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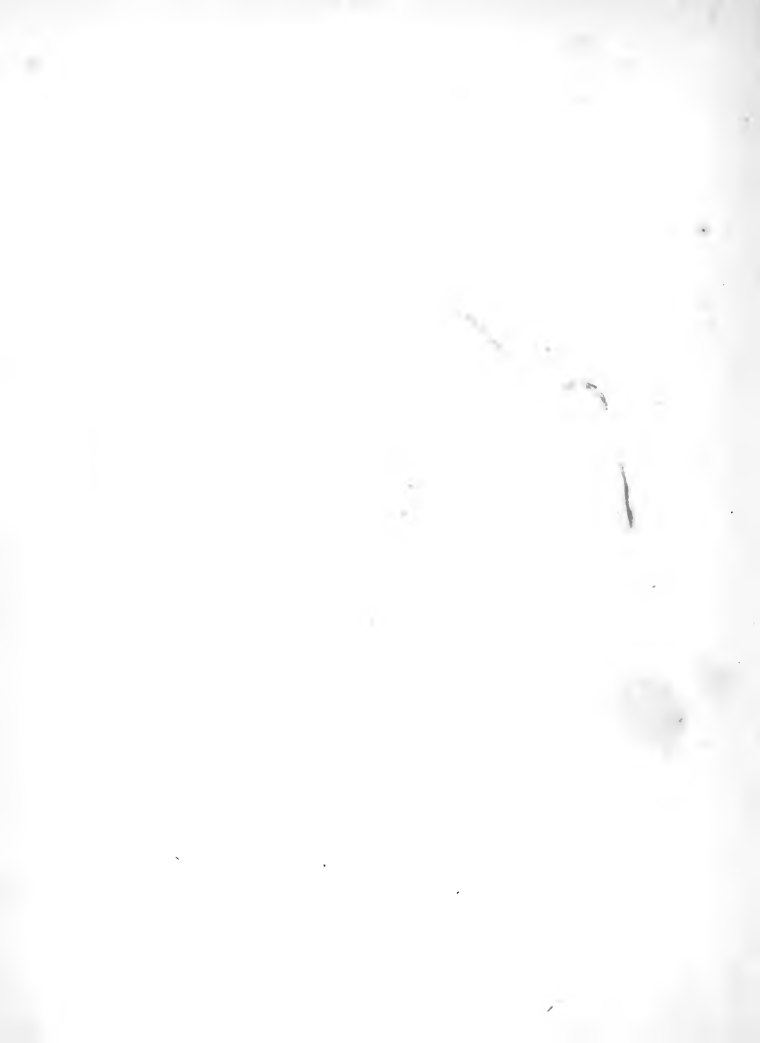
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THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
OF THE
COUNTY
OF
BUCKINGHAM.

BY
GEORGE LIPSCOMB, ESQ. M.D.



London:
J. & W. ROBINS, 57, TOOLEY STREET.



CHETWODE.

1907285



HETWODE, CHETWOOD, or more anciently, CETEODE, appears to have derived its appellation from *Cyte*, a cottage or habitation in a wood, which is characteristic of its situation. It was surveyed, at the Conquest, as the land of the Bishop of Baieux, in Rovelai Hundred.

Robert de Tham, or de Thain, (whether so called from the Town of Thame, in Oxfordshire, is unknown,) held this Lordship as part of the lands of the Bishop of Baieux, in Rovelai Hundred. It was rated at ten hides; there was land for five ploughs; in the demesne were two: seven villeins, with two bordars, had two, and another might have been employed. There were six servants, and one mill, estimated at thirty pence: pasture for five plough-teams; wood for a hundred hogs, worth sixty

shillings: when he first held it, forty shillings; in the time of King Edward, sixty shillings. This Manor, Alnod, a *Kentish man*, the King's Thane, held, and could sell it.¹

Willis represents this Robert de Tham, or de Thain, to have been the ancestor of a family resident here, in the time of Hen. II. and it has been thence inferred, that Robert Chetwode, who was undoubtedly Lord of Chetwode in the same reign, was, in fact, the same person, and father of Sir Ralph Chetwode, who attended King Richard to the Holy War; from which period this ancient family has continued in uninterrupted possession of Chetwode to the present time.

In 1237, Robert de Chetwode paid two marks for one fee in Chetwode.²

In an Inquisition taken at Aylesbury, 2 Aug. 1603, it is stated, that William Risley, Esq. died seised of the Manor of Barton Hartshorn, the Rectory of the Church; the Manor of Chetwode, the Advowson of the Vicarage, and the Rectory of the Church of Chetwode, &c. all these tenures being holden of the King in capite, by the fortieth part of a Knight's fee.³ In another Inquisition at Aylesbury, 28 Aug. (4 Car. I.) it is stated, that Paul Risley, Esq. died seised of the Manors of Chetwode and Barton Hartshorn, and the Rectory and Advowson of the same, which were holden of the King in capite, by the twentieth part of a Knight's fee.⁴

There was a grant of a Fair to Chetwode 11 Edw. I. when the Rhyne Toll was levied. This toll is said to have been granted to the Chetwode family, because an ancestor of the family slew a terrible beast (wild boar) in Chetwode Woods, which annoyed the whole neighbourhood. It is the taking of toll within the liberty of Chetwode, viz. Barton Hartshorn, Preston Bissett, Cowley, Hillesden, Lethenborough, Gawcot, Tingewick, Prebend End of Buckingham, and Bourton, on the Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude (28 October), within nine days and for the space of nine days; and which places do suit and service at Chetwode Court, where the constables for them are appointed. There are five horns belonging to the Manor, in the custody of the tenant of the toll, which are blown, and other ceremonies used, when the toll is collected, the amount of which is as under:

Great Cattle, per month, 2*d.* Small ditto, 1*d.* And each of them also one farthing per claw, being per hoof, 1*d.*

¹ Terra Ep̄i Baiocensis. In Rovelai Hund'. Robt' de Tham ten' de ep̄o Ceteode. p. x. hid se defd'. Tra. ē. v. car. In dñio sunt. 11. et vii. aill' cu. 11. bord hnt. 11. ear et diū pot' fieri. Ibi. vi. serui. et 1. molīn de. xxx. den'. p̄tū. v. car'. Silua. c. porc'. Val lx. sol. Qdo recep. xl. sol. T.R.E. lx. sol. Hoc ⁊ tenuit Alnod *chētiscus*. teign' regis. E. et uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual, vol. i. f. 145.]

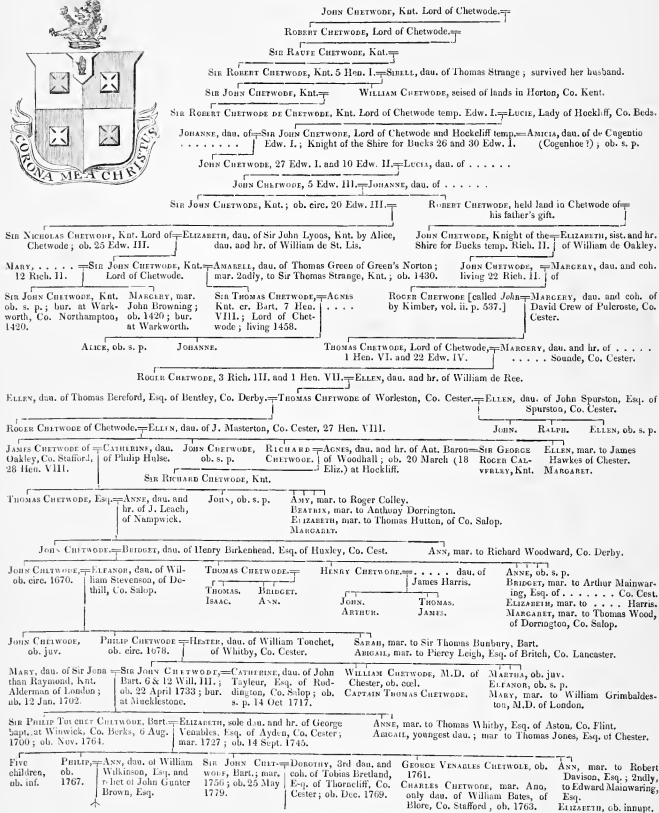
² Scutage. 20 Hen. III.

³ Harl. MSS. 317. and 757

⁴ Ibid. 758, p. 238

BUCKINGHAM HUNDRED.

PEDIGREE OF CHETWODE OF CHETWODE.



CHETWODE.

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LADY HENRIETTA GREY, eld. dau. of George Henry, Earl of Stamford=SIR JOHN CHETWODE, Bart b. 11 May 1764; Just. of the=ELIZABETH, dau. of and Warrington; mar. 26 Oct. 1785; ob. 13 Sept. 1826. Peace for Bucks 1823; M.P. for Buckingham 1842. John Bristow, Esq.

JOHN CHET=ELIZABETH JULIANA, wode, b. 12 eld. dau. and coh. of Nov. 1788. John Newdigate-Ludford, Esq. of Anley Hall, Co. Warwick.

GEORGE=CHARLOTTE ANNE, dau. of Moreton Walhouse, Esq.

CHARLES, b. 6 June 1794. HENRY, b. 26 Nov. 1796; in Holy Orders; mar. to Marianne, dau. of . . . Highfield, Esq. RICHARD, b. 15 Jan. 1804; an Officer in the Army. PHILIP, b. 16 May 1805; Royal Navy. FREDERICK, b. 24 June 1810; an Officer in the Army.

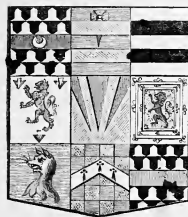
HENRIETTA-DOROTHY, mar. 9 Feb. 1808, to Sir John Fenton Fletcher Boughey, Bart. ANNA MARIA, mar. 23 Dec. 1811, Rev. Rich. Farrer of Ashley, Co. Northampton.

ELIZABETH LOUBA, CHARLOTTE SOPHIA, CAROLINE.

GEORGE MORTON, ob. inf. GEORGE, b. 20 July 1833. EMILY-HYACINTH. AUGUSTUS-LITTLETON. HYCINTH-LAURA.

The CONVENTUAL MANOR, which was formerly the property of the Risleys, has descended according to the following Pedigree :

PEDIGREE OF RISLEY, OF CHETWODE AND BARTON.



ROBERT RISLEY, descended from Sir Paul Risley, = dau. and hr. of Howton, of Pitchford, who lived anno 1248. Co. Northampton.

SIR JOHN RISLEY, Knt. of Whittlebury, Co. Northampton, = JOAN, dau. of Rich. Osborne, of Kelmash, Co. second son; had a grant of lands in Chilton Northampton; mar. 2ndly, to Christ. Garnyer, Knt. vir. 1529.

WILLIAM RISLEY, Esq. purchased Chetwode and Barton of = ALICE, dau. and coh. of John Newman, of King Hen. VIII.; ob. at Chetwode 31 July 1552. Staverston, Co. Northampton.

WILLIAM RISLEY, Esq. of Chetwode, = JOAN, or JANE, dau. of Foulk Bullery, M.P. for Buckingham, 1558. of Farthinghoe, Co. Northampton; ob. 1584; bur. at Chetwode. MARGARET, mar. to Christopher Catlyn, of Harrold, Co. Bedford.

PAUL RISLEY, Esq. of Chetwode; ob. 1626, at. 64. = DOROTHY, dau. of John Temple, of Stow Langport, Co. Bucks.

GEORGE RISLEY, Fell. of New Coll. Oxon. = ISABEL, mar. 1st, to Thos. Heah; afterwards to Barton and Hoskins. ELIZABETH, mar. to Sir Toby Chauncy, of Edgecot, Co. Northampton. ANNE, mar. to Thomas Whittington. FRANCES, mar. to F. Erdingham Wigham. JANE, mar. to William Offley.

WILLIAM RISLEY, br. to Sir his brother; High Sheriff of Bucks 1666; ob. 1671. = MARGARET, dau. of John Dadyers, of Culworth, Co. Northampton.

CRESCENS RISLEY, Fell. of New Coll. Oxon. = PAUL, dau. of = PETER, mar. to Susanna, Anne, 1624. = GEO. DOROTHY, mar. to = PEG SEV, mar. to Esq. of Tho. Bar- Willis, Clerk of Co. the York. Crown.

HENRY RISLEY, lived in Holland slain in the wars at Brest. = ELIZABETH, dau. of Duncombe.

JOHN RISLEY, ob. 1684. = CHRISTIAN, dau. of Sir Peter Temple, Knt.; ob. 1705.

THOMAS RISLEY, disinherited by his brother, compounded with his kinsman; ob. caelebs at Banbury.

SUSAN, mar. to Ralph Holt, of Stoke-Lyne.

GEORGE PUDSEY, Esq. ob. s. p. 1640. MICHAEL PUDSEY.

RICHARD PUDSEY, who inherited the Oxfordshire Estates.

PAUL RISLEY, Esq. of Chetwode, only son; ob. caelebs 26 Feb. 1783, aged 68. = CATHERINE RISLEY, eld. dau. ob. inupt.

FRANCES RISLEY, 2nd and youngest dau. = THOMAS BREWER, citizen of London.

MARGARET, only child, ob. inupt.

SIR WILLIAM JESSON, Knt. of Rodeley Temple, Co. Leicest. High Sheriff of Warwickshire 1678; ob. 1725. = ANNE, 1718. = ELIZABETH, mar. to Lord Folliot, Baron Ballinacorney, ob. 1759.

RISLEY BREWER, heir to his uncle, assumed the name of = ANNE, dau. of Sir Edward Whitaker. = PUDSEY JESSON, Esq. of = ELIZABETH, dau. of John Freeman, Esq. Langley Hall, ob. 1748. of Wellingborough, Co. Nptd.

WILLIAM JESSON, Esq. of Sutton Cold- = HANNAH, dau. of field, Co. Warwick; ob. 1786. = SIR CHARLES HOLTE, Bart. of Edlington Hall, Warwick, M.P. for Warwick = ANNE JESSON, ob. 1790.

HANNAH FREEMAN JESSON, mar. to William Pearson; and had issue, CAPTAIN = ABRAHAM BRACEBRIDGE, Esq. of Atherstone, Co. War- = MARY Freewick; High Sheriff for Warwickshire; ob. 1822; de- = JAMES, mar. 1756. = ELIZABETH, mar. to Thomas Grosbeck Lynch; ob. s. p. who married the niece of Turchil de Arden, Earl of Warwick, who lived in 1666.

WALTER HENRY BRACEBRIDGE, Esq. of Morevill House, Warwick, son of = MARY HOLTE BRACEBRIDGE, who inherited, by Will of William J. Pearson, a Walter, and nephew of Abraham Bracebridge, Esq. of Atherstone Hall, Bucks, with the Advowson of these Rectories impropriate; born 1776.

The RECTORY of Chetwode is consolidated with Barton Hartshorn.

CHETWODE PRIORY,

if Willis may be depended upon, was not founded by the family of Chetwode, (who are yet represented to have holden the principal Estate, as descendants of Robert de Thain, the subfeudatory of the Bishop of Baieux, who forfeited his possessions in the reign of Henry II. ;) but by Sir Ralph de Norwich, who, in the same reign, obtained a license from Robert Grosthead, Bishop of Lincoln, for that purpose, in the tenth year of his Episcopacy.¹

The Episcopal license for the foundation of the Priory, was as follows:—

Omnibus &c. Cupientes religionem et cultum divinum tam locis et corporibus, quam incremento devotionis et fidei ampliari; auctoritate pontificali concedimus, quod apud Chetwode, in fundo domini Radulfi de Norwico, construat et edificetur ecclesia canonicorum regularium ordinis beati Augustini, qui nobis et successoribus nostris pleno jure subjiciatur, ita quod priores, qui pro tempore fuerint instituenti, per nos et successores nostros instituantur, nobis et successoribus nostris canonicam obedientiam facentes &c.²

In 1480, an agreement was made between the Abbat and Convent of Notley, to which Chetwode Priory had been made subordinate, and the inhabitants of the Parish of Chetwode, by which the Conventual Church there was made parochial :

In the name of God, Amen. Whereas, I, John, Bishop of Lincoln, appointed Arbitrer and Judge between the religious men, Peter Caversham, Abbat of the Monastery of our Blessed Lady, and St. John Baptist of Notteley, of St. Augustine's Order within our Diocese of Lincoln, and the Convent of the same place, Proprietors of the Parish Church of old tyme Conventual of Chetwode, together with the Chapel of St. Martyn, depending of the same Church, of the one partie; and William Newenham, Esq. Fulk Wodehill and Anne his Wife, and John Wodehill, of the other partie; indifferently chosen and elected to judge and appoint indifferently between the said parties of and for the celebration of the Divine Sacraments and Sacramentals, and of the ministring, receiving, and taking up of other Ecclesiastical Rights in the said Parish Church and Chapell: and also for the coming of the Parishioners thither in the same Church and Chapell, for the hearing of their Divine Service, and for the receiving of Holy Sacraments, and for making of their oblations or offerings there, have of late sett forth in writing our Decree, Ordinance, and Judgment of and for the Premises, and for all other matters more fully contained within the same Decree or Judgment; the Tenure whereof followeth, and is thus:—

To all Christian People to whom this present writing indented shall come, John, Bishop of Lincoln, and Keeper of the King's Privy Seal, send greeting in our Lord God everlasting. Whereas, Peter Caversham, Abbat of the Monastery of our Lady and St. John Baptist of Notley, on the one partie; and William Newenham and Fulk Wodehill on the other partie, were bounden each to other in the summe of two hundred Marks, by their severall obligations, that the said Abbat and Convent of Notley aforesaid, and the said William Newenham, Fulk Wodehill and Anne, Wife of the same Fulk, and one John Wodehill on that other partie, should keep, hold, and obey the Arbitrements, Ordinance, and Judgment of the said Bishop, Arbitrator between the said partys, indifferently chosen, as well of and upon the Right, Title, Possession, and Interest of all such Divine Service as the said William, John Wodehill, Fulk, and Anne, or any of them claim to be found, done, or caused to be done by the said Abbat, his Predecessors or Successors, in any place, and of the Title of Distress claimed in any Lands or Tenements of the said Abbat, for the non doinge of the said Service, or any Parcels of them, as of the Right, Title, and Possession of all the Lands, Tenements, and Advowsons, being in variance between the said Parties in Chitwood, in the County of Bucks, and also of and upon all manner of Actions, Demands, and Causes of Actions, special and temporal, between the said Parties had, moved or depending. And we, the same Bishop, taking upon us the Labour and Charge of such Arbitrement at the special Request and Desier of both Parties, for the Rest, Tranquility and Ease, of them, their servants and Tenants, Parishioners of Chitwood, the Titles, Claim, and Interest of either

¹ There is still much doubt, whether this Sir Ralph de Norwich, who, in 1244, is called the founder, were not the same with Ralph de Chetwode, who went to the Holy Land with King Richard I. in 1189.

² Ex Regist. Rob. Grosstest, quondam Ep. Line. apud Line. existente A.D. 1140 an x. Episc. sui. [Monast. Angl. vol. vi. p. 499.]

Partys of and upon the Premises, by as harde examined and understanded, award, ordain, and demē in manner and form following :

First,—That the Church, late Conventual of the Priory of Chitwood, shall be and abide for evermore the Parish Church, for Administration of all Sacraments and Sacramentals, and other Divine Service pertaining to the Parishioners of Chitwood, to be had and ministered according to the Form, Tenor, and Effect of a Decree of Union, by John Chadworth, our Predecessor thereof late made. And that the old Church of St. Martyn in Chitwood aforesaid, shall be reputed and taken a Chapell depending of the said some time Conventual, now Parish Church, newly reared, as long as the said Chapell at the Costs and Charges of the Parishioners aforesaid shall be repaired and sustained in Ornaments and other Dues requisite to a Chapell. And that the said Parishioners and Inhabitants now being, and their Successors, shall take and repute the said Church, late Conventual, and now Parish Church, for their Parish Church, and none other, for sacraments and sacramentals to be received, and divine service at convenient times there to be heard. And also that the said Parishioners and Inhabitants, and their successors, shall pay all their Tyths and Oblations, which of old time they ought, or were accustomed yearly to yield to the said Priory, or to their immediate Curate of Chitwoode, to the Parish Church, late Conventual and now Parochial. And also that the said Abbat and his Successors shall not be charged in Administration of Sacraments, nor Sacramentals, nor doing of divine Service, or other Rights parochially in the said Chapell of St. Martyn, except such as be underwritten: That is to say, that the said Abbat and his Successors shall provide, that in the Festivall Days following of the Year, that is, to wit, in the Feast of the Nativity of our Lord, the feast of Epiphany, called Twelfe Day, Purification of our Lady, Easter-Day, Ascension of our Lord, Whit-Sunday, Trinity Sunday, Corpus-Christi-Day, Reliecke Sunday, the Assumption of our Lady, Nativity of our Lady, Allhallowen-Day, the Dedication of the Chappell, and in the Feast of St. Martyn in Winter, in whose Honor the said Chapell is dedicate, Divine Service, that is to say Mats and Mass in the said Chapell, shall be done at the Cost and Charge of the said Abbat, and his Successors for evermore. Provided always, that the said Parochians shall come to procession and High Mass upon their offering Days, at seasons, in the said Parish of Chitwood, of old tyme accustomed, and do their Oblations in the said now Parish Church of Chitwood, after the Mass said in the said Chapell. Also that the Feast of Dedication, as well of the said Chapell as of the said Parish Church, shall be kepte and served with Divine Service yearly upon one day; that is to say, the same day of May that the Dedication of the said Chapell, some time Parish Church, was wont to be solemnized in. Also the said Abbat and Convent of the house of Notley, by their indented under their Common Seal, shall make a sufficient and sure grant in the Law to the said John Wodehill and his heirs for ever; that the Abbat and his Successors shall cause every Day by the year, (Christmas-day, Easter-day, and two days next before Easter-day, and Ascension-day only excepted,) one of the Canons of Notley to make and say a special Commemoration in the Mass of Requiem or other Mass for the Souls of the Ancestors and Heirs of John Chitwood, Knt. in the name and place of the Channon, which the said John Wodehill claimeth to have within the Priory of Chitwood, by an old deed which we have seen. And that the said William Newenbam and Fulk shall deliver, or cause to be delivered and restored to the said Abbat and Convent, the said Deed, whereby the said Fulk Wodehill claymeth to have the said Channon found singing in the said Priory of Chitwood; this to be of either party at this said Feast of Easter next to come. Also it shall be lawful to the said Abbat and his Successors, to remove the Font Baptismal from the Chapell of St. Martyn to the said Parish Church; and that the Chancell of the said Chapell to be taken down, as well Timber, Stones, Walls, Seats within the said Chapell, Chancel lead, and other things to the same belonging, and them to carry away to the said Parish Church, for the Reparation of the same, provided always, that as much of the Stone and Stuff of the said Chancel there be left as shall suffice to close the East end of the same Chapell, betwixt the two Altars in the same Chapell now being; and that neither the said Abbat nor his Successors, Fulk Wodehill his Heirs, neither the Parochians of Chitwood at any time hereafter, shall not cast down Trees growing in the Cemetery of the said Chapell, but shall suffer the said Trees now there growing, and that hereafter shall grow, to remain and stand still to defend Winds and Tempests. It shall be lawful to the said Abbat and Convent to take them as there own; and that the said Fulk and his heirs shall have the profit of the Grass of the Cemetery of the said Chapell, whereby he and his said Heirs shall discharge the said Abbat and his Successors of the Reparation of the Clauseure of the same Cemetery, and every part thereof. And also that the said Fulk Wodehill, his heirs and assigns, and Parochians of the said Town of Chitwood, shall have Ways by us or our Deputies before assigned, over and through the Cloasures and Pastures of the said Abbat and Convent, to go to the said Parish Church, and from thence, when and as often as they shall liken and please. And that the said Fulk and Parishioners shall make, or cause to be made, all such Yate and Yates at the Entre and Outgate of the said Closes and Pastures, as by us or our said Deputy shall be thought necessary. And the said Yate and Yates so made, to be kept and sustained at the Costs and Charges of the said parochians for ever, reserving to us and our Successors, Bishops of Lincoln, the Assignment and Limitation of the said Ways, so as they shall always endure unto any time between this day and Michaelmas next to come: and also power to declare any ambiguity or doubt which might happen in any of the premises at any time to come hereafter.

Finally, we deeme and award, that either of the said Partys keeping the premises by them and their heirs in manner and form afove expressed, be quit and discharged against each other of and for all manner of Trespasses and Offences done by any of them to others, before the Feast of St. Michael last past. In Witness whereof, as well we, the said Arbitrators to either part of this Indenture as the said Abbat and his Convent, and William Newenham for him and all other of his Partie before rehearsed, to the same interchangeably have set our Seals. Given the 23th Day of November, in the 22^d. year of the Reign of King Edward the 4th. But afterwards, the said Partys appearing sufficiently before us, and accepting our Arbitration and Ordinance in the Premises, have humbly and instantly required and pray'd us that we would vouchsafe to confirm and strengthen for ever with our ordinary Authority, our said Arbitrament and Decree with every Branche and Article contained in the same, Wherefore I, the said Bishop, wishing, for my part, Traquility, Concord, and Rest, as well of the said Partys, as of the Inhabitants and Parishioners of the Church of Chitwood, Edmond Flower, John Bele, Henry Hering, Robert Warre, William Cellys, Simon Colehurst, William Welby, John Chaundeler, and William Wykks, Inhabitants of the said Town of Chitwood, and Parishioners there appearing before us in the Parish Church of Chitwood, have then and there accepted, allowed, and ratified, with one full assent and consent, for them, their Heirs and Successors, all and singular matters decreed and ordained by us, as is aforesaid in the said Arbitrament. And we, for our part, do confirm and allow, with our ordinary Pontifical Authority, all and singular Decrees and ordinances contained in the said Arbitrament, strictly commanding and charging, that all and singular Articles in the said Arbitrament contain'd and specified, be for ever inviolably observed and kept of the said Partys and their Successors; and also of the Parishioners of the Church of Chitwood for the time being. Furthermore, to the end, that all matter of question or doubt that may arise between the said Abbat and Convent of Notley, and their Successors, and the Parishioners of Chitwood, may utterly be avoided by their own will and consent, of and for the repairing of the said Parish Church and ornaments thereof; we will and ordain, and by our Authority do determine, that the Abbat and Convent of the Monastery of Notley take upon them and acknowledge all and all manner of Reparations of Navis Ecclesie, the Parish Church, Conventual of Chitwood aforesaid, and the Steeple thereof, and of all Books and Vestments, and other ornaments, whatsoever they may be, at their own proper costs and charges for ever, so that the Parishioners of Chitwood for the time being be quieted for ever, from repairing or building of the said Church or Steeple, or from repairing or sustaining, and from buying of any Books, Vestments, or other Ornaments, whatever they be. Moreover, We intending to finish our said Arbitrament within the time appointed and limited to us for the same, do ordain, assign, and determine, that the Inhabitants of the Lord's House or Manor of Chitwood aforesaid, and the Parishioners of the same for the time being, may have free going through a great Close of the same Manor to the Parish Church for the hearing of their Divine Service, and also to have free Ingress and Regress through a certain Close of the said Abbat and Convent of Notley, called Churchbrigge, and to have the same Pathway, by the which the Dwellers in the said Manor were wont of old Custome to come from the said Manor unto the Priory of Chitwood. Also, that the Parishioners may have likewise coming and going through the same Close, called Church Brecke, to the South end of the same Close, butting upon West Green, and also to have their coming and going to the Church through another Close of the said Abbat and Convent of Notley, called Towne brecke, upon the North part of the same Close, butting upon West Green, so that the Inhabitants of Chitwood may make on the east part of the same Close, one only way through the same Close.

In witness whereof, we have put our Seal to these Presents, 12 day of March, An. Dom. 1480, and in the third year of our Consecration.¹

In 1639, Courtfield, in Chetwood, and a meadow of sixty-four acres, with other closes, pastures, coppices of wood, and lands in Preston-Bisset and Chetwood, were conveyed by Indenture, by Nicholas Salter of Ham, Co. Essex, Gent. and Henry Western of London, Draper, of the first part, and William Bowyer of Denham, Esq. of the second part, to William Abraham of Quarendon, Gent.²

THE PRIESTS.

ROBERT WALTHON, presented by Sir Ralph Chetwode, to the Hermitage and Chapel, 1246.

Will. de Bichleswade, presented by John Chetwode to the Hermitage, 1270.

Richard de Hartwell, 1271.

William, the last Chaplain, died circ. 1300; and was by succeeded by

Simon; on whose death, 1314,

Roger de Parva Harwedon succeeded.

Will. de Shirbone, inst. 1349.

John Hawes de Chetwode, inst. 1352.

Will. de Chardonis occurs 1359; who was succeeded

John Couperre, 1360.³

¹ Willis's Hist. Ab. vol. ii. p. 17, 22.

² Rot. Claus. 15 Car. I.

³ From the Registers at Lincoln.

The License of King Hen. VI. to the Priory of Chetwode was as follows :—

Henricus Dei Gratia Rex Angliæ et Franciæ et Dux Hiberniæ dilectis nobis suppriori et Conventui Monasterii nostri beate Mariæ et Sancti Nicholai de Chetwode in Co. Buck. Salutem. Ex parte vestrà nobis est humiliter supplicatum ut cum Monasterium vestrum prædictum per mortem ultimi Prioris ejusdem debiti Pastoris solatio sit destitutum alium vobis eligendi in priorem licentiam nostram regiam vobis concedere dignaremur. Nos vestris inclinacionibus in hæc parte favorabiliter inclinati licentiam illam tenore præsentium duximus concedendam. Mandantes quod talem vobis eligatis in Priorem qui Deo devotus, Monasterio vestro necessarius, nobisque et regno nostro utilis et fidelis existat. Dat nostro sub sigillo apud palatium nostrum Westmin. xii. die Novemb. An. Regni nostri tricesimo sexto.¹

PRIORS OF CHETWODE.

Thomas de Hanworth, Canon of Thurgarton, Notts, appointed first Prior by the Founder, 1245. He resigned, and was succeeded by

John, Sub-Prior of Burcester 2 Nov. 1261, with the assent of the King. He resigned, and was succeeded by

William de Dadington, elected 2 Nov. 1270.

Roger de Linham, or *Langham*, elected 6 Dec. 1304, resigned in 1317; and was succeeded by

William,^c or *John*^s de *Warmynton*, or *Warmington*, elected 31 March, admitted to the temporalities 4 May, 10 Edw. II. with the King's license.

Robert de Brackley,^d elected 15 July 1327, died 1337.

William de Halton, 26 Aug. 1337,^e died 15 May 1348.

Henry de Wykeham,^f admitted 5 June 1349, died in 1361.

John de Westbury, elected 2 Nov. 1361,^g on the collation of the Bishop of Lincoln.

Richard Langton, confirmed Prior 13 Feb. 1386, on the death of John Westbury, by license from the King.

Thomas Rede, 3 Oct. 1405.^h

Richard Boreton, died 1445.

John Humberston. He was a Canon of Haghmon Abbey, Co. Salop; elected, according to Willis,ⁱ in 1445, in place of Boreton, but elsewhere said to have been collated by the Bishop, on lapse, 16 June 1445.¹⁰ He died in 1458, "and no other person was instituted; for, although the Sub-Prior obtained a license to elect on this vacancy, the Monks scarcely proceeded to any election, being desirous to subordinate their Convent as a Cell to Notley Abbey, on account of the smallness of the revenues, which they urged were not sufficient for their support;" and thereupon it was annexed accordingly, in 1460.

Chetwode Priory having fallen to decay, the Parishioners, in 1480, with the consent of the Abbat and Convent of Notley, obtained the use of the Conventual Church, which has ever since been parochial. It is a small building, about fifty-eight feet long and twenty-five wide, with a tower at the west end, which contains two bells. On the largest is inscribed, *He tibi Chryste dabit E. Chetwode quem petamabat*. It is said to have been brought from St. Martin's, the old Parish Church. The south cross aisle is reported to have been taken into the adjacent house of Mr. Risley, the Patron, circ. 1582. In an ancient plan (seen by Browne Willis), there was a cross and a well on the north side of the church-yard. The chancel was adorned with a very elegant window at the east end, having portraits of Saints and Bishops; one of St. Nicholas, and a figure of the Virgin Mary, very distinct; with the Arms of England, as at the time of the foundation of the Priory. Near the communion-rails are several old slabs, presumed to have been the lids of the coffins of Ecclesiastics, or others, buried here, which, on being opened, contained bodies *wrapped in leather*. On the north side is an ancient stone, with the marks of a brass effigy, which Willis conjectures to have been laid there

¹ Ashmole MSS. in Mus. Ashm. Oxon.; Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 402.

² Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 499.

³ Willis's Hist. of Mitred Abb. vol. ii. p. 16; and Hist. of Buck. p. 176.

⁴ *Brakete*, [Willis] but *certainly* Brackley.

⁵ 7 Cal. Sep. [Willis.]

⁶ *Wickham*, [Willis, p. 177.]

⁷ 22 Nov. [Monast. vol. vi. p. 499.]

⁸ 20 Oct. 7 Hen. IV. [Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 499.]

⁹ Hist. of Abbies, vol. ii. p. 16.

¹⁰ Willis's Buck. p. 177.

after the Church was made parochial; but a new pavement of stone was laid over the old damp floor of brick; since which, other considerable alterations and improvements have been made, and the whole interior of the edifice appropriately ornamented.

In 1842, Walter Henry Bracebridge, Esq. caused a large "Five-lancet Early English Window" to be erected in the chancel. It measures seventeen feet in height and fifteen feet in width; in which are representations of the Ascension; the Wise Mens' Offering; a rich ornamental Cross, with I.H.S. supported by emblems of the Four Evangelists, forming the centre compartment; and the Twelve Apostles in the four side-lights, with rich Mosaic back-ground.¹

A handsome Organ, built by Nicholson of Worcester, has been lately erected in the west gallery, at the expense of the generous Patron of the Church.

THE REGISTERS.^c

Marriages.

M^r Tobias Chancy and M^{rs} Elizabeth Risley, 1587.

W^m Offley and Jane Risley, 1602.

M^r Geo. Pudsey and Ann Risley, 1624.

Ralph Holte Esq. and Susan Risley, 1659.

Margaret Daugh. of John and Christian Risley, 1662.

Touchet Chetwode Esq. eldest Son of Sir John Chetwode and the Lady Mary his Wife, baptized at Winwick in Berks 6 Aug. 1700.

Births and Baptisms.

Elizabeth Dau. of M^r Rich. Chetwode, 17 Sept. 1583.

Ann Dau. of Paul Risley, 1598.

Peter Son of Paul Risley, 1607.

John Son of M^r Rich. Chetwode, 1615.

Tho. Son of M^r Rich. Chetwode, 1620.

John Son of M^r Tho. Risley, 1636.

Knightly Son of M^r Valentine Chetwode and Mary his Wife, 29 Oct. 1650.

Jane Wife of William Risley, 1584.

M^r John Chetwode, 17 Aug. 1586.

M^r W^m Risley, 4 Feb. 1602.

The Lady Elizabeth Chancy, 24 Feb. 1618.

M^r Paul Risley, 7 April 1626.

M^{rs} Susan Holte, 21 Mar. 1660.

Tho. Risley Esq. 22 April 1671.

John Risley Esq. 27 Mar. 1672.

Burials.

¹ This Window was exhibited by the Artist, at the Court-House, Warwick, in July 1842, as a specimen of the modern perfection of the ancient art of glass-staining.

^c Mr. Russell, Assistant-Curate of Chetwode in Feb. 1820, stated, that the old Registers had been lost or taken away, there remaining no entries or records of the Baptisms, Marriages, or Deaths, in this Parish, beyond the period of forty years preceding.

E D G C O T T .

THE Parish is bounded on the North, by Twyford; on the East, by Lee in Quainton; on the South, by Grendon-Underwood; and on the West, by Marsh Gibbon; the marsh, on the verge of which, eastward, this village stands, having probably imparted to it its name.

THE MANOR

was surveyed as part of the lands of Walter Giffard, holden by Ralph, in Rovelai Hundred, for five hides. There was land for eight plough teams. In the demesne were two, and ten villeins with nine bordars had six ploughs. There were two servants, meadow for two plough teams, and wood for a hundred hogs, which was constantly valued at a hundred shillings.

This Manor was holden by four Thanes, one of whom belonged to Alwin, and held two hides and a half for his Manor; another to Edwin, who held a hide and a virgate for his Manor; a third to Almar, holding half a hide; and Thori, one of King Edward's domestics, held three virgates: all of them could sell their Estates.¹

Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford, who was killed at the battle of Bannockbourn, temp. Edw. II. was found, by Inquisition, to have died seised of one leet in Asshecote, Co. Bucks.

In the reign of Henry II. the family of Englefield were in possession of lands in Edgcott, held under the Honour of Giffard, having been, as is presumed, the subfeudatory tenants of the Giffards; and Alan de Englefield, of Englefield in Berkshire, appears to have been possessed of the same lands. William de Englefield certainly held a Knight's fee here in 1227, of the Honour of Giffard. He had issue, Sir John Englefield, father of Roger, who was one of the Knights for Berks, in 1313; and leaving issue, Sir Philip Englefield, in the reign of Edward III. was succeeded by John de Englefield, who, dying, circ. 1368, left this Manor in dower to Isabell his wife; (subsequently the wife of Thomas Prior, and afterwards of John Wodevyle, in the reign of Richard II.) but at her decease, circ. 1418, it reverted to the heirs of Englefield. In 1420, it was possessed by Sir Philip Englefield, whose grandson, Sir Thomas, held the estate in the reign of Edw. IV. Hen. VII. and Hen. VIII. and, dying in 1514, was buried among his ancestors at Englefield.² He was succeeded by Thomas Englefield, High Sheriff for Oxon. and Berks, in 1520; who was Knighted, made a Justice of the Common Pleas, and died seised of this Estate, 28 Sept. 1540,³ leaving his son and heir, Francis Englefield, at the age of fifteen. This Francis was afterwards knighted, was a zealous Romanist, and a Privy Councillor to Queen Mary. He was a reputed enemy to Queen Elizabeth: when the latter ascended the Throne, he fell under her displeasure, and being attainted, this Manor was seized, and by Letters Patent, dated 25 Sept. 1588, granted to Thomas Compton, Robert Wright, and Gelly Merrick, in fee for ever, to be holden in soccage, as of the Manor of East Greenwich, it being termed the Estate of Sir Francis Englefield, attainted: but the Advowson of the Church not being included, a second grant was issued, in which, both the Advowson and all the

¹ Terra Walterij Gifard. In Rovelai Hd'. Radulf' ten' de Waltio' ACHECOTE. p. v. hid. se defd. Tra. c. viii. car. In dño sunt. ii. s. et x. uilli cū. ix. bord. hñt. vi. car. Ibi. ii. serui. pñ. ii. car. Silua. c. porc'. In totis ualent' ual ualuit sēp. c. sol. Hoc. ∞ tenuer. iiii. teigni. Hoc. un' Aluain' hab. ii. hid et dim. p. i. ∞ et alt. Eduuin'. i. hid. et. i. uirg' p' uno ∞ et Almar' ∞ dim' hid. et Thori huscarle regis. E. iii. uirg'. Omis ū uende potuef. [Lib. Censual 1. f. 147.]

² He was Speaker of the House of Commons, in 1509, when he was Knight of the Shire for Berks.

³ He held of the King as of the Dukedom of Buckingham, paying yearly a pair of gilt spurs, or sixpence.

lands of Sir Francis Englefield, purchased of the Pigots, were likewise conveyed. This second grant was dated 29 Oct. 1601, and recited to be in consideration of 71*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* paid by Robert Wright and Henry May, being confirmed to them, their heirs and assigns for ever, as the Estate of the Englefields *habendum* for ever, with the Advowson of the Church; to be holden as of the Manor of East Greenwich, in soccage by fealty.¹

Wright and May very soon afterwards conveyed all their interest to Sir William Dormer and Sir John Dormer, who were in possession in 1607; and the Manor and Advowson so continued until circ. 1716, when they were sold by John Dormer, Esq. of Rowsham, to Sir Samuel Garth, Knt. M.D.²

¹ Willis's Hist. Buck. p. 182. Notwithstanding the remark that there was no mention of the Advowson of the Church, it appears in the transcript of Patents, made under the direction of Mr. Secretary Lowndes, (and to which Willis certainly had access) that at the close of the grant these words occur—" *Habend. all Advowsons to premises.*" [Rot. Pat. 30 Eliz. T. 25 Sept. see 43 Eliz. 29 Oct.]

² This eminent person was descended from a respectable family in Yorkshire, received his education at Peter House, Cambridge: A.M. 1684, and M.D. 7 July 1691. Although he directed his studies more particularly to the Science of Physic, he was distinguished by his taste for polite literature. Upon his settling in London, he was admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, 12 March 1691-2, the College being at that time engaged in a project, in which Garth made a very conspicuous figure. A charitable establishment had been commenced in 1687, for supplying the poor of the Metropolis, gratuitously, with medicines, under the direction of those members of the College, who had passed a vote in favour of that proposition: and in the next year they resolved that the Laboratory of their College, then in Warwick-lane, should be fitted up for the preparation of medicines, to be distributed within seven miles of the City of London, without the intervention of any Apothecary. Against this undertaking a party was soon formed, and the Apothecaries created a schism amongst the Fellows of the College, and embroiled the whole Society in a violent dispute. Garth, concurring with those who were most desirous to support the proposed charity, in spite of all the opposition, joined his brethren in an order, in 1694, for strictly enforcing the rule previously determined upon, but which had begun to be disregarded by a numerous party. The Physicians made an attempt to obtain the assistance of all their licentiates upon this occasion; and a proposition was submitted to them, in 1696, in order to procure a general subscription for carrying on the Charity. Garth, induced by his temper and disposition to take a very active part, was tempted to expose the conduct of the Apothecaries and their partizans, by a satirical Poem, under the title of "The Dispensary," which, in 1699, passed speedily through three editions, and brought the writer into much notice: and it reached the sixth edition in 1706, with several additions. In 1697, Dr. Garth delivered the Annual Oration, at the College, on St. Luke's day, which was published. The spirit of his satire, and correctness of his language, both in prose and verse, brought him into great literary reputation, and procured his admittance into the best company, so that his professional skill was often demanded by those who had first sought his acquaintance only as a convivial companion. Polite and agreeable in conversation, generous and humane in his temper, and with a vast fund of humour, his society was much courted. In 1701, when the neglected remains of the Poet *Dryden* had been almost denied a tomb, Garth caused the corpse to be brought to the College of Physicians at his own expence; set on foot a most liberal subscription for defraying the expence of a suitable funeral; and, attending the solemnity to Westminster Abbey, there pronounced over the grave an oration, worthy of the deceased and of the composer! This memorable transaction, by shewing his disposition to the world, had a most favourable effect in establishing his fame. In his Harveian oration, he introduced a panegyric upon King William, and enlarged upon the blessings of the Revolution, in warm and glowing language. He also became a member of the Kit Kat Club. Garth supplied many epigrams upon the toasts in use amongst the members of the Club, which were thought of sufficient interest to be inscribed upon their drinking glasses; and he was deservedly reckoned one of their most exhilarating companions. In 1702, he was Censor of the College: and acquiring extensive practice, enjoyed the countenance of Lord Godolphin, during his Administration. Upon the change of Administration, when that Nobleman was driven from office, Garth had the spirit to write a Poem upon his reverse of fortune. Prior attacked him with all the rage of party violence, but Garth remained silent. Addison took up the dispute, and replied in a manner which increased the fame of both parties, and occasioned the circumstance to be long remembered. Garth was a great admirer of the Duke of Marlborough, whose disgrace he lamented; and in 1712, published an elegant tribute to his heroism and achievements; considering it the highest compliment which could have been paid to him, that he had the honour of being knighted with the sword of the Duke of Marlborough. He had also the more substantial rewards of being appointed Physician General to the Army, and Physician in Ordinary to the King. An edition of *Lucretius* was dedicated by him, to King Geo. I. when Elector of Hanover; and his uniform zeal and attachment, not less than his professional skill, attracted Royal

In 1595, (38 Eliz.) the Queen for services, demised to John Winnyard, *int. al.* all the site of the Manor, or farm of Edgcott, now or late in the occupation of Henry Monday, parcel of the said Manor, late belonging to Sir Francis Englefield, attained, and let to Carew Reynell, Gent. under the Exchequer Seal, 28 July, 23 Eliz. for twenty-one years, at the rent of 4*l.* to the said John Winnyard, for fifty years, at 4*l.* and to provide, once every year, for the steward and surveyors, or their retinue, coming to the Court, to be held for the Manor of Edgcott.¹

In 1612, the King granted to William Whitmore, Esq. and Jona Verdon, Gen. *int. al.* certain fee payments, secured upon the Manor of Edgcott *cum pert.* parcel of the possessions of Sir Francis Englefield, Knt. attained, which had been demised by Queen Elizabeth to Thomas Crompton, Robert Wright, and Gelly Meyrick, in the 30th year of her reign.²

Sir Samuel Garth, Knt. M.D. having purchased, circ. 1716, of John Dormer, of Rowsham, Esq. this Manor and Advowson, settled the same by his Will, dated 28 May 1717, upon his sole daughter and her issue, with divers entails, and made her his executrix. Sir Samuel died in 1718, leaving this his only child, then the wife of the Hon. William Boyle. Her children, then living, were Henry, Beaufoy, and Elizabeth; and she had afterwards two more children, a son named Robert, and a daughter Harriet. Beaufoy was married to John Wilder, Esq.; Elizabeth was married to Matthew Graves; and Harriet to William Nicholas. Robert died in 1745, a bachelor and intestate; Elizabeth the wife, died in 1742, leaving Henry, Elizabeth, and Charlotte; and Harriet died in 1740, leaving Robert, Harriet, Sophia, and Charlotte. Henry Boyle, died in 1756, a bachelor; and by his death the estate came to Beaufoy; Henry Boyle Graves; and Robert Boyle Nicholas, who was going to the East Indies. Ultimately, the Manor and Advowson became the property of Henry Wilder,³ who was collated to the Rectory in 1776, and thus became the Lord of the Manor and the Patron of the Living, in full right; by whom, or his immediate Representative, the Estate was conveyed to Joseph Bullock, Esq. of Caversfield, and descended by the marriage of Amelia Frances, his sole daughter and heiress, to the Hon. and Rev. Jacob Marsham, D.D. and at his decease, together with Caversfield, became vested in Robert Bullock Marsham, D.C.L. Warden of Merton Coll. Oxon. who is the present possessor.

