, having been succeeded in this Portion by

John Genteleorps, pr. 4 Non. Feb. 1322; but deprived for *Homicide*, and succeeded by

John Moton, Dec. 1329, on the presentation of Hugh Courtenay.

Henry Moton, said to have exchanged this Portion for the Archdeaconry of Stowe, and a Prebend in the Church of Lincoln, in 1346; but not being mentioned by Le Neve amongst those Dignitaries, and the time of his institution to this Portion not ascertained, might be mistaken for John Morton as above; and it is remarkable that, although Willis says, that he exchanged his Archdeaconry with Henry de Chaddesden, the latter does not occur amongst the Archdeacons of Stowe, as the successor of Morton, but of John de Bukenham; and yet undoubtedly he held this Portion, for

Henry de Chaddesden was instituted 2 Cal. Jan. 1346 (having been collated to the Archdeaconry of Stowe, 18 Feb. 1338) afterwards, 28 Feb. 1346, he was presented to the Archdeaconry of Leicester, in the same Church, admitted 14 March, and held it till his death. His monument in St. Paul's, London, has the following inscription: "Orate peo animā Henrici de Chaddesden Archidiaconi Leicestriæ qui quidem Henricus obiit 8 Maii 1354."[4] He had a law suit respecting his claim to certain lands in Pitchott.[5]

Nicholas de Chaddesden, pr. 5 Cal. May, 1354, by Hugh Earl of Devon.

Thomas Finderne, pr. 1360; on whose death,

Richard Stonford, or *Stodfold*, was presented Id. Aug. 1361, by Hugh Earl of Devon. He died, and

John Mitchell was presented 5 Id. Feb. 1361, by Hugh Earl of Devonshire. He exchanged for the Rectory of Bampton, co. Devon, with

Walter Ramwell, 10 Cal. Dec. 1364; who also exchanged this Portion with

Baldwin de Shillingford, about 1369; on whose resignation,

[1] Hist. of Northamptonshire, vol. i. p. 218. [2] Page 498. [3] Heylin's Help, p. 6.
[4] Le Neve's Fasti. p. 172; Willis's Cathedrals and MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon. [5] See Pitchcott, p. 385.

John de Shillingford, LL.D. was pr. 1 Sept. 1373, by Hugh Earl of Devon; and exchanged for the Rectory of Holdsworth, co. Devon, with

William Odecombe, who was presented 1 April, 1383, and afterwards exchanged for the Rectory of Brinkworth, co. Wilts. with

Richard Benet, 31 May, 1383; who also held the second Portion. In what year he vacated the one or the other is not accurately stated; but

John Bannebury died Rector of this Portion, and was succeeded by

Thomas de Kerdington, pr. 14 June, 1392, by Edward Earl of Devonshire.

Matthew Downe, pr. 17 Aug. 1400, by Edward Earl of Devon: and exchanged for the Rectory of Wimpole, co. Camb. with

John Drake, 18 Oct. 1407.

Henry Burton, pr. 5 March, 1431, by the King.

Richard Andrew, LL.D. presented by the King, 18 Feb. 1432. He resigned this Portion in 1451, upon being made Dean of York, in which dignity he was confirmed 21 Jan. but resigned it 2 June, 1477; and died in the same year.[1]

Nicholas Buckland, pr. circ. 1451, having then relinquished the second Portion. He left this also in 1456, being succeeded by

Thomas Robert, who was presented 25 July, 1456, by Thomas Earl of Devonshire. He died, and

Robert Gagge was presented 6 May, 1477, by Henry Earl of Essex; and on his decease

Richard Sherrington was presented 11 Jan. 1500, by Sir Hugh Conway, Knt. He resigned; and

Rowland Frithbank was presented 24 April, 1509, by Sir Hugh Conway, Knt.

John Egleston, S.T.P. pr. 20 Dec. 1510, on the death of Frithbank.

Robert Huntingdon, pr. 1 April, 1516, by Sir Hugh Conway, Knt. on the death of Egleston. He died and was buried here; and an inscription, formerly on a brass plate affixed to a slab in the chancel, was preserved by Browne Willis:—

"Orate pro aia Dom. Rob. Huntingdon quondam unius Rectorum istius Ecclie qui obiit 13°. die Junij A°. Dom. 1543. Cūj. aie p'picietur Deus. Amen."

John Johnson, inducted 30 June, 1543, on the King's presentation; notwithstanding it is found that

Thomas Hurdis was instituted 13 July, 1543, on the death of Huntingdon, being presented by John Goodwyn, Gent. At his death

Henry Bexwith was pr. 19 May, 1550; and was succeeded by

John Harding, pr. 1 Sept. 1553, by John Goodwyn, Esq.

George Chapman, pr. 31 Oct. 1561, by John Goodwyn, Esq. on the death of the last incumbent, not named.

James Thornton pr. 1569. He resigned; and

John Purefoy, A.M. pr. 6 June, 1582, by Sir John Goodwyn, Knt. He was also presented to the first Portion in the same year; admitted a Canon of Christ-Church, Oxon. in Aug.[2] or Sept.[3] 1588, in the second stall; made Vicar of Flore, co. Northampton, and compounded for the first-fruits, 5 July, 1594,;[4] being presented by the Dean and Canons, to whom the Advowson had been given at the Dissolution of Merton-Abbey, and by whom he was also presented to *the Vicarage* of Wath, in Yorkshire; and dying 10 May, 1601, was buried at Christ-Church, Oxon, but without any memorial.

Thomas Burgess, presented 7 Aug. 1601, was deprived in 1604.

George Carleton, B.D. pr. 10 July, 1605, by Sir Francis Goodwyn, Knt. He appears to have held this Portion until he was elevated to the See of Landaff, 23 Dec. 1617, being then S.T.P. confirmed 11 July, 1618; consecrated at Lambeth;[5] and translated to the Bishoprick of Chichester, 8 Sept. 1619; confirmed 20th; and dying in May, 1628, was buried in his own Cathedral.[6] Ant. à Wood, alluding to this Prelate in his account of one of the succeeding Bishops of Chichester, Dr. Guy Carleton, observes that "he had not the name there for a Scholar or liberal Benefactor as his predecessor and kinsman, Dr. George Carleton, had."[7]

Michael Read, S.T.P. succeeded Carleton, circ. 1618; and resigned in 1638, when

Henry Stringer, B.D. was presented 17 Oct. 1638, by Arthur Goodwyn, Esq. He was of New-College, Oxon. Professor of Greek (1625) and cr. D.D. 1 Nov. 1642.[8] He probably quitted this living upon being presented to the Rectory of Hardwick, in 1641; but Willis says "he was turned out of this, as seems to me, and one Richard Sagar put in his place, 1648," which is incompatible with the account given of the Rectors of Hardwick, unless he held both, and likewise the Office of Warden of New-College, to which he was appointed in 1647, but was displaced very soon afterwards; as he

---

[1] Le Neve, p. 315. [2] Willis. [3] Le Neve. [4] Bridges's Northamptonsh. vol. i. p. 509.
[5] Le Neve, p. 522. [6] Ibid. p. 59; Reg. Abbot, A. C. 2. A. O. vol. i. p. 441. [7] Athenæ, vol. ii. p. 170.
[8] Wood's Fasti. vol. ii. p. 29.

was, likewise, about the same time from whatsoever other preferments he held, and retiring to London, died in Feb. 1657, and was buried in the Black-Friars Church.[1]

Richard Sagar, 1648,[2] occurs in 1650; and is said to have been succeeded by

John Ellis, before 1660; who, in the next year, obtained the first and second Portions, which he held together with this, until his death in 1681, and was buried here,[3] with some account of his family inscribed on his monument.[4]

Samuel Harrison, A. M. pr. 4 April, 1681. He was of Wadham-Coll. Oxon. A. M. 28 Apl. 1668; had been Rector of Oving from 1672 until[5] instituted to this Portion.

In 1693, *Joseph Willis*, A.B. was licensed to be Curate of Waddesdon; but Harrison was certainly living in 1704.

Francis Bagshaw, B. D. inst. 18 Jan. 1730, on the presentation of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough. He was of Ch.-Ch. Oxon. A. M. 4 July, 1704; B. D. 8 May, 1711; and died in 1734; being succeeded by

George Salter, A. M. inducted 22 Mar. 1734, on the presentation of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough. He was of New-Inn-Hall, Oxon. A. M. 9 July, 1720, and died in 1744.

Jonathan Butler, inducted 28 Sept. 1744, on the presentation of his Grace Charles Duke of Marlborough. He was of Queen's-College, Camb. LL. B. 1745; and held this Portion until his death, in 1800.

Charles Proby, Jun. A. M. presented by his Grace George Duke of Marlborough, and inducted 11 Jan. 1800. He was the second son of Baptist Proby, D. D. (Dean of Lichfield, Rector of Doddington in the Isle of Ely, and of Thornhaugh, co. Beds. with Wansford, co. Northampton,) by Mary his wife, daughter of John Russel, Prebendary of Peterborough and Lincoln, Rector of Fiskerton, in Lincolnshire, and Stoke by Guildford, co. Surry. He was of St. John's-Coll. Camb. A. B. 1792; A.M. 1795; Vicar of Tachbrook, co. Warwick, and Canon of Windsor; and having resigned this Portion, was succeeded by

James Lowry, A. B. who was inducted Feb. 1823, on the presentation of his Grace George Duke of Marlborough.

THE CHURCH

stands in a spacious church-yard on a rising ground on the northern side of the village, and is conspicuous from great part of the vale of Aylesbury. It consists of a nave, with two aisles, a chancel at the east end, and a square tower at the west end, with very large and greatly projecting buttresses; and a south porch, which, as well as the rest of the building, is embattled. The length of the chancel is about forty feet, and width twenty. In the tower are five bells, and the roof is surmounted with a small modern cupola, in which is a little bell. The windows are mullioned, have cornices and mouldings, excepting at the east end, and on the north side of the chancel, which are evidently more ancient, and lancet shaped.

At the west end is a deeply recessed pointed arch, the entrance into the belfrey: on the south side of the tower, a sun-dial and clock.

Between the nave and aisles are twelve pointed arches, six on the north side, supported by as many octagon pillars, with clerestory mullioned windows above; and six on the south side, supported by circular columns, with the like number of clerestory windows. *The arches on the south side are not so high* as those on the opposite side, and appear to have been, at least in part, rebuilt, and the two central ones have their arch decorated with bilets. The roof is not ceiled, but, projecting from the walls are many corbelled heads.

The font, which is large and ancient, with compartments sculptured with quatrefoils, &c. rests on a pillar in the second arch on the north side. Between the nave and the tower is a pointed arch closed with wainscot, and in the upper part of a correspondent arch, between the nave and the chancel

[1] Wood's Fasti, vol. 2, p. 29; and Ayliff's Oxford, vol. i. p. 493.

[2] Willis.

[3] Buried 8 Nov. 1681; as also Mrs. Sarah Newton his daughter, and wife of Mr. Samuel Newton, of Cambridge, 18 November, 1681. [*Parish Register.*]

[4] Page 508.

[5] OVING, p. 380; also p. 438, n.

(likewise closed with a wainscot partition) is a door opening into a gallery, recently removed from the west end of the church.

On one of the old seats in the north aisle, were (1824) the date 1623, and the initials H. W. for Henry Wilkinson, Rector; and T. T. and W. B. Churchwardens.

In the south aisle, near the east end, is a piscina with a shelf within its arch; in the south-east pier of the nave, another; and on the north side of the east window of the south aisle, a bracket for a light.

The pulpit is affixed to the eastern pillar on the north side of the nave, having a sounding-board, on the border of which are inscribed the names of churchwardens.

The chancel is remarkably plain and unornamented: the communion table old, with a carving of fruits and foliage on the frame; the rails mean, the floor uneven and damp, and many ancient figured tiles remain in the pavement.

At the east end of the south aisle, on a basis of masonry three feet high, close to the wall under the window, lies the statue of a man in plate armour, the head towards the north; at his feet a lion couchant gardant, apparently cut out of a single block of fine hard free-stone, about eight feet long and two feet two inches wide. The statue, from the apex of the helmet to the toes, seven feet three inches long. The cap, or cerveiture, has a shield-shaped aperture from the brows to the chin, bordered with a string of cylindrical beads, which, crossing the forehead, descends on each side to the mouth, and is then reflected back towards the neck; the hood and gorget covering the chin and neck to the breast. To the upper lip are attached curled mustachios, disposed laterally more than two inches and a half in length; the nose abraded, but the features strongly marked: over each shoulder is a series of over-lapping plates to the upper part of the arm: vambraces, gauntlets, cuissarts, genouilles, jambs, and pointed sollerets, perfect. The cuirass terminates in a plaited skirt descending to the knees. The right arm bent at right angles crosses the breast; the hand resting on the globular pommel of a large sword, having a cross guard; the scabbard of the sword grasped by the left hand, and slung in the loop of a belt encircling the loins (the end fastened before, and falling to the bottom of the skirt) passes transversely over the left thigh, and reaches to the lion at the feet, his tail being bent at a right angle, parallel with the leg of the knight, and extending up to the hip.

To the left arm is affixed, by two loops (one near the shoulder and another at the elbow) a large plain pointed shield, descending from above the shoulder to the thigh; the upper half broken off longitudinally. On the right side, dependent from the belt, is a dagger about two feet in length; the hilt broken but the guard remaining, and an angular scabbard descending close to the right thigh. Two narrow straps round the ancles fastened on the instep with small thongs (the ends loose) seem to belong to spurs, which, from the position of the statue, are not seen. The right foot rests on the dexter shoulder of the lion, the left against his haunch, the border of which, his mane and visage and gambs, are boldly sculptured.

The head of the statue reposes on two cushions, the lower one square, and the superior round, with three knobs like the upper part of tassels attached to it. It is not impertinent, at least to the general reader, to add, that the effect of viewing these ancient statues, designed to be placed on the ground, is rendered much more impressive by *looking down* upon them, and that the present position of this effigy is very ill contrived.

On the sloping verge of the slab which supports the statue, is *slightly* cut, in Arabic numerals, 1330; and a little below, an inscription still more faintly scratched, which, having been lately brought into view, have occasioned many erroneous conjectures respecting the person whose memory it is designed to perpetuate.

This effigy had been immemorially hidden beneath a very old pew, resting on beams of oak, which in 1815, at their removal, were found much decayed. The head was then towards the south, so that the inscription was parallel with the east wall, but at some distance from it, and might have been cut whilst in that position; but seems not coeval with the statue itself, neither, probably, connected with the person for whom that statue was designed, nor the work of the statuary.

Tradition amongst the villagers had assigned the appellation of "the shepherd and his dog" to the effigies of the "armed knight and the lion at his feet;" and it has been traced that they were so called during at least an hundred and fifty years.

The statue had most probably been laid originally on the pavement, near, or perhaps before, an altar at the east end of the aisle, or under one of the arches of the nave; and when altars and shrines, as relics of popery, were taken away, might have been placed cross-wise near the end of the aisle, and a pew or seat afterwards built upon or behind it. There was such a pew (probably set up when the arches on that side of the nave, as before mentioned,[1] were rebuilt or repaired) and the steps of ascent to it were partly formed by the couchant lion; and whilst enclosed by the pew, the persons sitting in it had the effigy just before them, so that with a common knife any person might have cut this slight and imperfect inscription on the verge of the slab; and on the subsequent removal of the pew and retroversion of the statue, the writing became exposed.

If the date be correctly understood as 1330, and if not too recent to accord with the costume of the figure, the helmet and armour, it may yet have been cut many years after the original, and added upon the authority of some legend or traditionary account no longer to be traced, being entirely at variance with the custom observed in monuments of a similar kind. It might have been passed over in this account as the casual employment or amusement of some mason engaged in repairing the church, if the vanity or affectation of a reverend smatterer in Anglo-Norman antiquities had not dragged this precious morsel for criticism from the obscurity in which it had long remained unnoticed, by the *illusion of a pretended translation* of writing which no eye can read but his own: and whether the statue were intended for one of the family of Courtenay, which is probable, or for one of the house of De Arcubus, or for an ancestor of Roger Dynham, who, in 1490, directed his remains to be reposited near the spot occupied by this monument, until the completion of his Chauntry Chapel at Eythorpe,[2] must be left to the opinion or judgement of persons competent to determine.

On a small mural monument on the north side of the chancel, within the altar rails:

Arms: Or. a cross sable; impaling .....
.....

Hic integer situs est Rev. Dom. Johannes Ellis Eboracensis cum uxore Susanna è familia Welbore in Agro Cantabrigiensi Fæmina lectissima unaque duobus liberis et totidem Nepotibus huic Ecclesiæ plus annis viginti solus præfuit Eamq. ornavit Sacrorum Oraculorum Prædicator assiduus et vehemens Linguarum in quibus traduntur admodum peritus. Tam in omni Bonarum Literarum genere quam in sacra Theologia Versatissimus.

Fide Pietate et vitæ Integritate insignis. Ex undecim Liberis Sex Filios et tres Filias omnes liberaliter educatos superstites reliquit.

Obiit 3°. Novr. An°. { Salutis 1681 — 1700; Illa 29° Apl^s. Ætatis 75 — 77.

On another, on the south side of the Communion-table, at the east end of the chancel:

Near this place are deposited the remains of the Rev^d. John Terry, 23 years resident Minister of this Parish: after having faithfully discharged the duties of his sacred function: In private life exemplary as a Father and Husband. He died on the 9th of December, 1809, in the 47th year of his age, beloved and lamented.

Here also rest seven of *their* children, who died infants.

---

[1] Page 506. [2] Page 482.

In the floor are the initials of his name, "I. T."[1] on a small stone.

On a mural monument on the south side:

Arms ..... a fess vaire: in Chief a Wolf passant ... impaling ..... two Bars ..... in Chief .....

Henricus Wilkinson Ecclesiæ Hujus per annos 46 Pastor fidelissimus. Natus fuit 9° Octobris A°. Dn^i, 1566. Obiit 19 Martii 1647.

Uxorem duxit Saram filiam unicam A^rthuri Wake de Silvâ Saucy Comit. Northampt. ex qua Liberos suscepit novem sex filios filiasq; tres cum hâc sancta vixit concordia Ann. 53. Ad latus exuvias suas posuit p'dicta Sarah postquam vita ad annos 70 produxisset. Reliquit nobis Exemplum Vitæ integer! sanctiss. Famæq; quod rarius est illibitæ

Hoc fieri fecit.

Johannes Wilkinson ejusdem Filius qui obiit Decemb^s. 18°. A. D. 1664, ætat. suæ 61 et juxta sepultus jacet.

On another: Arms in a Lozenge, very obscure.

Christian, Daughter of S^R. William Wilson, Kn^t. of Wolston, in Warwickshire. She was married to M^r. Arthur Wake, a famous Minister of the Gospell, sonne of John Wake, Esqr. of Saucy Forest, in Northamptonshire, by whom she had three children, Abraham, Isaac, and Sara. She dyed in the Lord, June 16th. 1609, & here expecteth the Resurrection of the Blessed.

As vertuous Paula bredd of Scipio's Race,
Left Earth's advantage for the better grace
So Christian sprung of such lay'd all aside
To find through earthly wayes ye heavenly guide
Th' Example left, ye Choice wch shee did make
Like silver bells bids ye good Christian wake.

Posuit Isaac Wake.

The name appears to be a fac-simile of this ingenious person's own autograph.

On a small mural tablet of marble, on the north side, these arms:

Ermine: On a Bend . . . . three Pheons.

GUY CARLETON, T^H SECOND SON OF THOMAS CARLETON OF CARLETON IN CUMBERLAND WAS BORN IN THE YEAR OF CHRIST 1514, & DYING THE 1ST OF JUNE 1608 SALUTETH THE READER:

WHILEST I WAS YONG IN WARRES I SHEDD MY BLOOD
BOTH FOR MY KING & FOR MY COUNTRY'S GOOD:
IN ELDER YEARS MY CARE WAS CHIEF TO BE
SOLDIER TO HIM WHO SHEDD HIS BLOOD FOR ME.
NOW RESTINGE HERE IN HOPE A WHYLE I LYE
FARWELL, GOOD READER, NEVER FEAR TO DIE.[2]

Infixed in a slab, partly within the rails, are effigies of a man in armour, girt with a sword, and a female in a close dress, fastened with many loops; below the man, figures of three male children, and below the female (the heads only remaining) of four girls. Part of the effigies are covered by the rails. At the dexter corners have been formerly two escutcheons: two other coats remain at the sinister corners. Above *Pigot* impaling a fess, embattled between three gates, for *Yate:* and below, quarterly 1 Pigot, 2 Yate, 3 *Missenden*, 4 *Iwardby*.

On a brass plate below the effigies,

Here lyethe Robart Pygott of Colwyke w'in the p'ishē of Waddessdon in the County of Buckyngham Esquier and Marye his wyffe one of ... Dowghters of John Yate of Lyford, stapler of Calis .....

On a fillet round the verge:

I knowe that my Redemer Lyvythe and that I shall Ryse ..... shall be clothyd againe with this Skyne and se God in.....fleshe shall be holde hym not wythe other but wythe thes . . . Jobe xix.

On a large slab near the rails:

He that hath pity on the poor lendeth to the Lord.

In Memory of Mr. William Turner, Gent. Benefactor to this parish, the grateful inhabitants have inscribed this stone. By his last Will and Testament he bequeathed £3265 3 per cent. consols; the interest whereof to be distributed half yearly to the Poor of Waddesdon for ever.

He departed this life in the year of our Lord 1784, aged 81 years.[3]

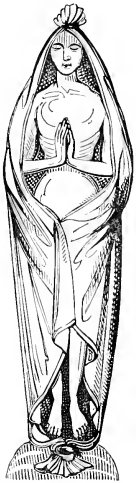
---

[1] *John Terry* was a native of Aylesbury, the son of an opulent farmer, who was Chief-Constable and returning officer for that borough during many years. He was educated at Aylesbury Free Grammar School, and afterwards had an Ensign's commission in the Bucks Militia, which he quitted in 1785; took Deacon's orders on a title to the Curacy of *Pitchcott*, and in the same year preached the Assize Sermons at Aylesbury and Buckingham; soon afterwards married a daughter of Mr. Bradford, of Buckingham, and was appointed Curate of Waddesdon and Nether-Winchendon; had a numerous family, and was for some years before his death in the Commission of the Peace for the county of Bucks.

[2] He was probably father of Geo. Carleton, one of the Portionists here, and afterwards successively Bishop of Landaff and Chichester. See page 505.

[3] Page 512.

On a brass affixed to a slab in the floor of the chancel towards the west end, is the effigy of a person in a shroud, tied above the head and below the feet, having



beneath, on another large brass, this inscription :—

Som tyme I was persone here
Of this churche of Wadsdon
Above the space of fforty yere
Elect unto the ffirst Porcyon
A thowsand ffyve hundreth forty and ayght[1]
The xxviij day of Nouember
Ned'. must I goo God graunt me ye waye strayght
Com was my tyme I myght tary no longer
Hugh Brystowe was my name
I was so called of many a one
By creweli dethe my body was slayne
And brought to my graue under this stane
Besechyng Criste to have mercy
On my poor sowle and all Cristen
Desyeryng you of youre Charyte
To say our lordes prayer, Amen.

On a slab in the floor of the nave :

In memory of John Allen who departed this life June the 4th 1773 aged 56.

On a brass plate affixed to a slab lying north and south, between the north aisle and the reading desk :

Also Martha wife of John Allen who departed this life March the 5th 1774 aged 62 years.

Arms quarterly 1 and 4 ..... In a dexter canton ..... a lion's head erased: 2 and 3 ..... a fess charged with a trefoil slipped: between three Bull's heads coupè at the neck.

On a brass plate below :

Marie late wife of Cuthbert Raynolds of Warmestone Gent. before the wife of Willm Povey Citizen and Grocer of London, by whom she had two soñes John and Willm lieth here bvried who was a vertuous Gentlewoman faithfvll and loving to her friends cherefvll and comfortable to the sicke and deseased pitifvll and charitable to the poore and needy. She dyed the ix day of August 1602.

On plain slabs in the floor of the nave, near the west end :—

In memory of Richard Green, who departed this life, Oct. the 30th, 1767, aged 59 years.

In memory of John Green who departed this life Oct. 13, 1790, aged 52 years. Also of James and Jonathan and William, sons of John and Elizabeth Green. James died May 10, 1786, in the 10th year of his age: Jonathan died May 26, 1781, in the 2d year of his age: William died March 20th, 1781, aged 6 weeks.

In memory of Elizabeth, wife of John Green, who died Jan. 1, 1798, aged 55 years.

In memory of John Green, junior, who died Nov. 25, 1794, aged 25 years. "Here the wicked cease from troubling, and here the weary be at rest."

In memory of Jonathan Green, who died Feb. 27, 1804, aged 20 years: also Elizabeth, wife of John Moulder, and daughter of John and Elizabeth Green, who died 28 March, 1808, aged 33 years: also William, son of John and Elizabeth Moulder, died Sept. ..... 1807, aged 7 weeks.

In memory of Richard Green, who died 21 Feby. 1810, aged 45 years.

"Stop Reader, did you know the man,
Point out a better if you can.
But let his life a pattern be—
A friend to all: no foes had he.
Lo! here he lies in peace to rest
Till call'd above to join the blest."

The family of Green were occupiers of a large farm called Windmill-Hill, in this parish, as tenants of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough.

[1] See pp. 494, 496.

THE REGISTERS

commence with a very large volume which has received some injury, and is said to have been mutilated in the civil war, in an ineffectual attempt to take forcible possession of the book. An account is preserved which proves, at least, that some of the Parliamentary Army in 1643, after having been new clothed at Bierton, (about nine miles distant) marched to Waddesdon: and Sir Phillip Stapleton was then quartered at Wootton-Underwood, and these parts of the country were in great commotion.[1]

In 1549, eighteen baptisms, two marriages, and seven burials, are entered in the Register; and it is noted, that about 1608, many were buried who were unbaptized.

In 1618, John Richardson signs Curate; as does Samuel Hocome in 1619.

In 1645, the Register of Burials is discontinued, the bottom of a leaf having been cut out, and the preceding portion discoloured and stained, apparently with blood, as above hinted at. The next entry is dated 1653, and then follow some texts of Scripture, and "John Butler, Clerk of Waddesdon, Dec. 26, 1705:" after which, another leaf is cut out, and the next succeeding page begins with

"A Catalogue of children *borne* in Waddesdon Parish since sexto Caroli secundi Regis Angliæ, &c."

By various entries it appears that James Gibson was Curate of Wotton, 16 April, 1733; Benjamin Bonner, Curate of Quainton, and George Salter, Curate of Waddesdon, about the same time.

Some few instances occur of longevity amongst the inhabitants of this parish, mentioned in the Register.

Adria Thornton, almost 100 years of age; buried 2d March, 1679.
Joane Mountague, widow, aged 96; buried 16th Dec. 1686.
Alice Dewberry, of Westcote, aged 92; buried 14th Sept. 1687.

ALMSHOUSES.

On the south side of the turnpike road, or principal street of the village, is an Alms-house, originally erected in 1642, by Arthur Goodwyn, Esq. of Winchendon, for the reception of six poor widows of the township of Waddesdon, who are there accommodated in separate dwellings, and have an allowance assigned to each of them of 5*l.* *per ann.* paid half yearly out of the estates of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, in this parish.

It is reported that each widow had, formerly, in addition to the money payments, a load of wood from Ham, but the latter has been discontinued during many years.

PAROCHIAL CHARITIES.

Besides the Alms-houses, the following benefactions have been bestowed upon the poor of Waddesdon, who are now, and are said to have always been, very numerous:—

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Ross settled (in what manner and the time unknown) for bread to be distributed at the church every Sunday to six persons, (two Sundays to inhabitants of the Liberties of Waddesdon, and the third to the Hamlet of Westcote,) the interest of 20*l.* payable out of an estate at Studley, formerly Mr. Croke's, and producing annually	0	18	0

[1] Duncan's Hundred of Ploughly, &c. co. Oxon.

William Eggleton, a benefaction of the interest of £10, similarly secured, and payable from the same source 0 9 0

Mrs. Bethell another similar benefaction of interest of 10*l*..... 0 9 0

William Rice also gave the interest of 20*l*. similarly secured..... 0 18 0

Matthew Nash, a shepherd, gave to the poor (as he also did to the poor of Quainton)[1] a rent charge out of lands, to be distributed by the Churchwardens and Overseers of the poor, in bread, on Good-Friday, at the Church annually for ever; and the like sum for the inhabitants of Westcote, in sixpenny-loaves of bread, (and one to "the Overseer of Westcote, for his trouble") producing..... 0 13 0

Mr. Beck charged certain lands in Warmstone, late in the occupation of William Hitchcock, with the annual payment (to apprentice poor boys of this parish) of..... 1 10 0

Lewis Fetto, in 1724, left by Will 140*l*. which sum was laid out in the purchase of land, (late in the occupation of William Ford) the proceeds to be given for teaching and apprenticing poor boys, amounting annually to 9 4 6

Philip Lord Wharton[2] directed that ... Bibles should be annually distributed to poor persons, in certain places in which he had estates, of which *ten* are given at Waddesdon, *two* in the Hamlet of Westcote, and *twelve* at Winslow.[3]

John Parkins gave for bread to be distributed to the poor of Westcote, a rent charge out of lands in Prince's Risborough, late in the possession of Mr. Jackson, apothecary; producing *per ann*..... 0 9 0

William Turner, by Will, dated 4 April, 1784, to which William Draper and Hester Draper, *alias* Turner, were executors, and Jasper Robbins, senr. Richard Green, Jasper Robbins, junr. and Michael Parrott, Trustees, bequeathed 3265*l*. 11*s*. 6*d*. Stock in the 3 per cent. consols, directing the interest and proceeds to be distributed half-yearly *amongst the most necessitous poor*, inhabitants of this parish, by the Minister, Churchwardens, and Overseers of the Poor for the time being, at their discretion: and this charity was, by Act of Parliament,[4] exempted from Income Tax, the annual amount, (48*l*. 19*s*. 8*d*.) regularly distributed.[5]

It is traditionally reported, that this benefactor had been a poor vagrant, who in his childhood, wandering through this village with his mother, was the unfortunate cause of communicating the Small-Pox to some of the inhabitants; and subsequently, when by his industry and success in trade as a cheese and butter factor in London he had acquired a competency, generously made this return by his bounty, for the distress to which he had been accidentally instrumental. This is given, however, upon popular report only, but generally accredited in the neighbourhood.

BAPTIST MEETING-HOUSE.

On a hill about one mile and a half distant south-east from Waddesdon, in a lane by the side of the road to Upper-Winchendon, is a small Meeting-house, erected at the expense of Mr. Francis Cox, yeoman, late of Cranwell, who purchased the site, with sufficient ground adjacent, for a cemetry for Baptists.

The building is thirty-two feet long, by twenty-one feet wide; and a small room contiguous and communicating with it at the west end, eighteen feet by fourteen.

---

[1] See QUAINTON, pp. 437, 8.

[2] See OVER-WINCHENDON, and Pedigree of WHARTON.

[3] These Bibles, which are distributed by certain Trustees, have inscribed or impressed on the covers, "The gift of Philip, late Lord Wharton," and the date of the year in which his Lordship died. Also a printed paper, stating that *Lord Wharton* having directed the name and age of the children to whom the Bibles are given to be *wrote* in the book, the Trustees require it to be done, and the child before it shall receive, or be entitled to receive the book, shall be taught to read, and be able to say by heart the Catechism and some of the Prayers therewith sent, according to the establishment of the Church of England, as also the 1st, 15th, 25th, 57th, 101st, 113th, and 114th Psalms.

[4] Stat. 46 Geo. III. See also page 509.

[5] Parochial Returns: in which also is the following: "The benefit of two *bows* (qu?) is distributed yearly amongst 22 people of Waddesdon, by the Duke of Marlborough, the condition of which gift is unknown."

The exterior is of brick, the interior neatly pewed. The pulpit on the north side, opposite to the entrance.

On a tablet affixed to the wall, within a small porch or approach to the place of worship, is inscribed :—

Here lieth the body of
FRANCIS COX,
who departed this life March 24th, 1803, aged 68.
Set your affection on things above,
And not on things on the earth.
Also of
ESTHER COX, grandaughter
of the said Francis Cox,
who departed this life, Aug^st. 4th. 1803,
aged 15 years.
Remember now thy Creator in the
days of thy youth.

Mr. Williams, the minister officiating in this conventicle, was also buried in it in August 1828, having been Pastor of the congregation more than twenty years.

Here also a sermon was preached, 23 May, 1821, at the *Buckingham Association of Baptist Churches,* and published at their request by B. Godwin, of Great-Missenden : but no particulars of the proceedings or effects of this *Association* have been ascertained.

Many persons of this persuasion were formerly inhabitants of North-Marston, and some revival has been more recently attempted in other villages in this vicinity, chiefly as is asserted, through the zeal for proselytism, which has been abundantly manifested in and about Newport-Pagnell ;[1] whither, having been transplanted from the neighbouring county of Northampton, this scion of Protestantism seems to have found a soil very congenial to its rapid growth and increase.

It would be highly gratifying to the best feelings of the sincere Christian, if those, whose province it is to record, for the information of future ages, the progress of religious opinions, as well as the advancement of science and the arts, in humanising the world, were able with truth to affirm, that more benevolence of disposition, more actual and active goodness of heart and principle, more rational and extensive charity, liberality, sincerity, urbanity, and kindness ; and more *moral honesty,* were the result of such strenuous endeavours to disseminate religious notions or doctrines (as they are termed), and to implant them in the willing or unwilling ears of the people, whether prepared by previous education, or wholly unprepared to receive them, with advantage.

---

[1] See NEWPORT.

NETHER-WINCHENDON.

The name of Winchendon, evidently derived from the Anglo-Saxon, wychen, springs, and Don, an eminence, has the prefix Nether, undoubtedly as an appropriate distinction from the appellation of Over, or Upper-Winchendon, given to the adjoining parish, in which the springs issue from considerably higher ground; these arising from the lower strata on the south side of the same hill.

Nether-Winchendon is bounded on the north by Ashendon and Over-Winchendon, on the east by Eythorpe in Waddesdon, on the south by Cuddington and Haddenham, and on the west by Chearsley and Ashendon.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

This Manor, before the Conquest, was held under Queen EDITH, by EDDED, but at the time of the Norman Survey, Walter Giffard, having acquired the seigniory, it was held by him and rated at ten hides in his demesne. There was land sufficient for eleven ploughs. In the demesnes were three hides and three plough teams; and twenty-three villeins with eight bordars, who had eight ploughs; one servant, seven carucates of pasture, and one mill, yielding twenty shillings rent, and four-score eels, annually. The whole value was constantly 12*l. per ann.*[1]

This Manor, with other estates of Walter Giffard, descended to his son Walter, second Earl of Buckingham, and about 1162, was made part of the endowment of the Abbey of Notley, by that Earl and Ermengard his Countess.[2] This benefaction is specified in a Confirmation Charter of Henry II., as "*totam villam de Wynchendoue.*"[3] Lysons states, that "a moiety of the Manor was given to Notley, by the founder Walter Giffard; and another moiety, which had been the property of Robert de Humet, constable to King Henry II. and had passed in marriage with his daughter and heir to Baldwin de Wake, was in 1236, given to the same Abbey."[4]

King Henry II. confirmed to Richard, son of Robert de Humet, the office of constable of Normandy, and the grant which had been made to his father, of divers lands, including Winchendon.

John de Humet taking up arms against King John, probably forfeited this Manor, which that king, in the commencement of his reign, bestowed upon the Priory of St. Frideswide, in Oxford.[5]

Willis says, that at the Conquest, both Upper and Lower Winchendon were either united, or the former included in Waddesdon Parish, and the other in Crendon; but this is evidently a mistake.[6]

After the death of Walter, second Earl of Buckingham, and before the partition made of his lands, between the Earls of Clare and Pembroke, Henry II. gave a moiety of Nether-Winchendon, which by the death of the Earl of Buckingham, had come to the crown, to Richard de Humet, his Constable, with other lands likewise of Giffard's fee, in Bucks and Norfolk. This grant could not have been made as, by reference to Dugdale, might at first view seem to be inferred, so early as the 2d of Henry II.,[7] for Walter Giffard was then alive; but might probably have been about twenty years afterwards.[8]

---

[1] Terra Walteri Gifard. In Essedon Hd. ꝏ. Ipse Walteri' ten' WICHENDON. p. x. hid se deft. Tra' ē xi. caṙ. In dnio. iii. hidæ et ibi sunt. iii. caṙ. et xxiii. uilli cũ. viii. bord hnt. viii. caṙ. Ibi un' seruus. et p'tu. vii. car'. et I. molin̄ de xx^{ti}. sol et q^{tr} xx^{ti}. anguill. in totis ualent' ual et ualuit sēp. xii. lib. Hoc ꝏ. tenuit Eddeda ^{d}Regina Eddeua. Lib. Cens. vol. i. p. 147.

[2] Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 278.

[3] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

[4] Lysons's Magn. Brit. vol. i. p. 665.

[5] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

[6] See OVER-WINCHENDON.

[7] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 631.

[8] Lib. Rub. Scac. 22 Hen. II.

Richard de Humet was a benefactor to many religious foundations, and a zealous supporter of King Henry. By Maud, daughter and co-heir of Richard de la Hay, (by Maud daughter of William de Verdun,) he left a son called William de Humet, who was confirmed by the King in his father's office, as Constable of Normandy, in fee. The King also gave him lands both in Normandy and England, and renewed the grant made by his father, of this manor; but on the revolt of the Barons, the possessions of William de Humet were, amongst the rest of their lands, seized by the Crown; not for having actually assisted the rebels, but being Justiciary of England, he had advised the King to go into Normandy, and thus unfortunately occasioned his falling into the hands of the insurgents, and thereby Humet incurred such high displeasure, that his lands were seized, and himself ordered to quit the realm.

But this estate had been previously granted in frank marriage to Agnes, daughter of William de Humet, by Agnes his wife, who was the daughter and heir of Jordan de Say,[1] who, about 1202, carried this lordship, with other lands, in marriage to Baldwin Wake; however, the Abbat and Convent of Notley, in consequence of former grants, claimed some right over these lands; and in the 8th of John, the King interposed his authority respecting the dispute between Agnes and those Monks;[2] and she afterwards obtained a mandate accordingly,[3] and likewise paid a fine of sixty marks for the King's license to hold this estate *in capite*, and to be released from the claims of the Abbat and Convent.[4]

The Convent of Notley, in the same reign, had also a dispute with Euticia, or Eusticia de Cherdesley, who being a widow, claimed a virgate of land with its appurtenances in Winchendon, part of her dower, to which the Abbat pleaded that he was not bound to answer her, because she had taken another husband; whereupon her attorney objected to that plea, on account of her second marriage not having been contracted until long after the commencement of those proceedings. It was, however, determined that she must appear, with her husband, in Easter term following, at Westminster, &c.[5] and, in the ensuing year, Walter de Cherdesley and Eusticia his wife, passed a fine with Edward Abbat of Notley, of lands in Winchendon, the right of the said Abbat and his successors.[6] Notwithstanding the contention about her lands, Agnes de Wake, with the consent of Baldwin her son and heir, gave to the Canons of Notley, for the health of the soul of the late Baldwin Wake, her husband, and the soul of her said son, a certain messuage in Winchendon.[7]

The Abbat of Notley had given 100*l.* and two palfreys for a mediety of Winchendon, formerly belonging to Robert de Briewer;[8] and, the dispute with Agnes de Wake respecting the possession

---

[1] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 631.

[2] J. Dei Gratia, &c. Mandamus vobis quod ponatis in respectu loquelam que est inter Agnetem Wack et Abbem et Canōn de Nuttele de med. ville de Winchenden quamdiu Baldwin Wack fuerit in s'vicio nro ultra mare &c. [Rot. 8 Joh. Harl. MSS. 301.]

[3] Concessimus q^d^. Agnes Wac tenet de nobis in capite terram de Wichedon quam Willus de Humet pater suus dedit ei in maritagium per manus H. regis pris nri et q^d^. pacem habeat totâ vitâ suâ de plito q^d^. est int. ipam et Abbatem de Nutleia de ead. terr. [Rot. Pat. temp. Joh. Harl. MSS. n° 86.]

[4] Agnes de Wac. r. c. de lx marc. ut teneat de R. in capite tram de Wichedon q^m^. Willo de Humet pater suus dedit ei in maritagio p. manus H. R. et q^d^. pacem heat totâ vitâ suâ de plito q^d^. est inter ipam et Abbatem et Canon. de eadem trā. [Rot. Pip. 9 Joh.]

[5] Euticia q^d^. fuit uxor Gervasii petit versus Abbatem de Nutl'e dotem suam scilt. unam virgatam tre' cū ptin in Winchendon. Abbas dixit quod Eutic' habet virum et non vult respondere &c. Attornat' Euticie dicit quod placitum non debet remanere quia ipa. diu post plitum motum maritavit se. Consideratum est q^d^. quia mulieres quandor. cum maritentur animum mutant, ipsa veniat cum viro suo apud Westmonast. a die Pasche &c. [Placit. 4°. Johis 7 Dors. Abbrev. p. 37.]

[6] Rot. Fin. 5 Joh. [7] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 539, citing Regist de Notley; also Kennet's Antiq. vol. i. p. 498.

[8] Abbas de Nutleia r. c. de C^u^. et ii palefr̄. ꝑ henda medietate. de Wichēdon q^d^. fuit Robti de Briewer. [Rot. Pip. 7 Joh.]

of her lands, was revived after the death of King John: for in the beginning of the reign of Henry III. the Abbat complained against Agnes Wake, in respect to a mediety of this Manor, which William de Humet her father held, and which he gave to her in marriage, by the hand of King Henry's father, &c. The Abbat pleaded that King Henry had no more or other right in the said lands, than in those of any other Baron of the realm; because the Church held them of the gift of the Earl Giffard in free alms, and not of the King. Agnes answered, that she performed no service to him, because she held in frank marriage of the gift of her father, who held those and other lands of the King, by the service of being his Constable in Normandy and in England, until the King should come of age, and then to do his homage.[1]

In the Testa de Nevil, *Winchendon inferior* is said to be held in free alms of the Honour of Marshal Earl of Pembroke.[2]

In 1233 (18 Hen. III.) Hugh Wake gave one moiety of this Manor to the Abbat and Convent of Notley, which was confirmed by a fine between John then Abbat and the said Hugh.[3]

This Manor was in the possession of the Abbat and Convent of Notley in 1264 (49 Hen. III.) one moiety being held of the Honour of Giffard, of which the Abbey was said to have been enfeoffed by Walter Giffard; and, the other moiety of the heirs of Hugh Wake, on payment of 16*l. per ann.* and the Abbat had view of frankpledge.[4]

Baldwin Wake, son of Baldwin and Agnes, married Isabel daughter of William Briwere, and had issue a son, Hugh, whose wardship, on the death of his father, before 1213 (15 Joh.) was given to William Briwere.[5] Of this Hugh, the Abbat and Convent of Notley held a mediety of Winchendon. He married Joane daughter and heir of Nicholas de Stutville, and dying in 1241 (26 Hen. III.) left her a widow; and she was afterwards married to Hugh Bigod (second son of Hugh Earl of Norfolk, by Maud eldest daughter and co-heir of William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke) whom also she survived until the beginning of the reign of Edward I.

Baldwin Wake her son and heir was thirty-eight years old at his mother's death, and succeeded to the inheritance of his ancestors; but this estate seems to have been entirely vested in the Abbey; and protracted or renewed disputes seem to have attended the possession of it; for the Abbat was again called upon by *Quo Warranto*, to shew his right to view of frankpledge without license of the King or his predecessors, to whom the same was averred to belong *de jure Coronæ:* and the Abbat pleaded immemorial possession, and said that the whole ville was of his fee, and that he had view of all his tenants abiding there; that he had neither gallows nor pillory, but has a *tumbrel;*[6] that he holds his view annually; that this ville is of the ancient Mareschalsy of England, and was given to his Abbey at its foundation. Also, that King John (grandfather of the then King) granted, and by his charter con-

---

[1] Agnetem de Wac p. medietate. ꝏ de Winchendon q^d. Willo de Humet pater suus tenuit et dedit ei in maritagium p. manus H. R. ptris sui &c. Abbas dicit q^d. Henricus Rex non habet jus in illa tra nisi sicut in terra alior. Baronum Regni, quia Ecclia habuit ex dono Comitis Giffard in elemosina et non de Rege. Agnes dicit q^d. nullum servic' ei facit quia tenet in maritag' ex dono patris sui, qui illias et alias terras tenuit de Rege p. servic' q^d. esset Constabularius suus in Normannia et Anglia remanere usq; ad ætatem Regis et *tunc facere voluntatem suam.* [Placit. 4 Hen. III. ro. i. MSS. Cardigan.]

[2] Test de Nevil, f. 169. See also pp. 25, 129.

[3] Rot. Fin. 18 Hen. III. See also p. 223.

[4] Wynchedone Desōus.—Abbas de Nothelee Dñs ejusdem et tenet medietatem ejusdem ville honore Giffard, et est feoffatus de Walter Giffard, et aliam medietatem tenet de heredibus Hugonis Wake reddendo inde sexdecim libras p. annū. de honore Giffard' et ht. visū francipl. [Rot. Hund. 39 Hen. III. vol. i. p. 23.]

[5] Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 539.

[6] This instrument of feudal authority and punishment has been variously described, but on all hands is admitted to have been of great efficacy. It may be added, upon high authority, that it had many advantages over the ordinary ducking or *cucking stool*, likewise frequently employed; however, it is ingeniously asserted, that the tumbrel was the more *honourable* instrument of the two; not used for the more flagitious offenders, or those scolds who talked the loudest, but for ladies of

firmed, to the Church of St. Mary de Parco of Crendon, and to the Abbat and Canons there serving God and St. Mary, whatsoever the Earl Walter Giffard and Ermengard, the Countess, his wife, gave and confirmed to them, in pure and perpetual alms; and farther, that he firmly believes that they and their free tenants are quit and discharged from Shires and Hundreds, assize, amerciaments and hidage (Danegelt), offering and tallage, contributions for aids, the building of castles and houses, murrage, entrenchments, pontage, and all works of cartage and carriage; ward-penny and aver-penny (payment for weighing goods) hundred-penny and tything-penny; and that they are exempt in fairs and markets of toll, pontage, and passage, by land and water, and from all pleas and actions whatsoever, murder and theft proven excepted.

This Charter, under the hand of Hubert Archbishop of Canterbury, the King's Chancellor, dated at Westminster, 19 Apl. 1 John.

And he says that this Charter, with long seisin, ought to be sufficient warrant for holding the said Court.

And Gilbert de Thorneton, on the King's part, moving for judgement, objected that there had not been shewn that either the King, or any of his progenitors, had granted the aforesaid view, but only that the Abbat held it by the feoffment of private persons; that he had not shewn he had gallows, or other judicial means of punishment of transgressors; and prayed that the Charter itself might be examined and determined *by the King and his Council*, whether it could be construed to extend to such liberties belonging to the Crown as are not expressed therein, and whether the long seisin alleged were sufficient to justify the Abbat, &c.[1]

After all this turmoil, it does not appear that the Abbat was deprived of his privilege. The lawyers, no doubt, gained much more by the proceedings than either of the contending parties, and justice gained nothing!

In 1291, at the Ecclesiastical Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV. the Abbat of Notley held here lands and rents to the amount of 2*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* flocks, &c. 2*l.*[2]

The Convent continued in possession of their estate; and in 1391, Robert Pepir and others were returned to have died seised of one messuage, one toft, twenty-two acres of land, and two of meadow, held under the Abbat and Convent of Nutele.[3]

Before the dissolution of religious houses, in the Survey made by King Henry the Eighth's Commission, the fees of Court here were particularly specified,[4] so that whatsoever interruption might have been previously given to their exercise of that privilege, the Convent seems to have retained it until the surrender of all their possessions. The return of the Commissioners of the value of the Abbatical Lands here, amounted to 47*l.* 5*s.* 7½*d.* and the items are inserted in the History of Notley.[5] The Abbat and Convent, by deed dated 7 Sept. 1528 (19 Hen. VIII.) leased "their manor-place of

---

higher rank, and that a scolding *Dame*, entitled to such distinction in her punishment, was as proud of it, as a nobleman claiming the privilege of being hanged with a silken halter, instead of a common one made of hemp.

Truth also compels me to say, it is *solely from delicacy towards my fair countrywomen of Bucks*, that I forbear to vindicate myself from the *criticism* passed by a *very great* man upon the first Portion of this Work (in common, however, with ordinary complaints against Topographical History) that "it contains too much of dry detail and too little of *family anecdote*:" being possessed, of abundance of *family anecdotes* which, if I thought it becoming to introduce them, would probably, be very amusing; of Dames even of mighty name and proud descent, in early days, "in the little County of Bucks," who, having beneficially participated in the ancient system of correction, became so much improved in their disposition and manners, as to have left a most excellent character, and a notable example to their descendants and successors, which might, if duly impressed upon them, be worthily imitated even in these times of elegance and refinement, when tumbrels and cucking-stools have ceased to be fashionable.

[1] Rot. Pat. 1 Joh.

[2] Taxat. P. Nic. p. 46.

[3] Esc. 15 Ric. 2. nº. 31. Cal. vol. iii. p. 143. A Toft seems to mean ground on which had formerly been a house.

[4] See page 227.

[5] Page 219, &c.

Nether-Winchendon to Sir John Dounciè, Knt. one of the King's most honorable Council," for ninety-nine years.

The earliest Court-Roll of this manor presumed to remain extant is dated 1537 (28 Hen. VIII.) the Abbat of Notley being then Lord; and in the Bodleian Library is an original acquitance in the autograph of Richard Ridge, Abbat, dated 21 Oct. (26 Hen. VIII.) to "John Longland, Bayliff and Collector, for 1*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* half a year's rents of tenements in Nether-Winchendon, belonging to the Abbat and Convent."[1]

On the surrender of the Abbey,[2] in 1541, this estate, subject to the term of the before-mentioned lease, became vested in the Crown, and so remained, until King Edw. VI. by letters patent, 16 July, 1547 (1 Ed. VI.) granted to John Lord Russel, of Cheyneys, the site of the "capital messuage of Nether-Winchendon, with the *warren* and *water-mill*, messuages, lands and tenements, late part of the possessions of Notley-Abbey, and in the occupation of Sir John Dauncey, Knt. at 24*s.* rent."[3]

John Lord Russel, one of the King's Council and Lord High Steward at his Coronation, being a zealous Protestant, was placed at the head of Commissioners for restraining disturbances which had broken out in various parts of the kingdom, when images and many rich decorations of the churches, being deemed remnants of Popish superstition, were ordered to be removed.[4]

It seems remarkably unfortunate, that besides the spoliation to which this pretext paved a legal way, many of the instruments of authority by whom the desired purification of sacred edifices was to be effected, were by no means free from all taint of suspicion, or even direct charge of embezzlement of beautiful ornaments, which thus became the prey of the avaricious, under the cant of *anti-popery zealots and barbarians.*

In 1549, Lord Russel, who had very zealously distinguished himself in promoting the success of those plans devised by Henry VIII. which had been followed up with milder and more decent measures in the Protectorate, was (3 Ed. VI.) created Earl of Bedford;[5] and besides other substantial marks of Royal favour, in this County, by various grants, received *inter alia.* this Manor, of which he died seised 14 March, 1554; and was succeeded herein by his son and heir, Francis, second Earl of Bedford, K.B.

Queen Mary, having succeeded to the Throne, granted the remainder in Nether-Winchendon Manor and Estate, in 1558, to Thomas and John White, Roger Martin, and William Blackwell, their heirs and assigns, at the reserved rent of 14*l.* 5*s.* 9*d. per ann.* but Queen Elizabeth coming to the Crown, this, amongst other grants, rather hastily issued, appears to have been inoperative; and by deed (12 Nov. 1 Eliz.) Francis Earl of Bedford conveyed this estate, for a valuable consideration, to William Goodwyn, Citizen of London; and in 1559 (2 Eliz.) the Queen, in consideration of services and for 374*l.* 13*s.* 2½*d.* paid, granted by patent, to William Goodwin and Blase Goodwin, *the Lordship and Manor of Winchendon, late part of the Monastery of Notley*, with the yearly rent of assize of 21*l.* 15*s.* 9½*d.* and a messuage called the *Church-house*, with its appurtenances in Lower-Winchendon; and also two yearly rents of 8*s.* 4*d.* and 17*s.* 4*d.* and a piece of waste land here, lately belonging to Notley-Abbey, altogether estimated at the clear annual value (the Advowson of the Church excepted) of 16*l.* 15*s.* 9*d. habend.* to them, their heirs and assigns for ever, *tenend.* by the twentieth part of a Knight's fee," excepting out of the purchase 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for a yearly pension to New-College, Oxon, issuant out of the said Manor.[6]

John Goodwin, Esq. son of William, of *Wooburn-Deincourt*,[7] had issue by Catherine his wife,

---

[1] Willis's MSS.

[2] See NOTLEY in CRENDON, pp. 225 et seq.

[3] Rot. Pat. 1 Ed. VI.; Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon. and MSS. Lowndes.

[4] Hayward's Life of Ed. VI. p. 55.

[5] PEDIGREE of RUSSEL, in CHENIES.

[6] Rot. Pat. 2. Eliz. Test. 8 Apl. and Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

[7] See WOOBURN and OVER-WINCHENDON.

daughter and co-heir of Thomas Bledlow, a very numerous family; Petronilla, one of his daughters was married to Thomas Tyringham, Esq. of a very ancient family seated in Bucks, certainly as early as the reign of King Edward I.[1] and carried lands in Winchendon to him as her portion in marriage.[2] Willis mentions this Petronilla, wife of Thomas Tyringham, as the *daughter* of Sir John Goodwin. Langley introduces her name in the Goodwin pedigree (on the authority, as is presumed of Delafield's MSS.) as sister of Sir John Goodwin, Knt. and daughter of John Goodwin, Esq.; and she, likewise so occurs in another part of Willis's account of this family.[3]

PEDIGREE OF GOODWYN, OR GOODWIN, TYRINGHAM, WINLOWE, IN ALLIANCE WITH BERNARD, OF NETHER-WINCHENDON.

From Original MSS. of the Family; Inquisitions post-mortem; Willis's MSS.; Harleian MSS.; Cole's MSS.; Parochial Registers; Monumental Inscriptions; Bridges's History of Northamptonshire; and other Authorities.

Arms. Party per pale Or. and Gu. a lion ramp. bet. three fleurs-de-lis, counterchanged, GOODWYN. Az. a Saltire engrailed Arg. *Tyringham*..... frettè between four escalops, *Bledlow*. Arg. two lions passant in pale S. crowned Or. *Catesby*. Party per chev. Arg. and S. three elephants' heads erased, counterchanged *Saunders*. Arg. a castle of three stories embattled and turreted S. *Chelsham*. Arg. within a border engrailed Az. three lions' heads coupè Gu. *Winlowe*.

WILLIAM GOODWIN, Citizen of London, acquired Nether-Winchendon by purchase, 1st Eliz. and had a grant of the Manor, 2 Eliz.

- BLASE GOODWIN, son of William, and co-grantee of Nether-Winchendon.
  - SIR JOHN GOODWIN, Knt. of Over-Winchendon. [See PEDIGREE of GOODWYN, in OVER-WINCHENDON.]
    - SIR ANTHONY TYRINGHAM, Knt. of Tyringham: d. 1614. [PEDIGREE of TYRINGHAM, in TYRINGHAM.]
    - 2. THOMAS TYRINGHAM, Esq. of Nether-Winchendon: d. 20, bur. 23 Mar. 1629, at Nether-Winchendon. = ELIZABETH, dau. of Francis Saunders, of *Haddenham*, and of Welford, co. Northampton: mar. 1587: d. 17, bur. 20 Oct. 1638, at Nether-Winchendon.
      - 1. THOMAS TYRINGHAM, Esq. eld. son: ob. 1656. s. p. æt. 71; bur. 12 Feb. at Nether-Winchendon. = ELLEN, dau. of ..... and relict of Ric. Milles: mar. 4 Aug. 1625, at Winchendon.
        - WINLOWE.
          RIC. WINLOWE, Esq. of Lewknor, co. Oxon. and *Notley-Abbey*, 1709. = JANE ....
            - MARGARET, eld. dau. and co-h. mar. to Fra. Bernard, of St. John's-Coll. Oxon. Rector of Brightwell, co. Oxon. [PEDIG. of BERNARD.]
            - SARAH, dau. and co-heir; mar. to Rev. M .. Terry, of Lincoln: ob. 1759.
            - MARY, 2d dau. & co-h. of Ric. Winlowe, Esq. of *Notley-Abbey*, and of Lewknor co. Oxon. = JOHN TYRINGHAM, Esq. eld. son, resided at Winchendon, but the estate entailed on his brother: bur. at Winchendon, 28 March, 1705.
              - WILLIAM BERESFORD, Esq. of Long-Leadenham, co. Linc. ob. circ. 1740. = JANE, sole dau. bequeathed her estates to her cousin, Sir Fra. Bernard, Bart. by Will dated 20 July, 1762; ob. viduâ 1771: bur. at Lincoln.
                - CHRISTOPHER BERESFORD, only child: died at school, æt. 16.
              - BACKWELL TYRINGHAM: ob. infans, v. p.: bur. 23 Sept. 1689, at Nether-Winchendon.
      - 2. JOHN TYRINGHAM, b. 15 bap. 23 May, 1596: bur. 3 Sept. 1657, at Winchendon.
      - 3. FRANCIS TYRINGHAM, Esq. younger son, hr. of his brother: d. 1684, bur. 9 Sept. at Nether-Winchendon. = ELIZABETH, eld. dau. and heir of John Chelsham, Esq. of Kingston, co. Surrey: d. 2 Feb. 1682.
        - 1. JANE, dau. of John Backwell, Esq. of *Broughton*, broth. of Alderman Backwell. [PEDIG. of BACKWELL and PRAED, in TYRINGHAM.] = FRANCIS TYRINGHAM, Esq. of Nether-Winchendon, & Kingston, co. Surrey: d. 1727, bur. 11 Oct. at Nether-Winchendon.
          - FRANCIS TYRINGHAM, surviving son: b. 1607, bap. 2 April; Sheriff of Bucks, 1728: d. 12 Nov. 1735 cœlebs s. p.: bur. 15 Nov. at Winchendon.
          - PARNELL, mar. to Charles Pilsworth, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, of Oving: bur. 10 Mar. 1741, at Winchendon.
          - MARY, born at *Aylesbury*, 16, bap. 27 June, 1698: ob. innuptâ; bur. 23 Nov. 1745, at Nether-Winchendon: left her estate to her cousin Jane Beresford.
        - 2. MARY, dau. and heir of Ric. Grimshaw, of Hampton, in Arden, co. Warwick.
        - THOMAS TYRINGHAM, bap. at Uxbridge, 21 Apl. 1648: died in London.
        - ELIZABETH, mar. JANE, mar.
    - ELIZABETH, = mar. 1st, to Tho. Reed, of *Ludgershall*; 2dly, to Hen. Poole.
    - CATHARINE, = mar. to Gilbert Huddy, or Hussey.
    - MARY, = mar. to Edw. Pigot, of *North-Crawley*.
    - ANNE, = mar. to John Northwood.
    - FRANCES, = mar. to Edw. Saunders, of Flore, co. Northampton.
  - KATHERINE, dau. and co-h. of Thomas Bledlow.
  - PARNELL, or PETRONILLA, dau. of JOHN Goodwin, Esq. and sister of Sir John Goodwin, Knt. of *Over-Winchendon*: d. 29 Dec. 1594, æt. 82: buried at Tyringham.
    - PARNELL, born 8th, bapt. 12 Mar. 1583 = mar. 3 Sept. 1616, at Winchendon, to Chphr. Horton, Esq. of Catton, co. Derby: mother of Christopher Horton, bap. at Winchendon, 22 Feb. 1628.
    - ELIZABETH, b. 19, bap. 23 Sept. 1591 = mar. 29 Sept. 1632, at Winchendon, to John Chetwynd, Esq. of Rugeley, co. Stafford.
    - DOROTHY, b. 30 Dec. bapt. 7 Jan. 1592, at Winchendon: drowned 30 Apl. 1605; bur. at Winchendon.

Thomas Tyringham, Esq. was Sheriff of Bucks, in 1558 (2 Eliz.) and William Goodwin and Blase

[1] See TYRINGHAM.

[2] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl.