RECTORS.

ROBERT DE BOTILER, on whose death, *Andrew de Englefield*, presented in 1290.
John Walchin, of Brightwell, presented in 1296, by Roger de Englefield, Lord of Edgcott.
William de Englefield was the next Rector.
John Bylt, *Bylde*, or *Buyle*, of Twyford, presented in 1325, by Philip de Englefield. He exchanged for North Fambridge, with
Richard Murimuth, in 1331.
Hugh de Castell, pr. in 1333, by Sir Philip de Englefield, Knt. but resigned; when,

Robert de Herewyche, presented in 1338, by Philip de Englefield.
Hugh de Binton, exchanged for St. Michael's Church in Hereford, with
John de Gloucester, in 1351, who resigned.
Thomas Louche, or *Louche*, presented in 1362, by John Englefield.
Thomas Taylleure, who also resigned.
Thomas Chorlogh, pres. in 1371, by Thomas Priour. He exchanged for Mayne Martel, or Broad Mayne, Co. Dorset, with

notice. Garth contributed largely to a translation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, and wrote its "*heavy long didactic preface*." He had engaged occasionally in other literary undertakings; and addressed a neat composition, entitled, "*Claremont*," to the Earl of Clare, (afterwards Duke of Newcastle) upon that name having been given to a house built upon his Lordship's Estate. He died 18th January 1717-18, and was buried at Harrow-on-the-Hill. His sole daughter and heir was married to the Hon. Col. William Boyle, younger son of the Hon. Col. Henry Boyle. [Cibber's *Lives of the Poets*; Pope's *Works*; Johnson's *Life of Garth*, in vol. xi.; Medical Biography, vol. i.; Dyer's *Hist. of Cambridge*, vol. ii.]

¹ Test. 21 Aug.² Rot. Pat. 10 Jac. I. Test. 21 Mar.³ He was of Purley Hall, Co. Berks.

John Coleman, who was presented, in 1333, by Isabell, wife of Sir Thomas Priour, Knt.; and exchanged for *Hardwick Ardley*, Co. Oxon. with

William Godeleston, in 1333.

William Bellingden, presented in 1386, by John Wodeville and Isabell Priour his wife: but resigned, and

Hugh Sturdy was presented in 1413, by Isabell Priour.

Stephen Smith, presented in 1424, by Thomas Englefield.

William Boucher, alias *Silkeston*, presented in 1470.

William Ayle, presented in 1483.

Robert Snowe, presented in 1485. He resigned; and

Robert Harbord, LL.B. was presented in 1504.

Michael Todde.

William Atkinson, presented in 1507.

Johu Man, presented in 1511. He resigned; and

Edmund Linney, presented in 1527.

William Leves, presented in 1559, by Sir Francis Englefield, Knt.

John Felde, presented in 1564.

Henry Sleymaker, presented in 1609, by Sir William Dormer and Sir John Dormer, Knts.

Richard Altwood, in 1625.

Hugh Hart, in 1650, called Minister.

Thomas Rogers, in 1660.

Robert Rogers, in 1663. He died in June 1685.

Thomas Mason, A.M. was presented in 1685, by John Smith, of Brill, who had purchased the right of presentation of the Dormers. He died; and

Joseph Slade, A.M. was presented by Henry Boyle, Esq. and inducted 27 Feb. 1729; and at his death,

James Granger, Clk. was inducted 31 March 1750, on the presentation of Henry Boyle, Esq. After his decease,

Henry Wilder, B.C.L. was collated to this Rectory by John Lord Bishop of Lincoln, by reason of lapse, and inducted 22 Nov. 1776. He was of St. John's Coll. Oxon.

Charles Marsham, A.M. presented by John Coker, of Bicester, Esq. and inducted in 1814, by mandate, dated 11 July.

THE RECTORY

was valued at 11*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* for first-fruits, in the taxation of Henry VIII. It had been rated at five marks, in 1291, temp. Edw. I. deducting half a mark, as a pension to the Prior of Newton Longueville, which subsequently became the property of New College, Oxon. The clear annual value of the living, in the reign of Queen Anne, was computed at 64*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* The land tax, in 1712, was only 67*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* there being then about eighty inhabitants in this small Parish.

A Terrier, in 1680, exhibited by Robert Rogers, Rector, mentioned a Parsonage-house of four bays, an orchard, stable, hay barn, and yard for cattle. In the upper field, twenty-five ridges of arable, and five leas and seven yards of grass. In the middle-field, forty-three ridges, five leas, and four yards of grass. In the lower field, thirty-six ridges, thirteen leas, and seven yards of grass: and the "sooles" belonging to it, for a yard land and an half. Six cows' commons, and sixty sheeps' commons.

THE CHURCH,

which is dedicated to St. Michael, consists of a nave and chancel; at the west end, a low embattled tower, containing three small bells. When Willis inspected the Church, in 1729, no inscription remained, excepting on an ordinary gravestone for Thomas Watson, who died 12 Feb. 1691; and it contains nothing worthy of particular description.

The Registers begins in 1539, and includes an account of the interment of Field, Sleymaker, and Rogers, successively Rectors.

FOSCOTT, or FOXCOTE,

is bounded, on the North, by Akeley; on the East, by Leckhamstead and Thornborough; on the South, by Maids' Moreton; and on the West, by Stowe;— containing between six and seven hundred acres of land. Willis, by one of his fanciful suggestions, derives its name from the abundance of foxes, to be found here; but for which, there is no sufficient reason assigned.

THE MANOR,

at the Domesday Survey, was included in Stodfald Hundred, among the lands of Odo, Bishop of Baieux. Thurston held the Manor of the Bishop, being taxed at six hides. There was land for four carucates, two of which were in the demesne; and one villein, with two bordars, held the other two. There was one servant, pasture for four carucates, and wood for thirty hogs. This Manor, which, in those days, was always valued at 3*l.* Leit., King Edward's Thane, held, and could sell it.¹

Thurston, the subfeudatory of this Bishop, is said to have been surnamed De Girund, and to have been the same who held Dunton long afterwards;² but Edgcott was alienated by Hamunde de Girund,³ early in the reign of Ric. I. to Walter de la Haia, who was succeeded by his brothers, Stephen and John.⁴ The latter was Sheriff of Bucks and Beds, in 1315 and 1317, and one of the Knights for Bucks in 1394.⁵ Thomas de la Haia is stated to have represented Bucks in the Council held at Nottingham 10 Edw. III. (1336); and Willis *supposes* that, on failure of male issue of this family, Foscott came, by the marriage of the heiress of De la Haia to Alan Ayette, Lord of Shalston, who held this estate in 1400. He left issue, an only daughter, Margery, who carried this Manor, as well as Shalston, in marriage, to William Purefoy of Shirford, Co. Warwick, and who possessed both Shalston and Foscott in 1418; but, in 1464, suffered a fine and recovery of the latter for his wife's dowry, on the marriage, as is presumed, of his eldest son, Philip Purefoy. The said Philip dying in 1466, ordered his interment at Baddesley Clinton, Co. Warwick, with an appropriate inscription, and his effigie.⁶ His three sons, John, Nicholas, and William, all dying young, Richard Fowler is said to have died seised of Foscott, and is *supposed*, by Willis, to have held it in mortgage, or as a guardian to the children of Purefoy; and John Denton of Blackthorne, Co. Oxon. second husband of Isabel, died seised of the Manor and Advowson circ. 1498, having, by his last Will, bequeathed the same to his wife, living unmarried, on condition of providing for his younger son, Thomas Denton (afterwards Lord of Hillesden), during his minority; and that the residue of the

¹ Terra Epi Baiocensis. In Stodfald Hd. Turstin' ten de epo Foxescote. p. vi. hid se defd. Tra' ē. 1111. caſ. In dño. 11. suā. et un uills cū 11. bord. hāt. 11. caſ. Ibi. 1. seru. et p'tū 1111. caſ. Silua. xxx. porc'. Val et ualuit sēp. 111. lib. Hoc ∞ tenuit Leit teign' R.E. et uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 144.]

² R. cepit fidelitatem Thomæ de la Haye, fil. e' he'r Agnetis, q' fecit uxor Johes de la Haye de Foxcote defd de ∞ de Foxcote cu' perā qd' eadem Agnes tenuit de hereditibz Johes Geronde def', q. &c. ut de ∞ de Dodynton p. servicium medietatis unius feodi militis, ac de viginti acr' de assarto p. servie' duof solidof & trium denariof annuatim p. man' Vic' Buk, q' &c. [Rot. Orig. 7 Edw. III. ro. 9. 2-77. See also DUNTON, and PEDIGREE OF GIRUND.]

³ Rot. Fin. 9 Ric. I. n. 34.

⁴ Willis's Bucks. p. 186.

⁵ Willis states, that John de la Haia was one of the Knights for Bucks in 1319, which does not agree with his account in the Notitia Parliamentaria; and farther *supposes*, that, dying soon afterwards, Agnes his wife (who was married, secondly, to Robert Kinne, and, together with him, exercised the right of Patronage, by presenting to the Rectory of Edgcott in 1323), had dower here; but there is probably some error in the dates.

⁶ Willis, p. 187.

proceeds of Foscott should be devoted to the payment of proper persons to pray for his soul, making his said wife executrix, who survived him more than forty years. She died circ. 1540; when the possessions descended to his eldest son, John Denton, who was, in 1544, compelled by King Hen. VIII. to accept, in lieu of the estate, certain ecclesiastical possessions in Oxfordshire; and thus being vested in the Crown, the estate was, in 1557, by Patent of 27 April, conveyed in fee, for 398*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* to Thomas Smith, and his heirs for ever, and annexed to the Honour of Grafton. Thomas Smith, by Inquisition, was found to have died seised, in the same year; leaving his son Edward, nine years of age, who died in 1573; and it passed in marriage with his sister, or next kinswoman, to Marmaduke Claver, or Cleaver, his son and heir. He held the same from about 1605 to 1612, when it descended to John Cleaver; but, male issue failing, it passed to the widow of Matthew Cleaver, and Jane, daughter of George Tyrrell, Esq. of Thornton. She married John Phillips, who, being in full possession, inclosed the entire estate in 1624; but he having had, by a former wife, one sole daughter, Frances, born in 1608, it passed, at her marriage, to Radal Hunt, who died, and was buried here in 1617. This estate was mortgaged to Edward Grenville, a younger son of the Grenvilles of Wotton, when Hunt was compelled to deliver up possession, and, in 1639, to convey the same to Edward Grenville; who, in 1635, having married Ethelreda, or Audley, daughter of John Duncombe, Esq. of East Claydon, rebuilt the Manor-House. He died in 1661, leaving two sons, Edward and George, who dying young, the estate descended to the issue of his elder brother,¹ with the rest of the estates of that family, and has become vested in the Most Noble Richard, second Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, its present possessor.

THE RECTORY,

which was, in the Valuation, temp. Hen. VIII. rated at 9*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* was returned, in 1712, to be 72*l.* per ann.; the parish, then, assessed to the land-tax at 67*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* having a population of ten families, comprising sixty persons. In a terrier, dated 19 Oct. 1630, James Stilton, Rector, it was returned, that the house of the Incumbent contained three rooms, a parlour, kitchen, and dairy, having three chambers over them, a barn of three bays, a stable, a hay-house on posts in the ground, a yard of one rood of ground, a kiln-house, a little garden-plot and court, near fourteen acres of arable, an enclosed ground called Cutter's Piece, two acres and a half of meadow, certain arable and meadow in Maids' Morton parish, and other small pieces.

RECTORS.

ROBERT, the Chaplain, presented, in 1220, by Sir Walter de la Hay, Knt.

Eustace de Rochford, presented in 1253, by Stephen de la Hay.

Thomas Fitz-Gilbert, presented in 1277, by the same.

Will. de Malesovers, in 1320; exchanged with

Nicholas de Lyons, who was presented in 1323, by Robert Kinne, and Agnes his wife. On his resignation, *Tho. de St. Lys*, presented in 1332, by Agnes de la Hay.

Adam de la Merre, in 1340.

John Smith; exchanged for St. Michael, in Oxford, with

John Drax, alias *Cooper*, presented in 1382, by Alan Ayyette, Lord of Foxcote.

William Althorp, presented in 1384, by Alan Ayyette.

John Barton of Thornborough, presented in 1390, by Alan Ayyette.

Robert de Pithecote, presented in 1393, by the same.

John Gawcote, presented in 1400, by the same Patron.

Walter Hopton, in 1437.

John Wattes, resigned in 1457.

¹ See PEDIGREE of GRENVILLE, vol. i. p. 600.

William Rees, presented in 1457, by William Purefoy, Esq.

Robert Ormesby, collated in 1461, by the Bishop of Lincoln; on lapse.

Robert Tymson, presented in 1478, by John Denton, Esq.

Henry Boleyn, presented in 1503, by Isabel Denton, widow.

James Walton, or *Welton*, presented in 1510.

Ralph Colys, presented in 1558, by Thomas More, under a grant of this turn of presentation from Thomas Langston and Thomas Denton, who had received the same from John Denton of Blackthorn. He was afterwards Rector of Leckhampstead and Thornton; and resigned this Benefice to

John More, presented in 1567, by the Queen.

David Powell, presented in 1574, by Marmaduke Cleaver, Esq.

Richard Eans, presented in 1601.

Robert Gray, in 1608. He resigned; and

James Stilton was presented in 1612, by John Cleaver.

Thomas Chestin, in 1657.

Francis Hodson, presented in 1660, by Edward Grenville, Esq.

William Walters, in 1665. He was also Vicar of Buckingham.

Samuel Pepys, A.M. presented, in 1672, by George Grenville, Esq. He was also *Rector of Clifton Regnes*.

Richard Major, A.B. presented, in 1703, by John Major, Gent. by grant of Richard Grenville, Esq.

Thomas Price, B.C.L. inducted 29 Oct. 1741, on the presentation of Richard Grenville, Esq.

William Cleaver, A.M. inducted 1 May 1769, on the presentation of the Right Hon. Richard Earl Temple; and on his cession,

William Cleaver, Junr. A.M. inducted 31 Dec. 1773, on the same presentation;¹ and on his cession,

William Cleaver, A.M. inducted 19 Dec. 1780, on the presentation of the Right Hon. Geo. Earl Temple; on whose cession,

Joseph Smith, A.M. inducted 27 May 1784, on the same presentation; on the cession of whom, the

Hon. Archibald Hamilton Cathcart, A.M. inducted 24 May 1791, on the presentation of the Marquess of Buckingham; on whose cession,

Robert Holt, A.M. inducted 19 Jan. 1797.

Wolley Leigh Bennet, A.M. 1820.

William Fletcher, A.M. 1840.

THE CHURCH

consists of a nave and chancel; having, at the west end, a small wooden turret, in which are two bells. It is dedicated to St. Leonard, the Feast being held on the Sunday after the 6th November.

No monuments or inscriptions remain here, excepting an old brass, with the following:

Hic jacet Edwardus Grenville, filius natu tertius Richardi Grenville Armigeri, de Wotton Underwood in hoc Comitatu Bucks, qui natus fuit 12^o Die Septembris 1614, denatus 17 Die Aprilis 1661.

Arms: A cross charged with five Torteauxèux.

On another:

Here lies interred the Body of Richard Major, Gentleman, and of Anne his Wife. He departed this Life August 11 A.D. 1705. She departed this Life March 9th 1706, aged 72.^o

The REGISTER begins circ. 1587, but has few remarkable entries.³

¹ He was afterwards, successively, Bishop of Chester, Bangor, and St. Asaph.

² These were the Parents of the Rev. Richard Major, Rector in 1736.

³ See Willis's Bucks, p. 191.

HILLESDEN

is bounded, on the North, by Lenborough; on the East, by Padbury and Steeple Claydon, (from which it is separated by a small branch of the Ouse;) on the South, by Preston Bisset; and on the West, by Tingewick. The Parish contains about 2100 acres.

THE MANOR.

At the Conqueror's Survey, there were two principal estates here, one belonging to the Earl of Moreton, and another to Walter Giffard, both recorded to have been in Rovelai Hundred.

Hugh held of Walter Giffard, eighteen hides for his Manor, there being arable for fourteen ploughs. Four of which, were in the demesne, and seventeen villeins, with nine bordars, had the remaining ten. There were seven servants, and one mill, worth four shillings; pasture for fourteen ploughs, and wood for a hundred hogs: the total value being then rated at 6*l.* when he first possessed it 8*l.* and the same in the time of King Edward. This Manor, Alric, the Conqueror's Thane, held, who could sell it.¹

Ralph held of the Earl of Moreton, sufficient land for one plough; there were three bordars, with pasture for one team, and wood for ten hogs, worth thirty shillings; when he received it, twelve shillings; and in the time of King Edward thirty shillings. This land, Lewin, the son of Goding, held before the Conquest, with power to sell it.²

The lands of Walter Giffard having been, by his son Walter, second of the name, Earl of Buckingham, granted to his foundation of Notley Abbey, in Crendon,³ was confirmed by *Hugh de Bolebec*, his subfeudatory, and others of his descendants; and the estates of the Bolebecs subsequently passed by marriage, to the De Veres, Earls of Oxford, and Courtenays, Earls of Devon. On the death of John Courtenay, in 1274, Hillesden and Wavendon became vested in Isabel his wife, and continued in the family of the Courtenays during many generations. Of this John de Courtenay, a very particular account has been already introduced with the Pedigree of his family, in the Parochial History of Waddesdon;⁴ and a remarkable corroboration of that statement is presented by the remains of the beautifully-coloured glass, in the east window of the south aisle of the Church at Hillesden, in which the legend of his escape from shipwreck, is still preserved, (though in a very mutilated condition,) where may be traced the rescue of this pious person from the storm; his getting on shore with a rich casket in his hands; and the tabernacle work, pinnacles, &c. of a shrine, or perhaps monastic building, to which, in gratitude for his escape, he devoted his preserved treasures.⁵

¹ Terra Walterij Gifard. In Ulesdone ten' Hugo de Waltio xviii. hid p. i. 0. Tra. ẽ. xiiii. car'. In dñio sunt. iiii. 0^o et xvii. uilli cõ. ix. bord. hõt. x. car'. Ibi. vii. serui. et i. molin de. iiii. sol. Ptũ. xiiii. car'. Silua. c. porc'. In totis ualent' ual vi. lib. Qdo recep. viii. lib. et tu' d' T.R.E. Hoc 0 tenuit Alric' teign'. R.E. et uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual, vol. i. f. 147.]

² Terra Comitum Moritonien'. In Stofald Hd. In llesdone. ten' Rannulf' de com'. i. hid. Tra. e. i. car', et ibi. ẽ. cõ. iiii. bord. ptũ. i. car'. Silua. x. porc'. Val. xxx. sol. Qdo recep. xii. sol. T.R.E. xxx. sol. Hanc 'trã tenuit Leuin hõ Alric. f. Goding. et uende' pot'. [Lib. Censual, vol. i. f. 146.]

³ See the Charter of Endowment at page 220 of vol. i. n.

⁴ Vol. i. p. 467, 471.

⁵ Willis scarcely notices this window. It is "curiously adorned with painted glass, but so broken, that little can be made out of the design, excepting some representations of our Saviour's miracles." [Hist. of Buckingham, p. 199.]

In the reign of Edward IV. on the attainder of Thomas Courtenay, Earl of Devon, the King gave the Manor of Hillesden, with six messuages, one hundred acres of land, ten of meadow, twenty of pasture, twenty of wood, and 40s. rent there, to Sir Walter Devereux, Knt. who, being slain at Bosworth field, with King Richard III. the Courtenays were restored in blood, and repossessed this estate; until, by the subsequent attainder of Edward Courtenay, Marquess of Exeter, it again reverted to the Crown; and by Patent, dated 2 Aug. 1547, was granted by King Edward VI. in consideration of 63*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to Thomas Denton, Esq. and Margaret his wife, from whom Hillesden descended, according to the following Pedigree:

PEDIGREE OF DENTON OF HILLESDEN.

Arms: Arg. two bars Gu. In ch. three cinquefoils; in fess point a mullet. DENTON. Arg. a chev. bet. three estoils, wavy S. Mordaunt. 3. A bend gutte.

THOMAS DENTON of Hillesden, (son or descendant of James Denton, LL.D. Privy Counsellor to King Hen. VIII.; Prebendary of York, London, and Salisbury; Canon of Windsor; Dean of Lichfield; Lord President of Wales; Legate to Ireland; was buried at Ludlow 1532. Representative of an ancient family in Cumberland, of whom John Denton is described as living in 35 Edw. I.; Richard de Denton, as Sheriff of Cumberland 10 and 24 Edw. III. M.P. for Cumberland 46 and 50 Edw. III. and 5 Ric. II.; John, Adam, and William Denton, who lived in the reign of Edw. IV. and Hen. VI.), Beneher of the Middle-Temple, and Knight of the Shire for Bucks 1 Phil. and Mary, 1554; Treasurer of the Temple; died 30 Oct. 1558.

ANNE, dau. of Richard Willison, Esq. of Sugwas, =ALEXANDER DENTON, only son; ob. 8 Jan 1574; =MARY, dau. and coh. of Sir Roger Martin, Knt. Co. Heref.; ob. in partur. 29 Oct. 1566, at 18; at 31; bur. at Hillesden. Lord Mayor of London; ob. 12 July 1576; bur. at Hillesden.

SIR THOMAS DENTON, Knt. eld. son and hr.; High Sheriff 1599; Knighted at Salden July 1603; M.P. =SUSAN, third dau. of John Temple, Esq. of Stow; for Bucks 1603, 1614, and 1620; also Knight of the Shire; bur. at Hillesden 23 Sept. 1633. bur. 7 Sept. 1641, at Hillesden.

SIR ALEXANDER =MARY, dau. of Edmund Hampden, Esq. of Hartwell; mar. 3 Sept. 1617; bur. 6 April 1641.	PAUL DEN- TON, bapt. 23 Aug. 1599; ob. coesels at 1600; Leckhamp- ton, 6 April Dec. 1678.	THOMAS DEN- TON, bapt. 1 Nov. 1600; ob. coesels.	JOHN DEN- TON, bapt. 9 April 1598.	WILLIAM DEN- TON, bapt. 18 Nov. 1601, at Stow; M.D. of Magde Hall, Oxon.; Phys ⁿ at Hillesden, at 86.	=CATHERINE, dau. of Bes- cock Fuller, Esq. of Tandrudge Court, Co. Surrey.	MARGARET, bapt. 17 Nov. 1594, at Stow; mar. to Sir Edmund Verrey, Knt. the King's Standard-Bearer at Edge-Hill Fight; ob. 1641, in London. [Vol. i. p. 179.]
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ANNE, sole dau. and hr.; mar. to Sir Edward Nicholas, Knt. Principal Secy of State to King Cha. I. and II.

MARGARET (the second), bapt. 15 Nov. 1612; mar. 1st, to John Poulterey, Esq.; 2dly, to Col. William Cure, brother to Lord Eure; 3dly, to Capt. William Sherrard. ELIZABETH, bapt. 6 May 1610, at Stow; mar. to Tho. Isham, Esq. son of Sir Euseby Isham of Pitchley, Co. Northampton; ob. 20 Sept. 1667; bur. at Hillesden. ANNE, bapt. 30 June 1611, at Stow; ob. in part.

JOHN DENTON, eld. son, slain in battle at Abington, Co. Berks, having received thirty wounds; bur. 22 Aug. 1644.	EDMUND DEN- TON, Esq.; bur. at Hillesden 13 Nov. 1657.	ELIZABETH, dau. of Ric. Rogers, Esq. of Westwood, Co. Glouc.	ALEXANDER DENTON, ob. s. p.; bur. 25 Oct. 1698, at 44.	THOMAS DENTON, ob. s. p.; bur. 26 Sept. 1678, at Hillesden.	GEORGE DENTON, ob. s. p.	ELIZABETH, bapt. 28 July 1618; mar. to Francis Drake, Esq. of Walton-on-Thames. SUSAN, bapt. 10 Sept. 1620; mar. to Robert Townsend, D.D. MARGARET, mar. to Sir William Smith, Bart. MARY, bapt. 12 April 1627; mar. to J. Townsend, Esq. Alderman of Oxford. ARABELLA SOPHIA, bur. 7 Jan. 1640. DOROTHY, ob. 14 April 1712; bur. at Hillesden.
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ALEXANDER DENTON, bapt. 8 Dec. 1654; M.P. for Buckingham from 1690 to 1699; ob. 17 Oct. 1696, bur. 25th at Hillesden. =HESTER, dau. and heir of Nicholas Herman, Esq. of Middleton Stone, Co. Oxon.; bur. 10 Nov. 1673, at Middleton; ob. 1691; bur. at Middleton. EDMUND DENTON, o^r. s. p.; bur. 25 Feb. 1729, at Hillesden. NICHOLAS DENTON, ob. s. p.

which is the more remarkable, as he was the constant visitor of Mr. Justice Denton, in whose time the Church received many embellishments, and amongst them, a magnificent pew for the Denton family, with finely embroidered cushions, adorned with gold and silver, and the armorial bearings of the Dentons, which continued objects of attractive curiosity, until the whole became so tarnished and decayed, that Thomas William Coke, Esq. (since Earl of Leicester), disposed of them to a purchaser of articles of *vertu* in the neighbourhood, previously to the sale of the estate, and demolition of the mansion house of his ancestors, the Dentons.

¹ Vol. i. p. 471.

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SIR EDMUND DENTON, bapt. 25 Oct. 1676; M.P. for Buckingham from 1690 to 1708; cr. Bart. 12 May 1699; M.P. for Co. Bucks 1708; ob. 17 May 1714, s. p.; bur. at Hillesden.	MARY, dau. of Anthony Rowe, Esq. Clerk of Board of Green Cloth; mar. 2ndly, to Lord Visé Hillsborough; ob. 23 Aug. 1742, æt. 56.	SIR ALEXANDER DENTON, Knt. b. 14 Aug. bapt. 25 Aug. 1679; Recorder of Bucks; M.P. for Bucks from 1708 to 1722; Just. of Com. Pleas 25 June 1722; Chancellor to the Pr. of Wales 1729, ob. 22 Mar. 1739, æt. 61.	CATHARINE, dau. and hr. of John Bond, Esq. of Sandridge, Co. Kent; mar. 3 Mar. 1716; ob. 26 June, bur. at Hillesden 5 July, 1733, æt. 39.	JOHN DENTON, ob. 14, bur. 17 April 1701, at Hillesden, æt. 21.	ELIZABETH, bapt. 5 Aug. 1675, bur. 24 Feb. 1722.	GEORGE CHAMBERLAINE, Esq. of Wierdington, Co. Oxon.	CAREY, bapt. 19 Feb. 1677; mar. to the Hon. Godfrey Boote, an Irish Judge.
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GEORGE CHAMBERLAINE, Esq. M.P. for Buck^m 1727 and 1734; adopted by his Uncle, the Hon. Mr. Justice Denton; took the name of Denton.

WENMAN ROBERTS, Esq. son of Lieut.-Col. Phil. Roberts, Maj. 2nd Life Guards (son of Gab^l Roberts, Esq. of Amptill, Co. Beds, M.P. for Marlborough and Clippenham, by Mary, dau. of Sir Fra. Wenman, Bart. of Carswell, Co. Oxon. by his second wife Mary, dau. of Sir John Fetipheas, Bart.), by Anne, dau. of Edw. Coke, Esq. of Holkham, Co. Norf. devisee of Sir Edw. Coke, Bart. by Carey, dau. of Sir John Newton, Bart. of Broom Court, Co. Glou. [FELICIZER OF COKE, in STORE POSES.]

JANE, dau. of James Dutton, Esq. of Looe, Cornwall; mar. 1775.

THOMAS WILLIAM COKE, Esq. of Looe, Cornwall, and Holkham, Co. Norf.; many years M.P. for Norfolk; cr. July 1837, Visé, and Earl of Leicester; sold Hillesden, æt. 1824. [See BUCKINGHAM.]

LADY ANNE KEPPEL, dau. of William Cha. Earl of Albemarle; mar. 26 Feb. 1812.

EDWARD COKE, Esq. of Looe, Cornwall, Co. Derby; M.P. for Derby.

... mar. 1st, to Chas. Nevison Howard, Visé Andover, eld. son of John, 15th Earl of Suffolk and Berks; and 2ndly, to the Hon. Capt. Digby, R.N. April 1806.

ANNE MARGARET, mar. to Tho. Anson, Esq. of Shuckburgh, Co. War^s, cr. Visé, and Baron Anson of Soberton, Co. Hants.

ELIZ. WILHELMINA, mar. Dec. 1822, to the Hon. John Spencer Stanhope (son of Earl Stanhope), of Cannon's Hall, Co. York.

HILLESDEN HOUSE.

In 1643, information was sent to London, that Hillesden House, the seat of Sir Alexander Denton, was taken by the Parliamentary forces. It had been garrisoned in 1641, for King Cha. I. and its situation, about fifteen miles from Oxford, and eight from Aylesbury, having rendered it a place of importance; it was taken by a party detached from Newport Pagnell and the vicinity of Banbury, said to have been not more than one hundred in number, although there were in the house one hundred and forty, of whom many were taken prisoners, with about one hundred stand of arms: but Sir Alexander Denton himself effected his escape.¹

Hillesden House, and the hospitalities of its owner, Mr. Justice Denton, are mentioned by Cole, the Antiquary, in his tour through England in 1735, in company with three gentlemen, who were entertained here at dinner on two successive days, 18 and 19 Sept. He describes the house as a good old one, on a beautiful hill, commanding a delightful prospect. Before it a fine large parterre; below, a canal; still lower a very bold terrace; and through the gardens, several charming vistas, agreeably terminated by knots of trees and windmills: and, after mentioning the Church, as large and well built, he adds, "but the best thing belonging to this place is its waster; to speak of whose humanity, probity, and bounty, would be like telling the world that the warmth of the sun produces the fruits of the earth."²

At two very distant periods of time, great alarm is reported to have prevailed here, respecting the phenomenon of an earthquake, said to have been specially felt in this neighbourhood; by which the

¹ Willis p. 197; also Vicars' Parliamentary Chronicle, printed in 1646, 4to. The reduction of Hillesden House, which had been unsuccessfully attempted by the forces from the garrison of Aylesbury, and subsequently to which, considerable quantities of ammunition and arms had been supplied, was deemed of great importance by the Parliamentarians; for they boasted of having at length taken there, more than two hundred prisoners, twelve barrels of powder, arms, about fifty horses, together with Sir Alexander Denton himself, and Colonel Smith (whose regiment of horse was recruited there); besides two field officers and divers captains; which success, therefore, highly inspired that party.

² Coles' MSS. vol. xli. in Mus. Brit.

Inhabitants of Hillesden were terrified, whilst the rest of the neighbourhood were unconscious of its occurrence.¹

THE PERPETUAL CURACY,

was very early appropriated, so that no Institutions to the Church, as a Rectory or Vicarage, are to be found in the Episcopal Registers at Lincoln; but all the tithes were entirely absorbed by the Convent of Notley, upon which they had been bestowed by Walter Giffard, before the reign of King John: and although a complaint had been made to the Bishop, that this and other Churches, were destitute of Vicars, Willis remarks, that nothing had been done to remedy it: and the Appropriation being transferred by King Hen. VIII. (on the dissolution of Notley) to Christ Church in Oxford, the College continued to pay only a small stipend of about 4*l.* per annum to a Curate, as their predecessors, the Monks, had done; and it was, so lately as 1680, certified by the Churchwardens of the Parish, to the Bishop, that there was no Glebe-house, or Endowment for the Minister, excepting 2*l.* paid by Alexander Denton, Esq. then lessee of the Impropriation, to the Churchwardens, towards providing a Curate, whereupon the Dean and Canons of Christ Church are said to have generously augmented their allowance to 20*l.* per ann.; and their lessee tenant being permitted to nominate a Minister, increased his allowance to 30*l.* per ann. with some other advantages, which Browne Willis mentions, as “generously giving the Minister entertainment in his house.”

CURATES,

JOHN ORCHARD, Canon of Notley, presented at the Archidiaconal Visitation, in 1526.

Thomas Bridges, 1555.

Walter Moor, 1561.

Thomas Courte, 1580-1598.

Thomas Evans, 1604.

Edmund Taylor, 1612. Will dated 1617.

Robert Marsh, 1617.

John Aris, 1622 to 1627; resigned for Steeple Claydon Vicarage.

William Okeley, 1628, died Curate 1645. He was taken prisoner at the surrender of the house in 1644.

Christopher Canner, Minister, 1660 and 1663.

Samuel Dix, admitted 30 May 1666. He was afterwards Vicar of Winslow: and, on his resignation,

Richard Banks, A.M. 3 May 1670; who was made Rector of Preston Bisset.

John Ford, A.M. 1676.

Hugh Prickett, 1684.

Humphrey Drake, A.M. He was afterwards Rector of Amersham.

Stephen Townsend, A.M.

Robert Pearse, A.M. 26 Sept. 1724. He was also Rector of Scotter, in Lincolnshire.

Henry Quartley, A.M. 19 Jan. 1741; also Rector of Wicken, Co. Northampton.

George Mettam, A.M. 6 May 1795; also Rector of Barwell, Co. Leicester.

William Eyre, A.M. 20 March 1816. He was also Vicar of Padbury; and at his death, in 1830,

William Thomas Eyre, A.M. nominated 6 Sept. 1830, by the Dean and Canons of Ch. Ch. Oxon. and licensed by the Bishop of Lincoln. He also acquired the Vicarage of Padbury, and is the present Incumbent.

¹ In January 1635, about six o'clock in the evening, an unusual noise was heard in the air, accompanied by a trembling of the earth, the tables, chairs, and stools quaking under those who were using them, and whole houses being shaken, as mentioned by Burton in his Casualties; and again in November 1822, when a very loud rumbling noise in the air, and a violent commotion of the earth were described in the public newspapers, as having greatly terrified many of the inhabitants of this village, who had retired to their beds; and occasioned even the children to scream with affright. On the latter occasion it was represented that some damage was sustained by the fall of the battlements of the Church; but the public were not informed whether that very circumstance might not have been the principal cause of their alarm; nor whether the concussion so occasioned were not precedent to, rather than the consequence of, the shock described; for the fabric of the Church having been much neglected, and the parapet and pinnacles with which its battlements were crowded, being very disproportionate to the strength of the walls, it seems not at all improbable that a very plain and obvious solution of all doubt in regard to this extraordinary occurrence might be found in an ordinary cause, without resorting to the influence of terror upon the occasion.

THE CHURCH,

which, according to Willis, is dedicated to All Saints,¹ but, by Lysons, to St. Nicholas, was rebuilt in 1493; and consists of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel; the north-east angle of which, is surmounted with an octagonal turret, considerably higher than the roof, crowned with an ornamented range of trefoil-headed arches, which form the parapet. At the west end of the nave, is a square embattled tower, originally containing three bells; but, about 1686, made into six, by the munificence of Alexander Denton, Esq.

On a mural tablet, near the east end of the aisle:

To the Memory of Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Denton, of Hillesden, in the County of Bucks, Knt. late wife of Thomas Isham, Esq son of Sir Euseby Isham, of Pitchley, in the County of Northampton, Knt. by whom he had two sons and one daughter; of which three, her son Thomas only is living. She died on the 29th of September, 1667, in the 57th year of her age.

Pia Mater! Certa Amica! Optima Conjux!

Hic jacet quae virtute sua præluceat vivis

Sibique fit superstes

Matrona tam tenax

Amicitiae tam jurata cultrix

Ut nunquam amicos

Magis fugerit

Qua in eo temporis

Articulo quo Morte est prærepta,

Tam digna

Conjuge (ipso lumine chariore)

Deus Mariti

Cæcitatem munifice compensavit qui

Tali ne exemplum deleteretur Urna.

Imo cum desuescarit cineres

Pati vestigia,

Hoc mon. posuit.

On a white marble:

Mrs. Mary Chamberlayne, second daughter of George Chamberlayne, of Wardington, in the County of Oxford, Esq. and Elizabeth his Wife, a Daughter of Alexander Denton, of Hillesden, Esq.; died the 24th day of February 1722, in the 20th year of her age.

On the north side of the churchyard, is the fluted shaft of a stone cross, on a square base, elevated on two steps. It has been mutilated, but still retains marks of sculpture, or embossed figures, on the apex or finial.

On a mural monument of white marble, on the south side of the chancel:

Near this place lies interred the Body of George Woodward, Esq. Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Great Britain to the King and Republic of Poland. He was the Grandson of George Woodward, of Stratton Audley, in the County of Oxford, Esq. and Ann his Wife, one of the Daughters of Sir Alexander Denton, Knt. He died at Warsaw, the 10th of November, in the year of our Lord 1735, and in the 38th year of his age.

On a small white marble tablet, below the last mentioned:

Near this place, in a Vault in the Churchyard, is interred the Body of Ann Roberts, wife of Philip Roberts; whose unfeigned piety, integrity of heart, and true Charity from her early youth to the end of a long life, made her calm and composed at the hour of Death: with a submissive resignation to the Divine will, and an humble hope of obtaining (through the infinite mercy of Jesus Christ) a joyful resurrection to everlasting life. She died on Sunday the XIX. of February 1758, and in the LIXth year of her age.

On a sepulchral marble, in the floor:

Mrs. Dorothy Denton, the seventh Daughter of Sir Alexander Denton, of Hillesden, Knt. by Mary, the Daughter and Co-heir of Edmund Hampden, of Hartwell, in the County of Bucks, Esq.; dyed the 14th day of April, Anno Dni. 1712, ætat. 75.

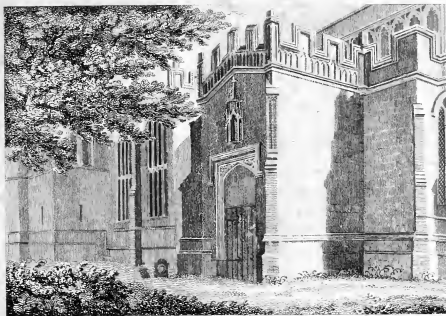
On another:

Mary, Daughter of the Honourable Godfrey Boate, Esq. and Cary his wife, first married to Robert Clayton, Esq. of an ancient Family in the County of Lancaster; and secondly, to the Reverend Thomas Shellard, of Rendcombe, in the County of Gloucester; died on the 6th day of March, Anno Domini 1772, aged 67.

¹ Willis's assertion is supported by the Wake or Feast of Dedication being annually kept on the Sunday after All Saint's day.



HILLESDON CHURCH. N.E.



NORTH PORCH OF HILLESDON CHURCH



On a black marble, bordered with white:

Godfrey Clayton, Esq. only son of Robert Clayton, Esq., and Mary his wife, daughter of the Honourable Godfrey Boate, Esq.; died on the 4th of May, in the year of our Lord 1745, aged 23.

On a black marble:

Here lyes Alexander Denton, Esquire, who dyed the 17th of October 1698, in the 44th year of her age.

On a black marble, in the floor of the north aisle of the chancel:

Here lieth Mr. John Denton, third son of Alexander Denton, Esq. by Hester his Wife, onely daughter and heirsch of Nicholas Harman, of Middleton Stony, in the County of Oxford, Esq. He departed this life the 14th of April, Anno Domini 1701, ætat. 21.

On another:

Here lyeth the Body of Francis Drake, of Woodstock Park, in the County of Oxford, Esquire, (eldest Son and heir of Francis Drake, Esq. of Walton-upon-Thames, in the County of Surry, by his Wife Eliza, eldest Daughter of Sir Alexander Denton, Knt. of Hillesden, in the County of Bucks;) who departed this life the 29th Day of March 1701, in the 60th year of his age.

In the north aisle:

Mrs. Elizabeth Isham, who dyed the 26th of September 1667.

On a small stone:

Here lyeth Thomas Isham, A.D. 1671.

On an oval mural tablet:

Sacred to the Memory of Thomas Isham, of the Middle Temple, London, Gent. only son of Thomas Isham, of Pighly, in the County of Northampton, Esq. by Elizabeth his wife, Daughter of Sir Alexander Denton, of Hillesden, in the County of Bucks, Knt. He deceased July 19th 1676, in the 30th year of his age, leaving behind him a great example of kindness to his Relations, fidelity to his Friends, and charity to all that knew him.

In cælo quies.

Near the east end of the north aisle, is a

monument, with two large pillars of the Ionic order, supporting a pediment and entablature.

Here lieth Alexander Denton, sone and Heyre to Thomas Denton, Esquire and Marye his seconde Wife, onee of the Daughters of Sir Roger Martyn, Knight, which Alexander Deceased the 8 daye of Januarie, in the year of our Lorde God 1574, and Mary, the 12 day of Julie, in the yeere of our Lorde God 1576, to whome our Lorde graunte a joyfol Resurrection: and erected at the charge of Mary Denton.

On a small black marble:

Mrs. Elizabeth Hayes, died the 26 day of February, A D. 1702, æt. suæ 28.

On a mural monument:

Near this place lyeth interred the Body of the Hon^{ble}. Godfrey Boate, of the County of Tipperary, Esq. one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, in Ireland, in the Reign of King George the First. He married Cary, first Daughter of Alexander Denton, of Hillesden, Esq.¹

On marbles, in the pavement:

The Honourable Godfrey Boate, Esq. aged 46, who died the 24th of July 1722.

Mrs. Cary Boate departed this Life the 2^d day of December 1739, in the 63 year of her age.

On a slab:

Edmundus Denton, Baronettus (Filius natu maximus Alex. Denton de Hillesden Armigeri) et Estheræ uxoris ejus filia: unica & hæredis Nicholai Herman de Middleton Stony in Agro Oxon. Armigeri.

Obiit quarto die Maii mdcxciv. ætatis 38.

On another:

Mary Rowe, Viscountess of Hillsborough, Daughter of Antony Rowe, Esq. of the County of Middlesex, had for her first Husband Sir Edmund Denton, Baronet, of Hillesden, and for her second, the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Hillsborough, of the Kingdom of Ireland; died August 23^d 1742, aged 58.

On the south side of the chancel, is a magnificent monument, with a basement of veined marble supporting an antique fluted sarcophagus of black marble, behind which is a pyramid of jasper;

¹ The remains of Mr. Justice Boate were brought hither from Bristol, in January, 1724. He was the subject of a curious satirical elegy and epitaph, by Swift. [Swift's Works, vol. xvi. p. 317.]

on each side of the sarcophagus, a fine bust of white marble, representing Sir Alexander Denton, Knt. one of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench, and Dame Catharine his wife.

Below:

M. S.

Catharinæ Denton Johannis Bond de Sundrish in Comitatu Cantie Filix & Hæredis: Uxor is autem Honorabilis Viri Alexandri Denton Equitis, e Justiciariis de Banco, & celsissimo Walliæ Principi Fredirio Cancellarii.

Siste et defle

Tantiss virtutibus Fæminam ornatam

Morte immaturâ esse præreptam

Pietate erga Deum non simulata

Amore in maritum casto

Liberalitate in Egenos prompta

Comitate in omnes singulari

Notis atq; amicis chara vixit.

Utile exemplar omnibus reliquit:

Tracto tandem mortis corpore

Animo tamen doloribus invicto,

Vita cessit,

Die xxvi. mensis Junii Anno Salutis MDCCLXXXIII.

xxxix. annos natæ

Uxori optimæ maritus

Amoris ergo

M. M. P.

On a small white marble, in the floor:

Here lieth the Body of the Honourable Alexander Denton, Esq. one of the Justices of his Majesties Court of Common Pleas, and Chancellor to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who died the 22th of March, Anno Domini 1739, ætatis suæ 61.

On another:

Here lieth the Body of M^{rs}. Catherine Denton, Wife

of the Honourable M^r. Justice Denton, who died June 26th Anno Dni. 1732, ætat. 39.

On the south side of the communion table, within the rails, is a small mural monument, with the following:

Near this place lies interred Dr. William Denton, youngest son of Sir Thomas Denton, of Hillesden, Knight; he was Physician to King Charles the 1st & 2^d. He married Catharine, Daughter of Bostock Fuller, of Tandridge Court, in the County of Surry, Esquire, by whom he had Anne, his only Daughter and heir, the wife of Sir Edward Nicholas, Knight, Principal Secretary of State to King Charles the 1st and 2^d.

He died in March MDCCLXXXI. in the 86th year of his age: blessed with that happy composition of Body & Mind that preserved him chearfull, easy, & agreeable to the last, & endeared him to all that knew him.

On the north side of the table, within the rails, is an altar tomb, on which, lie the statues of a man in armour; and a lady, richly habited, and adorned with jewels.