[3] Langley's Desborough Hundred, p. 442.

his *son*, by deed 20 Sept. 1575 (16 Eliz.) conveyed their estate here to Thomas Tyringham, Esq. of Tyringham, and Thomas Tyringham his second son; and it was settled upon the latter, who possessed it in his father's lifetime, and held his first Court of the Manor here, in 1587 (28 Eliz.) and in 1598 (42 Eliz.) was assessed to "the Provision Money for the Service of Beeves and Muttons for the Queen's Household,"[1] at 1*l.* 19*s.* 5½*d.* for his lands in Nether-Winchendon.[2]

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Fra. Saunders, Esq. of Welford, co. Northampton, by whom he had Thomas, John, Francis, Parnell, Elizabeth, and Dorothy; and dying 21 March, 1629, his widow held this Manor until her decease in 1638; when it descended to Thomas Tyringham, Esq. the eldest son, then about fifty-three years of age. He married Ellen, widow of Ric. Milles; and, besides his patrimonial inheritance purchased an estate here in 1649, of Richard Knollys, Esq. of Chichester, one of the sons of Sir Fra. Knollys, Knt. consisting of two watermills under one roof, called *Cuddington Mills*, with certain arable and meadow ground in Nether-Winchendon, part of the lands of the said Richard Knollys, Esq. *sequestered by the Parliament in the Rebellion, and directed to be sold as forfeited lands.*

This Richard Knollys conveyed, about the same time, his capital messuage or mansion, garden, and appurtenances, by indenture, to John Bellingham, Gent. his father-in-law, and Arthur Bold, of the Inner-Temple, London, Esq. and John Bold, of Clement's-Inn, Gent. and surviving only some few years, having probably resided either at Chichester or Reading when his estate was sold, is recorded to have died at Winchendon, 2 January, 1655, and to have been removed to Reading for interment.[3]

Thomas Tyringham dying without issue, in Feb. 1656, was buried here, and ultimately on the death of their mother, in 1638, Francis Tyringham, the youngest son, succeeded to the estate. By his wife Elizabeth, eldest daughter and heir of John Chelsham, Esq. of Kingston, co. Surrey, he had two sons, John and Francis, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Jane; besides another son, said to have been born in the time of the civil war, and to have died in infancy.

This Manor, during its possession by Francis Tyringham, was subject to an annual payment of 24*s.* for tenths, which in 1670 (23 Car. II.) were by indenture between Francis Lord Hawley and others, conveyed to George Gosnold, Gent. of Beaconsfield, as part of the possessions of the late Monastery of Notley.[4]

Thomas Tyringham, Esq. died in September, 1684, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John Tyringham, who married Mary, second daughter and co-heiress of Richard Winlowe, Esq. of Notley-Abbey, and of Lewknor, co. Oxon, by whom he had an only daughter Jane; but this estate, at his decease, in March, 1705, passed to his younger brother Francis Tyringham, Esq. who was Sheriff of Bucks, in 1727. He married first, Jane daughter of John Backwell, Esq. son of Edward Backwell, Esq. Alderman of London, by whom he had an only son, Backwell Tyringham, who died in 1689, in his infancy; and secondly, Mary, daughter and heir of Richard Grimshaw, Esq. of Hampton in Arden, co. Warwick, by whom he had one son Francis, and two daughters; Parnell married to Charles Pilsworth, Esq. of Oving, Barrister-at-Law, who died without issue in 1741;[5] and Mary, born at Aylesbury, 16 June, 1698. At the decease of Francis Tyringham, Esq. the father, 11 Oct. 1727, Francis his son, then about thirty years of age, succeeded to this estate, but died unmarried in 1735, so that his sisters became his heirs; and Mary, who survived her elder sister Parnell, succeeded to the lands, and held them until her death in 1745, having by her will bequeathed this manor and estate to her cousin Jane Beresford,

---

[1] The assessment for the rest of the Parish was 17*s.* 10*d.*

[2] Assessment of Nicholas Bosse's Division of Ashendon Hund. Ancient Roll.

[3] Parish Register.

[4] Rot. Pat. Car. II.

[5] See Oving, p. 377.

only daughter and heir of John Tyringham, Esq. of Nether-Winchendon, the sole surviving representative of that branch of her family, which during, at the least, five *successive* generations, had possessed and resided at Nether-Winchendon.

This Jane had been married to William Beresford, Esq. of Long-Leadenham, co. Lincoln, who died in 1740. She survived him about thirty years; and also their only son Christopher Beresford, who died in his minority; and by her will, dated 20 July, 1762, bequeathed all her estates to her cousin-german Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. and dying in 1771, was buried in Lincoln-Minster; and Nether-Winchendon passed to Sir Francis Bernard accordingly.

Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. was descended from an ancient family, whose ancestor was Godfrey Bernard, of Wansford, in Yorkshire, in the reign of Henry III. His affinity to Jane Beresford arose from the marriage of John Tyringham with Mary, daughter and co-heir of Richard Winlowe, Esq. of Lewknor, co. Oxon, sometime of *Notley;* and that of Margaret, another daughter of the same Richard Winlowe (and sister of Mary Tyringham) to Francis Bernard, D.D. Rector of Brightwell, co. Oxon, who had issue by her the said Sir Francis Bernard. He received his education first at Westminster School, and afterwards at Oxford; was of Christ-Church-College in 1729; A.M. 1736; became a Bencher of the Middle-Temple; was elected Recorder of Boston, in Lincolnshire, and High Steward of Lincoln. On 27 Jan. 1758, he was appointed Captain-General and Governor of the Province of New-Jersey, in North America; and in 1760, Governor of Massachusett's Bay, where he continued in the exercise of the duties of that station during ten years, with great credit and honour, receiving numerous marks of approbation both from the Ministers of the Crown, during successive changes of administration, and from the inhabitants of the Province under his government, until the unhappy differences between America and Great Britain provoked hostilities, when his popularity abroad necessarily declined in proportion to the satisfaction which his conduct afforded to the British Government. His behaviour was, however, duly appreciated by his Sovereign, by whom, 5 April, 1769, he was created a Baronet as of Nettleham, co. Lincoln. He was made D.C.L. at Oxford, 2 July, 1772. His portrait, painted by *Copley,* at Boston, New England, is in the Hall at Christ-Church.[1] After his return from America, he resided first, for a short time, at Nether-Winchendon, whence he removed to Aylesbury, and died there 16 June, 1779, and was buried in the chancel;[2] having had issue by Dame Amelia his wife, daughter of Stephen Offley, Esq. of Norton-Hall, co. Derby, by Mary, sister of John Viscount Barrington, six sons and four daughters, whose names and alliances are inserted in the annexed pedigree:

PEDIGREE OF BERNARD AND BERNARD-MORLAND, BARTS. IN NETHER-WINCHENDON.

From Le Neve, Dugd. Monast. Anglic., Beetham and Kimber's Baronetages, Bridges's Hist. of Northamptonshire, Parish Registers, and Family Archives, &c.

Arms: BERNARD. Quarterly, 1 and 4 Arg. a Bear ramp. S. muzzled and collared O. 2 Azure a Saltire engrailed Arg. 3 Arg. Three Lions' Heads coupè G. within a border engrailed Vert. *Crest:* on a wreath a Demi-bear as in the Arms. Motto. *Bear and Forbear.* *Tallakerne.* Or. on a fess between 3 blackbirds proper a Garb between two cross crosslets fitchè of the field. *Altham.* Paly of six S. and Arg. on a chief G. a Lion passant guardant O. *Daundelyon.* Az. a Canton Arg. within a border G. entoire of Bezants. *Champayne.* Vert. frettè S. on each joint a cross fitchè of the field. *Muscote.* G. on a cross Arg. five roses of the field.

GODFREY BERNARD, of Wansford, co. York, temp. Hen. 3. =
- WILLIAM BERNARD. = CATHERINE SAUSTON.
  - GILBERT BERNARD. = CLARICIA .....
  - WILLIAM BERNARD. = AGNES .....
    - *a*

[1] Anon. Letter to the Editor of the Gent. Mag.

[2] See AYLESBURY.

a

Robert Bernard, Ld. of Isleham, High Sheriff, co. Northampton. 1384. = Elizabeth, dr. & sole heir of Sir Nicholas Lylling, Knt. of Abington, co. Northampton, circ. 1408.

- Sir John Bernard, Knt. of Isleham, 1448. = Ellen, dau. & heir of Sir John Mallory, Knt. of Wooton, co. Northampton: ob. 10 July, 1468.
  - Margaret, 1st dau. & co-hrs. mar. to Tho. Peyton, Esq. of Isleham, co. Camb.
  - ....., 2d dr. & co-hrs. mar. to .... Jermyn.
  - ....., 3d dr. & co-hrs. mar. to .... Strange.
- Thomas Bernard, hr. of his maternal grandfather, 1408, Escheator of Rutland & Northampton, 1415: ob. 1464 (3 Ed. 4.) = Margaret, sister of Sir Walter Mauntel, Knt. of Heyford; mar. 2dly, to Wm. Newenham, Esq. of Thenford; living 1467.
  - John Bernard, of Reading, co. Berks. ob. 1485-6 (1 Hen. 7.) = Margaret, dr. of Hen. 4th Lord Scrope, Baron of Bolton, of *Hambleden*, co. Bucks. wid. 1st, of Plessington, 2dly, of Stafford.
    - Thomas Bernard, Vic. of Pattesshall, co. Northampton, 1449. [Bridges's Hist. co. Northampton, vol. i. p. 268.]
  - Francis Bernard. =
    - 3. Eustace Bernard, Rect. of Thenford, 1467, of Tarporley, co. Cest. and of Maidford, co. Northamp.
    - 4. Thomas Bernard, of .... co. Gloucester; occiso 15 Edw. 4.
- Henry Bernard, of Guilsborough; in minority 4 Hen. 5.
- Mary, vixit 1416.

- John Bernard, Esq. of Abington, co. Northampton: ob. 20 Aug. 1508 (23 Hen. 7.) = Margaret, dau. and hr. of John Daundelyon, grand dau. and hr. of Wm. Daundelyon, of Dodington, Esq. mort. 24 Hen. 7.
  - John Bernard, Esq. ob. 4 Feb. 1549: bur. at Abington. = Cecilia, dau. of John Muscot, of Barton, co. Northampton: ob. 21 Sep. 1557; bur. at Abington.
    - Francis Bernard, Esq. Ld. of Abington, co. Northampton: ob. 21 Oct. 1602, (44 Eliz.) = Alice, dau. of John Haslewood, of Maidwell, co. Northampton.
      - John Bernard = Mary, dau. of John Haslewood.
        - Robert Bernard, only son.
      - Elizabeth. Mary. Dorothy, a Nun, at De-la-Pré-Abbey, co. Northampton, at the Dissolution.
    - 1. John Bernard: ob. vita patris. s. p. = Dorothy, dau. of Fra. Cave, Esq. mar. 2dly, to Ric. Neale, of Rugby.
      - Elizabeth, 1610. Anne. Dorothy.
      - Elizabeth, dau. of Clement Edmondes, of Preston-Deanery, co. Northampt. bur. 30 Mar. 1642. = Sir John Bernard, Knt. æt. 6, (8 Jac. 1.) ob. 1673-4; bur. at Abington, 6 March. [Hist. of Northamptonshire, vol. i. p. 10.]
        - Elizabeth, wid. of Tho. Nash, dau. and hr. of Jno. Hall, M.D. of Stratford-on-Avon, by Susanna, sister of Shakspeare, mar. 1649: ob. 1669, s. p. = William Bernard, of Eton. = Mary Lane, of Abington, co. Northampton. mar. 1658.
        - Catherine.
      - Alice, dau. of Tho. Stafford, Esq. of *Tottesdoe*, co. Bucks. [Pedig. of Stafford.]
    - 2. Baldwin Bernard, Esq. of Abington: ob. 13 Sep. 1610, æt. 56, bur. at Abington, co. Northampton.
    - Eleanor, dau & co-hr. of John Fulwood, Esq. of Ford-Hall, co. War. mar. 2dly, to Edm. Hampden, 2d son of Griffith H. Esq. of co. Bucks. ob. 27 Jan. 1634, bur. at Abington.
    - 3. Francis Bernard, Esq. of Kingsthorpe, co. Nptn.
    - 4. Thomas Bernard, of Reading: d. 1648. = Sarah ..... 1640.
    - 5. Ric. Bernard, Esq. of *Astwood*, 1610; viv. 1642: ob. s. p. = Alice, dau. of John Chibnell, of Astwood.
    - Seven daughters.
- Thomas Bernard. =
  - Jeremy Bernard, of Upton, 1669. =
    - William Bernard, eldest son.
    - Thomas Bernard, 2d son.
- William Bernard, Esq. of Upton, co. Gloucester. =

- Sir John Bernard, Knt. & Bart. M.P. for Huntingdon in the Long Parliament: ob. June, 1679; bur. at Brampton, co. Hunt. [Kimber, vol. ii. p. 247.] = Grace, dau. of Sir Richard Shuckburgh, Kt. of Shuckburgh, co. Warwick, M.P. ob. s. p.
  - Lucy, mar. to Sir Mic. Pedley, Kt. of Huntingdon, M.P. Mary, mar. to Laur. Torkington, Esq. of Gt. Stewkley, co. Hunt.
  - Jas. Bernard, ob. vitâ patris, 1665.
  - Francis Bernard, of St. John's-Coll. Oxon. A.M. 1685; B.D. 1691. Rect. of Brightwell, co. Oxon. ob. 1715; bur. at Lewknor, co. Oxon. = Margaret, dau. and co-hr. of Ric. Winlowe, Esq. of *Notley* & Lewknor, co. Oxon. mar. ..... and 2dly, to Anthony Alsop, D.D. Preb. of Winton: ob. 1718; bur. at Lewknor. [Pedig. of Tyringham, p. 519.]
- Sir John Bernard, Knt. æt. 6, (8 Jac. 1.) ob. 1673-4; bur. at Abington, 6 March. [Hist. of Northamptonshire, vol. i. p. 10.]
  - Elizabeth, 1610. Anne. Dorothy.
  - Elizabeth, dau. of Clement Edmondes, of Preston-Deanery, co. Northampt. bur. 30 Mar. 1642.
- Elizabeth, wid. of Tho. Nash, dau. and hr. of Jno. Hall, M.D. of Stratford-on-Avon, by Susanna, sister of Shakspeare, mar. 1649: ob. 1669, s. p.
- William Bernard, of Eton. = Mary Lane, of Abington, co. Northampton. mar. 1658.
- Catherine.
- 1. Elizabeth, dau. of Sir John Tallakerne, Knt.
- Sir Rob. Bernard, Knt. & Bart. (cr. 1 July, 1662) Serj.-at-Law, d. at Serjts.-Inn, London, 18 Apl. 1666, æt. 66; bur. at Abington, co. Nptn. = Elizabeth, relict of Robert 1st Ld. Digby, & of Sir Fra. Astley, Kt. dau. of Sir Jas. Altham, Kt. of Oxey, co. Herts, ob. s.p. 3 Jan. 1662, bur. at St. Paul's, Covent-Garden, Lond.
- 2. Elizabeth, mar. to Ric. Bernard, 1680.
- Sarah ..... 1685.
- George Bernard, ob. eccl. 1634.

- Wilh. Bernard: ob. Mar. 1637; bur. at Abington.
- John Bernard: ob. Jan. 1644; bur. at Abington.
- Cha. Bernard, b. 1637, d. 1639, bur. at Abington.
- Cha. Bernard, b. May, 1640, d. 1651, bur. at Abington.
- Elizabeth, dau. & co-hr. mar. 1657, to Hen. Gilbert, Esq. of Lock, co Derby.
- Mary, dau. & co-hr. mar. 1657, to Tho. Higgs, Esq. of Colesbourne, co. Glouc.
- Eleanor, dau. & co-hr. mar. 1659, to Sam. Cotton, Esq. of Hinwick, co. Beds.
- Catherine, ob. inf. 1641.
- Elizabeth, dau. of Oliver St. John, Esq. Ld Ch. Just. Com. Pl. = Sir John Bernard, Knt. & Bart. M.P. for Huntingdon in the Long Parliament: ob. June, 1679; bur. at Brampton, co. Hunt. [Kimber, vol. ii. p. 247.]
  - Sir Rob. Bernard, Bart. M.P. for Hunt. 1688. = Anne, dau. of Rob. Weldon, Esq. mar. 2dly, to Thomas Ld. Trevor, as his second wife. [Ped. of Trevor in Great-Hampden.]
    - 1. Elizabeth.
    - 2. Anne.
    - 3. Lucy.
    - 4. Mary, = mar. to Tho. Brown, Esq. of Arlsey, Beds.
    - 5. Joane, = mar. to. Ric. Bentley, D.D. Archdeacon of Ely; Mast. of Trinity-Coll. Camb.
    - 6. 7. 8. three daughters who died young.
  - Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. Student of Ch.-Ch. Oxon. 1729; A.M. 1736; Bencher of Middle-Temple; Recorder of Boston; High-Steward of Lincoln; Gov. of New Jersey, 1758, of Massachuset's Bay, 1760 (cr. Baronet 5 Apl. 1769, of Nettleham, co. Linc.) D.C.L. Oxon. 2 July, 1772: ob. 16 June, 1779, æt. 67; bur. at *Aylesbury*. = Amelia, dau. of Stephen Offley, Esq. of Norton-Hall, co. Derby, by Mary, sister to John Viscount Barrington: ob. 26 May, 1778; bur. at *Aylesbury*.

a *b*

a

- Sir John Bernard, Bart. only son: of Brampton, co. Hunts. d. 15 Dec. 1766. = Mary, youngest dau. of Sir Francis St.John, Bart. of Longthorpe, co. Northampton.
  - Sir Robt. Bernard, Bart. M.P. for Westminster, 1769: ob. cœl. 1789.
- Anne. Mary.
- Francis Bernard, Esq. ob. cœlebs, May, 1770.
- Sir John Bernard, 2d Bt. died in the West-Indies. 1810, æt. 65, s. p. = Margaret, dau. & co-h. of Patrick Adair, Esq. mar. 11 May, 1782: ob. 6 Jan. 1813, s. p. bur. in the Chapel of the Foundling-Hospital, London.
  - Sir Thomas Bernard, 3d Bart. b. at Lincoln, 27 Apl. 1750; Barrister of Lincoln's-Inn, 1780; Chancellor of Durham, 1801; A.M. and LL.D. of Edinburgh; Treasurer of the Foundling Hospital, 1794; Vice-President, 1806: d. 1 July, 1818, at Leamington, co. Warwick, s. p. bur. 10 July, in the Chapel of the Foundling Hospital. = Charlotte Matilda, youngest dau. of General Sir Edward Hulse, Bart. G.C.H. Governor of Chelsea Hospital. Ob. s. p.
    - Will. Bernard, Esq. b. 1786; High Sher. of Bucks. 1811; d. Nov. 1820, at Caen, in Normandy, cœlebs.
    - Thomas Bernard, died an infant.
    - Sir Francis Bernard Morland 5th Bart. b. 7 June, 1790; took the name of Morland at his father's death, 1830.
    - Thomas Tyringham, Bernard, Esq. b. 15 Sept. bap. 11 Oct. 1791, at Winchendon; High Sheriff of Bucks. 1816. = Sophia-Charlotte, sole dau. and hr. of Sir David Williams, Bart. of Sarrat, co. Herts. by Dame Anne (Seymour) of Titchfield, co. Hants. and grand-daughter of Dame Rebecca, relict of Sir David Williams, Bart. of *Aston-Clinton*.
      - Lætitia.
  - Shute Bernard: ob. cœlebs, infra, æt. 1767.

b

- Sir Scrope Bernard, 4th Bart. b. at Pestel-Amberg, New Jersey N.A. took the name of Morland; of Ch.-Ch. Oxon. A.M. 17 Dec. 1781; D.C.L. 20 Nov. 1788; of the Coll. of Laws, 1789; M.P. for Aylesbury in three Parliaments; Judge of the Epis. Court of Durham; Under Sec. of State; M.P. for St. Mawes: d. in Lond. 18 Apl. 1830, æt. 72. = Harriet, sole dau. and hr. of William Morland, Esq. M.P. for Taunton: mar. 26 July, 1785; d. 2 Mar. 1822, æt. 60; bur. at *Kimble*.
  - Richard Scrope Bernard, b. 13 Aug. 1793.
  - Margaret, b. 22 Dec. 1788; mar. to Capt. Hen. Pigott.
  - Mary-Anne, mar. 6 Oct. 1823, at Winchendon, to Fred. Cha. Spencer, A.M. Rect. of Wheatfield, co. Oxon. nephew of his Grace George Duke of Marlborough, died 2 Oct. 1831, having had issue Harriet, Frances and Charles, &c.
  - Jane, eld. dau. mar. to Cha. White, Esq. of Lincoln. Ob. Feb. 1823.
  - Amelia, mar. to Capt. Benj. Baker, 5th Regt. Foot: d. 18 Jan. 1795, at Stamford, co. Lincoln.
  - Frances Elizabeth, mar. to Rev. Rich. King, Rec. of Worthen. co. Salop.; had issue. & died, 1822.
  - Julia, mar. to Rev. Jos. Smith, A.M. Vic. of *Wendover*; afterwards of Melksham, co. Wilts, and Preb. of Sarum; [See Wendover.] and had issue.

Lands of Studley Priory.—A small portion of land here was in the possession of the Priory of Studley, in Oxfordshire, held in the reign of Henry III. at an annual payment of 5*s.* by services unknown. The amount was only half a virgate, and Dionysia, formerly wife of Robert de Torteham, was tenant under the convent.[1]

The convent continued to hold this small estate until the dissolution, when according to the Ecclesiastical Valuation of Henry VIII. their lands in Winchendon were of the value of 10*s. per ann.*[2]

The Prior of Chicksand, (Chikesond) held in Nether-Wynchesdon, rents 5*l.* 15*s.* 6$\frac{3}{4}$.[3]

In 1358 (32 Ed. III.) a fine passed between John Deryng the younger and Joane his wife, and John Baudewyn and Elizabeth his wife, of messuages and lands here, which John Baudewyn and Elizabeth, granted to John Deryngge and Joane, for their respective lives.

In 1362, (36 Ed. III.) another fine passed between William de Broughton and Nicholas Pede, *Chaplaine,* and John Baudewyne and Elizabeth his wife, of messuages and lands in Nether-Wynchyndon, the right of Elizabeth.

Almaric de St. Amand died seised (*inter alia*) of rents in Nether-Wynchyndon, as appears by a return made under an Inquisition in 1374 (48 Ed. III.) of estates in Bedfordshire, of which he also died possessed, the same being held of the Abbat and Convent of Wardon, co. Beds.[4] amongst whose estates mention is also made of lands in Nether-Winchingdon, in the Patent Rolls, 49 Ed. III. p. 2, m. and Pat. 50 Ed. III. p. 2, m. 13, 14. Also, 1 Ric. II. p. 1. m. 21. de Ten. in Nether-Winchenden.

THE MANOR, OR MANSION-HOUSE,

which belonged to Notley-Abbey, is presumed to have been partly re-built by Sir John Dauncy, a Judge, in the reign of Henry VIII. who entirely erected the hall and other apartments which

[1] Dionysia que fuit uxor Rob. de Torteham tenet in eadem vill' dimidiam virgatam tre' de Priorissa de Stodleye reddendo quinq; sol. p. annũ. de feoffatu Priorisse nichil scimus nec inquirere possimus. Rot. Hund. 39 Hen. III. vol. i. p. 23.

[2] Val. Eccles. Hen. VIII. vol. ii. p. 186; Dugd. Monast. vol. iv. p. 256.

[3] Taxat. Eccles. P. Nic. p. 46.

[4] Esc. 48 Ed. III. nº 35; Cal. vol. ii. p. 337.

were subsequently improved about 1600, by the Tyringhams and their successors in the principal estate here. It is situated southward of the parish church, near the Thame stream, which in this part of its course is only a mere brook running to the west, and having, opposite to the front of the house, a small bridge over it. The surrounding meadow is diversified with trees, and an avenue of limes of considerable age, form the approach to the village. Another entrance has been made between two cottage lodges, the gateway having piers with large shields charged with the arms of Tyringham.

The house, which encloses a small court, has an irregular appearance, and was long in a decayed or neglected state: some of the windows have been partly modernised, but still retain the old stone mullions; and the situation being very low, the house is necessarily damp and gloomy.

Amongst many old family pictures, coats of arms in glass, and other remains of its ancient possessors, is a group of the Goodwyn family, representing a lady with four children standing in an apartment in which are half-length portraits of two persons, as if affixed to the walls, thus preserving seven likenesses in one piece. The lady is dressed in a striped gown, with a black farthingale in the Elizabethan style, having a very high ruff, and a long chain of three rows of pearls, descending in festoons on each side, and in the middle of the stomacher to the waist, round which is a narrow girdle of embroidery. In her right hand is an ornamented fan, and her left is placed on the head of her eldest son, a boy clad in a doublet or short jerkin, buttoned close before, with trunk hose, and an immensely large rosette at the knee. In his right hand is a small black cap with feathers round it; and near his feet an inscription, "John, eldest son, died 1605, unmarried." At his left hand is a little girl dressed like her mother, but with a necklace and chain of jewellery. Her hair forms a large convex roll, several inches above her forehead, and on the top of it is a large bunch or cap of artificial flowers. In her left hand a fine fan, and below her feet, "Dorothye, eldest daughter, died unmarried." At the right hand of the principal figure are a little boy and girl, hand in hand; the girl in a plain lead-coloured gown with Vandyke cuffs; round her neck a tippet of lace; at her feet, "Margaret, married to William Elmes, Esq. of Clifford, [Lilford] Northamptonshire." The boy in a suit of the same colour and fashion as that of his elder brother. At his feet, "Arthur, 2d son; heir to Sir Francis Goodwin, Member for Aylesbury, 1625; Knt. of the Shire, 1640; father of Jane, Lady Wharton." Above the principal figure, "Elizabeth, Lady Goodwin, daughter of Arthur Grey, ... wife to Sir Francis Goodwin, of Winchendon, Bucks. Knt. of the Shire in the reign of Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. with four of her children."

The portrait in the dexter corner is a half-length of a handsome man, in a richly ornamented and party gilt cuirass, or corslet: round the left arm, which appears to have a sleeve of white silk or satin, very loose and large, is a scarlet sash; and long shoulder-knots with tassels, hang down on each side: on his head a black hat with a very high crown; and within the representation of the frame, "Arthur Grey, Baron of Wilton." In the opposite or sinister corner, another half-length of a man in black, with a pointed beard, large ruff, and slouched hat. Inscription: "Sir John Goodwin of Winchendon, Knt. Father of Sir Francis Goodwin, uncle to Sir Anthony Tyringham, Sheriff of Bucks, 1561, and 1588."

This picture is very similar to, if not the same which is described as "a curious old daubing on the stair-case, at the Vine in Hampshire, the seat of William Chute, Esq.;" in which, however, the name of Sir Francis Goodwin himself is also introduced, and the date 1602.[1] The inscriptions are evidently of much later date than the painting; and *i* is sustituted for *y* in the name of Goodwyn.

Another portrait represents a lady in yellow lutestring, placing her hand in a stream of water, as it pours from the mouth of an urn, into a marble basin. This is presumed to be Anne Howard,

[1] Topographer vol. i. p. 60.

Countess of Carlisle; but much resembles a portrait of Lucy Marchioness of Wharton, of which a good engraving is also in this house.

A pair of portraits in oval frames; one of a beautiful woman, gaudily and fancifully dressed: its companion a young man with a very noble mien, in corslet, damasked with gold; a crimson scarf or sash, gold chain of square links, ornamented with jewellery, from which hangs at his breast a medallion; his mantle of purple, bordered with ermine and three rows of gold lace, thrown gracefully over the left shoulder, fastened at the neck with a large jewel; the right hand resting on the pommel of his sword. These are Anne Duchess of Savoy, whose name is written on the back of her picture; and (as is conjectured) the Duke of Savoy, her husband.

A portrait of a man in a full dress, black; sword with a gold hilt, in a belt of gilt leather, with pointed beard, laced ruff, gloves of tan, inscribed "The Right Hon. Edward Lord Wotton, who married Margaret, daughter of Philip Lord Wharton, and was ambassador from Queen Elizabeth to James, King of Scotland."

Two very old portraits in one frame, with the date 1596. A man with coarse features, long visage, grey hair, and beard inclining to sandy; a high ruff. A lady with an enormous ruff, richly worked or laced, dress black and white: hair decorated with jewels, and a gold necklace with a jewel attached, having on it an eagle displayed.

A portrait of John Tyringham, Esq. in a blue vest, with a crimson sash, long cravat, and full bottomed wig.

Mary Tyringham, wife of John Tyringham, and daughter and heiress of Richard Winlowe, Esq. of Lewknor.

Mrs. Jane Beresford, formerly possessor of this mansion.

Thomas Tyringham, Esq. second son of Thomas Tyringham, by Parnell, daughter of Sir John Goodwin, Knt. a very stout man in armour; and a group in which the same gentleman is represented standing near his charger; but much faded and injured by damp.

Portrait of Francis Tyringham, Esq. second son, and heir of Thomas Tyringham, born 1608; died 1684.

Dorothy Tyringham, third daughter of Thomas Tyringham, who was accidentally drowned at Winchendon.

A portrait of a gentleman in a brown coat, with a turnover and double ruffles; his right hand resting on the pommel of his sword. Motto: "En Dieu est tout. 1638." This is probably Thomas Tyringham, brother of Francis.

Portrait of King Henry VIII. on pannel.

A small portrait of Philip, fourth Lord Wharton, nine inches by seven.

Mrs. Margaret Bernard, (daughter of Ric. Winlowe) wife, first of the Rev. Fra. Bernard, B.D. Rector of Lewknor, and afterwards of Dr. Alsop, Prebendary of Winchester.

Francis Bernard, Esq. eldest son of Sir Fra. Bernard, Bart. and elder brother of Sir Thomas and Sir Scrope Bernard, successively Baronets.

Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. father of Francis, last mentioned, &c.

William Bernard, Esq. eldest son of Sir Scrope Bernard Morland, Bart.

Mrs. Jane Hastings.

John Morland Esq. a boy dressed in scarlet.

Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. painted 1766, by *Copley*; oval.

Sir Scrope Bernard Morland, Bart. when young.

Heads of King James the First, and King Charles the First.

Portrait of Samuel Barrington, Admiral of the White and General of Marines.

Thomas Tyringham Bernard, Esq. second son of Sir Scrope Bernard Morland, Bart. in the regimental uniform of the Royal Bucks Militia.

Sir Thomas Bernard, Bart. son of Sir Francis and elder brother of Sir Scrope Bernard Morland, Bart.

In the windows are the following coats of arms, with divers accompanying ornaments, and some well executed figures.

In the dining room:

1. France and England quarterly within a garter, with its motto.

2. Quarterly 1 and 4 France and England quarterly: 2 Scotland: 3 Ireland. Party per fess and pale of six coats. 1. *Tyringham.* 2. Sable a frette O. 3. S. three water bougies Arg. 4. G. ten billets 4. 3. 2. 1. Or. 5. Ar. within a bordure S. engrailed, a fess Gu. 6. Barry of six Ar. and S. on a bend G. three mullets O.

3. *Offley* impaling *Shute:*

Arg a cross, S. between four birds, impaling party per chevron S. and O. in chief two eagles displayed of the last.

4. *Bernard* impaling *Offley.*

5. *Barrington:* Arg. three chevronels S. in chief a label of three points: impaling *Shute.*

6. *Scrope,* Ar. a bend O. impaling *Shute.*

3. Quarterly 1 and 4 *Bernard:* 2. Az. a saltire engrailed Ar. *Tyringham:* 3. Arg. within a bordure engrailed Az. three lions' heads coupè Gu. *Winlowe.*

4. *Tyringham:* impaling party per pale O. and G. a lion rampant between 3 fleurs-de-lis counterchanged: *Goodwyn.*

5. *Wharton* impaling *Goodwyn:* with a Baron's coronet.

6. *Tyringham* impaling *Throckmorton.*

7. *Dormer* impaling *Tyringham.*

8. *Tyringham* impaling *Saunders.*

9. *Chetwyn* impaling *Tyringham.*

10. Party per fess and pale of six: 1 quarterly S and Arg. 2. Az. a frettè Ar. a chief Gu. 3. Az. a fess between six cross crosslets Or. 4. Az. three right hands coupè Arg. 5. Erm. on a ch. S. three crosses pattè Ar. 6. Erm. a cross engrailed Gu. surtout a bend Az.

11. *Tyringham* impaling *Bradenell.*

12. Erm. on a cross argent voided; in the centre 4 mill-rinds Sab.

13. Party per fess: in chief Arg. a cross Gu. charged with the Holy Lamb, Arg. In base quarterly O. and Gu. over all a lion ramp. purpure, his dexter shoulder charged with a leaf Or: impaling S. between three fleurs-de-lis O. on a chevron of the last three spear heads Az.

14. The last coat impaling quarterly the former. Crest. on a mural crown, oak branches and leaves proper.

15. Quarterly of six coats: 1. S. a chevron charged with 3 spear heads Az. a crescent for difference. 2. Quarterly O. and G. a lion ramp. purp. 3. Gu. a saltire arg. within a bordure compone Ar. and Az. each piece of the former charged with a mascle O. 4. Gu. on a cross engrailed Ar. five roses or q. estoils of the field. 5. Arg. two piles wavy Az. 6. O. semèe of cross crosslets Gu. a chief indented of the last.

16. Quarterly the four first coats above described impaling the fifth.

17. *Tyringham* impaling *Goodwyn.*

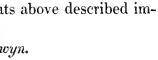
18. *Bernard* impaling *Winlowe.*

19. *Tyringham* impaling *Winlowe.*

20. Az. a chev. between three mullets O. charged with a crescent Arg. *Chetwyn* impaling *Tyringham.*

21. Sable a buck's head cabossed Ar. *Horton* impaling *Tyringham.*

22. *Tyringham* impaling *Chelsham:* viz. Arg. a castle of three stories, embattled turreted Sable.

In one of the windows is a cypher, for Thos. A. Becket. and the date 1449; 
also these arms:

Arg. a chevron S. charged with a trefoil between three crescents Arg. with a label of three points for difference: impaling ..... a chevron between, in chief two trefoils, in base a fleur-de-lis. The name of Mr. Direk Van Diemerbro. Arms: Cheque S. and Ar. Crest: two hands coupè at the wrist, holding a crescent.

Another coat with the date 1589.

Arms: Or. a pottage-pot proper.

Another coat dated 1609, perhaps still more uncommon:

Quarterly 1 and 4, Arg. a mermaid with a helmet sword and shield: 2 and 3 Or. three ladders Az.

In a small apartment with a mullioned window, wainscotted in pannels, are numerous texts of scripture, in raised Roman capitals, disposed in compartments as a cornice round the upper part of the walls; which, beginning on the north side, may be thus read:

FOR LO THEY THAT ARE FAR FROM
THE SHALL PERISH BUT IT IS
GOOD FOR ME TO DRAW NEER
TO GOD. I

HAVE PUT MY TRUST IN THE LORD GOD
THAT I MAY DECLARE ALL HIS
WORKS. PSALME lxxiii. v. 27. 28.

AND NOW FOR A LITTLE SPACE GRACE
HATH BEEN SHEWED FROM THE
LORD OUR GOD.

Over the window:

TO LEAVE US A REMNANT
TO ESCAPE, AND TO GIVE US
A NAIL IN HIS HOLY PLACE
THAT OUR GOD MAY LIGHTEN
OUR EYES AND GIVE US
A LITTE REVIVING IN OUR BONDAGE.
EZRA, ix. v. 8.

EXHORT YOUNG MEN
TO BE SOBER MINDED. TITU. 2. 6.
LIKEWISE YE YOUNGER SUBMIT YOURSELVES
UNTO THE ELDER. 1. PET. v. 5.
ANNO DOM. 1646.

This remnant of antiquity did not originally belong to the house; but the wainscot of the drawing-room is of the scroll pattern, similiar to that found in Notley and Thame Abbies, and at Weston-on-the-Green, in Oxfordshire.[1]

Besides this mansion, there were two others in this Parish in the time of Thomas Tyringham, Esq. one of them alienated by him to Richard Milles, Esq. whose daughter and heiress Ellen was married to Sir Francis Knollys, M. P. for Reading; whose pedigree is annexed:

PEDIGREE OF KNOLLYS, OF NETHER-WINCHENDON; AND OF THAME, Co. OXON. &c.

From Glover, Edmondson, &c.; Kimber and Johnson's Baronetage; Ashmole's Berkshire; Parochial Registers, &c.

Arms: Quarterly 1 and 4 Az. Crusuly of crosslets, a cross moline, voided Or. 2 and 3 Gu. a chevron Arg. charged with three roses of the first. *Crest*, on a wreath, an elephant Arg. *Motto*: In utrumque paratus. KNOLLYS.

Arg. three Cornish choughs proper. *Pennyston.* Az. frettè Arg. *Cave.* Gu. on a fees Or. three roundels. *Hingham.* Az. a lion passant S. between 3 phæons Or. *Wolstenholme.*

SIR ROBERT KNOLLYS, Seneschal of Guienne temp. Edw. 3. Lieutenant of Bretagne, General of the Forces under the Black Prince: "qui amplissimum patrimonium in Britannia habebat, ac gloriâ, belli sanguinisque nobilitate præstabat;" styled by the French, "Le veritable Demon de Guerre:" K.G. temp. Ric. 2. Founder of Rochester Bridge, Chapel and Chauntry, and of a College at Pontefract: ob. 15 Aug. 1407, æt. 91, at Sconethorpe, co. Norfolk: bur. in the Whitefriars, London. = CONSTANCE .... born at Pontefract, co. York: bur. at the Whitefriars, London.

SIR THOMAS KNOLLYS, or KNOLLES, of North-Mimms, co. Herts, Knt. Lord Mayor of London 1399 and 1410. [Wright's Prætorian Banner.] = MARGARET ..... "Widow of John Chicheley, Chamberlain of London." [Clutterbuck's Herts, vol. i. p. 443, and PEDIG. of CHICHELEY.] | EMMA, mar. to Anthony Babington.

ROBERT KNOLLYS, of age 24 Hen. 6. of North-Mimms. = ELIZABETH, dau. and heir of Will. Troutbeck, of Cheshire: ob. 28 Nov. 1458: bur. at North-Mimms. [Chauncey and Clutterbuck.] | THOMAS KNOLLYS.* = [qu? if eldest son?]

"PUERI." [Monument in Mimms Church.] | ANNE, mar. to Hen. Fordwich, of Weley: [or Frowick. [Kimber.] | ROBERT KNOLLYS, descended from Thomas, one of the two sons of Thomas Knollys, of North-Mimms. [Kimber's Bar. vol. iii. p. 130.] = MARGARET Clutterbuck.] | DOYLEY. [Kimber.]

ROBERT KNOLLYS, Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber, to King Hen. 8. [Dugdale's Bar. tom. ii. p. 412.] = LETTICE, dau. of Sir Thomas Penyston, Lord of *Hawridge* and *Marshals*, mar. 2dly to SIR ROB. LEE, of *Quarendon*: 3dly to Sir Tho. Tresham, Knt. Lord Prior of St. John of Jerusalem.

a

* Clutterbuck mentions two Thomases in succession, father and grandfather of Robert Knollys, and supposes Chauncy in error: but if Thomas, who held his court at North-Mimms in 14 and 19 of Hen. 6, were not the same person who possessed that manor in 7 Hen. 6, Robert, whose monument is in the Church of Mimms, and who seems by the inscription to have been living in 36 Hen. 6, could not have held the estate.

[1] From Information of Sir S. Bernard Morland, Bart.

a

Francis Knollys, educated at Magdalen College Oxon.: Gent. Pensioner, 34 Hen. 8. Privy Counsellor to Queen Elizabeth: Vice-Chamberlain of the Household: Capt. of the Guard: Treasurer of the Household: K.G. Knt. of the Shire for Oxon. ob. 1596. [Dugdale and Kimber.] = Katherine, dau. of William Cary, Esq. of the Body to King Hen. 8. afterwards Lord Hunsdon, by Mary, dau. and co-h. of Thos. Bullen, Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond: sister of Henry Cary, Esq. and cousin of Queen Elizabeth: ob. 15 Jan. 1568, at Hampton-Court: bur. in Westminster Abbey. [Pedigree of Cary, p. 152.]

Jane, mar. to Charles Wingfield, of Kimbolton Castle, son of Sir Richard Wingfield, K.G.

- Henry Knollys, eld. son: of Magdalen Coll. Oxon. "liberatissima literatura egregie ditatus," M.P. for Reading, 1 Eliz. ob. v.p. = Margaret, dau. and hr. of Sir Ambrose Cave, Knt. Chancellor of Lancaster. ob. 15 Aug. 1600.
  - Elizabeth, mar. to Henry, son and heir of Sir John Willoughby, Knt. of Risley, co. Derby.
  - Lettice, mar. to William Lord Paget.
- Dorothy, dau. of Edmund, Lord Bray: sist. and co-h. of John Lord Bray: relict of Edm. Bruges, Lord Chandos. [Ped. of Bray.]
- 2. William Knollys, delegate to Holland, 41 Eliz. Treasurer of the Household, 43: cr. Baron Knollys, of Grays, 13 May, 1 Jac. Mast. of the Court of Wards, 10 Oct. 1614, K.G. Visc. Wallingford, 7 Nov. 14 Jac. Earl of Banbury, 18 Aug. 2 Car. 1. Ob. 25 May, 1632: bur. at Rotherfield-Grays, æt. 88. [Dugdale.] = Elizabeth, eld. dau. of Tho. Earl of Suffolk: Lord High Treasurer of Eng. mar. 2dly, to Nicholas, Lord Vaux.
  - Filia, ob. inf. [Kimber.]
  - Edward, produced as sons of the Earl of Banbury, in contradiction of the certificate of his mother. The former killed in France: Nicholas assumed the title of Earl of Banbury, but had no summons to Parlmt.: his only dau. (by the dau. of Mountjoy Earl of Newport) Mary Anne, was mar. to Sir John Biscoe, Knt. of Boughton, co. Northmpt.
  - Nicholas.
- 3. Sir Robert Knollys, K.B. M.P. for Reading and Brecon. = Joane Hingham.
  - Robert Knollys, Knt. M.P. for Abingdon, Wallingford. = Joanna dau. of Sir John Wolstenholme, Knt. of Dronfield, co. Derby.
  - Francis. Lettice.
- 4. Richard Knollys, Esq. =
  - Captain Francis Knollys, mar. 1st dau. of Sir Chas. Wiseman: 2dly. Alice dau. of Sir Will. Beecher, bur. 4 Aug. 1643. at Stanford-Dingley, co. Berks.
  - Sir Robert Knollys, Knt. ob. s.p.
  - Sir Francis Knollys, Knt. M.P. for Reading. = Ellen, dau. and hr. of Rich. Milles, Esq. of Netherwinchendon.
    - Anne. Elizabeth. Lettice, mar. to Sir Thos. Vachell, Knt. of Cowley, co. Berks: 2dly to John Hampden, Esq. *the Patriot*. Ob. viduâ: bur. at Hampden, 18 May, 1668. [Ped. of Hampden.]
    - Frances.
- 5. Sir Francis Knollys, Knt. M.P. for Oxford: and for Berks: styled of Reading-Abbey. = Lettice, dau. of John Barret, of Hanham, co. Gloucester.
- 6. Sir Thos. Knollys, commander under Prince Maurice: mar. Odelia de Moroda, and had issue Penelope, mar. to Will Le Hunt.
- Lettice, mar. 1st to Walt. Devereux, Earl of Essex: 2dly to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester: 3dly to Sir Christop. Blount, Knt. bur. at Warwick.
- Anne, mar. to Tho. Lord de la Warre.
- Cecilia, mar. to Sir Tho. Leighton, Knt. of Feckenham, co. Wilts. Governor of Guernsey and Jersey, Constable of the Tower of London.
- Catherine, mar. to Gerard Lord Offley, son and heir of the Earl of Kildare: 2dly to Sir Phil. Boteler, Knt.

Robert Knollys, eld. son and heir. = Mary, dau. of .. Saunders, of Mongewell, co. Oxon.

- William Knollys. .. mar. to Sir John Cerbet, Knt. of Stoke, co. Salop. .. mar. to Egerton. . mar. to Holmby. [Kimber.]

Robert Knollys, M.P. for Oxfordshire, ob. s. p. [Kimber.]

William Knollys, ob. 1623, æt. 9.

Francis Knollys, ob. s. p.

Richard Knollys, Esq. = Mary, sist. and hr. of Henry Bellingham, of Everingham, co. Sussex. [Arms: Ar. 3 bugle horns S. garnished Or.]
of Chichester: died at Winchendon, 2 Jan. 1655: bur. at Reading. [Winchendon Register.]

Francis Knollys = Anne, dau. and co-h. of .. Bateman, of .. co. Berks. [Kimber's Baronetage.]

Francis Knollys, Esq. M.P. for Reading, ob. 1701. = Elizabeth, youngest dau. and co-h. of John Stribblehill, of Thame, co. Oxon. mar. at Weston, 19 Apr. 1696: ob. 1701. [Towersey Register.]

Elizabeth, mar. to Sir Francis Curzon, Knt. of Waterperry, co. Oxon.

- Thomas, bap. 17 Nov. 1657, at Winchendon. [Parochial Register.]
- Francis Knollys, M.P. for Oxford, 1722 and 1727; ob. ccel. 27 June, 1754.
- 1 W. Elizabeth, dau. and co-h. of Humph. Thayer, Com. of Excise, of Theydon, co. Essex. [*Arms*: Per pale Erm. & Gu. 3 talbots heads erased, counter-changed.] = Richard Knollys, mar. for his 3d wife, Anne, dau. of John Taylor, Treas. of Bridewell and Bethlehem Hospital s. p.
- 2. Hannah, dau. of Theoph. Salway, Esq. of Woodford.
- John, died young.
- Elizabeth, bap. 21 Jan. 1680, at Winchendon.
- Cecilia, b. 11, bap. 18 Sept. 1690, at Winchendon. [Par. Register.]

Sir Francis Knollys, Bart. (cr. 1 April 1754:) Sheriff of Oxon. 1757: M.P. for Reading, 1761. [Whitworth's Succession of Parliaments, and Kimber.] = Mary, dau. and heir of Sir Robert Kendall Cater, Knt. of Kempston, co. Bedford; 3d son of John Kendall, Esq. of Basingbourne Hall, co. Essex. [*Arms*: Arg. a bend Vert with a label of 3 points Gu.]

The remains of the mansion of the Knollyses, with certain lands here, after the death of the last Lady Knollys, passed to the family of Longmire, and from them to the Rev. John King Martyn, Rector of Pertenhall, co. Beds, and are now the property of his son, the Rev. Thomas Martyn, the present Rector of Pertenhall.

PEDIGREE OF MARTYN, OF NETHER-WINCHENDON, AND OF PERTENHALL, Co. BEDFORD.

Arms: Arg. two bars Gu. within a bordure engrailed S.
Crest: A leopard's head coupé proper. MARTYN. Sab. a lion ramp. crowned between three crosslets Or. *King.*

EULALIA, youngest dau. of John King, D.D. Prebendary of Weighton, in York Cathedral; Rect. of Chelsea, by Elizabeth, dau. of Joseph Aris, Esq. of Adstone, co. Northamp. wid. of the Rev. J. Eston: b. 22 Jul. 1703; mar. 30 Aug. 1732: ob. 13 Feb. 1749; bur. at Chelsea. — JOHN MARTYN, F.R.S. Professor of Botany in Cambridge: Ob. 29 Jan. 1768, bur. at Chelsea. [PEDIGREE of MARTYN, in LUDGERSHALL, p. 310.] — MARY-ANNE, dau. of Claude Fonnereau, Esq. 2d wife. [Page 311.]

MARTYN of LUDGERSHALL.

- THOMAS MARTYN, b. 23 Sept. 1735, at Chelsea; of Eman. Coll. Camb. A.B. 23 Jan. 1756; Fellow of Sidn. Suss. Coll. 1758; A.M. 3 July, 1759; B.D. 11 June, 1766; Prof. of Botany, 1761; Vic. of Foxton, 1773; Rect. of Ludgershall, 14 Jan. 1774; Vic. of Little-Marlow, 1776; Minister of Edgware, co. Middx. 18 Jan. 1778; F.R.S. 1780; F.L.S. and V.P. Reg. Prof. of Botany, in Camb. 1793; Rector of Pertenhall, 1804; ob. 3 June, 1825, bur. at Pertenhall.
  - 4th W. SARAH-ELIZABETH BIRTILL, of Bristol, viv. 1831.
  - 3d W. .....
  - 2d W. EMMA, 4th dau. of Geo. McKensie McAulay, Esq. Alderman of London, mar. 11 Aug. 1813.
  - THOMAS MARTYN, b. 14 Sept. 1801; of Qu.-Coll. Camb. A.B. .. Rect. of Pertenhall, 1827.
- MARTHA, dau. of Will. Elliston, of Orford, co. Suff. sist. of Will. Elliston, D.D. Mast. of Sidney-Sussex Coll. Camb. mar. 9 Dec. 1773; ob. 21 Aug. 1829, viduâ.
- JOHN MARTYN, b. 17 Mar. 1737; ob. at Anapolis, in Maryland, N. America.
  - THOMAS. Ob. 1788, æt. 21.
  - JOHN. Ob. in.
  - MARY-ANNE. Ob. in.
- ANNE CLIFFORD, of Stow, co. Gloucester.
- EULALIA, twin sist. of John; ob. 14 Feb. 1737.
- GEORGE-NATH. MARTYN, b. 21 Aug. 1740. Ob. celebs 1767, in India.
- DAN. LONGMIRE, A.1749; A.M. 1753; Fel. of Peter-Ho. Camb. Vic. of Staunton, 1755; S. T. B. 1768; Rect. of Newton, co. Suff. Ob. 11 Nov. 1789.
  - 1st W. EULALIA-MARIA, only dau. mar. 30 July, 1800; ob. 27 July, 1812.
  - JOHN KING-MARTYN, of Sydney-Sussex Coll. Camb. A.B. 1796; A.M. 1799; Rect. of Pertenhall, 1803; resigned.
- ELIZABETH, 3d dau. b. 1738; mar. ..... Ob. 4 Jan. 1825, at Kimbolton; viduâ.
- EULALIA, b. 1733; ob. inf. bur. at Chelsea.
- KATH. EULALIA, b. 1743; ob. 11 July, 1747.
- MARY-FRANCES, b. 30 Mar. 1745, Ob. 25 Apl. 1746, bur. at Chelsea.

MARY-EULALIA; ob. 1815, æt. 13.
RHODA; mar. to Rev. Wm. Mudge.
JANE; mar. to Rev. George-Cornelius Gorham, B.D. Fellow of Queen's-Coll. Camb. 1821.

The third mansion was tenanted under Thomas Tyringham, Esq. by Mr. William Goodwyn, who died, and was buried here 13 Sept. 1613.[1] He is presumed to have been a descendant of the old family of Goodwyn, but not ascertained how nearly allied; and the house being subsequently alienated, little more than the site now remains.

The Hill farm, late Mr. Rose's, has some handsome plantations of trees; and at the extremity of a large pasture called *The Grove,* part of the principal estate, are the remains of a moat enclosing a plot of ground, where probably another old house once stood; but no account of it is preserved, and the site is now a grove of arbeles.

THE VILLAGE,

though copiously supplied with water from springs as well as by the river Thame, is said to have been formerly unhealthy, its inhabitants being peculiarly liable to the disease termed the Goitre, or swelled neck; and the like is said of some of the neighbouring villages, particularly Cuddenton and Crendon.

The population in 1811 was returned at 246; and in 1821, at 244.

The property tax assessed at 451*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*

WINCHENDON MARSHES.

Here are two considerable farms retaining the names of *The Marshes;* one on the side of a hill in the northern part of the parish, the other at some distance north-west from the village; an old British track, called the Portway, running between them, from Over-Winchendon towards Chearsley and Chilton.

[1] Par. Regist.

This estate was purchased in 1671, by Richard Grenville, Esq. of Wotton, and consists of pasture grounds called the Marshes, and two meadows termed Marsh-meadows, containing about 300 acres, with divers closes, tithe-free, and the royalties and other privileges belonging thereto; and about twenty-one acres of land, which by lease and release, dated 18 and 19 July, 1684, were conveyed by William Brooks, of Aylesbury, Gent. to Richard Grenville the elder, Esq. his heirs and assigns for ever; and have subsequently descended, in the same manner as the patrimonial estate at Wotton, to Richard-Grenville-Chandos-Temple, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K. G.

THE ADVOWSON AND PERPETUAL CURACY.

Nether-Winchendon, as well as Chearsley, was anciently a Chapelry, appendant to Crendon. The Rectory, or Parsonage, was appropriated to the Monks of Notley, probably soon after the temporalities of that Monastery in this parish had been given to them by the Founders. The performance of divine service was provided by the ecclesiastics of Notley, in the same manner as in the neighbouring small churches belonging to their House. In 1291, Crendon with its Chapels of Winchendon-Inferior and Chearsley was estimated at 20*l.* *per ann.* deducting a pension payable out of the latter.[1]

In this state of annexation it continued until the dissolution, when King Henry VIII. gave the "Parsonage of Wynchyndon, part of the spiritualities" of Notley to the Cathedral of Oseney; and in 1542, upon the erection of the See of Oxford, bestowed upon the Dean and Canons this Rectory and Advowson, as "part of the late possessions of the dissolved Monastery of Notley, estimated at 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* clere by the year," to hold to them and their successors in pure and perpetual alms.[2]

The Impropriation and Advowson were afterwards resumed by the Crown, and attended the possession of the Manor, until being vested in the family of Tyringham, one moiety of the Advowson was alienated, and passed in marriage, circ. 1740, with Parnell, daughter of Francis Tyringham, Esq. by Mary his second wife, to Charles Pilsworth, Esq. of Oving;[3] and the said Parnell, dying without issue, Mr. Serjeant Pilsworth bequeathed this moiety to his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Cave, Bart. of Stanford, in Northamptonshire, who left it to her surviving brother Sir Thomas Cave, Bart. He married Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of Griffith Davies, M. D. of Birmingham; and at his decease, 7 August, 1778, it came by bequest to his second son, the Reverend Charles Cave, A. M. who having also survived his brother and nephew, successively Baronets, succeeded in 1792 to the family estates and title; was Rector of Thingdon, in Northamptonshire, and Thedingworth, co. Leicester. In 1804 (about six years before his death) he sold his estate here to Mr. John Rose, of Winchendon, who in the same year conveyed it to Sir Scrope Bernard-Morland, Bart. by whom this portion of the Impropriate Rectory and Patronage of the Church were thus reunited to to the other moiety, which had previously descended to him from his ancestors, and in pursuance of the will of Mrs. Jane Beresford, in the manner before related, together with the Mansion-House.

When the Parish was inclosed, in the reign of King James I. the Rectorial Lands were exonerated from the payment of tithes.[4] The trees and herbage of the churchyard belong to the Lay Impropriator, and many very large trees are preserved, formerly avenues on the north and west sides of the churchyard.

In 1650, the Curacy was returned to be worth 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *per ann.*

---

[1] Taxat. Eccles. P. Nic. p. 34. See also p. 214.
[2] Rot. Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. n°. 6; Willis's Hist. of Cathedrals, vol. ii. p. 419.
[3] Page 377.
[4] From Information of Sir Scrope Bernard-Morland, Bart.

In 1744, the Perpetual Curacy was augmented with 200*l.* by lot from Queen Anne's Bounty; in 1766, with 200*l.*; in 1787, with 200*l.*[1] In 1796, with 400*l.* by Parliamentary Grant, to meet a Benefaction of 200*l.* another of 40*l.* and a third of 60*l.* all settled 13 March, 1795, and charged upon lands by the Reverend Thomas Lloyd; and 100*l.* given at the same time by Scrope Bernard, Esq. afterwards Sir Scrope Bernard-Morland, Baronet, the Patron; and, in 1834, with 400*l.* from the Queen's Bounty by lot.

The Glebe consists of twenty-one acres in this parish, five-and-an-half acres in Aston-Clinton, three acres in Cuddington, and a rent-charge, payable out of the estate of the Impropriator, of 10*l.* 13*s.* *per. ann.*[2]

PERPETUAL CURATES.

John Pollenford, 1483.

Richard Ayle, died Curate about 1524.

John Pain, Curate 1553.

Henry Walker, 1558, in which year he willed to be buried in the Chancel of Lower-Winchendon.

William Marbeck occurs Curate 1561. He died in 1598, Rector of *Grendon-Underwood*.[3]

Richard Hinson occurs Curate 1598.

Henry Hanson, 1605.

Thomas Perrie, 1625.[4]

John Thompson, 1634.[5]

Joseph Bentham held the Curacy in 1650.[6]

Robert Bradley, stiled Minister 1682.

Laurence Kingford, 1689; also Rector of *Waddesdon*.[7]

Francis Frere, or *Fryer*, 1703; also Curate of *Chearsley*.[8]

John Rice is called Curate in 1709 and 1713.

John Nicholson, 1713 and 1715: resigned on being presented to the Vicarage of *Whitchurch*, in 1716.[9]

John Smith occurs 1717 and 1720.

Walter Sanders, 1725.

Michael Robinson, 1729 and 1732.

James Andrew, ... He was of Exeter Coll. Oxon, A.M. 28 June, 1745; B. and D.D. 1766. In 1776, he was presented to the new Vicarage of Kingston-upon-Thames, co. Surrey; and resigned that benefice in 1778;[10] and was afterwards Prebendary of Rochester. He held this Curacy until his death in 1790; being succeeded by

William Lloyd, of Jesus-College, Oxon; who after having held it about six years, and being also Vicar of *Aylesbury*,[11] resigned; and was succeeded by

Robert Holt, A.M. ..... 1796. He was of Brasen-Nose-Coll. Oxon; A.M. 12 May, 1789; also Rector of *Foscott*; and, in 1798, obtained a dispensation to hold herewith the Rectory of Finmore, co. Oxon. He was also Chaplain to George Nugent-Grenville-Temple Marquess of Buckingham, K.G. and Domestic Tutor to his eldest son, now His Grace Richard Nugent-Grenville-Chandos-Temple Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K.G.[12] He died 19 Feb. 1802; and was succeeded by

John Kipling, A.M. who is the present worthy Incumbent, and likewise Perpetual Curate of *Chearsley* and Vicar of *Oakley*, and in the Commission of the Peace for this County.[13]

THE CHURCH,

which is about ninety feet long, and stands on the north-west side of the highway near the middle of the village, consists of a nave with a plain parapet, an embattled tower with a demi-octagonal turret on its south side, a gable-roofed porch, and a chancel, tiled, having on the eastern point and over the door of the porch a wrought stone, like the basis of a cross. The building is said to belong to the fourteenth or fifteenth century. On the south side of the nave are two windows with cinquefoil-

---

[1] Hodgson's Account of Augmentations, p. 362.

[2] Appendix to Hodgson's Account, lxxix.

[3] See p. 259.

[4] William, son of Thomas Perrie and Cecily his wife, bap. here 25 Nov. 1624. Par. Reg.

[5] Mary Thompson, widow, formerly wife of John Thompson, Curate, bur. here 8 Sept. 1656.

[6] William Bampton, of Pollicot (in *Ashendon*) and Mary Bentham, dau. of Joseph Bentham, Clk. Curate of *Winchendon*, mar. 27 June, 1650. Par. Regist.

[7] See Waddesdon, pp. 497, 502.

[8] See page 121.

[9] See Whitchurch.

[10] Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. v. p. 345 n.

[11] See Aylesbury.

[12] Gent. Mag. vol. lxxii. P. 1. p. 182.

[13] Pages 124, 162, 360.

headed lights; and in the chancel, two windows on each side, with mullions under obtuse pointed arches; in one of which were remains of painted glass, the portrait of a saint, and tabernacle work in very vivid colours (1825); but the whole edifice then in a dismal state of neglect, the roof decayed, the communion-table removed from its place, and made a writing table for the children of a Sunday School (an old chest and a rude bench serving as their seats) has been since decently repaired.

In the eastern window, on the north side of the nave, are the arms of *D'Arc'es*, or *De Arcubus*:

Gu. three semi-circular arches with their pillars, impaling Or. a fess embattled Sable.

In the west window, on the south side, another coat:

Sab. a fess between three boars' heads Arg.

Near the south-east angle, a cavity for a piscina:

In the tower are five bells, and a saint's bell. The font, which stands on the north side of the nave, is octagonal, large, and plain. The pulpit of the time of King James I. of oak with carved arches. Over the entrance into the chancel, the Decalogue was painted on the wall, in the old letter.