Along the verge of the tomb, was an inscription, which has been greatly mutilated: the following words only remaining in 1791:

. esquier.
 decessed the xxx day of October
 Anno Dom . . MD Lx whose solle
 god hve mercy
Denton.

Arms in compartments on the south side, and at the west end of the tomb.

On a fillet, or garter, **Denton**; the rest illegible.

LECKHAMPSTEAD.

THE name of this Parish, supposed to have been derived from *Lec*, a lake or expanse of water; *Ham*, a border; and *Sted*, a farm or dwelling; accords very well with its situation, making allowance for the changes which must have taken place in the surface and general state of the site, in the course of many centuries, and in consequence of inclosure and cultivation.

This Parish is bounded, on the North, by Whittlebury Forest, Co. Northampton; on the East, by part of Wicken, in the same County, and by Thornton; on the South, by Maids' Morton and Thornborough; and on the West, by Akeley and Lillingston-Dayrell; being about three miles in length from north to south, and one mile and an half in breadth from east to west.

Its contents are stated, in Willis's History, at 2800 acres; and in the Agricultural Survey, by St. John Priest, calculated at 2730 acres; of which, in 1813, about 733 acres were meadow, 1467 pasture, 400 arable, and 130 wood.

THE MANORS

were surveyed in Domesday-book, as in Stodfald Hundred; the principal Manor being that of the Bishop of Baieux, holden under him, by Gilbert Maminot, for eighteen hides. There was land for twelve ploughs. In the demesne were three, and a fourth might have been employed. There were eighteen villeins with six bordars, having four teams, and four more might have been kept. There were two servants, pasture for twelve teams, woods for four hundred hogs. It had been altogether estimated, and was then valued at six pounds: in the time of King Edward at eight pounds. This Manor, the Earl Leuin held.¹

Another Estate here, belonged to Walter Giffard, holden under him by his subfeudatory, *Hugh*. There was one carucate of land, and one plough was kept, by one villein, with two bordars and one servant. There was one mill of twenty-pence rent. Pasture for one team. Wood for fifty hogs. Altogether estimated at thirty shillings. When he first held it, at twenty shillings: in the time of King Edward at thirty shillings. This Manor was anciently holden by Suartin, a man of Algar, the standard bearer;² but he could neither sell, nor otherwise alienate it, without license.³

The descent of the Manors in Leckhampstead appears to have been inaccurately given by Willis, who has confused one of them with another. He says, that upon the forfeiture of the lands of the Bishop of Baieux, they were given to Goisfridus, or Geoffrey de Mandeville, who, at the Survey, was in possession of one of these Manors, as appears by reference to the following: "In Lechastede, Osbert holds of Geoffrey, three hides for his Manor. There was land for three ploughs. In the demesne was one: and . . . villeins had one carucate and an half, and half as much more might have been cultivated. Woods for one hundred and fifty hogs. It was rated at thirty shillings, when

¹ Terra Epi. Baiocensis. In Stodfald Hd. Gislibet maminot ten' de ejo Lechastede. p. xviii. hid. se defd. Tra' e xii. car'. In dño sunt. iij. et iij. pot' fieri. Ibi. xviii. uilli cū vi. bord hit. iiii. car' et alia. iiii. fieri poss. Ibi. ii. serui. p' tū xii. car'. Silua. cccc. porc'. In totis ualent' ual et ualuit. vi. lib. T.R.E. v. iij. lib. Hoc t̄ tenuit Leuin' comes. [Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 144.]

² See vol. ii. p. 411.

³ In Lechamestede ten' Hugo de Walterio' ii. hid. Tra. e i. car'. et ibi. est. cū uno uillo' et ii. bord et i. seruo. Ibi' una' molin' de xx. den'. Ptū. ii. cañ. Silua. l. porc' In totis ualent' ual' xxx. sol. Q'do recep' xx. sol' T.R.E. xxx. sol. Hoc t̄ tenuit ho' Asgari stalre Suartinus. nec uende' neq' dare potuit præter ej' licentia. [Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 147.]

he first held it, at twenty shillings: in the time of King Edward at thirty shillings. This Manor, Suartin, a man of Algar, formerly held, but could not sell it."⁴

Thus, according to Willis's account, the family of Mandeville, having united the possession of the lands given by the Conqueror to his brother Odo, with those which had been originally bestowed upon their ancestor Geoffrey, the first and third Manors in Leckhampstead, (as described in the Domesday Survey) passed together, by the enfeoffment of Beatrix de Say and William her husband, (*heir of the Maminots*) to Hugh de Chastillon, who was tenant in *capite* to King Henry II. and who also obtained possession of the Manor of the Giffards, in Leckhampstead, upon the decease of Walter Giffard, (the second of those names) Earl of Buckingham; of which lands one of the Chastillons was presumed to be the feudal tenant under Walter Giffard, at the time of the Survey, being therein mentioned by the name of *Hugh*.

In this manner, the learned antiquary brings the whole possession of Leckhampstead into the hands of Hugh de Chastillon, in the reign of Richard I. about which time the said Hugh gave certain lands and a message in this Parish, to Luffield Priory, on condition of an acknowledgment of 5s. per ann. quit rent.

In 1206, (7 Joh.) Petronilla, daughter of Ralph Pirot and wife of Richard Chastillon, claimed dowry in Leckhampstead, of Hugh de Chastillon, father of the said Richard. The Chastillons continued to hold the Manor and Advowson of the Church during several successive generations, and styled themselves *Domini de Lekhamsted* in the reigns of Henry III. Edward I. II. and III. and also Richard II. Their exact order of succession is difficult, if not impossible, to be recovered, the name of Hugh having evidently belonged to different members of the family, through many generations.

In 1356, Hugh de Chastillon was Sheriff of Buckinghamshire and Bedford, as had likewise been John Chastillon in 1350; but the latter was designated of *Thornton* in this County. Before 1398, this Estate had passed, either by affinity or, more probably, by purchase, to the Gernons: for William de Guernon, or Gernon, occurs Lord of Leckhampstead in 1398, (22 Ric. II.) as does also William de Gernon in 1467; but whether son or grandson of the former is not ascertained. Joan, heiress of the Guernons, carried the estate by marriage to the Tilneys.

Reginald Tylney, son of Ralph Tylney, Alderman of London, died seised of a moiety of the Manor of Leckhampstead, in 1506. By an Inquisition at Aylesbury, (12 Hen. VIII.) John Tylney, son of Reginald, died in the preceding year, seised of the Manor and Advowson of Leckhampstead, and left a daughter Joan. Joan, who in her own right, was seised of the Manor and Advowson of Leckhampstead, with other lands, was first married to Richard Greenway of Dinton, who became tenant for life in the said estates; and dying, was buried at Dinton, leaving by his said wife, Anthony Greenway, his son and heir. Joan was married, secondly, to Michael Harcourt, Esq. who resided with her in the Manor-house at Leckhampstead; and in 1584, was elected a Burgess in Parliament for Buckingham. He died, circ. 1594, and left Joan his wife, surviving, who continued in possession of the estate until her decease in 1600, when she was 82 years of age. To her, succeeded in the possession of this Manor, Anthony Greenway, Esq. her son. He married in 1565, Winifred, daughter of Michael Harcourt, Esq. (father-in-law of the said Anthony Greenway) by his first wife. He was Knighted: and dying in 1619, left issue by his wife above mentioned, one son, Anthony Greenway, Esq. who, on the death of his father came into possession of Leckhampstead Manor and Advowson.

⁴ In Lechāstede ten. Osbert' de Goistr' 111. hid' Tra' ē. 111. caŕ. In dñio ē. una et uilli hnt. 1. car'. et dīm' et adhuc dīm' pot' feri. Silua cl. porc'. Val. xxx. sol. Q'do recep xx. sol. T.R.E. xxx. sol'. Hoc Ɔ tenuit Suartin ho' Asgari ā. potuit undē. [Lib. Censual, vol. i. f. 149.]

In 1626, he and Michael Harcourt, Esq. his brother-in-law, (son of Michael Harcourt Esq. by his first wife) exercised the right of Patron, to the Rectory: and in 1631, he joined with Michael Harcourt, in a conveyance of the Manor, Advowson, and their Estate at Leckhampstead, to Edmund Pye, senior, a Scrivener, and Edmund Pye, jun. his son.

Edmund Pye, the younger, resided in the Manor-house, and 23 April 1641, was advanced, by King Charles I. to the dignity of a Baronet, as of Leckhampstead. He afterwards acquired the Manor of Bradenham,¹ and, quitting Leckhampstead, went to reside there, where he died in 1673; having had, by Dame Catharine his wife, (who survived him, and died a widow in 1701, at the age of 89) two daughters, co-heiresses, one of whom was living at the time of Sir Edmund's death, viz: the second, Elizabeth, who was the second wife of the Hon. Charles West, eldest son of Charles, tenth Lord De la Warre. But the eldest daughter, Martha, married the Rt. Hon. John, third Lord Lovelace, on whose death, the surviving issue by that marriage inherited this Estate, which thus came into the possession of Martha, only surviving child of the said John Lord Lovelace, by Martha Pye. This Martha had previously succeeded to the Barony of Wentworth, a title solemnly adjudged to her in Parliament, under the limitations of the Patent of King Charles I. to Sir Thomas Wentworth; of which title, and her succession to it, it may be proper to take notice.

Sir Thomas Wentworth, descended from an ancient family in the North, having been created Baron Wentworth of Nettlested, in Co. Essex, in 1610, and afterwards advanced to be Earl of Cleveland, by Patent 1 Cha. I. had issue by his first wife, Anne, daughter of Sir John Crofts, Knt. three sons and three daughters; of whom, two sons dying in their infancy, there remained of his male issue, only Thomas, called Lord Wentworth, who married and had one sole daughter; but dying in the life of her father, in 1664, she, by the name of Henrietta Wentworth, succeeded, on the death of the before-mentioned Thomas Earl of Cleveland, her grandfather, in 1667, to his Barony of Wentworth, of Nettlested; and dying without lawful issue (for her marriage to James Duke of Monmouth, whose wife, the Countess of Buccleuch, was alive at the time of his second marriage, was deemed illegal, and the son of the Duke, by her, consequently illegitimate) in April 1686, the Barony reverted to her aunt, Lady Anne Wentworth, then the only surviving daughter of Thomas Earl of Cleveland, and wife of John Lord Lovelace. She survived both her husband, Lord Lovelace, and her son, John, who died in 1693; leaving, by Martha his wife, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir Edmund Pye, Knt. and Bart. Martha, his sole surviving daughter and heir, who was married to Sir Henry Johnson, Knt. of Friston, Co. Suffolk; and in 1701-2, on the death of her grandmother, Anne Baroness Wentworth succeeded to that title, being admitted to appear in her place as a Peeress of England at the Coronation of Queen Anne.

Sir Henry Johnson had no issue by Lady Wentworth, who was his second wife, but died in 1719, leaving her a widow. During her possession of the Estate at Leckhampstead, her Ladyship nearly demolished the old Mansion, which had been successively inhabited by the Chastillons, Gernons, Tylnes, Harcourts, Greenways, and Pyes; and dying at the age of 78 years, on the 18th July 1745, bequeathed this Estate to Martha, sister of the last Lord Lovelace, who was married to the Right Hon. Lord Henry Beauclerk; and at her decease, in 1788, this Manor, &c. descended to the Rev. Henry Beauclerk, his only son, who was the possessor of the Estate, and Patron as well as Incumbent of the Rectory until his death; when he was succeeded in his Estate by his son, John Beauclerk, Esq. of Whittlebury, Co. Northampton, the present possessor.

Another Manor in this Parish, called the Manor of *Leckhampstead Parva*, was, in 1413, passed by

¹ See BRADENHAM.

fine from Hugh Mortimer and others, and Henry Frankleyn and Elizabeth his wife, to John Mackworth.

In 1428, this Estate was conveyed by William Russell and Margaret his wife to John Moreton, Clk. In 1492, Mary Middleton passed the same Manor, by fine, to William Field.

In 1556, a fine passed of these lands between George Tyrrell, Lord of Thornton, and Thomas Piget. George Tyrrell, is said to have died, in 1570, seised of Lymes-End, or Leckhampstead Parva Manor.¹ Edward Tyrrell, son of George Tyrrell, succeeded to this Manor, and had the honour of knighthood: he died, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Edward Tyrrell, Knt. who, in 1627, was advanced to the dignity of Baronet. He built a Mansion here, in 1603, called the Toy, reported to have cost 3000*l*.

This Mansion was remaining in 1735, but in a decayed state, having been long before converted into a farm-house, and was belonging to the Manor of Leckhampstead Parva, then the property of Sir Charles Tyrrell, Bart. of Thornton; whose only child, Hester Maria, was married, in 1774, to Thomas Sheppard, Esq. of Lidcote, and Thornton Hall, who was created a Baronet, 29 Sept. 1809; on whose decease, it descended to his surviving son and heir, Sir Thomas Cotton Sheppard, 2d Bart.

In 1730, Stephen Pollard, Esq. was seised of lands here; and was the principal proprietor in the parish, having purchased the Estate of the Tyrrells. In 1735, John Pollard, Esq. a native of Dorsetshire, held lands here, and was Sheriff of Bucks; after which, Pollard bequeathed his Estate to John Carter, Esq. who thereupon took the name of Pollard.²

A *subordinate Manor*, called *Heyborn Fields Manor*, in this parish, was the property of the Greens, in the reign of Richard II. Henry VI. and Edward IV. Thomas Green died seised of Heyborn Fields Manor, in 1453. In the reign of Queen Mary, these demesnes belonged to the Wentworths, Lords of Lillingston Lovel, in Co. Oxon. and were the property of Sir Peter Wentworth, K.B. who died in 1675. Paul Wentworth, Esq. his brother and heir, died in 1682.

John Creswell, Esq. died in 1696; and his son, John Wentworth Creswell, Esq. who died seised of this Manor, in 1735, left his widow in possession of the estate; who bequeathed the same, by her Will, to Martha, wife of Lord Henry Beauclerk (and sister and heir of Nevil, late Lord Lovelace) who, becoming tenant by courtesy, for life, held these lands until his Lordship's death, in 1761; and was succeeded in them by the Hon. and Rev. Henry Beauclerk, his second, but only surviving son.³

This Parish was enclosed under a decree in Chancery, in 1630, in a cause between Sir Edward Tyrrell, Knt. Lord of Lymes-End and Nast-End, and Dame Elizabeth his wife, of the first part: Sir Timothy Tyrrell, Bart. and Thomas Tyrrell, Esq. his brother, of the second: Anthony Greenway, Esq. Lord of the Manor of Leckhampstead, and Dame Amphillis his wife; the Rev. John Spicer, A.M. Leckhampstead; John Phillips, Esq. and Jane his wife, Lord of the Manor of Foscott; and James Stilton, Rector of Foscott, of the third: John Pollard of Wyke-Hamon, in Co. Northampton, yeoman, and Catherine his wife, of the fourth: John Abbat of Leckhampstead, yeoman, and Ann his wife, of the fifth: John Chewe of Leckhampstead, and Ann his wife, of the sixth: Thomas Budd, yeoman and Alice his wife, of the seventh: William Palmer of Thornton, and Robert Bayly of Leckhampstead, yeomen, of the eighth.

THE RECTORY

has been always appendant to the Manor. In 1291, it was valued at 2*l* marks; in 1534, at 15*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.; yearly tenths 1*l*. 11*s*. 4*d*. and in 1735, computed to be worth about 240*l*. per ann.

¹ Willis's Bucks.

² The family of Damory, Lords of Thornborough, held lands in Leckhampstead.

³ Martha, wife of Lord Henry Beauclerk, was buried at Stanmore, Co. Middlesex; where a mural monument to her memory has the following inscription: "Near this place are interred the remains of Lady Martha Beauclerk, widow of Lord Henry Beauclerk, and daughter of the last Lord Lovelace. She departed this life, March 3, 1788, aged 79 years."

RECTORS.

Thomas de Nevill, Canon of Lincoln, presented in 1219, by Hugh Chastillon.

Ralph Brito, presented in 1221, by Hugh Chastillon 2^d. He resigned; and

Simon de Briton was presented in 1227, by Hugh Chastillon.

Stephen de Holwell, presented by Hugh Chastillon.

Will. de Walton, presented in 1267, by Sir Hugh Chastillon, Knt.

Robt. Fitz Bernard, presented in 1296, by Sir Hugh Chastillon, Knt. He resigned; and

Tho. de Chastillon, was presented in 1323, by Richard Chastillon; and on his cession,

John de Cervington, was presented in 1329, by the same patron.

Humphrey Ward, presented in 1337, by Richard Chastillon. He exchanged for Soulbury, with

Hugh Durant, in 1357; who resigned; and

Michael de Ravendale, was presented in 1359, by Hugh Chastillon.

John Barton, presented in 1361, by Hugh Chastillon. He resigned.

John Autre, or *Dantre*,¹ presented in 1375, by Sir Hugh Chastillon, Kut.

John Well, resigned in 1398, having been presented by William Gernon.

John Reginald, in 1412.

John Blanktoft, in 1415.

Thomas Send, presented in 1431, by Wm. Gernon. He resigned, and

Adam Moleyns, was pres. in 1431, by Wm. Gernon. He resigned; and was afterwards Bishop of Chichester.

Thomas Send, presented a second time 25 Oct. 1432; but resigned; and

Thomas Redman succeeded, 16 Feb. 1432.

Thomas Send, presented a third time, 28 Feb. 1432.

John Brampton, LL.B. pres. by Wm. Gernon, 1457.

John Brigge, presented in 1472, by Sir Edmund Rede and Thomas Walden, Feoffees to the Gernons.

Robt. Ashcombe, A.M. presented in 1535, by Joan Tilney, heiress of Gernon.

Edward Holte, presented in 1528, by Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset.

Richard Muston, presented in 1530, by Sir Robt. Lee.

Richard Morehen, presented in 1536, by Sir Robert Lee.

Robert Lee, presented in 1557, by Michael Harcourt, Esq. and Joan his wife, heiress to Tilney, and widow of Richard Greenway.

Ralph Colly, pres. in 1582, by Michael Harcourt, Esq. *John Wright*.

John Spicer, presented in 1608.

George Holmes, presented in 1626, by Ant. Greenway and Michael Harcourt, Esqrs.

Geo. Bate, presented in 1628, by the King, on lapse. He was also Rector of *Maid's Morton*.

Thomas Langton succeeded in 1643, being presented by Sir Edmund Pye, Bart.

William Hart, intruded in 1650.

Benj. Lovell, intruded in 1657.

Clement Gregory, A.M. 1660.

John Hooker, A.M. presented in 1669, by Sir Edmund Pye, Bart. He was also Vicar of *Marsworth*.

Wm. Orme, A.M. presented in 1685, by Lady Catharine Pye, widow.

Edward Curleton, A.M. presented in 1697, by Lady Catharine Pye, widow.

Philip Davies, A.M. presented in 1718, by Sir Henry Johnson, Bart. in right of his lady. He was also Rector of Bradenham.

John North presented, in 1726, by Martha Baroness Wentworth, relict of Sir Henry Johnson, Bart. He was also Rector of Bradenham; and at his death,

William Farebrother, A.M. inducted 5 September, 1764, on the presentation of William Holbeach, Esq. of Farnborough, Co. Warwick. He was of Trinity Coll. Oxon, A.M. 1749. He rebuilt the Rectory House, at a little distance from the street of the village, on a rising ground, opposite to the Church. At his decease, he was succeeded by

Henry Beauclerk, A.M. inducted 21 September 1781, on the presentation of the Right Hon. Lady Martha Beauclerk. He was of Ch. Ch. Oxon, A.M. 1769, Rector of Green's Norton, with Whittlebury, Co. Northampton, with which he had a dispensation to hold this Rectory. He was, at his death, succeeded by

John Theodore Archibald Reed; inducted 2 July 1818, on the presentation of John Beauclerk, Esq. of Whittlebury, Co. Northampton; and died here, 4 November 1830, æt. 71, being in the Commission of the Peace for Bucks. He was succeeded by

Henryge Drummond, A.M. who is the present Rector.

¹ This person has been supposed to be identified with the celebrated *Reformer*, John Wicliffe.

THE CHURCH,

which is dedicated to the Assumption of the B.V.M. consists of a nave; with a north aisle, a chancel, and a square embattled tower at the west end. It has been recently new roofed, and the north wall rebuilt. The length of the nave is 70 feet by 24 feet broad; of the chancel, 30 feet by 17 feet; and the breadth of the aisle is 12 feet.

In the north aisle, is a door, with a semi-circular arch, and zig-zag sculpture, resting on four short round pillars, the exterior pair much larger than the others, with perfect volutes, and all of them with foliated capitals; the whole bordered by an elegant sub-architrave, and having a fine indented moulding, terminating in corbels, much decayed.

The Porch, which is on the south side, has a Tudor arch, with plain moulding; and a window on each side of it, consisting of two trefoil-headed lights, with a mullion between them. Over the door, "1628." The entrance into the Church within, has two lofty slender circular columns; one carved like scales, or escaloped; the other, scored with zig-zag lines; their capitals curiously sculptured; and on the east side, a grotesque head, as a corbel. Above the door, a piece of sculpture, representing two dragons combatant.

The door has an ancient and very curious iron plate belonging to the latch, sculptured and wrought into trefoils.

At the east end of the chancel, is a window of two trefoil-headed lights, with quarterfoil in the spandrils; and a similar window on the south.

At the east end of the aisle, is a pointed window, of two cinquefoil-headed lights, having a quarterfoil in the spandrils, which is bounded by a sub-architrave, with an indented moulding, and other carvings.

At the western termination of the aisle, is a small trefoil-headed window.

On the south side of the nave, is a window, consisting of three lights, with cinquefoil-heads; and a smaller, of two lights, with plain spandrils, under a pointed arch.

The windows in the tower, before they became decayed, were handsome, and well-proportioned; composed of two trefoil headed lights, with a pointed arch above each, and a quadrangular opening, with a rosette under the point of the arch.

Between the nave and the aisle, are four pointed arches, resting upon square piers: the aisle is lofty, roofed with timber, and the brackets carved.

In the tower are three bells; one of them cast in 1662, and another in 1664. There is said to have been formerly, a clock, which Willis remarks, was "reported to have been sold, and removed to the neighbouring parish of Wicken, in Northamptonshire."

The Font, which is octagon, supported by a pillar on a square plinth, has, in panels, effigies of our Saviour on the Cross, the two Marys standing by: St. Catherine: a mitred figure, with a crozier in his hand: and another figure, perhaps of a dragon, with a branch, or tree, in his mouth; or, as some think, the Satanic monster nibbling at the root of it.¹

At the east end of the aisle, is a pew, in the middle of which is the old communion table, removed out of the chancel during the Protectorate of Cromwell, and ever since remaining in its present situation, being used by the inhabitants at their vestries: its place in the chancel is occupied by another table, of more modern workmanship, having a neat covering of green cloth, fringed.

The Pulpit, formerly contiguous to one of the piers, and partly concealing an ancient statue in armour, supposed to be one of the Chastillons, (since laid in the middle of the nave,) has been restored to its former position, near the south window.

¹ A plate of the Font at Leckhampstead, is inserted in *Gent. Mag.* vol. lxxvi. Part 2, p. 497, 1816.

On the north side, affixed to the door, is a bust of wood, with features rudely sculptured; a cap on the head, hair cut short and curled, a long and ill-favoured visage, with a thin short beard. Whether monumental, or for what end designed, is unknown.

On the south side of the chancel, near the entrance, is a piscena; and there are two arched niches in the wall.

Within the communion rails, affixed to a slab, are effigies in brass of three children, with the names, respectively, of Elizabeth, John, and Johan; and at the corners, two escutcheons of arms, inscribed *Tilney* and *Gernon*, with these charges: Arg. a chev. between two griffin's heads erased. Also the following:

Hic jacet Reginoldus Tynley filius Radulphi Tynley Gentyman, Civis et Aldermannus Londini unus Heres istius Manerii qui obiit tertio die Maii A.D. MCCCCVI.

On a stone, in the north wall of the chancel:

Hearse lieth Sir Anthoni Grenowaye Knyghte, Jan. 26 1619.

Near the communion table:

Here lies interred the remains of Edward Carlton, A.M. Rector of this Church, who died beloved and lamented, August 10th 1718, æt. 51. *Arms*: on a bend three mascles.

On a mural tablet, on the south side of the chancel:

Here are deposited the remains of William Farebrother and Elizabeth his Wife: the former died July y^e 7th 1781, aged 60: the latter April the 8th 1778, aged 71. He was Rector of this Parish 17 years; in the discharge of which sacred office, *He* was diligent and faithful, modest, meek, gentle, and promoted to the utmost of his power the good of his neighbours, by ministering to their spiritual, and relieving with liberality their temporal wants and necessities. *She* was of the same kind and benevolent disposition, and concurred with him in the constant exercise of piety, hospitality, charity, and all other Christian virtues, which are the surest foundation of domestic and social happiness here, and of eternal felicity hereafter.

To perpetuate their memory, and her own affection and gratitude, Ann Gavey, their adopted Daughter, has caused this monument to be erected.¹

On the front of the gallery, the following:

To the Honour and Service of Almighty God, this

Place is solemnly dedicated, by the Voluntary Subscription of Four Principal Inhabitants.

To whose holy Name be most justly ascribed, all Honour, Glory, and Praise, for ever and ever, Amen.

Erected by an Order of Vestry, March y^e 22, 1787.

Below:

Matt. ch. vii. v. 3.

On a tablet, affixed to the north east pier of the nave:

Benefaction:

John Smith, late of this Parish of Leckhampstead, in the County of Bucks, Dairyman, died on the 17th of September 1805, and left by Will, dated Dec. the 18th 1802, 500*l.* in the 3 per Cent. Reduced Bank Annuities, upon trust, to John Massay and William Tomkins (both of this said Parish) for the Interest of the said Stock to be applied in founding and establishing a School in this said Parish of Leckhampstead, for the educating of the poor Children of this said Parish, in such manner, and under such regulations as they and his said Trustees, (in compliance with the directions of his said Will,) shall think fit.

On the north side of the chancel, is a door-way, with a highly ornamented arch and cornice over it, terminating above in a flowered finial, and on each side with a sculptured corbel.

On a slab, in the floor:

Mary, the Daughter of Samuel Hiccocks, Curate, departed this life Dec. 30, 1791, aged

In the floor, on the south side of the chancel, are these initials, strongly and deeply cut in a black slab:

H.B.R.	C.R.	G.B.R.	A.M.R.	L.R.
1793	1797	1800	1802	1803

being designed for the first wife, and four children of the Rev. John Theodore Archibald Reed, at the period of the respective dates; Curate of this Church, and afterwards Rector.

L. R. was Letitia, first wife of Mr. Reed, who died in July 1803.

¹ Said to have been written by James Bandinell, D.D. of New Coll. Ox n.

On a stone, in the chancel:

Letitia Reed,
Wife of the Rev^d. J. T. A. Reed,
1803.

Beneath this stone are deposited
the remains of the
Rev^d. John Theodore Archibald Reed, M.A.
He was first Curate, and afterwards Rector
of this Parish, for more than forty years.
He died Nov^r. 4th 1830,
in the 72nd year of his age.

In the nave, against the east wall, on the south

side of the arch into the chancel:

Sacred to the Memory of
The Lady Katharine Frances Beauclerk,
The Beloved Wife
of Henry William Beauclerk, Esq^r.
Shewas fifth daughter of George, 3rd Earl of Ashburnham,
and Charlotte Countess of Ashburnham his wife.
She was born in London, March 31st 1812.
Married to Henry William Beauclerk, Esq^r.
May 21st 1838.
Died April 6th 1839,
a fortnight after giving birth to a daughter.

THE REGISTER,

which begins in 1558, contains, amongst the Burials, that of "Mrs. Lovel, wife of Benjamin Lovel, Rector, and mother of Sir Salathiel Lovel, Recorder of London, 1st Sept. 1658," and the following remarks:—

"The Rectory of Leckhampsted being now under Sequestration, and the lawfull Incumbent being driven away from his Charge, viz. Mr. Thomas Langston, no care was taken by those who came in upon y^e sequestration, to continue the Register."

"In the year 1633, the Powers then in usurpation, ordered an Accompt Booke of all Marriages, Births, (not Baptisms,) and Burials: Thomas Cox, y^e Clerke of this Parish, was chosen to this Office, whose account followeth in the next page."

In another part:—

"Inspected by Browne Willis, of Whaddon, Bucks, Esq. Jan^r 19th 1755."

"In 1753, on Thursday, Jan^r 11th there was as great a Flood as has been known for 27 years last past, occasioned by the great winds and rains which happened the day before—as far as the end of the Chancel, but went away providentially without injury to any person."

In a catalogue of the Rectors, occurs the following:—"1371. Rev. Joh. Wickliffius (obit Dec. 31, 1384) Institutus Johanne Bokyngham Diocæsano: etiam R^e de Lutterworth Com. Leicestriensi & Diocæsi Lincolniensi 7^{mo}. Ric^o. 2^{di}. N.B. He taught against Mass, &c. Tenets of the Papists: Bred at Oxon: and drew many persons of note after him."¹

"July 2, 1375, Rev. Joh^r. Dantrey Wiclifio defuncto vel sec. Prædictos Registros deprivato."

A NATIONAL SCHOOL

was erected in 1838, containing two rooms, separated by a moveable wainscot partition. The expence, including the purchase of the site, amounted to 210*l.* 9*s.* 2½*d.* towards which, a Treasury grant was procured of 60*l.* and from the National Society 10*l.*

¹ "Ex Regro Johis Buckingham Epo Linc. fol. 101. Ego Willus de Askely, Archus Northampton die Martis in festo Sciⁱ Martini 1371 condo Testamentum:—It^m Lego M^o. Johi de Wyclyff Rect ecclie de Lekehamstede c^o. vel unã Robam meliorem—Executores D^r. Johes de Suynstede, M^r. Johes de Wyclyffe Rect ecclie de Ludgarsale et Johes Mathewe de Merston—Probat 5^o Jan. 1471 in capella Man^ui de Parco Stowe." [Willis MSS. 12-29. See LUDGARSHALL, vol. i. p. 318.]

LILLINGSTON DAYRELL.

THIS Parish is situated on the extreme verge of the County of Buckingham, towards the north-west; being bounded on the North, by Lillingston Level, or Lillingston Magna, in Oxfordshire, (a portion of the last mentioned County severed from the rest by the interposition of this Parish, and part of Northamptonshire;) on the East, by Leckhampstead; on the South, by Akeley; and on the West, by Syresham and Silveston, Co. Northampton.

It is computed to contain fifteen hundred acres,¹ of which, about one-tenth part only is in tillage; the remainder is divided in the proportion of about two parts pasture, and one meadow.

The soil is a gravelly loam, with clay, sand, and lime-stone.

A small stream rises in this Parish, on the verge of Northamptonshire, and runs southwardly to Akeley, which formerly joined the Ouse, between that Parish and Thornton, but now discharges itself into the interposing line of the Canal, from Old Stratford to Buckingham; passing under a small bridge, of two arches.

THE MANOR

was surveyed at the time of the Norman Conquest, among the Lands of Walter Giffard, his subfeudatory tenant being Hugh de Bolebec; who was taxed at five hides. The land was five carucates; and there was one and a half in the demesne, to which another might have been added. Six villeins, with five bordars, had two carucates, and three more might have been employed; pasture for five carucates; wood for twelve hundred hogs; worth forty shillings when he first held it; but in the time of King Edward, fifty shillings. This Manor was holden, before the Conquest, by Syric, a man of Queen Edith, who could sell it.²

Walter Giffard, the second Earl of Buckingham, having bestowed the tenths of his demesne lands here upon the Priory of Newington Longueville, in the reign of King Stephen; and Walter Bolebec, son of Hugh, his subfeudatory, having succeeded to the possession of Lillingston, in the reign of Henry II. this estate passed by Isabell, his daughter and heir, in marriage, to Robert de Vere, third Earl of Oxford, and was holden under the Earls of Oxford, his successors, by the ancient family of Dayrell, originally written Darell, Deirel, de Hayrel, who were amongst the earliest proprietors of lands in this County, after the Conquest, even if not established here, (as has been often supposed,) in earlier Saxon times. The name unquestionably occurs in the Roll of Battle Abbey, amongst the followers of the Conqueror; and at a very early period, they had estates in Saunderton, Fawley, and Aston Clinton. Their name is said to have been derived from Airele, or D'Airelle, a province in the northern part of Normandy, near Baieux and Caen, where a Chateau belonged to a branch of the same family, until their emigration during the revolution in France, in the reign of Louis XVI.³

¹ Willis's History, p. 217. In St. John Priest's Agricultural Survey of Bucks, the extent of Lillingston Dayrell is stated at 2000 acres; of which, 1237 was pasture, 613 meadow, and 150 arable (p. 370); probably a much more accurate admeasurement.

² Terra Walterij Gifard. \mathfrak{O} . Hugo ten' de Waltio' LELINCHESTANE. p. v. hid' se defid. 'Tra. e. v. car'. In dñio. e una et dimid fieri. Ibi. vi. uilli cū. v. bord hñt. ii. car'. et iii^{tes} pot' fieri. p'tū. v. car'. Silua. mille et cc. porc'. Val. xl. sol. Qdo recep. xl. sol. T.R.E. l. sol Hoc \mathfrak{O} tenuit Syric hō Eddid regine et uende potuit. [Lib. Censual, vol. i. f. 147.]

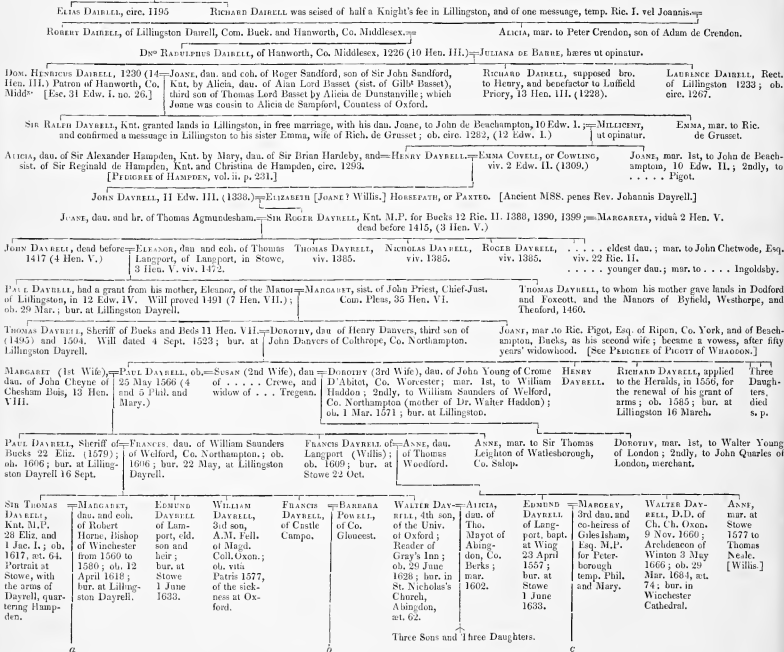
³ From information of the Rev. J. Langham Dayrell, Rector of Lillingston Dayrell, on the evidence of Mons. de Boeuf, an emigrant priest, communicated to Richard Dayrell, Esq. and corroborated by the arms of the French and English families being very nearly similar.

From the reign of Richard I. or King John, the Dayrells, seated at and possessing Lillingston, may be traced to the present time, in the following Pedigree:—

PEDIGREE OF DAYRELL, OF LILLINGSTON-DAYRELL, &c.

From an ancient Pedigree, entitled "Genealogia per antiqua Familia De Ayrell aysre Dayrell de Lillingston in Comit. Bucks: Ex scriptis et monumentis ejusdem Familiae et alius Archivis Fide dignis fideliter extracta."

Arms: Three Bars S. charged with six cinquefoils Arg. 3, 2, 1, quartering Arg. a lion ramp Or. on a chief Az. an eagle Or. Az. a lion ramp. Or. crowned Arg. Crests: A Goat's head coupé on a wreath. On a ducal coronet, the head of a Saracen Prince, Proper, his turban fretted Az. tufted and banded Or. with quarterings of Bray, Sandford, Basset, Hampden, Agmondesham, Langport, Thenford, Danvers, Homes, Cooke, Toveuse, Temple, Dunstonsville, Grey, Basset, Barford, Trelawney, with ten additional quarterings.



a			b			c							
THOMAS DAYRELL, Esq. Sheriff of Bucks 1629; ob. 11 May 1650; ob. Anno. cedules; bur. at Lillingston Dayrell.	KATHERINE RINE, Dayrell, (1st Wife), ob. 1634. Edw. at 63.	PETER RELL, (2nd Wife), dau. of Anthony Pratt of Waddon, Co. Northampton; ob. 11 Oct. 1686, at 99.	HENRY DAYRELL, (1st Wife), dau. of Anthony Pratt of Waddon, Co. Northampton; ob. 11 Oct. 1686, at 99.	ELIZABETH (2nd Wife), dau. of Anthony Pratt of Waddon, Co. Northampton; ob. 11 Oct. 1686, at 99.	MARY, mar. 15 May 1614, to Sir Henry St. George, Knt. Garter King-at-Arms. Rebecca, mar. to George Owen, Esquirent at Arms, afterwards York Herald. ANNE, mar. 2 May 1600, to Timj Egerton of Walmgrave, Co. Stafford, and of Leek; had issue. ELIZABETH, mar. to Mr. Shackwell, of Co. Hereford.	SIR THOMAS DAYRELL, of Castle Camps, Co. Camb; ob. 1669, at 59.	SARAH, dau. of Sir Hugh Windham, Knt. and Bart. of Fildes-ton, Co. Dorset.	ABEL DAYRELL, son and heir of Langport; ob. 1696.	ELIZABETH, dau. of John Miller of Draughton, Co. Northampton.	SUSAN, bap. at Stowe, 1578.	MARY, DOROTHY, bur. at ELIZABETH ANNE.		
THOMAS DAYRELL, Esq. Sheriff of Bucks 1629; ob. 11 May 1650; ob. Anno. cedules; bur. at Lillingston Dayrell.	CAPTAIN PETER DAYRELL, intended Knight of the Royal Oak, with the King at Oxford 1634; comp'd for his estate, 600 <i>l.</i> per ann.; ob. 1667, at 84, a. p.	ELIZABETH, dau. of John Pollard of Lillingston, mar. 26 Mar. 1655; ob. vidua bur. at Lillingston 30 Nov. 1667.	ANNE, dau. of Perkin.	ELIZABETH (1st Wife), dau. of Anthony Peckett, Citizen and Goldsmith, which he is called in the 26th Heir of his Family.	PAUL DAYRELL, 21 May 1690; bur. at Lillingston Dayrell, with a Monument, on which he is called in the 26th Heir of his Family.	MARY (2nd Wife), dau. of Elias Needham, Esq. Surveyor-mond-Genl of Ordnance Co. in the Tower; ob. s. p.	MARGARET (1st Wife), dau. of Fryer.	RICHARD DAYRELL, (1st Wife), ob. 1704.	FRANCIS (2nd Wife), dau. of George Tucker of Crawford, Co. Kent.	SARAH, mar. to J. Windham, Esq. Frances, 1675, mar. 10 Oct. 1642, to Matt. Leighton Buzzard, Co. Beds; ob. 14 Dec. 1674; bur. at Lillingston Dayrell.	SIR FRANCIS DAYRELL, Knt. after-wards, by Mary, of Rich-mond and Egerton, eldest son of Tho. Lord Ellesmere, Lord High Chan-celler; ob. s. p.; celebrated for her learning.	MARY (1st Wife), chd. dau. of Sir Mar-tin Jus-tinian Esq. of Wil-sham, Co. Berks, the North's, ob. 1712, of Farn-ham, Co. Essex.	SIR MARY DUKER, dau. of Sir William Glas-cock, of Farn-ham, Co. Essex.
WINDHAM DAYRELL, ob. 1604, at 22, viti patris.													
THOMAS DAYRELL, only son of Anthony, wid. by Anne his wife; ob. 1685; bur. at Lillingston Dayrell 10 Aug.	FRANCES, sole dau. of Henry Gold-smith, Geom. at Lillingston Dayrell 10 Aug.	JOHN DAYRELL, eldest son; ob. inf.	PETER DAYRELL, (called by Willis, eldest son); ob. cedules 17 June 1725, at 41; having presented his brother to the Rect. of Lillingston in 1715; bur. at Lillingston Dayrell.	THOMAS DAYRELL, A. M. Ch. Ch. Oxon. 1712; Rect. of Lillingston Dayrell 1715; Lord of Lillingston 1725; ob. 1729; bur. at Lillingston Dayrell 24 Feb.	MARY, sole dau. and heiress of the Rev. Stephen Townsend, Rect. of Preston Bisset; ob. 1730; bur. 24 Feb. at 30.	PAUL DAYRELL, viv. 1705; ob. cedules 2 May 1755.	ELIZABETH, chd. dau. CATHERINE, 2nd dau. but 4th child, ob. inf. 1724.	FRANCES, chd. dau. ob. 1754, at 79.	WILLIAM DAYRELL, of London, descended from the family of Dayrell of Co. Cornwall.	FRANCIS DAYRELL, Esq. of Castle Camps and Lillingston Dayrell, living 1735. MARMADUKE DAYRELL.	SARAH, Esq. of Castle Camps and Lillingston Dayrell, living 1735.		
RICHARD DAYRELL, D.D. at Preston Bisset; Rect. of Lillingston Dayrell 24 Aug. 1754; bur. at Lillingston 14 April 1767, at 47.	ANNE, dau. of Sir John Langham, Bart. and niece to Rich. Lord Vice. Cob-ham; ob. 10 June 1759, at 39; bur. at Lillingston Dayrell.	PETER DAYRELL, ob. inf. 1726.	FRANCIS, chd. dau. ob. inf. 1726.	FRANCIS, chd. dau. ob. inf. 1726.	HENRY ST. GEORGE DAYRELL, b. 3 Oct. 1705; ob. at Lillingston 27 Mar. 1776, at 70.	CATHERINE, ob. inf. 1703-4, ob. cedules. ELIZABETH, b. 14 Mar. 1706-7, ob. cedules.	FRANCIS DAYRELL, Esq. of Castle Camps and Lillingston Dayrell, living 1735.	THOMAS DAYRELL, b. 6 Jan. 1759, ob. 5 June 1789, ob. inf.; bur. 13 June 1758.	SARAH, ob. inf. 29 Aug. 1748. ANNE, ob. inf.; bur. 13 June 1758.				
RICHARD DAYRELL, Esq. born 10 Feb. 1743-4; Capt. 10th Dragoon Guards; High Sheriff of Bucks 1787; Just. of the Peace and Dep.-Lieut. and Capt. of Bucks Militia 1791; ob. 17 April 1800, at 56, cedules; bur. at Lillingston Dayrell; called on his Monument, 31st Heir-male of his Family.	PAUL DAYRELL, b. 6 June 1746; ob. in North America 23 April 1803, at 55, s. p. living [see Month-ly Mag.]	HENRY DAYRELL, of the Royal Navy; ob. 10 Jan. 1823, at 71, and bur. 24 Jan. in the Church-yard of Lillingston Dayrell.	MARY MARTHA PENLOPE, dau. of John Miller, Gent. Attorney-at-Law, of Buck-ingham; ob. 3 Aug. 1803, at 51; bur. at Lillingston Dayrell.	JOHN LANGHAM DAYRELL, b. 7 Nov. 1753, ob. inf.	MARY (1st Wife), young-est dau. of William Wil-son, Gent. of Lillingston Dayrell; ob. 29, s. p.	JOHN LANGHAM DAYRELL, of (2nd Wife), Linc. Coll. Rect. of Lillingston Dayrell 13 July 1781; Vicar of Stowe 22 Aug. 1783; ob. 1834; bur. at Lillingston.	FRANCES DAYRELL, of (2nd Wife), Oxon. LL.B. 13 June 1781; Rect. of Lillingston Lov-el, Co. Oxon. viv. 1826.	THOMAS DAYRELL, b. 6 Jan. 1759, ob. 5 June 1789, ob. inf.; bur. 13 June 1758.	SARAH, ob. inf. 29 Aug. 1748. ANNE, ob. inf.; bur. 13 June 1758.				
ANNA (1st Wife), dau. of Parker; mar. 15 1779; Lord of the Manor; bur. at Lillingston 1841.	RICHARD DAYRELL, Esq. of Padbury, Wilts; dau. of Capt. R.-N. 1 April 1779; Lord of the Manor; bur. at Lillingston 1841.	FRANCIS (2nd Wife), dau. of J ^r Dex, Gent. of Carew, at Lond.; mar. July 1807, to St. Clement's Ch. Strand.	GEORGE DAYRELL, ob. infans.	ANNA MARIA, eld. dau. b. 21 Dec. 1777; mar. to Rev. John Theodore Archibald Reet, Rector of Leckhamsted.	FRANCES, b. 5 May 1781; mar. to Mr. William Reed, and has issue.	PHILLIS, ob. inf. ELIZABETH, ob. inf.							

In 1587, the Queen, for a fine of 5*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* paid at the Exchequer, by Tobias Houghton, Gent. and with the advice of the Treasurer and Chancellor of the Exchequer, demised to the said Tobias Houghton, a coppice and woods, called Bryer's and Blackpitt's Coppice, of 72 acres, late part of the possessions of Lord Vaux, from Michaelmas, for 21 years, at the annual rent of 5*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*¹

In 1603, the Queen, by Letters Patent, reciting a demise under the Exchequer Seal, dated 13 Mar. (30 Eliz.) to John Watts, of Catwell Hill Coppice, of 50 acres, in Lillingston Dayrell, late parcel of the possessions of Lord Vaux, from Michaelmas then past, for 21 years, at 7*l.* 3*s.* per ann. and also other Letters Patents, of 14 Nov. (30 Eliz.) demising to Thomas Staverton, Gent., Hollibrooke Coppice, in the same parish, of 50 acres, and all profits to the same belonging, from Michaelmas, for 21 years, at 44*s.* rent, the interest of which Letters Patents are come to Sir George Farmer, Knt. who, having surrendered the same, and paid a fine of 17*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* the Queen demises to the said Sir George Farmer, the Lady Mary his wife, and Hatton Farmer, their son, all the before-mentioned premises, for three lives successively, at the same rent, and five marks for a herriot.²

The ancient Manor House was taken down in 1767. It appeared to have been a castellated mansion; and a smaller house was built on its site in 1792, by Richard Dayrell, Esq. which was afterwards tenanted by Hugh Richard Hoare, Esq.

Another Mansion, erected by Sir Marmaduke Dayrell, Knt. early in the last century, has been converted into a farm-house; and was sold by the descendant of that branch of the family settled in Cambridgeshire, circ. 1796, and is now in possession of Abraham Robarts, Esq. of London.

Edmund Francis Dayrell, Esq. a native of the Island of Barbadoes, as heir-at-law of Edmund Dayrell, Esq. Barrister-at-law, of Lamport, and of Richard Dayrell, Esq. of Padbury, (both mentioned in the tabular Pedigree,³) is now the Lord of the Manor, and Patron of the Rectory.

Luffield Abbey lands, in Lillingston, are said to have become vested in the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

THE RECTORY

was, in 1291 (20 Edw. I.) valued at one hundred shillings, deducting two marks and a half, paid to the Priory of Newton Longueville. The first fruits, at King Henry VIII.'s valuation, in 1534, were valued at 7*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* said to be worth 80*l.* per ann.

In a Terrier, signed by Thomas Wastall, Rector, in 1639, and certified by the Churchwardens, it was stated that there were no glebe lands known by them, but only a Parsonage-House, with a garden and yard, of about thirty six poles.

RECTORS.

PHILIP, Rector, circ. 1198. (9 Ric. I.) living in 1208.

William de Weckhampsted, or *Lekhampsted*, 1226.

Laurence Dayrell, presented 1233, (17 Hen. III.) by Henry Dayrell; and at his death,

Ralph Tingwick, inst. 16 Jan. 1267, (51 Hen. III.) on the presentation of Sir Ralph Dayrell, Knt. On his decease,

William de Northburgh, instituted August 1328, (2 Edw. III.) on the presentation of John Dayrell, Lord of Lillingstone Dayrell. He exchanged this Rectory for *Adstoek*, with

John de Wickham, 5 Dec. 1359.

Thomas Todde, died Rector in 1372.

John Martin, instituted 3 Mar. 1372, on the presentation of Roger Dayrell; and exchanged for the Vicarage of Spratton, Co. Northampton, with

John de Adestoek, 5 March 1375; who exchanged this Rectory for Clifton on Dunsmore, Co. Warwick, with

John Malesoueres, 2 Oct. 1376; who exchanged for Spratton, with his predecessor before mentioned, so that *John Martin* was instituted, for the second time, 14 April 1377, on the pres. of his old Patron, Roger Dayrell.

Henry Poleyn was instituted 6 Jan. 1381, in exchange

¹ Rot. Pat. 30 Eliz. Test. 14 Feb.

² Ibid. 45 Eliz. Test 23 Nov.

³ See page 33.

for Whiston, in Northamptonshire, with John Martin before mentioned; and himself exchanged Lillingston Dayrell for Irthlingburgh, Co. Northampton, with

John Alban, 8 July, 1384. He exchanged for Rotherthorpe, Co. Northampton, with

John Benet, instituted 20 July 1386; and exchanged for Battlesden, Co. Beds, with

John Sycward, 23 Oct. 1388, on the presentation of Roger Dayrell. He exchanged for Hulcote, with

Henry Prykke, 6 April 1391; presented by Roger Dayrell. He died in 1409, and was succeeded by

John Bagot, instituted 3 March 1409, on the presentation of Roger Dayrell, *Scutifer*. He died, and his successor was

John Moreton, 21 Dec. 1417, on the presentation of John Dayrell, Esq.; and on his resignation,

William Wright, or *Durant*,¹ was instituted 30 Nov. 1441, on the presentation of Nicholas Dayrell, Esq. He resigned; and

Thomas Taylor was instituted, 24 Jan. 1452, (30 Hen. VI.) on the presentation of Paul Dayrell, Esq.

Richard Blakysley, presented by Paul Dayrell, Esq. and instituted 2 Oct. 1473; died; and was buried here.

Robert Risley, presented by Paul Dayrell, Esq. and instituted 8 June 1491. On his death,

Robert Lamnot, instituted 27 Feb. 1493, on the presentation of Thomas Dayrell, Esq.

Edward Crankwell, presented by Thomas Dayrell, Esq. and instituted 12 June 1522.² He was succeeded in this Rectory by

George Dayrell, 1556.

Hugh Prichard, instituted 9 Oct. 1577, on the presentation of Paul Dayrell, Esq.; resigned in 1582; and was succeeded by

George Meddop, and instituted 15 June 1582, on the presentation of Paul Dayrell, Esq. He resigned in 1584, and

William Cade, A.M. instituted, on the presentation of the same Patron, 16 Feb. 1584. He died, and was buried here, 28 Nov. 1635; being succeeded by

Samuel Wastell, A.M. 1635. He was Rector during about twenty years; and was buried here.

Anthony Dayrell succeeded, in 1656. He was third son of Peter Dayrell, Esq. He was buried here, 30 Nov. 1676; and was succeeded by

William Lea, A.M. instituted 21 April 1677. He was of Balliol College, Oxon. A.M. 4 July 1674: and was buried here, 30 April 1708.

Edward Hinton, A.M. instituted 27 Aug. 1708, on the presentation of Peter Dayrell, Esq. He was student of Ch. Ch. Oxon; and A.M. 14 Oct. 1665. On his resignation,

Michael Hutchinson, S.T.P. instituted 12 July 1712. He was of Queen's College, Oxon, A.M. 12 June 1700; B.D. 12 Nov. 1708; D.D. 4 July 1712. Before he became Rector here, he had been instituted to the Vicarage of Packington, Co. Leicester, in 1706; but being Prebendary of Longdon, and Canon of Litchfield, he was buried in the new Church at Derby, where he has an elegant monument to his memory.³

Thomas Dayrell, A.M. instituted 13 July 1715, on the presentation of Peter Dayrell, Esq. He died 22 Feb. 1729, and was buried here. He was of Ch. Ch. Oxon, A.M. 2 Dec. 1712.

Robert Crosley, A.M. instituted 20 May 1730. He was of Ch. Ch. Oxon, A.M. 17 June 1707: survived his admission to this Rectory only about eight months; and then, dying, was buried at Ashton, in Co. Northampton; being succeeded by

Samuel Hiccocks, A.B. 1730. He died, and was buried in the Churchyard, 6 Feb. 1730.⁴

Charles Halford, LL.B. presented by Richard Dayrell, Esq. with the assent and consent of Paul Dayrell and Henry St. George, Esqrs. Guardians of the said Richard Dayrell; and instituted 12 March 1730: as he was also to the Rectory of Radcliffe.⁵

Richard Dayrell, Clk. collated by the Bishop of Lincoln, (Dr. John Thomas,) by reason of lapse; and inducted 24 August 1754. He succeeded to the inheritance of his ancestors; and died Patron and Rector of this Church, 1759, æt. 39; being succeeded by

John Halsted Clerk, A.B. presented 23 July 1767, by Richard Dayrell, Esq. of Lillingston Dayrell. On his resignation,

John Langham Dayrell, LL.B. presented 13 July 1781, by Richard Dayrell, Esq. He was of Lincoln College, Oxon.; LL.B. 13 June 1781; and 22 August 1783, inducted into the Vicarage of Stowe, which he held with this living until his death, in 1834.

William Andreecs, A.M. instituted 21 Dec. 1832, on the presentation of Richard Dayrell, Esq.

¹ Browne Willis presumes them to be one and the same.

² By his Will, dated 1556, (3 and 4 Phil. and Mary,) he ordered his Body to be buried in the chancel at Lillingston; and directed that five masses be annually celebrated for his soul.

³ See Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. iii. p. 926, and 1143.

⁴ Par. Regist.

⁵ See RADCLIFFE.

THE CHURCH

is a plain building of stone, dedicated to St. Nicholas; consisting of a nave, south aisle, a chancel, and a tower with a porch, having an Anglo-Norman arch; part of the chancel and aisle being paved with Roman bricks.

On the south side of the chancel, is a raised altar-tomb, covered with a large slab of grey marble, in which are effigies, in brass, of a Man in plate armour, his head reposing on his helmet, hands devoutly elevated; a large sword, girt on his left side; on the right, a dagger; skirt escalloped, as are the genouilleres, and sollerets moderately pointed; at his feet, a lion regardant; on his left hand, a Female, with a very large and wide head-dress, and her robe bordered with ermine.



**Hic jacet Paulus Dayrell Armiger et Margareta Uxor ejus qui quidem Paulus obiit
Vicesimo nono die Masi A° Dni mccccxxxj. Cuj. anime p̄ficiet. De° Am.**

On a stone in the floor of the chancel, is a very fine brass effigy of a Priest, the head gone. Below,
**Hic sub pede jacet dns Ricus Blakysley quondm Rector istius eccle q. obiit sexto die
Aprilis A° dni mccccxxxvij. Cuj. ate p̄ficiet. de° amen.**

On the north side, within the rails, is a raised altar-tomb, on the marble covering of which are two compartments, with an escutcheon of arms enclosed in an oval. Between them :



Under this marble stone,
in a Coffin of Cedar wood, entombed
in brick,

Lieth the Body of
M^{rs} FRANCES WILKES,
Wife of Matthew Wilkes, of Leigh-
ton, in Bedfordshire, Gentleman,
and Daughter of
Peter Dayrell, of this place, Esq.

She departed this Life, in the Pond
Close House of her Husband's
foundation, Dec. 14th 1674 ;
And hath left a double remembrance
of her Piety to God, and her Charity
to the Poor of this Town, confirmed
and enlarged by her said Husband.



In 1735, a stone, under the Communion-table, had the following inscription :

Hic quiescit Corpus Gulielmi Cade, in Artibus Magister, et hujus Ecclesiae 50 Annos Rectoris, qui postquam omnibus boni Pastoris officis feliciter perfunetus esset, Anno aetatis suae 79. Annoque Domini 1635, 20 Die Novembris, placide mortuus, immortalis factus fuit.

Affixed to the south wall, below the arms of Dayrell, is a tablet, inscribed :

Here lieth the Body of Paul Dayrell of this Parish of Lillingston Dayrell in the County of Bucks Esq. who was the 26th Heir of the Family.¹ He departed this life the 21st day of May 1690.

He married two wives: by the former he left one Daughter named Frances. He took for the second wife, Mary, Daughter of Elia Palmer Esq. sometime Surveyor-General of the Customs of England and Wales, afterwards Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Ordnances, Arms, and Ammunition, in the Tower of London, by whom he left no issue, so that the inheritance descended to his surviving Brother, Richard Dayrell, Esq.

His sorrowful Relict, Mary Dayrell, in Remembrance of him, her dear Husband, hath caused this monument to be erected at her own charge.

In the middle of the chancel, is an altar-tomb for Paul Dayrell, Esq. and Dorothy his wife, dated 22 July 1571, on which are recumbent statues of a Man in plate armour, his feet resting on a lion couchant: on his left side, a Female, in a close habit, richly laced and embroidered, her cap closely surrounding her face; the whole of stone painted white. At the feet of the man, a buck's antlers; at the feet of the lady, a goat's head. Shields, impaling the arms of *Dayrell*, are placed on each side, and at the west end of the tomb.

On the south side, cut in bold relief, in white marble, are statues of ten children, or more, kneeling, with their parents, at devotion, habited in the costume of the time of Elizabeth, or her successor. Below the figures, this inscription, in Latin and English :

¹ On a mural tablet, affixed to the north side of St. Nicholas's Church at Abingdon, Co. Berks, is the following :

"A Memorial of Walter Dairell Esq. who deceased June 26 1623 in the 62^d year of his age at Graie's Inn, where he was some time an approved Reader and here interred where he was the careful Recorder of the Towne. Lillingstone the seat of the ancient Family De Hairell (vulgarly Dairell) was honoured with his birth, but this Towne is trusted with the Treasure of his Bones. His worth claims fame for his Trumpet, and memory itself for his Monument. In the famous University of Oxford he was hopeful: in the Innes of Court compleat: the Barr found him not merely tongue deep or a verbal Lawyer, for he was eminent as well for soundness of Judgement as flourish of Speech. His Law was not opposite to the Gospel."

Here *Dorothy* doth lie, with many children blest
 Who sure to husbands three, a faithful wife did rest.
 That Idleness and careless Life did shun, and lov'd no
 waste,
 Whose liberal Purse the Poor yet every where did taste.
 God's servant here she liv'd, of whom the world said
 well,
 Her soul and whence it came, with God is gone to dwell.
 This Epitaph I Haddon wrote upon my Mother's Grave
 Whose only Help did give by Learning all I have.
 July 22, A.D. 1571.¹

On the north side of the chancel, is a low arch
 in the wall, with a sepulchral slab beneath it,
 without ornament or inscription.

On a tablet, affixed to the north wall :

M^{rs} Elizabeth Dayrell, the last wife of Peter Dayrell
 of Lillingston Dayrell, Esq. and daughter of John
 Wigstow, of Cambridge, Esq. did give 50*l.* in Money,
 1679, the interest thereof for putting out a poor man's
 child at the end of every five years, born in wedlock in
 this parish, to be put out by the Churchwardens and
 Overseers.²

It is also recorded, by Willis, that

M^{rs} Frances Wilkes, Daughter of Peter Dayrell, Esq.
 sister to the late M^r Richard Dayrell, dying Anno 1674,

left the Interest of 20*l.* to which her husband, Mr.
 Matthew Wilkes, of Leighton Buzzard, added 20*l.* more,
 to cloathe annually two poor women of this Parish.³

On the south side of the chancel, on a mural
 tablet, surmounted by the crest of Dayrell :

In Memory of RICHARD DAYRELL, Esq.
 Thirty-first heir-male of his Family,
 all successively Lords of this Manor.
 Having passed his early life in the Army,
 and his later years in the meritorious
 discharge of his Public duties
 as a Magistrate,
 and of his private duties
 to his Family and his Friends,
 He was released from the Affliction
 of a long and severe Illness
 on the 17th day of April 1800,
 aged 56 years.

Below, the arms of *Dayrell* and *Dayrell*, with :

This Tablet is affixed
 as a tribute of fraternal affection to the memory of
 PAUL DAYRELL, Esq.
 Second son of the Rev^d RICHARD DAYRELL, D.D.
 who died in North America
 23^d April 1803, aged 55.

¹ Walter Haddon, the son of William Haddon, by Dorothy his wife, who was afterwards the third wife of Paul Dayrell, Esq. of Lillingston Dayrell, became so eminently conspicuous as a scholar, as to demand particular notice. He is said to have received the rudiments of his education at Eton, and King's College, Cambridge [Hatchar's MSS.], where, having taken his degree as LL.D. he was made Regius Professor of Law, and, in 1550, Vice-Chancellor of that University; but, afterwards, becoming a celebrated civilian, and highly distinguished pleader, he subsequently removed to Oxford. As he had been designed to succeed Bishop Gardiner in the Government of Trinity-Hall, so he was recommended by King Edw. VI. to the Presidency of Magdalen College, in Oxford; but, being a very uncompromising supporter of the Reformed Religion, he appears to have entertained the greatest horror at the prospect of a Roman Catholic ascending the Throne, and seems to have cultivated the practice of his profession, without particular view to academical advancement. He was a prudent Statesman, a powerful Orator, and an elegant Latin Poet [Dyer's Hist. of Camb. vol. ii. p. 144.]; although the Epitaph on his Mother's Grave, at Lillingston, it must be confessed, affords no favourable proof of his style or versification. He was employed on the "Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum," published by Bishop Fox; and turned Queen Elizabeth's Liturgy into Latin. [Ibid. p. 159; also Hatcher's MSS.] The Queen, having his abilities in great admiration, employed him as her Ambassador at Bruges, and other Foreign Courts. She made him one of the Masters of her Court of Requests; and it is said, when that learned Princess was requested to decide between the merits of the celebrated Buchanan and Haddon, her Majesty very pithily replied, "Buchananum omnibus antipono; Haddonum nemini postpono." An anecdote was recorded of him, which, at any other period than that in which he lived, would have offended, by its coarseness. The Master of Requests, coming into the Royal presence, the Queen told him, that "his new boots stunk!" "I believe, Madam," replied the civilian, "that it is not my boots which stink, but the old state petitions, that have been so long in my bag, unopened." He is also reported to have observed to a friend, that he should grow old among beggars, "Ego inter mendicos senescam." [Monthly Mag. vol. xxi. p. 40.]

² Vide Willis's Hist. of Bucks, p. 219; and Dayrell's Letters. She lived to the age of 99 years.

³ In the Return made under the Act of 26 Geo. III. respecting Charitable Donations, after reciting the above-mentioned gifts, it is added:—"These Donations have, for several years past, been totally lost; nor can any information be given." [Returns of Charitable Donations, vol. i. p. 67.]

On the south side, on a mural tablet :

In the Vault of the Dayrell Family
in this chancel
are deposited the remains
of MARY Wife of
John Langham Dayrell, LL.B.
Rector of this Parish,
and youngest Daughter of
William Wilson, Gent.
who after a short but valuable Life
died Feb^r 3^d 1791, aged 29 years.

Dear happy Saint ! no more let us repine
Thy lot revers'd from what on Earth was pain ;
To tread thy steps may Heav'n our Hearts incline
That we may share in thy celestial gain.

On another :

In a vault
on the north-east side of the Church
are deposited the Remains of
Henry St. George Dayrell Trelawny, Esq.
who finished his earthly course
possessed of every Christian Virtue
on the 27th of March 1776,
aged 70 years.

At the west end of the chancel :

To the memory of
Mary Martha Penelope Dayrell,
wife of Henry Dayrell Esq.
who departed this life Aug^s 8th 1803,
aged 51 years.

Her remains are deposited
in the Family Vault.
This Tablet is erected by her
affectionate son
Richard Dayrell.

On a mural tablet, on the north-side of the
chancel, within the Communion-rails :

Sacred to the memory of HENRY DAYRELL, Esq R.N.
third son of the Rev^d RICHARD DAYRELL, D.D.
who died Jan^y the 18th 1823,
aged 71 years,
and is interred by his request in the Church-yard.
This Tablet is erected as a Token
of Conjugal Affection by his afflicted
Widow, Mary Dayrell.

On a tablet, affixed to the south wall of the
Church, near the porch :

In Memory of
RICHARD DAYRELL, D.D.
Late Patron and Rector of this Church,
In whose ancient Family
The Presentation hath continued
upwards of 550 years.

Also, of
ANN his Wife,
Daughter to Sir JOHN LANGHAM, Bart.
and niece to Richard Viscount Cobham.
She died A.D. 1759 ætat. 39.
He died A.D. 1767 ætat. 47.

Their eldest son
RICHARD DAYRELL, Esq.
Hath caused this marble Tablet
to be affixed A.D. 1784,
and to denote
that his Parents' remains,
by their desire,
with four of their children,
are deposited
in a Vault beneath.

THE REGISTER

begins in 1584, but is mutilated and imperfect. It records the Font having been broken by soldiers 7 Oct. 1644. Besides the numerous entries of the Births, Marriages, and Burials of the Dayrells (which have been inserted in the Family Pedigree), the baptism of Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Bate of *Maid's Moreton*, and of Richard, son of William Lea, Rector of Lillingston in 1679, are contained therein.

MAIDS' MORETON

is bounded, on the North, by Chackmore in Radcliffe, and Foscott; on the East, by Thornborough; on the South, by Buckingham; and on the West, by Radcliffe.

The name of Moreton was unquestionably derived from its locality, being originally a moor; and the prefix, from the circumstance of two pious maidens (of the family of Peyvre, or Peover, of Toddington, in Bedfordshire,) having been the founder of the Church.

THE MANOR,

At the Norman Conquest, it appears to have been surveyed partly as the land of Walter Giffard, and partly as belonging to Lewen de Newenham; and, either from an error in the original record, (which, having been compiled from many different returns, and in a great variety of autographs, is not improbable,) or in the subsequent transcription, copying, or printing of Domesday Book, it is evident, that a mistake has occurred; which is the more remarkable, in consequence of it having eluded the diligent researches of Browne Willis, whose residence in the immediate vicinity, must have afforded him peculiar opportunities of correcting this error.

This Manor, previous to the Norman Survey, was in the possession of Ulric, the son of Ulric Goding, with the power of alienation; but at the Conquest, it was bestowed on Walter Giffard, of whom, the estate, (consisting of two hides,) was holden by his subfeudatory, Turstin. The land was for two ploughs; there was one and a half, and it might have consisted of another half. There were also two villeins, with four bordars, and pasture for four teams, worth thirty shillings: when Walter Giffard received it, ten shillings: in the reign of King Edward, twenty shillings.¹

In the same Vill, Thurstin also held of Walter Giffard another Manor, consisting of four hides. The land was for four ploughs. In the demesne were two, and two more might have been employed. There was one villein, with three bordars; and pasture for four teams, worth 4*l*. When he first held it, twenty shillings; and in the time of King Edward, forty shillings. Alric Fitz Goding held two hides of this Manor: Ederic, a man of Asgar, the standard bearer, held a hide and a half: and Saward, a son of Toti, held half a hide: they could either give or sell their Manors.²

The lands of the Giffards here, having descended, as related in the history of that family,³ to the Earls of Clare and Gloucester, Gilbert Earl of Clare (who was slain at Bannockbourn, temp. Edw. II.) died seised of two leets in Moreton; and, in failure of issue male, passed to Hugh de Audley, (by Isabel, sister of Gilbert de Clare, temp. Edw. III.) and then to the Staffords.⁴ Hugh Greenham held a Manor here, of the Honour of Gloucester, in 1408; but his son, William,

¹ Terra Walterij Gifard. In MORTONE ten' Turstin' de Waltio'. ii. hid'. Tra. ē. ii. ca. et ibi. ē una et dim' et dim' pot' fieri. Ibi. ii. uilli. et 1111. bord' Ptū. ii. car'. Val. xxx. sol. Q'do. recep'. x. sol. T.R.E. xx. sol. Hoc ∞ tenuit Ulric' hō Alrici filii Goding et uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 147.]

² In ead' uilla ten' isd' Torstin' de Waltio' 1111. hid' p' uno Man'. Tra. ē. 1111. car. In dāio sun' ii. s. et alioe 11^o poss. e'e'. Ibi un' uills cū. 111. bord' Ptū. 1111. car'. Val. 1111. lib. Q'do recep'. xx. sol. T.R.E. lx. sol. De hoc ∞ tenuit Alric. f. Goding. 11. hid' p' uno ∞ et Ederic' hō Asgari stalre 1. hid' et dim' p' uno ∞ et Sauuard hō Azor filii Toti dimid' hid' tenuit. et dare et uende' potuef. [Ibid.] ³ CRENDON, and PEDIGREE of GIFFARD, vol. i. p. 201.

⁴ In the reign of King Henry IV. Edmund, brother of William Stafford, who was slain at Shrewsbury, held a leet here. [Esc. 7 Hen. IV.]

dying seised of the same, in 1 Hen. VI. the estate escheated to the Crown, and was then granted, by Patent, 17 May 1442, to All Souls' College, Oxon. under the name of Greenham's Manor; the conveyance expressing it to be *Moreton-juxta-Bucks*, on the demise of Robert Somery, and remained subsequently vested in that Society, and their lessees.

Willis mentions, that Lord Reginald de Grey, of Wilton, died seised of a Manor here, in 1369, (Edw. III.) as also did Richard Lord Grey, in 1442; doubtless, holden under the house of Stafford, and probably the same which had belonged to the Giffards, as part of the Honour of Gloucester, but which, in later times, was claimed, and reputed to belong, to the Temples, Viscounts and Barons Cobham, and their descendants, the Dukes of Buckingham and Chandos; as having a paramount jurisdiction over the Manor of Stow, to which Moreton was anciently subservient, and the several parishes and places of North Crawley, Little Wolston, Dorton, Wavendon, Middleton, Lamport, Boreton, Lenborough, Bowbrickhill, Great Horwood, Singleborough, Wotton, Edgcott, and Great Kimble, constituting that immense feudal pre-eminence, called the Honour of Gloucester.¹

The two ecclesiastical establishments of All Souls' College, and Christ Church, in Oxford, being in possession of the principal estates, Edward Bate, Esq.² (son of the celebrated physician, Doctor George Bate,³) then residing here, became the lessee under both Colleges, and likewise purchased other estates.

In 1477, Richard Fowler, Esq. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, also held an estate at Maids' Moreton,⁴ which, having passed to the Lamberts, and descended, by the marriage of Mary, daughter of William Lambert, Esq. to Sir Edward Bagot, Bart. passed, either by alliance, or purchase, to the Moores;⁵ and King Charles II. having, by Patent, 26 July 1665, advanced George Moore, Esq. to the dignity of a Baronet, as of Maids' Morton, (his native place,) he soon afterwards sold this estate to Dr. George Bate, before mentioned; retired into Hertfordshire; and, dying without male issue, after a period of about twenty years, his title became extinct.⁶

The Mansion House, in which he resided until his death, is pleasantly situated; and subsequently passed to Samuel Churchill, Esq. of Bicester, Co. Oxon. and to Edward Oakley Grey, Esq. of Buckingham. It was, during several years, the residence of the Right Hon. Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne, fifth son of the Duke of Leeds, and created Baron Godolphin.

Willis states, that the Manor, which at the time of the Survey, was holden by Lewin de Newnham, had passed to the family of Doyley, founders of Osney Abbey, in the reign of Henry I. and was bestowed upon that foundation in 1129, viz., that the whole village of Stow, and the *Chapel of Moreton*, were (according to the Monasticon, and the Register of Osney, preserved in the archives of Ch. Ch. Oxon.) given by Robert Doyley, confirmed by the Empress Maud, and by King Hen. II. and King John, under a grant of two hides in Moreton, to the Convent: that in the last mentioned reign, the Manor was possessed by a family denominated from the place: that William de Moreton and

¹ See Willis's Buckingham, p. 34, 230, &c.

² Edward Bate, Esq. was a Magistrate for the County: built a handsome house near the Church; and is highly commended by Willis, who was much gratified by his friendship and acquaintance. He died in 1717; and was buried here.

³ Doctor Bate was a very learned man; a native of this parish, and a distinguished writer. Anthony à Wood says, that after his removal to London, he resided in Hatton-Garden, and published many excellent works: that he died 19 April 1669, and was buried at Kingston, Co. Surrey.

⁴ See BUCKINGHAM.

⁵ Lambard, second surviving son of Sir Edw. Bagot and Dame Mary, was of Maids' Moreton; and survived until 1702.

⁶ Sir George Moore, Bart. of Maids' Moreton, was also of Bobbing Court, Co. Kent; an intimate acquaintance of the noted Titus Oates, who discovered the Popish Plot: he died in 1678; and was buried at Bobbing Church, where he has a monument. His arms were, on a fess three fleurs-de-lis between three mullets.

Reginald, son of William, and another Reginald, in the reigns of Hen. II. and King John, were successively in possession of this Manor until the reign of Hen. III.: that Matthew de Stretton, Archdeacon of Buckingham, who was buried in Osenev Abbey, circ. 1268, gave, by a Charter, the whole profits of his Court at Moreton, which were given to him by William, son of Reginald de Moreton; which donation was confirmed by Robert de Moreton, son and heir of the said William: and that, after the dissolution of Osenev, in 1541, King Henry VIII. granted this Manor to Christ Church, Oxon. of which that Society then becoming possessed, granted leases in the usual manner.

In the beginning of the reign of Edward I. the family of Peyvre, or Peover, of Toddington, Co. Beds, held five hides of land here; John Peyvre held two hides in demesne, and half a virgate of arable; a wood, containing two acres; one water mill, and one virgate and a half of land, on which were certain free tenants.¹ It is also said, that Ralph Frengham, Rector of the Church,² held suits of court, hidage, and view of frankpledge, in Moreton, amounting to 10s. for hidage, 2s. for his view, as the Lord John de Grey formerly held for three parts of a Knight's fee, under the King's warranty, as was believed; and the Advowson of the Church.

Lord William Fitz Reginald and Elias de Druets held one whole Knight's fee in Moreton, of the inheritance of Hugh de Stanford, of the Honour of the Earl Giffard, under the Earl of Gloucester, and had view of frankpledge, as his ancestors had from time immemorial, the warranty thereof being unknown. John de Grey paid 7s. 6d. and performed Castle Guard at Northampton.³

THE ADVOWSON OF THE CHURCH,

of which John de Peyvre, or Peover, was Patron (for no connexion is found between the possessor of the principal Manor and the Rectory, which therefore must have belonged to that portion of those lands at the time of the Survey), is described in the Domesday-Book to have been holden by Lewin de Newnham, as a Manor of five hides. The land was for five ploughs. In the demesne, there were two hides and half a carucate; one and a half more might have been employed. There were three villeins, with two bordars, who had one carucate and a half, to which another half might have been added. There were five servants, one mill worth ten shillings, and pasture for two teams; the whole of which was constantly valued at forty shillings. This Manor, Lewin himself held, and could sell it.⁴

The Patronage of Moreton continued vested in the Peovers from the reign of Hen. II. until the time of Hen. VI. when it descended, by the marriage of the heiress of the Peovers, to the Broughtons, (their successors also at Toddington); whose issue-male failing, in the reign of Hen. VIII. this Advowson was carried, in marriage, by Agnes, daughter and heir of John Broughton, who died in 1529, to her husband, William Paulet, Lord St. John, afterwards Marquess of Winchester.⁵

Agnes, Marchioness of Winchester, in her widowhood, sold the Advowson of Moreton, 22 July 1600, to Richard Blake, Esq. of Buckland, Co. Berks; by whom, on the 20th October then next following, the same was transferred to Bartholomew Chamberlain, D.D. of Holywell; who, on 3 Nov. 1603, conveyed the Advowson and Patronage to George Bate, A.M. Rector of Maids' Moreton, grandfather of Edward Bate, Esq. before mentioned, Lessee of the Ecclesiastical Estates; and it continued

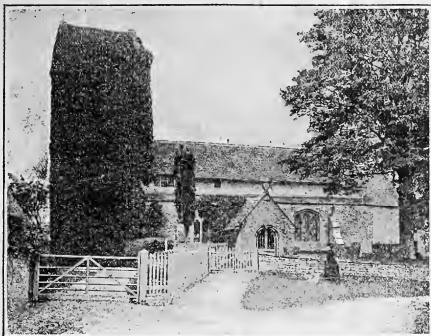
¹ Rot. Hund. in Cardigan MSS.

² No such name is found in the list of Incumbents in the Lincoln Registers. ³ Rot. Hand. 39 Hen. III. vol. i. p. 32.

⁴ Terra Lewini de Neweham. In Stodfeld Hd. In Mortone ten' Leunin' v. hid. p. uno ̄. Tra'. ē. v. car'. In dñio. 11. hidis. et ibi. ē. dim'. car'. et alia et dim'. pot' fieri. Ibi. 111. uilli cū. 11. bord. hnt. 1. car' et dim'. et adhue dim'. pot' fieri. Ibi. v. serui et 1. molin' de. x. sol. p'tu. 11. car'. In totis ualent' ual et ualut sēp. xl. sol. Hoc ̄ tenuit istemet. T.R.E. et uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 153.]

⁵ See vol. ii. p. 281, note.

St. Mary's Church, Lillingstone Lovel.



THE Records of the Civil Parish of Lillingstone Lovel are as old as the Norman Survey. They are, however, uninteresting until the year 1279, when the two manors which comprised the whole parish belonged to the family of Dautesy. In 1366 William Lovel, of Minster Lovel, obtained "a grant of free warren over all his manor and lands in Lillingstone Dautesy." In 1546 the King gave the estate to Sir Nicholas Wentworth in exchange for other lands, and in 1821 the whole estate became the property, by purchase, of Colonel James Bogle Delap, in whose family it still remains.

The main body of **THE CHURCH**, which is dedicated to St. Mary, was erected in the reign of Edward II., but the tower and entrance porch are as old as the time of Henry III. It contains several interesting brasses of the 15th century, some ancient monuments of various dates, very old armour, memorial stones of the middle of the 17th century, burial records from the year 1558; and among other relics is a pewter paten marked ^{M M} _{I I} (evidently

Mater Maria) MCCCCXLVII. The Church was partially repaired in 1777, since which time the fabric appears to have been entirely neglected—parts of the walls, ceiling, floor and pews are hardly safe, and the whole edifice is in a state most unfit for a building consecrated to the service of God. The population (with very few exceptions) is composed of the labouring class, and unless substantial help can be obtained outside the parish this ancient and interesting Church must be left to decay.

It is only intended to put the building into a thoroughly serviceable condition, the cost of which, at the lowest computation, will probably exceed £1,000.

Donations for this work will be thankfully received by the Rector or either of the Churchwardens.

Addresses---

REV. HUGH M'NEILE MINTON-SENHOUSE, M.A.,
The Rectory,
Lillingstone Lovel, Buckingham.

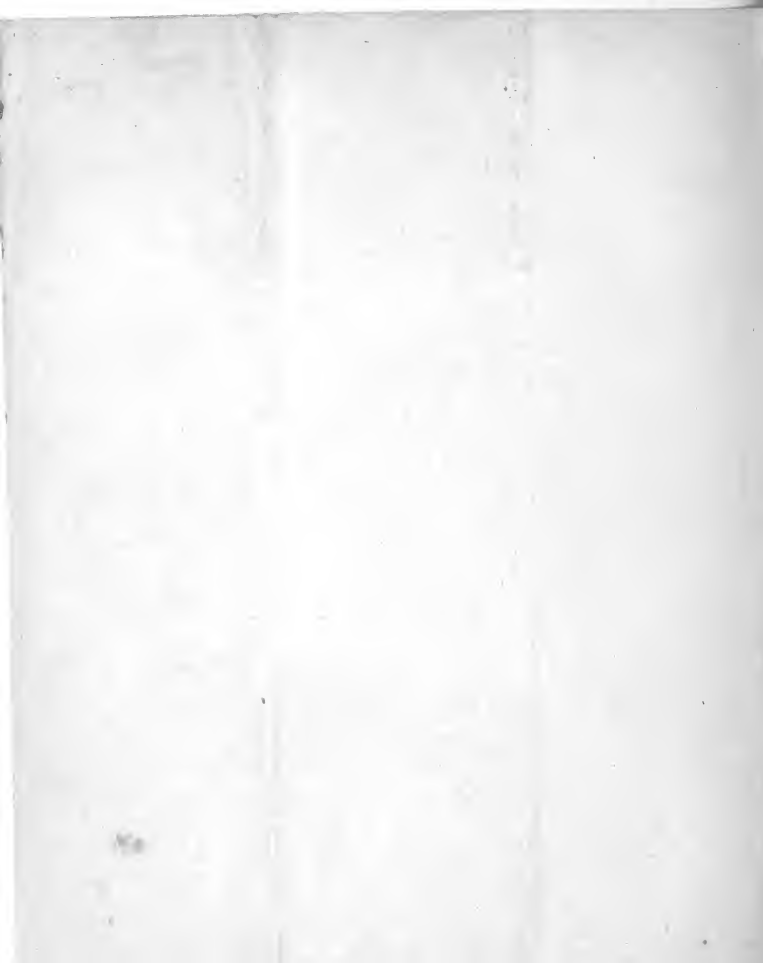
J. B. DELAP, Esq.,
Lillingstone Lovel.
J. M. K. ELLIOTT, Esq.,
Lillingstone Lovel.

It is proposed to hold a Small Sale of Work
in September at the Manor House.

Contributions of work, fancy or painted articles,
china etc. will be gratefully received by
M^{rs} Delap -
M^{rs} Minton - Lendhouse or
M^{rs} Elliott -

Contributions already promised—

	£100 0 0
J. B. Delap, Esq.	
A. J. Roberts Esq	10-0-0
M ^r Roberts	5-0-0
Dowager Lady Addington	2-0-0
Hon. Colonel Hubbard	1-0-0
" Rose Hubbard	10-0
Miss Protheroe Smith	5-0-0
" Lela Protheroe Smith	5-0-0
Miss F. S. Delap	5-0
Mas ^{rs} K. Delap.	5-0
J. W. Carlile Esq.	5-0-0
Small Sums	1-16-9
Alfred Loder Esq	5-0-0



in the same family (under some trusts and mortgages), until Matthew Bate, LL.B. also Rector, in 1719, conveyed it to Thomas Coxed; who, dying in 1726, Judith his wife, to whom it was devised, sold it, 26 Dec. 1732, to John Larkin; when it passed, by Indenture, 9 July 1733, to Hartley Sandwell, Gent. of Radcliffe-juxta-Bucks, who was Patron in 1735. It was afterwards conveyed to the Rev. Thomas Long, LL.B. Rector of Finmore, Co. Oxon.; and has since become the joint property of the Rev. James Long Hutton Long, LL.B. Rector of Maids' Moreton, and his brother, Francis Turner Richard Hutton Long, Esq.

RECTORS.

ROBERT, 1241.

Richard de Osgotsby; resigned.

Roger Inge, presented in 1291, by John de Peyvre.

Peter Passelewe, pres. in 1294, by Sir John Peyvre. He resigned; and

Richard Walney was presented in 1303, by Sir John Peyvre.

Adam Skiret de Bucks, presented in 1327, by Lady Mary de St. Amand.

Gilbert de Chislul, presented in 1337, by the King, during the minority of Michael Peyvre (son of Paulin Peyvre), who held in capite of the King. He exchanged for a living in Essex, with

John de Pacham, 1338.

John de Mulno, presented in 1340, by Nicholas Peyvre, Lord of Toddington. He resigned; and

John de Edyton was presented in 1349, by Sir Nic. de Peyvre.

William de Ashlee, presented in 1352, by Sir Nic. de Peyvre.

William de Kele, presented in 1370, by Thomas Peyvre of Toddington.

Richard Freeman, presented in 1376, by William de Somerby, Rector of St. Mary, Milk Street, London; John Barker, of Weston Underwood, John Broughton, and John Lekhamsted, Trustees of Peyvre.

John Doune, presented in 1412.

Richard Ward, presented in 1420, by Thomas Wooleville, John Barton sen^r, John Barton jun^r, and John Olney, Esquires, Trustees.

William Sandbache.

John Gyton, presented in 1465, by John Broughton, Esq. heir of Peyvre.

William Wilkynson, presented in 1470, by John Broughton, Esq.

William Litchfield, presented in 1483, by the same.

John Dely, presented in 1501, by Sir Robt. Broughton.

Thomas Fox, presented in 1503, by Sir Robert Broughton.

William Molineaux, A.M. presented in 1531, by Anne Broughton, heir to John Broughton.

Richard Davis, presented in 1549. He was deprived.

Christopher Malton, presented in 1554, by the Queen.

Richard Bradborne, B.D. presented in 1557, by King Philip and Queen Mary. He was Rector of Addington.

Peter Head, presented in 1558, by the King and Queen.

Richard Davis, restored in 1559; and was afterwards Bishop of St. David's.

John Hodgison, presented in 1563, by the Queen, notwithstanding his predecessor had licence to hold it with his Bishoprick.

John Smith, presented in 1566, by William Paulet, Lord St. John.

William Gee, or *Lee*, presented in 1602, by Bartholomew Chamberlayn.

George Bate, A.M. presented in 1603, by John Smith, of Buckden.¹

Matthew Bate, 1663.

Thomas Disury, A.M. presented in 1665, by Matthew Wilkes. He was also Rector of *Stoke Hamond*.

Francis Atterbury, A.M. presented 1665. He was also Rector of Middleton Malvesor, Co. Northampton.²

Matthew Bate, A.M. presented in 1671, by Matthew Wilkes.

William Lea, A.M. presented in 1685, by Elizabeth

¹ 5 April 1643, It was *Ordered*, by the House of Commons, that Mr. Daniel Evans should serve the Cure of *Maids' Moreton* during the vacancy of the said Cure; and that the Bishop be enjoined not to give any Institution, Induction, or Collation to Mr. Bates, upon any pretence whatsoever, till the Title be determined. [Commons' Journals, vol. iii. p. 30.] And 22 May, It was *Ordered*, that Mr. Evans do receive the Profits belonging to the Cure of *Maids' Moreton*; which, by a former order, he supplies, during the vacancy of the said Cure: and all persons who are, or ought to pay the same, are hereby required, from time to time, to pay the Monies and Duties belonging to the said Cure, to the said Mr. Evans, during such time as the said Church shall remain void. [Ibid. p. 97.]

² See Preface to Atterbury's Sermons, vol. i.

Bate, widow. He was also Rector of Lillingston Dayrell; and resigned this living to

Matthew Bate, LL.B. who was presented in 1699, by George Bate, LL.B.

John Sandwell, Clerk, presented in 1743; who, at his death, was succeeded by

William Hutton, LL.B. inducted 26 Mar. 1752, on the presentation of the Rev. Thomas Long, A.M. Rector of Finmore, Co. Oxon.

Richard Withnell, A.M. inducted 29 Sept. 1780, on

the presentation of Francis Turner Richard Hutton, Esq. of Buckingham.

James Long Hutton, A.M. inducted 29 Nov. 1790, on the presentation of King Geo. III. by reason of the lunacy of Francis Turner Richard Long, Esq. one of the Patrons. He married, 13 Oct. 1793, Henrietta, daughter of Benjamin Thomas, Esq. of Buckingham; and subsequently, by Royal License, took the additional name of Long; bearing the arms of that family, quarterly, with the arms of Hutton.

THE CHURCH,

which is dedicated to St. Edmund the King, stands on an eminence, and is a pleasing object from a considerable distance, particularly on the south side, being handsomely built of squared stone, and flanked with plantations of fine trees, clothing an extensive slope towards the west, and extending to the verge of the Town of Buckingham, at the foot of the hill. The foreground, interspersed with meadows and corn-fields, is ornamented by the meandering course of the Ouse, and the winding of the canal between Buckingham and Stoney Stratford.

It consists of an embattled tower, a nave and chancel; the first, about 17 feet by 12; the nave, 41 feet by 24, and the chancel, 26 feet by 18. On the south side, is a small vestry-room. The tower has angular buttresses, rising to the base of the parapet; and at the west end, is a pointed arched door-way, into the belfry, under a massive embattled canopy. Immediately above the latter, is a handsome mullioned window, with trefoil-headed lights, and quarterfoils in the point of the arch. In the upper story of the tower, are four large and lofty windows, with cinquefoil heads, under a pointed arch, decorated with a moulding: a very strong angular mullion dividing each window, vertically. On the north side, is a square embattled porch, having buttresses, and within it, stone sediles: the arch leading into the Church, has carved columns, indicating higher antiquity than is commonly ascribed to the building. The six windows of the nave are remarkably handsome, and uniform. The lower part consists of two stories, each having three cinquefoil-headed lights and cross mullions. The point of the arch above, is subdivided into two parts, with a trefoil in the spandril, perforated by a quarterfoil in its centre, and the subdivisions on the sides pierced with two small lights each, and finished in the spandril with correspondent quarterfoils to those above. The tower, nave, and chancel are covered with lead; and the nave and chancel have plain parapets, with a neat moulding and fillet.

In the east end, is a large window, divided into numerous compartments by mullions, and having many fragments of painted glass and mutilated figures still remaining.¹

In the tower are five bells, re-cast in 1717, out of three more ancient; two of them, probably, cœval with the Church. The roof of the belfry and porch is groined; the former, elegantly decorated with ribs and tracery, regularly disposed. The Font, near the west end of the nave, is very large; and consists of a circular basin, with foliage, escalops, and fillets round the brim, supported by an octagonal shaft, on a grade of the same stone with which the Church is built.

On the south side of the chancel, partly within the communion rails, is a range of three stone stalls, of equal height, having a demi-octagonal canopy, divided into compartments, arranged in

¹ Such seems to have been also the state of these windows during, at least, the greater part of the last century. [Vide Willis's Hist. of Buckingham, p. 231; Gentleman's Magazine, for September 1804, vol. lxxiv. P. 2, p. 813.]



ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, BRISTOL.



ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, BRISTOL.



regular series of trefoiled arches, with transverse mullions: between each stall, is a clustered column, with pinnacles and lofty finial. The canopy is divided into three portions over each stall, forming a lofty bracket arch, with cinquefoil border, richly carved in the florid Gothic style, and terminating above in a beautifully flowered finial.¹

The Communion Table is supported by four large and elaborately carved pillars, decorated with representations of dragons, having vine branches in their mouths. In the middle of the frame, in front, on a shield: "Ano. Do. 1623."

At one end, a shield, with arms: between three birds a chevron charged with three fleurs-de-lis. Also, a rose crowned, between the initials I. C. and a thistle, also crowned, between the like initials.

Over the north door, rudely painted on the wall, are the following arms² and inscription:



SISTERS AND MAIDS,
DAUGHTERS OF THE
LORD PRUET,³
THE PIOUS AND
MUNIFICENT FOUNDERS OF
THIS CHURCH.