The communion plate (consisting of a chalice, flaggon, and salver of silver) was presented in 1770, by Mrs. Jane Beresford.

At the the east end of the chancel is a window of three trefoil-headed lights, with slipped trefoils in the spandrils, in which are many fragments of coloured glass, and these arms:

1. *Tyringham* differenced with a crescent, impaling *Goodwyn*.
2. Az. a frettè Or. *Deyvill*.
3. Az. three water bougets Arg. *Trusbut*.
4. Gu. ten billets Or. 4. 3. 2. 1. *Cowdray*.
5. Arg. within a bordure engrailed S. a fess Gu. *Weston*.
6. Arg. two bars Az. over all, on a bend Gu. three mullets Or. *Pabenham*.
7. Az. a chevron between three mullets Or. in fess point a mullet. *Chetwynd* impaling *Tyringham*.

On a mural tablet on the south side of the chancel, a shield with the arms of *Tyringham* impaling a coat, which has been defaced; and below it the following inscription, in Roman capitals:

This Monument, erected Anno Domini 1639, in memory of Thomas Tyringham, sometyme Lord of this Manore, who died the 23d of March, Anno Domini 1629; and Elizabeth his wife, who died the 17th of October, 1638. Hee was the youngest sonne of Thomas Tyringham, of Tyringham, in the County of Bucks, Esquier. She was the daughter of Francis Sanders, of Welford, in the County of Northampton, Esquier. They lived in marriage nere 51 yeares most lovingly together in this towne. They had issue 6 Children: Thomas who married Ellen, the widow of Richard Mills, Gent. Parnell married to Christopher Horton, of Catton, in the County of Darby, Esquier: Elizabeth married to John Chetwind, of Ridgly, in the County of Stafford, Esquier, all living. Dorothy deceased *Anno* 1605; John deceased at London; Francis the youngest sonne yet livinge. The Bodyes of Thomas Tyringham and Elizabeth his wife, and also of Dorothy the 3d daughter, are interred at the east end of this Chancill. They lyved and dyed in the Profession of the true Faith of Jesus Christ.

Although with divers worldly crosses we were tryde,
Thinke, speake not ill for thus we liued and dyed;
What lot was given to us, what use we on earth have beene
Is by the Reader easy to be seene;
And now in silent grave we lye, hope yee the best,
God gives his Servants in due time their rest.

On a square slab affixed to the wall below:

In Memory of Francis Tyringham, Esqr. and Elizabeth his Wife. He was the youngest son of Thomas Tyringham, commonly called the elder, and Grandson to Thomas Tyringham, of Tyringham, in the County of Bucks. She was the eldest daughter of John Chelsham, of Kingston-upon-Thames, in the County of Surry, Esqr. Clark of the Jewell House to King Charles the Martyr. They had issue 7 Children, the two eldest, both sons, died in their infancie, and lie buried in the north Isle of Kingston Chancill: Thomas died at London: Elizabeth, John, Francis, and Jane, yet living. Elizabeth died Feby ye 2^d, 1682: Francis died Septr 15th, 1684.

Erected March the 10th Day, 1697.

Affixed to a slab in the floor of the chancel is the effigy, in brass, of a man in plate armour, with a pointed helmet or cap, gauntlets, plain skirted doublet, cuirasses, and greaves, a large sword in a belt which crosses his skirt very low, pointed spurs, and a lion couchant gardant at his feet.

Neither inscription nor arms remain. Here was formerly an inscription on a brass in these words:

Hic jacent Johes Hamperotis (or qu.? Hampekons) Arm. & Isabell. uxor eius quor. aiabs. ppiciet. Deus.[1]

Whether belonging to this effigy is not exactly ascertained. The name is very uncommon, and there is probably some mistake about it. Willis's autograph is frequently very difficult to be decyphered; and it might almost be conjectured that this inscription had relation to some of the Hampdens, who had large estates in the neighbourhood; but this is not supported by the pedigree of any branch of that distinguished family.

On another slab are mutilated effigies of a man in a gown with a string of beads at his girdle, and on his left hand, a female with a large hood; the head of the man broken off. At their feet:

Hic jacet Johes Barton alias dict' Johes Bayle q. obiit v. die Marcij A°. dni. Millia CCCC°. lxxxvij°. et margareta uxor ei' q°. obiit ..... die ..... A°. dni. M°. CCCC°. ..... quor' aiabs ppciet de' ame.

On the north side of the chancel is a mural monument, with the following inscription:

In Memory of John Tyringham, Esquire, Lord of the Manor of Nether-Winchendon, eldest son of Francis Tyringham, Esquire, by Elizabeth Daughter and Heiress of John Chelsham, of Kingston, in the County of Surry, Esqr. He died on the 25th of March, 1705, leaving issue by Mary his wife, daughter and coheiress of Richard Winlowe, of Lewknor, in the County of Oxford, Esqr. and formerly of Notley Abbey in this neighbourhood, one only Daughter, Jane, who was afterwards married to William Beresford, of Long Leadenham, in Lincolnshire, Esqr. and was many years Lady of this Manor; which at her death on 22^d Nov^r, 1771, passed by her will to her maternal cousin-german and nearest surviving relation, Sir Francis Bernard, Baronet. In memory of whom, and of Dame Amelia his wife, Daughter of Stephen Offley, of Norton Hall, in the County of Derby, Esqr. by Mary sister to John Lord Viscount Barrington, this Monument is also erected.

[1] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.; also communication from Sir Scrope Bernard-Morland, Bart. in the Minister's Return in 1828 to a circular Letter addressed by his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, to obtain information for the Writer of this History.

He was educated in Westminster College, was afterwards student of Christ-Church, Oxford, a Bencher of the Middle Temple, London, Recorder of Boston, in Lincolnshire, and High Steward of the City of Lincoln. He was appointed in 1758, Governor of the Province of New Jersey; and in 1760, of the Province of Massachuset's Bay, in North America, of which last Province he continued Governor ten years. On his return he resided for a short time in this Parish, but passed the latter years of his Life at Aylesbury, in this Neighbourhood, where he died on the 16th of June, 1779, and lies buried with his said wife (who died the year preceding) in the Chancel of Aylesbury Church, where tablets are erected to their memory.

On a shield above the tablet:

Arms: Azure a saltire engrailed Argent: *Tyringham* impaling Argent within a bordure engrailed Azure, three lions' heads coupè at the neck, Gules. *Winlowe.*

On another shield at the bottom:

Quarterly 1 and 4 Argent, a demi-bear sable, muzzled, Or. 2 and 3 Argent within a bordure engrailed, Azure, three lions' heads coupè Gules: impaling Argent, a cross formeè flory Gules, between four crows proper, in fess point a canton of *Ulster*

On the wall over the entrance into the chancel is drawn a coat of arms, as in the central compartment of the east window; being, *Tyringham* with six quarterings, and the crest a talbot's head erased.

On small pieces of white marble in the floor of the chancel:

Dorothy Tyringham died in the 11th year of her age, Anno Dom. 1605.

Elizabeth Tyringham dyed in the 80th year of her age, Anno Dom. 1638.

John Tyringham, Esq. died March ye 28th 1705.

Francis Tyringham Esq. ob. ye 8th of Octr. 1727, æt. 74.

On a plain stone in the floor of the nave:

He lieth the body of Elizabeth Dewberry wife of Edward Dewberry who dyed June ye 9th 1743 aged 41 years.

On another:

Here lieth the body of Edward Dewberry who dyed Decr. the 25th 1772 aged 73 years.

On another:

In memory of Sarah Dewberry who died 28th May 1780, aged 42.

On another:

In memory of Mrs. Jane Thorp Daughter of Mr. Edward Dewberry who departed this life April the 24th 1804 aged 86 years.

On an atchievement affixed to the eastern pier of the nave:

Quarterly 1 and 4 Argent, three bugle horns Azure mounted and stringed Or: 2 Argent three bendlets Gules: on a canton of the second a lion rampant, of the third: 3 Gules a marshal's staff Argent crowned proper, and a staff ragule, Or. in saltire.

Crest: on a wreath, a demi stag Argent, armed and hoofed, Or. between two sprigs with roses Proper.

On plain mural tablets of white marble on the south side of the nave:

In the vault beneath are deposited the remains of Susannah, the wife of Mr. Thomas Rose of this parish, who died the 15th of Novr. 1778, aged 35 years.

Also of Jane, their second daughter, who having first married Mr. John Parott, and afterwards Mr. Thomas Tuck, died the 8th of January, 1798, aged 31 years.

Also of John, son of John Rose of Gray's Inn, London, Gent. second son of the said Thomas and Susannah Rose, and Elizabeth his wife, who died the 30th of March, 1798, aged 8 months.

Also of Catharine, the only child of the said Jane by her last husband, who died the 13th of July, 1798, aged 2 years and 11 months.

Also of Mary Lowe, 3d daughter of the said Thomas and Susannah Rose, and wife of William Lowe of the Middle Temple, London, Gent. who died the 22d of December, 1800, aged 29 years.

The remains of Elizabeth, second wife of the said Thomas Rose, who died the 24th of March, 1800, aged 60 years, were, by her own desire, interred near her relations on the south side of the churchyard.

The said Thomas Rose died the 3d of Feby. 1809, aged 68 years: and her remains are deposited in the same vault.

All the sons of the said Thomas and Susannah, namely, Thomas, John, Richard, William, and Joseph, and their 4th and youngest daughter Anne, who married Mr. Richard Rose, junr. survive them.

Their eldest daughter Elizabeth, who married Mr. Thomas Randolph, died the 2d of December, 1798, aged 36 years, and was buried at Long Crendon.

In memory of Thomas Rose, eldest son of the late Thomas and Susannah Rose, who died a Batchelor the 27th of September, 1813, aged 49 years.

Anne, youngest daughter of the late Thomas and Susannah Rose, and widow of Richard Rose, junr. died 12th March, 1816, aged 40 years.

William, second son of the said Richard and Anne Rose, died 15th August, 1804, aged 6 months.

Four children of Joseph Rose (youngest son of the said Thomas and Susannah Rose) and Louisa his wife, died in infancy, viz. Harriet Elizabeth 26 April 1805 aged 11 months: Mary, 5th December 1805 aged 3 months: Thomas Joseph 16th June 1807 aged 4 months: Louisa 4th Jany. 1815 aged 6 months.

In the floor of the nave near the west end, was an ancient sepulchral slab, with a prismatic lid, lying north and south; without any inscription.

Affixed to the wall of the west end of the church, above the gallery, is a clock dial-plate, and below it a tablet of wood, with this inscription:

This clock was given by the Will of Jane Beresford, widow, Lady of this Manor; that it may remind all who hear it, to spend their time in an honest discharge of their calling, and in the worship of God, that repentance may not come too late.

MDCCLXXIJ.

THE REGISTER

begins in 1563; and, besides many entries which have been introduced in the Pedigrees of Tyringham, Knollys, and others connected with this parish, has numerous records of some of the branches of the Pigot family, whose name seems to be very generally spelt in these Registers in the manner which distinguishes the *modern* line of the Pigotts of Chetwyn and Doddershall.

Baptisms:

Edward, son of William Pigott, bap. 20 March, 1565.

Henry, son of William Pigott, ... 22 Oct. 1568.

Jane, dau. of Henry Pigott, 2 July, 1569.

Dyonise Pigott, dau. of William Pigott, 20 Feb. 1570.

Elizabeth, dau. of John Pigott, 2 Feb. 1574.

William and Jane, children of John Pigott, 4 Sept. 1576.

William, son of Thomas Pigott, 3 Feb. 1599.

Cicily, dau. of Edward Pigott, 14 June, 1603.

Elizabeth, dau. of Edward Pigott, Junr. 3 Dec. 1619.

Christopher, son of Edward Pigott and Alice his wife, 4 Nov. 1624.

Marriages:

Henry Pigott and Alice Phillips, married 24 June 1577.

Thomas Herne and Susanna Pigott, 26 July, 1590.

Thomas Pigott and Jane Wheatley, 29 Nov. 1593.

George Fisher and Joane Pigott, 29 Dec. 1597.

Edward Butterfield and Martha Pigott, 30 May, 1631.

Burials:

Elizabeth, dau. of John Pigott, 2 Feb. 1574.

Jone Pigott, widow, 20 April, 1591.

Ellen, wife of William Pigott, 5 May, 1600.

Ellen, wife of Henry Pigott, 6 Oct. 1619.

Thomas Pigott, 18 Jan. 1625.

Also among the Baptisms occur:

Mary Mayne, dau. of Richd. Mayne, 19 July, 1570.

Elizabeth, dau. of John Pigott, 2 Feb. 1574.

The entries of some of the names of the Tyringham family appear to have been made with remarkable minuteness: viz.:—

Mr Thomas Tyringham ye sonne of Mr. Anthony Tyringham, born 28th Sept. being Wednesday between the hours of 11 and 12 of the clock of the same day and was baptised ye 3d day of October next following 1580.

Mrs Pernell Tyringham ye Daughter of Mr. Thomas T. borne ye 8th of March Sunday between 5 and 6 o'clock at night and baptized the 12th of the same month 1583.

Mr Thomas Tyringham ye son of Mr Thomas Tyringham was borne ye 26th of June being Satterday between the howers of tenne and eleven of the clock in the forenoon and was baptised ye 1st of July next following 1585.

Mrs Elizabeth Tyringham daur of Mr Thomas T. born 19 Sept Sunday between 12 and 1 o'clock at night and baptised 23 of the same month 1591.

Mrs Dorothie Tyringham third daughter of Mr. Thos T. born 30 Decr. Satterday about 1 o'clock baptised 7 Jany. following being Sunday 1592.

John son of Thomas Tyringham Esq. born 15 May Saturday between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning baptised the 23d of the same month 1596.

Francis son of Thomas Tyringham Esq. born 2d August Monday between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening baptized 22d of the same month 1602.

OVER OR UPPER-WINCHENDON

probably derived its name from Wychen, springs, and Don, an eminence. Its prefix undoubtedly was given to distinguish it from Nether-Winchendon adjacent. Over-Winchendon is bounded on the north and east by Waddesdon and the Hamlet of Eythorpe; on the south, by Nether-Winchendon; and on the west, by Ashendon. A brook which runs between the Winchendons, abounds with eels, roach, dace, pike, and gudgeons; but the fishery, though considerable in later times, was, at the Domesday Survey, described as within the adjoining parish.[1]

The soil is a clayey loam, with lime-stone in the higher grounds.

This parish was in the possession of the Canons of Oxford before the Conquest, and it was in their hands at the Norman Survey.

These Canons held under the King, and were taxed at ten hides: having land for nine plough teams. In the demesne one hide and an half; two ploughs and eighteen villeins with one bordar had seven ploughs; one servant; pasture for two teams. In the whole, it was then and had been constantly rated at 6*l.* and in the time of King Edward at 8*l.*[2]

The boundaries of Winchendon are thus described in an ancient manuscript, containing an account of the property of St. Frideswide's monastery.[3]

"*Limites Terræ de Winchendon.*—This beth the x hide londe imere into Winchendon erest of Ashullefeswell into Beri-dyke, of the dyke on Hundrede treve of the treve in twam more, of the more into the hevelonde, of the hevelonde into twamwell y rythie, of the rythie into Bichenbroke, of that broke into Tame-streme and lange Tame-streme to Ebbeslade. Of the slade to Merewell; fro Merewell to Rugslawe; fro the lawe to the foule putte: fro the putte to Rusbroke; fro Rusbroke to Wottesbroke; fro Wottesbroke into Ashulfeswell."[4]

Of these names very few are recognized by the modern inhabitants.

St. Frideswide is said to have been an holy maiden, the daughter of Didanus, a petty prince, who lived A.D. 727. She received instruction from Algiva, Abbess of St. Mary's, in Winchester; and Didanus, suffering under great grief for the death of Safrida, his wife, endeavoured to divert his melancholy by erecting and endowing a religious-house in the suburbs of Oxford, where he resided. Accordingly he there built a church and a monastery, which were placed under the government of Frideswide, with whom were associated twelve other noble virgins, who also devoted themselves to a monastic life. Algar, a Mercian prince, fell desperately in love with this lady, and determined to carry her off by stratagem, but was prevented by miraculous interference: for this Holy Virgin, being warned of her danger by a vision, withdrew privately by water to the village of Binton, (two miles from Oxford) and concealed herself in a hut in the wood there. Algar, thus disappointed, vowed revenge, and threatened to destroy

---

[1] See page 514.

[2] Terra Canonicor. Oxenford. In Esseden Hvnd.—CANONICI de Oxenford ten'de rege WITCHENDE. p. x. hid se defdt. Tra' ē IX. car. In dñio una hida et dim. et ibi sunt. II. caṙ. et XVIII. uilli cū uno bord. hñt VII. caṙ. Ibi. I seruus ptū. II. caṙ. In totis ualent ual et ualuit. VI. lib. T. R. E. VIII. lib. Hoc. ꝏ jacuit et jacet in dñio æcclæ canonicor. de Oxenford. [Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 146.]

[3] MS. formerly in the possession of Gerard Langbane, D.D. Provost of Queen's Coll. Oxon, in 1652

[4] Dugd. Monast. vol. ii. p. 144.

Oxford, if the inhabitants refused to discover the retreat of Frideswide: whereupon (as the legend relates) he was struck blind. Being then convinced of his offence, he desisted from his pursuit, and implored the prayers of the lady for the recovery of his sight. Frideswide consented: the prince was restored to his former condition, and departed—whither is not said; nor whether he acknowledged the benefit by any donation to the convent. Frideswide continued in her retreat three years longer: afterwards returned to Oxford, and fixed her abode in the suburbs at Thombery, (qu. Thamebury) since called Binsey, where she built an oratory, and procured by her prayers, a salubrious spring or well, which afterwards was the resort of religious persons: its celebrity continuing through many ages; even at present not being wholly forgotten. Frideswide is said to have died in 735, and to have been buried in the church of the monastery called, as Twyne says, the church of the Holy Trinity; but according to other authorities, cited by Leland, the church of St. Mary and All Saints, before-mentioned. She was canonized, and the monastery over which she had presided was called by her name. William of Malmesbury describes her as the daughter of a King: and John of Tinemouth says, that she was "filia Didani subreguli et Safridæ:" but without farther information respecting her family. That defect is supplied by a Register of Oseney, which expressly mentions, that Didanus was "King of Oxenford," and that he reigned about twenty-six years from the year of Christ 700.[1]

The monastery dedicated to this saint, whose miracles are fully recorded by divers writers,[2] received benefactions of lands in this county at an early period.

King Henry I. granted to the Prior and Canons Regular of St. Frideswide's, in Oxford, a particular confirmation of the whole vill of Winchendon, with all its appurtenances, to hold the same for ever, free from all secular services, &c.[3]

In another confirmation by Pope Adrian, in the reign of King Stephen, St. Frideswide's Monastery held "Over-Winchendon, with the Chapel there and all its appurtenances."[4] The Town and Church of Winchendon, as belonging to St. Frideswide's, are mentioned in the Charter Rolls of King John;[5] and Winchendon was included amongst the forfeited lands of the Normans, in 1204, and stated to have been in the hands of Robert de Brencourt, in King John's Charter, recited in an Inspeximus of Henry V.[6]

In 1291, at Pope Nicholas's Taxation, the Prior of St. Frideswide's held in lands and rents here 8*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* and in fruits, flocks, and other goods and chattels, 1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* *per ann.*[7]

---

[1] Vitellius F. xvi. fol. 4. b. in Bibloth. Cotton in Musæo Britan.

[2] Capgrave's Nova. Legenda Angliæ.; Britannia Sancta; Butler's Lives of the Saints; Alford's Annals of the Church, &c. cited in Monastican Anglic. vol. ii.

[3] Henricus Dei gratiâ Rex Angliæ omnibus fidelibus suis Francis et Anglis. Salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse Priori et Canonicis regularibus Ecclesiæ Sanctæ Frideswidæ de Oxoniâ Monasterium ..... Præterea dedi dictis Priori et Canonicis totam villam de Winchedon cum pertinentiis suis &c. Quare volo et concedo quod prædictus Prior et Canonici regulares habeant et teneant imperpetuum &c. .... ab omni servitio sæculari quietam et solutam imperpetuum. [Extract. Cart. Hen. I. Regis. in Regist. Monast. S^te. Frideswidæ Oxon. in Biblioth. Ch. Ch. remanente Anno 1642. p. 271; Monast. Anglic. vol ii. p. 145.]

[4] Ibid. [5] Cal. Rot. Cart. n°. 93, p. 4.

[6] Rot'. Norman' de Anno 6to. Reg. Johis de terris Normannorum. Wichendon terr' Robti de Brencourt. 40.

"Johannes Dei gratia rex Angliæ, dominus Hiberniæ dux Normanniæ et Aquitaniæ et comes Andegaviæ, Archiepiscopis &c. Salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et præsenti charta nostra Deo et Ecclesiæ Sanctæ Frideswidæ Oxon, et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus confirmasse ecclesiam Sanctæ Frideswidæ in Oxon &c. ..... et extra Villam de Winchedon cum pertinentiis suis et ecclesiam ejusdem villæ. &c. Hæc omnia prædicta et omnes alias donationes quæ prædictis canonicis rationabiliter factæ sunt, eis concedimus et confirmamus in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, cum omnibus pertinentiis &c. et libertatibus suis sicut cartæ donatorum rationabiliter testantur. Quare volumus &c. Testibus R. Episcopo S. Andreæ, Hugone de Gornaæ, Willielmo de Rupibus, Warino de Glapton, Petro de Pratell, Hugone de Chaucomb. Datum per manum Simonis Wellensis archidiaconi, et Johannis de Grey apud Cenomanium, vigesimo nono die Septembris regni anno primo."—[Carta Regis Johannis. Pat. 5 Hen. V. m. 3. per Inspex. and Monast. Anglic. vol. ii. p. 148.]

[7] Taxat. P. Nic. 4, p. 46.

The Manor and Estate were successively in the possession of the following

PRIORS OF ST. FRIDESWIDE'S.

Guymundus, first Prior, Chaplain to King Edward I. said to have died in 1141.

Robert de Crichlade, alias *Canutus*, 1157; Chancellor of Oxford, 1159.

Philip, 1180 and 1188; said to have compiled an account of the Miracles of St. Frideswide, now in the Bodleian Library.

John, 1191.

W..... 1204.[1]

Simon, 1219 and 1227.

Helyas, or *Elias*, one of the Canons, admitted Prior 20 July, 1228.

E. Scotus, deprived in 1235; was succeeded by

William de Gloucester, late Cellerer of Dunstable; called also *Will. de Sancto Aldato*,[2] but Dr. Hutton places in his room

Walter de Crokesley, 19 Sept. 1235.

Gilbert, Sub-Prior, elected Prior 17 Oct. 1235.

Robert de Weston, 3 June, 1248; but he is also said to have succeeded Prior William, and to have been followed by

Robert, or *John de Olney*, 28 July, 1259; who died in 1278.

John Oysylver, recorded to have been approved by the King, 1 Oct. 1278; and supposed by Willis, to have been John de Lewknor; was killed circ. 1284, in tumult by "a certain Clerk, called John de Deryington."

Robert de Weston again occurs, and is supposed by Bishop Tanner, to have been Robert de Ewelme, 3 Feb. 1284; resigned (according to Willis) in 1291.

Alexander de Sutton, admitted 29 April, 1294; died in 1316.

Robert de Dorveston, or (as Willis says) *Torneston*,[3] admitted 30 Aug. 1316; was succeeded at his death, by

John de Littlemore, or *Lyttlemore*, who had the Temporalities restored 2 Feb. 1338; and was succeeded by

Nicholas de Hungerford, 11 May, 1349: on whose resignation

John de Wallingford was elected; and he resigning, was succeeded by

John Dadeford, or *Dadeford*, 1373; who, at his death, was succeeded by

Thomas Brudenell, in Dec. confirmed 23 May, 1391.

Richard de Oxenford, 1401 or 1409.

Edmond Andever, 8 June, 1434.

Robert was Prior before 1441; and, in 1454 and 1456, occurs as Robert Downham.

George Norton occurs in 1475 and 1479.

Richard Walker, Canon of St. Augustine's, Bristol, elected 1480.[4]

Thomas Ware, admitted 6 Jan. 1496.

William Chedill, elected 6 June, 1501; and on his resignation

John Burton, Sub-Prior, was elected and confirmed 8 April, 1513. In 1518 he commenced LL.B. and was afterwards LL.D.

In the reign of Edward I. the Prior of St. Frideswide's was called upon by *Quo Warranto*, respecting his claim of frankpledge and waifs in Winchendon; and to shew his right of exemption from suits of Courts and Hundreds, Sheriff's aids and tolls, without special licence of the King.

And the Prior, by Thomas de Frisburgh, his attorney, answered, that he claimed frankpledge and waifs, by reason of immemorial enjoyment of those liberties by his predecessors; that Winchendon was an ancient demense of the King; that King John, grandfather of the reigning Monarch, granted by his charter, to God, and the Church of St. Frideswide, and to the Canons there serving God, the town of Wychendon with its appurtenances, in free and pure alms, with all their liberties, free customs and immunities, *soc, sac, thol* and *theam, infang-thef* and *outfang-thef*, and to be quit of *geld* and *danegeld*, Shires and Hundreds, and their suits, and of Sheriffs and services, street-wards, and all secular services, exactations, toll, &c.; and in proof, submitted a Charter, under the hand of Simon, Archdeacon of Wells, and John de Gray,[5] and confirmed by King Henry III. as certified under the hand of the Reverend Father R. Bishop of Chichester his Chancellor, at Westminster,

[1] Ant. à Wood's MSS.

[2] Annales de Dunstable; Willis's and Kennet's MSS.

[3] Qu? Turweston.

[4] Willis's Hist. of Mitred Abbies, vol. ii. pp. 185, 186.

[5] Prior Sce Frideswyde de Oxon' sum' fuit ad respond Dño Regi de plo. quo waro clam' here. visum francipleg' et weyf

28 Feb. 1227: and farther averred, that the whole vill is of his fee; that he holds his view once in every year, viz.: after the Feast of Easter, and without service to the King; admitted that he has a tumbrel and gallows there, but no pillory; and that he claims waifs within his fee.

Gilbert de Thornton, for the King, replied, that in the Charter produced, these liberties were not mentioned, and that long possession could not be pleaded against the rights of the Crown, &c. and prayed judgement. This suit was protracted through many subsequent terms, and at length the said liberties were seized into the hands of the King; but in Easter term, 17 Ed. I. Thomas de Riseburgh, Canon of St. Frideswide's, having tendered to the King, in his Court, one mark to hold the said liberties, it was accepted by Peter de Wilgby.[1]

In 1371 (46 Ed. III.) a view of frankpledge in Winchendon was held on Saturday next after the feast of the Holy Trinity, before John Baldyngton the elder, upon the oaths of twelve men (whose names are expressed in the Inquisition) who returned, that Emma Grok, on the eve of the Nativity of St. John Baptist, in the forty-fifth year of the reign of the said King, did break and enter the dwelling-house of John atte Welle, in Over Wynchendon, and there nineteen marks belonging to the said John did feloniously steal, &c. Dated at Winchendon, &c. so that vexatious and prolonged law-suits seem to have been of common occurrence, even at an early period of our annals; and the record of this Inquisition for felony, is also a proof of furtive dispositions being then also prevalent here. Upon this occasion[2] a dispute arose, whether the felonious goods, as wayf, were forfeited to the

---

de Wynchedon' que ad Dñm Regem et Coronam suam ꝑtinent. Et quo waro clam' esse quietus de sectis com' et hundror auxilio Vic' et theolonio sine lic' et voluntate Dñi Regis vel p'dec' suor Regum Angl' &c.

Et Prior ꝑ frem Thom' de Frisburg' attorn' suum venit et dicit qd clam' here visum fracipleg' et weif eo waro' qd ipe' et p'decessores sui a tempe' quo non extat memoria semp' extiterunt in seisina de p'dcis lib'tatibs. Et dicit qd villa de Wynchedon' est de antiquo Dnico Corone Dni Regis. Dicit etiam qd Dns Johes Rex avus Dni Regis nunc concessit et carta sua confirmavit Deo et ecclie Sce Frideswyde Oxon' et Cauonicis ibidem Deo s'vientibs villam de Wynchedon' cu ꝑtin suis in liberam puram elemosinam cum omibs libtatibs et liberis consuetudinibs' et quietanciis suis cum soka et saka et thol et theam infangenthef utfangenthef. Et qd sint quieti de geldis et danegeld. de shiris et hundris' et de sectis schirs' et hundror & aux' Vic' et servientum eor et de stretward et de omni seculari s'vicio et exaccoe. Et qd sunt liberi et quieti ab omni theolonio per confirmacoem suam qua ꝑfert et que. hoc testatur. Dat. ꝑ manu Simonis Wellens' Archid. et Johis de Gray apd Cenom' xxix die Septembr' anno regni sui primo, quam quidem confirmacoem Dns Henr' pat' Dni Regis nunc inspexit et confirmavit. Dat' ꝑ manu venerabil pris R. Cicestr' Epi Cancell sui apd Westm. xxviiij die Febr' annor' sui duodecimo. Et dicit qd clam here p'dem visum de omnibs comorantibs in p'dca villa de Wynchedon. Et dicit qd tota villa de Wynchedon est de feodo suo. Et nichil dat Dno Regi ꝑ p'dco visu hñdo. Et tenet visum suu' semel tm in annu videlt' post Pasch' et hoc sine p'sentia P'venitis Regis. Dicit etiam qd het tumberelū furcas ibidem sed non pillor'. Et dicit qd clam' here' weif inventum infra feodum in p'dca villa &c.

Et Gilbs de Thorenton qui sequitur ꝑ Dno Rege dicit qd in p'dca carta non continetur expresse qd possit here hujus libertates. Nec etiam aliqua longa seisina contra ea quæ ꝑtinens ad Coronam et dignitatem Dni Regis valere debet, unde petit judicium ꝑ Rege &c. Postea a die Sci Mich. in xv dies anno xiiij° venit p'dcus Prior ꝑ attorn' suu. Et quia judm nondum fem est datus est dies a die Pasch' in xv dies in Scaccio &c. Postea a die Sci Mich in unam mensem anno xv°. que die huit ꝑeoem ꝑclam' venit p'des Prior ꝑ attorn' suu. Et datus est ei dies a die Pasch' in xv dies. Ad que. die non venit p'dcs Prior neqr sequebatur lib'tates p'dcus ꝑut illus in itinere clam'. Io p'dce lib'tates capiantur in man' Dni Regis. Postea a die Pasch' in xv dies anno xvij°. venit quidam Thomas de Riseberg' Canonicus ejusdem Domus et offert Regi j. m. ꝑ hnd lib'tatibs suis ꝑ pl'. Et recipitur ꝑ P. de Wilgby. Et datus est ei dies in Octob' Sci Michis &c. [Rot. 5 d. page 93.]

[1] Rot. Claus. 5 d. p. 93.

[2] Inquisicio capta apud *Wynchendon* ad visum Franciplegi tantum ibidem die Sabbati proxime post festum S. Trinitatis anno regni Edwardi tercii post conquestum Angliæ XLVI coram Johanne Baldyngdon seniore ibidem per sacramentum Ricardi Hirdewyk, Johannis Blakgrove, Hugonis West, Johannis Elys, Walteri Pridehume, Walteri Vale, Ricardi Deryng, Johannis Taylor, Henrici Jordan, Stephani Picotte, Willielmi Brette, et Roberti Godfray, qui dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod Emma Grok in vigilia nativitatis S. Johannis Baptiste anno regni Regis supradicti quadragesimo quinto, domum Johannis Attewelle in Over Wynchendon fregit et XIX marcas dicti Johannis Attewell ibidem inventas felonice furata fuit. In cujus rei testimonium predicti jurati precentibus sigilla sua apposuerunt. Dat. apud Over Wynchendon die Sabbati predicto anno.

King, or to the Prior and Canons of St. Frideswide's, being Lords of the Manor: and after an assize they were adjudged to the latter.[1]

In 1346 (20 Ed. III.) a fine passed between Richard de Frankelyn and Agnes his wife, and Hugh Robyn, of Over-Wynchyndon, of messuages and lands in Over-Wynchyndon, Bychyndon, and Wottesden, the right of Hugh, who granted them to the said Richard and Agnes, and the heirs of Richard.[2]

In 1374 (48 Ed. III.) a writ of inquiry was made respecting the damages to the King, by the Prior and Convent having repossessed themselves of three acres of land, &c. which the Prior had bought of Richard Blackstone, for himself and his successors, without license.[3]

In 1384 (8 Ric. II.) a fine passed of messuages and lands in Over-Wynchendon between John Coupere, of Wodesdon, and Richard Blackston and Isolda his wife, of Over-Winchendon, and John Killesby and Maud his wife, of Winkefield.

In the time of Edward III. the assessors of the ninths in this parish (which were rated at eight and a half marks), were John Travers, John Robyn, Walter le Longe, Robert Prodome, Peter Aleyn, and Thomas Parsone, who returned that the amount could not be estimated at more than *ten* marks, because there were few sheep and lambs there; the beans and peas for the most part deficient by reason of the remarkable dryness of the season; and that there were no merchants or cattle-dealers in the parish: but the ninths were sold for fifteen marks.[4]

In a Register of St. Frideswide's, in the Chapter-house of Christ-Church, are instruments relative to the ancient possessions of the Monastery in Dodford, Bernwode (with a perambulation of the Forest) Oakley, Wormenhall, Ickford, and Winchendon.[5]

The estates of St. Frideswide's, at the dissolution of Monasteries, came to the Crown; and in 1525, King Henry VIII. granted this Manor, Advowson, and Rectory, with all their ancient rights and privileges, to Cardinal Wolsey, his heirs and assigns, to hold by fealty.[6] In 1526, a fine was passed of the Manor, 300 acres of land, 100 of meadow, 200 of pasture, 100 of wood, and 100 shillings rents in Over-Winchendon, Wormenhall, Oakley, Brill, and Boarstall, &c. between the Dean and Canons of the College of Thomas Wolsey, Cardinal of York, in Oxford, and the said Thomas Archbishop of York, Bishop of Durham, and Commendator of the Monastery of St. Albans; but when the disgrace of the Cardinal occasioned his college to be new-modelled, the King resumed his grant, and the estate was assigned to John Goodwyn, Esq. of Wooburn, co. Bucks. who held it under the Crown with his other lands,[7] and died 11th May, 1558; and this Manor of Over-Winchendon[9] successively descended to his son John Goodwyn, and Francis Goodwyn his grandson,[10] who was chosen a Knight for this shire in the 28th and 39th of Elizabeth, and 1st and 18th of James I. and was High Sheriff in 21st of James, who knighted him; but he became more conspicuous in consequence of the dispute which happened upon his election to be a Knight for this shire; for the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery having objected to the return, and a second writ being thereupon issued, Sir John Fortescue was chosen in his place; whereupon the House of Commons, after some debate, and hearing Sir Francis Goodwyn's own

---

[1] Memorand. quod dicte XIX marce seisite fuerunt ibidem tanquam Wayf in manum Prioris ut de antiqua consuetudine fieri consuevit &c. Escaetor Domini Regis in Com. Buck. capta prius inquisitione de predicto latrocinio dictas XIX marcas levare voluit, unde oves boves et alia predicti manerii averia ab inde fugavit et pro dictis XIX marcis habendis penes se detinuit—unde breve &c. et post assisam habitam predictis Priori et Conventui adjudicate fuerunt. [Ex Chartul. S. Frideswid. MS. p. 186; Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 151.]

[2] Rot. Fin. Buck.

[3] Inquis. ad quod Damn. 48 Ed. III. Cal. p. 341.

[4] Inquis. Nonar. p. 339.

[5] Monast. Anglic. vol. ii. p. 142. n.; see also p. 277.

[6] Rot. Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. Test. 1 July.

[7] Rot. Pat. 31 Hen. VIII. Test. 9 April.

[8] Lysons's Mag. Brit. vol. i. p. 664.

[9] See WOOBURN and PEDIGREE of GOODWYN.

[10] Ibid.

statement, resolved, that he having been *lawfully elected* and returned under the former writ, *ought to be received;* and the Clerk of the Crown was ordered to file the indenture, upon which Sir Francis took the oath of supremacy and his place, 23 March, 1603. But, within a few days, the House of Lords took up the business, and a conference was proposed, to which the Commons objected, on account of their privilege. The Lords thereupon, by Sir Edward Coke, Attorney-General, and other messengers, informed the Commons that the King having been acquainted with the circumstances, conceived his Highness engaged in honour to have some conference between the two Houses, and had signified his pleasure thereupon; and the Commons, on considering this extraordinary message, resolved to solicit an audience, and received the King's commands to attend at Whitehall, at *eight o'clock* the next morning. On the 28th of March, the Speaker, with a numerous Committee, waited upon the King, and stated that a supposed outlawry had been made the cause of objection to the first return of Sir Francis Goodwyn, but was not to be determined upon by the Sheriff. The King was pleased to reply, that "He *was loth to be forced* to alter his tone, and should change it into matter of grief, comparing the dispute to the murmuring of the people of Israel; that he was indifferent whether Fortescue or Goodwyn were chosen; had no intention to impeach their privilege; but that since they *derived all matters of privilege from him and by his grant*, he expected they should not be turned against him." His Majesty took notice that there was no precedent suitable to the case; and observed, that "precedents in the times of minors, tyrants, women, and simple kings, were not to be regarded, but that all returns being made into Chancery, were to be corrected and reformed by that Court only; that in 35 Hen. VI. it was the resolution of all the judges, that outlawry was a sufficient cause for dismission of any member of that house; that the Judges have now resolved that Sir Francis Goodwyn stands outlawed;" and the King, in conclusion, charged the Commons that the course taken be truly reported, the matter debated, the House confer with the Judges, and make report of all their proceedings to the King's Council.

On the next day very long debates ensued; and a committee was appointed to state in writing the reasons of their former resolution. On the 2d of April, another committee was appointed to examine the sheriff of Bucks (Sir William Willoughby, of Marlow, or qu? Sir F. Cheney) who, in answer to an interrogatory why he removed the county from Aylesbury to Brickhill, replied, "that it was by reason of the plague at Aylesbury, on the 25th of January, when three persons lay dead of that disease there. He was asked if he were present at the first election? and answered that he was; and as sincerely wished the second place to Sir Francis Goodwyn, as the first to Sir John Fortescue: that he sent Sir Francis Goodwyn word before the election he need not bring any freeholders, for he thought the election would be without scruple for them both; first for Sir John, secondly for Sir Francis: that he came to Brickhill about eight o'clock; and jointly propounded Sir John Fortescue and Sir Francis Goodwyn. The freeholders cried first "a Goodwyn! a Goodwyn!" Every Justice of the Peace on the Bench, said "a Fortescue! a Fortescue!" and came down from the Bench before they named any for a second place, and desired the freeholders to name Sir John Fortescue for the first. Sir Francis Goodwyn, being in a chamber near, was sent for by the sheriff and justices, and coming down, earnestly persuaded the freeholders, saying, that Sir John was his good friend, had been his father's friend, and begged them not to do Sir John such an injury as to place himself first on the list: notwithstanding which, the freeholders persisted in their choice, about sixty voices declaring for Fortescue, and two or three hundred for Goodwyn: that he, the sheriff, thought Sir Francis Goodwyn dealt very plainly and earnestly in this matter for and towards Sir John Fortescue. He was then asked, "who induced him to make the return so long before the meeting of Parliament?" and he said, that Mr. Attorney General, on the second of March, delivered to him in the Inner Temple, London, two writs of outlawry against Sir Francis Goodwyn; and that before he made his return, he went out and advised with

Mr. Attorney respecting it, and that the latter himself penned the return on Friday, after the King's coming through London, near the Lord Chancellor's gate, in the presence of Sir John Fortescue: that he delivered the writ to Sir George Coppin (clerk of the Crown in Chancery), and before they parted, Sir John Fortescue delivered to him the second writ sealed.

After some remarks the House refused a conference with the Judges, and on the following day addressed the King at considerable length, and Sir Francis Bacon delivered that address to the Lords' Committee. On the 5th, the Speaker (having by command attended the King at eight in the morning) informed the House that his Majesty had received a parchment from the House, but whether it were an absolute resolution or reason to give him satisfaction he knew not; he thought it was rather *intended to give him satisfaction.* His Majesty protested, by the love which he bare to the House as his loving and loyal subjects, and by the faith he owed to God, he had as great a desire to maintain these privileges as ever any prince had, or as themselves. He had seen and considered the manner and the matter, had heard his judges and counsel, and was now *distracted* in judgement; therefore for his further satisfaction, desired and *commanded as an absolute King,* that there might be a conference between the House and the Judges, and a select committee appointed of grave and learned persons; that his Council might be present, not as umpires to decide, but to report indifferently on both sides. After a short debate, the House consented to confer with the Judges in the presence of the King and Council, and a select committee was named, including a majority of lawyers, amongst whom were five serjeants, besides Sir Thomas Hesketh, Sir Francis Bacon, the Recorder of London, and many other members of great learning and ability, who were instructed to insist upon explaining the reasons and answers before given to the King, and not to proceed to any other argument or answer.

On the 11th, after some demur, Sir Francis Bacon being called upon, made a report of that which had passed at the conference, which was very extraordinary; for he represented that the King said, "*He would be President himself: that this attendance renewed the remembrance of the last, when they had departed with such admiration. It was the voice of God in man—the good spirit of God in the mouth of man. I do not say, the voice of God and not of man. I am not one of Herod's flatterers. A curse fell upon him that said it; a curse on him that suffered it,*" with much more of the like fulsome adulation; and then proceeded to repeat the King's quaint, disjointed, pedantic speech, ending with a proposal that neither Sir John Fortescue nor Sir Francis Goodwyn might have place, and observing that as Sir John would thus lose his seat, his Majesty did meet the House half way.

On the next day a Committee was appointed to attend the King, with the Speaker, to return thanks for his Majesty's gracious presence and direction; which being done, and the King in return having thanked the Commons for their loyalty, a writ was ordered for a new election of a Knight for Bucks in the usual form;[1] but before the writ was issued, the following letter was addressed to the Speaker by Sir Francis Goodwyn, expressing his consent to the measure determined upon, and submitting himself to the pleasure of the House in the expedient proposed for reconciling their difference with the King:

"Sir,—I am heartily sorry to have been the least occasion either of question between His Majesty and that Honourable House, or of interruption to those worthy and weighty causes which, by this time, in all likelihood, had been in a very good furtherance: wherefore understanding very creditably that it pleased His Majesty when the Committee last attended him to take course with them for a third writ and election for the Knightship of the County of Buckingham, I am so far from giving any impediment thereto, that, contrariwise, I humbly desire His Majesty's direction in that behalf to be accomplished and performed. So praying you, according to such opportunity as will be ministered, to give furtherance thereunto, I take my leave, and rest,

"Your's most assured, to be commanded,

"West. this xxth of April, 1604. "Fra. Goodwyn.

"Directed to the Right Worshipful Sir Edw. Phelips, Knt., Speaker of the Hon. Court of Parliament."

[1] Commons' Journals; and Case between Sir F. Goodwyn and Sir J. Fortescue, Lond. fol. 1704.

The warrant for the new election was as follows:

"WHEREAS the Right Honourable Sir John Fortescue, Knight, Chancellor of his Majesty's Dutchy of Lancaster, and Sir Francis Goodwyn, Knight, have been severally elected and returned Knights of the Shire for the County of Bucks to serve in this present Parliament: upon deliberate consideration, and for some special causes moving the Commons' House of Parliament, it is this day Ordered and Required by the said House that a writ be forthwith awarded for a new election of another Knight for the said Shire; and this shall be your warrant.

"Directed to my very loving friend, Sir George Coppin, Knight, Clerk of the Crown in His Majesty's High Court of Chancery."

In 1623 (21 Jac. I.) the King by patent granted to Francis Goodwyn, in consideration of 71*l.* and other causes, the Manor of Over-Winchendon with its appurtenances; the mansion-house there, with messuages, lands, and tenements; also the Rectory and Church, with the Patronage, Advowson, Nomination, and Presentation, and all Tenths great and small to the Rectory, Church, and Advowson; and the Advowson and Patronage of the *Vicarage* belonging, being of the value of 23*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, *excepting the Manor of Winchendon, to the late dissolved Monastery or Priory of Notley formerly belonging;* habend. to Francis Goodwyn, his heirs and assigns for ever, as of the Manor of East-Greenwich, by fealty.[1]

On the decease of Sir Francis Goodwyn in 1634, his estates descended to Arthur Goodwyn, Esq. his surviving son and heir, whose sole daughter and heiress, Jane Goodwyn,[2] carried this estate in marriage to Philip, fourth Lord Wharton, being his second wife.

His Lordship was descended from a family in the north of England, of great splendour and antiquity, and his alliances and descendants are shown in the annexed Pedigree.

PEDIGREE OF WHARTON, OF WINCHENDON AND WOOBURN.

From an authenticated Family Pedigree in the possession of JOHN WHARTON, Esq. of Skelton Castle; Dugdale's Baronetage; Willis's, Cole's, and Delafield's MSS.; Lysons's Magn. Brit.; Langley's Desborough Hundred; Parochial Registers of Winchendon, Wooburn, &c.; Hutchinson's Hist. of Cumberland; Graves's Hist. of Cleveland, &c.

Arms: Sable a maunch Arg. within a bordure Or. charged with eight pairs of lion's Gambs erased saltirewise, Gules. Supporters dext. a Bull ramp. Arg. armed Or. collared Ducally per pale Gu. and Or. Sinister a lion ramp. Gu. frettè Or. *Crest,* a bull's head as in the Arms. *Motto,* Plaisiren Faits D'Armes. The bordure with its charges being an honourable augmentation (by grant from King Edward 6) to the Arms of Thomas first Lord Wharton, upon his successful military achievements at the battle of Solway-Moss.

HENRY WHARTON, of Wharton Castle, on the River Eden, in Kirkby-Stephen, co. Westmoreland — ELIZABETH, dau. of Sir James Musgrave, Knt. of Harela Castle, co. Westmoreland.

- THOMAS WHARTON, of Wharton Castle, co. Westmoreland — .....dau. of.... Lowther, of Lowther.
  - HENRY WHARTON — ALICE, dau. of Sir John Conyers, Knt. of Hornby, co. York.
    - THOMAS WHARTON, of Wharton, eldest son and hr. — AGNES, dau. of Reginald Warcop, or Warcupp, Esq. of Swerdale or Smersdale, co. Westmoreland.
      - ELEANOR, dau. of Sir Bryan Stapleton, Knt. of Wighill, co. York: bur. at Kirkby Stephen. [Pedig. signed by Sir *Isaac Heard.*] — SIR THOMAS WHARTON, Knt. Gov. of Carlisle, 33 Hen. 8; Warden of the West Marches, 1 Ed. 6; of the Middle Marches 30 July, 2 and 3 Phil. and Mary; of all the Marches, 16 Dec.: Gov. of Berwick 4 Phil. and Mary: summoned to Parl. as a *Baron,* 1 Ed. 6: ob. 23 Aug. 1568: bur. at Kirkby Stephen. — ANNE TALBOT, 2d dau. of George, 4th Earl of Shrewsbury, relict of John Lord Bray: ob. ..... s. p. bur. at Kirkby Stephen. [Harl. MSS. 1160, p. 47.]
        - *a*
      - JOANE, mar. to John Tuthorpe, of Hippesswell.
      - FLORENCE, mar. to Thos. Forster, of Etherston, co. Northumb. sed qu.?

[1] Rot. Pat. 21 Jac. I. Test. 24 May. The writer of this History gives the record as he finds it, but it is difficult to reconcile it with the inquisition taken at the death of the grantee.

[2] See PEDIGREE of GOODWYN.

a

Thomas, 2d Lord Wharton, b. 1520: ob. 1571. = Anne Ratcliffe, dau. of Rob. Earl of Sussex. [Family Pedig.]

Thomas Wharton, son and hr.

2. Sir Henry Wharton, Knt. = Jane, dau. and hr. of Sir Thomas Mauliverer, Knt. of Allerton-Mauliverer, co. York: mar. 2dly to Robert Lord Ogle.

Joane, mar. to William Pennington, Esq. of Muncaster, co. Cumberland.

Anne, or Agnes, mar. to Sir Richard Musgrave, Knt. of Hartela-Castle, co. Westmoreland, son of Sir William Musgrave, Knt.

Frances, (qu?) mar. to Thos. Forster, Esq. of Etherston, co. Northumberland. [Not mentioned by Dugdale.]

Frances Clifford, dau. of Henry Earl of Cumberland: ob. 1592.

Philip, 3d Lord Wharton, b. 1554; of the Univer. of Camb. 1572: d. 1625: bur. at Helaugh, co. York. = Dorothy, dau. and hr. of .... Colby, of Layer-Marney, co. Essex, relict of John Tetworth, and of Sir Fra. Willoughby.

Mary, mar. to *Roger* Gower, Esq. of *Heuham*, co. York.

Anne, mar. to Will. Wolrich, Esq. of (qu?) co. Sussex.

Margaret, mar. to Edward Lord Wotton.

Eleanor, mar. to William Thwayte, Esq. of Long-Marston, co. York.

Frances, mar. to Sir Ric. Musgrave, K.B. and Bart. of Eden Hall, co. Cumberland.

Sir George Wharton, K.B. slain in a duel by Sir Jas. Stewart, Knt. eld. son of Walter Lord Blantyre, 8 Nov. 1609; v. p. s. p.

Anne Manners, dau. of John Earl of Rutland.

2. Sir Thomas Wharton, Knt. ob. 17 April, 20 Jac. 1. (1622) v. p. bur. at Easby, co. York. = Philadelphia Carey, dau. of Robert Earl of Monmouth.

1. Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Rowland Wandesford, Knt. of Pickhill, co. York, Attorney of the Court of Wards.

2. Jane, dau. and hr. of Arthur Ingram, Esq. of Upper-Winchendon: bap. at Wooburn, 28 Feb. 1618: mar. 7 Sept. 1637: ob. 2 April, 1658: bur. 23d at Wooburn. = Philip, fourth Lord Wharton: b. 1613: ob. 5 Feb. 1695: bur. 12 Feb. at Wooburn.

3. Anne, dau. of Will. Carr, Esq. of Fernihurst, co. Roxburgh: Groom of the Bedchamber to K. Jac. 1. relict of Edw. Popham, Esq. ob. 26 May, 1692: bur. 17 Aug. at Wooburn. = Sir Thomas Wharton, K.B. of Edlington, co. York, 2 Feb. 1635: bur. there, 8 Nov. 1684.

Mary Carey, dau. of Henry Earl of Dover: ob. 21 June, 1685.

1. Philip Wharton, bap. 28 Oct. 1638 bur. 29 Oct. at Winchendon.

2. Arthur Wharton, b. 2 June, 1641, ob. 15 Mar. following: bur. at Adderbury, co. Oxon: bur. at Wooburn, v. p.

Anne, dau. and co-h. of Sir Hen. Lee, Bart. of Ditchley, co. Oxon: ob. 29 Oct. 1685, at Adderbury, co. Oxon: bur. 10 Nov. at Winchendon, s. p. [Pedig. of Lee, and Dillon Lee.]

3. Thomas, fifth Lord Wharton, M.P. for Bucks 1675, 1678: cr. 23 Dec. 1706, (5 Anne) Viscount *Winchendon*, and Earl of Wharton: 11 Jan. 1715, (1 Geo. 1.) Earl of Rathfarnham, Marquess of Wharton, Malmesbury and Catherlough: Lord Lieut. of Oxon, Westmoreland and Bucks: Lord Privy Seal: Ld. Lieut. of Ireland, 7 May, 1710: ob. 12 April, 1715, in London: bur. 22 April, at Winchendon. [Par. Reg.] = Lucy Loftus, dau. of Adam Ld. Viscount Lisburne, Baron of Rathfarnham, by Lucy, dau. of George 6th Lord Chandos, by his 2d wife Jane, dau. of John Earl Rivers: ob. vidua, 5 Feb. 1716: bur. 14 Feb. at Winchendon. ae. 47.

4. Goodwin Wharton, b. 8 Mar: bap. at Wooburn, 28 Mar. 1652: B.A. for Bucks, 10, 12, and 13, Will. 3. and 1 Anne: for Malmesbury, for Cockermouth, 1696: bur. 28 Oct. 1704, at Wooburn. Will dated 30 Sept. 1704, bequeaths his property to his "*deare and lawfully begotten son*, Hezekiah Wharton;" but 7 Mar. following, the name corrected by a commission, and thereunto added, "*alias* Knowles," Alex. Hall being appointed Curator and to receive rents, &c. for three years after testator's death, for the minor, who *died before probate*, granted to Eliz. S. Lloyd, 7 Dec. 1711, who administered as the residuary legatee.

Hezekiah Wharton, alias Knowles.

Henry Wharton, bap. 18 Jan. 1656, at Winchendon: at Dundalk, a Captain under the Duke of Schomberg.

Anne, mar. to Will. Carr, Esq. son of the Hon. Sir Will. Carr, Bar. of the Exchequer: ob. 26 May, 1689: bur. at *Wooburn*.

Margaret, mar. to .. Dunch, Esq. (Major) of Pusey, co. Berks, 2dly to Sir Thomas Selyard, Bt. 3dly to Will. Ross, Esq.

Mary, bap. at *Winchendon*, 19 Oct. 1649: mar. 1st at Woburn, 19 Feb. 1672, to Will. Thomas, son and heir of Edw. Thomas, Esq. of Wenvoe Castle, co. Glamorganshire: 2dly, to Sir Chas. Kenneys, Bt. of Keven-Mabley, co. Glamorganshire, his first wife ob. 1683, æt. 30. [Kyate.]

Philadelphia, bap. at Winchendon, 9 Sept. 1655: mar. 1st to Sir Geo. Lockhart, Knt. of Carnwarth, North Brit. 2 Sept. 1678: 2dly, to Capt. John Ramsey, son of the Bishop of Rosse, in Scotland: d. 3 July, 1722.

Frances, b. 9 Sept. 1655, bur. at Winchendon, 13 May, 1656.

William Wharton "præmaturâ violentâque morte abreptus:" æt. 26: (i.e. killed in a duel by Mr. Wolsley,) bur. at Wooburn, 14 Dec. 1689.

Philip Wharton, Esq. Warden of the Mint: ob. 23 Feb. 1684-5: bur. at Edlington. = ... dau. and hr. of Ric. Hutton, Esq. of Goldesborough, co. York.

Mary, dau. and hr. mar. 1st to James Campbell, younger br. of Archibald, first Duke of Argyle: mar. dissolved by Parl. circ. 1690, having been contracted by force: mar. 2dly, to Robert Bierley, Esq. of Midridge-Grange, co. Durham, and Goldsworthy, co. York: M.P. for Knaresborough: ob. 1726: bur. at Gainsborough.

Eliza-beth, sole dau. mar. to Robert Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, 3d Earl of Lindsey, [Pedigree of Bertie, p. 235.]

1. Martha, dau. of .... Holmes, Major Gen. of the Forces: ob. 14 April, 1726, in London. = Philip, Marquess of Wharton, Malmesbury, and Catherlough, Earl of Wharton and Rathfarnham, Vis. *Winchendon*, Baron Wharton: June 1717, High Steward of Malmesbury: accepted the title of Duke of Northumberland from the Pretender, and K. G. cr. (by Geo. 1.) Duke of Wharton: resumed the title of Duke of Northumberland: Aide-de-camp to the King of Spain: indicted for High Treason: died in the Convent of St. Bernard, near Tarragona, in Spain, 31 May, 1731, æt. 32: bur. there.

2. Maria, dau. of Col. O'Berne, of Ireland: Maid of Honour to the Queen of Spain: ob. vidua, 1 Feb. 1777, in Golden-square, London: bur. at St. Pancras, co. Middlesex. [Reported to have been dau. of John Comerford, Esq. of Finlough, in Loghlean, co. Tipperary, by .... dau. and hr. of Walter Butler, Esq. Gent. Mag. vol. c. p. 16.]

Jane, mar. 1st to John Holt, Esq. who died Jan. 1728-9: 2dly, to Rob. Coke, Esq. of Longford, co. Derby, June, 1733: ob. 1761: bur. at Sunbury, co. Middlesex

Lucy, mar. to Sir William Morice, Bart. divorced: ob. 2 Feb. 1739, at Bath: bur. 11 Feb. at Fulham, co. Middlesex. [Langley's Desborough Hund. p. 442.]

Thomas, Marquess of Malmesbury, born 11 Mar. 1718: bap. 29 Mar. 1719, at Winchendon: bur. there, 4 Mar. 1719-20.

THOMAS, first LORD WHARTON, has a remarkable monument in the church of Kirkby-Stephen, in Westmoreland, where his recumbent statue in alabaster, between his two wives, Eleanor, daughter of Sir Brian Stapleton, Knt., and Anne, daughter of George Earl of Shrewsbury, and relict of John Lord Bray, represents his head resting on a helmet formed of a bull's hide, the head of the animal being the crest of the family arms; but, by the tradition of the common people, formerly imagined to record this Warden of the Marches as the conqueror of Satan, whose figure in a vanquished posture, a little fertility of fancy may assign to the folds of the helmet. On the verge is inscribed,

THOMAS WHARTONUS jaceo, hic utraque conjux
Eleanora suum hinc, hinc habet *Anna* locum.
En tibi terra, tuum carnes atque ossa resume
In cœlos animas tu Deus alme tuum.

In consequence of the vulgar tradition respecting the figure, a little profanely parodied by the following lines:

Here I, Thomas Wharton, do lie,
With Lucifer under my head,
And Nelly my wife hard bye,
And Nancy as cold as lead.
O, how can I speak without dread?
Who could my sad fortune abide?
With one devil under my head,
And another laid close on each side.[1]

PHILIP, third LORD WHARTON, was a minor at his grandfather's death; and a letter, written by him from Cambridge to the Earl of Sussex on that occasion, is still preserved in the Cotton MSS.

"TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE MY VERY GOOD LORD THE EARLE OF SUSSEX.

"Cambridge, 20th Dec. 1573.

"Maximo dolore afficietur mi domine charissime cum mihi nunciatum fuit quod Enæ dignitati sustpêrlæ meæ essent litteræ. Propterea quod aliorum in eis usus sim ope, attamen te magnopere præcor ut mihi illam non imputes culpam quasi te fallere conarer tui tant^{m}. debeo, quantum meo p̄arenti unq^{m}. debuerim sed vehementer a te peto ut potius existimes mihi curæ fuisse, ne cum mea simplici inventione tuo honori nimis molestus essem cum itaq. tibi visum frevit, in his etiam meis litteris tuis mandatis obtemperavi quemadmodum illud per prefectum nostrum erat significatum tuam igitur dominationem humillime obtestor ut has meas literas æqui boniq, consulas sperans in posterum me tibi petitiones' daturum. Bene valeat tua Dominatio Cantabrigia decimo quinto die Decembris. Tuis præceptis obsequentissimus.

"PHILIPPUS WHARTON."[2]

PHILIP, fourth LORD WHARTON, who was the first possessor of Winchendon of this family, was likewise a minor when his predecessor died, but attained his majority about 1634. He appears to have resided here only during the life of his second lady, and then to have returned to Wooburn, where he had previously lived.