In the middle of the nave is a large slab, whence have been removed two effigies, and a plate at the feet: two escutcheons only at the west end of the stone now remaining, with the arms of Peyvre. On removing this stone, it is stated, that a large stone coffin was discovered, "in which were (according to tradition) the bodies of the two sisters of the name of Peover, or Peyvre, reputed founders of this Church."⁴

On a large slab, in the nave:

Arms: A chevron Erm. between three weasels: impaling a chevron charged with three roundels, between three rams' heads erased.

Here lyeth interred the body of Mr. John Birtwizzle, and Philippa his wife. He departed this Life January the 1st 1697, aged 76 years. She departed this life May 2^d 1696, aged 74 years.

In memory of these her Relations, this stone was laid by their niece, Mrs. Elizabeth Hull.

Near the last described, on a large slab:

Under this stone, in a Vault, lies the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Major, Wife of the Rev. Mr. Richard Major, Rector of Foscott, and niece of Mr John Birtwizzle, of this Town, deceased. She departed this Life June 21, 1733, aged 70.

On another slab:

Under this stone, in a Vault, lies y^e Body of y^e Rev^d. Mr. Richard Major. He was Rector of Foxcott 43 years. He departed this life November the first, 1740, aged 72.

On a mural tablet of marble:

Underneath lyeth the body of Frances, Daughter of Thomas Atterbury, Servant to King Charles the Second, and to his present Majesty King James: and Alderman of the Corporation of Buckingham. She died the 25th day of June 1685, and in the 7th year of her age.

On the north side of the chancel, is a mural monument, with a separate slab, containing:

Arms: S. a fess engrailed between three human hands bend-wise, coupéd at the wrist Or: on an escutcheon of pretence Arg. three wolves passant impaling . . . also three wolves in pale, passant. *Crest:* on a wreath, a buck's head erased Gu. transfixéd through the neck with a dart.

In a Vault, under this stone, lies the Body of Penelope Bate, Wife of Edward Bate, of Maids' Moreton, and

¹ Mr. Lysons has a plate of two of these stalls, and of the Font. [Magna Britannia, vol. i. p. 489-490.]

² Browne Willis mentions these arms as being carved on wood, at the north entrance; and the like over the north and south doors; but adds, that "the true blazonry is Arg. on a chevron Gu. three fleurs-de-lis, Or."

³ Evidently an error for Peyvre, or Peover, through the ignorance of the artist.

⁴ Willis's Hist. of Bucks.

second daughter of Robert Lovet, of Liscombe, in the County of Bucks, Esq. She departed this life the 24th day of October, in the 60th year of her age, A.D. 1713.

Conjugi Charissimæ
 Omnibus Vitæ Officiis bene de se meritæ
 Hoc sepulchrale marmor
 Maritus posuit mœstissimus
 Edwardus Bate Armiger,
 mutui amoris ergo;
 Qui nunc fidei PENELOPE suæ
 Fatorum vice redditus
 Uno atque eodem sub tumulo jacet
 Et piis votis potiuntur ambo
 Utriusque uterque
 Desideratum acquiescens ad latus
 Obiit illa Anno ætatis 60 Salutis 1713 Octob. 24
 Ex antiquâ Lovetorum de Liscombe, Familia oriunda.
 Raris dotibus insignis Fœmina.
 Ille provectoris ævi spatio decurso
 Anno ætat 75 Dom. 1717 die mensis Sep. 15.
 Plenus vitæ Conviva recessit
 Amicis Propinquis Liberis
 Perpetuum sui desiderium relinquens
 Patrem habuit Georgium Bate, Medicorum sui Sæculi
 clarissimum.

In the nave, on the north side of the entrance into the chancel, is a mural monument, with the arms and inscription following:

Arg. three crosses flory Or. a chief vair impaling quarterly 1 and 4 S. a cinquefoil Arg. 2 and 3, Or.

In a Vault underneath, lyeth interred the Body of the Honourable Mrs. Penelope Verney, first wife to the Right Honourable Richard Lord Willoughby de Brook, and eldest daughter to Clifton Packe, Esq. of Prestwold, in Leicestershire, by Penelope his Wife, second daughter to Edward Bate, Esq. of this Town. She departed this life the 31st of August 1718, aged 18.

Under this stone doth lye
 As much Virtue as could die,
 Which when alive did vigour give
 To as much Beauty as could live.

Also in the same Vault, lyeth interred the Body of the Honourable Col. James Pendelbury, Colonel of the Royal Train of Artillery, and Master Gunner of England, to the day of his decease; and Sub-Governor of the Tower of London, during the latter end of Queen Anne's Reign.

He was in all the Battles in the late Wars, and there served faithfully, valiantly, and diligently. He departed this Life the 15th of Nov. 1731, aged 72. He married in

1719, Penelope Packe, Widow, who survived him, and erected this monument.

On a small mural monument, affixed to the north wall:

Sacred to the Memory of Edward Oakley Gray, *late of this Parish*, Esquire, whose mortal remains are interred in a Vault underneath. He departed this life 19th March 1816, in the 56th year of his age. Also of Elizabeth his Wife. She departed this life at Bath, (in the Abbey Church of which City her remains are interred,) 7th August, 1796, in the 50th year of her age.

Above, is an atchievement, with these arms:

Within a bordure engrailed, Erm. Gu. a lion ramp. within an orle of fleurs-de-lis Arg. *Gray*. *Crest*: a hand erased, grasping a snake, entwined erect, both Proper.

QUIS SEPERABIT.

On a tablet of wood, affixed to the east wall, near the south-east angle of the nave, behind the pulpit:

1800. William Scott of Maids' Morton Gent. by his Will gave 100l. to be laid out at Interest to be paid and applied by the Minister, Churchwardens, and principal Inhabitants of Maids' Morton for apprenticing poor children inhabitants of that Parish. And by a Codicil to his Will directed that an account of this charity should be placed up in the Church and kept in memory.

The profits arising from certain lands the property of Mr. W^m Elmer of Beachampton were left in the hands of Trustees by his Will dated 1618 to various charitable purposes; among others, an old man & woman, widow and widow of Maids' Moreton, chosen by the Trustees, were to receive, the former twenty, the latter ten shillings half yearly; and every third year, a Coat & Gown of the value of fifteen shillings, with a W and an E on the left shoulder in red. When they have their Coat & Gown, not to have any money that Michaelmas. Each person appointed to receive this charity, continues to do so during life.

1743. The gift of John Snart Gent. to the Parish of Maids' Moreton is one hundred pounds the Interest or produce of the same to be laid out weekly in Bread and given on Sundays to such poor people as shall come constantly to Church, and such as the Minister Churchwardens and Overseers shall order and direct to receive the same. Hen. Stevens: Rich^d Keeble: John Scott: Ju^o Philpot: W^m Scott: Rob. Warr. *Trustees*.

THE REGISTER.

The Register of this Parish, which begins in 1558, records the circumstance of the Cross having been cut from the top of the steeple, in 1642, by Col. Purefoy's soldiers, then quartered at Buckingham; and the firmness of the Rector, George Bate, who, in defiance of the orders of Parliament, christened children during the whole of the Protectorate of Cromwell, and performed the marriage ceremony according to the rites of the Church of England.

A.D. 1642. This year the worst of Parliaments wickedly rebelling against the best of Princes King Charles the first, the Kingdom underwent most sad affliction especially churches, whilst they pretended reformation, were every where robbed and ruined, by the Rebels. In this Church of Moreton the windows were broken, a costly desk in the form of a spread eagle gilt, on which we used to lay Bp. Jewels works domed to perish as an abominable Idoll; the Cross (which with its fall had like to have broke out the brains of him who did it) cut off the steeple by the soldiers at the command of one called *Colonell Purefoy*, of Warwickshire. He carried away what he could & among other things the Register was hid, & for that cause *is not absolutely perfect* for divers years, tho' I have used my best diligence to record as many particulars as I could come by.¹

A.D. 1563. Now came in force a goodly act made by the Usurper Cromwell's little parliament or the parliament of St^a as they called it, that is, of all manner of dissembling hypocrites & filthy hereticks, who ordered not the baptism but the birth of children to be recorded in the parish Registers, thereby insinuating that children ought not to be baptized, & encouraging people to withhold their infants from the sacred ordinance. But there were never any that I knew, of that mind in Moreton. And though the baptism of some be not expressed here yet these are to certify all whom it may concern & that *on the word of a Priest*, that there is no person hereafter mentioned by the then registers of the parish, but was duly and orderly baptized.

By the act before mentioned in the year 1653 marriages were not to be performed by the Minister but the Justices of Peace, *yet none in this parish were bedded before they were solemnly wedded, in the Church, and that, according to the orders of the Church of England.*²

Marriages.

1651. Edward Chaloner Esq. and Ann daughter of Sir Richard Ingoldsby.

1657. M^r Richard Whitehall, and Sarah daughter of M^r Eston of this Parish, married openly in the Church by the Common Prayer Book.

1698. Clifton Pack Esq. and Penelope, daughter of Edward Bate Esq.

Births or Baptisms.

1599. John son of William Moor.

1607, Nov. 23. George, son of George Bate, Rector. N.B.—This was the famous Physician D^r George Bate, who practised Physic in London.

1610. Robert son of George Bate. He was Major of Horse in the King's Army, and slain in the Civil Wars.

1612. Mary daughter of George Moor.

The Parish was enclosed in 1801, when an allotment of land was assigned to the Rector in lieu of tithes, and to the poor, in lieu of their right to cut furze.

Burials.

1606. William Moore.

1606. Elizabeth Moore.

1620. John, son of William Moore.

1643. George Bate, B.D. sometime Fellow of New College, Rector here, and of Leckhamsted.³

1648. John Philpot, a very aged Inhabitant of this Parish.

1662. M^r R^d. Bate, Haberdasher of London, who left by Will a Legacy of 10*l*. to the Poor of this Parish.

1685. M^r Matthew Bate, Rector.

1697. M^r John Birtwizzle.

1713. Penelope, wife of Edward Bate Esq.

1717, Sept. 18. Edward Bate Esq.

1718. The Honourable M^{rs} Penelope Verney.

¹ See also Willis's Buckingham, p. 236.

² Regist. extracted 22 Jan. 1827, by the Rector; in the possession of his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

³ Mr. George Bate, the Reverend and Religious Rector of this Town of Moreton & of Leckhamstead, nearly heart-broken with the insolences of the Rebels against the Church & King, dyed the 11th and was buried March 14th 1642 in the middle of the body of the chancel. [Paroch. Regist.]

MARSH, OR MERSHE GIBWEN, OR GIBBON;

deriving its name from its situation, in a marsh; and a family, anciently proprietors or lessees of these lands; is bounded, on the North, by part of Oxfordshire; on the East, by Edgcott; on the South, by Ambrosden, in Oxfordshire; and on the West, partly by Launton, in that County, and partly by Twyford; containing about two thousand two hundred acres.

Besides the historical particulars, hereafter to be mentioned, the annexation of the word Gibwen, or (as the name is modernly pronounced) Gibbon, to this place, is likewise preserved from a spot on the eastern border of the parish, immemorially called Gubbin's *Holt*, *Hold*, or *vulgo*, *Hole*, situated close to, or rather partly in the course of a little stream, which divides Edgcott from Marsh.¹

THE MANORS

were, at the Domesday Survey, described as part of the possessions of the Monks of Grestein, in Normandy, and part belonging to William Fitz-Ansculf; but King Edward the Confessor had, before, bestowed upon Westminster Abbey, one hide of land here, by that remarkable Saxon Charter, which Kennet, on account of its great curiosity, partly transcribed into the Parochial Antiquities; and by which he had dedicated, "to Christ, and St. Peter at Westminster, *Githslepe* (Islip,) Co. Oxon. the place of his birth, scot free and rent free, with all that appertained thereto in wood, field, meadows, and waters."²

The following is the Charter of Edward the Confessor, with the translation:

Ɔþþar King Ɔnæt Ɔllý Bishop, &c. Ɔcheýpe ou þ Ɔc hæbbe Ɔpen Ɔþre Ɔ Samte Ɔetpe into þerminrepe Ɔæt cœþre Ɔe Ɔc þar þoren inne bi naman Ɔþeþlepe Ɔ anc hýde at Weþpe, Ɔeotpe and Ɔarolpe mid allen þanu þurzan þa þer to bilimþað on þode Ɔ on þelde, on made Ɔ on þacpe, &c.

GYTHSLEPE MERSCHE.

EDWARD-Kyng gret Wly biscop and Gyrd' erle and alle mine theignes on Oxnefordesyre friendlie and ich cythe on that ic habbe gifen Crist the ic was boren mine bi naman Githslepe and *anc hýde at Mersce*, scot fre and safol fre mid allom wana wugan tha ther to bilinipad, on wode and on felde, on made and on water, mid chirchen and mid chirchesone, swa ful and swa ford and swa free swa ic it me silfon on hande stod, and swa swa Algire Jurne min moder on minre firbirde dawe tofor me gife it me saef, and to gekinde biquath and ic an heom ther ofer sace and soene, toll and theam, and infangenetheof, and blodwite, and werdwite, and hamsone, and foresteal, grythbryce, and mundbrice, and alle these rythe the to me bilimpath. Nic grete ic welle minne lefne may Wygod on Walingeford and ic beode we that thu on minre stede beside thas land tham halge to hande, for ic nelle nathes won gethafian that thaer amg man anig onsting habbe on any thugum oth the on any tima buton se abbot and tha brothra to thar Ministeres nithrwith litretherfe, and hwa se thas almese holdlice healde, healdine god and godes moder on ece blisse, and hwa swa heo awendeth, swe he awanded fram gode to tharæ to Helwarestythe pinnesse buton hic it on thsere thrye the scyðlikere se bete, God ou alle se helde and sainte Petres bolde.³

¹ The term *Hold* is of common application in this neighbourhood, and on the verge of Oxfordshire and Northamptonshire; e. g. Hoperaft's Hold, and others similarly situated; which seem to have been of the nature of ancient hostels, or fastnesses (the strong holds alluded to, in still remoter times, among the Orientals), and which, at a later period, were converted into the resting-places for trappers of the lowest description, until, in many instances, they became extremely dangerous; and, instead of affording a refuge for the weary traveller, became the common haunts of thieves and depredators.

² MS. n^o 24, James in Museo Bibl. Bodl. p. 75, cited by Kennet in Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 68, 69.

³ Monast. Anglic. vol. i. p. 297.

The particulars contained in the Norman Survey, of the

EARL OF MORTON'S LANDS,

are, that, before the Conquest, they were holden as a MANOR, by Vlf, the son of Borgerete, who could sell it; and one half hide in the hands of a man of Bondus, the Standard-Bearer:¹ and at the time of the compilation of Domesday-Book, holden under the Earl, by the Monks of Grestein, as eleven hides. The land was sufficient for thirteen ploughs; in the demesne, four hides, and there were three ploughs; seventeen villeins, with three bordars, had ten ploughs; there were eight servants; in the whole, then estimated, and had always been previously valued, at 8*l*.

WILLIAM FITZ-ANSULF'S MANOR

had been holden under him, in the Saxon times, by Alric, who was his subfeudatory; likewise after the Domesday Survey, when he held four hides for his *Manor*. There was land for five ploughs; in the demesne were two; and five villeins, with three bordars, had three ploughs; there were three servants; pasture for five teams; wood for thirty hogs. It was, and had always been, estimated at seventy shillings. Alric *then* held it to farm, "graviter et miserabiliter;" which has been conjectured, by some, to apply to the condition of the land; and by others, to the nature of his tenure.²

Robert Earl of Morton (and Earl of Cornwall in 1086), to whom Marsh had been given by the Conqueror, among those twenty-nine Manors in this County which were bestowed upon him, is said to have given Marsh to the Abbey of Grestein, in Normandy, founded by his father.³ It continued, together with the Advowson of the Church, in the possession of the Monastery, until about the year 1365, when the De la Poles obtained this estate, being then in the height of Royal favour, upon (as is presumed) the suppression of the smaller of the Foreign Monasteries.

About 1441, this Manor was given, by William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, and Alice his wife, to the Hospital of Ewelme, Co. Oxon. of their foundation, by Patent of King Hen. VI.; and in that establishment it remained, under certain demises, until 1605, when King James I. endowed the Professorship of Physic in the University of Oxford, with the Mastership of Ewelme Hospital, *annexed* to the Manor of Marsh; in whom, together with the Reader, and thirteen poor men, the Manor is now vested.

Willis says, that Fitz-Ansulf's Manor in Marsh, came, at an early period, into the possession of Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham, and that it was holden by the latter about the year 1112 (12 Hen. I.) *the tithes thereof being, by him, bestowed upon his religious Foundation at Nolley.*

This appears to be an error; and the account of the descent of these lands, which, according to

¹ See vol. ii. p. 411. Willis considers the tenant to have been the Groom of Bondi, [p. 237.]

² Terra Comitit Moritoniens'. In Lamua Hd. In Merse ten' monachi Grestein. xi. hid de com'. Tra' ē. xiiii. caŕ. In dño. iiii. hid. et ibi sunt. iiii. caŕ'. Ibi. xvii. uilli cū. iiii. bord. hāt. x. caŕ'. Ibi. viii. serui. Int' totū ual et ualuit sēp. viii. lib. Hoc Ɔ tenuit Vlf. f. Borgerete et uende' potuit. et un hō Bondi stalle habuit ibi dim' hid. et uende pot'. [Lib. Censual, vol. i. f. 146.]

Terra Willi Filij Ansulf. In Merse ten' Ailric de Willo. iiii. hid. p. uno Ɔ. Tra' ē. v. caŕ'. In dño. ii. et v. uilli cū. iiii. bord. hāt. iiii. caŕ'. Ibi. iii. serui. P'tū. v. caŕ'. Silua. xxx. porc'. Val et ualuit sēp. lxx. sol. Istemet tenuit T.R.E. sed m^o. tenet ad firmā de Willo grauit' et miserabiliter. [Lib. Censual, vol. i. f. 148.]

³ But Dugdale states, that the benefaction to Grestein was not by the Earl, but by *Maud* his wife, daughter of Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, whom he especially particularises as having given twenty-two hides, which she had *of the gift of her father*, to the Monks of Grestein, and of which eleven hides were in Marsh. [Baronage, vol. i. p. 25.]

Willis, passed from Giffard, through the Earl of Strigil, and the Marshalls, Earls of Pembroke, to its later possessors, is altogether incorrect.¹

In the reigns of Edward I. and II. the family of Damory *claimed* demesnes here; and in 1317 (11 Edw. II.), Sir Richard Damory, Knt. obtained a grant of free warren at Marsh, and also at Bix Gibwen, Co. Oxon. which had descended to him from the Gibwens, benefactors to Snellshall Priory. Damory died in 4 Edw. I. seized of four virgates of land here.²

In the reign of King John, it was presented, that John de Montacute claimed, against Geoffrey Gibwen, who said, that the lands which the said Geoffrey held in Merse, appertained to his Barony of Dudley, and the Castle there; and that the said John insisted, that the same belonged to his Barony of Moreton.³

William Mareschall, Earl of Pembroke, held lands in Mersh in 1223. (7 Hen. III.) having had a scutage in that year of his tenants in Mersh, for his good service, in having marched into Wales with great forces, and fought a battle with Leoline, Prince of Wales, whose whole army he routed.⁴

In 1229, Warine Basset, a younger son of Alan Basset, Baron of Wycombe, laid claim to the Manor of Mersh, and Advowson of the Church, late in the possession of William Mareschall, Earl of Pembroke, who gave them to the Abbey of Grestein, in Normandy; and there was a trial for right of presentation, which, by the King's letters, was declared to belong to the Abbey.⁵

By the death of William Mareschall, Earl of Pembroke, in 1231, (15 Hen. III.) without issue, the Manor of Mersh passed to Richard Mareschall, his next brother.⁶

In 1259, in Michaelmas Term, (44 Hen. III.) at a trial at Buckingham, for certain lands in Mersh, held of Robert Bryan; the Jury found, that Giles Lisle held them from William de Beauchamp, senior, by Knight's service, which William came to seize them as part of his Wardship, because the heirs of the said Giles were under age.⁷

In 1272, Roger de Somery died seized of Knight's fees, *inter alia*, *Gibbemers*, (Marsh Gibbon).⁸

In 1291, Roger de Somery died seized, *inter alia*, of lands, &c. in Merse Gibwen.⁹

The Earl of Pembroke held the Manor of Mersh in 1312, (6 Edw. II.) when Piers de Gaveston, the unhappy favourite of the King, being taken prisoner by the confederate Barons, was committed to the care of the said Earl. He persuaded the Barons to comply with the King's request, that he might have liberty to speak with him, and, that his life might be saved, undertaking to answer for his safe custody until after such an interview, and that he would then deliver him to the Barons. For this purpose, the Earl of Pembroke proposed to bring Gaveston to Walingford Castle, (his Barony,) and to commit him to the custody of the guards, at Dadington, (Deddington?) in Co. Oxon. while he, (Pembroke,) went to lodge with his lady (as Kennet says,) at his Manor of Marsh; and the Earl of Warwick coming suddenly upon the party in the night, carried away Gaveston to

¹ No authority is cited to prove the fact of Walter Giffard's ever having holden lands in Marsh Gibwen; but perhaps the above mistake may have arisen, from confounding the endowment of Notley Abbey with tithes of *Marsh Farm*, or *Manor*, in the parish of *Nether Winchendon*, which belonged to Giffard, and might have been included in his moiety of the estate there, and have formed part of the said endowment; with which Marsh Gibwen, many miles distant, was wholly unconnected.

² Geoffrey Gibwen, in King John's reign, had been Lord of Great Linford; and, in the beginning of the reign of Hen. III. was one of the King's Justices. [Madox's Hist. of the Exchequer.]

³ Placit. Mich. & Hil. 15 Joh.; Harl. MSS. 301, f. 176.

⁴ Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 273-4.

⁵ Hug. Wells, Abbas de Grestenge p. ad Ecclesiam de Merse. Lræ Regis H. Dei gra. &c. Epo. Linc. Salutem. Ostensum est nobis ex parte Abbatis de Grestenge q'd cum ipse teneat manerium de Merse cum advocacione Eccle' &c. quod Manerium Warinus Basset et Katerina uxor ejus petunt in Car. nostra &c. Clericus Abbatis presentatur, &c. [Dodsworth's M S. vol. cvii. p. 36; Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 291.]

⁶ Kennet's Antiq. vol. i. p. 298.

⁷ Dodsworth's MS. vol. xlvii. p. 106; Kennet, vol. i. p. 301.

⁸ Inquis. vol. i. n^o. 15, p. 49.

⁹ Ibid. n^o. 14.

Warwick Castle, where, after a short consultation with the rest of the confederates, he was soon removed to Blacklow Hill, near Warwick, (on the road to Coventry,) and with scarcely the semblance of a legal trial, put to death, on the 19th of January, (6 Edw. II.)

In 1314, (7 and 8 Edw. II.) the King confirmed many grants of lands to the Abbey of Grestein, and *inter alia*, the Manor of Merse, with its appurtenances, the Advowson of the Church, and one hide of land there; recounting the concessions and donations in that behalf, of John de Montacute, to the said Abbat and Convent; and the grant, remission, and confirmation which Baldwin, son of Thomas de Haldeham and Isabel de Montacute had made to the same Convent, of the aforesaid Manor.

This Isabel, (says Kennet,) was of the family of Montacute, afterwards Earls of Salisbury; and also held the Manor of Aston Clinton, and other possessions in Bucks.¹

In 1317, Richard de Amory, Knight of Bucknell, Co. Oxon. had a grant of free warren in Mersh, and Thornborough.²

In 1323, John de Somery died seised, *inter alia*, of half a Knight's fee, in Mersh Gibburn.³

In 1362, Katherine, daughter and heir of Thomas de la Pole, died seised of the Manor of Mersche.⁴

In 1418, by an Inquisition, it was found, that Thomas de la Pole, lately deceased, held the Manor of Mershe, leaving Thomas de la Pole, his son and heir.⁵

By an Inquisition, in 1429, (7 Hen. VI.) Thomas, son of Thomas de la Pole, was found to hold the Manor of Mersh; and dying without heir of his body, under age, 7th July, William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, (son of Michael, the son of Sir Michael de la Pole, Knt.) was his next heir.⁶

In 1444, (22 Hen. VI.) William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, Baron of Hokenorton, Lord of Ewelme, Co. Oxon. and Mershe, was one of the Ambassadors to France, to treat of peace; and was greatly instrumental in accomplishing the marriage between King Henry and Margaret, daughter of Reyner, King of Sicily. In consideration of his merit, he was, by Patent, dated at Eltham, 14 Sep. created Marquess of Suffolk; and obtained a grant to himself and Alice his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, of the Manors of Neddying and Kettilberston, Co. Suffolk, to hold by the service of carrying a golden sceptre, with a dove on the head of it, upon the coronation-day of the King's heirs and successors; also another sceptre of ivory, with a golden dove on the head thereof, on the coronation of the then Queen, and all successive Queens of England. And being Great Steward of the King's household, he was sent in November, into Sicily, as proxy of King Henry, to perform the solemnity of marriage with the said Margaret, and espoused her honourably in the church of St. Martin, at Tours: and in consideration of this voyage, and the great expences of it, he obtained a grant, that in case he should depart this life, leaving his heir in minority, Alice his wife, with his executors, should have the wardship and marriage of his heir.⁷

William de la Pole, Marquess of Suffolk, in 1446, (24 Hen. VI.) being founder of the Hospital of God's House, at Ewelme, Co. Oxon. resided at the Manor there; and much augmented and beautified the Manor House. About this time, he also rebuilt the Parish Church of Ewelme; and founded an hospital at Dunnington, Co. Berks.⁸

In 1447, he, by his great interest with the Queen, obtained an advance to the dignity of Duke of

¹ Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 529.

² Roger Dodsworth's MS. vol. lvi. p. 135; Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 537.

³ Inquis. n^o. 72.

⁴ Inquis. n^o. 59.

⁵ Roger Dodsworth's MS. vol. ii. sub. anno; Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 240.

⁶ Roger Dodsworth's MS. vol. xxii. p. 147; Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 310.

⁷ Dugdale's Bar. tom. ii. p. 188; Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 335.

⁸ Jo. Leland's Itin. vol. ii. p. 6; Kennet's Antiq. vol. ii. p. 372.

Suffolk, to himself and the heirs male of his body, with 40*l.* per ann. out of the fee-farm of Ipswich, by Patent, dated 2 June; which was reported to be the reward of his advising the murder of the Duke of Gloucester.

In 1449, (27 Hen VI.) the Duke of Suffolk, having been released from his imprisonment in the Tower, and restored to favour, the King incurred so much ill-will amongst his subjects, that they threatened an insurrection; and in the Parliament which was adjourned to Leicester, the Commons fell so severely upon him, that, to avert the storm, the King thought fit to banish him the realm, but with a secret design to recall him as soon as circumstances might allow. At the beginning of May, the Duke embarked at Ipswich, intending to sail for France; but the vessel being boarded by the captain of a ship-of-war, belonging to the Duke of Exeter, called "The Nicholas of the Tower," and brought into Dover-roads, this miserable man, (like Pompey of old,) had his head cut off on the side of the boat, 21 May 1449; after which, his body and head being found by one of his own captains, were conveyed to the Collegiate Church of Wingfield, in Suffolk, and there buried: and by Inquisition, he was found to have died seised of twelve messuages, fourteen virgates of land, and twenty acres of meadow, with their appurtenances in Thorpe, Cudlington, and Sulthorne; and the moiety of one hundred acres of wood, with appurtenances in Ewelme, Co. Oxon. the Advowson of the Church, and also of the Eleemosynary House, or Hospital, for the maintenance of two *Capellanes* and thirteen poor men in Ewelme; all which, with many other large possessions, continued to Alice his widow, in her own right of inheritance, who lived to a great age, at her mansion, in Ewelme. She died there, 20 May 1475, (15 Edw. IV.) and was buried at Ewelme, under a rich tomb of alabaster, with her effigy, in the habit of a Vowess.

She had issue by her last husband, the Duke, one son and heir, John, who, at his father's death, was seven years of age, and who married Elizabeth, sister to King Edward IV.; and on account of that honourable alliance, was, (3 Edw. IV.) by Letters Patent, dated 23 March, restored to the title of Duke of Suffolk, with 40*l.* yearly out of the issues of the Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, to himself and the heirs male of his body.¹

In the reign of Edward IV. on whom had devolved the possessions of the suppressed foreign monasteries, as well as the estates which had escheated to the Crown belonging to the Montacutes, the King, by Patent, in 1482, gave the other Manor here, which had acquired the name of Westbury, or the Bury Manor, to the Company of Cooks in London, incorporated in the twelfth year of his reign. In a trial at Aylesbury, in 1578, the above grant was set forth, with the title of the conveyance of this Manor, by the Master and Warden of the Company of Cooks; which Company, by deed, 30 Nov. 1530, sold their rights and interest to Robert Dormer, Esq. who suffered a fine and recovery of the same; and in 1536, re-conveyed his interest to William Howell, Esq. who died seised, 30 Nov. 1557. He was succeeded by John Howell, Esq. his eldest son and heir; at whose death, in 1576, (the Company of Cooks having attempted to regain possession,) the premises were adjudged to Henry Howell, heir of the *purchaser*, William;² and in his family the estate remained, until Edward Howell, in 1639, conveyed this property to Richard Francis; whose descendant, Thomas Francis, dying in 1698, his widow, Anna Maria Francis, released in April 1701, to John Townsend, Esq. and his heirs, who, as Lord of the Bury Manor, claimed suit and service over nine yard lands and three-quarters; as did Ewelme Hospital, over forty-nine and three quarters; the whole extent of the Parish being computed at fifty-eight yard lands and a half.

¹ Dugdale's Bar. tom. ii. p. 189; Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 380.

² Plowden's Commentaries, fol. p. 551.

The Manor of Westbury, after having passed through the hands of divers possessors, was, in 1813, in the possession of Mr. Dixon.¹



THE OLD MANOR HOUSE

of the Crokes, soon after the death of Alexander Croke, Esq. in 1757, was converted into a farmhouse; and having fallen into decay, the floors became rotten, and some of the windows were closed; but in 1824, three or four of the rooms had tapestry hangings, representing portions of Scriptural history. Amongst them, St. Paul let down in a basket from the wall of Damascus; the Judgement of Solomon between the Harlots; his reception of the Queen of Sheba; the Miracles performed by Paul and Barnabas; and the Sacrifice attempted at Lystra. Also two persons joining hands, (in the presence of a third, who appears to be a sovereign,) as if reconciled by authority.

A large parlour, and chamber over it, had old projecting bow-windows, with mullions; and in the kitchen, or hall, was an ancient massive oak table, with four narrow flaps, which, when set up, converted it from a square to a circular form.

In one of the chambers, is an atchievement of *Croke* and *Blount*, quarterly, with an escutcheon of pretence Arg. in chief three torteaux in base three horses' heads Gu.²

THE ADVOWSON AND RECTORY.

The Patronage of the Church, which had been regularly exercised by the Abbat and Convent of Grestein, from the time when that religious house acquired its rights, (either by the gift of Robert Earl of Morton and Cornwall, soon after the Conquest, or by the family of Montacute,) having been transferred to the De la Poles, was, upon their attainder, escheated to the Crown, and has continued to the present time in the Royal Patronage.

THE RECTORY

was, in 1291, valued at 24 marks. At the valuation of King Henry VIII. in 1534, it was estimated at 2*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*

¹ Lysons, vol. i. p. 603.

² See CHILTON, vol. i. p. 147.

In a terrier, certified 27 Oct. 1607, by Samuel Reeve, Rector, are mentioned a homestall of one acre; a garden and orchard of half a rood; a parsonage house of five bays, of stone and timber; a stable and hay-house of five bays; a malt-house, and kitchen of five bays. The home close of two acres and a half; Robin's close of three acres and a half. In the north-west field, thirty-eight acres and a half; two yards of land; thirty-one butts, one acre, and twelve leas. In the south field, twenty-seven acres, three lands, four yards of land, one headland, one acre of leas, and sixty butts. Also a pension of 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* payable to Marsh by the Receiver-General of the County of Northampton; and another, of 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* by the Parson of Ickford.

RECTORS.

ROBERT DE GLOSTER, in 1225.

Ralph de Rolegh, presented in 1230, by the Convent of Grestein, to which the Advowson had been given, by William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke.

Jordan, in 1241.

Giles de Audenard, in 1275.

John de Audenard, in 1276, by a second title from Grestein Convent.

Robert, in 1307.¹

Stephen de Camnut, presented in 1307, by the Prior of Wilmington, Sussex, Conservator of the Monastery of Grestein.

William de Bachelet, in 1315, Canon of Lincoln.

Henry de Lord, presented in 1328, by the King.

John de Brackley. He was Rector of Turweston; and exchanged with

Robert Gastelyn, in 1331.

William.

William de Hanley, presented in 1349, by Tidman de Limberg, lessee under Grestein Convent.² He resigned.

Richard Bromleigh, presented in 1367, by Michael de la Pole; but resigned, and

John Warre, or *Waite*, instituted in 1374. He exchanged for Wetheridge, in Co. Devon, with

John de Luffwick, presented in 1377, by Sir Michael de la Pole, Knt.

William de Vexford, presented in 1396, by Richard de la Pole.

Robert Derby, in 1399, on the same presentation.

John Wytherin, in 1402, exchanged for Weddington, in Essex, with

Thomas Saunderson.

Thomas Humphrey; resigned; and

William Rainold was presented in 1447, by Wm. de la Pole, Marquess of Suffolk.

Robert Takel, presented in 1479, by Alice Duchess of Suffolk.

William Weston, presented in 1491, by Alice Duchess of Suffolk; he resigned to

John Haacksford, in 1505.

Brian Carter, presented in 1526, by Charles Duke of Suffolk; but resigned.

Anthony Leason, presented in 1533, by Charles Duke of Suffolk.

Thomas Kent, Can. of Ch. Ch. Oxon. presented in 1546, by Lord Russell, on the King's title.

Richard Reeve, presented in 1562, by the Queen.

Samuel Reeve, A.B. presented in 1583, by the same.

Richard Evans, A.M. presented in 1612, by King James.

Robert Say, S.T.P. Provost of Oriel Coll. Oxon. presented in 1661, by the King.

John Dod, A.M. presented 17 Dec. 1691, by King William and Queen Mary. He was of Wadham College, Oxon. A.M. 1 July 1691; died; and was buried here, 28 May³ 1698.

Thomas Dunster, S.T.P. presented in 1698, by the King and Queen: was of Wadham College, Oxon. A.M. 23 June 1679, B.D. 17 December 1689; and Proctor of that University: chosen Warden of Wadham College 21 October 1689; made S.T.P. 31 May 1690. He died 17 May 1719, at London; and was buried in St. Dunstan's Church, in Fleet-street.

Robert Clavering, S.T.P. presented 27 July 1719. He was of Lincoln College, Oxon. A.M. 20 May 1696, of Ch. Ch. B. and S.T.P. 2 March 1715. He was installed Canon of Ch. Ch. in the 6th stall; and made Professor of Hebrew, 24 May in the same year: afterwards Dean of Bocking, in Essex, which he resigned for this Rectory;

¹ William de la More, Master of the Knights' Templars, presented to Marsh. [Dodley's MS. vol. cvii. p. 204; Kennet, vol. i. p. 507.]

² Browne Willis.

³ Par. Regist.

and in 1724, Bishop of Llandaff, and Dean of Hereford. He obtained license to hold his Canonry, Professorship, Deanery, and Bishoprick, together with this living. He was, in 1733, translated to Peterborough; and died 21 July 1747; being succeeded by

John Laud, A.M. inducted 25 September 1747, on the presentation of the King. He was of Balliol Coll. Oxon. A.M. 18 June 1731: died in 1757; and

Henry Matthew Shutz, A.M. was instituted 8 July 1757, on the same presentation. He was of Queen's College, Camb. A.M. 1755, S.T.P. 1769; but resigned in 1771; and was presented to the living of Oving.

Eduard Dicey, A.M. inducted 24 March 1771, on the pres. of the King; resigned, for preferment in town.

James Burslem, A.M. presented 27 June 1778; had a dispensation to hold this living with the Vicarage of Romford, in Essex: but resigned; and was succeeded by

John Russell Greenhill, LL.D. inducted 15 Dec. 1779, on the same presentation. He was of Trinity College, Oxon.; B.C.L. 10 May 1754; D.C.L. 23 November 1799; also Rector of Fringford, Oxon. He died 20 December 1813, æt. 84; and has a cenotaph at Ellesborough, where he had a large estate.¹

William Henry Barnard, LL.B. presented 20 July 1814, by King George III. and inducted 30 July.

The Hon. James Douglas, A.M. was inducted 23 Jan. 1819, on the same presentation.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, is a neat edifice, built on an eminence near the middle of the village; and consists of a nave, with two aisles and a chancel, all covered with lead; as is also a square embattled tower, at the west end; which latter is surmounted with pinnacles. On the summit of the tower, is also a turret of wood, of later erection than the rest of the building, designed for the reception of the bells, which were originally only three, but subsequently received an addition of two more; the whole edifice having been completely repaired, and liberally decorated, by the late Dr. Robert Clavering, Rector, and Lord Bishop of Peterborough.

In the north transept, is a mural monument of white marble, with the following inscription:

In pursuance of the Will of Elizabeth Guy (late of the Parish of St. Mary le Bone, London, formerly of this Parish), this Monument is erected to her Parents, William and Mary Guy, and to her Brother and Sister, Townsend and Mary Guy.

William Guy, buried 18th August 1774.

Mary Guy, Spinster, 26 Jan^y 1788.

Mary Guy, Widow, 7 Feb^y 1790.

Townsend Guy, 5 Feb^y 1792.

The above Elizabeth Guy, the last of the Family, died 1st May 1809, aged 71 years.²

Arms: On a shield, in the middle of the pediment, Az. . . . a chevron Or. charged with two pairs of hands conjoined, coupè at the wrist Proper; in chief three escalops of the Second.

On a mural monument:

Arms: Party per pale; dexter, three bears' heads Gu. muzzled, Proper in chief, three Hurts in fess; sinister, three arrows in fess S. barbed Or.; on a chief, . . . three mullets Arg.

M. S.

ABIG: BARKER

RICH: BARKER DE HORWOOD

Maj. in Com. Buck. Armig. Conjugis dilectissimæ, nec non GVL: BRSBY Uxoris Filix unicæ Charissimæ Quæ Puerperio (abortu scilicet et Variolis simul infirmata) uita Spoliata est Aug. 18, Anno Dom. 1712, ætatis suæ 29.

H. C. M. Posuit.

Arms: S. a chevron charged with three escalops Or. impaling Arg. a fess Gu. charged with two phæons Or. between three cinquefoils S.

In memoriam

JOHANNIS TOWNSEND Gen.

Qui obiit

27^o Die Septembris

Anno Dom. 1714

Ætatis suæ 37

Et

Filiis suis JOHANNIS

Qui eodem quo

Natus est Anno

E Vitâ Decessit

1712.

¹ See ELLESBOROUGH.² At St. Marylebone, London.

Formerly, here was a tablet, with arms, Arg. between two bends wavy Or. a fess Gu. charged with three crescents; and,

Here lyeth the Body of the Reverend M^r John Dodd, Bachelour of Divinity, and Rector of this Church. He died the 24th day of May 1698, in the 66th year of his

age. He was truly a pious person, a learned and laborious minister, a kind husband, a tender father, and one of great compassion to the Poor. He was one of the best of men, full of good works. He now rests from his labours, and is of blessed memory on earth, and happy for ever in Heaven.¹

The REGISTER begins in 1576. In the Great Rebellion, it was committed to the care of a layman, by the following order :

Dec. 17, 1653. Wee have sworne and & do approve of Richard Miller to bee Parish Register for Marsh Gibbon. SYMON BENET. WM. HARTLEY.²

M^r James Andros Curate to D^r Robert Say was buried without linnen according to the Act of Parliament 18 Jan. 1678-9. He was Curate in 1669, in which year Joane his wife died 27 and was buried 29

The Register has been ill used, and many parts have been torn off and lost.

William Evans nephew of D^r Evans buried 16 Aug. 1666.

28 Die Majj Ano Dni 1619. Thomas Ladyman had in his hands for a stocke to remayne for ever to make a drinking for processions 40s.; 3s. 4d. the stocke to remayne whole, but the use thereof to be employed for procession drinkinge. The donors were these, M^r Samuel Reeve Parson of Marshe 10s. Widow Kilbye 13s. 4d. M^r Thomas Wake 10s. and Edward Newman Sen^r 10s. confessed by the sayde Thomas Ladyman to be in his possession & assumed to be answerable. Test. M^r Evans M^r Wake M^r Howell W^m Slater W^m Packer W^m Clerke W^m Coxe Henry Clerke et aliis.

The day & yeare above written M^r Richard Evans Parson of Marshe put 10s. more into the hands of Thomas Ladyman aforesayd to be employed to the use aforesaid. And William Slater put 5s. to the same use. William Packer and John Smervin assumed to put in 5s. a piece, Michael Robins 3s. 4d. John Adams 2s. 6d. William Parkins 6d. 8d. . . . Perkins at his death gave 5s. Parkyns his wyefe gave 10s.

PAROCHIAL CHARITIES.

1636. William Greene was buried the thirtieth day of September 1636 who gave tenne pounds to remayne for ever for a stocke for the poore the use thereof to be given them every Easter by the Mynister & Churchwardens upon Good Friday at Morning Prayer.

M^r Thomas Wake Gent. buried 1 May 1640 gave tenne pounds to remayne a stocke for the poore of Marshe for ever : & the use to be divided amongst them yearly by the Mynister & Churchwardens upon Holy Thursday.

A School has been established here for eight poor children, nominated by the resident Minister (Curate), the expense being defrayed by the Hon. and Rev. J. Douglas, Rector.

There is also a Sunday School, in which about 100 children receive instruction, under the direction of the Curate, Rev. Charles Lee, 10*l.* per ann. being paid to the Parish-clerk, from lands left for that purpose. Seven pounds per ann. payable out of lands in Piddington, is appropriated in apprenticing poor boys.

¹ Willis's Bucks, p. 241.

² The former, of Beachampton; the latter, a Justice of the Peace of Stony Stratford.

PADBURY, ANCIENTLY PADENBYRY;

which is said to derive its name from *Path* and *Bury*, (the Saxon letter *d* being the same as *th*) the former signifying a road or path, and the latter a Borough, or Burgh, is situated at the junction of two ancient British pad or track-ways; one leading from Winslow and Aylesbury, towards Buckingham; and the other from Brill, through Grendon and Edgecott, towards Fenny Stratford; and the line of the old Roman road, called Watling-street.

The eastern part of the village stands on a rising ground, in the direct turnpike-road from London, through Aylesbury; the parish, being bounded, on the North, by Thornborough; on the East, by Adstock and Great Harwood; on the South, by Addington and Steeple Claydon; and on the West, by Hillesden and Buckingham: from which town it is separated by the river Ouse; over which, an ornamental bridge was erected in 1828, instead of the old one, built in 1742.

The parish contains 1974 acres; of which, under an Inclosure Act in 1795, one thousand eight hundred acres were exonerated from payment of tithes, and allotments awarded to the Impropriators and Vicar.

THE MANOR

is described, in the Norman Survey, as holden by Maigno Brito, taxed at twenty hides. There was land for fourteen ploughs, three were in the demesne and four more might have been employed. Fifteen villeins, with six bordars, had eight carucates, to which three more might have been added. There were eight servants, one mill worth fifteen shillings, and a wood for thirty hogs. The whole being valued at 12*l*. When he received it 7*l*.; in the time of King Edward 12*l*.¹

Maigno the Briton is supposed to have been by birth a Norman, who, having followed the Conqueror into England, received, in reward, several Lordships in Hertfordshire and in this County; amongst others, Padbury, which, in the reign of Hen. I. descended to Manfelin Baron of Wolverton, his heir: who, in the reign of King Stephen, became the founder of Bradwell Priory, (in the parish of Wolverton,) which his descendants endowed with lands here, and the Advowson of the Church.

In 1312, King Edw. II. granted a license to John de Wolverton,² to enfeof both the Manors of

¹ Terra Mannon' Briton'. In Lamua Hvnd'. ☉ Ipse Maigno ten. PATERIE. p. xx. hid' se defd. Tra' ē. XIII. car. In dñio sunt. III. et IIII. pot' fieri. Ibi. xv. uilli. cū. vi. bord. hnt. VIII. car'. et adhuc. III. poss' fieri. Ibi. VIII. serui. et t. molitū de. xv. sol. Silua xxx. porc'. In totis ualentijs ual. XII. lib. Q'do recep. VII. lib. T.R.E. XII. lib. [Lib. Censual, vol. i. f. 152.]