Just before the breaking out of the civil war, his Lordship was one of the Committee of the Lords for drawing up propositions to be presented to the King concerning the laying aside of arms and levies, and for composing the differences between his Majesty and the Parliament.[3] When the King went to Hull, and the House was without a Speaker (the Lord-Keeper having left London to join the Court,) Lord Wharton was frequently placed in the chair for the day; presided in that assembly on the 14th of May, 1642, and often in June; and when the House of Commons, upon the petition of the officers, &c. of the Trained Bands of Buckinghamshire desiring a new Lord-Lieutenant, had

[1] Gent. Mag. vol. lv. p. 970.
[2] Cotton MSS. Tit. 13, 2. p. 306, in Mus. Brit.
[3] Parl. Hist. vol. ii. p. 272.

resolved upon the removal of Lord Paget, it was ordered that Arthur Goodwyn, Esq. should move the Lords to concur in the appointment of Lord Wharton, which took place.[1] His Lordship was on the Committee to prepare a bill respecting scandalous ministers. In October, Lord Wharton signified to the House that the Earl of Essex, Lord General, desired a relation of the battle of Keynton (Edge Hill, in Warwickshire) might be made to the City of London, whereupon the House ordered a message to be sent to the Lord Mayor to convene a Common Hall at five o'clock, and appointed a Committee of both Houses to go to the city; and Lord Wharton, who is called in the journals "an *actor* in this business," was to make the relation; ten Lords and a proportionable number of the Commons accompanying him.[2] His Lordship made a long speech, in which, after alluding to the respect intended towards the city, he stated, that the Lord General had sent Mr. Strode and himself to communicate intelligence of the battle. "Gentlemen," said his Lordship, "I shall tell you the worst as well as the best, that you may know all; and that when you have known the worst you may find it in your judgements to give the more praise to God for his mercy, after there was so little probability of success. After we had shot two or three pieces of ordnance, they began to shoot some of theirs; and truly not long after, before there was any near execution, three or four of our regiments fairly ran away. I shall name you the particulars, and afterwards name you those that did the extraordinary service, whereof you will find those of this city to have been very extraordinary instruments. There were that ran away, Sir William Fairfax's regiment, Sir Henry Cholmley's, my Lord Kimbolton's, and to say the plain truth, *my own*. You see, by this time, that I am like to tell you the truth of every thing; but yet I must say, that though they did so, I hope there will be a good number of them got together again, that may show themselves in better condition, and better way of service than yet they have done. I hope so, and, by the blessing of God, it may be so, for they are but young soldiers; and we have some young soldiers that have this last battle done very extraordinary and gallant service. Not long after this there was a charge upon the left wing of the horse, where I conceive there was a matter of eighteen or nineteen troops; and truly I can not say they did so well as they should, though I hope there are not many of them cut off neither, but that they will be brought together again to do very good service hereafter; but so it is, they had the worst of it. By this you will see that at the beginning of the day we might think it would not prove so well as it pleased God it did afterwards in the close of the day; for our troops were divided, and one part of the horse were not in good order; but it pleased God now to show himself, for after the King's horse had passed the left wing of our horse (I can not say it was in any hands but God's own providence) they went to the town where all our baggage was (the baggage of the officers and the private persons of the army, not they of the artillery, but the colonels' carts, and the captains' carts, and such provision as that), and there they took a bait upon our pillage, and fell a plundering all the while the rest of the army was fighting; and indeed my Lord General had some more loss than ordinary by some cloaths and money he had there; but we may thank God they were away, for thereby the rest of our army had better opportunity to do the service they did," After speaking in high terms of the behaviour of the Lord General, who charged at the head of his own regiment, his Lordship added, "they killed the *King's standard-bearer, Sir Edmund Verney*;[3] also took the King's standard, which was raised up against the Parliament, and brought it to my Lord General; and he delivered it to a servant, who was not so careful as he ought to have been; yet it was not retaken by force, but by the carelessness and negligence of some persons." Then enumerating many persons who had behaved with great bravery, his Lordship proceeded—"in the night, the forces of the King withdrew up towards the hill, whence they came; and my Lord General sent amongst others myself to bring up those forces to him, which were a day's march behind:

[1] Commons' Journals, vol. ii. p. 624. [2] Lords' Journals, vol. v. p. 423. [3] See MIDDLE-CLAYDON.

there were Colonel Hampden's and Colonel Graham's, and those Troops of Horse and the Artillery; and about one or two o'clock the next morning they came to my Lord General, and joined with the rest of the Army:" and after further particulars respecting the close of the fight, concluded with these words:—"Gentlemen, now I have declared this narration to you, I shall say no more than this, that certainly my Lord General himself hath deserved as much in this service, for his pains and care, and for the particular success that was upon it, as truly as, I think, ever any Gentleman did; and in the next place, that as God of his own immediate providence did thus declare himself for the answering of his own cause, so you will not forget to apply yourselves to God, to give him the glory, and to entreat his blessings upon his future attempts."

Afterwards Mr. Strode took notice of the fidelity and accuracy of Lord Wharton's relation;[1] and particularly mentioned, that, although his Lordship's regiment ran away, the noble Lord himself remained in the service all that night,—a circumstance which he held it to "be his duty to this Honourable Person" to state, "since it was modesty in himself to say nothing."[2]

Notwithstanding the zealous part Lord Wharton took at the beginning of the troubles, when he found that the concessions made by the King, in the Isle of Wight, were not sufficient to satisfy his enemies, he withdrew from his associates and remained inactive with regard to military affairs; which, perhaps, gave rise to reports not favourable to his character. During the Protectorate, he demeaned himself not only peaceably, but even became a courtier, and was made a Privy Councillor, and one of Oliver's Peers, or "Other House;" yet is said never to have acted in either of those capacities. Probably his alliance with the Goodwyns, who were connected by marriage with the Hampdens and Fleetwoods, and like them hostile to the Stuarts, might have brought him into favour with Cromwell.[3]

At the Restoration, Lord Wharton being the head of the Presbyterian party (to which also the Goodwyns were attached) it was intended to have excluded him from the benefit of the Act of Indemnity. The circumstance is rather curious: his eldest daughter Elizabeth, then wife of Lord Willoughby de Eresby (afterwards Earl of Lindsey) passing over the ferry at Lambeth, accidentally overheard the name of her father mentioned as one to be excepted out of the Act of Grace; upon which she enquired of her husband, if he (who had been a Cavalier) had heard of such an intention. He had not; but finding afterwards, that there was some foundation for the report, he represented Lord Wharton's conduct in such a light to the King, and besought his Majesty's pardon for him as a

---

[1] The names of the Officers in Lord Wharton's Regiment, raised in 1642, are preserved in a scarce Tract of that time, as follows:

Colonel	PHILIP LORD WHARTON.	Lieutenant	Willm. Browne
Lieut.-Col.	Jerem. Horton.		Willm. Bridges
Serjeant	McOwen Parry		Geo. Usher
	Robert Long		Willm. Emerson
	Henry Carew		Anthony Masham
	Jude Leigh		Isaac Turney.
	Henry Skipwith	Chirurgeon	Jo. Broughton.
	Chr. Baily	Ensign	.... Blake
	.... Gibbons		Tho. Radford
	Elias Struce.		Robt. Hughs
Provost-Marshal	George Higham.		Willm. Heydon
Lieutenant	Chas. Holcroft		Jo. Garret
	Francis Fitshues		Jer. Gardiner
	Edw. Browne		Rich. Bland
	Tho. Abbany		Edw. Horton.

[2] Parliamentary Hist. vol. ii. pp. 476, 7, 8; from a scarce Tract printed in London, 1642, for F. Coles and T. Bates; and in the Collection of Sir H. Goodrich, Bart.

[3] Noble's Protectoral House of Cromwell, vol. ii. p. 472.

personal favour to himself with so much earnestness, that the name of Lord Wharton was not inserted in the clause of exceptions.

In 1673, Philip Lord Wharton, Francis Martin, of Ewelme, co. Oxon, and Thomas Wharton, son of the said Lord, conveyed to Nicholas Daniell and Nathaniel Stonor, of London, Gent. by Indenture dated 20 Oct. (25 Car. II.) the site of Over-Winchendon Manor, with inclosed grounds, arable, pasture, and meadow; called Moore-close, the Horse-close, New-close, Common-leys "where the windmill standeth," Bethem's-close, Moore-close-meadow, the Warrens, the Nether-ground, Clotty-mead, and Common-ley's-meadow, the Long-meadow, Bull's-pieces, Googe's-hill, "the Cley-piece," and Briar-lees, the Old-park, and Bean-furlong, in Over-Winchendon and Waddesdon,[1] probably for the purpose of settlement.

Lord Wharton had a great taste for architecture and gardening; had expended very large sums at Wooburn, before he removed to Winchendon;[2] and also possessed much knowledge of paintings and the finest collection by Sir Peter Lely and Vandyke then in England. He loved splendor, and laid out many thousands to appear with suitable magnificence in the cavalcade to attend King Charles II. at his landing, after the Restoration; and being then in mourning for his third wife, wore diamond buttons to his coat, to relieve the gloom of its appearance.

His Lordship was committed to the Tower, with the Duke of Buckingham, for declaring the Long Parliament dissolved, by its prorogation for fifteen months.

Being one of the tellers, on a division in the House of Lords on the Habeas-Corpus Act, Lord Wharton is said to have taken some advantages in counting the numbers, and by a kind of pious fraud, to have materially assisted in carrying that important measure. He was also very active in qualifying the oath of allegiance; but being suspected of having some concern in one of the numerous plots of that plotting age, when James II. acceded to the Crown, Lord Wharton obtained leave to travel, and went through Holland, Germany, France and Flanders, being received with many marks of respect and distinction abroad; and, amongst other valuable presents, had the honour to receive from the Elector of Brandenburgh a fine set of six horses.

He was one of the first of those noblemen about London who declared for the Prince of Orange; and soon after the accession of William III. was made a Privy Councillor.

In a scarce tract, entitled, "Memoirs of the Life of Thomas Marquess of Wharton," the author mentions Philip Lord Wharton (his father) as having been, when young, not only the most accomplished gentleman, but the greatest beau of his time. "He had particularly very fine legs, and took great delight to show them in dancing. In his old age, when they were shrunk almost to the bone, I remember to have seen him point to their decrepit condition, and say, 'Here are those handsome legs, which I was so proud of in my youth! See! what is the beauty of man, that he should take pride in it!'"[3] In his later years, besides bodily infirmities, he unfortunately encountered a great affliction by the premature death of his younger son, William Wharton, who was killed in a duel, and, as was said, unfairly, by Mr. Wolseley. The writer of the narrative says, that Wharton had "the better in the action, with respect to the honour of it, but *somehow or other* he received a wound in his thigh, of which he died in three or four days." He was a favourite of his father, who was desirous of punishing the aggressor with all possible severity; but great interest being made in his favour, he obtained a pardon, went abroad, and had an honourable employment given to him. Lord Wharton survived to the age of eighty-three; and after his death considerable sums were applied to charitable purposes by his directions, and in the purchase and distribution of Bibles and other religious books to the poor. Mr. Edward Harley, who was related by marriage to his third Lady, Anne (Carr) Baroness

---

[1] Rot. Claus. 25 Car. II. [2] See WOOBURN. [3] Memoirs of the Life, &c. p. 6.

Wharton, is said to have been one of the original trustees of this charity, which, especially in later times, is reported to have been interrupted, or not regularly applied.[1]

Thomas, fifth Lord Wharton, third (but eldest) surviving son, succeeded Philip in the possession of this estate. He was brought up in profound obedience to his father, but acquired habits of gaiety and dissipation entirely foreign to the puritanical manners prevalent in his family. He had been sent abroad early, and improved his talents by observation, which rendered him a very accomplished gentleman. In 1678 he was elected a Knight of the Shire for Bucks, with Richard Hampden, Esq., as also in the next Parliament, and in that which met at Oxford. He abstained from taking part in the debates upon the Bill of Exclusion; but on the 26th of June, 1680, joined in the presentment made to the Grand Jury of Middlesex, indicting the Duke of York for not attending divine service according to law, grounded upon certain letters from Rome which had been read in the House of Commons to prove a correspondence between that Prince and the Pope; but the Jury, being called before the Court of King's Bench, before they had time to deliver their presentments, were suddenly dismissed. He continued to represent Bucks until he succeeded to the Peerage; and had so powerful an interest in this County, and so much address, that none dared show his face in opposition to him at an election. He spoke with great warmth in the House against a standing army, and *proposed grants of money* to the Crown.

Although he did not argue in favour of the Bill of Exclusion, he had given his concurrence to it, and was one of the members who carried it up to the Lords. He was a very active member of the House, and one of the Committee of Elections and Privileges in the Convention at the time of the landing of King William III.,[2] and when the King had sent a message to the Commons in regard to the discontinuance of the payment of hearth money (an imposition then much complained of,) was one of the members appointed to prepare the address of thanks; and afterwards assisted in carrying up another address to the King, then at Hampton-Court, on providing for the security of the new Government; and on numerous other occasions took part in public measures of great importance.

He resided in privacy at Winchendon during the latter part of the reign of King James, and was one of those patriots who invited the Prince of Orange into England. As soon as he heard of the Prince's landing in Devonshire, he hastened to Exeter, accompanied by about twenty of his friends, and is said to have been principally concerned in drawing up the address presented soon afterwards. He attended William to London, and was rewarded with the place of Comptroller of the Household to the new King and Queen, made a Privy Councillor, Justice in Eyre south of Trent; and, although then a commoner, appointed Lord Lieutenant of Oxfordshire and Westmoreland.

In 1690, he attended King William to the Congress at the Hague, of the Princes of the Grand Alliance. An anecdote is related of him upon that occasion, which, amongst many others, is a proof of his vivacity. Being at a great dinner given by his royal master when the Elector of Brandenburgh was present, a very heroic Prince, but with a peculiarly plain aspect, much resembling that of Baron Bradbury, one of King William's attendants, who was often the butt of Court wit,—when the Elector's health was given, Mr. Wharton, turning to his next neighbour, cried, "To Baron Bradbury." The company, who understood him, laughed at the allusion; and the Elector, mistaking Bradbury for Brandenburgh, laughed too with great complacency, to the amusement and diversion of the guests.

When an inquiry was instituted into the corrupt practices of certain Ministers and Members of Parliament said to have received bribes from the City of London and the East India Company, Mr. Wharton, who abhorred such baseness, and perhaps disliked the parties the more because they were all

---

[1] See Waddesdon Parochial Charities, p. 512.

[2] Commons' Journals, vol. x. p. 10.

Tories, or of the High Church party, used great diligence in promoting an exposure of their conduct. He was Chairman of the Committee of the Commons, 1st March, 1694, on the Mutiny Act; made the Report of that Committee 2d April following.[1] He was Chairman of the Committee to examine the conduct of Sir Thomas Cooke, in regard to secret-service-money unaccounted for in the management of the East India Company; and being himself at the same time Comptroller of the Royal Household, that circumstance evinces the opinion entertained by the House and the country of his probity and integrity. He was appointed, 29 April, 1695, to carry up to the Lords certain articles of impeachment of the Duke of Leeds;[2] and upon every occasion in which he had an opportunity of promoting the interests of the Whig party, was extremely zealous. In the affairs of electioneering he was also very alert; and so profuse in his expenses, that it is affirmed he paid more than 80,000*l.* at the various contests in which he was engaged. He was so much hated by the Tories, that about the time of King James's accession, the Justices, under a pretence of his being attached to the Duke of Monmouth, ordered his house at Winchendon to be searched for arms. Whether there were in fact any arms then there, may perhaps be doubtful; but his biographer seems to hint at the probability that if the search had been conducted with more strictness some might have been found, for he certainly wished well to every project by which the country might be delivered from tyranny; and when he subsequently joined the Prince of Orange upon his landing in the West, it is not denied that "a good quantity of arms which he had provided" were sent in two carriages to assist in that expedition. He had been also in habits of intimacy with the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, who, like himself, was passionately fond of horse-racing, and accustomed to attend those sports which were then some of the principal amusements of the Whartons, whose Mansion-house at Winchendon commanded a full view of a very commodious level in the neighbouring parishes of Quainton and Waddesdon, which was the scene of their favourite diversion. However, it is not *known* that he actually assisted the Duke of Monmouth, whose scheme he regarded as wild and impracticable.

Great opposition was made to his election to that Parliament in 1685, when he was chosen, with Lord Brackley, to represent this county. Mr. Hacket, a violent partizan, was encouraged to oppose him, and the noted Jefferies, then Lord Chief Justice (who, by his estate and residence at Bulstrode, was personally connected with Buckinghamshire,) made his appearance at Aylesbury, at the time of the election, and used his utmost cunning and influence to prevent Mr. Wharton's return; and to carry that point, ventured upon one of those exorbitant and outrageous acts, which will for ever remain conspicuous amongst the flagrant abuses of power of which he was guilty. He adjourned the poll from Aylesbury to Newport-Pagnell, at a minute's warning, and *by his own authority.* There his party had previously engaged all the inns and other places of public entertainment, so that when Mr. Wharton and his friends arrived, the greater number of them were compelled to remain in the fields, with their horses, destitute of all accommodation. But he was so much "*the man of the people,*" that in defiance of Jefferies and all his adherents, he carried his election and seated Lord Brackley also; but not without great expence. An unpleasant occurrence happened some years afterwards, arising out of another electioneering dispute with Mr. Cheyne, a gentleman of considerable fortune in this county, who had been chosen to represent Appleby, in Westmoreland, chiefly through the interest of Mr. Wharton's family, but who having conceived some enmity against him, challenged him to fight a duel. It happened that Mr. Wharton, attending the Quarter Sessions then held at Chesham, received from the inhabitants of that town some marks of public respect, for he was then growing into great eminence at Court, and holding the important offices of the Lieutenancy of the Counties of Buckingham, Oxford, and Westmoreland, being also Chief Justice in Eyre, High Steward of Tewkesbury, Malms-

[1] Commons' Journals, vol. xi. p. 290.

[2] Ibid. vol. xi. p. 329.

bury, and Wycombe, was become both a royal and popular favourite; and the people of Chesham receiving him with acclamations, caused the bells to be rung, strewed the way with flowers, and conducted him with shouts through the assembled crowd to the place of meeting, which excited so much jealousy and resentment in the opposite party, that Mr. Cheyne, their chief leader, went into the Town-Field, and sent a challenge to Mr. Wharton.[1] He had too much gallantry to refuse it, and behaved with his accustomed spirit, enjoying an opportunity of giving life and returning the sword of his adversary, without having received any injury. This was not the only duel in which he was engaged; but the former affair of honour was a dispute with a rival lover (not a political antagonist), who made pretensions to his first lady, whose large fortune rendered her a prize worth contending for, although it seems that there was not much warmth of affection on his part after the match had been concluded, principally, perhaps, in obedience to his father's wishes. The lady, however, manifested the sincerity of her regard by settling a great estate, which was entirely at her own disposal, upon her husband, instead of allowing it to pass, as it might otherwise have done, to the heirs of her sister Eleanor, Countess of Abingdon.

In palliation of the censure to which these, and other instances of a similar nature, subject those who have more impetuosity than prudence (for a choleric or captious disposition could not fairly be attributed to Mr. Wharton), and to remove such a stain upon his reputation, it is but justice to mention, that he never gave a challenge, although he could not bring the natural ardour or impetuosity of his temper to refuse one: but he never had the misfortune to take away the life of an opponent, or to receive a wound himself. Political intrigues and elections exposed him to many provocations, but the great affability of his disposition and uncommon address, whilst they were the admiration even of his antagonists, often extricated him from difficulties from which others could not have escaped.

His management at elections was most happily adapted to insure success, and secure the attachment of the people: of this, there are many anecdotes still circulated. At High-Wycombe, a gentleman, who intended to have become a rival candidate, followed Wharton's party unobserved, to ascertain the impression made by this experienced politician in his visits to the electors. He saw him enter the shop of an inferior artizan, heard him address the good woman of the house with the most cheerful and unaffected familiarity, without the least appearance of artifice or the cant of obsequious persuasion; observed that he enquired after several of her children by name, with the ease of an old and familiar acquaintance really interested in their welfare, and discovered that it would be useless to attempt to oppose a man thus capable of placing himself upon a level with all whom he approached, and who had the happy address to make himself beloved by every rank; he therefore immediately relinquished the contest.

In 1695, by the death of his father, he succeeded to the Peerage, and acquired a great increase of fortune; but continued to exert every nerve in support of the principles with which he commenced his political career, both in the House and out of it. On the demise of King William, the office of Comptroller of the Household was given to his opponent, Sir Edward Seymour; and Lord Wharton was slighted by his name being erased from the list of Privy Councillors by the new Queen. In return, he afterwards essentially contributed to defeat some of the favourite projects of the ministry, and exerted himself with great vigour in many parts of the country, to promote and secure the interests of the Whig party. His profusion on these occasions led him into pecuniary difficulties, but he continued a popular favourite; and at length the scene changing, his Lordship was taken into favour by

[1] It is a little remarkable, that to this very day the Town Field is occasionally the spot to which, upon all occasions, the townsmen of Chesham have been accustomed to resort to decide personal disputes manually.

the Queen, and consulted upon all occasions. His good humour, address, and perseverance, greatly contributed to raise him in the esteem of all who had occasion to resort to him: and he is said to have had so much penetration as scarcely ever to have been deceived by artifice or intrigue, whilst his own sincerity gave great weight to his opinions. In his application to business he was indefatigable; and his motions were so quick, that he performed journeys with more expedition than, before his time, had ever been attempted in England. He managed, at his own expence, the celebrated cause of Ashby and White, at Aylesbury,[1] and thus gave an important check to the unfair proceedings of returning-officers at elections.

He not only enjoyed the triumph of seeing his name restored to the Council-book by the same Sovereign who had been prevailed upon to dismiss him from her presence, but was advanced to the highest posts of honour and confidence. After having mainly contributed to the Union of England and Scotland, he was advanced, by patent 23d Dec. 1706, to the titles of Viscount Winchendon, of Winchendon, in the county of Bucks, and Earl of Wharton, in the county of Westmoreland, with precedence of the Earl of Godolphin, Lord High Treasurer. In 1708, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and was attended thither by Addison (previously Under Secretary of State to Lord Sunderland) whom he made his Secretary, to the mutual honour and advantage of both parties. A very particular account is preserved of his reception in Ireland, which evinces the popularity of his appointment, and the general satisfaction felt by the nation he was about to govern.

"At his landing at Kingsend, a discharge of cannon welcomed his arrival; and several members of the Privy Council, amongst whom were Lord Viscount Blessington and General Ingoldsby, waited upon his Excellency to congratulate him upon the occasion, by the direction of the Lords Justices. Many of the nobility, and a vast multitude of others, were attracted to the spot. The Sheriffs of Dublin, with a detachment of cavalry, came to meet him, and attended his coach bare-headed; and the guns of a battery, prepared for that purpose, were discharged, the streets being lined by the City Militia and several regiments of infantry. The corporation of Dublin paid their compliments; and his Excellency being received in his approach to the Council Chamber by Lieut.-General Ingoldsby, the heralds and other officers of state, the Queen's Commission was read and the usual oaths administered, the ceremony being closed by a discharge of the great guns at the Castle of Dublin, to which he was immediately conducted by a vast concourse of nobility. When he entered the Castle, a triple salute was fired there, which was answered by the like from the regiments in garrison. Having received the congratulations of the nobility, the Archbishop of Dublin moved his Excellency in behalf of the French Protestant Clergy, desiring his protection; and the Bishop of Clogher, as Vice Chancellor of the University of Dublin, made a particular address in the name of that learned body. His Excellency received these compliments with becoming grace, and the day was concluded with the most popular demonstrations of joy."[2] Amongst the ecclesiastical promotions during his administration, in the course of which he zealously promoted the Protestant interest, without partiality or hypocrisy, Swift was made one of his Chaplains,—a measure which produced not the smallest gratitude, but seems to have led to a very violent attack upon his Lordship by that severe and infuriated satirist. That Lord Wharton's presence was extremely acceptable to the great body of the Irish, may be fairly inferred from the address of the Parliament to the Queen, in which they return thanks for sending a person "of so great wisdom and experience to be their Chief Governor;" and similar sentiments were expressed some months afterwards by the House of Commons.

His Lordship's mode of living in Ireland, was perfectly suitable to the temper of the inhabitants. He was easy of access, splendid in his entertainments, and of manners so fascinating, that his court was

---

[1] See AYLESBURY.

[2] Life of Lord Wharton, p. 59.

crowded with persons of quality from England, who came over to enjoy the satisfaction of his conversation, and to evince their regard for him.

The Earl of Wharton returned to England about the time when the celebrated Dr. Sacheverel was impeached; against whom his Lordship took part, and argued with great logical precision, upon some of the points under debate. He afterwards proceeded again to Ireland; arrived there 7th May, 1710; and at the opening of Parliament on the 19th, particularly alluded to the support of the Protestant interest and succession. The principal circumstance which more particularly pressed upon his attention seems to have been those excesses in which a turbulent mob defaced the statue of King William, and insulted the Government; and at the close of the session, Lord Wharton prepared for his return to England, but a change of ministers occasioned some obstacles to his leaving his government—it being probably imagined that his presence in England, at the time of a general election, might prove injurious to many of the friends of the new ministry. On the other hand, this Lord was proportionably the more anxious for his recall; and some contrivance being necessary to procure the Queen's consent, the Countess of Wharton, then in a delicate condition, waited upon her Majesty, and expressing great earnestness to see her husband, the Queen could not deny an entreaty thus forcibly urged, and his Excellency had leave to return. After paying his duty to the Queen, his Lordship retired to Winchendon, where he remained, unmoved by the most earnest solicitations of the ministry to concur in their measures; and soon afterwards resigned the Government of Ireland, and joined opposition. At the ensuing election, he strenuously supported Sir Edmund Denton and Mr. Hampden, candidates for Bucks: seated the former, but the latter lost his election through some mismanagement. All the virulence of party malignity and invective was exerted to disturb his repose, but he continued to denounce the designs and oppose the measures of those who were then at the head of affairs, and with such eloquence and force of reasoning, that if he did not convert his enemies, he certainly confounded them.[1] He defended the Earl of Galway, who was attacked on account of his want of success in Spain; and was one of the sureties for Lord Clermont and his brother, (sons of the Earl of Middleton) who were thereupon liberated from a long confinement in the Tower. In that prison, the Earl of Wharton frequently visited Mr. Walpole, when expelled the House of Commons, and in custody; and it is not extraordinary, that thus opposing the ministry, he was removed from the Lord Lieutenancy of Westmoreland. In the recesses of Parliament, Lord Wharton chiefly resided here at Winchendon, amusing himself with building, gardening, and the sports of the field. He had a capital stud of race-horses, said to have been the best in the kingdom; and his greyhounds were acknowledged to be the fleetest in England. Amongst his racers, one named Careless was peculiarly famed, never having been beaten; and at length, as nobody would run against him, Lord Wharton proposed to match him against two horses, half the course to be contested by one, and the other half by another. In this unequal contest, which was decided at Newmarket, he beat both his competitors; but in a second race was beaten. When fourteen years old, the large sum (in those days) of 700*l.* was offered for him but refused; and Lord Wharton gave him to Mr. Leeds, of Yorkshire, by whom he had been bred. Lord Wharton had another famous horse, which, in 1678, won a plate of one thousand pistoles, given by the King of France, to induce the nobility and gentry of England to send some of their racers into France. It was called "Wharton's Gelding," but entered in the name of the Duke of Monmouth. The French king offered one thousand pistoles for the winning horse, which was politely refused; but it was tendered as a present, which his Majesty's state not permitting him to accept, the horse was brought back to England.

---

[1] Life of Wharton, p. 90.

His Lordship's attachment to the turf continued until the close of his life, and whilst on his death-bed, he was declared the winner of the King's Plate at Newmarket.

Lord Wharton belonged to the Kit-Kat-Club at Chelsea; and his portrait was amongst those of the members afterwards preserved by Mr. Tonson, M.P. at Water-Oakley, near Bray, in Berkshire.[1] What has been the fate of this portrait is unknown; but a head of the Marquess, engraved by Chambers, represents him in a plain vest, without buttons or collar, a cravat tied loosely, and a very long and large curled wig, descending on his shoulders.[2]

At the accession of George I. the zeal which Lord Wharton had manifested for the Protestant Religion and the Hanoverian succession was gratefully recompensed. The King, as soon as he was seated on his throne, advanced his Lordship by Patent, 1 Jan. 1715, (1 Geo. I.) to be Marquess of Wharton and Malmesbury in England, and Earl of Rathfarnham and Marquess of Catherlough in Ireland: he was sworn of the Privy Council, appointed again to be Lord Lieutenant of the County of Westmoreland, and the custody of the Privy Seal was delivered to him. But he lived not long to enjoy these splendid additions to his titles, surviving only until the twelfth of April in the same year, when, having been in his last illness attended by those eminent physicians, Sir Samuel Garth and Sir Richard Blackmore, he died in Dover Street, London, at the age of sixty-seven years.

He gave particular directions to be buried *as privately as was consistent with decency:* but it is remarkable, that on the 22d of April, 1715, whilst his remains were on the road to Winchendon, a total eclipse of the sun compelled the funeral procession to halt; and gave rise to the following lines in a poem written on that occasion, which seems to indicate that his obsequies were not altogether so unostentatious as to accord exactly with his expressed wishes.

"Vain are these pomps thy funeral rites to grace,
And blazon forth thy long patrician race:
Herald forbear!
See Heav'n displeas'd, the fond attempt upbraids,
And claims the province thy bold hand invades.
Untimely darkness gathering round the skies,
Blackens the morn, to grace his obsequies;
The sick'ning sun shines dim, and in the sight
Of gazing crowds, resigns his waning light;
Mark how he labours with relapse of night!
* * * * * * *
Darkness and horror reign o'er earth and skies,
And Nature for a while with WHARTON dies."

His character is strongly pourtrayed in another part of this poetical tribute.

"Nature designed him master of address,
None knew it more, nor seem'd to know it less.
It work'd like magic on your yielding heart;
Sure was the charm, but secret was the art.
In human nature most exactly learn'd,
The artful man, he through his mask discern'd.
With chosen baits that every temper take,
He knew of knave or fool what use to make.
His easy breeding, free from form and rules
That stiffen the civility of fools,
Of various turn, for all occasions fit,
Was squar'd with judgement and well touched with wit.
Free of access, from affectation clean,
Great without pride, nor when familiar mean.
Obliging always with good natur'd sense,
Nor apt to give, nor apt to take offence.
Nor fond when kind, nor harsh when most severe,
Betwixt extremes he justly knew to steer.
* * * * * * *
In body active, yet his sprightly mind
Within that body felt herself confin'd.
* * * * * * *
Skill'd in the ends of his existence, he
To be unuseful, thought, was not to be.
* * * * * * *
Nor bribes nor threat'nings could his zeal abate
To serve his country, and avert her fate:
Firm to her laws and liberties he stood,
Submitting private views to public good.
* * * * * * *
Oft has he stem'd the rage of impious times,
When patriot-virtues bore the brand of crimes.

---

[1] Gent. Mag. vol. lxiii. pp. 1. 520.

[2] Another portrait was discovered at Winchendon in 1826, in which his Lordship is drawn as past the middle age, in a crimson robe, with a long cravat and full-bottomed dark brown wig; in a carved and gilt frame, size 29 in. by 24 in.

To check proud tyrants born, and factions awe,
But most devoted to good kings and law.
Twice his dear country was on ruin's brink,
Resolv'd to save her, or with her to sink;
His brave attempts, successful twice he saw,
Once in WISE BRUNSWICK, once in *great* NASSAW!
No bolder champion in Religion's cause;
None fought more battles, nor with more applause.
* * * * * * *
Who justly would his eloquence declare
Himself must WHARTON's fertile genius share.
* * * * * * *
Whilst every ear was with his accents charm'd,
As every breast was with his ardour warm'd,
Faction was touch'd, and felt the secret force,
Dumb and convicted, but without remorse:
Envy with rage contending in her face
To see *his* triumph, and *her* just disgrace.
* * * * * * *
Nor less in council did his weight appear
The ablest statesman, as the brightest Peer!"[1]

In plain and humble prose, his character endeared him to the friends of liberty, and to all who have a regard for the Protestant interest. His services to the nation and to the reigning family, equalled, if not surpassed, that of any individual of his time; so that it was scarcely possible to do justice to the value and importance of his character. He was admitted to the familiarity of King Charles II. whose companion he was in many of his debaucheries: but his public life was irreproachable, and nothing could withdraw him from his inflexible attachment to the principles of a true patriot. He saw through the designs of a prince, to whose indolence and luxury the Crown was indebted for its preservation. He had a contempt for the principles of the Governor, and an abhorrence of his actions.

King William was sensible of the services of Lord Wharton, both before and at the time of the Revolution; and although he was not then advanced to a higher post than that of Comptroller of the Household, his Lordship received the most convincing proofs of the confidence of the Sovereign, and his probity and attachment to the Government gave great weight to his councils.

He knew how to accommodate himself to the temper of those around him; and his merit was conspicuous in the country, at court, and in parliament.

Perhaps he had few real enemies but those who were provoked by his activity and usefulness as a man of business. In private life he had many faults; but in extenuation of some of them, it may be said, that the example of King Charles's court, dissipated and licentious, could scarcely have been without its influence upon the morals of those who attended it. The faults of Lord Wharton, whatsoever they were, made his excellencies the more admired. If, in his youth, he neglected to cultivate learning, he at least acquired extensive knowledge of the world; and a vast fund of good sense, and great natural abilities, supplied many defects. His eloquence was inartificial; his skill and sagacity in the management of debate were remarkable; and his advice had the greater weight, because it was well known that he never engaged in the support of that which he did not believe to have truth and justice on its side. He had wisdom to discern that which was proper to be done, and was never at a loss how to act; and all his speeches were weighty and important.

He lived to witness the success of a cause which he had laboured with zeal to promote, but his enjoyment of the advantages and blessings of seeing the Protestant succession established in these kingdoms was only of short duration. Domestic calamities pressed heavily upon him, and the dissipation and extravagance of his son, and the misapplication of those splendid talents which, even at an early age, distinguished him, are said to have had such an effect on the sensibility and constitution of this noble person as to have accelerated his death.

Amongst many elegant compliments paid to this eminent statesman, in the dedication of the fifth volume of the Spectator, after applauding the dignity, popularity, and sagacity of Lord Wharton, the author ingeniously remarks, that his Lordship had acted with so much consistency, and promoted the

[1] Dodsley's Collect. vol. v. p. 316.

interests of "his country so uniformly, that even those who would misrepresent his generous designs for the public good, could not but approve the *steadiness* and *intrepidity* with which he pursued them."

His lady, Lucy Marchioness of Wharton, &c. was eminently distinguished by her wit and accomplishments; and in "*Whartoniana*" is a poem, of which she was the reputed author.[1]

The devotion entertained for this amiable and excellent woman by Bishop Burnet, may be inferred from the following expressions in one of his letters to her: "If you will apply your mind with that great care to the things of religion, and give them free scope in your soul, *I will look upon you as the brightest piece of God's workmanship I ever saw: and if I can contribute any thing towards the giving you this last perfection, without which, all the rest are nothing, I will esteem it the greatest blessing that ever befell me, or indeed can befall me on earth.*"[2]

Philip, only surviving son of Thomas Marquess of Wharton, was, according to some accounts, about sixteen years of age at his father's death, but it is probable he might have been two years older.

Of this most extraordinary person it is extremely difficult to give any thing like a correct memoir, but it would be unpardonable, in the History of Buckinghamshire, to say nothing. Irregular in his whole conduct, from the very commencement of his existence, inconsistent, and almost distracted, throughout the short but turbulent course of an unfortunate life, some few detached notices, however, are all that can be attempted

He was born in or about the year 1699, either at Adderbury or Ditchley, in Oxfordshire, of which county his father was Lord Lieutenant. At a very early period he manifested all the qualifications necessary to form a great man; was educated under his paternal roof, and by the personal direction of his father, with a view to the cultivation of those branches of learning which might render him best capable of serving his country. He made a rapid progress in classical erudition, delighted in his studies, reading history with advantage, and poetry with improvement: had a retentive memory, a clear and sound judgment, without being disputatious or arrogant, but with all the capacity to argue with acuteness and precision: an orator even in his boyhood. In the short memoir prefixed to two volumes of a periodical paper, in which he was commonly believed to have had a principal hand, (but which, as well as the memoir itself which they comprise, have also been attributed to Sir Richard Steele,)[3] it is said, that when he was thirteen or fourteen years of age, his father sometimes gave him speeches delivered in the House of Lords, which he got by heart, and repeated "with all the graces of action and elocution, and with so much propriety of expression and suitable energy of voice and pronunciation, as showed him in a manner born for this arduous province: and the excellence of his performance was heightened by the beauty and comeliness of his person."[4]

With pleasing and happy presages of futurity, this auspicious dawn was suddenly clouded by indications of great irregularity and extravagant excess: he broke through all restraints, and gave a loose to the utmost licentiousness.

He succeeded to his father's estates, charged with payment of debts by the executors of his will, the Marquess of Dorchester, third Earl of Carlisle, and Nicholas Lechmere, Esq. then Solicitor General;[5] but before that event, and when he was about seventeen years of age, he fell desperately in love with the daughter of Major-General Holmes, with whom he contracted a private marriage, which at once defeated the ambitious prospect cherished by his fond father of a more splendid alliance. In the patent which advanced him to the dignity of a Marquess, it was expressed

---

[1] Walpole's Anecdotes, vol. ii. p. 135. n.

[2] Gent. Mag. vol. 85, pp. 2, 498.

[3] See Life and Writings of Philip, late Duke of Wharton, in 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1732: in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon. with MS. notes by Dr. Owen, Librarian.

[4] Ibid.

[5] Memoirs of Lord Wharton, p. 106.

that that was intended as an earnest of still greater favours; so that it may be presumed, that the ambition of the father united with the inconsiderateness of the son, in laying the foundation of those evils which ensued. The Marquess of Wharton became so deeply affected by this event, that he survived only about six weeks. Thus emancipated from paternal restraint (although it must be confessed he seemed to have scarcely ever been opposed, even by the wholesome and necessary exercise of that influence which ought have been expected from so wise a man), the young Lord appears to have given himself up wholly to the indulgence of his passions. His mother, greatly distressed by the anticipation of her son's disorderly and dissolute life, died within twelve months; and nominally continuing in the guardianship of the trustees of his father's will, he was sent to travel on the Continent, accompanied by a foreigner (a Frenchman) as his tutor, it being foolishly designed that he should pass some time at Geneva, in order that he might be influenced by the religious principles maintained there,—a strange infatuation! for what prospect could there be that the severe discipline of such a place, or the maxims of any preceptor who could have been weak enough to concur in such a scheme, could possibly reclaim a headstrong young man, at a distance from all those for whom custom or the fear of shame might have inspired deference? He proceeded first to Holland, then visited Hanover and other German Courts, being every where received in a very distinguished manner. It seems to have been a boyish folly which induced him to accept, at one of those Courts, a foreign Order of Knighthood, of which he was fond of wearing the badge, until some, who thought it a diminution of his high hereditary rank, rallied him out of the use of it, and induced him to lay it aside. It is not very extraordinary that they who sent him to Geneva to *reform his morals*, should have also wished to limit his expences by a moderate allowance, in order to restrain his extravagance; but they must have seen very little of human nature, if they did not calculate upon the consequences of such measures. They were these: as soon as he arrived at Geneva, he conceived the utmost disgust at the manners of the place, and contempt for his tutor, and fled from both, like the untamed native of the forest from the pursuit of the dogs and toils of the hunter. Quitting Geneva with precipitation, he travelled to Lyons: arrived there 13th Oct. 1716; introduced himself, by the present of a fine horse, to the Pretender, who, as the Chevalier de St. George, then resided at Avignon. That personage received him with enthusiasm; and instantly (for he is said to have remained there only a single day) conferred upon him the empty and pretended title of Duke of Northumberland. He returned to Lyons, thence went to Paris, where he arrived on the 27th of the same month, and hastened immediately to present himself to Katherine Queen Dowager of England, widow of the abdicated King, then at St. Germains!

Lord Stair, who was the British Ambassador at the Court of France, conceiving, notwithstanding the reports to his discredit, that the son of such a father, and a young man of uncommon personal accomplishments, might be reclaimed from the irregularities of his wild career, by a well-timed and discreet interposition, distinguished him by many civilities, and occasionally gave him admonitions. The former he returned with the politeness of a courtier; the latter with levity, if not with insolence. Amongst other instances of his indiscretion, it is related, that the prudent Ambassador, taking occasion to praise the late Marquess of Wharton for his great merit, added, that he hoped his Lordship would follow so illustrious an example of fidelity to his Prince and affection to his country, by treading in the same steps: the young Marquess thanked his Excellency for his good advice, but begged in return to say, that as his Excellency had also a worthy and deserving father, he hoped that he likewise would copy so bright an original, and tread in all his steps.[1] It is not easy to perceive the point of this retort, unless it referred to the circumstance that the nobleman alluded to is supposed to have accelerated his death by his ardour and vehemence in a debate.[2]

---

[1] Memoirs of Lord Wharton, p. 8.

[2] Qu? Was the Lord Stair's father particularly attached to the old Stuarts?

The Ambassador's kindness passed over this and numerous other slights which his levity and indiscretion prompted. Lord Wharton quitted Paris towards the close of 1716; came first to England, and soon afterwards went to Ireland, where, though still a minor, he was, in consideration of his extraordinary qualities, allowed to take his seat in Parliament as Marquess of Catherlough. In this new scene he immediately, with that versatility which belonged to all his actions, became a partizan of the Ministry, and exerted his utmost zeal in support of the measures of Government. His speeches evinced great capacity, and excited the admiration of the whole nation, maintaining his own dignity in the House, and all the decorum proper in so august an assembly. So eminently conspicuous did he render himself, that the King advanced him, though so very young, to the highest rank of the Peerage, by a patent which contained the following expressions in its preamble:—"As it is the honour of subjects who are descended from an illustrious family to imitate the great examples of their ancestors, we esteem it no less our glory as a King, after the manner of our Royal Predecessors, to dignify eminent virtue by suitable rewards. It is on this account that we confer a new title on our right trusty and entirely beloved cousin, Philip Marquess of Wharton and Malmesbury, who, though he be born of a very ancient and noble family, wherein he may reckon as many patriots as forefathers, has rather chosen to distinguish himself by his personal merit. The British nation, not forgetful of his father, lately deceased, gratefully remember how much their invincible King William III. owed to that constant and courageous asserter of the public liberty and the Protestant religion. The same extraordinary person deserved so well of us, in having supported our interests by the weight of his counsels, the force of his wit, and the firmness of his mind, at a time when our title to the succession of this realm was endangered, that, in the beginning of our reign, we invested him with the dignity of a Marquess, as an earnest of our royal favour, the further marks whereof we were prevented from bestowing by his death, too hasty and untimely for his King and country. When we see the son of this great man forming *himself by so worthy an example*, and *in every action* exhibiting a lively resemblance of his father; when we consider the eloquence which he has exerted with so much applause in the Parliament of Ireland, and his turn and application, even in early youth, to the serious and weighty affairs of the publick, we willingly decree him honours which are neither superior to his merits, nor earlier than the expectation of our good subjects," &c.

Thus being advanced to the Dukedom of Wharton, his Grace was seated in the English Parliament, with the like expectations which had been formed of him in the sister kingdom; but was not long before he withdrew from the ministerial side of the House, and strenuously defended Bishop Atterbury, upon which occasion he duped some of the most experienced statesmen: for in order to obtain possession of a complete knowledge of all the points upon which the Ministry were about to attack that Prelate, his Grace, though he had quitted all connexion with that party some time before, waited upon their principal leader in the House, then at Chelsea, and affecting a great desire to retrace his steps, and to exert himself on that occasion in their support, so completely threw them off their guard, that they exposed the whole of the case, of which he immediately availed himself with his usual acuteness and discrimination; and, to the confusion and mortification of the whole Ministry, argued in favour of the Bishop with the most persuasive eloquence; and in a manner the most powerful, exposed the weaker parts of the arguments used against him, and made a remarkable impression, by one of the best speeches which he ever delivered, in opposition to the Bill of Pains and Penalties.[1]

Again in opposition to the Ministry, and his extravagant expenditure having embarrassed his circumstances so that his estates were vested in trustees, under a Decree of the Court of Chancery, his

[1] See *True Briton*, vol. ii. Appendix.

Grace was compelled to accept an allowance of about 1200*l. per ann.* which being very inadequate to the support of his dignity, he resolved to go abroad, until his fortunes might be in some degree repaired—a scheme which his best friends could not disapprove: but economy was quite foreign to his habits, and no such effect as that which was desired was ever produced by his residence abroad. He appeared with great splendour at the Court of Vienna, and afterwards went to Spain. Whilst at Madrid, he was recalled to England by a writ of Privy Seal, which he totally disregarded, and rambled about from one place to another, until he became so infatuated as to engage undisguisedly in the service of the Pretender. In April, 1726, the Duchess of Wharton died in England; and his infant son having fallen a victim to the small-pox, the Duke was once more completely at liberty; and after having declined a very splendid alliance in consequence of the measures proposed to be taken to secure the lady's fortune from the effects of his imprudence, he took to wife the daughter of an Irish Colonel in the service of the King of Spain, one of the Queen's maids of honour. He had previously embraced the Roman Catholic religion; whether in the prospect of this match, or from other considerations, is uncertain. He afterwards went to Rome, and used the title of Duke of Northumberland, and a Riband of the Order of the Garter was also given to him: but his unsteady disposition being directly opposed to the gravity of the Court of Rome, his conduct soon gave offence, and he quitted the Papal States for the dominions of the King of Spain, to whom he offered his services in a military capacity; and even before he received an answer to his letter, proceeded to the camp, and was admitted to serve at the siege of Gibraltar, as aide-de-camp to the Conde de los Torres, who commanded in that expedition. He exposed his person with much rashness, but received no other injury besides a wound in his foot by the bursting of a shell. The King of Spain appointed him Colonel of a regiment; and he might probably have received greater favours, but his affection was so entirely fixed upon Rome, that every other consideration gave way to an endeavour to regain the friendship of a *Personage*, whom his duty to his Prince and his country ought to have taught him to avoid. It is, however, but just to add, on good authority, that the Pretender himself advised him to return to England, and censured his appearing in arms against his countrymen at Gibraltar.

The Duke (with his Duchess) left Spain, and went to Paris, in May, 1728; and he paid a public visit to Mr. Walpole, the British Minister at that Court, who received him with the respect due to his rank; and his Grace, with his usual gaiety, before the interview was over, informed the Ambassador that he was going to dine with the Bishop of Rochester, whom all the subjects of the Crown were forbidden to visit. He then went to Rouen; and there, as usual, lived extravagantly. About this time, an indictment for High Treason was preferred against him in England, and the criminal fact relied upon, was, his firing off cannon against the town of Gibraltar, belonging to his liege Sovereign. Overtures are said to have been made to effect a reconciliation between his Grace and the Government, and a concession on his part might have terminated the proceedings against him: but he remained deaf to every entreaty; and the trustees of his estate being restrained from making any remittances to him, his prospects became very gloomy. In this miserable condition, he is said to have formed the design of retiring into a monastery, and there devoting himself wholly to study; but from this scheme he was soon diverted; and his debts having increased without any means of payment, he quitted Rouen, leaving his horses and equipage behind him, and hastened to Paris. He wrote, in very pathetic terms, to the Chevaliere de St. George, as a last resource; represented the loss of his estate, and the distresses of his family, and implored protection. To what degree assistance was afforded from that quarter is unknown. It is evident that something was done; but perhaps only a mere temporary supply, or relief from absolute want. Many stories are related of his levities and extravagance, even in the state to which he was then reduced, which, in tenderness to his memory, were better forgotten; and in April, 1729, he was actually in a religious retreat at Paris; but remained

not long there, for before the month of June the Duke and Duchess, with a single servant, were on their return to Spain. They travelled to Orleans and Nantz, thence took shipping for Bilboa, where the Duchess was enabled, by the generosity of a nobleman then in exile at Madrid, to reach that city, and found an asylum with her relations; while the Duke went to his regiment, and employed his leisure upon a translation of Telemachus. In May, 1730, in a letter, in his usual light and airy style, he boasted of his being able to shew *two battalions of as fine troops as any in Europe.*[1] He began, early in 1731, to decline in health so rapidly, that he laid aside, incomplete, a Tragedy which he had designed on the story of Mary Queen of Scots. He was then at Lerida; and after suffering much, seemed to derive benefit from a mineral water in Catalonia (or perhaps rather from more temperate living), but relapsed in May following, at Tarragona, and languishing for a few days, closed his eventful career in the Bernardine Convent of the Charitable Friars there, without the presence of one friend or acquaintance to soothe or give consolation in his last moments. His remains were interred in the Convent, 1 June, 1731, the day after his decease; and by his death, all his titles became extinct.

He was certainly a man of uncommon talents, and capable of having appeared in the world with the highest honour; but instead of following in the paths of wisdom and virtue, he unhappily gave himself up to debauchery, lost his character, ruined his fortune, and was thrown by despair from one extravagance to another, until death put an end to them all.[2]

Philip Duke of Wharton was not, like Julius Cæsar, formed equally for a round-house or the plains of Pharsalia. He was no hero; he was not made for conquest. In one of his ballads he even bantered his own want of heroism: it was in a song made upon his being seized by the guard in St. James's Park, for singing the Jacobite air—

"The King shall have his own again."

He says,

"The Duke he drew out half his sword,
The Guard drew out the rest." &c.

He has been compared, in some particulars, with Buckingham and Rochester, and there might be some resemblance; for, like them, he comforted the grave and the dull, by throwing away the brightest profusion of parts on witty fooleries, debaucheries, and scrapes, which may mix graces with a great character, but never can compose one.

His levities, wit, and want of principles; his eloquence and adventures, were once the popular theme. With attachment to no party, though with talents to govern any party, this volatile being changed the free air of Westminster for the gloom of the Escurial—the prospect of the Garter from King George for that of the Pretender; and, with indifference to all religion, the same frolic Lord, who had written a ballad to ridicule the Archbishop of Canterbury, died in the habit of a Capuchin. Truly it has been said, that "it is difficult to give an account of so mercurial a man, whose library was a tavern, and women of pleasure his muses."

A thousand sallies of his imagination and brilliant efforts of his wit have been lost; he neither wrote nor acted for fame. The volumes called his Life and Writings contain but little of either. Of the latter, seventy-four numbers of a periodical publication, called *The True Briton*, and his elaborate "Speech in the House of Lords, on the third reading of the Bill to inflict Pains and Penalties on Francis Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, in May, 1723," are the chief.

It is remarkable, that his speech against the Ministry, two years before, respecting the South Sea Company, was attended by a fatal effect; for Earl Stanhope, attempting to answer it with great

[1] Memoirs, vol. i. p. 51.

[2] Chronological Diary in Political Regist. vol. xv. p. 29. Anno 1731.

warmth, burst a blood-vessel, and died. He is also said to have written a parody upon or in imitation of "Chevy Chase," printed in the first volume of "*Whartoniana*," a Bookseller's Miscellany; also in Ralph's Collection, and since transplanted into works of higher celebrity.[1]

The following elegant tribute to the genius and acquirements of the Duke of Wharton was found in the autograph of the celebrated Dr. Freind, in a copy of the Works of Cicero, sold at the sale of Dr. Freind's library:

Hoc
Elegantissimi Scriptoris elegantissimum
exemplar
Mihi impertire dignatus est
Vir
Multis titulis insignitus omnibus major
Philippus Dux Whartoniensis
Cicerone Magistro parūm indigens:
Qui proprio ita splendet ingenio,
Ut ad tueudam Reipublicæ causam
Nec summi Oratoris eloquentia,
Nec optimi consulis vigilentia,
Nec Patris Patriæ Paternus amor
In ullo ullatenūs desideretur.
O tempora! O mores![2]

Extraordinary as it may appear, the Duke of Wharton patronized Young, "the pious, gloomy author of the *Night Thoughts*," who, through his Grace's interest in early life (being at that time intended for the profession of the law), was a candidate for Cirencester in Parliament, but without success. Such was their intimacy, that the Duke accompanied Young to Oxford, and was by him prevailed upon to contribute very handsomely towards the expence of erecting part of the new buildings then projected at All Souls-College, of which society Young was a member. If generally this nobleman has been represented more extravagant than generous, and more generous than just, the munificence of such a gift, for such a purpose, ought to be recorded.[3]

Maria Duchess of Wharton survived his Grace many years, and died at or near St. Pancras, in Middlesex, where she was buried 13 Feb. 1777.

The manors of Winchendon, Waddesdon, and Westcote, were purchased of the trustees of Philip Duke of Wharton, under a Decree of the High Court of Chancery made in January or February, 1725, by the trustees named in the will of John Duke of Marlborough, K. G. The conveyance bears date 24 March, 1725, the parties being Benjamin Hawkins Stiles, of the first part; Philip Duke of Wharton, of the second part; Alexander Denton, Thomas Gibson, John Jacob, and Robert Jacomb (sic) of the third part; Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, Francis Earl of Godolphin, William Clayton, and John Hanbury, of the fourth part; and Charles Hodges, of the fifth part.[4]

The estate thus purchased about three years after the death of John Duke of Marlborough, K. G. formed part of those possessions which, in pursuance of several Acts of Parliament, were annexed to the hereditary honours of his family; and although the lands, &c. enumerated therein, could not expressly include the purchases to be made by the trustees, a recital of their provisions will explain the manner in which the ducal honours of the House of Marlborough, and the estates belonging to it, have since been continued to his Grace's posterity.[5]

---

[1] *The Luck of Eden Hall*, occasioned by a drinking match at the hospitable seat of Sir Christopher Musgrave, founded on the legend of a very thin bell-mouthed pint beaker glass, taken from a company of fairies, at their gambols, and preserved with great care by the family during many centuries, as an heir-loom of Eden Hall. In reality it seems to have been a sacramental chalice from the neighbouring abbey.

[2] Gent. Mag. vol. xcii. P. ii. p. 592.

[3] Chalmers's Hist. of Oxford, p. 174.

[4] From the Archives of his Grace George Duke of Marlborough.

[5] By an Act of Parliament, passed 14th March, 1704, (3 Anne) "For the better enabling her Majesty to grant the

By the provisions of these several Statutes, Sarah Duchess Dowager of Marlborough continued to hold this manor and estate until her death, in 1744; John Marquess of Blandford having died during his father's life, and his sister Henrietta, eldest daughter and co-heir of the Duke, who, at his Grace's death, succeeded to the title of Duchess of Marlborough, leaving, at her decease in 1733, no surviving male issue, (William Marquess of Blandford and Viscount Rialton, only son and heir of Francis Earl of Godolphin, by the said HENRIETTA Duchess of Marlborough, having also previously died issueless,) the inheritance passed by ANNE, second daughter and co-heiress of John Duke of Marlborough to the noble family of Spencer, and became vested in Charles third son of Charles third Earl of Sunderland, K. G. by the said ANNE, under the title of CHARLES second Duke of Marlborough, from whom this manor and estate have since descended with the Dukedom of Marlborough, agreeable to the annexed Pedigree, until vested in his Grace the Most Noble George Duke of Marlborough, their present possessor.

Honour and Manor of Woodstock, with the Hundred of Wootton, to John Duke of Marlborough and his heirs, in consideration of the eminent services by him performed to her Majesty and the Publick," reciting his numerous victories and atchievements, it was provided, that it shall be lawful for the Queen's Majesty, by Letters Patents under the Great Seal, to grant to the said John Duke of Marlborough, and his heirs and assigns for ever, &c. all the Honour and Manor of Woodstock and Hundred of Wootton, with the appurtenances in the county of Oxford, and all the manors, &c. of Hardley-Wootton, Old-Woodstock, Hanborough, Stonesfield, Combe and Bladen, with the advowsons of the churches of Bladen or Stonesfield, with the site of Woodstock-Manor-House and Woodstock-Park, with divers lands as therein expressed, to the said Duke and his heirs and assigns for ever, as of her Castle of Windsor, in free and common sockage, by fealty, and rendering to her Majesty, her heirs and successors, on the second day of August in every year, for ever, at the Castle of Windsor, one standard of colours, with three flower-de-luces painted thereon, for all manner of rents, services, &c. [Statute, 3 Ann, cap. 6.]

And by another Act, passed in 1706 (5 Anne, cap. 4.) for settling upon John Duke of Marlborough and his posterity, a pension of 5000*l*, *per ann.* for the more honourable support of their dignities, in like manner as his honours and dignities, and the Honour and Manor of Woodstock, and House of Blenheim, are already limited and settled; it is recited, that in pursuance of the former Act, her Majesty, by Letters Patents, dated 5th May, in the 4th of her Majesty's reign, had been graciously pleased to make the grants in that Act provided and contemplated, and farther reciting another "Act for the settling of the honours and dignities of John Duke of Marlborough upon his posterity, and annexing the Honour and Manor of Woodstock and House of Blenheim to go along with the said Honours;" which provided, that "for perpetuating the memory of the several great actions performed by the said Duke, and for settling and continuing the several titles and honours, and the right of precedence in his posterity," it was enacted, "That in default of heirs male of the body of the said Duke of Marlborough, the states, degrees, titles, &c. should be vested in the Lady Henrietta, eldest daughter of the said Duke, and wife of Francis Godolphin, Esq. son and heir apparent of Sidney Lord Godolphin, Lord High Treasurer of England, and the heirs male her body: and for default of such issue, should be vested in Anne Countess of Sunderland, second daughter of the said Duke, and wife of Charles Earl of Sunderland, and the heirs male of her body: and for default, &c. in Elizabeth Countess of Bridgewater, third daughter of the said Duke, and wife of Scroope Earl of Bridgewater, and the heirs male of her body: and for default, &c. in the Lady Mary, youngest daughter of the said Duke, and wife of John Montague, Esq. called Marquess of Monthermer, son and heir apparent of Ralph Duke of Montague, and the heirs male of her body begotten, and for default, &c. in all and every other the daughter and daughters of the said Duke to be begotten severally and successively; and their heirs males of their respective bodies issuant: and for default, then in the first daughter of the said Lady Henrietta Godolphin, and the heirs male of such first daughter," &c. &c.

And "that the said honours should continue and be vested in all the issue of the said Duke, so long as any such issue, male or female, shall continue: that the Duke should stand seised of all the said Honour and Manor of Woodstock, manors, house, possessions, &c. without impeachment of waste, and from and after his decease, that the same should be and remain, &c. to Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, his wife, during life; and after her decease, to the heirs males of the Duke; and in default, to all and every daughter of the Duke and her heirs males, severally and successively, as before expressed:—

"That the annuity or sum of 5000*l*. provided to be settled upon the said Duke, as by Letters Patents issued in pursuance of the Act, and dated 22 Dec. (1 Anne) be paid out of the revenue of the General Letter Office or Post-office; to the Duke of Marlborough, for and during the term of his natural life: afterwards, to Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, his wife, for life; then to the heirs male of the body of the Duke; and in default, to all and every daughter of the said Duke, and their heirs male respectively and successively." [Statute 5 Anne, cap. 4.]

PEDIGREE OF CHURCHILL, DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

Arms: Sable, a lion rampant, Arg. debruised with a bend Gules. CHURCHILL.

Arms, granted 26 May, 1817: Quartertly I and 4 S. a lion ramp. Arg. in a canton of the last a cross Gu. CHURCHILL. 2 and 3 quarterly I and 4 Arg. 2 and 3 Gu. a frette Or, surtout on a bend S. three escalops Arg. *Spencer*. On an escutcheon of pretence in the centre chief point Arg. a cross Gu. (being an Augmentation to Winston Churchill, Esq. of Minstern, co. Dorset, in 1661) surmounted by another escutcheon Az. three fleurs-de-lis Or. for the Honour of Woodstock: and for a mantle, the Imperial eagle displayed double-headed S. in each mouth a mound Or. surmounted by a ducal coronet. *Supporters*: dext. a griffin ramp. collared ducally, chained Or. sinist. a Wyvern ramp. chained Or. *Motto*: Dieu defend le Droit. *Crest*: Out of a ducal coronet a griffin's head between two wings erect.

GITTO DE LEON, 1055.

- RICHARD, Lord of Montalbon.
- WANDRIL, Lord of Courcil. = ISABELLA DE TUYA.
  - ROGER DE COURSELLE, mentioned in Domesday Survey, 1066. = GERTRUDE, dau. of Sir Guy de Torbay.
    - JOHN CHURCHILL, son and heir. = JOANE DE KILRINGTON.
      - SIR BARTHOLOMEW DE CHURCHILL, killed in the Wars of King Stephen. = AGNES, dau. of Ralph Fitz-Ralph, Lord of Tiverton.
        - PAGAN DE CHERCHILE, =
          - ROGER; had free warren in Cherchile. co. Somerset, temp. Edw. 1. =
            - ELIAS, [8 Edw. I. 1316.] = SARAH, dau. of Sir Hugh Wildworthy, of Wildyard, co. Devon. [Collins's Bar. says, Dorothy of the family of Columbiere.]
              - BARTHOLOMEW. =
                - JOHN. =
                - JOHN.
                - WILLIAM CHURCHILL, of Rockbear, co. Devon. =
                - GILES CHURCHILL, Esq. =
                - CHARLES CHURCHILL, Esq. of Rockbear, co. Devon, temp. Edw. 4. said to be descended from Roger de Curcelle, temp. Will. Conq. [See p. 1.] = MARGARET, dau. and hr. of Sir William Widville, brother of Richard Earl Rivers.
                - THOMAS CHURCHILL. = GRACE, dau. and co-h. of Tho. Tylle, of Tylle-House, co. Devon.
                - WILLIAM CHURCHILL. = MARY, eld. dau. of Richard Creuse, of Wycroft-Castle, co. Devon.
                - ROGER CHURCHILL, of Corston, co. Dorset. = JANE, dau. of William Peverell, of Bradford, co. Dorset. wid. of Nicholas Megg, Esq.
                - WILLIAM CHURCHILL, of Corston, co. Dorset.
                - JOHN CHURCHILL, of Muston.
                - MATTHEW CHURCHILL, of Bradford, co. Dorset = ALICE, dau. of James Gold, of Dorchester.
                - JASPER CHURCHILL, of Bradford. = ELIZABETH, dau. of John Chaplet, of Herringston.
                - MARY ALLEN. = JOHN CHURCHILL, of Minstern, Ob. circ. 1675. Esq. Barrister-at-Law. = SARAH, dau. and co-h. of Sir Henry Winston, of Standeston, co. Gloucester, by Dionise his wife, dau. and co-h. of Sir Tho. Bond, Knt.
                - JASPER CHURCHILL. =
                - SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL, Knt. of Wotton-Glanvil, co. Dorset, born 1620; Knighted, 1663; M. P. for Weymouth, 1661; for Lyme-Regis, 1685 to 1688: F.R.S. Ob. 26 Mar. 1688, bur. at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, co. Middlesex, æt. circ. 68. = ELIZABETH, dau. of Sir John Drake, of Ashe, co. Devon, by Eleanor, dau. and co-h. of John Lord Boteler, of Bramfield, co. Herts. and Elizabeth, sister of George Villiers Duke of Buckingham.
                - SIR JOHN CHURCHILL, Knt. Barrister-at-Law, temp. Car. 2; M.P. for Newtown, Hants, 1678; Bristol, 1685. = SUSAN, dau. of Edmund Prideaux, Esq.

1. WINSTON CHURCHILL, eld. son, died young.
2. JOHN CHURCHILL, b. at Ashe, co. Devon, 24 May, 1650; Page of Honour to James D. of York; Lt.-Col. 1673; Master of the Robes to the D. of York; Col. of Dragoons; attended the Duke of York twice into Scotland; created Baron Churchill of Eyemouth, in Scotland, 21 Dec. 1682 (34 Car. 2.); Ambassador to France, March, 1684-5; Baron Churchill of Sandridge, co. Herts, 14 May, 1685 (1 Jac. 2.); Privy-Councillor and Ld. of the Bed-Chamber, Feb. 1688-9; Earl of Marlborough, 9 April, 1689 (1 Will. & Mary); Lord of the Regency, 1698, 9, and 70; Commander-in-Chief of the English Forces, 1701; Marquess of Blandford and Duke of Marlborough, 14 Dec. 1702 (1 Anne); K.G. 1703: conquered the French and Bavarians at Blenheim, 2 Aug. 1704; created by the Emperor Joseph I. PRINCE of the Holy Roman Empire;[1] confirmed by the Emperor Charles 6. 24 Nov. 1714; retired 31 Dec. 1711 (9 Anne); Capt.-Gen. of the Forces and Mast. of the Ordnance, 24 Sept. 1714, Ob. at Windsor-Lodge, 16 June, buried in Westminster-Abbey, 9 Aug. 1722; removed to Blenheim.
   - SARAH, dau. & co-heiress of Ric. Jennings, Esq. of Sandridge co. Herts by Frances, dau. & co-h. of Sir Gifford Thornhurst, Bt. of Agnes-Court; b. 29 May, 1660; mar. 1681; will dated, 11 Aug. 1744; ob. vidua in London, 18 Oct. 1744; bur. at Blenheim.
3. GEO. CHURCHILL, b. 29 Feb. 1653-4; Admiral of the Blue; M. P. for St Albans, 1685 to 1708. Ob. cœl. 8 May, 1710; buried in Westminster-Abbey.
4. CHAS. CHURCHILL, b. 2 Feb. 1656-7; Gen. in the Army; Gov. of the Tower of London and Is. of Guernsey; M.P. for Weymouth, 1701; Ob. 29 Dec. 1714, bur. at Minstern, co. Dorset. = MARY, dau. and sole hr. of James Gould, Esq. of Dorchester, mar. in 1702; mar. 2dly to Montague Bertie, Earl of Abingdon. [PEERAGE. BERTIE.]
5. MOUNTJOY CHURCHILL, ob. juv.
6. JASPER CHURCHILL, ob. juv.
7. THEOBALD CHURCHILL, of Qu. Coll. Oxford, A. M. 1683; ob. cœlebs. 3 Dec. 1685, bur. at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Westm.
   - MARY, ob. inf.
   - DOROTHY, ob. inf.
   - BARBARA, ob. inf.
   - ARABELLA, b. 16 Mar. 1648; mar. to Colonel Charles Godfrey, Master of the Jewel Office; ob. May, 1730.

[1] The Lordship of Mindelheim having been erected into a Principality, was bestowed by the EMPEROR JOSEPH OR JOHN DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, as a Fief of the Empire, in consideration of his signal services to the Emperor and all the States of Germany; which Principality was held by his Highness until 1714, when by the Peace of Radstadt, the Elector of Bavaria was restored to Mendelheim with the rest of his Dominions; but the title of Prince and a seat in the Diet of the Empire, as an Electoral Prince, was specially reserved to the DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH and his posterity.

a

- John, Marquess of Blandford, b. 13 Jan. 1686; ob. vita patris 1702-3, at Cambridge, 20 Feb. .... æt. 17.
- Francis, Earl of Godolphin, Vis. Rialton, Baron of Helmstone, Gov. of Scilly-Islands; ob. 17 Jan. 1766, æt. 87.
- 1. Henrietta, eld. dau. and co-heiress, b. 19 July, 1681-2 mar. 1698; Duchess of Marlborough, 1722; ob. 24 Oct. 1733, bur. in Westminster Abbey, 9 Nov. æt. 53.
- 1 W. Arabella Cavendish, youngest dau. and co-hr. of Henry Duke of Newcastle; mar. .... ob. .. June, 1698.
- Charles, third Earl of Sunderland, K.G. Prin. Sec. of State; Ld. Lt. of Ireland, 1715; Vice-Treasurer of Ireland; Prin. Sec. of State second time; Ld. President of the Council; first Com. of the Treasury. Ob. 19 Apl. 1722, bur. at Brington, co. Northampton.
- 2. Anne, second dau. and co-heiress b. .... 1682-3; mar. 16 Jan. 1699; ob. 15 Apl. bur. at Brington, 24 Apl. 1716.
- 2 W. 3. W. Judith, dau. and co-hr. of Benj. Tichborne, Esq. second son of Sir Will. Tichborne, Knt. and brother to Hon. Viscount Tichborne; mar. 2dly to Sir Rob. Sutton, K.B. of Broughton, co. Lincoln. ob. 17 May, 1749.
- 3. Elizabeth, third dau. and co-heiress. b. 1687; mar. 1703 (as his first wife) ob. March 22, 1714, bur. 29 Mar. at Little-Gaddesden.
- Scrope Egerton, 4th Earl & 1st Duke of Bridgewater, b. 11 Aug. 1681; ob. 11 Jan. 1744, bur. at Lit. Gaddesden, co. Herts. [Pedigree of Egerton, in *Pitston.*]
- Rachel Russel, dau. of Wriothesley Duke of Bedford; mar. 4 Aug. 1722; 2dly Dec. 1745, to Sir Ric. Lyttleton, K.B. ob. 22 May, 1777.
- John Montagu, Marquess of Monthermer son and hr. of Ralph Duke of Montagu; afterwards Duke of Montagu, K.G. & K.B. ob. 5 July, 1749. [Pedig. of Montagu.]
- 4. Mary, fourth dau. and co-heiress, b. ..... 1689; mar. 31 March, 1705; ob. 14 May, 1751, bur. at Warkton.

- 1. William, Visct. Rialton and Marquess of Blandford, b. 6 Feb. 1698-9; M. P. for Woodstock 1727; L.L.D. at Oxon. Ob. 24 Aug. 1731, s. p.
- 2. Henry, ob. juv.
- Maria Catharine, dau. of Peter de Jong, of Utreteh; mar. .. 2dly to Sir Will. Windham; ob. Sept. 1779.
- Henrietta, eld. dau b. 12 April, 1701; mar. 2 April, 1717, to Tho. Holles, Duke of Newcastle; ob. 17 July, 1776. s.p.
- Mary, youngest dau. b. 23 Nov. 1723; mar. 26 June, 1740, to Tho. Osborne fourth Duke of Leeds, K.G.; ob. 6 Aug. 1764.
- 1. Robert, Lord Spencer, b. 2 Dec. 1700; ob. 12 Sep. 1701.
- 2. Robert, fourth Earl of Sunderland, b. 24 Oct. 1701; died at Paris, 27 Sept. 1729, celebs; bur. at Brington, 17 Oct. 1729.
- Charles, 2d Duke of Marlborough 5th Earl of Sunderland, b. 22 Nov. 1706; Lord-Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Oxon and *Bucks*, 1738-9, Ld. of the Bedchamber, 1739, K. G. 1742; Lt.-Gen. 1747; Ld. Steward of the Household & P.C. 1749; Lord of the Regency, 1750-52-55; Ld. Privy Seal, 1755; Mast.-Gen. of the Ordnance, Dec. 1755; Col. of the Royal Artillery; Com.-in-Ch. in Germany, 1758: ob. at Munster, 20 Oct. 1758, bur. at Blenheim.
- Elizabeth, sole dau. of Thomas 2d Lord Trevor, by Elizabeth sole dau. & hr. of Timothy Burrel, Esq. of Cuckfield, co. Sussex; mar. 23 May, 1732; ob. 17 Oct. 1761, viduâ. [Pedigree of Trevor.]
- John Spencer, of Althorpe, co. Northamp. [See Pedig. of Spencer Earl Spencer.]
- Lady Diana, mar. 11 Oct. 1731, at Blenheim, to John 4th Duke of Bedford, K.G. Ob. s. p. 27 Sep. bur. 9 Oct. 1735, at *Chenies.*
- Lady Anne, mar. to William, 1st Visc. Bateman, of Ireland, K.B. ob. 19 Feb. 1769, bur. at Great-Yeldham co. Essex.

- George, 3d Duke of Marlborough, b. 26 Jan. 1738-9; Lord-Lt. and Cust. Rot. of Oxon, 1760; Lord Chamberlain to the King, and Pr. Cr. 1762; Lord Privy Seal, 1763; K.G. 1768; Gov. of the Charter-House; High-Steward of Woodstock; LL.D.; will dated 3 March, 1812; ob at Blenheim, 30 Jan. 1817, bur. at Coombe, co. Oxon.
- Caroline, only dau. of John 4th Duke of Bedford, b. Jan. 1742-3; mar. 23 Aug. 1762; ob. at Blenheim, 26 Nov. 1811.
- 2. Lord Charles Spencer, b. 31 Mar. 1740; M. P. for Oxon, 1761 to 1790, and 1796 to 1801; Comptroller of the King's Household and P. C. 1763; Ld. of the Admiralty, 1768; Treasurer of the Chamber, 1779; V. Trea. of Ireland, 1782; Post-Mast.-General, 1801: ob. at Petersham, co. Surrey, 16 July, 1820.
- Mary, dau. of Vere 1st Lord Vere, of Hanworth, by Mary dau. and hr. of Tho. Chambers, Esq. of Hanworth; b. 4 Dec. 1743; mar. 2 Oct. 1762; ob. 30 Jan. 1812.
- John Spencer, son and heir; ob. 11 Dec. 1802, at Sion-Hill, co. Middlesex.
- 3. Lord Robert Spencer, b. 8 May, 1747; M. P. for Woodstock, 1768 to 1771; Oxford, 1771 to 1790; Wareham, 1790 to 1802; Tavistock, 1802 to 1807; Woodstock, 1818 to 1820; Commissioner of Trade and Plantations, 1790; Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, 1782.
- Henrietta, dau. of Sir Everard Fawkner, K.B., Ambassador to the Porte, and widow of the Hon. Edw. Bouverie, brother of Jacob Earl of Radnor; mar. 2 Oct. 1811.
- Lady Diana, born 24 Mar. 1733-4; mar. 1st to Frederick 3d Viscount Bolingbroke and St. John, 9 Sept. 1757; divorced by Act of Parliament, 10 Mar. 1768: mar. 2dly to the Hon. Topham Beauclerk, son and hr. of Lord Sydney Beauclerk, 12 March, 1768: ob. Aug. 1808.
- Lady Elizabeth, born 29 Dec. 1737; mar. 13 Mar. 1756, to Henry 10th Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.

- George Spencer Churchill, 4th Duke of Marlborough, born 6 March 1766; M. P. for Oxon, 1790 to 1796; Tregony, 1802 to 1806; Ld. of the Admiralty, 1804; Baron Spencer of Wormleighton (21 July, 1603, 1 Jac. I.) by writ Feb. 1806; took the name of Churchill, by lic. 26 May, 57 Geo. 3.
- Susan, 2d dau. of John (Stewart) 6th Earl of Galloway & 1st Baron Stewart in England, K.T.; mar. 15 Sept. 1791.
- Lord Henry John Spencer, b. 20 Dec. 1770; M.P. for Woodstock, 1790 to 1795; Envoy Extraordinary to Sweden, 1793; to Prussia, 1795: ob. at Berlin, 3 July, 1795; bur. at Ardley; removed to Coombe.
- Lord Francis Almaric Spencer, b. 26 Dec. 1779; M.P. for Oxon, 1801 to 1815; Baron Churchill of *Sandridge*, by Patent, 18 July, (55 Geo. 3.) 1815.
- Francis 6th dau. of Augustus Hen. 3rd Duke of Grafton, K.G. b. 1 June, 1780; mar. 25 June, 1800.
- 1. Caroline, b. 27 Oct. 1763; mar. 10 March, 1792, to Hen. Agar Ellis, 2d Visct. Clifden and Baron Mendip: ob. at Blenheim, 23 Nov. 1813.
- 2. Elizabeth, b. 20 Dec. 1764; mar. 5 Feb. 1790, to John Spencer, son and hr. of Lord Chas. Spencer, ob. 10 Jan. 1802.
- 3. Charlotte, b. 13 Oct. 1769; mar. 16 Apl. 1797, to Edw. Nares, D.D. Vic. of Biddenden, co. Kent, son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Nares: ob. 10 Jan. 1802.
- 4. Anne, b. 5 Nov. 1773; mar. 10 Dec. 1796: to Cropley 7th Earl of Shaftesbury.
- 5. Amelia-Sophia, b. 8 Sept. 1785; mar. 22 Sept. 1812, to Henry Ritches Boyce, Esq.

- George Marquess of Blandford, b. 27 Dec. 1793.
- Jane, dau. of George 9th Earl of Galloway, 2d Baron Stewart, b. 29 March, 1798.
- Lord Charles, b. 3 Dec. 1794; mar. 24 Aug. 1827, to Etheldred Cath. 2d dau. of John Bennet, Esq. M. P. for Wilts.
- Lord George b. 13 May, 1796; of Eman.-Coll. Camb. A. M. 1822; mar. 13 July, 1824; to Eliz. dau. of Edw. Nares, D.D. by Lady Charl. Spencer dau. of Geo. 3d Duke of Marlborough.
- Lord Henry, Lord John.
- Lady Caroline, b. 26 Nov. 1792; ob. 10 Dec. 1792.
- 1. Francis-George.
- 2. George-Augustus.
- 3. Augustus-Almaric.
- 4. William-Henry.
- 5. Henry.
- 6. John.
- 7. Robert.
- Caroline-Elizabeth, mar. 22 June, 1830, to Robert Lord Clonbrock.
- Frances.
- Louisa.

PEDIGREE OF SPENCER, FROM ROBERT LE DESPENCER, STEWARD TO WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, TO CHARLES THIRD EARL OF SUNDERLAND, temp. Will. 3.

From the most authentic sources, collated with the Family evidences of his Grace the DUKE of MARLBOROUGH and EARL SPENCER, with extracts from a Book in the Althorpe Collection, containing the GENEALOGICAL DESCENTS, collected and certified by Sir ISAAC HEARD, Knt. Garter King of Arms, dated 3 June, 1803, and compared with the Original, as farther certified under the hand of the Right Honourable GEORGE-JOHN EARL SPENCER, K.G. 21 Feb. 1827.

Arms: Quarterly 1 and 4 *Spencer*, as in the arms of the Duke of MARLBOROUGH; 2 and 3 *Churchill*, the same crest, supporters, and motto, with the proper coronet of an Earl.

GALFRID, or GEOFFREY LE DESPENCER, (son and hr. of Thurstan le Despencer) descended in the Fifth Generation from Robert le Despencer, Steward to William the Conqueror: reputed Founder of the Convent of *Little-Marlow* before the reign of John: ob. 1251, (36 Hen. 3.) = ALIVA, or ALICE, dau. and hr. of Philip Basset, Lord of *Wycombe*, and Widow of Robt. Bigot, Earl of Norfolk: ob. 9 Edw. 1.

- HUGH LE DESPENCER, Justiciary of England, 49 Hen. 3: killed at the battle of Evesham, 5 Aug. 1265. (49 Hen. 3.)
  - HUGH LE DESPENCER, Earl of Winchester: 20 Edw. 2: beheaded 1326: sed. qu? †
  - ALIANORE, mar. to Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon. [See PEDIG. of COURTENEY, p. 471.]
- GEFFREY LE DESPENCER, of Marchley, co. Worcester: ob. (1242) 26 Hen. 3. = EMMA DE ST. JOHN, had custody of John, son and hr. of Geoffrey le Despencer, 35 Hen. 3.
  - 1. JOANE, dau. of Rob. le Lou. ob. s. p.
  - SIR JOHN SPENCER, Knt. knighted 40 Hen. 3: ob. 1274. = 2. ANNE, ...
    - SIR WILLIAM SPENCER, Knt. of Defford, co. Worcester: ob. 1328. = ADAM SPENCER, of Stanley, co. Gloucester, 1349, 23 Edw. 3. = †
      - JOHN SPENCER, Esq. of Defford, co. Worcester, Keeper of the Gt. Wardrobe, temp. Hen. 5. = ALICE, dau. of Giles *Deverell*.
        - NICHOLAS SPENCER, Esq. of Defford, co. Worcester. = JOAN, dau. of Rich. Pollard, of ..... co. Kent.
          - THOMAS SPENCER, eld. son and hr. =
            - HENRY SPENCER, of Badby, co. Northampton: died 1476. = ISABEL, dau. and co-hr. of Henry *Lincoln*.
              - JOHN SPENCER, Esq. of Hodnet, co. Salop. and Wormleighton, co. Warwick: eldest son and heir. = ... dau. and hr. of .... Warstede.
                - WILLIAM SPENCER, eld. son and hr. of Rodburne, co. Warwick: 1 Hen. 7. 1485. = ELIZABETH, sister of Rich. Empson, Knt. of Easton-Neston, co. Northampton.
                - HENRY.
                - JOHN SPENCER, of Hodnet, co. Salop. = JANE, 3d dau. and co-hr. of Walter Grant, of Saltmarshe.
                - THOMAS SPENCER, of Badby. †
                - MARGARET, dau. and hr. of John Smith, of Old, co. Northampton.
                - SIR JOHN SPENCER, Knt. of Wormleighton, Sheriff of co. Northampton, 3 Hen. 8: ob. 14 April, 1522: bur. at Brington. = *Isabel*, dau. and co-hr. of Walter *Grant*, of Snitterfield, co. Warwick.
                  - SIR WILLIAM SPENCER, Knt. knighted, 1529: Sheriff of Northamptonshire, 23 and 24 Hen. 8: ob. 22 June, 1532. = SUSAN, dau. of Sir Richd. Knightley, Knt. of Fawesley, co. Northampton.
                    - SIR JOHN SPENCER, Knt. of Althorpe, co. Northampton: Sheriff of Northamptonshire, 5 Edw. 6. and 13 Eliz. M.P. for co. Northampton, 1 Mary, and 4 and 5 Philip and Mary: ob. 8 Nov. 1586. = KATHERINE, dau. of Sir Thos. Kitson, Knt. of Hengrave, co. Suffolk, by Margaret, dau. and hr. of John Donnington, Esq.
                      - SIR JOHN SPENCER, Knt. knighted 1588: M.P. for Northampton, 14 Eliz. Sheriff of Northamptonshire, 33 Eliz. ob. 9 Jan. 1599: bur. at Brington. = MARY, dau. and hr. of Sir Robert Catelin, Ld. Chief Justice of England: mar. 11 Sept. 1566: mar. 2dly, to Edw. Glasscote, Esq. of Gray's-Inn; 3dly, to Sir Robt. Fowler, Knt.
                        - THOMAS SPENCER, of Claverdon, co. Warwick: Custos Brevium of Hedfordshire: ob. 8 Nov. 1580: bur. at Claverdon. = MARY, dau. and hr. of Henry Cheeke, Esq.
                          - *a* *b*
                      - ANNE, mar. to *Sir John Goodwyn*, Knt. of *Ocer-Winchendon*: ob. 1597.
                      - MARY, mar. to Thomas Bowles, Esq. of Wallington, co. Herts.
                    - DOROTHY, mar. to *Thomas Spencer*, Esq. of Everdon and Badby: ob. 17 Aug. 1576.
                  - ISABEL, mar. to Sir John Cotton, Knt. of Lanwade, co. Camb: ob. 1593, æt. 81.
                  - JANE, mar. 1st to Sir Rich. Bridges, K.B. of Sheiford: 2dly, to Sir Simon Harcourt, Kt. [PEDIGREE of HARCOURT.]
                - JANE, mar. to Sir Ric. Knightley, of Fawesley, co. Northampton: or (qu?) Ric. his son.
                - ISABEL, mar. to Sir Nich. Stretley, of Stretley, co Notts: ob. 1560.
                - DOROTHY, mar. to Sir Ric. Catesby, of Ashby Ledgers, Knt. ob. 1553.
                - ELIZABETH, mar. to John, son and hr. of Edw. Greville, Esq. of Milcott, co. Warwick. [PEDIG. of GREVILLE, p. 268.]
                - ANTHONY, ob. s. p. bur. at Wormleighton.
                - JANE, mar. to Sir Rich. Spencer, K.B. of Althorp, co. Northampton: ob. 1599, æt. 81.
                - JANE, mar. 1st to Sir Rich. Bridges, K.B. of Sheiford: 2dly, to Sir Simon Harcourt, Kt. [PEDIGREE of HARCOURT.]
                - DOROTHY, mar. to *Thomas Spencer*, Esq. of Everdon and Badby: ob. 17 Aug. 1576.
                - ANNE, mar. to *Sir John Goodwyn*, Knt. of *Ocer-Winchendon*: ob. 1597.
                - MARY, mar. to Thomas Bowles, Esq. of Wallington, co. Herts.
                - THOMAS SPENCER, 20 Hen. 7. 1504.
                - JANE, mar. to ..... Smith, of Sherford.
                - THOMAS SPENCER, of Badby. †
                - JOHN SPENCER, ob. = JANE, dau. and hr. of Walter Grant, of Saltmarshe. 24 Hen. 6. s. p.
                - ALICE, mar. to William Livelong.
                - THOMAS.
                - WILLIAM.
                - JOHN.
                - WILLIAM SPENCER, Esq. = ELIZABETH, dau. and hr. of Rich. Empson, Knt. of Easton-Neston, co. Northampton.
                - SIR WILLIAM SPENCER, Knt. of Defford, co. Worcester: ob. 1328. = ADAM SPENCER, of Stanley, co. Gloucester, 1349, 23 Edw. 3. = †
                - SIR JOHN SPENCER, Knt. = ALICE, dau. of Giles *Deverell*.
                - HUGH LE DESPENCER, Earl of Winchester: 20 Edw. 2: beheaded 1326: sed. qu? †
                - ALIANORE, mar. to Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon. [See PEDIG. of COURTENEY, p. 471.]
                - 1. JOANE, dau. of Rob. le Lou. ob. s. p.
                - SIR JOHN SPENCER, Knt. knighted 40 Hen. 3: ob. 1274. = 2. ANNE, ...
                - EMMA DE ST. JOHN, had custody of John, son and hr. of Geoffrey le Despencer, 35 Hen. 3.
                - GEFFREY LE DESPENCER, of Marchley, co. Worcester: ob. (1242) 26 Hen. 3.
                - ALIVA, or ALICE, dau. and hr. of Philip Basset, Lord of *Wycombe*, and Widow of Robt. Bigot, Earl of Norfolk: ob. 9 Edw. 1.
                - HUGH LE DESPENCER, Justiciary of England, 49 Hen. 3: killed at the battle of Evesham, 5 Aug. 1265. (49 Hen. 3.)
                - GALFRID, or GEOFFREY LE DESPENCER, (son and hr. of Thurstan le Despencer) descended in the Fifth Generation from Robert le Despencer, Steward to William the Conqueror: reputed Founder of the Convent of *Little-Marlow* before the reign of John: ob. 1251, (36 Hen. 3.)
                - SPENCER of YARNTON.
                - MARGARET, dau. of *Francis* (qu? Will) Bowyer, Esq. Ald. of London: ob. 19 June, 1608. [Hist. of Northampton, p. 109.]
                - EDWARD SPENCER, bap. 14 Aug. 1561: ob. s. p.
                - SIR RICHARD SPENCER, Knt. of Offley, co. Herts, M.P. for East-Looe, 27 Eliz.; Beeralston, 31 Eliz; Brackley, 39 Eliz, and 1 Jac. = HELEN, dau. and co-hr. of Sir Robt. Brocket, Knt. of Brocket-Hall, by Helen, dau. and co-hr. of Sir Robt. Lytton, Knt. of Knebworth, co. Herts. †
                - SPENCER of OFFLEY.
                - MARGARET, mar. 1st to Giles Allington, Esq. of Horseheath: 2dly to Edw. Eldrington, Esq. of co. Middlesex. [PEDIG. of ALLINGTON, p. 14.]
                - ELIZABETH, mar. to Geo. (Carey,) 2d Baron Hunsdon, K.G.: ob. 9 Nov. 1603.
                - KATHARINE, mar. to Sir Thomas Leigh, Knt. of Stoneleigh, co. Warwick: ob. Feb. 1626.
                - MARY, mar. to Sir Edward Aston, of Ixhall, (or Parkhall) co. Stafford.
                - ANNE, mar. 1st to Robt. Sackville, son and hr. of Thomas Lord Buckhurst: 2dly to Henry Lord Compton: 3dly to Will. Stanley, Lord Monteagle: d. 22 Sept. 1616.
                - ALICE, mar. 1st to Ferdinando 5th Earl of Derby, Baron Strange: 2dly to Thos. Egerton, Vise. Brackley: ob. 26 Jan. 1636: bur. at Harefield, co. Middlesex. [PEDIG. of EGERTON in PITSTON.]

a — *b*

- Sir Robert Spencer, Kt. Sheriff of co. Northampton, 44 Eliz. cr. Baron Spencer, of *Wormleighton*, by Pat. 21 July, 1603, (1 Jac.) Ambassador to Wurtemburgh, 1603: ob. 25 Oct. 1627: bur. at Brington. = *Margaret*, dau. and co-hr. of Sir Fra. *Willoughby*, of Wollaton, co. Notts. mar. 15 Feb. 1587: ob. 17 Aug. 1597: bur. 19 Oct. at Brington.
  - John Spencer, ob. vita patris at Blois in France, 1612.
  - Sir William Spencer, K.B. 2nd Baron Spencer, bap. 4 Jan. 1591-2, K.B. 4 Nov. 1616, M.P. for co. Northampton, 18 and 21 Jac. and 1 Car. 1: ob. 19 Dec. 1636: bur. 27 Dec. at Brington. = Penelope, chd. dau. of Henry Wrottesley, 3rd Earl of Southampton: ob. 16 July, 1667: bur. at Brington.
  - Sir Richard Spencer, Knt. of Orpington, co. Kent: bap. 21 Oct. 1593: M.P. for Northampton, 18 and 21 Jac 1, 1 and 3 Car. 1: ob. 1 Nov. 1661, æt. 61: bur. at Orpington. = Mary, dau. of Sir Edwin Sandys, of Northbourne-Place, co. Kent: ob. 26 Oct. 1675: bur. at Orpington, æt. 68.
  - Sir Edward Spencer, Knt. bap. 2 Mar. 1594-5: M.P. for Brackley, 18 and 21 Jac. 1, Car. 1: ob. 16 Feb. 1655-6. s. p. bur. at Brington. = Mary, dau. of John Goldsmith, Esq. of Welby, co. Suffolk, wid. of Sir William Reade, Knt. of Osterley, co. Middlesex.
  - Mary, mar. to Sir Richard Anderson, Knt. of *Fleet-Marston* and Pendley. [Pedigree of Anderson, p. 321.]
  - Elizabeth, bap. 30 Nov. 1589: mar. 3 Sep. 1607, to Sir G. Fane, Knt. of Barston, co. Kent, brother of Fra. 1st Earl of Westmoreland: ob. 1618, s. p. bur. at Westminster.
  - Margaret, bap. 14 Aug. 1597: ob. 6 Dec. 1613: bur. at Brington.

- Henry, 3d Baron Spencer, b. 23 Nov. 1620, at Althorpe: cr. by Pat. Earl of Sunderland, 8 June, 19 Car. 1: slain at Newbury Fight, co. Berks, 20 Sept. 1643. = Dorothy Sidney, dau. of Robert 2d Earl of Leicester; mar. at Penshurst, co. Kent, 20 July, 1639: mar. 2dly to Sir Robt. Smythe, Kt. of Hone and Bounds, co. Kent, 8 July, 1652: ob. Feb. 1684-5.
  - Robert, 2d Earl of Sunderland, K.G. 4th Baron Spencer; Ambassador to Madrid and Paris, 1671-2; Privy Councillor 1647; Secretary of State, 1682; Lord President of the Council, 1685; K.G. 1687; Lord Chamberlain, and Lord of the Regency, 1697; ob. at Althorpe 28 Sept. 1702: bur. at Brington. = Anne Digby, youngest dau. of Geo. 2d Earl of Bristol, and sister and co-h. of John, 3d Earl of Bristol: ob. 16 April, 1715: bur. 26 at Brington.
    - Charles, 3d Earl of Sunderland, [See Pedigree of Churchill, p. 564.]
  - Dorothy, mar. 1656, to Sir Geo Saville, Bt. afterwards Marquess of Halifax.
  - Penelope, ob. inf.
- Sir Robert Spencer, Kt. bap. 2 Feb. 1628-9; M.P. for Brackley, 1661: cr. Viscount Teviot, in Scotland, by James 2d 1686: ob... s. p.
- Jane, dau. of Sir Thos. Spencer, of Yarnton, co. Oxon. = William Spencer, of Ashton Hall, co. Lancaster: bap. 30 April, 1630, ob. 1687-8: bur. at Brington, 24 March. = Elizabeth, dau. of Dutton, 3d Baron Gerard, of Bromley, co. Stafford.
  - Richard Spencer, bap. 3 Oct. 1631: bur. 11 Feb. 1653-4, at Brington.
  - Thomas Spencer, bap. 15 May, 1633: ob. inf.
  - John Spencer, bap. 16 July, 1635: ob. inf.
  - 1. Elizabeth, b. 16 Feb. 1617-8, mar. 1st to John 1st Lord Craven, 4 Dec. 1634: 2dly, to Hen. Howard, 3d son of Thos. 1st Earl of Berkshire: 3dly to William 1st Lord Crofts: ob. s. p. 1677.
  - 2. Mary, bap. 20 Feb. 1621-2. ob. 12 July, 1622: bur. at Brington.
  - 3. Anne, bap. 22 Aug, 1623: mar. to Sir Robert Townshend, (son of Sir Roger T.) of Rainham.
  - 4. Katherine, bap. 14 Nov 1624: ob. innupt.
  - 5. Alice, bap. 29 Dec. 1625: mar. to Henry (Moore) 1st Earl of Drogheda, in Ireland; ob. 1675.
  - 6. Margaret, bap. 19 July, 1627; mar. to Antony Ashley 1st Earl of Shaftesbury; ob. s. p. 1693,
  - 7. Rachel, bap. 28 May, 1634; bur. at Brington, 17 May, 1638.

- Alice, only dau. mar. to Sir Thomas Lucy, Knt. of Charlcott, co. Warwick.

THE MANSION-HOUSE

of the Goodwyns and Whartons was built on the brow of an eminence south-east of the Church. It was enlarged, if not entirely rebuilt, by Thomas Marquess of Wharton. The gardens and parterre were esteemed superior to any in the county, when that nobleman resided here; and this seat was "celebrated for a fine collection of orange trees;"[1] but it is unfortunate, that neither plan nor description of the place has been discovered to afford a specimen of the style of Dutch gardening, of which Lord Wharton was one of the most eminent patrons both at Winchendon and Wooburn. The rectilinear terrace walks and divisions of the garden south of the Mansion may, however, still be traced, flanked on the east by a grove termed (now very appropriately) the Wilderness; and on the west by the kitchen garden about three acres in extent, enclosed with a lofty brick wall in which the flues still remain, and some of the standard trees such as the fig and pear tree continue their attachment to the *natale solum*. Part of a green-house also remains; and tradition points to the site of the Bowling-green, the constant accompanyment of an old English country seat.

Of the buildings, only a small portion of the north-western angle of the inferior offices are standing, in which are apartments with old wainscot, and the piers of a large gateway, and an arch on the west

[1] Magn. Brit. vol. i. p. 664.

side communicating with the court-yard; and a large and magnificently designed stable, having carved pillars, cornices, mangers, racks, and a stuccoed ceiling, party gilt, indicative of the splendor of its ancient possessors.

After the estate came into the possession of Charles second Duke of Marlborough, the house was taken down; and by an agreement, dated 1 March, 1758, John Russell, of Aylesbury, purchased "all the materials of the building with the iron grates," (qu. gates?) "palisadoes, and stone images, in and about the gardens, and all the lead pipes lying to the water-house, except part of the Mansion south of the great kitchen, and west of the green-house, and except the stables, cow-house, and other buildings, thereto adjoining, which were to be left entire, with the walls or partitions then standing between the kitchen and the green-house, and that part of the mansion, excepted; as also, except all the marble window slabs, chimney pieces, slips, slabs, pictures, looking glasses, brewing and washing coppers and coolers, underbacks, mash tubs, and all other goods and furniture in and about the said premises; and also, all the brick and stone walls in and about the gardens, at the price of 1400*l.* to be paid by instalments."[1]

The remains of the Mansion were subsequently occupied, by permission of George Duke of Marlborongh, K. G. during many years, by a family of the name of Vassar, a domestic servant of his Grace, who held the office of a steward or bailiff here; subsequently by others of the same class; and since by tenants.

In the Grove, or Wilderness, on the eastern verge of the gardens, is a small turreted brick building, originally erected by Thomas Marquess of Wharton, for the residence of a favourite lady. Its situation, though solitary, commanded a remarkably fine view, embracing the Race-course in Quainton-meadow, and the adjacent fields, about two miles distant.

Some few portraits, which were in the old Mansion, are still to be found in the neighbourhood; and amongst them, evidently taken from the collection of the Whartons, a half-length portrait of a nobleman, in a crimson mantle with worked or lace cravat, full-bottomed wig, supposed to have been designed for Thomas Marquess of Wharton; another, in a carved and gilt frame, two feet five inches by two feet, a young man in a buff coloured vest, lined with scarlet and fastened at the breast with two clasps of jewels; over the right shoulder a crimson robe, plain cravat tied, a black wig, full but short; countenance handsome, with expressive eyes and arched eyebrows: this is probably Philip Duke of Wharton, but represented more robust than in the portrait prefixed to his Memoirs, engraved by Vertue from a painting by Charles Jervis, and apparently taken when he was younger.[2]

A portrait of a lady, about the middle age, with her hair powdered and formally dressed; she wears a blue robe lined with crimson; round her left arm, at the shoulder, a single row of very large pearls; sleeves lined with white, edged with gold fringe, looped or fastened with a diamond button.

It has been variously conjectured that this was intended for one of the sisters of Philip Duke of Wharton, of whom there is a slight resemblance in the countenance; but, by others, supposed the portrait of his mother, or one of his wives. It may, perhaps, be Lady Jane Coke, or Lady Lucy Morice.

THE ADVOWSON, VICARAGE, OR DONATIVE.

The Advowson of the Church being, from a very early period, in the possession of the Canons of Oxford, continued part of the endowment of St. Frideswide's Monastery until the Dissolution. In an

---

[1] Ex. Archivis Prenobil. Georgii Ducis Marlborough, apud Woodstock.

[2] A portrait of Philip Duke of Wharton is in the Royal Collection at Kensington Palace.

index to ancient Rolls in Lincoln Cathedral, mention is made of an ordination of the Vicarage of Wynchendon, but it does not appear to be expressed whether of Over or Nether-Wynchendon; and no other authentic document being found, it is presumed that the Monks of St. Frideswide's provided for the celebration of divine service here, as at other small curacies in the neighbourhood. In the reign of Stephen a chapel is mentioned; but in the Charter Rolls of King John it is called a church.

In 1291, at the Ecclesiastical Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV. the Church of Wynchendon superior was rated at 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *per ann.*[1] Upon the dissolution of St. Frideswide's Monastery coming into the King's hands, Henry VIII. granted this Rectory, with the manor and its appurtenances, to Cardinal Wolsey, for the endowment of his new College in Oxford:[2] and this grant being subsequently resumed, the estate here, which had belonged to St. Frideswide's, and the advowson of the Church, were given to the family of Goodwyn.

In 1584 (27 Eliz.) Queen Elizabeth, in performance of certain covenants made 24th July, 1569, and on the petition of Sir Tho. Wentworth, Lord Wentworth, granted to Theophilus Adams and Thomas Butler, of London, Gent. *inter. al.* all such lands, tenements, tithes, and hereditaments, in Over-Winchendon, Byrle alias Brill, Wornall, Ocley, and Burstall,[3] to the Monastery or Priory of St. Frideswide, late belonging, concealed, or unjustly detained from her Majesty or her progenitors, to the said Theophilus Adams and Thomas Butler, and the heirs and assigns of Theophilus Adams for ever, at the yearly rent of 10*s.* to hold by fealty in free soccage.[4]

In 1737, the Vicarage of Over-Winchendon, so called in the Bishop's Register, and in the instrument of appropriation, was augmented with 200*l.* by lot from Queen Anne's Bounty; in 1755, with 200*l.* from the same; in 1817, with 200*l.* by a Parliamentary grant.[5] In 1810, the benefice was stated in the Diocesan Returns, to amount to 33*l.* 13*s.* *per ann.* stipend of the Curate, 30*l.*[6] In a return made to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty it is called "a Vicarage;"[6] but the nomination and appointment of the Ministers (though some of them have styled themselves Vicars), appears to have been made solely by the patron, as in other donatives, without institution or induction; and it is stated in the returns made by the incumbent, to be a donative, believed by him extra episcopal, and belonging to his Grace George Duke of Marlborough.[7]

VICARS.

James, (Capellanus) presented, 1227, to the Vicarage of the Church of Winchendon, by the Prior and Convent of St. Frideswide; as were all his successors, until 1349.

Marcus de Nottee, 1232.

Martin, died Vicar 1260.

Michael, Presbyter, presented in 1260.

Hugh de Dorcette, pr. on the death of Michael, 2 Id. Dec. 1271.

Richard, died Vicar 1314.

Geoffrey de Hedsore, pr. 12 Cal. Nov. 1314.

William de Whelpington, pr. 9 Cal. Nov. 1316, on the resignation of Hedsore, and exchanged for the Church of St. Agnes, Aldersgate, London, with

John de Childmerch, 4 Cal. Jul. 1323.

William de Burstall, exchanged for the Rectory of *Bradenham*, with

Philip de ..... 8 Cal. Feb. 1348.

Ralph Serle, pr. 11 Cal. Aug. 1349, on the death of Philip, by the King, who then held the Temporalities of St. Frideswide's in his own hands.

Robert Gylot, pr. 3 Id. Nov. 1350, by the Prior and Convent of St. Frideswide's, on the resignation of Serle. He resigned, and was made Vicar of Wormenhall, being succeeded here, by

John Test, pr. 6 Cal. Feb. 1361.

Thomas Hitchcock, pr. by Thomas, Prior of St. Frideswide's, 12 Sept. 1392. He died, and was succeeded by

[1] Taxat. Eccles. P. Nic. p. 34.
[2] Rot. Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. Test. 1 Jul.
[3] See Boarstall, p. 91.
[4] Rot. Pat. 27 Eliz. Test. 2. Aug.
[5] Hodgson's Account of Queen Anne's Bounty, p. 362.
[6] Diocesan Returns, 1812, p. 87.
[7] Return by the Rev. Frederick Cox, to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

John Wyse, pr. 23 Nov. 1412. He resigned.

William Furney, 11 Sept. 1447.

John Howel, alias *Hale*, pr. 1 July, 1462.

John Stodeley, Canon of St. Frideswide's, pr. 31 Jul. 1471, on the death of John Hale. He died in 1502, and was buried in the Chancel.[1]

George Norton, died Vicar 1511.

John Wendlebury, pr. 26 Jul. 1511, by the Convent of St. Frideswide. He resigned, and was succeeded by

Richard Foster, pr. 10 Mar. 1529, by the Dean and Canons of Cardinal Thomas Wolsey's College in Oxford.

Anthony Evans, pr. 18 Oct. 1557, by John Goodwyn, Gent. He resigned in 1559, upon being made Rector of *Broughton*.

George Chapman, pr. 5 Nov. 1560, by John Goodwyn.

John Taylor occurs Vicar, 1598; and at his death was succeeded by

John Maude, pr. 2 Aug. 1604, by Sir Fra. Goodwyn, Kt.

Gabriel Wilkinson, A. M. pr. 20 Nov. 1606, by Sir Fra. Goodwyn, Knt. He resigned on being presented, in 1614, to the Vicarage of Wooburn, by the same patron, and died there 21 Dec. 1658; being a contemporary with the noted Henry Wilkinson, Rector of Waddesdon, and of the same family.[2]

Matthew Walkeden, instituted 13 Sept. 1615. He was made Rector of Pitchcott in 1624, and died circ. 1633.[3]

George Burches, A. M. occurs in 1635. He is also called George Burgesse; and in the Journals of the House of Commons is the following entry:—

"Die Lunæ, 6 Martii, 1642.

"Whereas George Burgesse, Clerk, Bachelor in Divinity, late Vicar of the Vicarage of Upper Winchenden, in the county of Bucks. the 22d day of June, 1642, did resign the said Vicarage, together with all its rights, parts and appurtenances, into the hands of Thomas Bishop of Lincolne; and did then renounce his right, title, and possession in the said Vicarage and Parish Church; by which resignation the gift of the said Vicarage and Presentation thereunto belongs unto Arth. Goodwyn, Esquire, a Member of the House of Commons; who could not present his Clerk thereunto by reason that the Bishop is not to be found, and the necessary attendance of the said Mr. Goodwyn in the service of the King and Parliament: so that the said Parish Church remains yet void, and the Parishioners thereof do want the care and comfort of a Vicar there; for remedy whereof, and supply of the said Cure, the .... and Commons do hereby order, that Edward Perkins, Clerk, Chaplain to the said Mr. Goodwyn, and a person well affected to the King and Parliament, shall supply the Cure of the said Vicarage, and officiate there: and shall take and receive all tythes, duties, and profits belonging to the said Vicarage, in as large and ample manner as the said George Burches had, or ought to have had and enjoyed the same, until both Houses of Parliament shall take further order herein."[4]

Edward Perkins, Clerk, Chaplain to Arthur Goodwyn, Esq. so appointed by the House of Commons, 6 March, 1642; but how long he continued here is unknown. Willis says,[5] that Burches, whom he styles M. A. vacated this Vicarage in 1650, and that the Church was supplied by two of the Ministers of Waddesdon; but no account of their names is preserved, and the respective Portionists there appear to have been driven from their livings about the same period.

Thomas Gilbert ejected for non-conformity in 1661.[6]

John Sprouston, pr. 12 Jan. 1662, by Philip Lord Wharton.

Richard Woodhouse, A.M. pr. 18 Dec. 1667, by Philip Lord Wharton. He resigned on being presented to the Vicarge of Stone, in 1668, by Sir Tho. Lee, and died there in 1677.[7]

Henry Hibbins, licensed to this Cure in 1678, occurs also as Minister here in 1679 and 1680. In 1682, being then B.D. he was pr. to the second Portion of Waddesdon,[8] and appears to have been succeeded here by

Lawrence Kingford, of St. Mary Hall, Oxford; Minister in 1682; A. M. 1689. He was domestic chaplain to Thomas Lord Wharton during many years; and being in 1705 presented to the second Portion of Waddesdon,[9] probably retained this small benefice together with that living, until some years afterwards. He died circ. 1726, and was succeeded by

Nathaniel Smalley, who was presented 25 Jan. 1714, by the Queen, by lapse. He died in 1723, having been also Vicar of Wooburn from 1684 to 1714, and afterwards, until his death, first Portionist of Waddesdon.[10]

Samuel Netham signs Vicar in 1723.[11]

Henry Stanbridge, Minister in 1724.[12]

Henry Becher, Curate, 1727.[13]

George Salter, A. M. 1728; third Portionist of Waddesdon in 1734.[14]

From the time of Lawrence Kingford (with, perhaps,

[1] "Mr. Gabriel Wilkinson and Margery Baker were married at Waddesdon, 9 May, 1609." Waddesdon Regist.; see also Epitaph, p. 571.

[2] See WADDESDON, p. 501, WOOBURN.

[3] PITCHCOTT, p. 387.

[4] Commons' Journals, vol. ii. p. 990.

[5] MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

[6] Samuel Clarke, Rector of Grendon-Underwood, is recorded to have been removed from that living in the same year, and to have gone to Upper-Winchendon, but subsequently *conformed*, and became Teacher in a Conventicle at Wycombe. See GRENDON-UNDERWOOD, p. 259.

[7] STONE.

[8] Page 502.

[9] Ibid, and 497.

[10] See page 497.

[11] See Par. Reg.

[12] Ibid.

[13] Ibid.

[14] See page 506.

the single exception of his immediate successor, Nathaniel Smalley) the Church has been supplied by the resident Minister of Waddesdon (whether Rector or Curate) and, as is affirmed, without institution or induction, on the nomination of the Patron as a Donative, although some have stiled themselves Vicars of Winchendon, in the Parochial Registers, and on other occasions, as did,

George Harry Chitty, who signs Vicar, and is so denominated in the Register of Burials here, 8 Dec. 1793; as also on his grave-stone in the churchyard. He held the second Portion of Waddesdon, with this small benefice, until his death;[1] and since that date no separate Mintster has been appointed, but the resident Minister at Waddesdon continues to officiate here.

THE CHURCH

has the appearance here represented, and stands on the north side of the parish, a little westward of the site of the mansion of the Goodwyns. The tower contains three bells, to which the spiral stairs of ascent are within a small turret at the South-east angle, which has a pyramidal cap or dwarf spire. The whole length of the edifice is about ninety feet. The principal entrance is on the southside: and there is also a door in the western face of the tower, under an obtuse pointed arch; above which is a mullioned window of two cinquefoil-headed lights, with a quatrefoil in the spandril. In the chancel are two lancet-shaped narrow windows at the east end, and three smaller on each side; and a little door on the south side. In the nave, on each side of the porch, is a square-headed mullioned window of three lights, with plain moulding; and near the east end, on the south side, are two small windows.

In the aisle is a door under an obtuse pointed arch, between two windows with pointed arches, each window consisting of two trefoil-headed lights; that towards the east having three slipped trefoils in the spandril, and the other a quatrefoil. At the west end of the aisle another window, which formerly had mullions and tracery, has been closed.

In the upper story of the tower are four large windows cinquefoil-headed, which have formerly had mullions.

A semi-circular Norman arch opens from the porch into the nave, which is separated from the aisle by three plain semi-circular arches resting on strong piers.

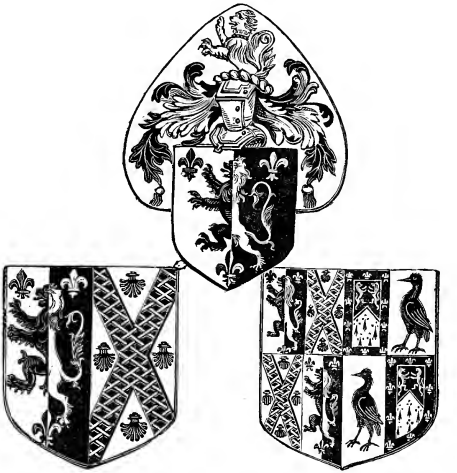
In the windows of the aisle are fragments of coloured glass.

The font is very large, in the form of a drinking-glass, resting on a short octagon pedestal, and standing under the central arch between the nave and north aisle.

---

[1] See WADDESDON, p. 503.

To the Communion-table is an ascent of three steps. The table has been removed from the east wall, and a seat made behind it; probably an alteration of the Presbyterians in the time of Cromwell. In the chancel are the remains of a piscina; and another on the east side of the door-way into the nave. Within the Communion rails, affixed to the north wall, is a tablet of stone, with brasses inserted thereon, containing the arms here depicted: Arms of *Goodwyn*, with impalements.



On a plate of brass below:

John Goodwyn Esquyer and Katheryn his Wyfe
xxx yeres in this Parrysshe led theire lyfe
They had xviij Chyldren and nowe they be gone
And here they lye bothe buryed under this Stone
Which John dyed ye xj^th day of Maye A^o. Dñi MV^clviij.

A large silk banner, part of a pennon, and a helmet surmounted by the crest (a goat's head erased collared ducally) is affixed to the east wall of the chancel. A pair of gauntlets, formerly also displayed here, have been some years lost. On the banner the border of one of the quarterings is charged with .... lions gambs saltirewise Or.[1]

On a slab in the pavement, under an arch between the chancel and the nave, below the effigies of a priest in brass, his hands devoutly elevated in prayer, are the following words:

Syr John Stodeley and hys mother Edytha[2] buryed lyen under this marbyll stone have mynd of us forget us not We pray to you frendys everych one that our soules in blys may be say A pater noster wyth an Ave.

Huic ecclesie ppet' pfuit iste Vicari' a deo ut benedict' amen. an^o. dñi xv^cij.

On a brown stone in the floor of the nave:

Here lies the Body of Edward Buckland, late of Langley, in this County, who died Dec. 25th, 1766, aged 61 years.

On ordinary grave stones:

William Bull decessed the 7 March 1690.

Hear lieth the Body of M^rs. Ann, The Wife of M^r. Lewis Fetto,[3] who departed this Life March the 22^d. Anno Domini .... aged 66.

Here lieth the body of Joane, the Wife of George Gleere, who died the 20th day of Aprill, 1696, in the seventy third year of his age.

[1] This was probably set up at the interment of Thomas Marquess of Wharton. [2] See page 575. [3] Page 512.

In Memory of Vincent, son of John and Elizabeth Moulder, who died May 10th, 1757, aged 14 years.

William Moulder, aged 6 weeks and one day, 1788.

In Memory of Vincent Moulder, son of Vincent and Mary Moulder, who died August ye 30th, 1786, aged 19 years.

On ordinary grave-stones in the churchyard:

Sacred to the Memory of the Rev. George Harry Chitty, Rector of the second Portion of Waddesdon and Vicar of this Parish, who died Dec. 1st. 1793, aged 54.[1]

Charlotte, daughter of George-Harry, and Juliet Chitty, died Dec. 20th, 1787, aged 2 years.

Sacred to the beloved Memory of Juliet, widow of the Rev. George H. Chitty. Ob. Oct. 4, 1824, æt. 74.

Sacred to the memory of Harriot & Frances, daughters of the Rev. G. H. Chitty, who died under age.

Here for ever rest
the mortal remains of Edward Shepherd, who died Oct. 12th. 1822, aged 66 years.

This public memorial of departed worth is inscribed by his Master, grateful for that sincere honesty and firm attachment which caused the deceased to continue for near 40 years in the service of his family, a pattern to all of unequalled steadiness, and of uniform uprightness in his private conduct.

The Register begins in 1606. One of the entries respecting the Wharton family is remarkable:

"Thomas, son of his Grace Philip Duke of Wharton, was baptised 29th March, 1719, and was buried 4th March in the same year 1719." This happened from the alteration of the style. The child was born on the 11th. towards the close of the year 1718, baptized 29th. a few days after the commencement of 1719, and died (or at all events) was buried on the 4th of the next March, seven days before he had completed the first year of his age, according to the date on his coffin plate, in which he is described as wanting seven days to fulfil or complete his first year. Other entries are—

Baptisms of

Edward Dorrell, the sonn of Edw. Dorrell and Mary his wife, Oct. 4th 1656.

Marius, a Black, bapt. 7 Sept. 1717.

Marriages:

Mr. Wm. Elmes and Mrs. Margaret Goodwin, mar. Feb. 28, 1613.

Mr Richard Sager and Mrs. Judith Wenman, the last day of September, 1637.

Coll. Francis Martyn and Mrs Jane Goodwin, mar. 11 June 1646.

Mr. Tho. Deverell of the Parish of Swanburne and Mrs. Anne Lamburne of the Parish of Cuddington, mar. 27 Octr. 1698.

The Rev. Doctr. Ffloyd and Madam Ffloyd were married here 19 Novr. 1709.

Grantham Andrews, Esq. and Mrs. Hannah Wightman, mar. May 3d. 1717.

6 Oct. 1823. The Rev. C. Spencer, Rector of Wheatfield, co. Oxon. Nephew of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, to Mary Anne, younger daughter of Sir Scrope Bernard Morland, Bart. M. P.[2]

Burials:

Mr. Phil. Cordelyon, of the Parish of Ilchester, in Somersetshire, buried 15 Sept. 1720.

George Harry Chitty, Rector of the 2d Portion of Waddesdon and Vicar of Upper Winchendon, aged 53 years, buried 8 Dec. 1793.

Mem. 1680.

That the Brief collected for the Captives of Algiers and Sallee, amounted to the sum of three pounds nine shillings eight pence wch was paid into the Archdeacon's Register's Hands the seventh of October at the Visitation, at which time after the Receipt he denied to give an acquittance as he said by the Order of the Archdeacon. [Attested by the signature of three Witnesses.]

Mem. July 31. 1686.

Gathered then the Brief for the Ffrench Protestants the sum of one pound and eighteen shillings four pence.

Hen. Hibbins, Curate.
John Young, Ch. Ward.

When the vault of the family of Wharton, under the chancel, was repaired in 1817, five coffins were found in a very perfect condition: one without any inscription; the next with the initials I. D. (as asserted, but perhaps A. D.) and the date 1691. On this was placed the coffin of an infant, inscribed the Right Hon. Tho. Marquess of Malmesbury, died 1 March, 1719-20, aged 1 year wanting 7 days; on the third, the name of Lucy Marchioness of Wharton;[1] the fourth, the Marquess of Wharton; on the fifth, no inscription.

[1] See Waddesdon, p. 503.

[2] Pedigree of Spencer-Churchill, p. 564; and Bernard Morland, p. 521-2.

WORMINGHALL, OR WORMENHALL, COMMONLY PRONOUNCED WORNALL, WITH THOMLEY.

THIS parish is bounded on the north by Oakley, on the east by Ickford, (from which it is separated by a brook running from North-east to South-south-west, in a very irregular course to the Thame) on the south by part of Oxfordshire, and on the west by its hamlet of Thomley, which is within that county, and is situated in a low marshy track often liable to inundation.

Worminghall, exclusive of Thomley, contains about 980 acres, of which about 430 are said to be in tillage, and 30 acres woodland.

In 1598, "Wornall was assessed to the Provision money for beeves and muttons for the Queen's Household," at 1*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*[1]

Expences of maintaining the poor in 1776, amounted to 18*l.* 2*s.*; in 1783, 48*l.*; in 1784, 35*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; in 1785, 65*l.*; in 1822, 237*l.* 13*s.*; in 1823, 190*l.* 1*s.*; in 1824, 183*l.* 6*s.* In 1722, the number of inhabitants was 259, comprised in forty-five families. In 1821, the inhabitants had increased only to 314, according to the returns.

THE MANOR,

before the Conquest, was held under Queen Edith, by Eddeva, wife of Woluard, who might sell it.

At the Norman Survey, it belonged to Geoffrey, Bishop of Constance;[2] was held under him by ROBERT, and always taxed at five hides. Here were five ploughs, four servants, pasture for two plough teams; woods for two hundred hogs; worth altogether 6*l.* and in the time of King Edward, 7*l.*[3]

After the forfeiture of the lands of the Bishop of Constance, this estate is said to have been given by King Henry I. to his natural son Robert Mellent, who likewise held *Great-Marlow* and other lands in Bucks; and this appropriation of it seems to be countenanced, by the manor being afterwards included in the Honour of Gloucester;[4] and in the reign of Henry III. if not earlier, Thomas the son of Geoffrey, and William the son of Elys or Elias, held a Knight's fee in Wormenhall, under that Honour.[5] In the same reign, Thomas de Donniton held the Manor of *Wormenhall* of the Earl of Gloucester, by Knight's service.[6] It is supposed that the manor was subsequently divided into two parts.

In 1276, a fine was passed between Thomas de Deynton or Donnitone, and William de St. Andrew and Joane his wife, guardians of the lands of Thomas Fitz-Elias, by which it was settled, that the said William and Joane de St. Andrew should have the custody of the lands of the said heir in Wormenhall until he came of age, if the said Joane should so long live; Thomas de Deynton reserving to

---

[1] Rot. 42 Eliz.

[2] See LUDGERSHALL, p. 305, n.

[3] Terra Epi Constant. In Tichessele Hvnd. Ep's Constantiensis teñ WERMELLE et Robtⁿ. ten de eo. p. v. hid' se deft'. sep. Trā. e. v. car. In dñio sunt IIᵉ. et XVI. uilli. cū. VI. bord. hñt. III. cār.. Ibi. IIII. serui. p'tu. II. caī. Silua. cc. porc. Val. et ualuit VI. lib. T.R.E.: VII. lib. Hoc. ꝏ. tenuit. Eddeua uxor. Wluuardi sub Regina Eddid. et uende' potuit. [*Lib. Censual.* vol. i. f. 155.]

[4] Rev. Ed. Cooke's MSS.

[5] Test. de Nevil. p. II.

[6] Rot. Hund. 39 Hen. III. p. 25.

himself and his heirs, the garden with its appurtenances, adjoining the church-yard, and the messuage, sometime held by William le Parmenter;[1] and afterwards (perhaps when the heir came of age) in 1292, Robert, son of Robert Fitz-Elias, recovered seisin against Robert de Boyton, in the King's Court, at Aylesbury, of a garden with its appurtenances in Wormenhall, probably the same property.[2]

In 1294, Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, died seised of fees in Wormenhall.[3]

In 1304, John de Rivere, sometimes called de Ripariis and de Rivers, held this manor, and obtained the King's grant for a weekly market on Thursday, and a fair annually on the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul (29 June) at Wormenhall, and free warren in his lands here.[4] He died about 1314,[5] seised of this manor, and was succeeded by Richard de la Rivere, his son, who came into possession of Tormarton in Gloucestershire, which had belonged to his father, and of which Richard de la Rivere, his grandfather, had died seised, circ. 1253, (38 Hen. III.) but the last Richard having taken part against King Edward II. and joined the confederate Barons, all his lands were forfeited to the Crown; and this manor was bestowed, in 20 Edw. II. upon Edward Earl of Arundell: but upon the accession of Edw. III. restored to Richard de la Rivere, who held this estate in 1332; but no farther account of his family is found in subsequent records which relate to this place. He married Maud, daughter of John Briton, or Britun, and sister and heir of another John Britun, who dying during his minority: the estate of Ralph le Briton, of Northamptonshire, descended to her as sole heiress, and there being no male issue of Richard de la Rivere, it seems probable that it might have been sold soon after his death.

Of the possessions of Fitz-Elias in the hamlet of Thomley, and in Wormenhall, it appears that in 1338,[6] a fine was passed between Robert Fitz-Elys and Margaret his wife, and Thomas de Bruley, of the manor of Wormenhall, which passed with Oakley.[7]

In the assessment to the ninth of the property (in 15 Edw. III.) this parish was taxed at seven marks, and John Leaute, Nicholas Cause, William ate Norcharde, John Bryt, Thomas Tommes, John le Meleward, assessors, returned that the value did not exceed that sum; that there was one carucate of arable land, lying uncultivated, which had been commonly ploughed and sowed, and that there were there neither merchants nor cattle dealers.[8]

In 1363, (37 Edw. III.) it was found by an inquisition, that the Abbat of Abyngdon and others, were seised of the manor of Wormenhall, (with other manors and lands in Oxfordshire) in right of the warden and scholars of Canterbury Hall, with remainder to the said Abbat, &c.[9]

Canterbury College, as it was more commonly called, had been founded by Simon Islip, Archbishop of Canterbury,[10] who, in gratitude for his preservation in the great plague, which had reduced the University of Oxford to a miserable condition, manifested his regard for learning and religion, by this generous provision: and the society was rendered conspicuous by having had the celebrated John Wickliff as one of its Wardens.[11]

In the same reign, Sir William de Tracy, Knt. had a writ of entry of two parts of the manor of Wormenhall, with the appurtenances.[12]

By a fine in 1367, Ralph Stodeye, or Stodleye, and Editha his wife, passed the third part of the Manor of Wormynhale to John Tracy and his heirs;[13] and it seems to have been afterwards carried by a female heir of Sir John Tracy to the family of Fitz-Elias.