² Inquisitio capta apud Padebury die Mercurii proxima post festum Circumcisionis Domini Anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi sexto coram Escatore Domini Regis, si sit ad dampnum vel prejudicium Domini Regis aut aliorum si Dominus Rex concedat Johanni de Wolverton quod ipse ☉ suum de Padebury in Comitatu Buckingham dare possit et assignare Johanni filio suo et Johanne filie Bartholomei Pecche et heredibus inter eos legitimè procreatis juxta tenorem Brevis huic Inquisitioni consuti necne, per sacramentum Johannis Basset, Hugonis Dunsters, Johannis Ostage, Galfridi le Moyne, Johannis Daubeney, Johannis le Bole, Roberti atte Torenscende, Hugonis Hamond, Simonis le Bole, Ricardi le Freeman, Willmi Michel, et Johannis le Finemere;—Qui dicunt quod non est ad dampnum nec prejudicium Domini Regis licet Dominus Rex concedat donationem et assignationem predictas pro eo quod predictus Johannes est filius et heres ejus. Et dicunt quod predictum ☉ de Padebury tenetur de Domino Rege in capite et non de alio simul cum aliis terris que predictus Johannes de Wolverton tenet per Baroniam et per servicium duorum feodorum militum et dimid:—Et dicunt quod predictum ☉ valet per annum in omnibus exitibus octo libras. Et dicunt quod ultra donationem et assignationem predictas remanent eidem Johanni centum librate terre in Wolverton Wyke et Chalfhunte Sancti Egidii et tenentur de Domino Rege in capite, ut predictum est. In ejus rei testimonium predicti Juratores huic Inquisitioni Sigilla sua apposuerunt. [Inq. ad Quod Dam. 6 Edw. II. n^o 46. Hatton MSS.]

Padbury and Chalfont St. Giles; after which, this Manor was disposed of, in the time of Edw. III. or passed by female heirs, to many different possessors.

In 1332, Joane, the wife of Roger Husè (previously the wife of Robert Echingham,) claimed the Manor, as her dower. This family of Husè, possessed, in the reign of Hen. III. considerable estates in Bucks; and Roger Husè, before mentioned, appears to have been the son of Henry Husè, son of Matthew; who, dying in 1254, had, by an agreement, about four years before his death, settled the wardship of his son upon John Maunsell, Prior of Beverley, who paid six hundred marks for that privilege, in contemplation of a marriage of the ward with his (the Prior's) *niece*, Joane, and daughter of Alard Fleming.¹

In 1361, Hugh Wake held a moiety of this Manor, which he had purchased of Theobald Grusset, who, in 1359, was returned to have been in possession of one fourth part thereof: and, in 1377, a fine was levied between Robert Lindsay and others, claimants, and William, presumed to have been the son of that Robert Echingham, who was the first husband of Joane, wife of Roger Husè; and the Manor was conveyed to Lindsay. In 1380, William Molins, died seised of a Manor here; and in 1438, Thomas Echingham, had a grant of free warren in Padbury, but, the estate having by escheat, or otherwise, come to the Crown, King Henry VI. by Patent, 24 April 1442, granted this Manor, with four messuages and certain lands, to the Warden and Fellows of All-Souls' Coll. Oxon. in whose possession, or in that of their lessees, the estate continues to be vested.

Queen Elizabeth, in 1586, granted by Patent, to John Watson and John Cresset, fifty-five acres in Padbury, late belonging to the Monastery of Missenden, which, in the rental of that Abbey, in 1534, were valued at 13s. 4d. Willis, not discovering by whom these lands had been given to Missenden, *supposes* that they had been the gift of Hamond Fitz Manfelin, Baron of Wolverton, Lord of the Manor of Chalfont, adjacent to Missenden; but, in the absence of all documentary evidence, it may, with *much greater probability be supposed*, that the donation to Missenden was by the family of Husè, who were certainly great benefactors to that foundation.

Richard Smith of Bicester, son of Henry Smith, Attorney-at-Law and grandson of Richard Smith, Esq. sold the family estate at Padbury, to a gentleman of the name of Parker; by whom this property was conveyed to the late Richard Dayrell, Esq. a descendant, and at length representative of the ancient family of Dayrell, of Lillingston-Dayrell.²

THE MANOR HOUSE

is a large well built brick edifice, forming two sides of a regular square, with a court-yard. The larger part is occupied as a farm; and the remainder as a residence, with a s.w. aspect. The garden, which is tastefully laid out, extends to the turnpike road, parallel with Padbury-lodge, the residence of the late Richard Dayrell, Esq.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE GREAT REBELLION.

In the time of the Civil War, whilst the King's army lay at Buckingham and in its vicinity, Colonel Lucas had the command of a detachment of the Royal forces, quartered at Padbury: where, in the beginning of July 1643, he defeated a party of the Parliamentary army, under Colonel Middleton, who attempted to surprise him in his quarters; but was repulsed, with great bravery, and driven back towards Aylesbury. In confirmation of this, the burial of soldiers at Padbury, on the 2d July 1643, is noted in the Parish Register.

¹ See MISSENDEN, vol. ii. p. 363.

² See LILLINGSTON-DAYRELL, and PEDIGREE OF DAYRELL.

The gallant Lucas, who terminated his career of loyalty and valour after the long siege of Colchester, by being shot, on the 28th August 1648, (with his compatriot, Sir George Lisle) by the command of the Parliamentary General, Fairfax, was the younger brother of Lord Lucas, to whose title and fortune he was next heir: and having bravely fought for his Royal master in several engagements, took part with the Loyalists in Kent. After the King's affairs had become desperate, he fell a victim to the savage and relentless vengeance of Ireton and Fairfax, who were exceedingly incensed against him, in consequence of his remarkable activity in the cause in which he had engaged: and particularly on account of his having beaten the latter at Marston Moor. The character of this brave officer, as given by Spragg, Chaplain to Sir Tho. Fairfax, Author of *Anglia Rediviva*, is that,—

“He was an active enemy and a good soldier. When Governor of Berkley Castle and summoned to surrender, he returned this answer: ‘I will eat horse-flesh before I will yield; and when that is done, man's-flesh.’ He was a soldier of reputation and valour.”

He was successful in his defence of Berkeley Castle; and after a storm, surrendered upon honorable conditions. He did great execution with part of his regiment, between Slimbridge and Beverstone Castle, upon Colonel Massey's garrison: and forced his way through the enemy's quarters, at Cawood Castle, in the most valiant and courageous manner, so that his name ever afterwards became a terror to the rebels. His behaviour, at Marston Moor, has been before noticed. He was buried in the vault of his ancestors, which had been sacrilegiously violated by the Parliamentarians, and the remains of his family brutally disinterred during the seige of Colchester. On a marble, in St. Giles's Church, there was the following inscription:—

“Under this marble lie the bodies of the two most valiant Captains Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle, Knights; who, for their eminent loyalty to their Sovereign, were on the 28th of August 1648, by the command of Sir Thomas Fairfax, the General of the Parliamentary Army, in cold blood, barbarously murdered.”

THE ADVOWSON AND RECTORY,

were, in 1202, granted by King John, to the Priory of Bradwell, which had been founded by the Lords of this Manor; and the Convent, having appropriated the great tithes, and procured the Endowment of a Vicarage by the Bishop, 8 June 1274, (only one institution to the living as a Rectory, being recorded) the Convent continued Patrons of the Vicarage, until the latter was consolidated with the Rectory, circ. 1455, and supplied Ministers, as Curates, for the performance of divine offices here, (probably Monks of their Convent) when they were compelled again to grant institution as a Vicarage, about 1506; and, on the dissolution of the Priory, in 1526, King Henry VIII. gave the demesnes of Bradwell Priory, with other Monasteries, to Cardinal Wolsey; but, in 1532, transferred it to the Monastery of Sheen. On the total suppression of religious houses, the patronage became vested in the Crown, and has so remained; excepting, that in 1557, Queen Mary granted it to the See of Lincoln; but her grants were annulled by Elizabeth, in 1559.

Bradwell Priory, circ. 1510, besides the Rectory, (valued at 12*l.* per ann.) held other lands here, estimated at 20*s.* per ann. and the Rectory, on the suppression of Sheen was, in 1578, granted to the Earl of Lincoln and Christopher Gough, at 6*l.* 3*s.* 6¼*d.* per ann. paying for procurations to the Archdeacon, 6*s.* 8*d.* habendum in fee. The Rectory afterwards was granted, 7 July, 8 Jac. I. to Anthony Aucher and Sir Thomas Hardress, at 6*l.* 3*s.* 6¾*d.* and King Charles I. in 1627, granted to his Queen, Henrietta, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* rents, out of this Rectory.

In 1534, the Vicarage was rated in the King's books, at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for first-fruits and tenths. The clear annual value was returned at 35*l.* in the time of Queen Anne, exempt from first-fruits.

In 1291, the Rectory was estimated at 12*l.* or eighteen marks; and a Terrier, dated in 1607, signed by Thomas Harris, alias Smith (Minister,) describes the home-stall as containing half an acre. The Vicarage-House, as built of timber, and thatched, of three bays, with chambers over them; and a barn of two bays thatched.

In a recent description of the parish,¹ it is stated that, in 1617, (15 Jac. I.) William Chaplin bought of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Temple of Stowe, Sir Peter Temple, Sir Alexander Temple, and others, the Rectory House of Padbury, with barns, stables, buildings, court-yards, orchards, garden, and close, to the same belonging; and two yards lands, *cum-pert.* parcel of the glebe of the Rectory, in the *occupation of the said William Chaplin*, and the tithes thereof; with tithes of grain, corn, and sheaf, and all other tithes belonging to the Rectory aforesaid; the tithe dole and tithe plots of meadow only excepted, to the use of the said William Chaplin, his heirs and assigns for ever: and that this portion of the Rectory became, by purchase, in 1768,² the property of the family of Eyre; and now belongs to Sir James Eyre, Knt. M.D. of the City of Westminster; and that, together with the family of Eyre, Messrs. Thomas Flowers, Thomas Horwood, Robert Tomkins, William Clark of Barton Hartshorn, John Flowers of Beachampton, and Thomas George Nelson, Esq. of Buckingham, were, in 1830, the principal possessors of lands here.

RECTORS.

PETER DE ESTFORBI, (*Asfordby?*) presented in 1227, as Rector, by the Prior and Convent of Bradwell.

John de Norton, presented in 1272, as *Vicar*, by the Prior and Convent of Bradwell.

John Pyrie.

Ralph de Lutterworth, presented in 1298, by the same; and on his resignation,

William de Offyngton, in 1315; who resigned to

Adam de Preston, in 1326; who also resigned; and

Simon Freeman succeeded, in 1349.

John de Adstock, in 1361.

Thomas Haddon, in 1377. He exchanged for Wishaw, Co. Warwick, with

John Eton, in 1377; who exchanged for *Hulcot*, with *Thomas Coupe*, in the same year.

John Heton was succeeded by

John Prentys, in 1406.

[The Vicarage being consolidated with the Rectory, about the year 1455, Bradwell Priory caused the Church to be supplied by Curates, probably Monks of their Convent; but being complained of, again presented to it as a Vicarage.]

Roland Frythbank, in 1506. He resigned.

Rd. Althways, A.B. in 1538.

John Hayward, presented in 1538, by the Convent of Sheen, in Surrey; and died in 1559.

John Read, presented in 1573, by Queen Elizabeth; and instituted 30 October 1573: he died; and was buried at Padbury, 1593.

Thomas Harris, alias *Smith*, pr. in 1593, by the Queen. *Edward Umnant*, A.M. in 1644. He was school-master at Buckingham.

Roger Griffith, A.B. in 1665. He was also school-master at Buckingham.

George Bate, L.L.B. presented in 1682, by the King. He resigned for Stoke Hamond.

William White, A.B. in 1686. He was afterwards Vicar of Steeple Claydon.

Thomas Cheslyn, A.B. in 1715. He was also Vicar of Thornborough.

William Halsted, A.M. presented in 1729, by the King; and instituted 5 Feb. 1729. He was also Vicar of Thornborough.

James Eyre, A.M. instituted 23 March 1764; and to the Rectory of Plumpton, Co. Northampton, 15 Dec. 1767.

William Eyre, A.M. 22 Feb 1786. He was of Lincoln College, Oxon.; also Minister of Bitlesden; and died 18 March 1830, at Buckingham, æt. 76.

William Thomas Eyre, A.M. of Brasenose College, Oxon. presented 23 March; instituted 27 April 1830; also Perpetual Curate of Hillesden.

¹ By the Rev. W. T. Eyre, Vicar.

² Of course of the subsequent lessees, Abell, Salisbury, Watson, and Shillingford, under All Souls' College.

THE CHURCH,

which is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, (the feast being kept on the Sunday next following the 8th of September annually,) consists of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel, all leaded; with an embattled tower at the west end, containing six bells, cast in 1716, out of five; as those five had been about 1680, out of four. The Church is about seventy feet in length, and the nave and aisles thirty-four feet in breadth: the battlements having been renewed in 1684, and many improvements made in the fabric since the injury done to this edifice in the time of the Civil War.

It was entirely repaired in 1830, at the expence of the Parish, aided by a donation of 200*l.* from All Souls' College, and 100*l.* from the Church Building Society, on condition of a certain number of free seats being appropriated.

On the south side of the Church, in raised letters, is the date "1596;" about which time the building is supposed to have been repaired. There are also the Royal arms, above the porch.

Around the frame of the Communion Table, which is handsomely carved, are these words:

A Free Gift of these men, John Bunce, Thomas Snow, John Clarke, Roger Pursell, Christopher Clark, Edward Malins, Andrew Biggins, John Read, William Harris, 1634.¹

In the south wall of the chancel, within the rails, is a piscena, and a square cavity; and higher up, in the same wall, another recess.

In the east wall of the north aisle, are the remains of a piscena; and in the north wall a pointed arch.

In the south aisle, is a piscena, under a nail headed arch, ornamented with quaterfoils, and a recess, with fringed or zig-zag border:

Mrs. Dayrell, wife of R^d. Dayrell, Esq. died Ap^l. 1803, æt. 52; buried at the east end of the chancel, with a tablet of marble, inclosed with palisades externally, in the church-yard.

In the porch of the church, are two very neat mural tablets, bearing the following inscription:

Sacred to the Memory of the Rev^d. James Eyre, M.A. formerly a Scholar of Eton Coll.; and a Post master of Merton Coll. Oxon.; 21 years Vicar of Padbury, and Rector of Plumpton, Northamptonshire. He was interred in this porch by his own desire, August 9, 1785, aged 50 years. His brother, in token of his affection, and of regard to his wish, consecrated this monument.

"I had rather be a door-keeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness."—Psa. lxxxiv. v. 10.

This monument is erected by his Widow and family, to the memory of the Rev^d. William Eyre, M.A. formerly of Lincoln Coll. Oxon.; 44 years Vicar of Padbury; and 15 years Perpetual Curate of Hillesden, Bucks. He died on the 18th of March, 1890, aged 77; and was interred on the 24th in this church, in a Vault adjoining that of his brother on the south-west side.

"And as it is appointed unto men once to die, but after this the Judgement; so Christ was once offered to bear the sins of many, and unto them that look for him, shall he appear the second time without sin unto salvation."—Hebrews, ch. ix. v. 27-28.

On the north wall of the chancel is a white marble tablet, with this inscription:

In memory of Ann, wife of Thomas Theed, of Buckingham, Gent. sister of the late Sir John Chester, of Chichester, in the County of Bucks, Bart.: and also of Mrs. Penelope Smith, of this place: a rare example of piety, benevolence, and lowliness of mind, by the daily practice of which virtues in the several relations of life, she eminently distinguished herself; and as she lived without a foe, beloved by most, and esteemed by all, her death, which happened on the 11th day of Feb. 1762, was universally regretted.

On the outer wall, at the base of the east window of the chancel, and over the grave, which is inclosed with iron railing, is a small white marble tablet, with the following inscription:

Sacred to the Memory of Ann, Wife of Richard Dayrell, of Lillingstone Dayrell, Bucks, Esq.; who died 20th June 1806, aged 26 years. Also, in remembrance of Mrs. Mary Parker, mother of the above.

¹ The gift of a Communion Table by young men of the parish, is said to have been an ancient practice, as at South Mimms, Co. Herts, St. Probus, in Cornwall, &c. [Gorham's Hist. of St. Neot's; also Gent. Mag. for April, 1830.]

THE REGISTER,

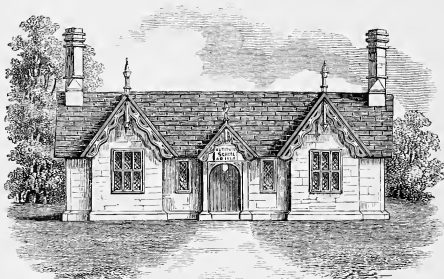
which commences in 1538, (30 Hen. VIII.) contains, besides the baptisms of fourteen children of Richard Smith, Esq. and Penelope his wife, the following entries :

Marriages.

George Chaloner and Susanna Temple, 13 Dec. 1631.
 James Deavin, Clerk, Minister of Lillingston Dayrell, and Martha Halsted, of Buckingham, married in the Chapel of St. John Baptist, in Buckingham, by Mr. Fisher, Rector of Foscott, by Licence of Mr. Green, Sur. 2 Feb^r. 1749.
 Henry Uthwatt Andrewes, of Buckingham, and Judith Yates, of Padbury, 10 March 1783.
 Rev^d. William Eyre, Vicar of Padbury, and Mary Sayer, of Buckingham, married 1 May 1787.
 Richard Dayrell and Ann Parker, 15th March 1802.

Burials.

John Sprignell C . . . buried 17 April 1590.
 John Read, Vicar of Padbury, buried 15 Oct. 1593.
 Frances, wife of Thomas Smith, buried 11 June 1627.
 Eight Soldiers buried 2 July 1643.
 Thomas Harris, Vicar, buried 18 Aug. 1644.
 John Bunce, buried 24 May 1679.
 Bernard, son of Mr. Bernard Turney and Frances his wife, buried 29 Sept. 1704.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, buried 21 Aug. 1719.
 The Rev^d. Mr. Thomas Cheslyn, late Vicar, buried April 9th 1729.



THE NATIONAL SCHOOL.

In 1840, through the commendable exertions of the Rev. William T. Eyre, Vicar, a very neat and excellent School-house (including two rooms for the master or mistress) with out-offices, for a Sunday and Daily Parochial National School, was erected in this parish by subscription, at the cost of about 300*l*. The ground for the School was given by the Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford, with a donation of 45*l*. Public grants, by the London National School Society of 40*l*. the Bucks' Diocesan Board of Education, 30*l*. and the Buckingham Deanery Board of Education, 10*l*. aided by the munificent present of 50*l*. from the Rev. Dr. Warneford, Rector of Bourton-on-the-Hill, in Gloucestershire.

The School is built for the accommodation of *eighty* children, admitted between the ages of *four* and *ten* years, but allowed to remain after they have attained their tenth year, until they can procure employment.

PRESTON BISSET, WITH COWLEY.

THE Parish of Preston is said to have derived its name from *Villa Presbyteri*, Priest's Town; and more certainly acquired its additional appellation from the distinguished family who came into possession of it at an early period, and held the Lordship during many successive generations.

It is situated near the western border of the County; being bounded, on the North, by Tingewick; on the East, by Buckingham and Hillesden; on the South, by Twyford; and on the West, by Chetwode and Barton Hartshorn; and contains about 1100 acres.

THE MANOR

in the Saxon times, was in the possession of Wilaf (a man of Earl Lewin), who could sell it; but, Preston having been bestowed upon the Bishop of Baieux, at the Norman Survey, was holden under him by Anscot de Ros, and taxed at fifteen hides. There was land for eight ploughs, three of which were in the demesne; and eleven villeins, with seven bordars, had five carucates; there were six servants; one mill, worth thirty-two pence; pasture for eight teams; and a wood for two hundred hogs. It was worth a hundred shillings; when the Bishop first received it, 4*l.*; and the same in the time of King Edward.¹

The Manor, soon after the forfeiture of the lands of Odo, came to the Bissets, who were founders of the Convent of Maiden Bradley, to which Ernulph Bisset gave lands at Preston; as also did John, the son of John de Preston.

In 1207, William de Ceriton petitioned against Anselm Bisset for a mediety of Aldington, Co. Kent, and this whole Manor of Preston, as of his right, and of which William Fitz-Heltè, his uncle, was seised in the time of King Hen. II. the King's father.²

But the Bissets continued in the possession of Preston until 1290, when William Bisset passed it, together with lands in Cowley, to Hugh de Broc.

In 1300, William Touchet had a grant of free warren in Preston and Cowley; but, in 1371, the King's Escheator was ordered to seize into the King's hands the Manor of Preston Bisset, and Cowley, the property of William Touchet, deceased; and also to seize and safely keep the same, and enquire whether the said William died without heir of his body.³ In the 12 Edw. III. the King assigned to John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and Maud his wife, one of the sisters and heirs of Giles de Badlesmere (with the assent of William de Ros and others), certain lands, *cum pert.* in Cowley, to the extent of 26*s.* 2½*d.* per ann. to be received by Elizabeth, wife of the said Giles, as her portion.⁴ Thus Maud, wife of John de Vere, and afterwards of John Tybetot, Esq. and Margaret, wife of William de Ros of Hamlake, became interested in this estate; and in that family it continued, until the attainer of Thomas Lord Ros, when King Edw. IV. gave it to Richard Fowler, who died seised in 1477, and

¹ Terra Epi Baiocensis. In Rovelai Hvnd. Ansgot' de Ros ten' de epo Prestone. p. xv. hid. se defd. Tra'. è. v. 111. ca. In dño sunt. 111^{es} et x1. uilli cū. vii. bord. hñt. v. ca. Ibi. vii. serui. et 1. molin' de xxxxi. den'. P'tū. viii. ca. Silua. cc. porc'. Valet c. sold. Q'do recep. 1111. lib. T.R.E. tnt'd. Hoc Æ tenuit Wilaf hō Leuuni comit' et vende' potuit. [Lib. Censual, vol. i. f. 144.]

² Harl. MSS. 301.

³ Rot. Orig. 1 Edw. III. ro. 11.

⁴ Abbrev. Rot. Orig. ro. 11, vol. ii. p. 6.

⁵ Rot. Orig. Abbrev. vol. ii. p. 125.

was succeeded by his brother Thomas ;¹ but, in 1487, Lord Ros, being restored to his estates by King Hen. VII. these lands again reverted to him, and were carried by Eleanor, sister and co-heir of Edmund Lord Ros, to Sir Robert Manners; whose son, George Manners, was father of Thomas Earl of Rutland, in whose heirs this Manor was vested, until about 1631, when it was sold to John Cater, Esq. who held his first court, as its Lord, in the same year.

Alice, his daughter and heir, being married to Robert Gibbs, the latter, in 1699, conveyed this Manor and Royalty to Sir Edmund Denton, Bart. elder brother of Mr. Justice Denton, who succeeded him in the possession of this estate, and became entitled to 6*l.* per ann. quit rent.²

After this period, it passed, with the Manor of Hillesden and other estates, from the Dentons, to Thomas William Coke, Esq. their representative, afterwards Earl of Leicester, who held this estate, with Hillesden, Buckingham, Prebend End, &c. until they were conveyed, through an intermediate purchaser, to the Most Noble Richard Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, and are become the property of his Grace, the present Duke.³

THE ADVOWSON AND RECTORY.

The Rectory of Preston Bisset was severed from the Manor before the time of King Edw. I. and, in 1262, was in the gift of Henry de Grymesby, of Lincolnshire; from whom it passed, by a female heir, to the Langstons of Caversfield, who became Patrons, and presented to the Living from 1426, until the time of Queen Elizabeth, when they sold their right to the family of Major, who held likewise considerable demesnes at Cowley, a Hamlet always united to Preston. John Langston died Patron in 1525.

In 1602, Edmund Major was Patron; and soon afterwards, the Advowson passed to the Woods, by whose trustees, or mortgagees, (Edward Butterfield, Bethell Wood, Peter Paxton, and Dorothy his wife, and Richard Waddesden and Dorothy his wife,) it was, in 1655, assigned to John Kersey and Richard Blgrave; the latter of whom conveyed it to Edmund Denton, Esq. afterwards Sir Edmund Denton, Bart. who thus re-united it to the Manor, from which it had been so long severed; and from that period, until the present, the Patronage of the Church has passed, together, with the rest of the Estate and Manor.

In 1291, the Rectory was rated at ten marks; and in 1535, at 11*l.* 9*s.* 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*⁴ In a Terrier of the Parsonage, the following particulars are enumerated:—An orchard and two closes, with a plot of ground, called Glenbin; a rick-yard, which pays 6*d.* to the Church; twenty lands seventeen yards; seven butts in West-Field; one acre twenty-six lands; seven yard lands, six butts, three leas, six acres and one gore, in Far-Field; and one close, of eleven acres, at Cowley.

RECTORS.

RALPH DE NESTON, resigned in 1259.

William de Fotheringhay, presented in 1262, by Henry de Grymesby.

Roger de Foderinghay, presented in 1300, by lapse.

Roger de Tyrrington, presented in 1307, by Henry de Grymesby. He exchanged for Hayes, Co. Middlesex, with

¹ King Edward V. granted to Thomas Fowler, the Manor of Preston, with the appurtenances, in the County of Bucks, and six messuages, two hundred acres of land, fifty acres of pasture, and 20*s.* rent, in Preston and Cowley, in the said County, to him and his heirs male, by the fyne of old time accustomed; the same having [Harl. MSS. 433] come into the hands of the King by the forfeiture of Thomas Lord Ros, habend. to the said Thomas Fowler for life; and it is recited, in the Letters Patent, that this grant was for the good services done by the said Fowler, one of the Esquires of the Body to the said King, and to hold to the heirs-male of his body by the like services. [Rot. Pat. 1 Ric. III. Test. 8 Mar.]

² See HILLESDEN.

³ See BUCKINGHAM.

⁴ In 1735, it was reputed to be worth about 140*l.* per ann.; but in 1822, one of the tenants of the Rectorial Lands asserted, that, previously to a late reduction of rent, he had paid 400*l.* per ann. to the Incumbent.

Henry de Pluckele, in 1319; who exchanged for Esterkeel, Co. Lincoln, with

Edward de Grymesby, presented in 1324, by Henry de Grymesby; but resigned, to

Robert de Grymesby, presented in 1327, by the same Patron.

Henry de Grymesby, presented in 1349, by Edmund de Grymesby.

John de Derlington, pres. in 1353, by the same Patron.

Henry de Grymesby, presented in 1355 (a second time), by Robert, son and heir of William Reyner de Grymesby. He resigned for Silkston, to

Walter de Skirlaw, in 1357, who was afterwards Archdeacon of the East Riding of Yorkshire, and Bishop of Litchfield, Wells, and Durham.

John de Gerney, presented in 1361, by the same Patron.

Henry de Grymesby, presented in 1362, for the third time; but resigned, to

Thomas de Louthorp, who was presented, in 1365, by Henry de Grymesby.

John Low, presented in 1369, by the same.

Alan Stynt.

John Merston, presented in 1403, by Robert Reyner de Grymesby.

William Toogood, presented in 1432, by John Langston of Caversfield, who is supposed to have married the Heiress of Grymesby.

John Winnington, presented in 1453, by John Langston. He resigned.

John de la Rue, A.M. presented in 1462, by the same.

Richard Tyrian, presented in 1481, by John Langston.

Richard Underwood, presented in 1506, by John Langston.

Robert White, presented in 1530, by John Herman, Esq.

Edward Marshe, presented in 1558, by John Dotyne, Clerk, by grant of this turn from John Langston, Esq. He resigned.

Hugh Harris, LL.B. presented in 1558, by John Langston.

Thomas Kent, LL.B. presented in 1559, by Joan Langston, widow. He was also Rector of *Marsh Gibbon*, and Can. of Ch. Ch. Oxon.

Otho Hunt, presented in 1562, by John Wood of Oxon. by grant from Joan Langston, widow. He resigned.

Richard Tellow, presented in 1564, by John Stamford. *Walkeden Wood*, A.M. presented in 1604, by Edm. Major.

Jonathan Wood, A.M. presented in 1645, by Eliz. Wood, widow.

Richard Edmonds, presented in 1652.

Robert Townshend, S.T.P. presented in 1662, by the King, *per pravitatem Simonie*.

Daniel Whitby, presented in 1663, by John Kersey, Gent. He was of Brasenose Coll. Oxon.; uncle to the Commentator, and son of Thomas Whitby, Rector of Puddington, Co. Beds. He was also Rector of Thoydon Garnon, Co. Essex; and a great sufferer in the Rebellion. After the Restoration, he returned to Preston; and was made Prebendary of Chichester. He died, and was buried here.

Richard Banks, 1674.

Robert Townsend, S.T.P. presented in 1679, by Alexander Denton, Esq. He was of New Coll. Oxon. S.T.P. 20 Sept. 1660; and 9 Nov. in the same year, installed Prebendary of Bedford Minor, in Lincoln Cathedral. He died, and was buried here in 1706.

Stephen Townsend, A.M. presented in 1706, by Sir Edmund Denton, Bart.

Robert Styles, presented in 1724, by Alexander Denton, Esq.

William Shippen Willes, presented in 1795, by Anne Coke, widow of Wenman Coke, Esq. He was son of the Hon. Sir John Willes, Lord Chief-Justice of the Court of Com. Pleas; educated at Ch. Ch. Oxon. A.M. 1787. He was preferred to a Stall in York Cathedral; and resided chiefly at Astrop House, the paternal seat of his family, in Northamptonshire. He died at Cheltenham in November 1822.

James Edward Sabine, A.B. presented in 1822, by Thomas William Coke, Esq. of Holkham Hall, in Norfolk. He was also Curate of Bierton, with Buckland, Weston Turville, &c. and resided in the last-mentioned village.

THE CHURCH

stands on an elevated spot, in the middle of the village, there being an ascent of several steps to the church-yard, from the common street, or high-way, on the west side. The building consists of a nave and two aisles, with a square tower at the west end; a chancel, and south porch, under which is the principal entrance. There are also doors on the north side, into the aisle; at the west end, into the belfry; and on the north side, into the chancel. The nave, tower, and aisles, are covered with lead; the chancel tiled. The east window of the chancel consists of three cinquefoil-headed lights, with

two quatrefoils between their respective arches; a smaller quatrefoil between them, above; and on each side, a large slipped trefoil in the tracery. Here are still some few fragments of coloured glass. At the east end of the aisles, are windows with elaborate tracery; the rest of the windows are chiefly of two lights each, with trefoil heads, and quatrefoils or trefoils slipped, in the spandrels.

A lofty-pointed arch, between the nave and chancel, terminates in two large corbels, of monsters with human visages. On the south side of the chancel are two niches, under flowered arches; with finials, having corbels of heads. A pointed arch is between the west end of the nave and the belfry; the latter contains a single bell, with the Saints', or Sermon-Bell.

Above the aisles, on the south side, are two square clerestory windows, and a circular one between them. Between the nave and side-aisles are, on each side, three arches, resting on octagon pillars. The Pulpit, against the north-east pier of the nave, is square and plain; and the Font, under the western arch, on the south side, is octagon, on a square table, supported by a short octagon pillar, or pedestal, with a base of the same form.

At the west end of the nave, is a gallery, on the front of which is inscribed:

The chief Subscribers to erect this Gallery are those underwritten:

George Denton, Esq.; the Rev^d M^r Quartley; M^r Swan, Curate; M^r Cleaver, Curate; M^r John Butterfield; M^r John Walls; M^r John Corbit.

Vincent Williams, W^m Read, Churchwardens, 1755.

Many of the old open seats remain in the nave and aisles.

Under the arch, between the nave and chancel, are suspended five large frames, decorated with numerous bows of ribands, being garlands anciently carried on the coffins of unmarried persons at the time of their funerals; a custom no longer kept up, and scarcely known to have existed by the inhabitants of this parish or neighbourhood.

In the chancel, near the north door, is a brass, with the effigy of a Female, in a close habit, with a ruff; and affixed to the same stone, by her side, the figures of four Children. Below, on a large plate of brass, these words:

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF ANN MAIOR, LATE THE WIFE OF EDMYND MAIOR THE YOUNGER GENT. & DAUGHTER TO EDWARD AYLEWORTH OF AYLEWORTH IN THE COUNTY OF GLOSTER ESQ^r WHO LIVED VERTVOUSLY & DIED CHRISTIANLY YE 22TH OF FEBRUARY 1613, LEAVINGE BEHINDE HER TWO SONES AND FOVR DAUGHTERS. ETATIS SVÆ 30.

On slabs:

Richardus Bankes hujus Parochiæ Rector dignissimus, Collegij Lincoln quondam Socius, Doctrina insigniæ, Pietate exemplaris, Pauperum Patronus, amicis fidus, et bonis omnibus charus. Obiit 11^o die Octobris 1679, ætatis 31.

Johannes Ford, Artium Magister, et Minister de Hillesden, obiit Jun. 6, 1684, ætatis suæ 34, quem Doctrina reddiderat Ecclesiæ utilem. Probitas bonis amabilem, comitas Omnibus Gratum, et Pietatis Cœlis idoneum.

Exuvie Edmundi Major, Clerici, Eccl. de Whitechurch, in Com. Oxon. et Turweston, in Com. Bucks, nuper Rectoris; Filii Aylworth Major, Generosi, de Cowley, prope adjacentis hujus Parochiæ parte. Obiit 17 Octobris A.D. 1685.

Arms: A fess between six billets, impaling, on a bend engrailed three fleurs-de-lis.

Near the Communion-table, is an ancient slab, with a cross and steps at its base, apparently of the time of Edw. I.

On an altar-tomb, in the Church-yard: Erigitur hoc monumentum in Memoriam Reverendissimi Dan. Whitby Generosi, hujus Parochiæ Rectoris 11 Annos; qui obiit 24 die Junii A.D. 1674, ætatis suæ 65.

Thomas Woodward, Gen. by his Will in 1528, appointed his burial in Preston Church, before the Image of St. John Baptist, and directed a marble to be laid over his grave.

The only REGISTER remaining begins in 1662.

RADCLIFFE, RATLIFF, OR RADECLIVE; WITH CHACKMORE, OR CHALKMORE.

RADCLIFFE is said to derive its name from the colour of the soil, and an abrupt eminence near the course of the Ouse, by which the parish is intersected. It is bounded, on the North, by Stowe and Maids' Morton; on the East, by Buckingham; on the South, by Buckingham and Tingewick; and on the West, by Tingewick and Water Stratford. Its appendant hamlet of Chackmore is a little northward of the parish. The population, including the hamlet, in 1712, was returned at 29 families, and 120 inhabitants, which, in the course of a century, had but little increased; but, in a recent ecclesiastical return, in which the exact population is not mentioned, it is stated to contain 334 inhabitants.

THE MANOR.

Fulco held this Manor of Roger D'Ivery, it being taxed at five hides. There was land for eight ploughs, three in the demesne, and six villeins with four bordars had three; to which, two more might have been added. There were three servants, one mill worth five shillings, and pasture for eight teams: the whole being estimated at a hundred shillings. When he received it, 4*l.* in the time of King Edward, 6*l.* This Manor, Azor, son of Toti, held, and could sell it.¹

Roger D'Ivery and Robert D'Oily held the Barony of St. Wallery, as joint possessors, to which this Manor belonged. Roger D'Ivery died in 1087, and was succeeded by Jeffrey his son, who died seised, in 1112; when King Henry I. bestowed the Barony of St. Wallery on Reginald, son of Guy. He died, seised of this Manor, in 1165 or 1166.

Bernard de St. Wallery succeeded: having incurred the King's displeasure, his lands were seised in 1171, but afterwards restored: and he died in possession about 1192. Upon the death of Thomas de St. Wallery, his next heir, without male issue, in 1219, this Manor passed to the family of St. Liz, a younger branch of the Earls of Huntingdon and Northampton, who possessed this estate in the reign of Hen. III.

Sir Simon de St. Liz, who was living in 1271, died seised;² as did Sir John St. Liz. Andrew de St. Liz, in the reigns of Edw. I. and II. had a grant of free-warren, in Radcliffe; and was one of the Knights of the Shire for Bucks, in the last Parliament of Edw. II. and first of Edw. III. His descendants and family continued to hold this Manor in 1340.

In 1365, it was purchased by William de Wykeham, then Prebendary of Buckingham, afterwards Bishop of Winchester, who, becoming the founder of New College, Oxon. bestowed this Manor and Advowson upon the Warden and Scholars of that Society, who continue the proprietors and patrons.

A titular, or honorary Manor, in this parish, is claimed by the possessors of the Honour of Ewelme;

¹ Terra Rogerij de Iveri. In Myselai Hd. O Fulco ten' de Rogerio RADECLIVE. p. v. hid' se defd' Tra. $\bar{\epsilon}$ viii. ca \bar{f} . In dñio sunt iii. et vi. uilli. cu' iiii. bord' hnt iii. car. et adhuc ii^{tes} poss' fieri. Ibi. iii. serui. et i. mol' de v. sol. ptii. viii. ca \bar{f} . Int' totū ual. c. sol. Q'do recep. 1111. lib. T.R.E. vi. lib. Hoc O tenuit Azor Toti filius et uende ptuū. [Lib. Censual, vol. i. f. 151.]

² Radclive et Chackmore. Simon de St. Liz est Dns de Radclive et Chackmore et h't in ead' iij. hidas tre et un virg. et vj tre. unde tenet in dno tres virg. et un molendin aquatic cu advocaco ecclie q' dotata est cu una virgat'. H't in villenag' sex virgat' tre unde Waltr' Newna', &c. Et liberi tenentes de parvis porcoibs &c. Istud tenem' tene' p' Simon &c. p' uno feodo milit' de Johē Giffard et Johes de Com' Cornub q' ten' in Cap. de R. et dat scutag' et ad hidag' vj' marc et est de honore de Sci Wallerico. [Rot. Hund. Temp. Edw. I. int'. MSS. Cardig.]

and a Court-leet was holden in Chalkmore-field, by the late George Nugent Grenville Temple, Marquess of Buckingham, as *claimant* of the said Honour of Ewelme; which was afterwards acquired by the Right Hon. George Earl of Macclesfield, who died seised of the said Honour in 1842.

THE MANOR HOUSE,

formerly a handsome seat, has become a decayed mansion, with some few remains of piers and garden walls. The heavy gable roof evinces, that it was of the age of Queen Elizabeth, or King James.

In the reign of King Charles I. it was inhabited by Sir Thomas Denton, (as says, Browne Willis) and afterwards, by Sir William Smith, Bart. who married a daughter of Sir Thomas Denton, and was a representative in Parliament for Buckingham.

Sir William Smith having enclosed a park here, afterwards conveyed all his interest in this Mansion, in the reign of William III. to Capt. John Woodfine, who held it until 1693; when, dying, his widow, Rebecca, threw open the park, and sold the deer. In 1735, the estate was leased by New Coll. Oxon. to one of the family of Lee of London, who married the daughter of John Woodfine, Esq.

THE RECTORY

has been immemorially appendant to the Manor. It was valued, at the Taxation of Pope Nicholas in 1291, at eight marks. In 1534, at *8l. 1s. 3d.* for first-fruits, and then reputed to be worth about 90*l.* per ann. at present, tenths 16*s.* 1*½d.* There was anciently paid out of this Rectory, one mark per ann. to Osney Abbey, and 5*s.* for tithes, to the Prebendary of Sutton-cum-Buckingham.

In 1648, Mrs. Letitia Williams, niece of Dr. Henry Stringer, the ejected Warden of New College, Oxon. endowed the Rectory with 12*l.* per ann. for the performance of certain exercises, by Scholars of that College, on particular public days. There were, before the Reformation, altars here dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, St. Mary, and St. Catherine.

The parish was enclosed in 1773, when an allotment was assigned to the Rector in lieu of tithes, and a small compensation made to the poor in lieu of their right to cut furze.

RECTORS.

WILLIAM, in 1220, Parson of Radcliffe.

Ralph de St. Liz, presented in 1271, by Sir Simon de St. Liz, Knt. He resigned.

Roger Skyret, of Buckingham, was presented in 1314, by Andrew de St. Liz.

Ralph de St. Liz, pres. in 1325, by Andrew de St. Liz.

Thomas de Waldegrave, pres. in 1349, by John de Wolverton.

Walter Heynes, pres. in 1361, by Thomas Brembre.

William Knight, presented in 1367.

Will. Burghard, pr. in 1374, by William Wykeham, Lord of Radcliffe, and Bishop of Winchester.

Robert Townsend, pr. in 1376, by the same Patron. He exchanged for Higelere, in Hampshire, with

John Simonds, of Stratton, pres. in 1377, who exchanged for Coln St. Dennis, Co. Gloucester, with

John Bertlet, who was pres. 1389, by St. Mary Winton College, Oxon.; and exchanged for St. Nicholas Prebend, in the Collegiate Church of Salop, with

John Morall, alias *Hertehall*, in 1392.

John Fyton, in 1401. He resigned.

Richard Malford, A.M. in 1402.

Richard Colyer, in 1403.

Will. Molkutt, in 1412. He resigned.

Will. Stayulford, LL.B. in 1413. He exchanged for a Chantry in St. Paul's Cathedral, with

Thomas Barker, in 1416, who exchanged for Wenington, Co. Essex, with

Will. Thede, in 1418, who exchanged for Hugenden, (Hitchenden) with

Angerum Timberland, in 1421, who exchanged for North Weld, with

Thomas Peche, in 1422.

John Pelcot, in 1447. He resigned.

William Paket, LL.B. in 1460.

John Deere, alias *Dere*, A.M. in 1496.

Robert Seborne, A.M. in 1527.

Robert Jones, in 1555.

Robert Foster, in 1562.

Richard Daniel, A.M. in 1602.

Ambrose Sacheverell, LL.B. in 1608. He was Prebendary of Chichester, and Rector of Tadmerton, Oxon.

Francis Bayley, A.M. in 1646.

Rob. Townsend, in 1648, and Rector of Preston. He was of New Coll. Oxon. D.D. 20 Sept. 1680; also Prebendary of Bedford Minor, in the Church of Lincoln.

John Norborn, A.M. in 1706. He was of New Coll. Oxon. Jan. 14, 1689.

Richard Percival, LL.B. in 1727. He was of New College, Oxon. B.C.L. 17 May 1717.

Charles Halford, LL.B. in 1730.¹

John Purnell, D.D. collated by the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, by lapse; and inducted 11 June 1755. On his resignation,

Jos. Bell, A.M. was inducted 28 Feb. 1761, to the Rectory of Radcliffe with Chackmore, on the presentation of the Warden and Scholars of New Coll. Oxon.

Peregrine Bingham, LL.B. inducted 28 April 1787, on the pres. of John Oglander, D.D.

Thomas Boys, D.D. inducted 1818, on the pres. of the Warden and Scholars of New Coll. Oxon.

John Coker, Clk. inducted 1824, on the same presentation.

THE CHURCH,

which is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, consists of a nave, tower, and chancel, about 70 feet in length by 18 in breadth. The nave and embattled tower are covered with lead; the chancel, tiled. In the tower are three bells. In the east window of the chancel is a painting of the Virgin Mary: and in another window, St. Catherine with her wheel.

On a neat sepulchral slab, in the floor of the chancel:

Hic jacet Johannes Norborne, A.M. hujus Ecclesiae Rector, qui ob. Die Mart. 14 æt. suæ 64 A.D. 1726.

On another:

Here lieth the body of Mary, the daughter of John

Norborne, of Woodford, in the County of Essex, Esq. who departed this life, Nov. 4, 1726, aged 26.

On another:

Here lyeth the body of Sarah, the wife of John Norborne, Rector of this Church, daughter of Timothy Lydiat, Vicar of Portsea, in the County of Southampton, who departed this life, Nov. 28, 1720, aged 64.

THE CHANTRY CHAPEL.

Andrew de St. Liz, Lord of the Manor of Radcliffe, (and Patron of the Rectory,) had license, in 1328, to erect a Chantry Chapel here; which is supposed to have been a confirmation of a former grant; because, in 1276, Elias de Luffenham is recorded to have been instituted to the Chantry of St. Michael at Radcliffe, then void by the resignation of Ralph de St. Liz, to which he was presented by Sir Simon de St. Liz.²

CHAPLAINS.

Ralph de St. Liz, in 1276: resigned.

Elias de Luffenham.

Robert de Cornwall, pr. in 1296, by Andrew de St. Liz.

Robert de Luffenham, in 1299: resigned.

William de Warwick.

Robert de Luffenham, in 1310 a second time.

Ralph de St. Liz, in 1310, Rector.

Roger Skyret, in 1314, succeeded.

Ralph de St. Liz, in 1325, Rector.

Thomas de Waldegrave, in 1349, Rector; presented by John de Worcester.

John de Langtoft, pr. in 1365, by William Wykeham.

It appears, that there had been in this parish, a house, and close of six acres, given for charitable purposes: but the house was suffered to fall down, and the lands to be divided among the parishioners, as appears, by a Return made to the Bishop of Lincoln in 1712.

The Register of Radcliffe³ begins in 1564.

¹ He was Rector of Lillingstone Dayrell.

² There must be some error in the above account, with regard to the date; probably the original grant was made in 1238.

³ Radcliffe has been considered the birth-place of Dr. Martin Lister, an eminent and celebrated physician, and distinguished benefactor to the Ashmolean Museum, in Oxford: but it was not this Radcliffe, which is entitled to that honour, but *Radcliffe in Nottinghamshire*.

SHALSTON,

is bounded, on the North, by Bitlesden; on the East, by Stowe and Water Stratford; on the South, by Water Stratford, and Finemore in Oxfordshire; and on the West, by Westbury. The soil is a tenacious cold clay, with lime-stone. The parish is computed to contain 1274 acres; of which, about 450 are said to have been enclosed in 1571; and 120, about 1707. In 1702, the number of families was 22, and of inhabitants, 118. It was then assessed to the land-tax, at 8*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* and in 1821, the population was only 194, with a very small proportionable increase since.