---

[1] Rot. Fin. 5. Ed. I.
[2] Rot. Orig. 21 Ed. I. n°. 28. Abbrev. vol. i. p. 80.
[3] Esc. 24 Ed. I. n° 107. Cal. vol. i. p. 133.
[4] Rot. Cart. 32 Ed. I. n° 10. 87. Cal. p. 134, 135.
[5] Esc. 8 Ed. 2 n°. 27. Cal. vol. i. p. 257.
[6] Rot. Fin. 12 Ed. III.
[7] See Oakley, p. 351.
[8] Inquis. Nonar. p. 339.
[9] Esc. 37 Ed. III. n° 44. Cal. vol. ii. p. 264.
[10] Hist. de Antiq. Brit. Eccles. p. 248.
[11] Ayliffe's Univ. of Oxon. P. 1. p. 123.
[12] Rot Fin. Buck. 17 Ed. III. p. 64.
[13] Rot. Fin. Buck. 41 Ed. III.

In 1375, Margaret, wife of Robert Fitz-Elys, died seised of Wormenhale and Ocle Manors, held as of the Honour of Walingford; and of one messuage in Thomley, held of the Honour of Pomfret.[1]

In 1408 (10 Hen. IV.) John Fitz-Elys released to Jo. Atteside and Walter Bromley and their heirs, all his right in the Manor of Wormenhale. The estate purchased by Sir William de Tracy appears to have been vested in his descendants from 17 Edw. III. until 34 Hen. VI. and having passed through seven generations in lineal successsion, to have been transferred, by fine in 1455, by William Tracy and Margaret his wife, to William Browne and Richard Bedford, or Besford.[2]

The family of Tracy derived its descent from the ancient Saxon Monarchs, through Goda, youngest daughter of King Ethelred, wife of Walter de Maigne, a noble Norman, whose son Ralph was created Earl of Hereford; commanded the fleet against Harold; and in 1055, made an *unsuccessful* attempt to subdue the insurrection of Algar Earl of Mercia.[3] Ralph Earl of Hereford, father of Harold, was Lord of Sudely, in Gloucestershire; and his son John having married Grace, daughter of Tracy Lord of Barnstaple, in the reign of King Stephen, had issue by her two sons; Ralph the ancestor of the Barons of Sudely, and William, a younger son, who, agreeable to a common custom of that period, took his mother's family name of Traci, from whom descended the before-mentioned Sir William Tracy, who in the reign of Edward III. acquired part of this estate. There is some discordance between the accounts of Dugdale and Sir Robert Atkyns, respecting the genealogy of this family.[4] In the former are many anachronisms; in the latter, some omissions, which occasion difficulty to reconcile the various pedigrees of the family. Dugdale speaks of William Tracy as contemporary with Oliver de Tracy; mentions his being assessed to an aid in 1165 (12 Hen. II.) on more than twenty-six Knights' fees;[5] cites Mat. Paris to prove that he was one of the assassins of Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1170; and describes him as Steward of Normandy in 16 Hen II. (in direct opposition to the testimony of other historians;) includes him amongst the confederate Barons, in 17 John, and states, that about 7 Hen. III. (1222) he was in an expedition in Wales; when upon the most moderate calculation, according to the statement of the same writer, he could not have been less than seventy-seven years of age! Atkyns says, that William Traci, second son of John de Sudely, held one Knight's fee of his brother Ralph, and was "*supposed* one of the four Knights who murthered Thomas à Becket;"[6] and his account appearing to be less objectionable than the other, has been adopted in the annexed table, by which the descents are marked from the period of Sir William Traci's acquisition of lands in Wormenhall, until another William Tracy and Margaret his wife, in the reign Henry VI. passed this estate to Browne and Bedford, as before mentioned.

PEDIGREE OF TRACY.

From Sir Robt. Atkyns's Hist. of Gloucestershire; and other Authorities.

Arms: Or. an Escalop in ch. point Sab. between 2 Bendlets Gu.

KING EDGAR.
└ KING ETHELRED, 979 : ob. 1016.
└ GODA, youngest daughter. ═ WALTER DE MAIGNE, of Normandy.
└ RALPH, Earl of Hereford, 1055.
└ HAROLD, Lord of Sudely, co. Glouc. ═
a

[1] See Esc. 49 Ed. III. nº 54. Cal. vol. ii. p. 341, and 5 Ric. II. nº 24. Cal. vol. iii. p. 36.
[2] Rot. Fin. Buck. 34 Hen. VI.
[3] Dugd. Bar.
[4] See Dugdale's Bar. tom. i. p. 621, and Atkyns's Gloucestershire, p. 780.
[5] Bar. tom. i. p. 622.
[6] Atkins's Hist. of GLOUCESTERSHIRE, p. 780.

a

JOHNSON of Harold, Lord of Sudely.=GRACE, dau. of Henry de Traci, Lord of Barnstaple, temp. Steph.

RALPH DE SUDELY, 12 Hen. 2. WILLIAM, 2d son, called Traci from his mother, temp. H. 6.=HAWISE.

SIR OLIVER TRACI: ob. 12 Joh.=EVE.

SIR WILLIAM TRACI, Sheriff of Glouc. 1263.=

SIR WILL. TRACI, Sheriff of Glouc. 1319. [Rot. Fin. Buck. 17 Ed. 3.]=

HENRY TRACY, son and heir.= MARGERY, mar. to John Archer, of Umberslade, co. Warwick, ancestor of Lord Archer.

HENRY TRACY.=

THOMAS TRACY, Sheriff of Glouc. 1359 to 1363 =

SIR JOHN TRACY, Knt. temp. Ed. 3. Sheriff of Glou. 1366; purchased 1-3d of *Wormenhall*, 1367.=

HENRY TRACY.=

JOHN TRACY, Sheriff of Glou. (2 Ric. 2.) 1379.=

WILLIAM TRACY, Sheriff of Glou. 18 Ric. 2.=

WILLIAM TRACY, Sheriff 5 Hen. 5; summoned to attend the King in defence of the realm, 5 Hen. 5.=ALICE, dau. and co-heiress of Guida de la Spine, of Coughton, co. Warwick, sister of Eleanor Throckmorton. [PEDIGREE of THROCKMORTON.]

SIR WILLIAM TRACY, Knt. Sheriff of Glou. 1442 and 1443 = JOHN TRACY, viv. 27 Hen. 6. ALICE, mar. to Hugh Cullum.

WILLIAM TRACY, Sheriff of Glou. 1449; passed a fine of Wormenhall Manor, 34 Hen. 6.=MARGARET, dau. of Sir John Pauncefoot, Knt. viv. 34 Hen. 6.

HENRY TRACY.=ALICE, dau and heiress of Thomas Baldington, Esq. of Adderbury, co. Oxon. Ob. ; bur. at Toddington.

This Manor was afterwards in the possession of the Ingleton's, Lords of *Thornton*.

Sibil, daughter of .... Frisell, of ..... co. Oxon, and widow of George Ingleton, Esq. held Wormenhall in jointure; and Robert Ingleton, her husband, who died in 1472, having left issue George Ingleton his son and heir, who died in 1494 (9 Hen. VII.) This estate, on the death of Sybil, became vested in her grandson Robert Ingleton, son and heir of George. He died in 1503, leaving Jane his sole daughter an infant, who was placed in the wardship of Sir Richard Empson, the unworthy favourite of King Henry VII. about 1505:[1] and afterwards, on his attainder, in 1509 (1 Hen. VIII.) was committed to the custody of George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury; who, in 1514, assigned her wardship and marriage to John Bradbury, of London, and James Bodley, of Walden, in Essex. By the influence of the latter, in 1519, she was married to Humphrey Tyrrell, third son of Sir William Tyrrell, Knt. of Workington, co. Essex, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Bodley, Knt. who was a near relation of the before-mentioned James Bodley, her guardian.

Humphrey Tyrrell was the fourth in lineal descent from Sir John Tyrrell, Knt. Treasurer of the Household to King Henry VI.; and the fifteenth from Walter Tyrrell, Knt. who lived in the time of William Rufus.[2] Having made proof of the age and marriage of the said Jane his wife, he had livery of her inheritance; but dying in 1549 (3 Edw. VI.) a fine was passed of the Manor of Wormenhall with lands here between William Byrt, Thomas Tipping, and Thomas Cox; and Sir John Browne, Knt. and Margaret his wife, and Christopher Browne and Eleanor his wife; and in 1551 (5 Ed. VI.) William Byrte conveyed the Manors of Wormenhall and Thomley, to Leonard Chamberlain, Esq. of Woodstock, co. Oxon.[3]

In 1554 (1 and 2 Phil. and Mary) in Hilary Term, another fine of the same estate, between William Byrt, or Brett, and George Tyrrell, Esq.; as also another, in the next year, (2 and 3 Phil. and Mary) between William Dunch, and William Birt and Alice his wife, of the Manors of Thomley

[1] Willis's Hist. Bucks. p. 297. [2] See THORNTON; also p. 352. [3] Rot. Claus. 6 Ed. VI. n°. 83.

and Wormenhall, and lands there, and of the Rectory of Wormenhall, preparatory to the final conveyance of the whole estate to Thomas Tipping, Esq. of Shabbington, by Sir John Williams, Knt. Lord Williams of Thame, by deed dated 29 Jan. 1555;[1] and it subsequently passed in the same manner, as described in the History of Shabbington,[2] until 1725, when under an Act of Parliament,[3] being vested in Dame Anne Tipping, widow of Sir Thomas Tipping, Bart. of Pyrgo, in Essex, and mother of Sir Thomas Tipping, Bart. his son then also deceased, this estate was *inter alia* conveyed, upon certain conditions in the said Act contained, to Edward Rudge, Esq. of Wheatfield, co. Oxon, who, about 1772, sold his estate in Wormenhall, to Samuel Horne, Esq. from whom it descended at his death, to Edward Horne, Esq. of the Leasowes, in the parish of Hales-Owen,[4] co. Salop; and Edward Horne, Esq. his eldest son and heir, dying in December, 1824, and Mary-Jane his wife, then of Bevis-Mount, near Southampton, also dying in April, 1827, the devisees in trust appointed by his father's will, conveyed the estate, comprising the whole Parish, (excepting only about fifty acres) and including Thomley, by deeds dated 18 July, 1827, to the Right Honourable Henry Lord Viscount Clifden, Baron Mendip, whose representative is the present possessor.

That part of Wormenhall which is situated in this county, consists of *the Court-Farm*, of about 280 acres; Field-farm, 143 acres; Town-farm, 220 acres; and the Brook-farm, 230 acres; with divers small inclosures, homesteads, and cottages: the land-tax having been redeemed.

THE ADVOWSON AND RECTORY.

The church was given to the Prior of St. Frideswide, in Oxford, by William Fitz-Elias, in the beginning of the reign of King John, and the original grant was afterwards confirmed by others of that family.[5]

Pope Alexander, in 1159 (5 and 6 Hen. III.) by a Bull addressed to Prior Robert, ratified this benefaction, with many others, and fulminated the wrath of the Deity, and of the blessed St. Peter and St. Paul, upon any one who might presume to infringe upon the rights and possessions of the Convent.[6]

A Charter in the Ashmolean Collection at Oxford (but now imperfect) conveys in the usual form, from William Fitz-Elias, with consent of Emma, perhaps his wife, to God and the Church of St. Frideswide, in Oxford, and the Prior and Canons there serving God, the Church of Wormehalle, with all its appurtenances in wood, and in plain, in meadow, and in pasture, ... with the pence and tenths of the demesnes; and six acres of land, and two acres which Josceus [gave] with all their appurtenances, &c. for the health of his own soul, and of the soul of his wife, his heirs and his brethren, adding, that the Prior and Canons received him into their fraternity; and, moreover,

---

[1] Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

[2] See page 451.

[3] Stat. 12 Geo. I. c. 25.

[4] The celebrated residence of the Poet Shenstone.

[5] Rot. Cart. 1 Joh. nº. 9.

[6] Alexander Episcopus Servus Servorum Dei dilecto filio Roberto Priori Oxenfordiensi S. et Apostolicam benedictionem. Justi petentium desiderio dignum est nos facilem præbere assensum et vota quæ a rationis tramite non discordant effectu sunt prosequente complenda. Qua propter dilecte in Domino fili tuis justis postulationibus præbentes assensum villam de Pidentonâ cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, quam recolendæ memoriæ Malcomus Rex Scotorum Ecclesiæ tuæ devotionis inductu et scripto proprio confirmavit, ecclesiam quoque de Fretwella et *ecclesiam de Wrmhala cum pertinentiis suis rationabiliter prædictæ ecclesiæ concessam, tibi et eidem ecclesiæ auctoritate Apostolica confirmamus* et presentis scripti patrocinio communimus. Statuentes ut nulli omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostram confirmationis infringere aut ei aliquatenus contraire. *Siquis autem hæc attemptare præsumpserit, indignationem omnipotentis Dei et beatorum Petri et Pauli se noverit incursum.* Datum Tusculani XIII Kal. Jun. &c. [Regist. S. Frideswydæ MS. Ch. 441; Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 161.]

directed that his body, when dead, should be given to the Church of St. Frideswide, and buried there; the subscribing witnesses being Liener the Priest, Hadrian the Priest, Vincent ....., and others; and lower down, William ..... and Robert de Chauz, and Siward, who is called "Armig'ro meo."[1] Emma de Peri, or Pirie, who stiles William Fitz-Elias her lord and husband, confirmed his grant by her charter.[2] Robert Fitz-Elias renewed the donation of his ancestor;[3] and Pope Adrian, in a confirmation of the lands, &c. given to St. Frideswide's by divers benefactors, specifies, "the Church of Wormehale, with one virgate of land, and six acres, and all other their appurtenances."[4] King John, by a Charter of Inspeximus, in the first year of his reign, confirmed preceding grants, and amongst them, of this Church of Wermehale.[5] A confirmation is also said to have been made by Elias, son of Robert Fitz-Elias; and Jeffrey, another son, with consent of Letitia his wife, of the former donations; and one virgate and six acres of land given by Otwell L'Isle, at the dedication of this Church.[6]

The convent of St. Frideswide possessed the advowson; and in 1291, the valuation of their lands, rents, and fruits in Wormenhall, Thomle, and Hykeford, amounted altogether to 1*l.* 18*s.* *per ann.*[7] and having afterwards appropriated the great tithes, these ecclesiatics obtained an ordination of the vicarage by the authority of a council, before 1229, from which period the vicars were presented by the prior and convent, until the dissolution in the reign of Henry VIII.

In 1525, (17 Hen. VIII.) the King, by letters patent, granted to Thomas (Wolsey) Cardinal of St. Cecilia, Archbishop of York and Chancellor of England, &c. the Rectory of Wormenhall or Wornall, amongst other estates late belonging to the dissolved monastery of St. Frideswide in Oxford, to be held of the king by fealty only;[8] and in the next year (18 Hen. VIII.) a fine passed between the Dean and Canons of Cardinal Wolsey's College in Oxford, and Thomas Archbishop of York, Bishop of Durham, Spiritual Guardian of the monastery of St. Alban's, of divers manors and rents, and amongst them of rents in Wormenhall, which were then conveyed to his new foundation there. Two years afterwards (1528) certain rents here were passed by fine, by John Smyth and Andrew Barrard,

---

[1] Notum sit tam psentibs qui futuris q^d. Ego Willo fil. Helie dedi et concessi Deo & Eccliē Scē Frideswid' Oxenf. & Priori & Canonicis ibid Deo s'vientibs Eccliam de Wormehalle cū omibs ptinentiis suis in bosco in plano in p'tis et pasturis ..... denariis & decimis trar dominicar. qūi rusticor cū sex acris tre' ..... & cū duabs acris q^d. Josceus ..... cū oibs pdcis ptinentiis suis. Ego idem Wills consensu & concessu Emme mee ..... pfate Eccliē Scē Frideswid'. dedi i ppetuam elemosinā libam et q'etam ..... salute mea & uxoris mei et hēdum meor & frūm meor & p animabs ..... &c. carta mea confirmavi. Prior vero & canonici receperunt me in frāitatem .... Et cum Ego defunctus fu' corpu' meū eid .... Ecclie Sce Frideswid' dedi ut sepeliatur ... . sunt Testes Lein er' presbyter .. Hadrian'. p'sbit. Vincenti'. ..... Hiis subscriptis testibs Willo ..... Rob'to de Chauz. Siwardo armig^o meo. [*Ex ipso Autographo in Mus. Ashm*]

[2] Notum sit &c. Quod Ego Emma de Peri consensi donationi quam Willielmus filius Heliæ, vir meus et dominus meus fecit ecclesiæ Sanctæ Frideswidæ de Oxonia &c. de ecclesia de Wrmehale et ejus pertinentiis &c. [Monast. Angl. vol. ii. p. 148; Ex Regist. in Bibl. C. C. C. Oxon. p. 309.]

[3] Universis &c. Robertus filius Heliæ S. Sciatis me dedisse &c. Deo et S. Frideswidæ de Oxeneford &c. ecclesiam de Wrmehale cum omnibus ad ipsam pertinentibus in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam &c. [Ibid.]

[4] Adrianus Episcopus &c. dilectis filiis Roberto Priori Ecclesiæ Sanctæ Frideswidæ de Oxonia &c. Ecclesiam de Wrmehale cum una virgata terræ et sex acris et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis. [Mon. Anglic. v. ii. p. 147; Ex Reg. in Bibl. C. C. C. Oxon. p. 286.]

[5] Johannes Dei G. Rex Angliæ Dominus Hiberniæ Dux Normanniæ et Aquitaniæ et comes Andegaviæ Archiepiscopis &c. S. Sciatis nos concessisse et præsenti charta nostra Deo et Eccliæ S. Frideswidæ Oxon et Canonicis &c. .... Ecclesiam de Wormehall cum pertinentiis suis &c. Test. R. Episcopo S. Andreæ, Hugone de Gornace, Will. de Rupibus, Warino de Glapton, Petro de Pratell, Hugone de Chaucumb. Dat. per man. Simonis Wellensis Archidiac. et Joh. de Grey apud Cenomaniam 29 Sep. Reg. nost. an primo. [Rot. Chart. 1 Joh. m. 9; Monast. Anglic. vol. ii. p. 147, ex Reg. in Bibl. C. C. C. Oxon, p. 286; and Inspex. Hen. V.]

[6] Kennet's Par. Antiq. and Wyrley's MSS.

[7] Taxat. Eccles. P. Nich. p. 46.

[8] Rot. Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. Test. 1 July.

to Thomas Cave, Esq and Elizabeth his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to Elizabeth: and in 1530, (22 Hen. VIII.) the king granted to John Bishop of Lincoln, for the use of the Dean and Canons of the King's College in Oxford, the advowson and rectory of Wormenhall.

After the Reformation, Queen Elizabeth, in 1584, granted to Theophilus Adams and Thomas Butler, and the heirs and assigns of Theophilus Adams, certain lands here, formerly belonging to St. Frideswide's monastery, and originally bestowed for superstitious uses, and unjustly detained from the Queen or her progenitors.[1]

In the beginning of the reign of Philip and Mary, the Impropriate Rectory, with the advowson of the Vicarage, became vested in Thomas Tipping, Esq. of Shabbington, and continued to belong to that family until towards the close of the seventeenth century, when this estate passed to the Burtons: and John Burton, Merchant, of London, and Katharine his wife, having twice presented to the vicarage, the latter, probably soon after her husband's death, sold the advowson to Sir Isaac Shard, Knt. of St. Leonard's Hill, co. Berks. by whom it was subsequently conveyed to Edward Rudge, Esq. who thus re-united the spiritual and temporal estates; and the impropriation and patronage have, since passed, together with the manor, and were purchased in 1827, by Henry Lord Viscount Clifden, Baron Mendip, with whose family the impropriation and Patronage of the vicarage remains.

THE VICARAGE

is discharged from the payment of First Fruits, being rated in the King's books at the clear yearly value of 31*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*; yearly tenths 13*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*[2]

In 1818, the church was returned as capable of containing three hundred persons, then the number of the inhabitants of the parish; the glebe house unfit for the residence of the vicar, being only "a small cottage," and the income of the minister 45*l. per ann.*[3]

When the advowson was sold, together with the manor, by public auction, in 1827, the income of the vicar arising from lands here, was stated to be about fifty guineas *per ann.* and divine service usually performed once every Sunday. Since that time the income of the Incumbent has been returned at 54*l. per ann.*

VICARS.

William de Estin was presented 1229, by the Prior and Convent of St. Frideswide, Oxford, to the Vicarage of Wormenhale, lately ordained by the authority of a Council, *William de Coles*, the Parson before presented, giving up his title to it.

Gervase, Vicar; died 1274.

Hugh de Faringdon, pr. 2 Cal. Feb. 1274.

Robert, Vicar; died 1316.

Rob. de Blewbury, pr. 9 Cal. Nov. 1316; died 1349.

Richard Clement, pr. 7 Id. July, 1349; died 1361.

Robert Gylot, pr. 4 Non. Sept. 1361. He had been previously Vicar of Over-Winchendon, from 1350.[4]

William Synge succeeded 1389, on the presentation of the Convent of St. Frideswide.

Richard Astwich, pr. 25 Jan. 1413; quitted it for Kingsey,[5] and was succeeded by

John Aynhoe, 27 Oct. 1414.

Richard Garton resigned 1470.

Richard Ruthen, presented 2 April, 1470; resigned 1473.

David St. John, LL. B. succeeded 27 March, 1473.

Thomas Oxford, Canon of St. Frideswide, presented 7 May, 1498, on the resignation of Jongs.

John Tapeter was presented on Thomas Oxford's death, 13 March, 1527.

John Hayes, presented 1530, by the Dean and Canons of Cardinal-College, Oxford, on the death of the last Vicar, not named,

---

[1] See Over-Winchendon.

[2] Ecton's Liber Valor. p. 297.

[3] Dioces. Ret. p. 132.

[4] See page 568.

[5] See page 302, where his name is written Astewy.

James Marten, pr. 7 Feb. 1537, on Hayes's death, by the Dean and Canons of King's-College, Oxford.

Thomas Grene was ex concessionæ Decani et Canonicor. Coll. Reg. Oxon, dated in 1542;[1] presented by Henry Williams, Canon of Oxford; and instituted 20 Sept. 1544.

Jeffrey Vaughan resigned 1561.

Robert Evans, presented 1561, by Thomas Tipping, Gent. He accepted the living of Ickford,[2] and was succeeded by

William Philips, presented on the last Vicar's resignation, 13 Feb. 1595, by Thomas Tipping.

Thomas Thackwell, A. B. presented on the death of Philips, 23 Dec. 1606, by Sir George Tipping.

Richard Sugby, pr. 27 March, 1607, by Sir George Tipping, on Thackwell's resignation.

Simon Ellis, pr. 1632, by Samuel Tipping, Esq.

Francis Price succeeded Ellis, and occurs Vicar about 1652. He died in 1701, æt. 85, and was buried here: was succeeded by

John Bromwich, A. B. pr. by John Burton, of London, Merchant, and Katharine his wife; instituted 1 July, 1701. He was of St. John's-College, Cambridge; A. B. 1697; A. M. 1702.

James Oldisworth, A. B. succeeded on Bromwich's resignation, 3 Feb. 1703; presented by John and Katharine Burton. He was of St. John's-College, Oxon; A. M. 8 April, 1704: and died 1718.

Joseph Steadman, A. M. succeeded 1718, on the presentation of the King, by lapse. He was Vicar in 1731; was of Queen's-College, Oxon; A. M. 9 June, 1711; B. D. 16 May, 1729; D. D. 20 April, 1730.

Joseph Bell, Cl. presented by the King, on lapse, and inducted 30 Oct. 1736. He was of New-College, Oxon; A. M. 3 July, 1739. Having resigned this benefice,

George Applebee, Cl. A. B. presented by Isaac Peccatus Shard, Esq. and inducted 6 Jan. 1754. He was of Katharine-Hall, Cambridge; A. M. 1757.

William Cooke, A. M. presented by Edward Horne, Esq. on the death of George Applebee, and inducted 8 Oct. 1783. He was also Master of Thame School, and Chaplain to the Most Honourable the Marquess of Tweeddale, and Author of a small volume of Poems, in 4to. He died in 1795, and was succeeded by

James Stopes, A. M. presented by Edward Horne, Esq. of Bevis-Mount, co. Hants, and inducted 28 Mar. 1795. He was of St. John's-College, Oxon; A. M. 31 May, 1781, and Assistant Curate of Brill and Boarstall. Qu? if not, son of James Stopes, A. M. of Lincoln-College, Oxon, Rector of Fritwell, co. Oxon, and of Eydon, co. Northamp.[3]

THE CHURCH,

which is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, stands in a sequestered spot east of the village, and consists of a nave and chancel, with a square low embattled tower, and a projecting turret on the south side, ascending to about half the height of the steeple. The Church is about seventy-five feet long, by eighteen wide. The principal entrance is on the south side, by a Saxon-arched doorway. The north-eastern window of the nave consists of two trefoil-headed lights, with a quatrefoil and two trefoils under the point of its arch. Two windows on the south side are modernized, and have semicircular heads; and a small window has been made in the roof near the south-west angle of the nave. Between the nave and chancel is a semicircular arch, resting on three-quarter columns, with sculptured capitals.

The communion table does not stand contiguous to the eastern wall, as is usual, but has been removed forwarder, and had a seat behind it, and at each end (probably placed there in the Presbyterian times of Cromwell) until since the year 1823.

In the tower are two small modern bells, and a saint's bell.

On a slab in the floor of the nave:

Here lieth the Body of John Woodbridge. He died Decemb^r. ye 25th. 1711, aged .....

On another slab:

Here lie the Bodies of Thomas Woodbridge and Ann his Wife. He died Feby. 23^d. 1714, aged 78 years. She died Feby 27th 171... aged 65 years.

We are confident, I say, and willing rather to be absent from the body, and to be present with the Lord.

On another slab:

Here lieth the Body of Catherine, wife of William

[1] Ex. Autograph. apud Buckden.

[2] Page 282.

[3] Hist. of Northamp. vol. i. p. 505.

Woodbridge, who died Octr. ye 23^d. 1753, aged 82 years.

On a lozenge of marble near the west end of the floor of the nave:

Here lye the remains of Anthony, son of Anthony and Elizabeth Coghill, who died 17th Decr. 1802, aged 13 years & 9 months.

Then down in peace I'll lay my head,
And take my needful rest;
No other guard, O Lord, I crave,
Of thy defence possess'd.

On another lozenge:

Here lie the remains of John, son of Anthony and Elizabeth Coghill, who died June the 3^d. 1810, aged 14 years & 7 months.

My lot is fall'n in that blest land
Where God is truly known;
He fills my cup with lib'ral hand,
'Tis he supports my throne.

On a brass plate, affixed to the south wall of the chancel, are effigies of a man and woman; behind the former five sons, behind the latter six daughters; and an infant lying on the ground.

Below the figures, these words:

The aged root that twelve times fruit did beare,
(Though first and last were blasted in their prime,)
Is wither'd now, and warnes his Children deare,
Though yet they spring, to know their winter's time.

So labour'd he, and so is gone to rest;
So liv'd, so dyed, as all (but cursed) blest.
Blesse, Lord! his fellow roote, that lives as yet,
But as a vine without her prop decayes:
And blesse their branches, which these two did gett,
And send them sapp to nourish them allwayes:
Blesse roote and branch, that all way grow in thee,
And meet at length to eat of thy roote tree.

Philippo King, Generso, ab ineunte ætate in ædibus Reverendi Patris ac patrui ipsius Domini Roberti King Episcopi Oxon, et clarissime viri Dom. Johis Williams de Thame liberalissime educato, chariss. Conjugi, et ad annum penè quadragesimum jugum maritale unâ perpesso vitâ ac morte cum perhonesté tum religiosissimè perfuncto, monumentum istud æterni et illibati amoris posuit Elizabetha King uxor superstes. Excessit ex hâc vitâ 12 Januarii A. D. 1592.

On a tablet of wood against the north wall: *Arms* of the See of London, impaling .... a lion ramp. .... bet. three cross crosslets. Above the shield, a mitre; below, the date **1622**.[1]

[1] Harl. MSS. 4170. ii. Topographer, vol. ii. p. 369.

On a lozenge of black marble in the pavement, within the rails:

Here lieth the Body of Mary Phillips, wife of John Phillips, who died August 21st 1723, aged 89.

On another:

Here lieth the Body of John Phillips, who died the 10th day of Sept. 1697, aged 63; and of Elizabeth his daughter, who died 4 day of July, 1714, æt. 54.

On a white stone:

Here lieth the Body of Thomas Stevens, who departed this life August 2d A. D. 1687.

Since nothing is so certain as our death;
And nothing more uncertain than when breath
Expires, we ought each minute to prepare;
Death sends no summons for, but comes unaware.

THE ALMSHOUSE.

Near the middle of the village, on an open ground (recently divided into small enclosures), and distant about two furlongs from the parish church on the north-west, is a plain, substantial edifice of brick, with stone door cases and window frames, built in the shape of the Roman letter H, fronting the south and north, and within a plot of garden ground inclosed with a high wall, and consisting of ten tenements or dwellings, in which reside as many poor aged persons of this parish, with an allowance from the charities of the family of King, once resident in and natives of this place.

Over the principal entrance on each side is a large oval stone shield of arms:

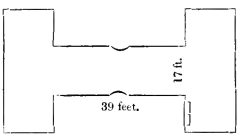
Quarterly 1 and 4, a lion rampant crowned; between three cross crosslets: 2 and 3 within a border engrailed, three lioncels passant in pale: impaling a chevron between three cross crosslets fitchè.

Crest: a demy phœnix issuant from a coronet.

On a blue stone below the shield:

To God and the Poore.

John King, Esq. sonn of Henry King, Bishop of Chichester, and Grandson of John King, Lord Bishop of London, and Anne his Wife, daughter of Sir William Russell, of Strensum,[1] Baronett, Dedicates this Foundation For Six Poore single men and four Women, Anno Dni. 1675.



The inmates, who are admitted above the age of 50 years, being inhabitants of the parish and single persons, whether having been married or not, is not material, receive a weekly payment of 2*s.* 6*d.* each (formerly 3*s.* 6*d.* and since reduced, first to 3*s.* and, at length, to the present ratio), with an allowance of coal to the amount of 1*l. per ann.* (formerly 100 faggots of underwood) to each person: and the men a coat, the women a gown each, every second year.

PAROCHIAL CHARITIES.

Henry King, Lord Bishop of Chichester, by Will dated in 1653, bequeathed 100*l.* for the benefit of the Poor, to be distributed in bread; and also for the purpose of clothing six old men, and four old women; and in the re-

[1] Strensham, co. Worcester.

turns made in pursuance of the Act of 26 Geo. III. it was stated, that the sum of 7*l.* being the annual product of the first mentioned bequest, and 8*l.* arising out of the surplus of money remaining after the purchase of lands by means of a benefaction of one of the same family, and paid by the Lord of the Manor, were accordingly appropriated to the above-mentioned objects; that the farther sum of 5*l. per ann.* issuing from the rent of land, also given by some other person belonging to the same family (whose name is unknown) was also distributed to the poor; and

In 1670, John King, son of Henry Bishop of Chichester, imitating his father's laudable example, bequeathed by his Will 1500*l.* which was laid out (or partly laid out) in the purchase of land in Shabbington, called Pepper-Hall, which produced at the time of the Return above cited, 60*l. per ann.* appropriated in aid of the above-mentioned charities for old men and women: and by an observation attached to the Return, it appears that "the Trustees being dead, the Lord of the Manor acted as Trustee: and that there was a surplus of money remaining after the purchase made of two estates, with 1500*l.* given by the Will of John King, and the 100*l.* by Henry King, Bishop of Chichester, which remaining in the hands of the Lord of the Manor, Mr. Horne, then Trustee, annually distributed the interest of the same amongst some of the poor inhabitants."[1]

These very eminent persons and liberal benefactors to the parish of Worminghall, must be more particularly recorded here.

John King was born at Wormenhall, about 1559, received his education at Westminster School, and at Ch. Ch. in Oxford, where he took his degrees in Arts. He was afterwards admitted into Holy Orders; made Chaplain to Queen Elizabeth; Archdeacon of Nottingham, 12th Jan. 1590; S.T.P. 1601; installed Prebendary of St. Paul's in London, 4th August, 1604; Dean of Christ Church in Oxford, 1605; Prebendary of Milton Manor in the Church of Lincoln, 16 Dec. 1610; and in 1611, resigned his Archdeaconry on being advanced to the See of London.[2] He was author of Lectures upon the History of Jonah, 1594, and of several sermons. King James called him "the King of Preachers;" and Lord Chief Justice Coke frequently said that he was the best speaker in the Star Chamber of his time. He was so indefatigably industrious that he never omitted preaching on a Sunday, even after he was a Bishop, unless prevented by sickness. He died 30 March, 1621; and it was calumniously reported, that he turned Papist before he died: but this fallacy was sufficiently exposed by his son Henry King, in a sermon at St. Paul's Cross, and also by Bishop Godwyn, in the Appendix to his Commentaries, "De Presulibus Angliæ." He married Joane daughter of Henry Freeman, of Staffordshire, by whom he had issue two sons, Henry and John, who were both Canons of Christ Church.

Henry King, son of Dr. John King, Bishop of London, by Joane his wife, daughter of Henry Freeman, of co. Stafford, was born in January, 1591, in the same house and chamber (says Anthony à Wood) in which his father had first breath, at *Wormenhall.* He was educated first at Thame School, and afterwards at Westminster, whence he was elected a Student of Christ Church in Oxford, in 1608: took his degrees in Arts, entered into Holy Orders, became a most florid and celebrated preacher, and was successively Chaplain to King James I. and King Charles. In 1617, he was, 18 April, appointed Archdeacon of Colchester and Residentiary of St. Paul's Cathedral: installed Canon of Ch. Ch. in the eighth stall, 3 March, 1623, and made D.D. 1625; Dean of Rochester, 6 Feb. 1638; and in 1641, promoted to the Bishoprick of Chichester, being one of those persons of unblemished reputation whom King Charles, though late, promoted to that honourable office, and consecrated 19 Dec. in that year. In his youth he took great delight in the studies of Music and Poetry; and was much admired for his wit and fancy, which made his conversation extremely desirable. When he was older he applied himself to Oratory and Philosophy; and in his advanced age fixed on Divinity, in which faculty he became eminent, as his Sermons evince, which are said to have remained fresh in the memory of his auditors long after they had been delivered.

He was the author of,—

1. Sermons. *At St. Paul's Cross,* 25 Nov. 1621, on the false and scandalous Report lately printed, touching the supposed apostacy of Dr. John King, late Bishop of London, on Joh. ch. xv. ver. 20. Lond. 1621: to which is added the Examination of Tho. Preston, taken before the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth, 20 Dec. 1621.

David's Enlargement; the Morning Sermon on Act Sunday. Ps. xxxii. ver. 5. Oxon. 1625. 4to.

Sermon of Deliverance; at the Spittle, on Easter Monday. Ps. xci. ver. 3. 1626. 4to.

Two Sermons; at Whitehall, in Lent. Eccles. ch. xii. ver. 1. and on Ps. li. ver. 6. 1527. 4to.

---

[1] Abstract of Returns of Charitable Donations, pp. 60, 61.

[2] Willis's Cathedrals, vol. ii. pp. 223. 440.

Sermon at St. Paul's; on his Majesty's Inauguration. Jerem. Ch. i. ver. 1. Pr. 1640. 4to.

Sermon; at Whitehall, 29 May, being the day of his Majesty's happy inauguration and birth. Ezek. Ch. xxi. ver. 27. Lond. 1661. 4to.

Sermon; at the Funeral of Brian (Duppa) Bishop of Winchester, in the Abbey Church of Westminster, 24 Apl. 1662. Ps. cxvi. v. 15. Lond. 1662. 4to.

Visitation Sermon; at Lewes, 8 Oct. 1662, on Titus Ch. ii. ver. 1. Lond. 1663. 4to.

Sermon; preached 30 Jan. 1664, at Whitehall, being the day of the King's Martyrdom. 2 Chron. Ch. xxxv. ver. 24, 25. Lond. 1665. 4to.

2. An Exposition on the Lord's Prayer, delivered in certain Sermons on St. Matt. Ch. vi. ver. 9, &c. Lond. 1628. 4to.

3. The Psalms of David from the new Translation to the Bible, turned into meter; to be sung after the old tunes used in Churches. Lond. 1651, 1654. 12mo.

"The Bishop being at Divine Service at, as is believed, the Church of *Langley*, in Bucks, and hearing a Psalm sung, whose wretched expression quite marred the Penman's matter and his devotion, he did at his return home that evening, try whether from the version of our Bible he could not easily, and with plainness suiting the lowest understanding, deliver it from that garb which indeed made it ridiculous. From one to another he passed on until the whole book was run through; which done, he could not resist the advice and importunity of better judgements than he esteemed his own, to put it to press. He was, as he confessed, discouraged, knowing that Mr. Geo. Sandys, and then lately one of the pretended reformers, had failed in two different extremes: the first too elegant for the vulgar use, changing both meter and tunes, wherewith they had been long acquainted: the other, as flat and poor, as lamely worded and unhandsomely rhimed as the old; which with more confidence he undertook to amend. He, therefore, ventured in a middle way, aiming without affectation of words, and endeavouring not to leave them disfigured in the sense. This Version soon afterwards came out with the title above mentioned."[1]

4. A Deep Groan fetched at the Funeral of the incomparable and glorious Monarch King Charles I. &c. 1649. One sheet said to be written by D. H. K.: the same pirated under the letters J. B.

5. Poems, Elegies, Paradoxes, and Sonnets. Lond. 1657. 8vo.

When these Poems were first published, it was reported that Dr. *Philip* King, brother of Dr. Henry King, was the author, and it was inserted in the Bodleian Catalogue, under the name of the former.

6. Several Letters, among which are extant one or more addressed to Archbishop Usher; another to Isaac Walton, concerning the three imperfect Books of Rich. Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity, dated 13 Nov. 1664. pr. at London, 1665. 8vo.

7. Anthems; one for Lent, composed to music by Dr. John Wilson, Gent. of his Majesty's Chapel.

8. Divers Latin and Greek Poems, of which many are extant, in several Books; and a Sonnet, amongst other poems, is in a book of William Slatyer's Elegies, dated 1619, with others having his initials, H. K.

His charitable donations to this his native Parish have been already noticed.

During the Long Parliament, when Episcopacy was put down, Dr. Henry King lived chiefly in the house of Sir Richard Hobart (who had married his sister), at Langley, near *Cobbrook*. At the Restoration he regained his See, and was much esteemed by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood in which he lived, being regarded as an epitome of honour, virtue, and generosity, and a person never to be forgotten by his tenants and the poor. But Wood says, that not being afterwards translated to a better See, he became discontented, and favoured the Presbyterians. He died 1st Oct. 1669, and was buried on the south side of the Choir, at Chichester, near the communion table, and had a handsome monument erected to his memory by Anne his surviving widow, who was the daughter of Sir William Russell, of Strensham, in Worcestershire; and was subsequently married to Sir Thomas Millington, M.D.[2] Whilst he and his brother, Dr. John King, were Canons of Christ-Church, in Oxford, at the reparation of that Cathedral, they were at the expense of removing the tomb of their relation, Dr. Robert King, Bishop of Oxford, from the eastern part of the choir, where he was buried in 1557, into the south aisle, and placed under the window near the Canon's stalls; and also set up the effigies of the Bishop in the glass, with a representation of Oseney Abbey, over which he presided before he was made a Bishop;[3] and with his Arms impaling those of the Abbey, viz. two bends, originally the bearing of the See of Oxford before those of St. Frideswide's Convent were adopted, as afterwards borne by himself and his successors.[4]

---

[1] Wood's Athenæ, vol. ii. p. 432.

[2] Wood's Athenæ; Le Neve's Fasti, p. 197; Walton's Lives; Biograph. Dict.

[3] See ASHENDON, p. 35.

[4] Willis's Hist. of Cathedrals, vol. ii. p. 241.

Dr. JOHN KING, his younger brother, was born in Yorkshire, in 1595 (his father being then Archdeacon of Nottingham) and admitted a Student of Christ-Church, 1608; was, in 1624, made a Canon there; also D. D. and Canon of Windsor; subsequently was a Prebendary in St. Paul's Cathedral, and Rector of Remenham, co. Berks; and dying 2 Jan. 1638, æt. circ. 43 years, was buried in Christ-Church Cathedral, near Bishop King, with this inscription:—

Johannes King, Sacræ Theologiæ Professor Filius 2dus. Johannis Episcopi London: publicus olim Academiæ Orator, deinde Eccl. hujus et Windsor. Præbendarius, mortalitatis exuvies in hoc pulvere deposuit Januarii die 2do. A. D. 1638. ætat. 43.

PEDIGREE OF KING, OF WORMENHALL.

From Wood's Athenæ, Oxon. the British Topographer, and other authorities.

Arms of King, of *Claydon*, *Padbury*, and *Twyford*, and of Bicester, co. Oxon. from whom Rafe King, Vintner, of London, in 1623, was descended; and of which family was KING, Bishop of OXON.
Sab. a lion ramp. crowned between three crosslets Or. *Crest*: an ostrich rising Arg. out of a ducal coronet. Or. *Motto*: Atavis Regibus.

ROBERT KING, OF KYNGE, said to be descended from the ancient Kings of Devonshire; a Cistercian Monk, 1506; Abbat of Bruerne, 1515; D.D. at Oxford, 1518; Abbat of Thame, 1533; Preb. of Lincoln, 1635; Bishop of Roven, in Italy, 1539; Suffragan to the Bp. of Lincoln; Preacher at St. Mary's, Stamford; 1st Bp. of Oxford, 1542; continued 1546, Ob. 4 Dec. 1557; bur. in Ch.-Ch. Oxford. — THOMAS KING, brother of Robert Bp. of Oxon.

PHILIP KING, of Wormenhall. = ELIZABETH, dau. of Edm. Conquest, of Houghton-Conquest, co. Beds.

JOHN KING, b. at Wormenhall, circ. 1559; Student of Ch.-Ch. 1576; Chaplain to Q. Eliz. and K. James; Archdeacon of Nottingham, 12 Aug. 1590; D.D. Oxon. 1601; Dean of Ch.-Ch. 1605; Vice-Chancellor from 1607 to 1610 incl. Bishop of London, 8 Sep. 1611. Ob. 30 Mar. 1621, æt. 62; bur. in St. Paul's, London. = JOANE, dau. of Henry Freeman, of ..... co. Stafford.

ROBERT KING, Preb. of Lincoln, 1575. Ob. circ. 1584.

1. HENRY KING, born at Wormenhall, 1591; Archdeacon of Colchester; Canon of Ch.-Ch. Oxon. Dean of Rochester, 1638; Bishop of Chichester, 1641. Ob. 1 Oct. 1669; buried in Chichester Cathedral. = ANNE, dau. of Sir Wm. Russell, of Strensham, co. Worcester; mar. 2dly, to Sir Tho. Millington Knt. M.D.

2. JOHN KING, born in Yorkshire; Student of Ch.-Ch. Oxon. 1608: A. M.; Canon of Christ-Church, Oxon. 1624; D. D. 1625; Can. of Windsor, 1625; Preb. of St. Paul's, London; Rect. of Remenham, co. Berks. Ob. 2 Jan. 1638, æt. 43; bur. in Ch.-Ch. Cathedral, Oxon.

JOHN KING, eld. son; buried at Chichester.

THOMLEY, THOMELE, THUMLEY, THORNLEY,

although included in Wormenhall, forms part of Oxfordshire, and therefore does not properly belong to this work: but, as the family of Fitz-Elias, principal proprietors of the lands in Wormenhall, and patrons of the Church, appear to have resided in Thomley, and derived their name from the place, it may be mentioned that William, son and heir of William Fitz-Elias, did homage for one Knight's fee here, of the Honour of Walingford, early in the reign of Henry III.[1] and that in the time of King Edward I. the Abbat of Dorchester held messuages and lands here, by the service of presenting a rose to Robert, "son and heir of Elye de Thomele."[2] The Abbat held six acres of land of the gift of Elias, son of Robert de Thomele, of whose descent the following is a sketch:—

ROBERT DE THOMELE. =

ELIAS, son of Robert, confirmed the gift of the Ch. of Wormenhall to St. Frideswide's, Oxford. = MATILDA, relicta. [Rot. Hund. vol. ii. p. 726.] JEFFREY.

THOMAS FITZ-ELYAS. = ROBERT. [Rot. Hund. vol. ii. p. 725.]

ROBT. FITZ-ELIAS, OF DE THOMELE, 7 Ed. 1 = ROBERT, son of Robt. Fitz-Elias, 21 Ed. 1. =

ROBERT FITZ-ELIAS, 12 Ed. 3. = MARGARET. Ob. 1375, 49 Ed. 3.

JOHN FITZ-ELIAS, 10 Hen. 4.

[1] Roger Dodsworth's MSS. and Rot. Fin. 11 Hen. 3.

[2] Rot. Hund. 7 Ed. 1. Oxon. vol. ii. p. 714.

WOTTON-UNDERWOOD, OTTONE, WOOTHONG, WOOTTON,

is conjectured by some of the early writers to have derived its name from its humid situation, the Saxon Woothong, signifying nearly the same as humida villa in Latin; the adjunct Underwood more certainly on account of its contiguity to Bernwode Forest.

The parish is bounded on the north and part of the east by Ludgarshall, and Ham, and Westcote, in Waddesdon; on the south-east by Ashendon; south by Dorton; and south-west and west by Brill; being about eleven miles from Aylesbury, and nine south-east from Bicester, co. Oxon. It contains about two thousand acres, of which scarcely one-fifth is computed to be arable; about 800 acres woodland; and the remainder meadow and pasture, including very extensive gardens and pleasure-grounds belonging to the mansion-house, and a lake of perhaps about seventy acres within the same.

THE MANOR.

Wootton was, at the Domesday Survey, part of the possessions of WALTER GIFFARD, to whom it had been given by the Conqueror amongst the lands which Edith or Eddeva, wife of Wluard, held in the time of Edward the Confessor. It had been then worth 8*l. per ann.* but after the Conquest, was constantly rated at 7*l.* The manor was held by Ralph a subfeudatory of Walter Giffard, who was taxed at ten hides; and here was land for ten ploughs. In the demesne were three, and ten villeins, with thirteen bordars had seven. There were five servants, and five carucates of pasture; with woods for pannage of two hundred hogs. The possessor had power to sell.[1]

Upon this unquestionable authority, the Lordship of Wootton, being part of Giffard's lands, was held under him and his immediate successor, Walter Giffard, second Earl of Buckingham, as of his Honour of Crendon. It is asserted by Lysons, that "Isabel, daughter and co-heir of Walter the *second* Earl, *is said* to have brought this manor in marriage about the year 1097, to Richard de Grenville:"[2] but in no account of the House of Giffard upon which reliance can be placed, is mention made of any daughter of Walter, *second* Earl of Buckingham; *all authors* agreeing that he died without issue, and that his inheritance was shared between and amongst the descendants of Rohese, his sister, one of the daughters of Walter Giffard, the *first* Earl; and she is the only one of those divers daughters to whom Dugdale alludes on the authority of Gemeticensis[3] (a writer of the time of William the Conqueror), who is particularised by name, or, in short, of whom any account is given.

That this Isabel was the daughter of the *second* Earl of Buckingham (besides the unusual circumstance of the feudal Lord permitting his daughter to match with his tenant), is also rendered very

[1] Wotton. Terra Walterij Gifard. In Esseden Hd. ꝏ. Radulf' ten' de Walterio OLTONE. p. x. hid se defd. Tra.' ē x. car.' In dñio sunt. IIIes. et x. uilli cū XIII. bord. hñt. VII. caṙ. Ibi v. serui, et p'tu. v. car'. Silua. cc. porc'. Int'. totū ual et ualuit. VII. lib. T. R. E.' VIII. lib. Hoc ꝏ tenuit Eddeua uxor Vluuardi. et uende.' potuit. [Lib. Censual, vol. i. f. 147.]

[2] Magn. Brit. vol. i. p. 673.

[3] Tom. i. p. 60.

improbable by reference to dates; for Walter Earl of Buckingham was living in 1165, if not later, and therefore must have far exceeded the ordinary course of human life if he had been father of a lady married in 1097, according to the statement before mentioned; and even if the fact were so, her male issue, if not preferred, unquestionably would have been allowed to share in the succession to the Giffard's lands: but those were divided amongst more remote descendants; and the issue of the said Isabel (whether daughter of the first Walter Giffard, or the second) entirely excluded from any participation of that inheritance.

After the decease of Walter, second Earl of Buckingham, his lands were shared amongst his relalations; and early in the reign of Richard I. a partition was made between the Earls of Clare and Pembroke,[1] and Wotton was included in that moiety assigned to William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, and formed part of the Honour of Crendon.

King John confirmed to the Earl of Pembroke the possession of his share of the inheritance, and the names of *Eustace de Grenvill* and Robert de la Rokele, who are mentioned in the Testa de Nevil as holding two Knights' fees in Wotton in demesne of the Honour of Giffard, of Mareschal's portion,[2] likewise occur among the subfeudatory tenants of those lands described as belonging to the Honour of Crendon.

In the Hundred Rolls of King Henry III. a particular account of these lands is also given, and the names of the tenants, by which it is evident that Wotton was divided in a manner incompatible with the statement made in the Magna Britannia, and with the notions which have been formed respecting the alliance of the Grenvilles with the House of Gifford.

William Mareschal Earl of Pembroke having married Alianore, sister of King Henry III. and dying in 1231, s. p. his widow became the wife of Simon de Montfort Earl of Leicester, who, in her right, held part of the lands of the Giffards.[3] "Eustace de Greinville," proceeds the Record, "holds a certain part of Wotton, viz. a mediety, and it is of the HONOUR of GIFFARD, and answers for one Knight's fee to the Earl of Leicester." "The Heirs of William de Cantelupe hold another mediety of the same place, and of the same *Honour*, by the service of one Knight having been enfeoffed by Robert de Tateshall."

"Item. The Heirs of William de Cantelupe hold half a hyde of land of the Templars, in the same place, paying half a mark annually; and it is of the Honour of Giffard.

"The Abbat of Nothele holds one virgate of land in the same, of the gift of Maud de Rupellis; and pays twelve pence *pr. ann.* to the Heirs of William de Cantilupe, and it is of the Honour of Giffard.

"The Prior of Bentley holds, in the same place, three virgates of land, of which two are in his demesne; and Michael de Hamme holds one under him, at an annual rent of four shillings. He has one of the gift of Fredeshet de Wottone, and two of the gift of Alice de Rupell. The whole is of the Honour of Giffard.

"And the Earl of Cornwall and Leycester has view of Frankpledge and Pleas.

"Eustace de Greinvill pays one half-quarter of barley every year, and one halfpenny to the Manor of Brill; and Richard de Rupellis another half quarter and one halfpenny, that he may be quit of tonnage and other customs there."[4]

---

[1] See CRENDON, p. 199. [2] Test. de Nevil, f. 168, p. 31. [3] See page 201.

[4] Wotton Eustachius de Greinvill tenet quandam ꝑ'tē ejusdem velle viz medietatem, et est de honore Giffard, et respondet ꝑ' feodo unius militis com'. Leycestr. Heredes Willi Cantulupo tenent aliam medietatem ejusdem ville et ejusdem honoris faciendo servicium uuius feodi unius militis et fuerunt feoffati de Rob^to^. de Toteshalle. Item heredes Willi de Cantulupo tenent dimidiam hydam tre' in eadem villa de Templar. reddo dimid. marcam per annum et est d'honore Giffard. Abbas de Nothele ten unam virgatam tre' in eadem villa de dono Matild. de Rupellis et reddet duodecim denar hereditz. Willi de Cantulupo ꝑ' annū et est de honore Giffard.' Prior de Benettleye tenet in eadem vill tres

Hence it is indubitable, that even if so extraordinary and preposterous an affinity as the intermarriage of the first Richard de Grenville with Constance the daughter of Walter Giffard, *first* Earl of Buckingham, and subsequently with her niece Isabell, the *supposed* daughter of the second Earl, who has been positively affirmed to have brought to him in marriage the Manor of Wotton, there is not the least ground for assuming this as a fact; nor can any dependance be placed upon the authorities to which reference in support of that erroneous statement has been made by Collins, or any other writer.

In 1213, Thomas de St. Andrew recovered against Richard de Greinville common of pasture in Wotton, which belonged to his free tenement in *Ashendon;*[1] and his estate *there* was likewise part of the Honour of Giffard, afterwards the Honour of Crendon. In 1282, a fine was passed of lands and meadow in Wotton, between James, son of Peter de la Rokele and Alice his wife, declared the right of James.[2]

In the beginning of the reign of Edw. I. the Earl of Gloucester had seised into his hands those lands in Wotton and Ham which had belonged to William de Cantilupe, and he held them six years; in the course of which he received 30*l.* being one hundred shillings *pr. ann.* the King's Escheator not having made his due collections.[3]

In the partition of the Honour of Gloucester, in 10 Ed. II. two Knights' fees in Wotton, the purparty of Hugh de Audeley,[4] were held by Richard le Warde at 10*l.* and two Knights' fees by *Richard de Grenville*, likewise the same purparty,[5]

In 1323, Adomar de Valence Earl of Pembroke, and Mary his wife, died seised of half a Knight's fee in Wotton;[6] and whatever may be asserted to the contrary, it was not until 1330, that a fine being passed of the Manor of Wotton, between Richard de Greynville, *Quer*[t]. and Walter son of Henry de Wotton, *Def*[t]. which the latter granted to Richard de Greynville for life, with remainder to William his son, and the heirs of the body of the said William; remainder to Edmund de Grenville, brother of William, and the heirs of his body; remainder to Margery, sister of Edmund, and the heirs of her body; remainder to Nicola, sister of Margery, and the heirs of her body; remainder to Agnes, sister of Nicola, and the heirs of her body;[7] that the Grenvilles were infeoffed in their lands here; but the Manor of Wotton, thus acquired by the family (previously possessed of lands in the vicinity) has been uninterruptedly held by their descendants to the present time; nevertheless, until the abolition of feudal tenures, *under the chief lords of the fee*, as will appear in the following account, which evinces the necessity of attending to the proper distinction between the possessors of the Seigniory and their sub-tenants.[8]

In 1347, Hugh de Audele, Earl of Gloucester, died seised of fees in Wotton, of the inheritance of Maud his wife, and *held under him by* RICHARD DE GRENVILLE.[9]

In 1372, Ralph Earl of Stafford and Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of Hugh de Audeley Earl of Gloucester, died seised of fees in Wotton, which ..... and Richard de Grenville held.[10]

---

virgatas tre'. unde duas tenet in dnieo et unam quam Michahel de Hamme tenet de eo reddo quatuor sol'. ℔ annū. Unam hñt. de dono Fredeshēt de Wottone et duas hñt. de dono Alicie de Rupell', et est tot de honore Giffard.' Et Comes Cornubie Leycestr hñt. visum francipl'. et placitat placitum de nœmio vetito de ead'. vill'. Eustachius de Grenvill dat un'. dimid'. quart'ii frumenti ℔ annū et un'. ob'. ad M'. de Brehull et Ricardus de Rupellis aliud dimid'. quart'ii et un ob. ut sit quietus de tonnagio st aliis consuetudinibs ibm. [Rot. Hund. 39 Hen. 3. v. i. p. 24.]

[1] Placit. 15 Joh. Abbrev. p. 92. See also page 14.

[2] Rot. Fin. 11 Ed. 1.

[3] Dicunt qd. Comes Glouc. seisivit t'ras que fuerint Willi de Cantilupo in Wotton et Hammes in manū suā p. sex annos que valet p[r]. ann. C[s]. p. defta Escaetor Dni Regis quia non venit et q[d]. recepit infra sex annos xxx libr. [Rot. Hund. 4 Ed. 1. vol. i. p. 42.]

[4] MSS. Cardigan.

[5] Ibid. and Esc. 46 Ed. 3. n°. 62. p. m. Ralph Earl of Stafford.

[6] Esc. 17 Ed. 2. n°. 75. Cal. vol. i. p. 314.

[7] Rot. Fin. 3 Ed. 3.

[8] See Introduction, p. 1, 2.

[9] Esc. 21 Ed. 3. n°. 59. Cal. vol. ii. p. 138.

[10] Esc. 46 Ed. 3. n°. 62. Cal. vol. ii. p. 322.

In 1398, William, brother and heir of Thomas Earl of Stafford, died seised of one Knight's fee and an half in Dorton and Wotton, held by Thomas Peyvre and others; and of two Knights' fees in Wotton, held by Robert le Ward and R.... Grenevile.[1]

In 1402, Edward Earl of Stafford died seised of two Knights' fees in Wotton, and one fee and an half in Dorton and Wotton,[2]

The Seigniory thus descending, at length came to Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham,[3] who was attainted and beheaded in 1521, and his estates forfeited to the Crown: and part of them being subsequently granted by patent, 12 May, 1522, by King Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Palmer, Knt.[4] another Sir Thomas Palmer, of this family, held his Court-Leet for Policott, included amongst these lands in 1714; and certainty money, for part of Wootton, was paid at that Court by the Grenvilles, who afterwards purchased these possessions of the Palmers.[5]

The history of the family of Grenville, now enobled by many titles, is diversly related as to the descent of many of its branches. In this, however, genealogists seem to agree, that it is of Danish origin; and, according to Collins, the Granvilles Earls of Bath, and Grenvilles of Buckinghamshire, sprang from the same stock, of which Bigot, first Duke of Normandy, is reputed the common ancestor.

Rollo, the son of Reginald, surnamed *the Rich*, a Danish Earl by Hilda, daughter of Harolst, is said to have taken, at his baptism, the name of Robert. He died about 917 of the Christian era, having had two wives; first, Poppa, daughter of Berengarius Count of Bajoux; and secondly, Gisela, or Gilette, or Algidia, daughter of Charles (called *the simple*) King of France, the ninth monarch of the second race of the French kings, and the fifth in descent from Pepin, the head of that dynasty. In some accounts,[6] the issue of Rollo is said to have been by Gilette, the French princess; in others, his descendants are represented as from Poppa, his first wife: these derive the descent of Richard de Grenville, the first of the name, ascertained to have settled in England, in the following manner:—

PEDIGREE of RICHARD DE GRENVILLE, a follower of William the Conqueror.

Reginald, surnamed the *Rich*, a Danish Earl.=Hilda, dau. of Harolst.

1. Poppa, dau. of Berengarius, Count of Bayoux.=Rollo, surnamed Bygot, first Duke of Normandy. took the name of Robert; and died circ. 917. On being baptised,=2. Gisela, or Algidia, dau. of Charles the *Simple*, King of France. Ob. 920.

William, surnamed Longaspatha, second Duke of Normandy, murdered 948, by contrivance of Lewis King of France.=Adela, or Spartha, dau. of Hubert, Count of St. Liz. Gerlotta, mar. to Will. 2d Duke of Acquitaine. Crispina, mar. to Grimaldus, Prince of Monaco.

1. Emma, dau. of Hugh Magnus, Count of Paris; ob. s. p.=Robert, 3d Duke of Normandy, surnamed the *Hardy*. Ob. 960.=Gunilda, a Danish Lady.

Richard, 1st son, succeeded as Duke of Normandy, and was grandfather to William the Conqueror. Mauger, 2d son, had the Earldom of Carboil, in Normandy.=.... Robert, 3d son. Count of Evereux, Abp. of Ronen. William, 4th son, Count of Hiemes & Lt. of Monstreul.

Hamon, only son and heir, slain in the service of Robert Duke of Normandy.=.....

Hamon, surnamed Dentatus, only son and heir, Earl of Carboil, and Lord of Thorygny, Grenville, Brety, and Cranley.=Adelaide, or Hedwig, dau. of the Emperor Henry Auceps.