THE MANOR,

in the Saxon times, belonged to Godric and Wilaus, two Thanes, who held it as two Manors; the former had three hides, and the latter two; but, it having been given to the Bishop of Baieux, at the Norman Survey, he held it at five hides. There was land for five ploughs; two in the demesne; and four villeins with one bordar, had two; and a third might have been kept. There were three servants, and wood for fifty hogs; worth thirty shillings: when the Bishop received it, twenty shillings; and in the time of King Edward, 4*l.*¹

When the forfeiture of the lands of the Bishop of Baieux had afforded to the Sovereign an opportunity of distributing his estates to others, it is presumed that Robert D'Oyley, the possessor of another Manor in Shalston, obtained, in addition to his own, the estate belonging to the Bishop; and bestowed on Oseney Abbey, in 1129, the tenths of his demesnes here, as he had done previously of other Manors. But, in the reign of Hen. II. there were other possessors of lands, who were likewise great benefactors to the same Convent, and to the Priory of Luffield. In the reign of King John, circ. 1202, the Dayrells then held this Manor, and were, unquestionably, the principal proprietors; who, continuing in possession of their estate in 1224, held a Knight's-fee of the Honour of Henry D'Oyly. In the Luffield Register, it is stated, that in the reign of Hen. III. there were twenty-one yard lands in Shalston, in the hands of the Lord and his tenants, with other smaller portions in the possession of divers proprietors; but before the annexation of Luffield to the Convent of Westminster, the whole of their revenues here was valued only at 1*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* and the number of acres belonging to that Priory in Shalston, about 115. William Baynell, confirmed the donation of Walter, son of Harvey de Shalston, to Luffield; and the Baynells released to the Monks all secular services.² From this period, the Baynells continued Lords of the Manor and Patrons of the Church, until about 1300, when this estate passed by the marriage of Mariana, daughter and heiress of the Baynells, to Lawrence Ayete; who, about the same time, made a feoffment of this Manor and Advowson to Richard Damory, Lord of Bucknell, Co. Oxon.

Lawrence Ayete was succeeded by Alan, his son and heir, whose daughter and heir, Margery, carried this Manor and Estate, with Foscote, to the Purefoys; in which family, the Manor and Advowson of Shalston have descended, according to the annexed Pedigree:

¹ Terra Epi Baiocensis. In Stotfold Hd. Ipse cps' ten' CELDESTANE. v. hid' p. uno ω . Tra. \bar{e} . v. car'. In dño sunt 11. pc . et 111. uilli. cū. 1. bord hnt. 11. car' et 111. cm pot' fieri. Ibi. 111. serui. Silua. L. porc'. Val. xxx. sol. Q'do recep' xx. sol. T.R.E. 1111. lib'. Hoc ω tenuer 11. teigni p. 11. bs. maner' Godricus 111. hid. et Wilaus 11. hid' et cui uoluer' uende' potuer'. [Lib. Censual, vol. i. f. 144.]

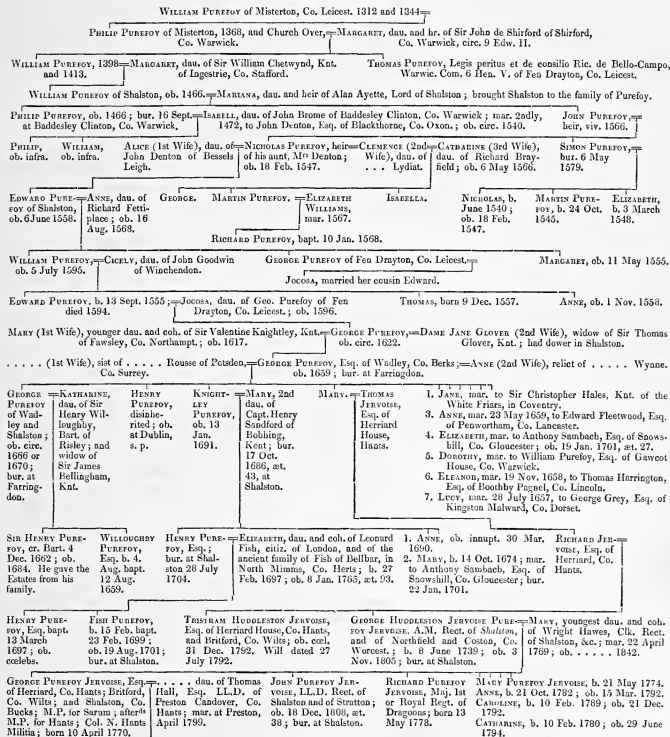
Terra Roberti De Oilgi. In CELDESTANE ten' Robt' de Robto 1111. hid. p. uno ω . Tra \bar{e} . v. car' In dño 11. car'. et 1111. uilli cu'. 111. bord. hnt. 111. Ibi. 1111 serui. Silua. L. porc'. H'tra' ual. xl. sol. Q'do recep. xxx. sol. T.R.E. LX. sol. Hoc ω tenuit Azor toti filius et uende' pot'. [Ibid.]

² Willis's Buckingham, p. 261.

PEDIGREE OF PUREFOY, JERVOISE PUREFOY, AND PUREFOY JERVOISE.

From Willis's MSS. vol. xix.; also Harl. MSS. no. 1533, fol. 37, and 5181, fol. 62; Dugdale's Warwickshire; Atkins's Gloucestershire; Monuments at Shalston, &c.

Arms: S. a fess Arg. charged with three martlets bet. three pairs of gauntlets conjoined. PUREFOY. Arg. a chev. Erm. bet. three tigers' faces Or. *Shirford*. S. a chev. bet. three eagles displayed, Arg.



THE MANSION HOUSE

is a very unostentatious residence, near the end of the village, situated on level ground, not commanding a distant view of any of those few objects, which, in this part of the country, might relieve the eye, or enliven the prospect: but it contains several portraits of the Purefoys, and other ancestors of the present possessor.

THE VILLAGE

is very small, the houses irregular, and meanly built; and, being situated at some distance from the turnpike-road leading from Buckingham to Banbury, may be considered as one of the most retired, and least interesting to the topographer in the Hundred of Buckingham; whilst it affords to the historian no remarkable events to demand his extended or particular notice.

THE RECTORY,

which has been constantly attached to the possession of the Manor, was, in 1291, valued at eleven marks, in one account; and in another, at six; two marks being payable to the Abbey of Oseney. In 1534, the first-fruits were 8*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* and it was returned to the Bishop as worth 80*l.* per ann. In 1639, a Terrier, certified by Ralph Purefoy, Rector, particularized the Parsonage as built of stone and timber, and thatched; with a hall, parlour, two butteries, five boarded chambers, a kitchen, dairy, and little room adjacent; a barn of seven small bays, a stable, cow-house, hog-stye, a garden, and two orchards; and a close of half an acre, and four plots of meadow, in lieu of the tithe of the fallow mead.

In 1826, the value of the living was stated to be 199*l.* per ann.

The Parish was enclosed by an Act of Parliament, passed in 1767; when an allotment was assigned in lieu of all tithes, excepting those of an estate then belonging to Mr. Taylor, which, under the Act, was to continue titheable.

RECTORS.

ROBERT, presented in 1195.

George de Ulecote, in 1230, by Wm. Bainell.

Nicholas Preckit, presented in 1245, in the minority of Wm. Bainell.

Robert Heriz, in 1260.

Walter de Agmondesham, in 1268.

Robert de Duntun, in 1332.

John de Tewin, of Hatfield, presented in 1335, by Laurence de Ayette, Lord of Shalston, &c.

David Phelip presented in 1377, by Alan Ayete.

John Buchtot, presented in 1418, by Wm. Purefoy.

Walter Bate, presented in 1450, by Wm. Purefoy.

Thomas Webb, presented in 1456, by Wm. Purefoy. He resigned.

Thomas Paunton, presented in 1457, by Wm. Purefoy. He resigned.

Richard Waterton, presented in 1459, by Wm. Purefoy.

Thomas ap Howell, presented in 1475, by John Denton and Isabel his wife, late wife of Philip Purefoy. He resigned.

John Browne, presented in 1479, by John Denton.

John Overton, presented in 1503, by Isabel Denton.

George Fyfl, presented in 1523, by Isabel Denton. He resigned.

William Laude, presented in 1536, by Nicholas Purefoy.

Richard Legh, inst. 14 Feb. 1542, on the presentation of Henry Lee, Thomas May, and John Coke, by grant of Nicholas Purefoy. He willed, 18 Jan. 1557, to be buried in the chancel here.

Walter Pinfold, A.M. instituted 4 Aug. 1557, on the death of Legh, and presentation of Edward Purefoy. He quitted it, having Whaddon and Little Horwood Vicarages.

John Sankey, 1560. He died in 1580; and was succeeded by

John Barsey, instituted 13 Dec. 1580, on the pres. of Edw. Purefoy. He was buried here, 14 Feb. 1629.

Ralph Purefoy, instituted 3 March 1629, on the presentation of George Purefoy.

William Kignell, A.M. on the resignation of Ralph Purefoy; instituted 5 July 1641, on the presentation of George Purefoy.

Robert Harris occurs Rector 1646; died 13 May 1657; and was succeeded by

Henry Hoy, in 1658. He died 1673.

John Purefoy A.M. instituted 8 April 1673, on the presentation of Knightley Purefoy, Esq. He was buried here, 5 Feb. 1686; and succeeded by

Thomas Dancer, A.B. instituted 2 May 1687, on the presentation of Knightley Purefoy, Esq. He died; and was buried at Buckingham.

Richard Townsend, A.B. instituted 12 Sep. 1705, on the presentation of Elizabeth Purefoy, widow. He was living in 1735; and at his death, was succeeded by

Wright Hawes, A.M. presented 23 Nov. 1742, by Henry Purefoy, Esq. and inducted 13 Dec.: at his decease, he was succeeded by

George Huddleston Jervoise Purefoy Jervoise, A.M. He was of Wadham College, Oxon.; A.M. 1 June 1765; also Rector of Northfield and Coston, Co. Worcester; and died 3 Nov. 1803, being succeeded by his younger son,

John Purefoy Jervoise, LL.D.; also Rector of Stretton-on-the-Foss, Co. Leicester; who dying, 18 Dec. 1808, at. 38, was buried at Shalston; and was succeeded by

Francis Ellis, A.M. inducted 29 April 1809, on the presentation of George Purefoy Jervoise, Esq. of Herriard House. He was also Vicar of Long Compton, Co. Warwick: and on his resignation of Shalston,

Joseph Gaseoyne Littlehales, A.M. was instituted 29 March 1822, by the Rev. Charles Turnour, A.M. Vicar of Wendover, Prebendary of Lincoln, and Commissary to the Bishop of Lincoln, on the presentation of George Purefoy Jervoise, Esq. of Herriard House, Co. Hants, and Britford, Co. Wilts. He was the son of Joseph Laurentius Littlehales, Rector of Grenden Underwood:¹ was of Brasenose College, Oxon. and about 1799, obtained the Rectory of Condicote, Co. Gloucester. In 1840, he was presented to the Rectory of Lillingston Dayrell;² with which Living, he continues to hold the Vicarage of Shalston; and is the present Incumbent.

THE CHURCH

stands on the south-eastern side of the village; and consists of a nave and chancel, with a small cupola on the west end of the building, containing two bells.

There is said to have been a recumbent statue here, of the founder, Laurence Ayette, (temp. Edw. II. or III.); and in the east window of the chancel, the arms of Ayette, belonging to his family, viz.: Party per pale Or. and Gu. in fess point a crescent: also those of Westminster Abbey, and Christ Church Priory, Newgate-street; with the legend, *Pater non est Filius: Filius non est Spiritus Sanctus: Spiritus Sanctus non est Pater: Deus est Pater: Deus est Filius: Deus est Spiritus Sanctus*: the words *NON EST* being placed in the centre.³ The above having been removed, a single shield of arms usurped its place: quarterly one and four S. three pairs of hands conjoined Arg. 2 Az. three stirrups Or. 3 Gu. between three tigers' faces Or. a fess Arg. charged with five Ermines: impaling Gu. three piles Or. on a canton, S. a mullet pierced Arg. but the colours much faded.

The FONT, which is of free stone, is fixed in the south wall of the nave, of comparatively modern erection. The entrance at the west end is modern. The south side of the building had four windows; two below, and two above them, giving the building, at a little distance, the appearance rather of a dwelling-house, than a church. Between the nave and chancel, is a sharp pointed bracket arch. The whole edifice has recently undergone considerable alteration and repairs.

On slabs, in the chancel, are the following inscriptions:

In Memory of Mary Purefoy, second Daughter and Co-heir of Henry Sandford, late of Bobbing Court, in the County of Kent, Esq. and the wife of Knightley Purefoy, Esq. She departed this life Oct. 14th 1686, aged 43 years.

Here also lyeth interred the body of Knightley Purefoy, Esq. who departed this life Jan. 9, 1691, aged 61 years.

In Memory of Anne Purefoy, eldest Daughter of Knightley Purefoy, Esq. and Mary his wife. She departed this life March 28th 1690, aged 20 years.

In Memory of Mary Sambach, wife of Anthony Sambach, late of Snowhill, in the County of Gloucester,

¹ See vol. i. p. 430.

² See QUAINTON, in vol. i. p. 430; also LILLINGSTON DAYRELL.

³ Willis.

Esq. and second Daughter of Knightley Purefoy, Esq. and Mary his wife. She departed this life Jan. 19th 1701, aged 27 years.

On one of these stones, are the arms of Purefoy: and in the north window of the nave, above the pew belonging to the same family, are also

Quarterly of eight. 1. S. three pairs of hands conjoined Arg. 2. Az. (probably faded from Gu.) three stirrups Or. *Purefoy*. 3. Gu. between three tigers' faces Or. on a chevron Arg. five Ermines. 4. Gu. three piles Or. in a canton S. a mullet pierced Arg. 5. Arg. on a fess Gu. three water bougets Or. 6. Paly of six Arg. and Az. in middle ch. a mullet pierced Or. 7. Gu. a fess Arg. charged with five Ermines, between two chevrons Or. 8 as 1, impaling, Quarterly 1 and 4 Arg. on a fess Gu. three mullets Or. 2 Arg. two chevrons S. (perhaps faded or incomplete) 3 Arg. a fess Az. in ch. three mullets in fess S.

And the same arms, as in the dexter impalement of the coat, in the window of the chancel:

Impaling quarterly 1 Arg. on a fess Gu. three water bougets Or. 2 Gu. a fess Erm. between two chevrons Or. 3 Paly of six Arg. and Az. in middle ch. a mullet pierced Or. 4 as 1.

On an elegant mural tablet of white marble, on the north side of the chancel:

Sacred to the memory of the Reverend George Huddleston Purefoy Jervoise, LL.D. Rector of Shalston, Co. of Bucks, and of Stretton-upon-Foss, Co. Warwick. He died on December 18th 1808, in the 38th year of his age. The innate generosity of his Heart, and goodness of Disposition, rendered him the delight of his surviving Relations, and long endeared his memory after Death.

Arms of *Purefoy* quarterly as before, with a crescent in fess point for difference.

On the north side of the nave, on a mural tablet, surmounted with a dove, displayed:

Sacred to the Memory of Anne Purefoy, born October 21st 1782, deceased March 15 1792.

Caroline Purefoy, born Feb. 10th 1789, deceased December 21st 1792.

Catharine Purefoy Jervoise, born February 10th 1780, deceased June 29th 1795, Daughter of the Reverend George Huddleston Jervoise Purefoy Jervoise, A.M.

Their remains are deposited in the Family Vault, in the Church of Shalston, Bucks. This Tablet is erected

by their affectionate mother, Mary Purefoy Jervoise, as a memorial of past affection and lasting remembrance.

Nollekins, fec.

Arms in a lozenge: Quarterly 1 and 4 S. a chevron between three eagles displayed 2 and 3 quarterly, 1 and 4 S. three stirrups . . . 2 and 3 S. three pairs of hands conjoined.

On another mural monument:

In the Vault below are deposited,
the Remains of

The Rev^d GEORGE HUDDLESTONE JERVOISE PUREFOY
JERVOISE, A.M.

of *Shalston*, Co. Bucks, and of *Britford*, Co. Wilts,

Rector of *SHALSTON*,

and of *NORTHFIELD* and *COSTON*, Co. Worcester:

Born June 8, 1739, deceased Nov. 3rd 1805, aged 66 years.

He was just, generous, and humane; a good Husband, Father, Master, and Friend; and whilst he practised every virtue himself, he could overlook human infirmities in others:

This Tablet

is erected by his surviving Widow,
Mary Purefoy Jervoise,

as a memorial of her affection and grief.

May the Remembrance and Contemplation of his
Virtues inspire his Descendants
with a desire to imitate them.

The surviving Sons and Daughters of the above-
mentioned

Rev^d. George Huddleston Jervoise Purefoy Jervoise,
by MARY,

youngest Daughter and Co-heiress of

The Reverend WRIGHT HAWES, Clerk, deceased,
formerly Rector of *SHALSTON*, Co. Bucks,
and of *Stretton-upon-the-Foss*, Co. Warwick,

are,

GEORGE PUREFOY JERVOISE, Esq.
born April 10th 1770,

of *Herriard House*, Co. *Southampton*, the *Moat*, *Britford*,
Co. *Wilts*, and *Shalston*, Co. *Bucks*;

JOHN PUREFOY JERVOISE, Clerk, LL.D.
born April 19th 1771,

Rector of *Shalston*, Co. *Bucks*,
and *Stretton-upon-the-Foss*, Co. *Warwick*;

MARY PUREFOY JERVOISE,
born May 21, 1774;

RICHARD PUREFOY JERVOISE,
born May 13th 1778,

Major of His Majesty's 1st or Royal Regiment of
Dragoons.

Arms: Quarterly as before, with an escutcheon of pretence Arg. on a chevron cotised three cinquefoils, in a dexter canton five Ermines, and with two Crests.

of brass, of a female, with a hood; and below, the following inscription:

On a mural monument, in the nave:

In memory of Elizabeth Purefoy, widow of Henry Purefoy, Esq. late of this parish, deceased, by whom she had two sons, the present Henry Purefoy, Esq. born the 27th day of February 1697: and M^r. Fish Purefoy, born the 15th of February 1699, and deceased the 18th of August 1701, having continued in her state of widowhood 61 years. She was Daughter and Co-heir of Leonard Fish, Esq. Citizen of London, of the ancient Family of the Fishes, of Bellbar, in the parish of North Mimms, in the County of Hertford, and departed this life the 8th day of January 1765, in the 93^d year of her age, having caused this monument to be erected in her life-time.

She was a woman of excellent understanding, prudent and frugal, as well as a true friend to the family she married into; and was moreover endued with all those graces and virtues which distinguish and adorn the good wife, the good mother, and the good Christian.

In gratitude to her memory, her Kinsman, George Huddleston Jervoise Purefoy, Esq. caused this Inscription to be added.

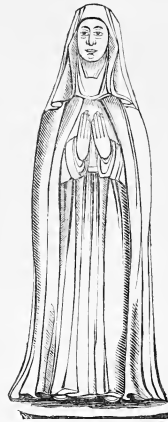
Arms: Az. three stirrups Or: *Purefoy* in an escutcheon of pretence a fess, over all a bend charged with five mullets Or.

On another:

Arms: Az. three stirrups Or.

In memory of Henry Purefoy, Esq. son of Henry and Elizabeth Purefoy, and the last branch in direct descent of this ancient Family; a Gentleman possessed of many excellent qualities, and fond of Retirement. He conversed more with Books than men. He died April 28th 1762, aged 65.

In the floor of the chancel, is an effigy in



Here lyeth buried Dame Susan Ryngeston, vowes, the eldyest daught' of Ryngard Pletyplace of Est shyfford in the Countye of berke Esquier decessyd & late the Wyfe of John Ryngeston of Chelrey in the said Countye of berke Esquier also decessyd the wyfye said dame Susan dyed the xxiiij day of Septemb' in the yere of our Lord God a M^{cccc}xl on whose soule and all crysten soull' jhu have m^{ty} amen.

THE REGISTER

is said to be very ancient. Besides many entries of the family of Purefoy, the following are also preserved:—

Birth.

Nativitas Thomas Purefoy, fil. Simoni 19 Oct. 1542.

Burials.

Obitus Katherinae nuper Uxoris Nicholai Purefoy 6 Maii et sepult est eodem die.

William Glover, son of Sir Thomas Glover, of Hayes Park, Co. Middlesex, 10 Jan. 1640.

M^{rs}. Anne Purefoy, 30 Mar. 1690.

Knightley Purefoy, Esq. 13 Jan. 1701.

STEEPLE CLAYDON,

is supposed to have derived its appellation from a clayey-hill, on which the Church and part of the village stand; and the steeple, or tower, by which it is presumed to have been distinguished from the other villages of the same name; though, if a judgment may be permitted, from a modern examination of the Churches of East Claydon and Middle Claydon, there is but very little difference between their degrees of elevation. The parish, which contains 2,600 acres, is bounded, on the North, by Addington; on the East, by Middle Claydon; on the South, by Twyford; and on the West, by Hillesden.

THE MANOR.

Willis says, that the Conqueror gave this Manor to his niece, Judith, upon whom he conferred the title of Countess of Huntingdon: who, having forfeited the King's favour, he resumed this Manor; and it was surveyed in Domesday Book, not as the land of Judith, but as holden of the King himself, by Alric his cook, and taxed at twenty hides. There was land for four ploughs. In the demesne, five hides; and there were five ploughs, and fifty villeins, and three bordars, having nineteen ploughs. There were seven servants: meadow for four plough teams: woods for one hundred hogs. It was, altogether, estimated at 16*l.*; when he first held it, 9*l.* and the same in the time of King Edward. This Manor, Queen Edith held.¹

In 1120, King Hen. I. gave to Edith Forne, his concubine, as a marriage portion, the Manor of Cleydon: and caused her to be married to Robert de Oiley, the second son of Nigel de Oiley, Lord of Oxford Castle:

Memorandum quod Rex Henricus primus filius Willielmi Bastard, dedit Editham filiam Forne Amasiam suam Roberto de Oileio secundo in uxorem, et eum eâ totam Cleydonam in liberum maritagium.²

In 1129, (29 & 30 Hen. I.) Robert de Oiley and Edith his wife, began to build the Church of St. Mary, in the Isle of Oseney, near Oxford Castle, for the use of the Augustine Monks; which is said to have been undertaken at the instance of Edith, who, to expiate the sins of her former life, solicited her husband to this pious work, by a story of the chattering of birds and the interpretation of a Friar: which legendary dream was afterwards painted near her tomb, in that Abbey.³

Notum sit fidelibus sanctæ ecclesiæ tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego Robertus de Olleyo volentibus et concedentibus Editha uxore mea et filiis meis Henrico et Gilberto do et concedo in perpetuum elemosinam ecclesie Dei et Sanctæ Mariæ genetricis ejus et canonicis in ea Deo servientibus, quam ego consulente et confirmante Alexandro Dei gratia Lincoln episcopo fundavi in Insula quæ dicitur Oseneyæ, &c.

The foundation is thus registered in the book of the Abbey:

An. Dom. MCXXIX. Robertus de Oileio secundus, filius Nigelli de Oileio prædicti, fundavit ecclesiam S. Mariæ

¹ ALRICUS coquus ten. de rege CLAUDONE p' xx. hid' se defd'. Tra. E. XXIII. ca. In dño v. hid'. et ibi. sunt v. car'. et L. uilli. cū. iii. bord' hnt'. xix. car'. Ibi. vii. serui. Pū. iiii. car. Silua c. porc'. In totis ualent val' xvi. lib. Q'do. recep'. xl. lib' et temp' T.R.E. Hoc ꝯ tenuit Eddid regina. [Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 153.]

² Regist. Osen. MS. p. 228. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. v. i. p. 119.

³ The coming of Edith to Oseney, and Radulph writing on her, and the tree with the chattering pyes be painted in the waule of the chirche over Edith tombe in Oseney Priorie. [Leland Itin. vol. ii. f. 17.]

in Insula Oseneia, tempore Regis Henrici primi filii scilicet Willielmi Bastardi conquisitoris Angliæ ad petitionem Edithæ filiiæ Forne uxoris prædicti Roberti de Oileio fundata est.¹

In 1199, the Church of St. George, in the Castle of Oxford, was translated and annexed to the Abbey; but in the intermediate time, the Church of Steeple Claydon was bestowed upon it:

Dictus Robertus Ecclesiam de Oseneia fundavit, et canonicos regulares in ea constituit et *ecclesiam de Claidon*, et alias quamplurimas eisdem canonicis contulit. Post mortem vero ejusdem Roberto præfata Editha, in libero maritaggio suo, plurimas terras præfatis canonicis in Cleidona, et alibi dedit.²

Edith, wife of Robert de Oiley, gave also, with her husband's consent, certain lands, part of her dowry, near Otmore, Co. Oxon. to the Cistercian Abbey, founded by Sir Robert Gait, Knt. in the beginning of the reign of Stephen.³

Edith, who, on that occasion, is termed an *eminent and devout Matron*, at her own proper charge, built the Monastery of Godestow, near Oxford, which, in 1138, (4 Stephen) was dedicated, by Alexander Bishop of Lincoln, to the Honour of the Virgin Mary and St. John Baptist.⁴ She seems (adds Kennet) to have been the same with Edith, wife of Robert de Oiley: being called *Memorabilis Matrona Deo devota*;⁵ and was buried in Oseneay Abbey, in a religious habit, as Leland, an eye-witness, reports: "Ther lyeth an image of Edith, of stone, in th' abbite of a vowess, holding a hart in her right hand, on the north side of the high altare."⁶

An instance is recorded of the condition of the people of England, under the feudal system, in a grant made by Edith wife of Robert D'Oiley, to the Monks of Eynesham, of one of the villeins belonging to her lands in Claydon, whom she transferred, *with his wife, children, and cattle*, to that religious society in *perpetual abns*.⁷

Robert de Oiley's first Charter of endowment, settled on the Monks of Oseneay the Church of Claindon,⁸ and two parts of the tenths of his demesne lands, *int. al.* in Westbury, Shaldeston, Stratford, and Turweston; Ocleya, Messeworth, and Clopham; and, confirming the gifts of his ancestors, he mentions the gift of his *grandmother*, Edith, of two hides and an half in Claindon.

Edward II. in a confirmation Charter, of which the original is preserved at Christ Church, Oxon. recites the donation of the Church of Stone, with one hide of land, by William de Bracy.

¹ Regist. Osen. f. 6.

² *Ibid.*

³ Notum sit omnibus sanctæ matris Ecclesiæ filiis quod ego Editha, Roberto de Oili *conjugali copula juncta*, consilio et voluntate ejusdem Roberti mariti mei de diario meo de Weston, dedi in perpetuam elemosinam Deo et Sanctæ Mariæ, et fratribus in Oteleia secundum institutionem Cisterii viventibus dominium illud, quod extremitati memoris absque alterius terræ intermixtione continuatur, pro animabus Henrici et Gilberti filiorum meorum. Testibus, Fulco de Oily, Fulco Laval, Henrico filio Roberti filio Aumari. [Monast. Ang. tom. i. p. 802. a.]

⁴ Monast. Anglic. tom. i. p. 802.

⁵ *Ibid.* tom. i. p. 525. a.

⁶ Leland's Itin. vol. ii. f. 17. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 129.

⁷ Notum sit omnibus tam futuris quam presentibus quod ego Edid uxor Roberti de Oilio dedi et concessi monachis ecclesiæ Egheshamie hominem quendam de terra mea de Cleindon Anchetillum nomine, cum uxore sua et filiis et omni catallo suo, in perpetuam elemosinam. [Monast. Anglic. vol. iii. p. 16. ex Registro de Eynesham penes decanum et capitulum Eccl. Cathedralis Oxon. fol. 31. b.]

⁸ PEDIGREE OF D'OILEY.

ROBERT DE OLLIO, follower of the Conqueror, founder of Oxford Castle, ob. s. p.

NICELLUS, frater Roberti.

ROBERT DOILY, founder of Oseneay Priory; buried at Elydesham, Co. Oxon. EDITH FORENT, buried at Oseneay.

HENRY DOILY, buried at Oseneay.

GILBERT.

HENRY DOILY.

ROBERT.

Henry de Oiley, son of Henry, and grandson of Robert and Edith, the founders, by his Charter, without date, granted and confirmed, with the assent of Robert, his brother, and the council of his free tenants,¹ to the Church of St. Mary of Oseney and the Canons serving God there, for the souls of his ancestors, his parents, and his own, in free and perpetual alms, all the gifts which Robert his grandfather, Edith his grandmother, and Henry his father, had bestowed upon the same Church; and particularizes *two hides and an half in Claindon*: as also “*duas culturas*,” two fields in Claindon, called Medhelle and Prestora: which the Canons had claimed of him as of the gift of his grandmother and father, all which he dedicated as an oblation on the altar of the Blessed Mary in the Church of Oseney, and willing, that his body should be therein buried.²

Willis candidly acknowledges, that he had not discovered in what manner this estate passed into the hands of the family of Fitz-John; and it must be confessed, that it is partly conjectural; but, as the Fitz-Johns were certainly in possession of the principal estate here, in or before the time of Hen. III. and the Englefields, De la Meres, and Pinkenys, were, before the reign of Rich. I. seised of lands in Bottle Claydon, and the neighbouring parishes, it is extremely probable, that the family of Fitz-John acquired their possessions here, as descended from Henry de la Mere, who was Huntsman to King Stephen,³ and a large participator in the munificence of that Monarch; who bestowed upon him, the marshy track between the borders of Oxfordshire and the Vale of Aylesbury, including *North and Fleet Marston*.

John Fitz-John died in 1276; and in the same year this estate came to his son, Richard Fitz-John, who had a dispute, in 1281, with William, Abbat of Oseney, respecting suit of court in Claydon Manor; which was, however, amicably terminated.⁴

On the death of Richard Fitz-John, in 1297, this estate was assigned to Robert de Clifford, and Idonea his niece; but, on a new partition of the lands, soon afterwards, Claydon became the property of Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster: and passed with that Earldom, in marriage with the heiress of that family, to Lionel Duke of Clarence, second son of King Edw. III. who died seised in 1368. By his only daughter, Philippa, wife of Edward Mortimer, Earl of March, it came to his grandson, King Rich. III. and was granted, by Patent 9 Feb. 1483, to Cecilia Duchess of York, for life.⁵ It

¹ Consilio liberorum hominum meorum.

² Notum sit cunctis fidelibus sancte ecclesie quod ego Henricus de Oilli filius Henrici de Oilli, consensu et assensu Roberti fratris mei, et consilio liberorum hominum meorum concessi et presenti carta confirmavi ecclesie Sancte Marie de Oseonia et canonicis ibidem Deo servantibus pro animabus predecessorum et parentum meorum, et pro salute mea ac meorum, in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, omnes donationes quas Robertus avus meus, et Editha avia mea, et Henricus pater meus eidem ecclesie fecerunt, scilicet de dono Roberti avi mei qui prefatam ecclesiam fundavit, &c. . . . ecclesiam de *Claindon* . . . &c. &c. . . . De dono avie mee Edithae simul et patris mei, in *Claindon* duas hidas et dimidiam, &c. . . . Hiis testibus Roberto patre meo, Roberto de Whitefield tunc Vicecomite Oxenfordie Hugone filio Willielmi, Stephano de Hamtona, Willielmo de Chaisnei, Roberto filio Radulfi, Rogero fratre suo, Willielmo de Maisuil-Herner, Ricardo Clerico, Lamberto de Oxenfordia, Willielmo fratre Anketill, Thoma filio Eilrich, Willielmo filio Sucting, Gaufrido clerico, Goelino filio Safar, Leofwino Choch, Philippo clerico, Roberto coco, Willielmo de Sanviz, Giliberto Portier, Daniele Hugone de Pistrino; et multis aliis. [Ex Carta Henrici de Oilli 2. in Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 252.]

³ See vol. i. p. 168.

⁴ Noverint universi ad quorum notitiam vel auditum hoc Scriptum pervenerit, Quod cum nuper placitum et dissentio moveretur inter me Ricum filium Johannis et fratrem Willum Abbatem de Oseonia et ejusdem loci conventum super quadam secta curie quam ab eisdem Abbate et Conventu exigere feci ad curiam meam de Steple Cleindon p'tres et tentis aliisquibus que de me tenebantur in villa p'dea ac super quibusdam libertatibus quas nondum Abbas et Conventus h'ere vendicabant in eadem villa inter nos h'ereetur et unanimiter . . . inter nos &c. Dat apud Quarendon 2^o die April A^o R^o R. Edwardi p'mi nono. [To this was attached a seal, with the arms of Fitz-John. Dodsworth's MSS. vol. xxxiii. p. 36, in Bibl. Bod.]

⁵ Rot. Pat. 1 Ric. III.

was afterwards made part of the dower of Katherine of Arragon, on her marriage with Prince Arthur, eldest son of King Hen. VII.; and when she married King Hen. VIII. that Monarch assigned it, as part of her dower, by a Patent tested by many of the Chief Officers of State.¹

In 1541, King Henry VIII. granted to Robert, Bishop of Oxford, and his successors for ever, in pure alms, the Manor of Steeple Claydon, *inter al.* with messuages and lands in Dodford; and the Rectory and Advowson of the Church.²

King Edw. VI. by Letters Patent, dated in 1547, in performance of the Will of his father, granted to Robert King, Bishop of Oxford, *inter alia*, the Rectory and Advowson of Steeple Claydon, and the Manor of the same, parcel of the lands of the said Bishop.³

In the same year, the King granted the Lordship of Steeple Claydon, *cum pert.* and certain messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments there, in the occupation of Ralph Giffard, Esq.⁴ late parcel of the possessions called the East Marshes, to Sir William Paget, Knt. his heirs and assigns,⁵ at 22*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per ann. in reversion.

In 1549, (3 Edw. VI.) the King granted to John Howe and John Broxholme, *inter al.* a certain pigghill, or meadow, *cum pert.* in the occupation of Edward King, in King's Mead-way, in Steeple Claydon.

In 1571, Queen Elizabeth granted to Richard Hill, of Heybridge, Co. Essex, and William James, of London, Gen. a close of land, in the occupation of Robert Hybbote; given for the maintenance of lamps in the Church of Steeple Claydon, to hold the same in fee farm for ever, at the annual rent of 1*l.*⁶

The Manor having been leased for forty years, at 100*l.* per ann. to Ralph Giffard, by Patent dated 1 April (1 & 2 Phil. & Mar.) was, by another Patent, dated 16 Oct. in consideration of 2100*l.* granted, *in capite*, to Sir Thomas Chaloner, Knt. with the reversion, rent, and Manor, &c. (excepting the Advowson of the Church, bells, lead, &c.) to hold by the fortieth part of a Knight's fee.

An Ordinance of Parliament was made, 24 Dec. 1644, reciting, that Sir William Chaloner of Guisborough, Co. York, Bart. being seised in fee simple of the Manor of Steeple Claydon,⁷ Co. Bucks, by Indenture 7 June (10 Car. I.), covenanted to stand seised of the same *inter al.* to the use of Thomas Chaloner and James Chaloner, their heirs and assigns, during his natural life; and after his decease, until Edward, son and heir of Edward Chaloner, D.D. deceased, next brother of the said Sir William, should accomplish the age of twenty-four years; and afterwards, then to the use of the said Edward Chaloner, the son, for life; and after his death, to the first, second, &c. (to the ninth) sons of the same Edward, and the heirs-male of their respective bodies, in seniority; with like remainders in tail, to Thomas and James Chaloner, and others, the brothers of the said Sir William; limiting the remainder, in fee, to Thomas Chaloner and his heirs; after which, Sir William dying, Edward, son of his brother Edward, (being then his next heir, and under age,) and Thomas and James, his uncles, *freely advanced towards the service of the Parliament, and more particularly for reducing of the County of Buckingham under the obedience of the King and Parliament, 200*l.** The Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, ordained, that, in any wardships due to his Majesty, either for body or lands of Edward, son of the said Edward Chaloner, by reason of the settlement of the Manor aforesaid, as heir to Sir William Chaloner, he, the said Edward, be free and exempted, and his lands and hereditaments discharged from the said wardship, from the single and double value of marriage, and all monies accruing to his Majesty, by reason of his heirship; and that the

¹ See WENDOVER and WILADDON.

² Rot. Pat. 33 Hen. VIII. Test. 15 Sept.

³ *Ibid.* 1 Edw. VI.

⁴ See TWYFORD.

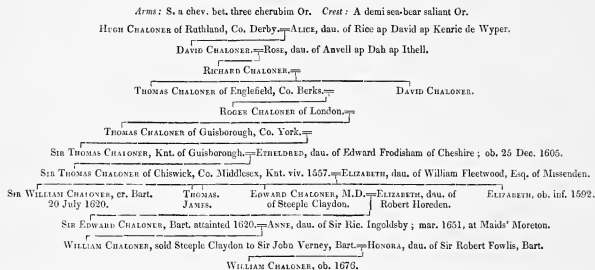
⁵ *Ibid.* 1 Edw. VI.

⁶ *Ibid.* 14 Eliz. Test. 8 Mar.

⁷ Printed in the Lords' Journals, *St. Uple Claydon.*

Commissioners for the Great Seal shall, upon request of Thomas and James Chaloner,¹ exemplify the same, &c. under the Great Seal.²

PEDIGREE OF CHALONER OF CLAYDON.



In 1620, an earthen pot, full of brass money, bearing the name and profile, some of Carausius, others of Alectus, was found under the root of a tree in Steeple Claydon parish, by the great pond, in the wood of Sir Thomas Chaloner, Chamberlain to Prince Henry, at the time, as is presumed,

¹ Thomas Chaloner, Esq. the son of Dr. Chaloner, Tutor to Prince Henry (bred up in Oxford in Ant. à Wood's handwriting,) was a well-bred Gentleman, of very good natural parts, and of an agreeable humour. He had travelled through France, Italie, and Germanie. When he was hunting in Yorkshire (where the Allum Works now are), on a common, he tooke notice of the soyle and herbage, tasted the water, and found it to be like that where he had seen the allum workes in Germanie. Whereupon he got a patent of King Cha. 1st for an allum worke (which was the first in England), and worth to him two thousand pounds per ann.: but tempore Car. 1st some courtiers thinking his profit too much, prevailed so with the King, that notwithstanding the patent, he graunted a moietie, or more, to another, which made Mr. Chaloner interest himselfe for the Parliament cause, and, in revenge, he became one of the King's Judges. He was as far from a Puritan as the east is from the west; rather of the natural religion, like Hen. Martyn, and who loved to enjoy the pleasures of life. He was (they say) a good scholar, but wrote nothing but an anonymous pamphlett, 8vo, An Account of the Discovery of Moyses's Tombe; which was written very wittily. It was about 1652. It did sett the wits of all the Rabbis of the assembly then to worke, and 'twas a pretty while before the shamme was detected. He had a habit sometimes to goe into Westminster Hall, in a morn, in terme time, and tell some strange false story, and would come thither again about 11 or 12, to have the pleasure to heare how it spread; and sometimes it would be so altered, with additions, he could scarce know it to be his owne. He was neither proud nor covetous, nor a hypocrite: not apt to doe injustice, but revengeful. After the Restauration, he kept the Castle of the Isle of Man, where he had a prettie wench that was his concubine. When the newes was brought him that there was some come to the Castle to demand it for his Majestie, he spake to his girle to make him a posset, into which he putt, out of a paper he had, some poysion, which in a very short time, made him very sick; and after some time, vomited nothing but blood. His retchings were so violent, that the standers by were much grieved to behold it. Within three hours he dyed. The demandants of the Castle came and saw him dead: he was swollen so extremely, that they could not see any cie he had, and no more of his nose than the tip of it, which looked like a wart. This account Kennet had from Geo. Estcourt, D.D. whose brother-in-law, Nathan, was one of those that sawe him. [Aubrey's Lives of Eminent Men: in Vol. ii. of Letters written by Eminent Persons, p. 283.] To which is added this Note: "This is a mistake. E. W. Esq. assures me that 'twas James Chaloner that dyed in the Isle of Man: and that Thomas Chaloner dyed, or went beyond the sea: but which of them was the eldest brother he knows not, but supposes James to be the elder, because he had 1500*l.* per ann. (circiter) which Thomas had not."

² Lords' Journals, vol. vii. p. 113, 114.

when a battle was about to be fought; and being so hidden, it continued, till it was found by Sir Thomas's woodward, William Richardson.

Sir Thomas Chaloner resorted to Kennet with the coin, to be informed of the inscription: it was thus translated: "Imperator Carausius Pius Felix Augustus." The other coin had: "Imp. C. Allectus P. F. Aug.;" which was interpreted: "Imp. Caius Allectus Pius Felix Augustus;" the Emperor's profile being on the right side, crowned with laurel; and on the obverse, both coins had the figure of Pallas, with an olive leaf in her right hand, holding it out in token of peace offered; and a spear in her left hand, importing that, if peace were refused, war must ensue; each Emperor's name appearing on his own coin. Some of both their monies were, in 1622, in the month of October, exhibited to the Rev. Paul Hood, Rector of Lincoln College, Oxon. to compare them with the Antiquarian collections there.¹

In 1660, the King granted to Richard Lane, Esq. for his services (*inter al.*), the Manor of Steeple Claydon, and the Rectory of the Church; which, by Indenture of four parts, dated 11 March (22 Car. 1.), between Edward Chaloner, cousin and heir of Sir William Chaloner, deceased, of the first part; Thomas Chaloner and Jane Chaloner, since deceased, of the second part; John Fowler, of the third part; and William Harding, of the fourth part; by fine and recovery, were limited to the use of the said Thomas Chaloner and James Chaloner, their executors and assigns, for fifty-one years; and which, with remainder over and by survivorship, came to Thomas Chaloner, who had forfeited the same by attainder for High Treason, for the residue of the above-mentioned term.²

In 1828, Robert Dodson, Esq. disposed of an estate in this Parish, containing 186 acres, lying on the east and north sides of the Church and village; which included two pastures, divided by the public road from Winslow and Middle Claydon; one called Pear-tree Hill, on the south side of the road; and the other, the Park Meadow, on the north side. Park Meadow is remarkable, on account of being traditionally reported to be the site of the spot from which the Hundred of Lamua was denominated, and where the Folkmote, or Court, was anciently held; some obscure indications of ditches or earth-works being still visible, not far from the eastern side of the church-yard. The farmhouse belonging to this land, stands westward of the Church; but there are no remains of antiquity, besides the earth-works above-mentioned, to confirm the identity of the spot.

Steeple Claydon principal farm, consisting of 427 acres 1 rood and 9 perches of arable, pasture, and meadow land, and homestead, is situated on a gentle eminence, partly bordered by a brook running from east to west on the northern verge of the enclosures (twenty-two in number) of which it consists. It is exempt from suit or service to any Manor; but pays, in lieu thereof, a corn rent of 5*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* per ann. variable at the expiration of every term of twenty-one years, as a compensation of small tithes, to the Vicar of Steeple Claydon. The farm was sold, 3 June 1818; the land-tax being 14*l.* 14*s.*; and the church-rate, and repairs of one moiety of the chancel, about 3*l.* per ann.

Another farm, of about 140 acres, sold 28 Aug. 1828, subject to an annual payment in lieu of vicarial tithes, of 20 bushels and 2 quarts of wheat, to be ascertained at the termination of every twenty-one years, by the average price of wheat for the preceding term, under an Act of Parliament for enclosing the Fields of Steeple Claydon, the sum payable in 1828 being 5*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* and the annual payment 20*l.* to the Vicar.

In 1829, according to a survey made by order of Sir Harry Verney, Bart. the parish of Steeple Claydon contained 1219 acres 3 roods and 18 perches.³

¹ Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 419, 420.

² Rot. Pat. 12 Cha. II. p. 16, Test. 30 Jun.

³ The division was, meadow and pasture, 971 ac. 2 r. 19 p.; arable, 152 ac. 0 r. 17 p.; water, 20 ac.; and woods, 76 ac. 22 per. [Communicated by Sir Harry Verney.]

THE MANOR HOUSE

was anciently a large building of timber and plaster, near the Church; but, about the year 1720, was re-built with brick, and converted into a farm-house.

The SCHOOL, which was founded by Sir Thos. Chaloner, is a small plain building of brick, situated in the centre of the village, having over the entrance, "HANC SCHOLAM FUNDAVIT T. C. ANNO 1656." The endowment was, originally, very small, (said to have been only 12*l.* per ann.) in consequence of which, it became much neglected; until Sir Harry Verney, Bart. in 1838, made great improvements in the building; erected a dwelling-house for the Master; and, with the concurrence of the Vicar, furnished the school-room with a good stove; made a boarded floor, (instead of that which was originally of brick, and very damp,) added a porch, &c. and has supplied to the Parish an opportunity of facilitating the education and improvement of the juvenile inhabitants.

In 1662, Edward Fleetwood, A.B. was licensed to be Curate and Schoolmaster.

THE ADVOWSON AND RECTORY,

having been possessed by Osney Abbey, until the Reformation, then came to the Crown, and were released to Sir Thomas Chaloner; but by attainder, in 1660, the Manor, being again alienated, was, by King Charles II. granted to the Lanes; subsequently, re-transferred to the Chaloners; and sold in 1705, by Mr. William Chaloner, to Sir John Verney, Bart. and, descending with the estates of that family in East and Middle Claydon, are now vested in Sir Harry Verney, Bart.¹

In 1291, the Rectory was valued at 15 marks. In 1534, the Vicarage was charged, for first-fruits, at 13*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* and the clear yearly value 75*l.* A Terrier, in 1607, certified by Adrian Bayley, Vicar, specified the glebe, as one yard land, a close of one acre and a rood, nine acres of meadow, twenty-six of arable, a home-stall; and the Vicarage-House, containing two bays, thatched; a barn of two bays, a cow-house, and hay-barn.