Robert Fitz-Hamon, Earl of Carboil. Ob. s. p. m.= Richard de Grenville.

The descent from Gilette, daughter of Charles King of France, makes her the mother both of William, called Long-Espee, and of a second son, Robert Earl of Carboile, omits all notice of any issue from the former, but deduces a succession of five Earls of Carboile, from Robert to Hamon-

[1] Esc. 22 Ric. 2. n°. 46. Cal. vol. iii. p. 247. See also Dorton, p. 239.
[2] Ibid. 4 Hen. 4. n°. 41. Cal. vol. iii. p. 209. [3] See Pedigree of Stafford, p. 28. [4] Page 30, 31.
[5] See page 31. [6] Collins's Peerage, vol. iii. p. 411.

Dentatus, who is called the *sixth;* states his marriage with "Elizabeth D'Avoye, his near kinswoman, widow of Hugh the Great and sister of the Emperor Otho, circ. 956;" that is about *thirty-six* years after the death of Gilette, who is placed six generations higher in the same genealogical table, and thus makes this Elizabeth instead of Adelaide (as in the other pedigree) the mother of Robert Fitz-Hamon and of Richard de Grenville, who,

"To whom related or by whom begot,"

are accredited as two of the Norman followers of William the Conqueror into England; which, by the bye, is recorded to have been more than a century after the death of their mother's first husband!

Of Richard de Grenville, it is farther stated that he died (in his old age indeed,) on his journey to the Holy Land, in 1147, eighty-one years after he is reported to have fought at the battle of Hastings; nor, however extraordinary this may appear, was he a whit more remarkable than, according to genealogists, was his son Richard; who, on equal authority, is reported to have survived his father fifty-eight years—two generations being thus extended to the astonishing period of one hundred and fifty-eight years; although the *seven* generations immediately preceding them had not exceeded the fourth part of that term. It is therefore evident, that both errors and omissions sully these fabulous accounts, which probably no records extant can satisfactorily explain. Nor will it detract from the splendour of an ancient house, if the darkness which overspreads its early annals render it impossible to explore a track which time has rendered impervious to the most diligent investigation. Cole's opinion (the antiquary) was "clean contrary to any honour being derived from Norman ancestry," and he took no pains to disguise it; for in those accumulated MSS. (for which an ardent curiosity has been often expressed, he says), that "nothing was so base as those invading conquerors; and as to their Retainers who made up the bulk of the army, they were the refuse and outcasts of every sort, younger brothers in debt, and scarcely with a shilling in their pockets, who came into England with a thievish design to plunder and pillage the unhappy Saxons."[1] He proceeds, "It should humble the pride of families, boasting of a long line of ancestry, to enquire, Who are descended from Plato, Socrates, Epaminandos, or Alexander, whose names fill the noblest annals of ancient story? Where are the descendants of Cato, Cæsar, Pompey, or Augustus? The answer must be, that one derives his descent from a turtle and custard-eating Lord Mayor, another from a time-serving courtier; a third from a captain of banditti, fighting for hire, under William *the bastard;* and if any similitude, even in sound, can be discovered to the name of a ruined hovel in Normandy, the despicable tribe of pedigree-mongers who *bury themselves in the rubbish of musty and unauthentic genealogies,* will readily undertake to produce proofs of descent from those Scandinavian savages, whose irruptions overwhelmed Europe when ignorance and the Saracens took possession of the civilized world. Others, more modest in their ambition, may submit to derive their descent from the rabble of yesterday; but Fame, Virtue, Genius, and Wisdom are the real pride of ancestry, and those only who, by merit, have laid the foundation for honourable fame, may be laudably ambitious of being remembered by posterity."

Richard de Grenville, called the second son of *Hamon Dentatus,* and younger brother of Robert Fitz-Hamon Earl of Carboile, was of Biddeford in Devonshire, and Kilkhampton in Cornwall; and it is said that he took the name of Grenville from a Lordship in Normandy, that he accompanied his brother Robert Fitz-Hamon into Wales; assisted in the conquest of Glamorganshire, and was rewarded with the Lordship and Castle of Neath, where he founded an abbey. On the death of his brother, without male issue, he is represented to have succeeded to the Earldom of Carboile, and was styled Earl of Carboile, Thorigny, and Grenville.

---

[1] Letter to Mr. Tyson, in Cole's MSS. vol. xxiv. p. 55.

Although Robert Fitz-Hamon left no male issue, genealogists have recorded that, being Lord of Cardiff at his death in 1107, he left a daughter, called Sibill or Mabel, who was his heir, and married to Robert, Consul of Gloucester.[1]

From *one of* the sons of this Richard de Grenville, according to some genealogists,[2] and according to others, from *Robert* his *fourth* son, issued that branch which has ever since flourished in this county with increasing splendour.

Richard de Grenville, eldest son of the former Richard, who is related to have married Adeline, daughter of Robert Earl of Mellent, is called the ancestor of the Granvilles Earls of Bath,[3] and said to have died in 1205. Another son, called William, is reported to have been father of Eustace de Grenville; a third was called Gerard; and lastly, Robert de Grenville the fourth son: and here inextricable confusion has been introduced by Collins's account of deeds *without date*, in which he has evidently misplaced and mistaken many members of this family of the same names, who in fact belonged to very different periods of time, and whose identity is impossible to be reconciled with the several pedigrees, to which access may still be had; for many of these deeds mentioned by Collins, as in his time *in the possession of the Grenville family*, are still extant in the collections preserved amongst the Notley-Abbey MSS. *in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford.*

From those almost inexhaustible sources it is, that such different lines of descent have found their way into some more modern accounts. In one of the Harleian MSS.[4] Theobald Greenvill is placed at the head of a pedigree which, *without one single date* attached to it, until the time of Richard Greenville, of Wootton-Underwood, living in 1634, derives his descent through fifteen generations, and is at variance with every other genealogy of this family. Another pedigree amongst Willis's MSS. likewise begins with Theobald de Grenville, stated to have lived in 1160 (6 Hen. II.) and it is pretty evident, that he could not have been the same Theobald who married Margaret daughter of Hugh de Courtney, second Earl of Devonshire, who died in 1371;[5] and yet no other Theobald de Greenville is to be found in either of these *authentic* documents. In the first mentioned, Sir Eustace de Greinville, Knt. occurs as a great-grandson of Theobald; and another Eustace, as the eighth in descent from that Knight: in these particulars both pedigrees accord; and, although, they also agree in the name of Elizabeth daughter of Baldwin Butler, by Isabel Inglefield as the wife of the latter Eustace, the first genealogy mentions only Richard Grenville as their *son;* whilst the latter gives the name of a third *Eustace*, living in 1517, as their second son; and the accounts of Eustace are confused and perplexed. The first of those names was he who gave 100 marks to be admitted to the lands of Gerard his uncle in 1184;[6] and the second, who was also a Knight, was buried probably, as Willis states, at Notley-Abbey, about 1300, (whose wife Joane, daughter of Robert d'Arsic Baron of Cogges shared in her father's inheritance, in the 13th or 14th of Henry III.) but if *the* former Sir Eustace had survived until 1300, he must have been more than 120 years old. The fact seems to be that there were four individuals bearing the name of Eustace.

Robert, fourth son of the first Richard de Grenville, is related to have had two sons, Gerard and Robert. Gerard, the elder, is said to have made a grant of lands in Chilton and Wotton, to Walter de Burgh;[7] and was a witness to his cousin, Sir Eustace de Grenville's deed to William Fitz-Nigel. He married Dionysia, daughter of Henry de Turbeville, Steward of Gascoigny, descended from one

---

[1] Ancient Pedigree in the possession of Sir Cha. Knightley, Bart. of Fawesley, co. Northampton.; see also PEDIGREE of Clare, p. 201.

[2] English Compendium, vol. ii. p. 411.

[3] Collins's Peerage,

[4] Harl. MS. 1533, f. 102, and 1234, f. 41; Harvey's Visitation of Bucks, 1575; Philpot's Visitation, 1634, with additions by Browne Willis.

[5] See PEDIGREE of COURTENEY, p. 472.

[6] Rot. Pip. 30 Hen. II. and 1 Ric. I.

[7] Collins.

of the Knights belonging to the retinue of Robert Fitz-Hamon.[1] Of his issue no account is given, excepting the progeny of his son William; who witnessed a deed respecting lands here in 1258, between Richard de Rupellis and Walter de Burgh. This William de Grenville was Sheriff of Oxon and Bucks, in 1289;[2] and his son John married Agatha daughter of Walter de Burgh; and in 1274, he confirmed to John Fitz-Nigel the younger,[3] certain lands, to which Henry de Greenville (perhaps his brother) was witness.[4] This line ended in three daughters: Nichola, the wife of Sir Reginald de Hampden, probably before 1301; Agnes, married to John le Bruyn; and Maud, who was party to a fine with John Hampden her sister's son, in 1324. Robert de Grenville, younger brother of Gerard, and son of Robert, fourth son of the first Richard, mentioned in a deed of Sir Eustace de Grenville, had by Erneberche his wife (of whose family nothing seems to be known,) two sons; the eldest, Gerard, confirmed to Notley-Abbey his father's grant of lands; and his name occurs in a charter of lands in Ham, to which Robert de Grenville and Reginald (supposed to be his cousins) were witnesses. Gerard, who was living in 1204, and who acquired a manor in Essex, which had belonged to his father, and had settled the same in dower on his wife, could not have been this Gerard, for the former died in 35 Hen. III. and was found, by an inquisition taken after the death of Richard de Prescot, to have held under Richard de Greinville, two hides of land in Blechendon, co. Oxon, by the serjeanty of carrying a shield of brawn before the King when he hunted in Whichwood Forest.[5] Richard de Grenville is said to have had two sons and one daughter; the younger son, called Silvester, is mentioned by Collins, together with his brother, in a deed without date,[6] and in a deed dated 10 Ed. I.; and the elder son Eustace seems to have been frequently mistaken for the former Sir Eustace in the reign of King John. The latter Eustace might have been knighted in or before the time of Ed. I.; but the former Eustace, if then living, must have been eighty-eight years of age. Sir Eustace de Greenvile had a grant in 1273 (2 Ed. I.) from Hugh de la Wichead, of the whole right of Hugh to a virgate of land, with messuage, croft, and meadow, in *Wotton* and *Hame* juxta *Brehul*, which William de Hame his brother held of the said Sir Eustace, the deed being dated at Wotton on St. Nicholas's Day.

Amongst the Pleas of 2 and 3 Edw. I. in Michaelmas Term, it is recorded that Eustace de Grienvill impleaded William Coly and many others, for having come to his house at Wotton, and taken away his chattels to the value of five marks. And they answered, that the said Eustace seised certain cattle of William de Shobington, who made complaint to the bailiffs of the Earl of Gloucester, in Crendon, *within whose lordship his land of Wotton is;* and they considered them as the cattle of the said bailiff. And Eustace said, that his land aforesaid in Wotton, is within the liberty of William de Valence, and not within the liberty of the Earl of Gloucester, &c. And thereupon the aforesaid Eustace brought his action, &c. And it was adjudged that the said William and others should have a day assigned, &c.[7]

Sir Eustace gave, by a charter,[8] one-half of his estate in Wotton, to his son Richard, (with the consent of Gerard, whom he called his son and heir, and who was denominated of Chilton,) and recited in the same instrument, that he had bestowed the other half upon his daughter Alice, in frank marriage with Humphrey de Rokele; Gerard de Grenville of Chilton, his son and heir, and Robert de Greinvile being witnesses.[9] He gave to another son, John, land called the Rudinge, lying between a messuage called Holloway-street, and a messuage which Geffrey de Westcote held, and the

---

[1] Collins, from Dugdale's MS. vol. xxxix. f. 68. [2] See CHILTON, p. 128. [3] See BOARSTALL, p. 58.
[4] Cart. Antiq. and Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. p. 281, cited by Collins, vol. v. p. 279; also Rot. Fin. 7 Ed. I.; Rot. Cart. 29 Ed. I.: See likewise EASINGTON, in CHILTON, p. 153.
[5] Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. [6] Collins's Peerage, vol. v. p. 281.
[7] Collins. [8] Ibid. [9] Ibid.

services of John Hernald and William Start, with part of the great meadow in Wotton, and other lands, to hold to the said John and his heirs; and this John de Greinvile and Joane his wife passed a fine in 1283 (12 Ed. I.) with Philip Honeley and Juliana his wife; and about three years afterwards, Philip Honeley released to John Grenville, of Wotton, and Joane his wife, all his right in his lands, &c. in the vill or fields of Wotton, to hold to the said John and his heirs; gave to another son, called Martyn, arable land called the *Buristude* (Bury-stead) by deed dated at Wotton, on St. Alban's day, (22 June) 1290, 19 Ed. I.[1]

Richard de Greenvile, second son of Sir Eustace, is mentioned in a deed made between him and Richard son of Humphrey de Rupellis, concerning all the lands which the said Humphrey held of the aforesaid Richard de Grenville, or Eustace his father, or Richard his grandfather, in Wotton; and this deed is witnessed by John de Grenville, next brother of Richard and third son of Sir Eustace, who was party to a fine in 1300, by Reginald, Parson of the Church of Hampden, by which an estate in Chilton and Easington was conveyed to him by the said Reginald, who was probably the son of that Sir Reginald Hampden who married Nichola eldest of the three daughters and coheiresses of John de Grenville, late of Chilton.[2]

In 1308, a fine was passed of messuages, lands, and rents in Wotton and Field-Hamme, between Richard son of Humphrey de Rokele and Basilia his wife, and John de Grenvile and Joane his wife, which John de Grenvile conveyed to Richard and Basilia de Rokele, and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to Richard the son of Richard the son of Humphrey, and his heirs;[3] and in the same year another fine between James de Rokele and Joane his wife, and John de la Rokele, of messuages, meadows and rents in Wotton juxta Bernewode, which James granted to John for life.

In 1316, James de la Rokele granted messuages, lands, and rents in Wotton-under-Bernewode, to Richard le Marchaund and Joane his wife, and their heirs.[4]

Gerard de Grenville, called eldest son and heir of Sir Eustace (whose consent is mentioned in the settlement made by his father of his estate here) and elder brother of Richard, John, and Martyn, is said to have been living at Chilton in 1286 (15 Ed. I.) being Justice in Eyre, North of Trent. The daughters of Sir Eustace were, Alice, married first to Humphrey de Rokele, and secondly to Thomas Creslaund, of Adingrave, and Amice wife of Richard de la Sale, of Ham. Nichola, Margery, and Agnes, mentioned in some accounts,[5] were[6] the daughters of Richard de Grenville his second son; and Mary, whose name also occurs as daughter of Sir Eustace, is very doubtfully so placed.

Richard de Grenville (second son of Sir Eustace before mentioned) accepted an annual payment of 10*d.* rent, to excuse the homage of William de Olive, for lands held of him by Olive in Wotton.[7] In 1302 (31 Ed. I.) his name occurs with that of Joane his wife, who was daughter of William Lord Zouch, of Harringworth;[8] and by deed, on Sunday next after the Purification, 1309, he granted lands in Wotton to his son William; and in 1330, as before related, settled his estate, and probably lived not long afterwards, for Joane de Grenville was in her widowhood in 1334 (8 Ed. III.); and his son and successor, William de Grenevyle, being in 1337 Lord of Wotton, granted by deed 6 Feb.

---

[1] Collins's Peerage, vol. v. p. 283.

[2] Regist. of Robert Grosted, Bp. of Lincoln, no. 6; and Rot. Fin. 29 Ed. I. inter Reginaldum psonam. Ecclie de Hamden Q. et Johem de Greynvill de Chilton Def. Mess. terr. et redd. in Chilton and Easington jus Reginaldi et preterea idem Johes concessit mess. terr. et reddit. quos Tho. de Adingrave et Alicia ux. ejus ten. in dotem Alicie remanere eidem Reginaldo et her. [See HAMPDEN, and family Pedigree.]

[3] Rot. Fin. 2 Ed. II.

[4] Rot. Fin. 10 Ed. II.

[5] See Collins's Peerage, vol. v. p. 283.

[6] Rot. Fin. 3 Ed. III.

[7] Deed dated at Wotton, on the Vigil of Pentecost, 17 April, (23 Ed. I.) 1294; Ibid, p. 184.

[8] See HAM, in WADDESDON, p. 487.

11 Ed. III. to which his brother Edmund was a witness, certain lands in Wotton, lying near the lands of Alexander at Halle, to Richard at Halle, of Wood-ham. He married Agnes, daughter of William Wightham, of Haddenham; and in 1343, obtained a license (18 Ed. III.) from Thomas Beke Bishop of Lincoln, to found a chantry in the Church of Wotton, which he accordingly did.

In 1351, Thomas Freysel and William Freysel, with others unknown, were charged with having forcibly carried away Agnes de Grenville, (called in the record, Lady of Wotton,) and conveyed her naked into Bernwood Forest, and there and in divers places in the county of Bucks, unlawfully imprisoned her: for which offences Thomas Freysel was fined ten marks, and William five, A. D. 1351 (25 Ed. III.)[1] If the date on the cenotaph or monument of William de Grenvylle be correct, this outrage must have happened in his lifetime, and before Alice could have been properly denominated Lady of Wotton; and it is remarkable that Collins in the Baronage[2] as expressly stated, that he had not found the time of the death of William Grenville, so that it seems probable he might have died a little earlier.

In 1358 (32 Ed. III.) a fine was passed between Nicholas de Burewell and William Frisel and Margaret his wife, of lands in Wotton, the right of Nicholas;[3] and in 1365 (39 Ed. III.) another fine of the Manor of Wotton, with messuages and lands here, between Agnes de Grenevill and Walter Freysel and Margaret or Margery his wife; and the same Agnes de Grenvill and Thomas her son acquired from Richard Smyth, of Ashendon, all his arable land in Wotton, called Great Budewell,[4] with certain meadows and pastures, to hold to the said Agnes and Thomas and their heirs, with remainder to William another son of Agnes and his heirs for ever;[5] the conveyance bearing date at Wotton, on Sunday after the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr.

In 1380 or 1381, by a fine between Agnes de Grenvylle and Thomas de Grenvylle her son, this manor was settled upon Agnes for life;[6] but about eight years afterwards, regranted to Thomas de Grenvyle, who, instead of it, settled upon his mother 40*l. per ann.* at two payments, by a deed dated at Wotton, on Monday before the feast of the Annunciation, 1389. Several other fines had been previously passed, by which the Grenvilles ultimately increased their possessions here. Agnes de Grenville died in 1396;[7] and Thomas de Grenville and William his brother, by a charter dated in 1387 (11 Ric. II.) at Wotton, granted to John de Grenville and William (probably younger sons of Thomas) the lands in Wotton called *Burewells.* William de Grenville, who was a party to this deed, died without issue. Thomas de Grenville his brother died in 1402 (4 Hen. IV.) seised of the Manor of Wotton, leaving issue by Elizabeth[8] his wife, a son Richard Grenville, who became his heir. The fact is, that Wotton was then held under the Earls of Stafford, who possessed the fee and held in capite of the King.

John de Grenville, second son of Thomas, married Margery daughter and heir of John de Bourchier,[9] but died without issue; as did also William his brother.

Richard Grenville, son of Thomas, of Wotton, married Christian daughter of .....;[10] and purposing to go to the wars in France, his will dated at London 4 July, 1419, directed his body to be

---

[1] Placit. Trin. An. 25 Ed. III. Buck. Presentatum fuit quod Tho. Freysell et Will. Freysell cum aliis ignotis vi et armis ceperunt Agnetem de Grenevill Dominam de Wotton et ipsam nudam abduxerunt in forestam de Bernewood et ibidem, et alibi in diversis locis in Com. Buck. imprisonaverunt, sed utrum ipsam rapuerunt ignorant. Qui veniunt et ponunt se in gratiam Regis, et Tho. finem fecit pro x. marc. et Will'us pro v. marc. [Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 109 n.]

[2] Suppl. vol. i. p. 285. ed. 1750. 8vo.

[3] Rot. Fin. 32 Ed. III.

[4] Qu. Burewell.

[5] Family deeds cited by Collins, vol. i. or vii. Suppl. p. 285.; and Rot. Fin. 39 Ed. III.

[6] Rot. Fin. Buck. 4 Ric. II.

[7] Monumental Inscription in Wotton Church.

[8] Morest or Morust, according to Collins, who cites the family deeds as his authority: but there exists great doubt respecting this name, although it has been inscribed on a renovated monument in the church.

[9] Collins, from the deeds of the family.

[10] *Launceline*, Collins.

buried according to the rites of the Church; and after payment of his just debts, bequeaths to his wife all his lands and tenements in Wotton, with remainder to the heirs of his body by her, and in default to his own right heirs for ever; his lands in Haddenham in fee to Eustace his son; and wills his wife to release all her right in that estate to the said Eustace before she enters upon the lands devised to her in Wotton; gives the said Christian all his personal estate, and charges her to do for his soul what she should desire him likewise to do for her's; and constituting William Burwell and Robert Stratford his executors, bequeathed to each of them a legacy of 5*l.* He died before the 1st of June, 1427 (6 Hen. VI.) but Christian his wife was living in 1453: and by her will in Latin,[1] directed her body to be buried in St. Mary's Chapel, within the Prebendal Church of St. Margaret at Leicester; gives a legacy to her daughter Agnes, and the residue of her goods and chattels, &c. to her son John, whom she constitutes executor, with the usual pious memento respecting her soul.

Eustace de Grenville, son and heir of Richard by the said Christian, was in 1433 (12 Hen. VI.) amongst the chief gentry of Bucks who took an oath to observe the laws made that year in Parliament. He married Elizabeth daughter of Baldwin Botiller; and in their marriage settlement it was agreed, that the Manor of Wotton with its appurtenances, called "*Grenville's Manor*," should be settled by recovery on them and the heirs of their bodies, and in default on the heirs of Eustace, remainder to the right heirs of Richard de Grenville his father; that Richard Quartermain (uncle to the said Elizabeth) shall pay to the said Eustace or his executors forty marks, and supply to Elizabeth de Grenville, on the day of her marriage, apparel for her person and chamber, to the value of ten marks; that she shall have a jointure of twenty marks *per ann.* and if she survive her husband, the residue of the Manor of Wotton. Another deed of equal date, between Richard Quartermain, Esq. and Eustace Grenevile, Esq. covenants that Eustace shall, "by the Grace of God, take to wife Elizabeth daughter of Baldwin Botiller, cousin to the said Richard Quartermain, and her lawfully marry, before the first day of August then next ensuing." This Elizabeth was the second wife of Eustace Grenville, who had first espoused Margery, daughter of ..... Bryan, but had by her no issue.

Eustace Grenville died in 1480; having on the feast of St. Clement, 1479, made his will at Wotton, and ordered his body to be buried in the chancel of Wotton Church; bequeathed to maintain the light of the Blessed Mary, three pounds of wax in candles, and two torches; to the altar of St. Mary, one bushel of wheat, and one of barley; to the light of the Holy Cross, one bushel of barley and another of beans; the like to St. Katherine's light; and provided a chaplain, for one year, to celebrate divine service for the souls of Margery his first wife and Elizabeth his second wife, his parents, benefactors, and all Christian souls; bequeaths to his son Richard 10*l.*; to his son Eustace 6*l.*, his estate at Haddenham and lands there for life; charges both Wotton and Haddenham for payment of his debts: and bequeaths to Thomas Fowler, Guy Westcote, and Thomas Salmon, Esquires, his executors, the residue of his personal estate, to be by them disposed of for the good of his soul.[2]

The family of Margery Bryan, first wife of this Eustace Grenville, is not traced in the family pedigree by the Baronagians; but the descent of Elizabeth his second wife is very particularly delivered by Collins, who cites the authorities of the Stemma de Botiller, and Dugdale's History of Warwickshire, in support of his assertion that she was lineally descended from "Thomas de Grey, *son and heir* of Robert Lord Grey, of Rotherfield, by Elizabeth his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of William de la Plaunch, of *Haversham*,"[3] agreeably to the following table:

---

[1] Collins, citing Ledger Book, p. 296 b. in Peerage, vol. v. p. 286 n. [2] Ibid. [3] Ibid. p. 288.

PEDIGREE OF ELIZABETH, SECOND WIFE OF EUSTACE GRENVILLE, ESQ. OF WOTTON.

From Collins's Peerage, vol. v. p. 287-8.

WILLIAM DE LA PLAUNCHE, of Haversham.

ROBERT LORD GREY, of Rotherfield. = ELIZABETH, dau. and co-h.

THOMAS GREY, *son and heir.*

GUY DE BRETON, Serjeant at Law. = JOANE, dau. and heir.

JOHN BOTELER. = MAUD, dau. and co. heir. [By some said to have been married to John Waldegrave, whose daughter was married to John Boteler.]

JOHN BOTELER. = JOAN, dau. and heir of John Waldegrave.

JOHN BOTELER. =

BALDWIN BOTELER. = ISABEL DE ENGLEFIELD.

RICHARD, ob. s. p. THOMAS, ob. s. p. ELIZABETH, dau. of Baldwin Boteler, heir of her brother (2d. wife.) = EUSTACE DE GRENVILLE; ob. (21 Ed. 4.) 1480.

The same account is given verbatim in other books;[1] but in the biography of Grey, of Rotherfield, and the account of that family by Dugdale in his Baronage,[2] no confirmation is afforded of Robert Lord Grey having left male issue. Robert Grey of Rotherfield, brother and heir of Bartholomew Lord Grey, "had," says Dugdale, "summons to parliament in 1 Ric. II. but not after. He died 14 Jan. 11 Ric. II. (1387) leaving Joane his daughter and heir about two years of age; whereupon Elizabeth, widow of the said Robert, daughter and co-heir to William de la Plaunch, of Haversham, who soon afterwards took to husband Sir John Clinton, Kt. of Maxtoke, in Warwickshire, had assignment of dower." Joane "sole daughter and heir" of this Robert Lord Grey became the wife of Sir John Deyncourt, Knt.; and (temp. Henry IV.) on the death of her uncle, Sir Richard Grey Knt. succeeded to his share of the inheritance, and her lands ultimately descended to female heirs.[3] The statement made by Collins is directly opposed by Dugdale and the Escheat Rolls; but the former affirms, that "Richard Viscount Cobham, being lineal heir to the before-mentioned Elizabeth, had a right to quarter the arms of all the said heiresses;"[4] whereas it appears, by numerous authorities, that Robert Lord Grey of Rotherfield had no male issue; and if that be the fact, Joane wife of Guy de Breton could not have been the daughter of Thomas, *son* of the said Robert, as is asserted by Collins.

Thomas Grenville, second son of Eustace, was, in December, 1489 (4 Hen. VII.) joined in commission with Sir John Lord Grey of Wilton, Sir John Dormer, and Sir John Verney, Knights; and the Sheriff of Bucks (Richard Godfrey), was ordered to summon the *posse commitatus*, and examine what number of archers, armed and arrayed, could be provided to go into Brittany; to article and review them, and make due returns to the King, specifying the names and forces raised, &c. Thomas Grenville died without issue, and, as his name is not mentioned in his father's will, was probably dead before the making of it.

Richard Grenville succeeded, on the decease of his father, to the possession of his lands in Wotton, and "exchanged the manor of Ascot, in Oxfordshire, with Robert Dormer, Esq. for Burwell's manor in Wotton, which the said Robert had purchased, and which had been formerly alienated from the family by the marriage of Alice de Grenville,[5] daughter of Sir Eustace."

Richard Grenville, Esq. of Wotton, eldest son of Eustace, in his will dated 8th October, 1517 (9 Hen. VIII.) directed his interment in the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen and St. Catharine, in the church of Wotton; contributed to the lights at the altars of the Virgin and St. Catharine there;

[1] British Compend. vol. ii. p. 411.
[2] Tom. i. p. 724.
[3] Regist. Chicheley, f. 344, in the Archives at Lambeth.
[4] Peerage, vol. v. p. 288.
[5] Ibid. citing family deeds.

bequeathed 80*l.* to each of his daughters towards their marriage; to his younger son George his house at Chipping-Wycombe, called the George, all his lands in Berkshire, with reversion of rents in Stoke-Talmage, in Oxfordshire, after the decease of his brother Eustace (then tenant for life, with remainder to the testator), to the said George Grenville and the heirs of his body, and in default, to Edward his other son and the heirs of his body, remainder over to his own right heirs; and the residue of his effects (after payment of debts and legacies) to Joane his wife and Edward his son, his executors, to be disposed of for the health of his soul. He died 8 Oct. 1519, seised of the manor of Wotton, and Burwell's manor in Wotton and Ham, of lands in Haddenham, and an estate at Chelmscote, near Brailes, in Warwickshire, leaving Edward his son and heir, of the age of thirty years and more.[1]

Edward Grenville, Esq. who then succeeded his father, was, in 1527, Sheriff of Bucks and Bedfordshire, and married Isabel, daughter of Thomas Denton, Esq. of *Caversfield*. By his testament, dated 2 March, 1536, and proved 13 June, he bequeaths his soul to God, the blessed Mother, and all the Company of Heaven; directs his body to be buried *within his chapel* at Wotton, if he die there; bequeaths to the High Altar 2*d.* for unremembered tythes, and 20*s.* to the parish; gives annuities to Richard, George, and Ralph, his younger sons, until they come of age, payable out of Burwell's Manor; and to such son as may become his heir, when of the age of 22 years, divers articles of household stuff, to be delivered by his wife and other executors, if they think the said heir have *any towardness in him*, otherwise not until he shall be 23 years of age; bequeaths all the residue of his personals to his wife (subject to debts), one moiety to be kept as an accumulating stock for his younger children, until each of the said children shall have attained the age of 23. The residue, not bequeathed, to Isabel his wife, George Grenville his brother, and Christopher Westcote, to be disposed of for the health of his soul and his friends; appointing these three last mentioned persons his executors, with discretionary powers in regard to administration, provided the matter of his will be not changed. He died on the 14th of April following, Edward his son and heir being then twelve years of age.[2]

Edward Grenville, Esq. was born 8 May, 1525 (17 Henry VIII.) and in 1548 (2 Edward VI.) had livery of his inheritance. He married Alice, daughter of William Haslewood, of Alford, in Cheshire, who succeeded him, and was married secondly to Walter Dennis, Esq. having had only one son, who died in his infancy.[3] On the death of Edward Grenville, 31 Oct. 1587, Wotton with other estates passed to his next brother, Richard Grenville (then about thirty-five years of age), who married Mary, daughter of John Giffard, Esq. of Hillesdon, by whom he had many children, whose names are expressed in the accompanying pedigree. He died 7 Nov. 1604, aged more than 80 years; having by his will, dated 6 Dec. 1603, settled his estates so that this manor with other lands descended to his eldest surviving son, Richard Grenville, who was born in 1567, and married Frances, daughter of Thomas Saunders, Esq. of Long-Marston, co. Herts. by whom he had four sons and two daughters; and dying in 1618, was buried at Wotton, being succeeded in this estate by his eldest son and heir, another Richard Grenville, who was born 8 Aug. 1612; was in 1641 Sheriff of Bucks, and in 1642, one of the Deputy-Lieutenants of this county (when William Lord Paget was Lord Lieutenant), having for his colleagues the celebrated John Hampden, with Richard Winwood, of Denham, Arthur Goodwyn, of Winchendon, Bulstrode Whitelock, and Thomas Tirrel, Esqrs. whose appointments were made by the authority of Parliament.[4] His name occurs in November, 1641, among the persons then recommended to enforce the provisions made for raising forces in Buckinghamshire. In 1643 and 1644, he commanded a troop of horse in the parliamentary army;[5] and in 1646, was one of the parliamentary

[1] Esc. 10 Hen. VIII. Sept. 23. [2] Collins's Peerage, vol. v. p. 282. [3] Monument in Wotton Church.
[4] Ordin. of Parliament, 16 Feb. 1641; Lords' Journals, vol. iv. p. 440. [5] Langley's Desborough Hund. p. 15.

justices of the peace for this county; as also was Edward Grenville, his younger brother.[1] In 1654, 1655, and 1658, he was one of the knights of the shire for Bucks, and dying 10 Jan. 1665, was buried in the aisle of Wotton Church. His first wife was Anne, daughter of Sir William Borlase, Knt. of Great-Marlow, by whom he had two daughters and one son; and she dying on the day next following the birth of the latter (15 Jan. 1646) in the 29th year of her age, was buried at Wotton. His second wife, according to Collins,[2] was Eleanor, daughter of Sir Peter Tirrel, Knt. and relict of Sir Peter Temple, Knt. of Stanton-Barry; but by her he had no issue, and she surviving him until 1671, then died, and was buried at Stanton-Barry, where a monumental inscription describes her as the daughter of Sir *Timothy* Tirrel, and that she died at the age of 57, but without mentioning the name of this Richard Grenville as her husband.[3]

Richard Grenville, Esq. only son and heir, succeeded his father in the possession of this estate, was Sheriff of Bucks in 1671 (23 Car. II.) and married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Peter Temple, Knt. He had one son and three daughters; of whom Penelope, the youngest, was married to Sir John Conway, Knt. and was greatly celebrated for her beauty and accomplishments.[4] Richard Grenville, Esq. died 4 July, 1719: was succeeded here by his son Richard Grenville, who was then more than fifty years of age. He married Hester, second daughter of Sir Richard Temple, Knt. and Bart. of Stowe;[5] and made divers purchases of lands in addition to his estate here. Amongst them a portion of Wotton-Lawn, of about twenty-six acres two roods and seventeen perches, was obtained by an agreement and with the consent of the Commoners, which, under the name of Clerefield-Hook, had been formerly granted (amongst other lands) by Queen Elizabeth to Walter Coppinger and Thomas Butler, in 1590 (33 Eliz.) and in the patent stated to be in the parish of Ludgershall. Richard Grenville was one of the representatives for Wendover in 1 Geo. I. afterwards for Buckingham, until his death in 1726-7, leaving Hester his wife surviving, who being the heiress of her brother, Sir Richard Temple, Knt. and Bart. who had been (23 May, 1718) created Viscount and Baron Cobham, of Cobham, in Kent, with remainder to the heirs of his body, and in default the title and dignity of Viscountess and Baroness Cobham to descend to the said Hester Grenville and her heirs male; and in default to Dame Christian Lyttleton, another sister, and her heirs; became possessed of the estates of her ancestors; and in 1749 (23 Geo. II.) was farther advanced by patent (18 Oct.) to the dignity of Countess Temple, and in remainder the title of Earl Temple to her heirs male; and after the death of Richard Viscount Cobham, the magnificent seat at Stowe thus coming into the possession of the Grenvilles, Wotton was, subsequently, made the residence of a junior branch of the family.

Approaching nearer to the times in which we are living, those names remaining to be inserted in this account of the Grenvilles cannot be deemed properly to come at present within the province of the historian; and although *much might be* said, and largely, in many instances panegyric might be deservedly applied, whilst perhaps in some, censure might be justified, it seems more decorous equally to abstain from both, and from passing the limits (too often passed by modern authors) of that duty which imperatively demands the preservation of an accurate record of names, dates of alliances, and official appointments, as materials for *future* biography, when the asperities and differences of political opinions, personal resentments, and party vehemence no longer influence the pen of the writer, or prejudice the mind of the reader, in a fair and impartial investigation, and sincere and honest developement of truth. The tabular Pedigree, therefore, which these preliminary remarks are intended to introduce, has been compiled with a careful regard for the principles above stated, although, for the reasons before assigned, necessarily in some particulars very imperfect.

---

[1] Langley's Hist. of Desborough, pp. 17, 18.

[2] Collins's Peerage, vol. v. p. 284.

[3] See Stanton Barry, and the Register.

[4] Lansdowne's Poems; Johnson's Ed. of British Poets, vol. 38, p. 42.

[5] See Stowe, and Pedigree of Temple.

PEDIGREE OF GRENVILLE OF WOTTON-UNDERWOOD, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, MARQUESS OF CHANDOS AND BUCKINGHAM, EARL TEMPLE AND NUGENT, VISCOUNT AND BARON COBHAM; AND BARONET.

From Pedigrees, Visitations, Heraldic Collections, Ancient MSS. in the British Museum, the Bodleian and Ashmolean Libraries, Parish Registers, Monumental Inscriptions, and other authentic documents.

The Arms and bearings of the Grenvilles and their alliances are very particularly inserted in the description of the Mausoleum of the Family in Wotton-Church.

1. CONSTANCE, "*sole daughter* of Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham and Longueril." [Collins's Peerage, vol. iii. p. 412.] "*One* of the *daughters* of Walter Giffard, *first* Earl of Buckingham." [Ibid. vol. v. p. 65; also *Seager*.] ob. s. p. — RICHARD DE GRENVILLE, second son of *Hamon-Dentatus* of Biddeford, co. Devon, and Kilkhampton, Cornwall, assisted in the Conquest of Glamorganshire, and was rewarded with the Castle and Lordship of Neath; founded the Abbey, and on the decease of his half brother, succeeded to the titles of EARL OF CARDOIL, THORIGNY, and GRENVILLE, in Normandy: died on his way to Jerusalem in 1147. [Collins's Peerage, British Compendium, and Edmondson's Heraldry, vol. iii. p. 276.] "Lord of Greneville in Normandy; in the year of our Lord, 1097, received the Manor and Lordship of Wotton in portion with ISABEL his wife, *daughter* of Walter Giffard, *second* Earl of Buckingham." [Autograph letter of George Marquess of Buckingham, dated 2d May, 1802.] "Married one of the daughters of Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham and Longville." [Collins, vol. v. p. 227, Ed. 1779.] "*Sister* of Walter Giffard, who founded the Abbey of Notley, co. Bucks, 1161, *and died without* issue in 1164."

2. ISABELLA, "*daughter* of Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham." [Edmondson, vol. iii. p. 276.] "Sister of Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham, Founder of Notley Abbey, 1161." [Collins, vol. v. p. 275.] See also Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 59, 60, concerning this Walter Giffard: in which there appears nothing to countenance or maintain the account of this marriage with Richard de Grenville.

RICHARD DE GRENVILLE, Earl of Carboile *Baron* Thorigney and Grenville, ob. 1205. [Rot. Cart. 7 Joh. m. 1; Cal. p. 33; also Collins, vol. iii. p. 413; "Lord of Biddeford 2 Joh."] — ADELINA, dau. of Rob. de Beaumont, Earl of Mellent.

GRANVILLE, EARL OF BATH.

2. WILLIAM DE GRENVILLE, in Poicton, 15 Joh. but called *son* of *Robert*, and *grandson* of another *Robert*.

3. GERALD DE GRENVILLE, "held three Knights' fees of Walter Giffard, before 1203; living 1156." [Collins, vol. v. p. 275.] Witness to a grant of Sir Eustace de Grenville to William Fitz-Nigel, [Cart. Antiq. cited by Collins.] but called by him *son* of ROBERT; gave lands in *Chilton* to *Notley*-Abbey, and confirmed his father's grant: viv. 1204. — DIONYSIA, *supposed* by Collins, dau. of Hen. de Turbeville, Steward of Gascoigny.

4. ROBERT DE GRENVILLE, brother of Gerald, before 1 Ric. 1; dead before Joh. 1204. [Rot. Fip. Essex. and Monast. Anglic.] Brother of William and Hugh, sons of Theobald, said to have lived in 1160; (6 Hen. 2.) [Willis's MSS.] Father of Osbert, and grandfather to George. — ERMEARCHE, or ERNEBECH. [Collins, vol. v. p. 280.]

1. GERARD, witness to a grant of Sir Eustace.
2. WILLIAM, supposed the same who was at POICTOU, but (more probably) *his uncle*.

SIR EUSTACE DE GRENVILLE, "only son and hr. of William: Steward to King John; Constable of the Tower of London, 1215; viv. 1233; *Nephew* of Gerald and *Robert*." — JOANE, eld. dau. and co-hr. of Rob. de Arsic, Baron of Cogges, co. Oxon; survived her husband, and with Alice her sister, joined in sale of their lands of inheritance, in an assize, 1 John.

RICHARD DE GRENVILLE, "son & heir of Gerald, benefactor to Notley-Abbey; viv. 14 Joh. Willed to be buried at *Notley*." [Kennet and *Collins*.] — WILLIAM DE GRENVILLE, Warden of Oxford Castle; Sheriff of Oxon and Berks, 1289. [Madox's Hist. of the Exchequ.] Called *eldest* son by Collins. — CRISTINA. [See *Towersey* and monument there.]

2. ROBERT DE GRENVILLE, called nephew of Henry de Turbeville; vixit 1235. [Collins, vol. v. p. 279.] — REGINALD DE GRENVILLE. [Collins, vol. v. p. 279.] — RALPH, held lands in Chilton. [Collins, vol. v. Appen. p. 274.] sed qu?

GERARD DE GRENVILLE, eld. son and hr. viv. 8 Joh. Just. in Eyre, North of Trent, 1286; died s. p. *called also only son as supposed*. [Collins, vol. v. p. 283.] — JOHN DE GREVILLE, "son of Sir Eustace." [Harl. MSS. 1533. fol. 102.] of Wotton, 15 Ed. 1. held the Rudinge, in Wotton, viv. 2 Ed. 2. Benefactor to *Notley Abbey*. — JOANE, viv. 12 Ed. 1.

JOHN GRENVILLE, only son and hr. held lands in Chilton under ALIANORE DE LUCY, tenant of Will. de Valence: ob. s. p.

SIR EUSTACE DE GRENVILLE, Knt. circ. 1 Ed. 1. had a grant of land in Wotton and Ham, 1273. [Rot. Hund. 39 Hen. 3, and 3 Ed. 1:] bur. at Notley in 1300, according to one account: according to another, was living in 1324, (24 Ed. 1.) — ALICE. — SILVESTER DE GRENVILLE, bro. of Eustace: vixit. 10 Ed. 1. — MARTYN DE GRENVILLE, of Burystead in Wotton, 19 Ed. 1: ob. s. p. [Collins.] — HENRY DE GRENVILLE, son and hr. confirmed his father's grant to Notley-Abbey: vixit, 1274. ob. s. p. [Collins.] — JOHN DE GRENVILLE, witness to the grant of his bro. Henry to Notley, viv. 1278. — AGATHA, dau. of Walter de Burgh. — REGINALD DE GRENVILLE, of Chilton. — RALPH DE GRENVILLE.

RICHARD DE GRENVILLE, had a grant of half Wotton; dead in 1334. (8 Edw. 3.) — JOANE, dau. of William Lord Zouch, of Haringworth; ob. 26 Edw. 3. (1352.) [Collins, vol. v. p. 284.]

ALICE, mar. 1st to Humph. de Rokeley; 2dly to Thos. Cresland of Adingrave. [Collins, vol. v. p. 283.]
AMIRE, mar. to Ric. de la Sale, of Hame.
MARY, } [Collins, vol. v. p. 283.]
MARGERY, }

NICHOLA, eldest dau. and co-hr.: mar to Sir Reginald de Hampden, Knt. had issue. [See PEDIG. of HAMPDEN.]
AGNES, dau. and co-hr.: mar. 1st to John le Bruyn: 2dly to Reginald de Beachampton, qu?
MAUD, dau. and co-h. viv. 1324. [Rot. Fin. 18 Ed. 2. also Collins.]

WILLIAM DE GRENVILLE, held lands in Wotton, 3 Edw. 2: had license to found a chantry there, 18 Ed. 3. — AGNES, dau. of Will. Wightham of *Haddenham*: ob. 1396; bur. at Wotton. — EDMUND DE GRENVILLE. — MARGERY. NICOLA. AGNES.

THOMAS DE GRENVILLE, 1389, Lord of Wotton: ob. 1402. (4 Hen. 4.) — ELIZABETH, dau. of ..... Morest, qu? [Mon. in WOTTON Church.] — WILLIAM DE GRENVILLE, 11 Ric. 2: ob. s. p.

a

a

RICHARD DE GRENVILLE, eld. son and hr: will dated 1419: ob. 1427. = CHRISTIAN, dau. of .... Launceline, sist. of Lady St. John, 1453: willed to be bur. at Leicester. [Rot. Fin. 4 Hen. 4.]

JOHN DE GRENVILLE, of Haddenham, 1453: ob. s. p. = MARGERY, dau. and hr. of John Bourchier.

WILLIAM DE GRENVILLE: ob. s. p.

MARGERY, dau. of .... Bryan: ob. s. p. ante. 38 Hen. 6. = EUSTACE DE GRENVILLE: ob. 1480: bur. at Wotton. [Fuller's Worthies.]

ELIZABETH, dau. of Baldwin Boteler, and hr. of her brothers: cousin to Ric. Quartermaine, of Thame: mar. settlement dated 6 June, 1459. [See PEDIG. of BOTELER, p. 596.]

JOHN DE GRENVILLE, executor of his mother's Will, and held lands in Haddenham in 1453.

AGNES, mentioned in her mother's Will.

RICHARD DE GRENVILLE, eld. son, exchanged Ascot Manor, co. Oxon. for Barwell's Manor in Wotton; Will dated 8 Oct. 1517: ob. eod. die. = JOANE, dau. of Edward Littleton, Esq. of ..... co. Stafford, joint executrix of her husband's Will.

THOMAS GRENVILLE, 1489: ob. s. p.

EUSTACE GRENVILLE, of Stoke-Talmage, co. Oxon, and Haddenham, 1480: ob. s. p.

EDWARD GRENVILLE, Sheriff of Bucks and Beds, 1527: Will dated, 1536: ob. 14 April, 1536: bur. at Wotton. [Fuller's Worthies.] = ISABELL, dau. of Thomas Denton, Esq. of *Caversfield*. [PEDIG. of DENTON.]

GEORGE GRENVILLE, Serjt. of the Buck Hounds to King Hen. 8. vixit 1536.

ANNE, mar. to John Josceline, Esq.

FORTUNE, mar. to .... Power, of Bletchington, Oxfordshire.

EDWARD GRENVILLE, b. 8 May, 1525: bad livery of his inheritance 1548: ob. 31 Oct. 1587: bur. at Wotton. = ALICE, dau. of William Haslewood, of Alford, co. Cest: mar. 2dly to Walter Dennis, Esq.

2. RICHARD GRENVILLE, hr. of his brother: Will dated 6 Dec. 1603: ob. 7 Nov. 1604, æt. 80. = MARY, dau. of John Giffard, Esq. of *Hillesdon*.

GEORGE GRENVILLE, b. 22 April, 1529: ob. s. p.

RALPH GRENVILLE, b. 28 July, 1532: ob. s. p.

WILLIAM, ob. inf. v. p.

MARY, ob. inf. v. p.

EDWARD GRENVILLE, ob. inf. v. p. bur. at Wotton.

1. EDWARD GRENVILLE, b. 4 July, 1561: Capt. of the Swallow and of the Thomas under Sir Francis Drake: ob. at Carthagena, cœlebs.

2. RICHARD GRENVILLE, b. 10 Sept. 1567, hr. of his brother Edward: ob. 1618: bur. at Wotton, 8 April. = FRANCES, dau. of Thos. Saunders, Esq. of Long-Marston, co. Herts: mar. 2dly to Thos. Tirrel, Esq. of Castlethorpe: bur. at Wotton, 1 Dec. 1653.

3. EDWARD GRENVILLE, b. 17 Jan. 1572. = DOROTHY, dau. of Sir J. Thynne, Knt. of Longleat, co. Wilts.

SUSANNA.

JOHN GRENVILLE, b. 6 July, 1577: ob. 25 Jan. 1609.

DOROTHY, b. 1562: mar. to Sir Walter Cope, Knt. of Kensington.

ELIZABETH, b. 1563: ob. innupta.

ISABELL, b. 1565: mar. to .... Dudley, Esq. of Chopwell. qu?

ANNE, b. 6 Nov. 1569; ob. innupt.

ANNE, dau. of Sir Will. Borlase, Kt. of Gt. Marlow: d. 1646, in puerp. bur. 30 Jan. æt. 29, at Wotton. = RICHARD GRENVILLE, of Wotton, 1634: Sheriff of Bucks. 1641: Dep. Lieut. 1643: M.P. for Bucks, 1654-6-8. d. 1665: b. 14 June, at Wotton, æt. 54. = ELEANOR, dau. of Sir Timothy Tirrel, and relict of Sir Pet. Temple, Kt. of Stanton Barry: ob. vidnâ, 1671: bur. 27 May, at Stanton Barry. [Par. Reg.]

FRANCIS GRENVILLE, b. at Ludgershall, 7 Oct. bap. 10 Oct. 1613: ob. 3 Feb. 1636: cœlebs.

EDWARD GRENVILLE, b. at Ludgershall, 12, bap. 18 Sept. 1614; purchased Foscote: ob. 17 April, 1661: bur. at Foscote. = ANDREA, dau. of John Duncombe, Esq. of *East Claydon*: mar. at East-Claydon, 1635. [Par. Reg.]

GEORGE GRENVILLE, b. at Ludgershall, 31 Oct. bap. 12 Nov. 1617: bur. 10 July, 1630, at Wotton.

MARGARET, bap. 14 Dec. 1615, at Ludgershall.

SUSAN, bap. 12 Dec. 1616, died young.

RICHARD GRENVILLE, b. 14 Jan. 1646, bap. at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, Lond.: Sheriff of Bucks, 1671; ob. 1719: bur. 4 July, at Wotton. = ELEANOR, dau. of Sir Peter Temple, Knt. of Stanton-Barry, by Eleanor his wife, (dau. of Thomas Tirrel, and afterwards wife of Rich. Grenville, senr. Esq. her husband's father:) bur. 25 Mar. 1729, at Wotton: vidnâ.

ANNE, bap. 25 Apl. 1641: bur. 16 July, 1661, at Wotton.

AMY, bap. 31 Jan. 1641: ob. infans.

EDWARD GRENVILLE, ob. juvenis, 1661: bur. in St. Mary's Ch. Oxford.

GEORGE GRENVILLE: ob. Jun. 1693: s. p.

FRANCES, mar. to Philip Rashleigh, Esq.

RICHARD GRENVILLE, only son and hr. b. 23 March, 1677: bap. 10 April, 1678: M.P. for *Wendover* 1 Geo. 1, afterwards for *Buckingham*, until his death, 17 Feb. 1727: bur. 22 Feb. at Wotton. = HESTER, 2d dau. of Sir Rich. Temple, K.B. and Bt. sist. and hr. of Sir Rich. Temple, 2d Bart. 1st Viset. and Baron Cobham: mar. 1710: cr. Countess Temple: ob. 6, bur. 14 Oct. 1752, at Wotton. [PEDIGREE of TEMPLE, in STOWE.]

ELEANOR, bap. 25 Nov. 1672, at St. Giles's in the Fields, co. Middsx.: ob. 1688: bur. at Wotton.

ANNE, bur. at Wotton, 16 July, 1661.

PENELOPE, b. 6 April, bap. 21 April, 1674: mar. to Sir J. Conway, Knt. of Bonnddan, co. Flint: ob. 1745.

1. RICHARD GRENVILLE, b. 26 Sept. 1711: bap. 25 Oct, at St. James's, Westminster: M.P. for Buckingham, 1734, 1747; co. Bucks, 1741: Earl Temple, Vis. and Baron Cobham, 1752: Lord Privy Seal, 1757: K.G. Lord Lt. of Bucks, 22 Dec. 1758; displaced 9 May, 1763: d. 12 Sept. 1779: bur. at *Stowe*. = ANNA, youngest dau. and co-h. of Thomas Chambers, Esq. of Hanworth, co. Middlsex; mar. 9 May, 1739: died 7 April, 1777: æt. 68: bur. at *Stowe*.

2. GEORGE GRENVILLE, b. 14 Oct. bap. 11 Nov. 1712, in the parish of St. Martin's, Westminster, M.P. for *Buckingham*, 1741: Ld. Com. of the Admlty. 1744: of the Treasury, 1747, and M.P. for *Buckingham*: Treas. of the Navy, 1754: resigned, 1756: re-appointed in Dec. following: Privy Council. and Sec. of State, May 1762: resigned in Oct. 1762: First Ld. of the Adm. 1763, and 16 April, 1st Ld. of the Trea. Chancl. & Under Treas. of the Excq.: retired 1765: d. 13 Nov. 1779: bur. at Wotton = ELIZABETH, dau. of Sir Wil. Wyndham, Bt. by Catharine Seymour, his 1st wife, dau. of Chas. Duke of Somerset: sist. & co-h. of Charles Earl of Egremont: mar. .... 1749: ob. 5 Dec. 1769: bur. at Wotton.

LOUISA GRENVILLE, only child, b. 10 Aug. 1758: mar. 10 March, 1781, to Charles Stanhope, Visc. Mahon, afterwards 3d Earl Stanhope. [PEDIGREE of STANHOPE in DUNTON.]

3. HENRY GRENVILLE, b. at Westminster, 4 April: bap. 2 May, 1714: d. 1 May, 1716: bur. at *Wotton*.

4. HENRY GRENVILLE, bap. 15 Dec. 1717: Gov. of Barbadoes, 1746: Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte: d. 1784: bur. at Bath. = MARGARET, dau. of Joseph Banks, Esq. of Revesby, co. Lincoln: mar. 1754: d. 17 June, 1784, at Hampton-Court, co. Middlesex.

5. JAMES GRENVILLE, b. 12 Feb. 1715: Ld. of Treas. Paymaster of the Forces: d. 14 Sept. 1783: bur. at Butleigh, co. Somerset. = MARY, dau. and heir of James Smith, Esq. of Harding, co. Herts: d. 14 Dec. 1757.

JAMES GRENVILLE, Privy Councillor, 21 Dec. 1783; M.P. for Bucks, 1790; cr. 1791, Baron Glastonbury. Ob. cœlebs 24 Apl. 1825.

RICHARD GRENVILLE, Major Gen. 1781, Col. 32d Regt. (a General). Ob. cœl. 22 Apl. 1823.

6. THOMAS GRENVILLE, b. at Westminster, 8 Nov. 1720: bap. 6 Dec. mar. 6 Nov. 1754, to Will. Pitt, cr. 30 July, 1766, Earl of Chatham: cr. Baroness Chatham, 5 Oct. 1761: ob. vidnâ.

HESTER, b. at Westminster, 8 Nov. 1720: bap. 6 Dec. mar. 6 Nov. 1754, to Will. Pitt, cr. 30 July, 1766, Earl of Chatham: cr. Baroness Chatham, 5 Oct. 1761: ob. vidnâ.

ELIZABETH, only child, b. 1, bap. 28 Sept. 1728: d. 14 July, 1742, at St. James's, Westminster: bur. at Wotton.

a

a

1. Richard Percy Grenville, b. 12 Mar. 1752: bur. 13 July, 1759, at Wotton.

2. George Grenville-Nugent-Temple, b. 18 June, 1753, one of the Tellers of the Exchequer by Pat. 2 May, 1763: Earl Temple, Viscount and Baron Cobham, 11 Sept. 1779: took the name and arms of Nugent and Temple, by royal Sign Manual, 16 March, 1780: Ld. Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Bucks. 8 Apl. 1782: Ld. Lieut. Gen. and Gen. Gov. of Ireland, 31 July, 1782, K.G. and Priv. Council: Grand Mast. of the Order of St. Patrick, 5 Feb. 1783; Principal Sec. of State 19 Dec. 1783: resigned 22 Dec: cr. by Pat. Marquess of the town of Buckingham, 4 Dec. 1784: Lord Lieut. of Ireland, 1787, resigned 1789: d. 11 Feb. 1813; bur. at Wotton.

= Mary Elizabeth Craggs, dau. and sole hr. of Robert Earl Nugent, Visct. Clare and Baron Nugent of Carlingstone, co. Westmeath, by Pat. 20 Dec. 1766, with limitation of the Earldom to his son-in-law, (George Marquess of Buckingham,) and his issue male: mar. 16 April, 1775: cr. Baroness Nugent, 27 Dec. 1800, with remainder to Ld. George Nugent-Grenville, her second son: died in Pall-Mall, London, 16 Mar. 1813: bur. at Wotton.

Thomas Grenville, b. 31 Dec. 1755, of Eton Coll. and Ch. Ch. Oxon: M.P. for Bucks, 1780: Aldborough, 1790: D.C.L. Oxon. by diploma, 1793: M.P. for Bucks. 1796, Minister Extra. to the Court of Berlin: Privy Coun. Warden and Chief Justice in Eyre, South of Trent: M. P. for Bucks, 1812.

William Wyndham Grenville, b. 25 Oct. 1759: M. P. for Bucks, 1780, 1784: Priv. Council. in Ireland, and Sec. to Lord Lieut. 15 Sept. 1782: Paymaster of the Forces and Priv. Council. in England, 30 Dec. 1783: Sec. of State, Speaker of the House of Commons; cr. 25 Nov. 1790, Baron Grenville of Wotton: Chancellor of University of Oxford, 1810: died at Dropmore 12, bur. 20 June, 1834, at *Burnham*.

= Anne Pitt, only dau. of Thomas Lord Camelford: b. 10 Sept. 1772: vidua.

Mary-Hester, b. 19 Jan. 1750: d. 16 Sept. 1751.

Charlotte, b. 14 Dec. 1754: mar. 21 Dec. 1771, to Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, Bart.

Elizabeth, b. 24 Oct. 1759, mar. 12 April, 1787, to Joshua-John Proby Earl of Carysfort, K.P. as his second wife.

Hester, b. 23 Nov. 1760: mar. 4 May, 1782, to Matthew, afterwards Earl Fortescue.

Catherine, b. 1761: mar. 9 June, 1790, to Ric. Aldworth-Neville, Esq. afterwards Lord Braybroke: d. 6 Nov. 1796.

Richard Grenville Nugent Chandos-Temple, b. 20 March, 1776; 2d Marquess of Buckingham, 3d Earl Temple, 3d Earl Nugent, Viscount and Baron Cobham: took the name of Chandos 1796; M.P for Bucks. 1797, 1802, 1807, 1812: Ld. Lieut. & Cust. Rot. of Bucks, 1813, cr. 9 June, 1822 Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Marq. of Chandos, K.G.

= Anna Eliza Bridges, only child and sole hr. of James Duke of Chandos, Marquess and Earl of Carnarvon, and Baron Chandos; mar. 16 April, 1796: ob. at *Stowe* 16, bur. 24 May, 1836, at Avington, co. Hants.

George Grenville, b. 30 Dec. 1788; D.C.L. Oxon. 6 July, 1810; M.P. for Aylesbury 1812, 1818, 1820, 1826, 1831; Baron Nugent, 1813; Gov. of the Ionian Isles.

Mary, b. .... ob. inf. 10 April, 1782; bur. at Stowe; removed to Wotton, 1813.

Mary, b 8 July. 1787, (or according to Hist. of Northamptonshire, 3 Nov. 1785;) mar. 26 Feb. 1811, to Jas. Everard Arundel, (eld. son and hr. of Jas. Lord Arundel of Wardour) since Ld. Arundel.

Richard Plantaganet Nugent Grenville Chandos Temple, Marquess of Chandos, b. 11 Feb. 1797; M.P. for Bucks. in 1818, 20, 26, 30, 31, 32, 36, 37.

= Mary Campbell, dau. of John Earl (aft. Marquess) of Breadalbane; b. 10 July, 1795: mar. by special licence, 13 May, 1819.

Richard-Plantagenet-Campbell-Grenville, Earl Temple, b. 10 Sept. 1823.

Ann-Eliza-Mary-Campbell-Grenville, b. 7. Feb. 1820.

In the beginning of the last century, soon after the erection of the new mansion by Richard Grenville, Esq. about fifty-three acres, called Farm-close, Barber's-close, and the Wood-plain, then partly taken into the gardens, were estimated only at 71*l. per ann.* (exclusive of the house) and in 1713, there were about eight copyholders who paid small acknowledgments for their respective lands and tenements, or encroachments on the waste, to the Lord of the Manor, the whole not exceeding 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d. per ann.*

A quit-rent of 11*s. per ann.* payable by the Lord of the Manor of Wotton, to the Company of Mercers of London, for messuages and lands within *their* manor, and 3*l. per ann.* to the same company for a close called Caywhitts, and three butts in Red-field near Berry-field hedge, and for one third part of a meadow in Little-West-Dean, held by lease: also 12*s. per ann.* to the churchwardens of Wotton, to be employed as is directed in an indenture dated 17 May, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, altogether 4*l.* 3*s.* reduced the rental of the estate of Richard Grenville, Esq. in Wotton, in 1713, to 718*l.* 4*s. per ann.* clear; besides the woods, consisting of a coppice called the *Grove*, of forty-two acres three roods thirty perches; and coppices called Grenville's Woods, containing 122 acres three roods two perches. In 1647, an admeasurement had been taken exactly agreeing with the preceding account, since which Tydershall Wood, formerly 109 acres three roods sixteen perches, was reduced to ninety-two acres three roods.

In an account preserved by Browne Willis of the lands of Richard Grenville, Esq. in 1713, it is stated, that in Wotton, Ashendon, Ham and Westcote adjacent, their extent amounted to about 5594 acres, in the hands of thirty tenants, at an annual rent of 997*l.* 5*s.* but by more recent statements, it appears that the whole parish of Wotton, excepting only about ninety-three acres, with fifteen acres of old inclosure, allotted under an Act of Parliament, which descended to the Reverend Edmund Milward, of East Claydon, and is presumed to remain belonging to that family, is the property of his Grace Richard Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K. G.

New College, or Longueville Tithes.—A portion of tithes in Wotton given by Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham, to the monastery of St. Faith at Longueville, founded circ. 1084, and to which the Priory of Newton-Longueville, in Bucks, was a cell,[1] was transferred to that house;[2] and being so held until the dissolution of Alien Priories, in 1415, the right to this payment became vested in the Crown by an Act of Parliament, but in the 19th of Henry VI. was bestowed by that king upon New-College in Oxford, at the request of Thomas Beckington, who had been one of the Fellows, afterwards Rector of St. Leonard's, near Hastings, in Sussex, and of Sutton-Courteney in Berks, Dean of the Arches, and from 1443 to 1464, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who was a generous benefactor to the College. These tithes, in the Ecclesiastical Valuation of Henry VIII. were estimated at 20*s.* *per ann.* and continued to belong to New-College until the passing of an Act of Parliament for inclosing the open fields, &c. of Wotton in 1742,[3] under which an exchange was made between the Warden and Scholars and Richard Grenville, Esq. then Lord of the Manor, who granted, in lieu of the said tithes then transferred to him, a yearly rent-charge of 5*l.* to be paid out of the proceeds of a piece of land called Little-London, in the parish of Brill.[4]

Lands of Notley Abbey.—The lands here, which were given by the family of Rokeley or Rupel to Notley-Abbey, continued in the possession of those Canons and their under-tenants from the reign of Henry III. until the general dissolution of religious houses. In 1291, at the Ecclesiastical Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV. their rents were stated at 17*s.*[5] and about the same in the valuation of Hen. VIII.

After the dissolution, this estate was not granted with the demesnes and site of the Abbey, and certain lands in the immediate vicinity of Notley, but remained in the Crown until conveyed to John Risley of Chetwode, and by him (4 Eliz.) sold to Edward Grenville, Esq.[6] and thus being re-united to the family estate has since descended therewith to his Grace Richard Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K.G. the present possessor.

The common fields, (five in number, north and south of the village) lawns, wastes, &c. within the manor and parish of Wotton, (containing by estimation about 1068 acres) the several waste grounds, with a common called Wotton Lawnd, of about 500 acres, were enclosed by an Act of Parliament passed in 1742 (15 Geo. II.) and Richard Grenville, Esq. of Wotton-Underwood, (afterwards Viscount and Baron Cobham and Earl Temple) then Lord of the Manor, being the proprietor of the greatest part of the said lands, which, together with estates in Brill, Borestall, and Nether-Winchendon, were comprised in a settlement made previous to his marriage with Anne his wife, in 1737,[7] and limited and settled upon the said Richard Grenville for life, with divers remainders over;—and the Rev. John Purnell, A.M. the Warden and Scholars of St. Mary's College of Winchester, in Oxford, commonly called New College, were seised in fee simple of a portion of tithes within the parish, called Longueville Tithes; and the Most Reverend Father in God, John Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, &c. in right of

---

[1] Omnes decimas de Domineo Chilton, *Wotton*, Dorton, &c. &c. See NEWTON-LONGUEVILLE, and the Charter at length.

[2] Account of Alien Priories, vol. i. p. 37, 38.

[3] Stat. 15 Geo. II.

[4] See BRILL. p. 107.

[5] Taxat. Eccles. P. Nic. p. 46. See also p. 229.

[6] Ex. Archivis Rici Ducis Buck. et Chandos.

[7] This settlement was by Indentures of Lease and Release, dated 3 and 4 May, 1737: the Release of seven parts between Richard Grenville, of 1st part; Anne Chambers, of the parish of St. James, Westminster, spinster, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Thomas Chambers, late of Hanworth, co. Middlesex, Esq. deceased, of 2d part; Richard Lord Viscount Cobham, and Hester Grenville, of Wotton, widow, mother of the said Richard Grenville, of the 3d part; the Right Honourable Lady Elizabeth Germaine, widow, and the Honourable George Berkeley, of Saville-Row, in the parish of St. James, Westminster, of the 4th part; the Right Honourable Lord Vere Beauclerk, George Lyttleton, Esq. son and heir apparent of the Honourable Sir Thomas Lyttleton, Bart., one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, of the 5th part; the Honourable Alexander Denton, Esq. one of His Majesty's Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, and the said Sir Thomas Lyttleton, of the 6th part; and Thomas Pitt, of Boconnock, co. Cornwall, Esq. and Thomas Whitmore, of Alveley, co. Salop, Esq. of the 7th part. [Vide Stat. 15 Geo. II. Pr. c. 39.]

his Archiepiscopal See, was seised of the rectory and parsonage impropriate of Wotton, and of all manner of tithes and glebe-lands to the same belonging; held (excepting the advowson of the church) by Gilbert Jackson, Esq. by indenture for twenty-one years from 20 March, 1740, under the said Archbishop of Canterbury and his successors, at the annual rent of 20*s.* to the Archbishop, &c. and 40*l. per ann.* (likewise payable to him) for the use of the Curate of Wotton-Underwood: that the Warden and Commonalty of the *Mystery of Mercers* were seised of the Manors or reputed Manors of Wotton and Ham, or of one of them or part of them, and of divers lands, &c. in Wotton, Ham, and Waddesdon, and of lands lying dispersedly in the common fields of Wotton, and most of which were then in the tenure of Rich. Grenville, Esq. on lease upon certain agreements: and John Milward and John Beche, Gent. were seised of the remainder of the lands to be enclosed: and Mr. Grenville, possessing a right of common without stint upon Wotton-Lawn, was permitted to enclose the above-mentioned part of it, on condition that he subsequently confined himself to commonage on the lawn in the same proportion as other commoners, regulated by the extent of the twenty-six acres allotted to him.[1]

THE MANSION,

erected by Richard Grenville, Esq. was begun in 1704, and completed in 1714, on a site a little north-west of the old house, and on more elevated ground. It was a spacious regular building of brick, with stone pilasters, cornices, window and door cases; a flight of steps to the principal entrances, and two square wings connected with the body of the house by semi-circular colonnades. One of these wings contained the kitchen and domestic offices, the other the stables, &c. The principal approach from the east was between rectilinear plantations of elms, forming spacious double avenues; and immediately in front of the building an inclosure of high iron palisadoes with lofty gates. The site is by no means imposing, the grounds in general low and flat; and the remarks made by that eminent antiquarian, Hearne, in his Diary, very correctly descriptive of the place. Hearne passed through Wotton in 1716, in his road from Oxford to visit his friend Browne Willis, at Whaddon-Hall. "Leaving Brill," says he, "I passed by Wotton, through the Common, where is a very fine new house of the Greenvils, in which is a very curious painting, done by *one* Thornhill, a good artist, now living. This is the same Thornhill that hath done the fine altar-piece in All-Souls'-Coll. Chapell, and the Painting in the new Chapell at Queen's-Coll. This house at Wotton is badly situated, but as well as could be in such a place. There are good fish ponds belonging to it." "It is said that a well was digged to the depth of 100 feet, without finding any water."[2]

The gardens and pleasure-ground, on the south and west of the mansion, are varied by plantations, and a lake of fifty or sixty acres; but the general situation being low and flat, the views are confined; and the deep clayey soil is an obstacle to the improvements which a tasteful disposition of the scenery might otherwise effect. The fertility and verdure of the fields are indeed everywhere remarkable; and there are abundance of forest trees, of immense growth and great beauty. One of the oaks,

---

[1] The five fields were called Home-field, adjoining to Ermine-street-way and Colwich Closes; Westcott-Green, in Waddesdon parish and a little field towards Ashendon, called Colefield, Mill-field adjoining to West Cow Lease east of Ashendon-field, south Red-field, south and west of Colefield, adjoining Dorton on the south, and Wooton-Lawn, west. The Mercers' Company had seventy acres, south and north-west of the village; south of the Lawnd, Dorton Homewood (where was a lodge, when a forest) and a lawn leading to Brill and Oxford, above Mr. Grenville's Woods, Rushted Woods, Gregory's Lawn, west and north, Clerefields in Brill and Ludgershall Field, beyond Tethersall Wood; also Tetchwick Grounds. [From an old Terrier, very minute.]

[2] Willis's MSS.

twenty-four feet in girth, was calculated to overspread an area of fifty yards in diameter, and has afforded a fine subject for the artist.[1] It grows about two furlongs south-south-east from the mansion, but is not seen to advantage from the windows, many other large trees being interposed, and the oak itself backed by a plantation.

The saloon and stair-case were painted by Sir James Thornhill, who was employed here, and resided almost constantly at Wotton during three years, being "engaged at a salary of 1000*l. per ann.* and his board." The drawing-room and other apartments were decorated with many beautiful carvings by the justly celebrated Grinling Gibbons, whose skill excited general admiration, "by giving to wood the loose and airy lightness of flowers, and who chained together the various productions of the different elements with the free disorder natural to each;"[2] but these, with the house itself, its costly furniture, pictures, and contents of the library, were doomed to destruction by an accidental fire which broke out in the night of the 29th October, 1820, and raged with so much violence that the Earl and Countess Temple, their infant daughter, the domestics, and a visitor by whom the conflagration was first discovered, escaped not without difficulty, and were sheltered in the house of the worthy Minister of the parish. The building (excepting the wings) was completely destroyed in a few hours. The fire is said to have originated from a stove in one of the rooms used as a nursery, contiguous to a closet full of books and papers. The mansion has been since rebuilt, but abridged of some of the apartments, and not improved in its appearance.

THE VILLAGE,

besides the mansion-house, the Minister's neat, humble, snug, almost picturesque, dwelling, and farm-houses irregularly distributed amongst pastures, consists of rows of small tenements, to each of which a little plot of garden-ground is attached, built about the year 1817, by George Marquess of Buckingham, with some few more since added, the habitations chiefly of agricultural labourers.

FIELD-HAM, OR WOTTON-HAM,

anciently so called, and since denominated *Ham* Closes, situated about a quarter of a mile from Wotton, towards the east and north-east,[3] adjoins that portion of the same small hamlet which has been described in the parochial history of Waddesdon;[4] and part of it was, at an early period, the property of the Knights' Templars, bestowed upon that order by Gerald de Grenville, probably very early in the twelfth century.[5] These two virgates of land formed, however, only a small part of Ham; the remainder was, at a later period, in the hands of the Company of Mercers; two or three of the closes annexed to the estate of the Grenvilles in Wotton, and one the property of the family of Beck, inhabitants of Ham. The possessors or inhabitants of *Wood-Ham* anciently had right of common in the woods contiguous, which, when in the hands of the Goodwyns, was relinquished, upon an agreement, under which a portion of lands was transferred to the Grenvilles, and the woods were

---

[1] Sturt's Views of British Trees.

[2] Lord Orford's Biography of Gibbons, and History of Windsor Castle, p. 86.

[3] Willis's MSS.

[4] See pages 487, 488.

[5] In an account of the Donations to the Templars, is the following statement:—"Apud Hamme ex dono Giraldi de Greinevill ii. virgates terræ, quas Will. de la Rokele tenet, pro dimidiâ marcâ." [Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 823.]

reserved to the family of Goodwyn. This portion was then called Ham-Strond; and the Moat-house, still retaining that appellation, is supposed to have been formerly Ham-hall.[1]

The relative situation of Ham, Wotton, and the neighbouring district, are curiously depicted in an ancient map in the possession of Colonel Pigott, of Doddershall, by whose obliging permission the Author has been permitted an opportunity of here inserting an engraving, reduced from the original Survey, and which will require little farther explanation than to subjoin; that besides many of those objects to which reference has been already made in these pages, the ancient Roman Road between Aylesbury and Bicester from Waddesdon to its entrance into Oxfordshire, and now part of the common turnpike-road, and an old British track-way intersected by the Roman Road near Ham, and pointing to the site of the royal residence on Brill-hill, afford support to the tradition of the former having been called Rosamond's way, running between the woods from the King's hunting-seat to her retreat or bower in the vicinity of Oving-hill,[2] between Doddershall, Grendon and Ham, and the road along the verge of the old Forest of Bernwode; likewise strengthening the belief that the lands given to the Templars and Hospitallers in this vicinage, as in other places, were provisions for maintaining a kind of municipal protection to those travellers whose passage through these wild and dreary parts of the country must have been, at an early period, extremely dangerous.

Whilst these and other sites cannot but be interesting to the antiquarian, and therefore seem to be appropriate illustrations of a County History, the improvements of modern days, the rapidly advancing knowledge and melioration of the state of the people, to which they naturally attract attention, must afford a real source of gratification to every reader.

The date annexed to the original Survey being 1530, is probably an error. The woods to which Lady Pelham's name is attached, are, no doubt, faithfully traced; but as her possession of them could not have been until some years later, it seems more likely that 1560 or 1570 ought to have been marked as the period of the Survey.

THE MANOR OF HAM

was acquired by Dean Colet, and by that benevolent and generous encourager of learning bestowed upon St. Paul's School.

In 1511 (2 Hen. VIII.) Dean Colet applied for license to convey lands in Bucks, of 53*l.* annual value, to some body corporate, for the maintenance of St. Paul's School, by him founded in the beginning of that reign; whereupon, by patent dated 6 June, he was empowered to grant lands of that value to the Company of Mercers, of London; and by deed dated 12 July, 1511, the Dean accordingly granted to the Warden and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercire of London, the Manors of *Vache, Wootton, and Ham;* of *Bury* and *Weston-Turville,* otherwise called *Hyde;* with divers messuages, lands, and rents, in *Aston-Clinton, Wendover, Sherrington, Weston-Turville, Bedgrove, Bierton, Aylesbury, Wingrave, Rollesham, Bourton, Halton,* and *Broughton;* others called, *Wendover-Lands,* in *Weston-Turville,* &c. to hold to the said Warden and Commonalty, and their successors for ever, for the continuance of the said School, &c. according to the ordinance of John Colet, his heirs or executors thereafter to be made.[3] In an account of the possessions of the School, "the Mercers' Lands and Tenements in the County of Bucks," were stated at 52*l.* 11*s.* 9*d. per ann.*[4]

The Company of Mercers hold a Court Baron of the Manor of Ham *cum* Wotton, at the Farm

[1] Autograph letter, dated 4 Oct. 1715, from the Rev. James Gibson, Curate of Wotton, to Br. Willis, Esq. inter MSS. Willis, in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

[2] In the Map, Woving, now called Oving-hill, and not far from it Sully Oak, (qu. South Lee Oak?)

[3] Charities of England and Wales, p. 31.

[4] Carlisle's Gram. Schools, vol. ii. p. 72.

called the Moat-House. Their lands extend to Kingswood, in Ludgershall parish; and Richard Grenville, Esq. of Wotton, and others, owed suit and service and paid quit-rent to this Manor for certain lands in Wotton.[1] The Moat-Farm is situated in the north-western part of this parish; but has nothing remarkable about it, besides the remaining banks of the Moat.

The Warden and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers in 1742, made an exchange with Richard Grenville, Esq. who granted to them and their successors a rent charge of 112*l.* 2*s.* 8*d. per annm.*, payable out of a Manor-Farm in Nether-Winchendon,[2] and other lands there, belonging to the said Richard Grenville; together with a fine of 300*l.* to be paid at the termination of every twenty-one years at Mercers' Hall, to the said Warden and Commonalty, commencing at Michaelmas, 1752; and a farther sum of 315*l.* as a fine, also payable every twenty-one years, commencing from Lady-Day, 1757. In consequence of this agreement, the Manors or reputed Manors of Wotton and Ham became vested in the said Richard Grenville, Esq. and have subsequently descended, together with the rest of his estates, to his Grace Richard Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K. G. who is the present possessor.

THE ADVOWSON, RECTORY, AND PERPETUAL CURACY.

The Church of Wotton anciently belonged to the Priory of St. Gregory, founded by Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of the Conqueror, for Regular Canons of the Order of St. Augustine; and, according to some accounts, the first of that Order established in England. It was made part of the endowment of Bentley-Priory, a Cell to St. Gregory's, near Harrow, in Middlesex, which house was in possession of it at the time of the Ecclesiastical Taxation by order of Pope Nicholas IV. *circ.* 1291, when the lands and rents were returned at 13*s. per ann.*[3]

At the dissolution of the smaller monastaries (27 Hen. VIII.) the lands of St. Gregory's Monastery and Bentley-Priory were given to the King; and subsequently, by an Act of Parliament, annexed to the Archiepiscopal See of Canterbury; and continued so vested in the Archbishop and his successors in right of the See, until 1742, when John Lord Archbishop of Canterbury and George Jackson, Esq. his lessee tenant of the Impropriate Rectory, Tithes, and Glebe Lands of Wotton, exchanged with Richard Grenville, Esq. all the said Impropriate Rectory, Tithes, Glebe-Lands, and their appurtenances (excepting the right of advowson and nomination of a curate to the Church of Wotton) and received in lieu of and compensation for the same, Muswell-Farm, in the parishes of Brill and Boarstall, together with an annual payment or composition for tithes and tenths of the said Farm, amounting to 8*l.* 10*s. per ann.*; the Impropriate Rectory being still charged with the payment of two several yearly sums of 1*l.* 11*s.* 9½*d.* and 3*s.* 8*d.* to the Curate of Wotton for the time being, and all

---

[1] Willis's MSS.

[2] Page 530.

[3] Taxat. Eccles. P. Nic. p, 46.

[4] Priors of St. Gregory, in Canterbury. From Battely's Cantuariæ Sacra, &c. by Willis, in Hist. Abb. vol. ii. p. 927.

Dunstan, Prior, 1187.
Thomas, 1227.
Nicholas, 1241.
Hugh, 1263.
William, 1271.
Henry, 1275 and 1278.
Guy, 1293.
John de Sandwico, elected 7 Id. July, 1294.
Robert de Wenchepe, died 1349.
William atte Thorne, Canon of this Church, confirmed Prior 4 Id. June, 1349, installed 10 June following.
Thomas, occurs 1403.
William de Canterbury, 1413.
Thomas ..... 1426 and 1443.
Thomas Wellys occurs 1512 and 1522; being then Suffragan Bishop of Sidon, and Rector of Woolwich, and Vicar of Westgate, Canterbury.
William.
John Simpkins occurs 1534; and, with six others, then subscribed to the King's Supremacy, 9th Jan. and at the Dissolution had 20*l. per ann.* pension assigned to him.

other dues accustomed to be paid by the impropriate Rector, and all the estate of Richard Grenville, Esq. in Wotton, being thereby from 25th March, 1742, for ever discharged and exonerated from all tithes, &c.

By another exchange between Richard Grenville, Esq. and John Milward, Gent. of lands in Wotton, for the mutual convenience of the parties, the estate of the said John Milward was, by the same Act of Parliament, exempted from future payment of tithes, and a modus or composition of 4*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* to be paid annually in two equal payments at Michaelmas and Lady-day, agreed upon instead thereof, to the said Richard Grenville, the Impropriator and his heirs, &c.

In 1805, George Marquess of Buckingham, then Impropriator and Lord of the Manor, having augmented the Perpetual Curacy by a donation of 200*l.*, in addition to the like sum given by the Governors of Queen Anne's bounty, the Archbishop conveyed to the Marquess of Buckingham, his executors and assigns, under the authority of an Act of Parliament passed in 1714, entitled "An Act for making more effectual her late Majesty's generous intentions for augmenting the maintenance of the poor Clergy;"[1] the right of nomination or appointment to the Curacy, subject to the jurisdiction of the Archbishop for the time being. By another Indenture dated 11 July, in the same year, the Marquess of Buckingham covenanted and agreed to repair the chancel of the Church.[2]

Terriers of the possessions belonging to this benefice were made in 1617 and 1657, in which the Church and Church-yard were said to occupy, by admeasurement, one acre and nineteen perches. The Parsonage or Vicarage-house, adjoining to the Church-yard, being a small cottage thatched, having two rooms below and two above, which, with two pightells (then laid into one), in which it stands, contain by admeasurement three roods and three perches. Parsonage Close contains seventeen acres two roods ten perches. In an old MSS. book is the following entry:—

"Mary Ayres, Widdow, hath one very little small house, the ground on which it standeth, and all which belongeth to it, is hardly 5 perches. I suppose it to be a late erection, built up since the Terrier of 1617 was made, for in that terrier there is no mention at all made of any house in this place: she claimeth that it was her husband's freehold; but if it were so, it is forfeited to the Crowne: for her husband was about 24 or 25 yeares since attaynted of Murder at Aylesbury Assizes and executed."[3]

In 1654, Sir John Wollaston, Knt. and others, Commissioners acting under the authority of the governing powers for the sale of Crown lands and other estates which had fallen into their hands in the Civil War, conveyed by deed, dated 23 July, to Robert Honywood, of Charing, co. Kent, Esq. and James Shales, of London, Gent. (inter. al.) a messuage or tenement belonging to the Rectory of Wotton-Underwood.

A Terrier, dated 13 Nov. 1724, described the following items as belonging to this benefice:—

Imprimis. The Church and Church-Yard.
Item. The Vicarage House and *Pittle*, not full an acre, adjacent to the Church-Yard.
Item. One small House.
Item. £40 p^r^. ann. payable out of the Rectory or Parsonage by half-yearly payments.
Item. Easter Offerings and such other dues as are usual.

Anciently the Church and Church-yard were repaired out of the revenues of the Church, and one fourth part thereof appropriated for that purpose. The gates of the church-yard were repaired by the parish, and the fence from the west to the south-west, and so to the east corner; and it was reported, on the tradition of many old people, that Mr. Robert Evans, formerly Minister, had 5*l.* given to him to rail in that part of the church-yard, which he neglected to do; and Mr. Gibson, Curate in 1723,

[1] Stat. 1 Geo. I. c. 10. [2] Wotton Regist. [3] MS. in possession of the Rev. Tho. â Beckett Turner, Minister.

considered that "this afforded a presumption that that part of the fence had been customarily sustained at the general charge, and made an entry in the Parish Register to the above effect in July, 1723, to prevent contention."

PERPETUAL CURATES.

John Wallingford, 1483.

John Eyer, 1517.

Thomas Barns, 1525.

John Feld, 1561.

William Hobson, 1598; quitted for Ashendon, 1608.

Thomas Simpson, 1608; buried here 24 May, 1633.

Robert Evans, 1633; buried here 7 Oct. 1651. In the Parliamentary Survey then made is the following entry:—"There is no ecclesiastical living at Wooton-Underwood, but only a stipend of 20*l. per ann.* paid out of the impropriate Parsonage to Mr. Robert Evans, who supplyes the place by constantly preaching."[1]

John Barton, the ejected Vicar of Aylesbury, succeeded 1651, on Mr. Grenville's taking him into his house here. He returned to Aylesbury in 1660.[2]

William Squire, 1660; buried here 3 Jan. 1672.

Robert Vicaris, Curate of Ickford, 1668; he was also Minister of Ashendon, 1671.[3]

Thomas Richards succeeded about 1672, and occurs in 1677. He was buried here Feb. 7, 1678.

Owen Jones, 1678; quitted for Ambrosden, 1682. He was of Pembroke College, Oxon; A. M. 28 June, 1671; and died at Ambrosden, 21 May, 1685.

John Downs, 1685; but quitted for a Benefice in Gloucestershire.

James Gibson succeeded 29 Sept. 1703. He is said to have given some assistance to Kennet, when compiling the "Parochial Antiquities," especially in those parts of the work which relate to Chilton, and Bernewode-Forest.[4] He was also a correspondent of Browne Willis, amongst whose MSS. in the Bodleian Library, some of his letters are preserved. Besides the information which they were designed to convey, they abound with very friendly and judicious remarks, which an humble follower in the same track may be permitted to cite with emotions of gratitude and respect. "Pray sir," says Mr. Gibson, in one of these letters, "don't undertake too much. If you do, you will both spoil y^r work and prejudice y^r own health. 'Tis not good to be too much a critick in any thing. Give us what is usefull, and then the world will be obliged to you. God direct and prosper you."[5] In another; "You talk of another survey. Sir, do not undertake too much, I hear at more hands than one you h'an't y^r health. Inscriptions should be preserved that are likely to promote piety and charity, such as I think ye verses upon Edward Grenville's[6] grave-stone, and Anne Winchcombe's at Ashendon."

Mr. Gibson was also during some years a domestic tutor to Richard Grenville Earl Temple, and his younger brother the Rt. Honourable George Grenville, afterwards Secretary of State, &c. by whom he was often mentioned with much affection and regard.[8] He died here, and was buried 20 Jan. 1740, having his name and that of his wife inscribed on a grave-stone in the church-yard, under the direction of George Marquess of Buckingham, and the Rev. Thomas â Beckett, Curate.

Hugh Burdett, 1740.

Richard Jackson, 1742.

Hen. Ireland, 1744; buried here 11 March, 1756.

Lilly Butler, A. M. licenced as "Perpetual curate of Wootton in the Deanery of Monks Risborough, in the peculiar and immediate jurisdiction of the Cathedral and Metropolitan Church of Christ, Canterbury," 16 March, 1756. He was of Clare Hall, Cambridge, A. B. 1754, A. M. 1757; Vicar of Witham, co. Essex, on the presentation of the Crown in 1761: Chaplain to his Excellency George Marquess of Buckingham, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in 1782, and there exchanged his English preferment with ..... (qu? O'Connel, son of the Bishop of Down,) and held an Irish Archdeaconry. He was made Dean of St. Patrick's, and died at Boulogne in January, 1792.

Thomas á Beckett, A. M. licensed 1782. He was of Brazen-nose Coll. Oxon. A. M. 30 Oct. 1778: was Curate of Grendon-Underwood in the same year, in the incumbency of the Rev. Francis Gresley, Rector,[9] and assistant Curate of Edgcott: also during many years Curate of Ludgershall, in the incumbency of the Rev. Tho. Martyn,[10] and resided there, until his appointment to this benefice.

On the decease of his brother, William-Gilbert-Trowe-Beckett-Turner, of Pemleigh House, Westbury, co. Wilts,

---

[1] MSS. in Lambeth Library. [2] See Aylesbury. [3] P. 36. [4] Nichols's Literary Anecdotes.
[5] Addressed "To the Wpfull. Browne Willis, Esq. at Whaddon Hall," and signed Ja. Gibson. [6] See p. 614. [7] P. 39.
[8] From information imparted to the writer by the late Rt. Hon. Lord Grenville. [9] P. 259. [10] P. 319.

in 1808 he took, by act of Parliament, the surname of Turner, in addition to his paternal name, the same having been used by his said brother, in pursuance of the last will and testament (dated 29 May, 1772) of his maternal aunt, Martha Turner, at her death in 1789; and also the arms of Turner quarterly.[1]

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to All Saints, is neatly built of stone; about sixty feet long and twenty feet wide; consists of a square tower at the west end, surmounted by a modern spire and vane, altogether seventy-two feet high; a nave, south aisle, and chancel. On the north and south sides of the nave are two porches, over the respective entrances; and at the west end, a door into the belfry. Here are six good bells, and a saint's bell: the treble was added by the munificence of George Marquess of Buckingham, in 1800; and the tenor then re-cast. In the tower are mullioned windows, and on the north side of the nave are also three windows, and two in the chancel. On the south side of the nave, only one window, but in the aisle are three windows full of armorial bearings of the Grenvilles and their alliances, in coloured glass, principally the work of Mr. Francis Eggington, of Handsworth, near Birmingham. This aisle was originally the chantry chapel, founded by William de Grenville, in 1343; rebuilt by Richard Grenville, Esq. in 1710, and again in 1800, by his descendant, George Marquess of Buckingham.

On the central battlement of the tower at the west end is inscribed,—

THOMAS A BECKETT
HUJUSCE ECCLESIÆ
PRESBYTER
MDCCC.

Attached to a buttress of the tower is a sundial, with the following motto, "Let not the sun go down on thy wrath."

The font is of stone, large and ancient, supported by a round column. The arms of Queen Anne, removed from the east end of the church, are affixed to the south wall of the nave, and the portraits of Moses and Aaron on each side of the decalogue, placed opposite, were painted and presented by Thornhill, whilst employed by Richard Grenville, Esq. At the west end of the nave is a plain unornamented gallery for the use of the Grenville family. The pulpit in the north-east angle of the church is modern, but the old square canopy or sounding-board of the time of King James I. is still permitted to remain. Near the east end of the south wall of the chancel is a piscina, under a trefoil headed arch. In the east window of the chancel which has three lights separated by mullions, and having three large quaterfoils in the tracery above, under a pointed arch are the following armorial ensigns:

In the upper quaterfoil:—Vert on a cross Arg. five torteauxes *Grenville*, impaling Az. a chevron between three lions' heads, erased Or. *Wyndham*. Crest on a wreath a garb of the field. On the dexter side, with an Earl's coronet, Erm. on a fess Gu. a lion passant Or. *Pratt* Earl of *Carysfort*,—impaling *Grenville*. Lower down:—Quarterly 1 and 4 Vert, hree eagles displayed in fess Or. 2 and 3 Arg. two foxes countersaliant in saltire, the dexter surmounted of the sinister, Gu. in dexter ch. the canton of Ulster. Crest an eagle displayed Or.

[1] Arms of the Rev. Thomas á Beckett Turner, Clerk, A. M.:—Quarterly 1 and 4 erminois a cross S. quarter pierced of the field, between four trefoils slipped Vert as many fers de moline Arg. TURNER: 2 and 3 Or. a chevron Gu. charged with a fleur-de-lis between two annulets Or. between three lion's heads erased of the second, *Beckett*. Crest of BECKETT granted 1808. On a wreath a fleur-de-lis, Az. surmounted with a lion's hea erased Erm. Crest of TURNER: a lion passant gardant Or. on his side three quaterfoils Vert in his dexter paw a mill-rind S. and being descended from the heiresses of Leigh, Keyser and Auncell, their coats may likewise be quartered; viz. Arg. on a fess engrailed Gu. three cross-crosslets Or. Per pale S. and Arg. a cross moline counter-changed. Arg. a fess Gu. between 3 bucks' faces cabossed S.

Wynn Bart. impaling *Grenville.* In the central division: Quarterly 1 and 4 *Grenville.* 2 Quarterly 1 and 4 Or. an eagle displayed S. 2 and 3 Arg. two bars S. each charged with three martlets of the field, *Temple.* 3. *Nugent;* on an escutcheon of pretence, having above it a Baron's coronet *Nugent:* the whole encircled with a garter bearing its proper motto, and over it a Marquess's coronet. This is the coat of George Marquess of Buckingham, and his Lady, Elizabeth Mary, Baroness *Nugent* in her own right. Lower down:—*Grenville,* with a crescent for difference, the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, second son of the Right Hon. Geo. Grenville, and next brother of George Marquess of Buckingham. *Grenville* with a mullet pierced for diff. impaling *Pitt.* viz. Sable, a fess cheque Az. and Arg. between three bezants. Over it a Baron's coronet, William Wyndham, Lord Grenville, third son of the Right Hon. George Grenville; and his lady. In the sinister division:—*Fortescue* impaling *Grenville,* under an Earl's coronet, for Hugh Earl Fortescue and Hester Grenville. Below:—Crest, A bull's head S. and Arg. corned Or. issuant out of a ducal coronet Proper: on the neck a rose Gu. In two small quaterfoils:—Crests, a garb-Vert and a martlet for *Grenville* and *Temple.*

In the chancel are two atchievements with the arms, supporters, coronets, &c. of George Marquess of Buckingham, and Elizabeth Mary Marchioness of Buckingham, in her own right Baroness Nugent. The aisle is separated from the nave by a screen of stone, in which is a large arch closed with iron gates. Within it, on the south side below the windows, are two rows of catacombs, fifteen above and fifteen beneath them, each closed with an iron door, on which is a plate of brass inscribed with the names of the persons deposited. The armorial bearings of the Grenville family, and their alliances, were placed in the windows by George Marquess of Buckingham, and said to have been marshalled by Townshend, Herald, when the church was repaired in 1800.[1]

---

[1] In the east window, a ducal coronet; and below,—the crests of Grenville, Temple and Chandos. Lower down, on the dexter side, Arms: Party per fess and pale, 1. Grenville. 2. Quarterly, Leofric and Temple. 3. Nugent. 4. Chandos. 5. Arg. a fess between three martlets S. 6. Or. a pile Gu. *Chandos.* 7. Arg. a saltire, Gu. on a chief of the last a canton in a canton of the field a lion ramp. S. *Bruce.* 8. *Seymour Royal.* Az. two bars Arg. on a chief of the last three .... a label of three points. France and England quarterly. *Grenville* impaling *Campbell,* viz. Quarterly 1 and 4 Gyrony Or. and S. 2 Arg. a lymphad with one mast, close sails, and oars in motion S. flag and pendants flying Gu. 3 Or. a fess cheque Arg. and Az.

On the sinister side: Per fess and pale of six. 1. and 6. *Grenville.* 2. *Leofric* and *Temple,* quarterly. 3. *Nugent.* 4. Arg. a wyvern Gu. its tail nowed. 5. Az. a chev. between three annulets Or. Grenville impaling Paulett,—the arms of Lord George Grenville, Baron Nugent, and those of his Lady.

In three trefoils below: Temple quarterly, encircled with a garter bearing its motto, under an earl's coronet. Quarterly, under a viscount's coronet, 1. Temple. 2. Arg. three laurel leaves erect, slipped Vert. *Leveson.* 3. Arg. two chevronels S. between them three negroes' heads couped proper, *Sandys.* 4. Party per pale, Arg. and S. two chev. the upper Arg. charged with three lioncels ramp. S. the nether Or. charged with a lion ramp. S. impaling the same coat counterchanged, encircled with the garter. A marquess's coronet, and below it, crest of *Nugent* encircled with a garter, &c. A marquess's coronet, and below it, the arms of *George Marquess of Buckingham* and his Lady (with her proper coronet over an escutcheon of pretence, as Baroness *Nugent* in her own right) encircled with the garter, &c. *Nugent* in a lozenge, with a baroness's coronet. *Nugent* encircled with the garter, and over the arms an earl's coronet. A baron's coronet; and within a garter, Gu. on a chev. Arg. three lioncels ramp. S. *Cobham.* A marquess's coronet, and within a garter, &c. a wyvern its tail nowed, Vert. wattled, Gu. *Crest of Nugent.*

In the eastern window, in the side of the aisle:—Nugent quarterly, with the crest. Or. three eagles displayed Vert, *Gedney.* Barry of six, Vaire and Gu. *Ingleram.* Arg. three boars' heads couped S. *Barton.* S. between three bezants on a fess Or. three lions' heads erased of the field, *Spencer* of Badby.—Quarterly 1 and 4 Arg. 2 and 3 Gu. a frette Or. surtout a bend S. charged with 3 escalops Arg. *Spencer.* Gu. three stirrups in pale, Or. *Deverell.* Arg. a fess dancettèe, Gu. *Dene.* Cheque Arg. and Az. *Galton.* Or. on a pale Az. three crescents of the field. *Turnham.* Arg. on a bend S. a hawk's lure Or. *Brock.*—S. three bells Arg. a canton Erm. *Porter.* Erm. a fess Az. charged with a ribband wavy Or. *Whatno.* Gu. on a chev. Arg. a lion ramp. S. crowned Or. *Brook.* Erm. on a chief S. three stags' heads cabossed, Or. *Hannap.* Arg. seven mascles conjoined 3, 3 and 1. Gu. *Braybroke.* Gu. five mascles in fess Or. *Newmarch.* Gu. a fess dancettèe Or. between ten cross crosslets, 3 and 2 and 3 and 2, Arg. *Ledett.* Erm. two bars nebulèe Gu. *Foliot.* Az. a fess dented between six garbs, 3 and 3, Or. *Raincourt. St. Amand.* Gu. a fess between six cross crosslets 3 and 3, Arg. *Haversham. Cobham, Baron.* Arg. a chev. between three eagles' gambs erased S. *Bray modern.* Vaire three bends Gu. *Bray ancient.* The same coat.—Arg. on a bend Gu. three goats trippant Arg. *Halliwell.* S. a chev. between three

At the west end, between the catacombs and the screen, in a niche in the lower part of the wall, is the recumbent statue of a female in a close dress, the sleeves fastened by bunches of

---

bulls' heads cabossed Arg. in fess point a fleur-de-lis, *Norbury*. Barry of six Arg. and Az. over all a bend Gu. *Gant*. Gu. a fess cheque Arg. and S. between six crosslets patèe fitchèe 3 and 3 of the first, *Botteler*. Gu. two bars Erm. *Pantulph*. Or. frettèe Gu. a canton Arg. *Fitz-Noel*. Or. two bends Gu. *Sudeley*. Bendy of ten Or. and Az. *Montfort*. Arg. a lion ramp. S. crowned Or. within an orle of billets of the second 3 and 2, and 2 and 3. *De la Plaunch*. Gu. a fess between six cross crosslets Arg. *Peverell*. S. a cross Or. between four bees proper, *Crozier*. Az. a chev. Or. *Dabernon*. Or. in ch. three morions in fess, in base a lion passant gardant S. *Knapp*. Party per fess and pale of six pieces S. and Or. each charged with a trefoil counterchanged, *Simeon*.

In the central window: Arms and crest of *Grenville*. On the dexter side; *Leofric* and *Temple*. On the sinister side, *Nugent*. Below, *Grenville*. *Botteler*. Arg. two talbots passant S. *Bretton*. Arg. two bars Az. over all a bend Erm. *Gant, Baron*. Barry of six Arg. and Az. over all a bend Gu. in chief a torteaux. *Grey*.—Gu. a bend Arg. over all a fess Or. *Crespon*. Or. three chevrons Gu. *Clare*. Arg. semèe of cross crosslets, a lion ramp. S. Gu. a buck's head cabossed Arg. *Darton*. Or. frettèe Gu. a canton Arg. Party per pale Arg. and Gu. *Waldegrave*. Barry of ten Arg. and S. *Wolwardington*. Gu. two bars Arg. on a chief Or, a lion passant S. *Inglefield of Warwickshire*. Gu. a fess Az. between four dexter hands couped at the wrist Or. *Quatermain. Bretton. Grey of Rotherfield.—Gant. Crespon.—Clare*. Arg. semèe of cross crosslets, a lion ramp. S.—*Darton*. Or. frettèe Gu. a canton Arg. Quarterly *Leofric* and *Temple*.—*Grenville*. Or. on a cross Gu. five estoils of six points wavy of the field, *Lincoln*. Arg. a chev. Gu. charged with three cinquefoils of the field between three cross crosslets S. *Smith*. The same arms, *Smith*. Az. three leaves slipped Or. *Leveson*. Arg. within a bordure Gu. two bendlets wavy S. between as many tigers' faces of the second, *Clement*. Arg. a chev. Gu. charged with three bezants between three cinquefoils Az. *Prestwood*. Erm. within a bordure a lion ramp. S. *Rushall*. Arg. a chev. between three cinquefoils *Warsted. Hampton*. Gu. five martlets 2 1 2 Or. on a chief crenelle of the last three diadems Az. *Bodley*. Gu. three bars. Arg. in a canton of the last a castle of the field, *Dene*. Arg. within a bord. S. a fess dancettèe Gu. *Dedene*. Or. within a bordure Gu. a lion ramp. S. *Podenham*. Arg. on a chev. S. three cross crosslets of the field, *Atte Towne*. Cheque Or. and Az. on a fess Or. a lion passant S. *Pichford*. S. six lioncels Arg. 3 2 1. *Detling*. Az. a chevron engrailed between three martlets, two in chief affrontèe, one in base, all Arg. *Shelving*. Gu. three bars Arg. on a canton of the last a castle of the field, *Chelwick*.

In the western window:—Quarterly, 1. *Grenville*. 2. Quarterly *Leofric* and *Temple*. 3. *Nugent*. 4. *Chandos*. On an escutcheon of pretence, Party per fess and pale 1. *Chandos*. 2. *Bruce*. 3. Quarterly 1 and 4 Arg. and S. a pile charged with .... 2 and 3 Gu. a maunch Or. 4. Az. two bars Arg. on a chief of the last two torteauxes, with a label of three points. 5. Arg. four bars Gu. surtout a lion ramp. Or. 6. *France* quartering *Giffard Earl of Buckingham*. An earl's coronet. Crest of *Chandos*, a human head and demy portraiture in a vest striped Arg. and Gu. with torteaux and plates alternately thereon, the head turbaned Az. and Arg.—On the dexter side: *Chandos*. Arg. a fess between three martlets S. *Edwardes*.—On the sinister side, two coats: 1. *Chandos*. 2. Gu. on a chev. Or, three mullets S. between in chief three tigers' faces Or.—Below: Quarterly 1 Arg. within a bordure a fess between three lozenges Az. *Parry*. 2. Arg. on a bend, Az. three escalops of the field, a crescent of the second for diff. *Bernard*. 3. S. a bend Arg. charged with a mullet pierced between six cross crosslets fitchèe Arg. *Luke*. 4. Az. three crescents Or.—Arg. a saltire G. on a chief of the last in a canton of the field, a lion ramp. S. *Bruce*. Or. a chev. G. a label of five points Az. *Stafford*. Arg. a chev. Az. Or. a fess Az. Gyrony Or and Az. in fess point an inescutcheon Gu. *De Lisle*. Or. frettèe Gu. on a canton Az. a cross patonce Arg. *Malbane*. Arg. three piles Gu. a canton of the last. Or. two bars Gu. charged with three water bougets Arg. *Willoughby*.—*Seymour Royal*.—Gu. three crescents Or.—Vaire, *Beauchamp*.—Arg. on a chief Gu. a label of five points Or. Az. three escalops Or. Arg. three demy lions rampant Gu. *Sturmyn*.—Erm. three bars Gu. —Barry of six Arg. and Az. in ch. three torteauxes, a label of three points. Az. three cinquefoils Arg. Az. a chief and three chevronels braced in base Or. *Fitz-Hugh*. Or. a maunch Gu. *Hastings*. Gu. three leopards' faces jessant fleur-de-lis Or. *Cantelupe*. Or. three inescutcheons Vaire, over all two bars Gu. S. six horse shoes Or. 3 2 1. *Ferrers of Groby*. Gu. a cinquefoil Erm. *Bellamont*.—Gu. three clarions Or. *Granville* or *Fitz-Hamon*. Gu. a lion pass. gard. crowned Or. *Gloucester*. Az. a lion ramp. gard. Or. *Hamon*, E. of Thorigny. Quarterly Or. and Gu. a bend S. a label of five points for diff. The last described coat within a bordure Vaire.—*Giffard Earl of Buckingham*. Or. a chief Az. Vert, a cross engrailed Erm. *Whetenall* of *Kent*.—Gu. a lion ramp. Arg. *Seagrave*. *Giffard Earl of Buckingham*. Gu. a lion ramp. Or. *Albini*. Arg. three bendlets Gu. *Nigel*. Arg. a canton and a fess Gu. *Widville*.—6. S. six mullets pierced Arg. *Giffard*. *Giffard Earl of Buckingham*. Or. a crow proper; a label of two points Az.—S. frettèe Arg.—*Beaufort*. Barry of ten Arg. and S. a lion ramp. Or. *Brandon*. Az. a cross moline Or. *Eresby*. Lozengy Gu. and Erm. *Rokeley*. Arg. a lion ramp. S. guttèe d'Or. Or. in a canton Az. a fess between three heads of the field . . . Arg. a fess between in ch. two crescents, in base a bugle horn stringed S. Or. frettèe S. on a chief of the last three

roses; both hands broken off. This has been removed from its original situation, the feet lying towards the south. On the verge of a crocketed arch of Coade's artificial stone, above the statue,

Agnes de Wightham uxor Gulielmi de Grenevyle Obiit Ann. mccclxxxvj. cujus anime propitietur Deus. Amen.

At the east end, correspondent to this arch, is another, without any effigy; but on the verge,

Gulielmus de Grenevyle dominus de Wotton hujusce capellae fundator mccccxliij. Obiit mcccly cujus anime propitietur Deus, Amen.

Against the lower part of the screen, on the north side, near the last mentioned, is a correspondent arch thus inscribed:

Cy Gist

Eustache de Grenevyle Seigr. de Wotton qui eut pour feme Marguerite de Bryen. Qui mourut sans Issu Et Elizabeth de Botiller dont il eut trois fils. Il trespassa l'an de Grace mcccclxxx Priez Dieu pour son alme.

Above is a small kneeling effigy, in plate armour, on a bracket affixed to the wall.

Near the ceiling, at the east end, are two shields with arms of *Grenville*.

On another arch against the north screen, near the west end, the following:

Cy Gist

Elizabeth File & Heritiere de Sire Baudoin de Botiller de Chelmscote Co. de Warwic Chivr. Feme ex mccccliX de Messire Eustache de Grenevyle Seiegneur de Wotton: Qui trespassa l'an'. de Grace mcccclxix de Quele alme Dieu eit Merci, Amen.

Above this, is a bracket with a female figure kneeling.

On a mural tablet of Sussex marble, between the windows:

Here lieth the body of Richard Grenville, Esq. Lord of this Manor, who died the 10th of Jan. Ao. 1665, in the 54th year of his age.

On a tablet of white marble, also affixed to the south wall, the arms of *Grenville*, in a lozenge, with:

---

bezants.—*France* and *England* quarterly. Sa. a chev. Erm. between three oval buckles Arg. *Bradbury*. *France* and *England* quarterly, within a bordure Az. componèe of fleur-de-lis and martlets alternately Or. *France* and *England* quarterly within a bordure counter componèe Arg. and Az. Az. a lion ramp. between ten fleures-de-lis Arg. Gu. a fess between six cross crosslets 3 and 3, Or. Chequè Or. and Az. a chev. Erm. *Guy*. Gu. two bars Or.—Erm. a lion ramp Gu. crowned Or. 2. *France* and *England* quarterly. Gyrony Or. and Az. in fess point an inescutcheon Gu. *De Lisle, Earl of Flanders*. Arg. a fess between four cotises wavy Gu. *Eliot*. Arg. a saltire Gu. a label of three points Az. S. six lioncels ramp. 3. 2. 1, Arg. a label of five points Gu. *Detling*. Vaire, three pales Gu. on a chief Or. a lion ramp. S. Arg. six escalops 3. 2. 1. S. *Riddlesford*.—*France* and *England* quarterly, a label of three points, Arg.—Az. a cross moline between four martlets Or.—Or. a fess Gu. Party per pale Or. and Vert. a lion ramp. Gu. debruised by a bend Arg. Gu. a pale Or. *Grentmaisell*. Gu. ten bezants 4. 3. 2. 1. *Zouch*. Gu. ten mascles 4. 3. 2. 1. Or. Or. three piles Gu.—Or. a cross Gu. *Ulster*. Az. a cross patonce separating four martlets Or. Arg. a lion ramp. crowned Az. a chief Gu. Paly of six Arg. and Gu. (qu?) Az. six garbs 3. 2. 1. Or. *Keveliok*. Arg. a lion ramp. Gu.—*Chetwode*.—Az. a wolf's head erased Arg. Vert, an eagle (or qu? a wyverne) displayed, Or.—Arg. a fess Gu. in chief two mullets. *Heritage*.—Arg. a saltire Gu. frettèe Or.—3. Or. frettèe Gu. 4. Vaire, Or. and Gu. *Ferrers*. *Hamon*, Earl of Thorigny.—Gu. a lion ramp. Or. with a label of three points Az. Gu. three lucies in pale Arg. *Lucy*. Per pale indented Arg. and S.—Arg. a cross engrailed separating four water bougets Gu. *Bourchier Earl of Ewe*.—Gu. a fess between four cotises Arg.—Az. a chev. erm. cotised Or. between three harpies displayed of the last. *Ledett*. Arg. on a fess S. three mullets of the field. *Everton*. *France* and *England* quarterly within a bordure Arg. Paly of six Arg. and S. a fess Gu. Vert. a lion ramp. Or.—Arg. on a bend S. three horned-owls Arg. *Saville*. Gu. a cross pattèe charged with five ermines. *Attowne*. [According to Edmondson.] Arg. a fess between three escalops Or. *Chamberlain*. Or. two bars, in fess point, a fleur-de-lis Az.—*Duke of Normandy*. Arg. within a bordure Gu. two bars, S.—Arg. three chaplets Gu. *Lascelles*.—Arg. on a fess S. three mullets pierced Or. in dexter chief an ermine.—The colours in some instances are very indistinct, perhaps some of the bearings incorrectly blazoned, which may be excused, this noble family claiming a right *to more than* seven hundred quarterings. [*See a description of Shields of Arms recently put up in the hall of Wotton-house. London: printed* 1823; *attributed to the pen of Sir Scrope Bernard-Moreland, Bart. in which are introduced impalements of Grey and Ferrers of Groby, Grey and Widville, Grey and Bonville, Brandon and Tudor, Grey and Brandon, Seymour and Grey, Bruce and Seymour, Bruce and Saville, Brydges and Bruce, &c. &c.*]

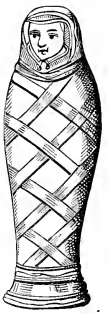
M. S.

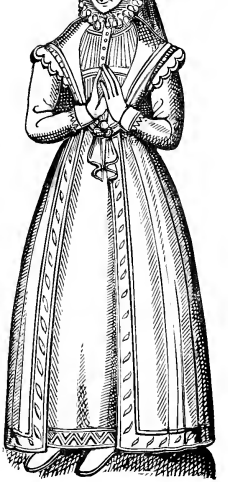
Dmn^{e}. Eleanore Grenvile Filiæ natu maximæ Richardi Grenvile Armigeri et Elizabethæ conjugis ejus charissimæ Virginis nullis non amabilis. Parentibus vero et Deo sacræ. Valetudine adversa, felicissimo ingenio, imbecilli corpore, animâ vero immensa et labore prorsus invictâ quam ut pietate simul et humanioribus literis Gallicis Romanis juxta et Græcis tantum ultra ætatem quantum sexum excoluerat aliisque fæminam quæ aut decent aut ornant mundi tædio elanguens veluti Deo purgandā ipso Purificationis festo obtulit.

An^{o}. { Æta. xvij.
Dom. MDCLXXXVIII.

Siste procul nec parva licet sint marmora, sperne
Nescis in hoc minimo pulvere quanta latent?
Juno, *Minerva*, *Venus*, tres unâ in Virginæ Divæ
Aut certe istarum munera Diva jacent.
Quippe tumescebant majores corpore dotes,
Nec poterat tantas parvā tenere domus;
Ergo tecta Deûm subiit Christumque petivit
Dignior humano conjuge digna Deo.

On a large slab of Bethersden marble, removed from the floor of the old chapel to the wall at the west end, are effigies in brass, here represented:





At their feet, these lines:

Thou mortal man that wouldest attayne
The happie haven of heavenly rest
Prepare thyself, of Graces all
Fayth and Repentance are the best.

Round the verge of the stone, in very large Roman capitals:

Here under lyeth the body of Edwarde Greneville, Esq. late Lord of this Towne, who married Alice the daughter of William Haselwood, and had issue by her on sonne who dyed yonge, which Edward deceased the xxxi of October, MCCCCCLXXXVIJ.

Willis mentions this monument, and that three coats of arms had been before his time torn from

the stone. He also notices another with the date 1647, of which there are now no remains; but which was probably one of the mouldering and decayed stones of the floor of the chantry, before it was rebuilt. Perhaps it might have been designed for Anne, wife of Richard Grenville, Esq. who is recorded in the Parish Register to have been buried here, in January, 1646.

On small oval brasses, inlaid in the stones of the pavement:

Henry Grenville, third son of Richard Grenville, Esq. and Hester Temple his wife, died 1st. May, 1716, aged 2.

Richard Percy Grenville, eldest son of the Rt. Hon. George Grenville and Elizabeth Wyndham his wife, died 9 July, 1759, aged 8.

Mary Grenville, infant daughter of George Earl Temple and Mary Elizabeth Nugent his wife, died 10 April, 1782.

Elizabeth Grenville, daughter of Richard Grenville, Esq. and Ann Chambers his wife, died 14 July, 1742, aged 4.

On the doors of the catacombs, beginning at the west end. Above:

Richard Grenville, Esq. son of Richard Grenville, Esq. and Eleanor Temple his wife, died 17 Feb. 1727, aged 49.

Below:

Mrs. Eleanor Grenville, daughter of Sir Peter Temple, Knt. widow of Richard Grenville, Esq. died 6th Octr. 1752, aged 72.

Captain Thomas Grenville, of His Majesty's Ship Defiance, fifth son of Richard Grenville, Esq. and Hester Temple his wife, slain[1] 3 May, 1747, aged 28.

The Rt. Honble. George Grenville, second son of Richard Grenville, Esq. and Hester Countess Temple his wife, died 13th Novr. 1770, aged 58.[2]

The Hon. Mrs. Elizabeth Grenville, daur. of the Rt. Hon. Sir William Wyndham, Bart. wife of the Rt. Hon. Geo. Grenville, died 5 Decr. 1769, aged 53.

Above:

The most Noble George-Nugent-Temple-Grenville Marquis of Buckingham, Earl Temple, Viscount and Baron Cobham and Earl Nugent in Ireland, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, died 11 Feb. 1813, aged 59.

Below:

✠ The most Noble Mary-Elizabeth Nugent-Temple-Grenville Marchioness of Buckingham, wife of George Marquis of Buckingham, and in her own right Baroness Nugent, of Carlanstown in Ireland, died 10 March, 1812, aged 54.

The Rt. Honble. Richard-Grenville-Temple Earl Temple, Viscount and Baron Cobham, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, died 12 Septr. 1779, aged 69.

Below:

The Rt. Honble. Anne-Grenville-Temple Countess Temple, daughter and coheir of Thomas Chambers, Esq. wife of Richard Earl Temple, died 7 April, 1777, aged 66.

---

[1] His mortal wound was received in the thigh by a splinter of his shattered ship, one of the earliest which came into action in the engagement in May, 1747, under Admiral Anson. He was a brave and valiant officer, a gentleman of true courage and distinguished humanity, a generous commander, easy of access to the meanest sailor as to the highest officers, and mutually respected by all. His men loved and esteemed him as a father; and his family and friends entertained so high a sense of his merit, that a magnificent naval column was erected as a memorial of his worth by his uncle, Lord Viscount Cobham, in the beautiful gardens at Stowe, of which it continues to be one of the most interesting ornaments. His corpse was landed in Stokes-Bay, near Plymouth, 22d May, 1747, in solemn and melancholy pomp, and thence removed to Wotton.

[2] The following epitaph on this distinguished minister of state, is attributed to George Lord Lyttelton:—

Whoe'er thou art, prince, senator, or peer,
Blush not to pause, and leave a tribute here,
Revere a life in Fame's fair pages known,
And in thy country's wound lament thy own:
In public toils, truth cheer'd his thorny way,
And led him spotless to his close of day:
Taught him to labour wisdom's richest mine,
Exhaust her treasures, and her ores refine:
So quick his thought, so bright his manly sense,
That Nature's flow was polish'd eloquence:
Wise without craft, in council deep and clear,
Firm when he lov'd; opposing, not severe.
Here humble tears of social virtue flow,
And mingle with the streams of public woe;
Regret the tranquil scenes of life o'ercast—
The summer darken'd, and the vision past;
Lament the husband's faith, the parent's care
The gay companion, and the friend sincere.
Such *Grenville* was!—to weep is friendship's pledge—
To blame the act of Heaven is sacrilege.

The two last mentioned were buried at Stowe, but removed by direction of George Marquess of Buckingham (their nephew) between the period of the interment of Mary-Elizabeth Marchioness of Buckingham, in March, 1812, and his Lordship's decease in the next year; and here deposited.

On two ordinary grave- stones in the churchyard, on the south side.

The Reverend James Gibson, Minister of Wotton 37 years and 2 months. He died Jany. 15th 1740, aged 71 years.[1]

In memory of Margery the wife of James Gibson, Minister; who died October, 1728, aged 72.

THE REGISTER,

which begins in 1599, besides numerous entries which have supplied accurate dates inserted in the GRENVILLE Pedigrees, contains some few remarkable entries, amongst which are the following:

Richard, eldest son of Rich. Grenville, Esq. and Anne his wife, certified to have been born on Thursday, 14th Jan. and baptized 19th Jan. 1646, by *Obadiah Sedgwick*, Rector of Covent Garden, London, in that church.

Elianor, daur. of Rich. Grenville, Esq. and Elianor his wife, bap. 25 Nov. 1672, at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, Middlesex, by Simon Patricke, D.D.

George, son of Richard Grenville, jun. Esq. and Esther his wife, born in the parish of St. Martin's, Westminster, 14 Oct. bapt. 11 Nov. 1712.

John Bradbury, of Great Horwood, and Mary Dorrell, of Warmestone, came before Mr. Richard Grenville, of Wotton, Esq. to be contracted, and to have their banns asked according to law, and they were married at Collet (*Colwich*) *Howse*, by John Barton, Minister of Wotton, Aug. 3d, 1656.

Richard Plantagenet Earl Temple, of Pall-Mall, and the R^t Hon. Mary Campbell, married by special licence in St. James's Church, Westminster, 13 May, 1819, in the presence of many noble persons and others, who signed the Register, of which a certificate having been obtained, a copy thereof is inserted in the Register of Wotton.

Mrs. Frances Tirrell, wife of Mr. Thomas Tirrell, of Thrapp [Castlethorpe], and mother of Mr. Rich. Grenville, of Wotton, buried 1 Dec. 1653.

It deserves to be mentioned, that in order effectually to ensure the preservation of the Parochial Register, the present worthy and diligent Incumbent, at the suggestion of the late Marquess of Buckingham and Lord Grenville, took the pains of making an exact and literal transcript of the whole volume from its commencement, and has continued the duplicate with the most commendable accuracy and assiduity.

PAROCHIAL CHARITY SCHOOL.

A school was established here by Mary Marchioness of Buckingham, in her own right Baroness Nugent, for all the poor children of both sexes, inhabitants of Wotton: the boys being instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the girls taught the various domestic works of sewing, knitting, lace-making, and manufacturing articles of straw. The children are clothed uniformly; the boys in brown with green collars (the livery colour of the Grenville family); the girls in white, with fillets of green binding: and all of them attend divine service on Sundays at Wotton-Church. After the decease of the Marchioness of Buckingham,[2] this School was supported by another brilliant ornament

[1] See page 607.

[2] Of the benevolence of this amiable lady, the following burst of elegant panegyric, appended to a discourse preached in the Cathedral Church of Winchester, by that learned and eloquent divine, Dr. Rennell, Dean of Winchester, is at once so pathetic and so just, that it can not be omitted. Celebrating with even more than his usual brilliancy and animation, the beneficence of the Marchioness of Buckingham to the emigrant Priests,

of the same noble family, Anna-Eliza-Chandos Countess Temple, afterwards Marchioness of Buckingham, and ultimately Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos, whose amiable and munificent disposition, whose bright example and unaffected piety, gave additional lustre to the highest rank, and have secured for her memory lasting and imperishable respect and gratitude.

---

who, in the French Revolution, found an asylum in England, he says, "Concerning this most excellent personage, it is difficult indeed to speak; but to those who have ever witnessed her condescending goodness, it is more difficult to be silent. I can not refrain from observing, that her whole conduct and every action of her life, demonstrates to those of high rank and great opulence, what awful talents are committed to their charge; and how conducive to real happiness both these may be rendered, by directing the one to the furtherance of virtue and piety, and the other to a course of active and systematic benevolence. When the residence of the Marchioness of Buckingham in this city shall cease, every lover of religion, and every child of sorrow and calamity, will follow her with tears and benedictions." [Rennell's Sermon on the Principles of French Republicanism, 26 Oct. 1793.] It may likewise be added, that amongst numerous instances of her judicious bounty, her kind and consolatory attentions were unremittingly directed to the poor French orphan children, for whom her Ladyship established a school at Winchester, and of which a grateful Record is inscribed on a marble erected by the late Lord Grenville, to mark the affectionate feelings of the objects of her bounty.

"The works by Charity and Mercy done,
High o'er the wreck of time shall live alone;
Immortal as the Heavens, and glorious bloom,
To other worlds, and realms beyond the tomb."

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

LONDON:
J. AND W. ROBINS, PRINTERS, SOUTHWARK.

3656