In a claim, respecting the tithes of the old inclosures, a Terrier was produced from the Court of the Archdeacon of Bucks, dated 26 July 1636: another, dated 29 July 1639, signed by John Aris, Vicar; Henry Coxse, and Francis Shirley, Churchwardens: and another, dated 1707, signed William Chaloner, Curate; Thomas Abbots, and Thomas King, Churchwardens.²

A dispute, respecting the tithes of this Parish, was agitated in the Court of Exchequer, in 1794; and issues were directed to be tried at the Assizes, for Bucks, to enquire into certain moduses alleged.

In 1821, this Vicarage was, by episcopal authority, consolidated and united into one benefice, with the Rectory of Steeple Claydon, and the Vicarage of East Claydon.³

VICARS.

ROGER, in 1260, who was succeeded by *Simon*, in 1261.

Alan, occurs 1289; he resigned; and *Robert Tilton* was inst. 4 Nov. 1291; on whose death,

Richard Wallys, instituted 6 Nov. 1319.

Hugh Curtis, instituted 4 Nov. 1342; he resigned; and

Henry de Woryn succeeded 12 August 1349.

Hugh Payn was instituted 3 Nov. 1357.

Reginald Aldbury, instituted in 1360.

William Elkin, instituted 6 July 1405.

William Gorcoote, instituted in 1424.

Peter Braunche, inst. in 1425; on whose resignation,

Robert Saterly was inst. in 1468; he resigned; and

John Mulet was inst. in 1471; and was succeeded by

John Carter, 18 April 1472.

John Stapleford occurs in 1521. He died; and

Oliver Ollinton, instituted 23 August 1536; he died; and was succeeded by

¹ See MIDDLE CLAYDON, and PEDIGREE OF VERNEY and CALVERT, in vol. i. p. 179.

² Decrees in Tithe Causes, vol. iv. p. 591.

³ See vol. i. p. 170, and 189.

Henry Moggelman, instituted 8 March 1545, on the presentation of Robert King, the first Bishop of Oxford; he died; and was succeeded by

Anthony Carr, A.M. instituted 2 Nov. 1549, on the presentation of Robert King.

Henry Elstonsted, instituted 23 Jan. 1556, on the presentation of the Bishop of Oxford.

Thomas Barker, instituted 7 July 1559, on the presentation of the Bishop of Oxford; he was succeeded by

Richard Morehouse, in 1565; on whose death,

Theodore Wheton succeeded, in 1569.

Richard Parr, instituted 10 April 1575, on the presentation of Edmund Brocket: on whose death,

Adrian Bayley, A.B. was instituted 25 Nov. 1597, on the presentation of William and Henry Fleetwood, Esqrs.: he died; and was succeeded by

John Aris, collated by the Bishop of Lincoln, on a lapse, 1627; his successor was

Edmund Fleetwood, instituted in 1657,¹ and is said to have been succeeded by

William White, A.B. Vicar of Padbury; who ex-

changed for this Living, to which he was presented in 1715, by the Right Hon. John Verney, Lord Viscount Fermanagh.

Alexander Markham, A.M. presented by Ralph Earl Verney; and inducted 11 Sep. 1741. He was of Lincoln College, Oxon. and took his Master's degree, 3 July 1739. On his own cession, on taking another Living, he was again presented by the same Patron, and instituted to this Vicarage 23 August 1746. On his decease,

Morgan Morgan, B.D. was presented by Ralph Earl Verney; and inducted 14 July 1767. He was made Rector of Addington in 1779, which he held until his death; but resigned this Living in 1780, when

Edward Ashe, A.B. was presented by Ralph Earl Verney, and inducted 4 Nov. 1780. He died in 1811; and was buried here.²

Thomas Wright, A.M. inducted 3 July 1821, on the presentation of Catherine Verney, widow, of Middle Claydon House, and Richard Vachell, Esq. of Coptfold Hall, Co. Essex, her Trustee.

THE CHURCH,

which is dedicated to St. Michael, is a very small and plain edifice; consisting only of a nave and chancel; with an embattled tower, at the west end, containing four modern bells, to which a fifth was afterwards added.

It contains neither painted glass, monuments, nor inscriptions deserving particular notice; having remained in nearly the same state in which it was described by Willis, early in the last century.

On a square tablet of white marble, affixed to the north side of the chancel:

Juxta deponantur mortales reliquiae Sariae Ashe Rev^{di} E. Ashe Uxoris, Obiit 5^o Aprilis A.D. 1811; ætatis suæ 57. Etiam Sariae Rev^e E. et S. Ashe filiae merito dilectæ. Obiit 21 Feb^o 1817, ætatis 21.

On a black marble slab, in the floor:

In memory of Catherine, Daughter of William and Elizabeth Webb, who died July 12 1779, aged 29 years.

On another slab:

Sacred to the memory of Charles Webb, who departed this life 12 Sept. 1804, aged 71.

On another:

In memory of Mary Webb, daughter of William and Elizabeth Webb, who died Sept. 28th 1788, aged 36 years.

On another:

In memory of William Webb, son of William and Elizabeth Webb, who died 24th April 1777, aged 39 years.

The REGISTER begins in 1575, (17 Eliz.)

Marriages.

1594. Walter Bridges and Theodora Langstøn.
1613. William White, S.T.P. and Alice Richardson.

Births or Baptisms.

1616. William, son of William White, S.T.P.
1644. William, son of M^r. Charles Chaloner.
1676. William, son of M^r. William Chaloner.

Burials.

1592. Thomas and Elizabeth, children of Sir Thomas Chaloner, Knt.
1604. Michael Throckmorton.
1605. Lady Ethelreda Chaloner, 25 Dec.
1617. M^r. Charles Chaloner.
1625. William Chatburn, LL.B.
1628. William Chaloner, LL.B.

¹ In 1692, *John Virgin* was licensed as Curate.

² See MIDDLE CLAYDON.

STOWE; WITH DODFORD, LANGPORT, AND LUFFIELD.

STOWE, which signifies a Strand, Station, or Eminence, (the latter term being descriptive of its locality,) is situated about three miles N.W. of Buckingham; and is bounded, on the North, by Lillingston Dayrell, and part of Northamptonshire; on the East, by Maids' Moreton, and Akeley; on the South, by Water Stratford, and Radcliffe; and on the West, by Bitlesden, Shalston, and Westbury. The Parish contains about two thousand five hundred acres.

In addition to the above calculation, there is reputed to be within the demesnes of Stowe, a decayed Hamlet, called Boicot; but dissevered from the Hundred and County of Buckingham, and reckoned, together with Luffield (also part of the possessions of Luffield Priory,) as extra parochial. In this Vill was anciently a chapel, dedicated to St. John Baptist, mentioned in the Luffield Register.

THE MANOR,

before the Conquest, was in the possession of Turgisus, a man of Baldwin, the son of Herlwin. At the Norman Survey, it was bestowed upon the Bishop of Baieux, and was holden under him by his subfeudatories, Robert D'Oily and Roger D'Iveri, being taxed at five hides. There was land for five ploughs, one in the demesne, to which two might have been added. Three bordars had half a carucate, and one and a half more might have been cultivated: pasture for six teams, and wood for fifty hogs, worth forty shillings when he received it. This land lay waste in the time of King Edward. The Manor was worth sixty shillings.¹

On the division of the lands of Odo, in 1088, Stowe was divided between Robert D'Oily and Roger de Ivery, his subfeudatories; the former taking Dodford, and the latter Stowe. D'Oily, in 1075, founded a Collegiate Church within his Castle of Oxford, which he dedicated to St. George, and endowed it with his demesnes here. In 1129, he gave to the Canons of Oxford,² the Church of Stowe, with the whole Vill and Chapel of Moreton, and two hides of the fee of St. George, with woods, and other rights and liberties to the same belonging; in addition to which, Richard de Gordino, of Dodford, granted, in 1242, lands in Dodford and Stowe, to John Leche, Abbat of Oseney. In 1260, a fine was levied between Richard de Apeltre, Abbat of Oseney, and Andrew Moriz, of lands in Stowe and Langport; and the Convent agreed to allow the said Andrew Moriz, (whom they thereupon received into their Monastery,) an annual pension for his life, of two marks of silver, with a convenient apartment in the Abbey, "*et singulis dictis Corrodie duorum Canonicorum*; to find him a servant and a groom, and two loaves called *Mayne Michia*, unam *Bissam*, unam *Salem*; two flaggons of their best ale, one of the second sort, and a third of the last degree; and from their kitchen, the mess of two Canons; and provide for his servant and groom all necessaries from the Abbat's hall, with six loads of wood yearly, six quarters of coal, two loads of straw, four loads of hay, soap, and cheeses." On which conditions, this Andrew Moriz granted to the Convent his capital mansion, court, garden, and woods, with two yard lands in Langport and Stowe; directing his body to be buried

¹ Terra Epi. Baiocensis. In Stodfald Robt olgi et Rogeri juri ten' de epo' Srow p v. hid. se defd. Trā ē v. cor. In dñio ē una et ii.° adhuē poss' fieri. Ibi. iiii. bord. hnt. dim' car' et l. et dim fieri possunt ptu' vi. car'. Silua l. porc'. Val xl. sol. Vastia' recep' T.R.E. l.x. sol. Hoc Ƴ tenuit Turgisus hō Balduini filii Herluni et uende' pot'. [Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 144.]

² Monast. Anglic. vol. ii. p. 138.

in the Convent, (which Willis believes to have been done,) near the grave of Stephen de Templar, who was another benefactor to the Convent. In an account of tenures, in the Testa de Nevil, the Abbat of Oseney was returned to have holden Stowe in *Eleemosynam*.

The Monastery continued to possess this estate until the dissolution; when, the Abbey being converted into a cathedral, by King Henry VIII. the new Bishopric of Oxford was endowed with this Manor, then valued at 15*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* with lands in Lamport, estimated at 3*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* and other lands; altogether estimated at 21*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*

When King Edward VI. came to the throne, he gave all the estates in Stowe, (which had formerly belonged to Oseney, and was then the property of Christ Church,) with messuages and lands in Lamport and Dodford, to his new Bishopric. But Queen Elizabeth, at the Reformation, resuming all the estates during the vacancy of the See, granted them, by Letters Patent, 27 Jan. 1590, to Thomas Compton, Robert Wright, and Gelly Merrick, who soon afterwards transferred the inheritance and fee simple of the premises to John Temple, Esq. of the ancient family of Temple Hall, Co. Leicester, and Burton Dasset, Co. Warwick, (some of whose ancestors had been, at an earlier period, possessed of lands here,) and the Estate has subsequently descended, agreeably to the annexed Pedigree, to its present possessor:—

PEDIGREE OF TEMPLE OF STOWE.

From Harleian, Cottonian, and Lansdowne MSS.; Heraldic Visitations; Edmondson's, Collins's, and other Baronages; Parochial Registers; Monumental Inscriptions; Willis's and Cole's Collections, &c.

Arms: Arg. on two bars S. six martlets Or. *Crest:* On a mount vert. a talbot sejant S.; another, on a dual coronet Proper, a martlet close of the Lasc.

ROGER TEMPLE, of Temple-Hall, Co. Leicester, thirteenth in descent from Leofwine, father of Leofric Earl of Chester and Earl of Mercia, by Godiva, sister of Thorold, founder of Spalding Abbey, Co. Linc. allied by the marriages of his ancestors (according to Edmondson) to the families of Ribbesford, Langley, Corbet, Stanlaue, Burgation of Newton, Co. Leicester, Sheppey, Turville, Godney, and Fiacent. ACNES, dau. of John Beauf.

RICHARD TEMPLE OF TEMPLE-HALL, possessed a fine of lands in Welford, Co. Northampton. 1527; bur. at Sibbesden, or Sibberton. ROBERT TEMPLE, had lands at Burton Underwood, Co. Stafford, given by his father.

RICHARD TEMPLE OF TEMPLE-HALL, ancestor of the Temples living there in 1635. MILICENT, dau. of Ant. Grey, Esq. of Brance May 1577, at Stowe; bur. at Burton Dasset; but his remains, path, Co. Durham: bur. at Stowe 6 Dec. 1582. 11 May 1603, removed to Stowe, and there buried. [Bur. Reg.]

JOHN TEMPLE, Esq. of Stowe, purchased the Manor circa 1591; High Sher. of Bucks 1596; ob. 9 May, bur. 11 May 1603. SUSAN, dau. and coh. of Sir Tho. Spencer, Knt. of Everdon, Co. Northampton. ANTHONY TEMPLE of Coughton, Co. Warwick.

SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE, Knt. of King's Coll. Camb. Sect to Sir Phil. Sidney, Provost of Trinity Coll. Dublin; mar. to . . . Harrington; ob. 1626, æt. 73.

a

¹ According to Dugdale, a neat marble monument, having two portraits in brass, and the following inscription, was affixed in the Church of Burton Dasset:—"Here under this stone lyeth the body of Peter Temple, Esquier, who departed out of this world at Stow, in the County of Buckingham, the xxviii. day of May, Anno whose soule God hath in his blessed keeping." [History of Warwickshire, p. 378.]

² John Temple, Esq. of Stowe, and Susan his wife, have the following Inscription to their memory, in the Church of Burton Dasset, Co. Warwick:—"Here under lyeth the Body of John Temple of Stow, in the County of Bucks, Esquire, one of the Lords of this Mannour, and Susan his Wife, who was the daughter and heir of Thomas Spencer of Everton, in the County of Northampton, Esquire; who had issue, six sons and six daughters, as here may appear. The said John Temple deceased the ninth day of May 1603, being of the age LXI. years, and the said Susan deceased the day of being of the age of years.

Cur liberos hic plurimos?
Cur hic amicos plurimos?
Et plurimas pecunias,
Vis scire cur reliquerit?
Tempellus ad plures abiit."

[Dugdale's Warwick, p. 379.]

a

1. SIR THOMAS ==HESTER, ducl. of Miles
TEMPLE, Knt. of Standy, Esq. of Lati-
nere, b. at Latimers, b. at Latimers,
Stowe and Bart. Dasset; cr. Bart.
25 Nov. 1612;
Sher. of Bucks
1616; of War-
wick 1620; ob.
1925, at Barton
Dasset, and
buried there.

2. GEORGE TEMPLE,
Sir JOHN TEMPLE, Knt. of Framp-
ton, Co. Warwick, ancestor of the
Temple living there 1680.

4. SIR ALEXANDER TEMPLE of Chad-
wick, Co. Essex.

5. WILLIAM TEMPLE of London;
mar. Jane, dau. of Sir Thos. Beaum-
ont of Stoughton.

6. PETER TEMPLE, mar. to Joane,
dau. of Kendal.

1. MILICENT, mar. 2 June 1583, to Edward Saunders
of Brickworth, Co. Northamp.

2. MARY, mar. to John Farmer of Cookham, Co.
Berks.

3. SUSAN, mar. to Sir Thomas Denton, Knt. of
Hillesden; ob. 7 Sept. 1641. †

4. CATHARINE, mar. to Michael Parker, Esq. of
Willington, Co. Suff. May 1593, at Bishop-
hall, Co. Herts. [Lynsons's Edw. vol. iii. p. 183.]

5. DOROTHEA, bap. 28 Sept. 1572; mar. to Paul
Risley, Esq. of Chetwode.

6. ELIZABETH, mar. to William Lord Say and Sele.

ANNE (1st
Wife), dau.
and hr. of
Sir Arthur
Throckmorton,
Knt. of
Pauley's
Pury, Co.
Northamp.;
ob. 23 Jan.
1612; bur.
at Stowe.

SIR PETER ==CHRISTIAN
TEMPLE, (2nd Wife),
Knt. and
Bar. of
Stanton
Bury; ob.
Sept. 1632.

Sir JOHN ==DOROTHY,
TEMPLE,
dau. and
cohe. of
Edmund
Lee of
Stanton
Bury;
buried
there.

THOMAS
TEMPLE,
LL.D.
bap. 8 Apr.
1604.
Rect. of
Barton-on-
the Water,
Co. Glouc.
MILES
TEMPLE.

1. SUSAN, mar. to Edw. Clarke, Esq. of Addington, Co. Berks.

2. HELEN, mar. to Sir John Bars of Bass Leich, Co. Wilcest.

3. BRIDGET, mar. to J. Lenthall, Esq. of Blitchingley, Co. Surrey.

4. MARTHA, mar. to Sir Thomas Peniston, of Leigh, Co. Sussex;
bur. at Stowe 21 Jan. 1619. †

5. ELIZABETH, mar. to Sir H. Gibbs, of Hooington, Co. Warw. †

6. CATHARINE, mar. to William Ayscough of

7. ANNE, mar. to Sir William Andrewes, Knt. of Lathbury; ob.
1661. [See PEDIGREE OF ANDREWES.]

8. MARY, mar. to Sir Edw. Longueville of Wolverton.

9. MILICENT, mar. to Ogle, Esq.

10. FANA SABILLA, b. 19 Feb. 1602.

ANNE, mar. to
Thomas Roper,
Lord Vice-Chat-
rel; bap. 26
Jan. 1619;
buried in
Weston Ridge-
way, Earl of
Londonbury,
Arabelle, bur.
12 June 1641.

SIR RICHD. ==MARY,
TEMPLE,
dau. and
cohe. of
R. B.; m. P.P.
for Bucks;
burg. Stowe,
and made
the Gardens;
bur. 15 May
1697.

FRANCES,
mar. to
Dorring-
ton, Esq.
CHRISTIAN,
mar. to
John Ris-
ley, Esq.

SIR PETER ==ELEANOR,
TEMPLE
dau. of Ti-
madhy Tyrr-
rell, Esq. of
Oakley;
ob. 24 May
1679, at
57; bur. at
Stanton
Bury.

EDMUND ==ELEANOR, dau. and cohe. of
TEMPLE. Sir Stephen Hester, Knt. of
Hardingsstone, Co. North-
amp. by Mary, dau. and
cohe. of Ric. Murden of
Morton-Murden, Co. War-
wick; mar. 1637; ob. 23
Nov. 1660, at 33. [Arms
of Murden of Morton Mur-
den, Co. Warwick, Erm.
on a chev. S. a talbot Arg.]

PURBECK ==DOROTHY
TEMPLE.
bur. 6
Nov.
1620.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart. M.P. for
Buckingham 7 Will. III. In 1703, he
was Lord Lieut. of the County of Buck-
ingham; also one of the Knights of the
Shew; and Col. of a Regt. of Foot.
He distinguished himself at the sieges
of Venlo and Buren as a Volunteer;
afterwards, with his Regt. in the wars
in France, Flanders, and Germany;
and 1 June 1706, he was made a
Brigadier-General. In 1709, having
a considerable share in the siege of
Lisle, he was sent by the Duke of Mar-
borough to the Queen, with an account
of the surrender. On 6 Jan. 1708-9,
he was made a Major-General; and in
1710, a Lieutenant-General. On the
cession of King Geo. I. he was, 19
Oct. 1714, created Baron Cobham of
Cobham, in Kent, and declared Envoy
Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
to the Emperor. On 26 June 1716, he
was made Colonel of the Royal Regt. of
Dragoons; and 1716, Constable of
Windor Castle, and Ranger of Wind-
sor Forest. On 23 May 1718, created
Viscount and Baron Cobham, to him
and his heirs; and in default, the
dignities of Viscountess and Baroness
Cobham to his second sister, Hester Gren-
ville, and the heirs-male of her body
lawfully begotten; and in default,
to Dame Christian Lyttelton, his third
sister, and the heirs-male of her body.
His Lordship was afterwards constitu-
ted Colonel of his Majesty's Royal
Regt. of Horse, in Feb. 1727-8; ap-
pointed Lord-Lieut. and Custos Rot. of
Bucks, sworn of the Privy Council, and
made Governor of the Island of Jersey;
but, in 1733, he resigned; and in March
1741, appointed Field-Marshal of all
his Majesty's Forces. He died at Stowe,
bur. 16 Sep. 1749.

ROBERT ==ANNE,
TEMPLE, dau. and
sole
heir.
bur. 5
May 1699.

RICH. ==2. HER-
GREEN- MIL- I. MARY, WIL-
VILLE, VI. LIAM,
Esq. of 1710; WEST- ANNE,
Wot- cr. Arch- TIMO-
ton, 1749. deacon. PLE.
[See Coun- tress Berka. 2ndly, to
FREE of TEM- SIR John
HENRY VILLE; ob. 6
PAGES, vol. i. 1752,
bur. at p. 600.] at 3. CHRIS-
died Curk. TIAN,
s. p. TEM- (See Sir Tho.
TEMPLE, LYTON, Bart. of
ob. cele- and Frank-
bur. at ley, Co.
Stowe GRE- WER-
4 Feb. CHESTER.
1701. VILLE, 4. FENE-
VOL. I. bur. at p. 600.] LOPE,
bur. at p. 600.] MUSES
BEREN-
GER,
Merchant
of London.

STEPHEN ==MARY.
EDMUND. ELEANOR.
STEPHEN. HESTER.
ob. 20
Mar.
1660,
inf.

RICHARD GRENVILLE ==ANNA, dau. and
TEMPLE, cld. son; cohe. of Thomas
succeeded as Earl Chambers,
Temple on the death Esq. of Han-
of his mother; bur. 16 worth; ob. 7
Sept. 1779, at Stowe; April 1777;
reburied to WOTON. bur. at Stowe. 1712.

GEORGE ==ELIZABETH,
GRENVILLE, dau. and cohe. of Thomas
TEMPLE, dau. of Peter Pax-
ton, M.D.
Crawley.

WILLIAM ==MARY, mar. to John
TEMPLE, dau. of Baldwin of Buck-
ingham.
ANNE, mar. to Hugh
Cuffall, Alderman of
Buckingham.

[See PEDIGREE OF GRENVILLE & GRENVILLE TEMPLE, EARLS TEMPLE, MARGRETS AND DEACT OF BUCKINGHAM, DUKES OF BUCKINGHAM & CHANNOIS, vol. i. p. 601.]





211 G. S. S.

The Seat of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham

STOWE HOUSE AND GARDENS,

the former originally rebuilt, either by Sir Peter or Sir Richard Temple; and the latter, principally formed at the expence and by the taste of the first Viscount and Baron Cobham, and subsequently and progressively improved into one of the most magnificent and splendid residences in the Kingdom, were both first brought into celebrity, by the talents and industry of that celebrated gardener, called *Capability* Browne; whose slopes and swells, undulations and distribution of a level surface, had the almost magical influence of giving the appearance of immeasurable extent to a narrowly confined space; whilst it fascinates and delights by all the powers of variety. Browne, however, though employed at Stowe during thirteen years, perhaps acquired a greater degree of fame than that to which he was really entitled; for Kent and Bridgeman, under the auspices of the first Lord Cobham, had nearly completed the original design, when Rigaud's and Baron's engravings were published, in 1737: Browne could not have *then* been gardener at Stowe; he having been succeeded there by Woodward, in 1750, who was living at Buckingham during many years afterwards.¹

THE MANSION

is approached, from the Town of Buckingham, by a perfectly straight line of road, two miles in length, through a beautiful Corinthian arch; conducted over a great number of eminences, from the summit of each of which, the view of the house is disclosed, embosomed in rich plantations, and flanked by regular avenues of trees. A noble ascent of thirty-one steps, leads to the Portico, or Loggia; and on each side is a Flower-Garden, extending along the entire front of the house (which is 916 feet in length), enclosed by a balustrade of iron and Portland stone, surmounted, at intervals, by vases. At the base of the ascent are two massive pedestals, forming right angles, on which are placed finely-executed figures of lions, of immense size, copied from the originals in the Villa de Medici, formerly at Rome, but now at Florence.

Notwithstanding the grandeur of this approach, the extent of the south front of the Mansion has been so greatly increased, by the several additions made to it, and the component parts have been so much divided, that it is very generally considered deficient in proportion of elevation; and

¹ *Extract of a Letter from George Marquess of Buckingham, K.G. to the Rev. Dan. Lysons, &c. &c.*

GOSFIELD HALL, May 2, 1802.

SIR,—I should have been better able to answer your questions relative to Stow and Wotton, if I were in Buckinghamshire. Browne Willis can not be depended upon in his History of the Hundreds of Buckingham. Various jealousies of different sorts prevented him from having access to many of the principal families in that district; and, in point of fact, I can, from my personal knowledge, point out many inaccuracies in that work.

Peter Temple, (not John,) was the first of that family who purchased in Buckinghamshire. John Temple occasionally resided at Stowe, though his usual place of residence was at Burton Dassett, in Warwickshire, to which place that family had removed from Shepey, in Leicestershire. The latter property has long since been alienated; that of Burton Dassett remains in my hands. Of course, I cannot, at this distance from my papers, speak with certainty, as to the dates: I meant, that the editor of the Beauties of England, should understand that John Temple was in possession of Stow in 1560, but I rather think that he purchased it some years before, viz., about 1554, but of course; I cannot be positive of this date, without reference to my evidences. Browne was gardener at Stow for 13 years; and was succeeded in 1750, by Mr. Richard Woodward, now living at Buckingham.

[After many remarks upon the building of Wotton, by the Grenvilles, the employment of Sir James Thornhill in painting the Hall there, the various alterations subsequently effected, it concludes with assurances of satisfaction, to find that the re-publication of the Britannia had been undertaken by a writer so well qualified as his correspondent; adding, that if his Lordship can contribute to his information, he shall have great pleasure.]

I am, Sir, your very faithful and obedient Servant,

NUGENT BUCKINGHAM.

the immensely protracted length of the drive, with the monotony of so uniform an ascent, and its subsequent artificial diversion, from a too evident design to produce effect, unquestionably diminish those advantages, which are, in so eminent a degree, possessed by *Blenheim*, and other felicitously laid-out domains, in which less art is apparent in the arrangement.

The principal approach appears to have been formerly on the north side of the house, by a direct line of road, ascending a steep hill, from the lodges, joined on the brow, near the Mansion, by the circuitous route already described. This front, which, from its cold and northern aspect, loses much of that beauty which its regularity of design would otherwise possess, (and to which carriages are admitted,) is in Kent's very best style; and, were it not so much eclipsed by the gay and extended scene of the garden front, would be greatly admired. There is also a regular and stately portico on this side, to which a double ascent of stairs approaches, conducting to the hall, as does that on the opposite side to the saloon.

THE LOGGIA

is formed by six Corinthian columns, three feet seven inches in diameter, and two pilasters, supporting a massive roof, the ceiling of which is divided into three compartments, taken from the designs of Palmyra. In the Loggia are four antique statues, viz.:—Lucius Verus, from the Braschi collection at Rome; Agrippina, as the Muse of History; Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, (brought from the Villa of Alexander Severus, by the present Duke of Buckingham;) and the Empress Julia, in the character of a sacrificing priestess. In the intercolumniations on the sides, are groupes, in white marble, of Venus and Adonis, by Scheemaker; of Vertumnus and Pomona, by Delvaux; brought from Canons, the seat of the first Duke of Chandos. In the recesses, two antique statues, sitting, Cybele and Juno. In the Loggia, stand two large Tazze of Cipolino marble, from the Braschi collection.

THE SALOON,

which is oval, receives its light from a central opening in the dome, ornamented with scroll work, and female figures, supporting the arms of the family. The cornice is of the Doric order, with masks, Bacchantes and Satyrs; above is an attic, supporting an alto-relievo, consisting of more than three hundred figures, designed and executed by Valdrè. The figures, which are, for the most part, nearly four feet high, are blended with various trophies, spoils, and animals; and are disposed so as to represent a triumph and sacrifice. The cornice is supported by sixteen highly-finished scagliola columns, executed by Bartoli, in imitation of jasper: the bases and capitals are of white marble. In the walls are sixteen compartments, with trophies in bold relief; and in the niches, are the following antique statues, in white marble—Meleager; the Emperor Augustus; one of the Muses; Apollo; a Roman Consul, in the act of speaking, brought from Rome by the Duke of Buckingham; Venus; Antinous; and Paris, holding out the apple of discord. In the alternate niches are large candelabra,¹ richly bronzed and gilt.

¹ On Tuesday, 3rd June 1823, a magnificent candelabrum, of exquisite workmanship, valued at 300*l.* was presented to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, after a review of the Bucks Yeomanry, at Stowe, by Colonel Pigott, in the name of the Yeomanry of the County; by whom it had been provided by the subscription of one day's pay of the officers and privates of the regiment.

It was ornamented with the arms of his Grace, supporting the trunk of a palm tree, the leaves of which were embossed with the rose, thistle, and shamrock, entwined, bearing the following inscription:—"To his Grace Richard Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K.G. Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum, and Colonel of the Yeomanry Forces of the County of Buckingham: This piece of plate is presented by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the

THE HALL

has its ceiling finely painted by Kent, who has represented the seven planets allegorically; Mars, the principal or ruling one, being a likeness of King William III. presenting a sword to Field-Marshal Viscount Cobham, in allusion to the command of a regiment conferred upon him by that sovereign. On the west wall, an alto-relievo, in white marble, of Caractacus, in the presence of the Emperor Claudius. Beneath, stands a cast in bronze, as large as the original, from the Laocoon, in the gallery at Florence; moulded and chased by Carboneau, of Paris. Opposite, is an alto-relievo of Alexander the Great¹ visiting the tent of Darius, and a head of St. Peter, in Mosaic; with other statues and busts. The goddess Hygeia; a bust of Nero; another of Tiberius, found at Capri. On pedestals of white marble, are two vases, found in the Villa Adriana; and on a pedestal of grey Italian marble, is a fine statue of Mercury, in bronze.²

THE NORTH PORTICO

is formed of four Ionic columns, two feet ten inches in diameter, and two pilasters; and on each side of the steps, a lion couchant. Three rooms immediately connected with this part of the building, and on the east side, were denominated the *Chandos-Rooms*, but now form part of the State apartments; and a bed-chamber, and two dressing-rooms contiguous, which are on the west side, are called the *Clarence-Rooms*, in which there is a toilet service of silver dressing-plate. The furniture of these apartments is of the most splendid description. In the east corridor, on a white marble pedestal, is an ancient Sarcophagus, found on the road to Tivoli, and brought to England by George Marquess of Buckingham. It consists of a chest of white marble, about three feet by twenty inches in height; its covering representing a mattress, on which is the figure of a body, enwrapped within the folds of a large snake, and at one end "D.M. Antonia Paeuvio filia fecit sibi et Erennio filio suo piissimo Imperatoris Trajani Cæsaris Augusti Germanici servo dispensatori Montianiano." On marble tables, are two other Sarcophagi; one with an alto-relievo of a boar hunt. Distributed through various apartments, are also fine marble busts, of the Right Hon. George Grenville, by Nollekins; Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, and William Wyndham Lord Grenville, by Comolli; and of Richard Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K.G. by Trentanova.

THE EGYPTIAN HALL,

which forms the winter approach under the North Portico, is decorated with hieroglyphics, and various designs taken from the Baron Denon's drawings of Egyptian temples and sepulchral monuments. On each side of the lowest steps, are two sphinxes of stone; and the ceiling, which is vaulted, is ornamented with a copy of the celebrated Zodiac discovered in the Temple of Tintyra.

THE CHAPEL

is wainscoted throughout, with cedar, adorned with carvings, and having a gallery hung with crimson velvet, the area below being designed for the domestics. Great part of the fitting up of this Chapel was bought out of a Spanish prize, by *Granville*, Earl of Bath, who intended it for his seat near

² or Hussar Regiment of Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry, as a lasting memorial of their high respect, and affectionate attachment, and as a tribute of their gratitude for his constant and zealous endeavours to promote the welfare and prosperity of the regiment." ¹ By Scheemaker.

² From the original, by John of Bologna, at Florence; brought from Italy by the Duke of Buckingham, in 1817.

Kilkhampton, in Cornwall, whence it was brought by Lord Cobham, who purchased it on the demolition of the Earl Granville's seat; and some of the carvings were by Michael Clarke and Grinling Gibbons;¹ the ceiling being after the design of that of the Chapel Royal, at St. James's. Within the communion rails, have been set up the colours of the First Provisional Battalion of Militia, which, under the command of the last Duke, volunteered for foreign service, and joined the British army in France, under the (then) Marquess of Wellington; and the following reminiscences on marble tablets:—

“The colours which hang in this Chapel, belonged to the First Provisional Battalion of Militia, composed entirely of Volunteers from the English Militia. This Regiment, under the command of Richard Marquess of Buckingham, joined the British Army in France, under Arthur Marquess of Wellington, in the year MDCCCXIV. In remembrance of THE OFFICERS AND MEN, who accompanied him upon this service, and assisted in setting an example to their countrymen, Richard Marquess of Buckingham has preserved these colours, which he recommends to the care of his Descendants.”

On a corresponding tablet, on the other side of the door, are inscribed the names of the officers and staff of the regiment, with a return of the quotas of the different regiments of militia which formed the battalion. Over the communion table, is a copy of the Holy Lamb, by Reubens; and above it, the King's arms, richly carved. Over the chimney, a curious antique shrine, representing the Crucifixion, brought from Antwerp, by the late Thomas Astle, Esq. Opposite to the fire-place, is an organ, which was used by King James II. in the chapel, in his camp on Hounslow-heath; thence removed to the Earl of Wharton's, at Winchendon; and, on the demolition of that seat, purchased by Mr. Grenville, of Wotton.

THE MUSIC-ROOM,

is supported at each end by beautiful Scagliola columns, by Bartoli, in imitation of Sienna marble; with gilt capitals, mouldings, and ornaments. The walls are divided into panels, with Arabesque ornaments, taken from the designs of Raphael, in the Loggia of the Vatican. At one end of the room, is a recess superbly decorated, on each side of which is a large and beautiful vase of Alabaster; and in a niche (surmounted with festoons of laurel and a lyre, carved, and gilt in variegated gold), stands an antique statue of Venus, in white marble, rising from the sea. It was found in the Baths of Agrippa, and brought to England by the present Duke. The principal compartment of the ceiling, painted from designs of Raphael, represent the Dance of the Hours, Seasons, and Aurora, round the Sun. Two oblong compartments contain a Bacchanalian Procession, and the Revels of Sardanapalus. The chimney-piece is of white Italian marble, with panels of Rosso Antico, and ornaments in Or-molu. On each side, is a table of Giallo Antico marble, in a rich carved and gilt frame. Here are also tables of Verde Antique, and two small tables, supported by golden lyres; one, containing a portion of inlaid pavement, from the Bath of Titus at Rome; and the other, some rare specimens of Oriental agate, ribbon, jasper, &c. An antique of Chimera, in white marble, representing the ancient Testudo, or lyre, supported by the extended wings of a Swan, found in a tomb near the Villa Adriana. The figure of a Goat, tied to the stump of a tree, and a Lion in Giallo Antico, with a group of boys on his back, from Rome. A copy, in white marble, of Canova's celebrated reclining statue of the Princess Pauline Borghese, the sister of Napoleon Buonaparte, by Trentanova; and small copies of the Apollo Belvidere, and Venus. The chairs are covered with richly ornamented cut velvet, from the Doge's Palace at Venice. The room and ceiling painted by Signor Valdrè.

¹ See WOTTON, vol. i.

THE STATE DRAWING-ROOM.

The ceiling is richly gilt, from which a large crystal chandelier is suspended, and Girandoles of the same, placed in different parts of the room. In the centre of the chimney-piece, which is of Italian white marble, is an antique tablet, in bas-relief, of oriental alabaster, representing the emblems of a sacrifice to Bacchus: in the frieze, are oval compartments, with fawns gazing in a fountain. The pilasters, and part of the entablature, are of porphyry: the chairs and sofa are covered with crimson velvet, from the Doge's Palace at Venice; and on each side of the fire-place are slabs of green marble, supported by boys and dolphins, in a very bold style. On a table is a specimen of beautifully inlaid marble pavement, from the Baths of Titus, at Rome. Before the pier-glasses, at the ends of the room, are two large circular vases of fine china, on bases of white and gold, supporting rock-work and falling water, with vases of oriental alabaster and candelabra, of remarkably graceful scrollwork, in Or-molu; said to have been presented by Louis XV. to Madame de Pompadour. Here are also, on tables of various designs, formed of inlaid marbles, agate, Egyptian alabaster, &c. many curious antiques; a bottle of ancient blue glass, mounted in silver gilt, from the Fonthill Collection; pieces of oriental china; ancient and modern sévres, and Dresden porcelain; fine old vases; Beakers, jars and bowls of the largest size; two Ottomans, one of crimson velvet, with a cover of Indian gold and tissue; and the other formed out of the cover of Tippoo Saib's State Palanquin, worked in gold and silver thread, with spangles; and the Royal tiger stripes, the emblem of Tippoo, embroidered thereon: his sword and dagger (laid upon the Ottoman) found in Tippoo's bed-chamber, in the Palace of Seringapatam, after the storming of the fort by the British. The handles are enamelled in gold, and stamped with the letter H, in the Persian character, probably as having belonged to Hyder Ali. These were presents from Richard Marquess of Wellesley, to the late George Marquess of Buckingham.

THE STATE DINING-ROOM

is fitted up with Brussels tapestry, representing Triumphs of Bacchus, Venus, Mars, and Diana. Over one of the chimney-pieces (which are of Sienna and white marble), are carvings of a Goddess, conducting Learning to Truth, and Mercury leading the Tragic and Comic Muses to Parnassus. The chairs are covered with Gobelin tapestry, representing the Fables of Æsop. A Turkish couch, covered with embroidery of rich and massive gold, on blue cloth, is conspicuous; and at each end of the room is a finely carved sideboard; on one of them, an alabaster plateau, with figures of Niobe and her Children, from the original, at Florence; on the other, a large group, in Or-molu, forming the centre of the collection of gold plate, and modelled for a Fountain, by a Prussian artist. Britannia is represented sitting, holding in one hand a spear, and in the other a winged figure of Victory; at the four corners, the Tagus, the Ebro, the Garonne, and the Seine, the four principal rivers crossed by the armies of England in the late war; with the arms of Portugal, Spain, Languedoc, and Paris, chased on urns; and on the bronze plinth is inscribed, in gold letters:

GEORGIO REGNANTE.
WELLINGTON.

THE TAPESTRY DRAWING-ROOM, FORMERLY THE STATE DRESSING-ROOM,

is hung with Brussels tapestry, made for Lord Viscount Cobham, and other officers who served under the famous John Duke of Marlborough. The subjects are the Siege of Lisle, when Lord Cobham

commanded the covering army; the battle of Wynendael Wood; and the functions of the cavalry in the armies of the Allies.¹ The window curtains are of Genoa cut velvet, with coloured flowers on white. The Ottoman, carved and gilt. Chairs and settees of the same, from the Doge's Palace at Venice. Opposite the chimney, is a japan chest, inlaid with mother'-o-pearl, brought from Vigo, in 1719, by Lord Cobham. On each side, a rich commode of japan; on one of them, Apollo in Terra Cotta, sitting, dug out of the ruins of Pompeii, in the presence of the Duke of Buckingham, in 1817. A magnificent cabinet, inlaid with Lapis Lazuli, Jaspers, Cornelian, Pietra Dura, &c. from Palazzo Borghese. On the central table, an ink-stand, of Sicilian jasper, and silver filigree, formerly belonging to Pope Sixtus V.

THE STATE BED-CHAMBER

was fitted up with rich crimson damask; the chairs, window-curtains, and bed-furniture to correspond. On the ceiling, which is supported by fluted columns, in white and gold, are the insignia of the Order of the Garter. Under the pier-glass, between the windows, is a toilet, covered with crimson velvet and gold embroidery, with a toilet-glass, and service of gold plate and rich Turkish glass. In the recesses, Chinese figures of a Mandarin and a lady; and a collection of more than 160 pieces of Majolica, or Raffaele, purchased at Florence. In the middle of the room, is a model, on a table, inlaid with Italian marbles, of the famous Porcelain Pagoda at Nankin. On each side of the chimney, an elaborately carved and gilt robe-chest; one of Gopfir, the other of Sandal wood, from Fonthill. The bed was placed on an elevated *dais*, closed by a balustrade of polished brass, and covered with a quilt of white satin, embroidered in gold; and at the head of the bed are the Royal Arms, on the Bag of State which held the seals of office when Earl Temple was Keeper of the Privy Seal, in the early part of the reign of King George III.

This magnificent apartment has been, by recent arrangements, converted into a splendid Drawing-Room, the State Bed and its accompaniments removed, and one of the largest and most splendid Looking-Glasses in England placed at the upper end of the room, reflecting the whole range of apartments, with the rich carpets with which the floors have been covered. The splendid bed and furniture, as above described, and the whole interior arrangements, having undergone a complete alteration, upon the Royal Visit made by Queen Victoria, to his Grace the Duke of Buckingham, when the suit of apartments in the North Portico, formerly denominated the CHANDOS-ROOMS, were fitted up for Her Majesty's reception, the State-bed removed into one of them, and all the interior decorations completely changed. The numerous curiosities, and articles of *vertu*, have been transferred to other parts of the house; and the State Drawing-Room, State Dining-Room, Dressing-Room, Bed-Chamber, and Closet, together with the Jewellery adjacent, are no longer known by those names.

THE STATE CLOSET

is hung with rich Indian silk. A table in one of the windows contains a toilet of silk, embroidered with silver, and a splendid service of Chinese silver filigree plate. A looking-glass, with a frame of massive silver, chased, stands on a silver table; and another looking-glass to correspond, of similar workmanship, is its accompaniment; having been brought from Avington, the late Duchess's seat, in Hants, which had formerly belonged to the celebrated Countess of Shrewsbury, to whom they are supposed to have been given by George Villiers Duke of Buckingham.

¹ Similar sets were worked for the Duke of Marlborough, at Blenheim; Earl of Cadogan, at Caversham; Earl of Orkney, at Cliefden, and others.

THE JEWEL CLOSET,

entirely wainscoted with old japan, presented by Frederick Prince of Wales and his Princess, to Richard Earl Temple, contains very numerous and interesting, as well as highly valuable ornaments and curiosities: Elaborate Chinese carvings in ivory. A cabinet from the Fonthill collection. A fine shell of the Nautilus, mounted in silver, gilt and chased, surmounted by Neptune on a dolphin, enriched with jewellery, and standing on a circular ivory plinth, carved by Benvenuto Cellini. An ivory tankard, elaborately carved with the Rape of the Sabines, mounted in silver gilt. Seventeen miniatures of the portraits of the descendants of Akbar, with one of Tippoo Sultaun. The window is glazed with painted transparent porcelain, from Malmaison.

THE ARMOURY

is approached by a small stair-case, concealed within the walls, and lighted by a lantern of stained glass. This stair-case, which also leads down from the Library, into a small vaulted hall, has windows of stained and ground glass, and the walls are decorated with armour. Three figures stand on the pavement, one in a suit of Norman chain armour; another, in the armour worn by a bill man, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and the third, a Persian warrior. Here is also a very ancient and elaborately carved chest, formerly a vestment press, belonging to the Priests of Westminster Abbey, and standing in the Jerusalem Chamber. Over the door leading to the Manuscript Library, is a curious alto-relievo in stone, brought from Castle Hedingham, in Essex, the seat of the Veres, Earls of Oxford, representing the Battle of Bosworth Field. From the vaulted roof of this hall is suspended, a lamp of bronze and Or-molu, forming a singular contrast with the Grecian splendour of the superior apartments.

THE LIBRARIES.

The principal Library is 75 feet long by 25 wide, and is entirely fitted up with mahogany, having a chimney-piece at each end of the room, with clocks of Parisian manufacture; alabaster groups, and vases, of exquisite workmanship. A gallery of singularly-constructed iron-work, extends to three sides of the room, the entrance to which, is by a small staircase concealed in the wall. This room contains about twenty thousand volumes of printed books, and has, in its centre, two large Globes; one of which is a Celestial Globe, differing from those usually made, by being graduated in the same manner as the Terrestrial Globe, with lines of longitude and latitude, on a dark blue ground: the stars, distinguished by foils of various colours, are of seven different magnitudes, and the nebulae are marked in silver. Opposite, is a magnificent chronometer, the pendulum of which, when connected with the orery, with which it is surmounted, keeps both in motion; thus indicating, with the greatest precision, the hours, minutes and seconds; the days of the month, the signs of the Zodiac, the days of the week, the common or leap-year, the inequality of the days and nights, the seasons of the year, the movement of the moon round the earth, and of the earth round the sun; the phases of the moon, its age, and eclipses.

There is also an anti-Library, fitted up in a similar manner, containing a large collection of ancient and modern Prints, works on the Fine Arts, Maps, Topography, and Antiquities: among which, there is a splendid number of English Portraits, in sixty folios, in illustration of Granger and Noble's Biographical History of England.

The Manuscript Library was fitted up in the Gothic style, by the late Sir John Soane, Knt. who was the Architect employed on that occasion; and whose designs were modelled from the ornaments in Henry VII.'s Chapel, in Westminster Abbey. In the centre of the vaulted ceiling, is a circular shield, containing seven hundred and nineteen quarterings of the Grenville, Temple, Nugent, and

Chandos families. This room contains a most valuable collection of MSS. consisting of about two thousand volumes: among which, are the ancient Registers, &c. employed by Thomas Astle, Esq. in the compilation of his learned works; bequeathed, with his other MSS. to George Marquess of Buckingham, on condition of the payment of 500*l.* to Mr. Astle's executors; and subsequently, by a still more numerous collection, formed by Charles O'Conor, Esq. the learned Irish Antiquary; whose grandson, Dr. O'Conor, the venerable and excellent Librarian of Stowe, here passed several years of his life, and composed the *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores Veteres*, in 4 vols. which "will hand his name down to posterity, whilst it preserves from oblivion and the hand of Time, the Chronicles and Records deposited in this room, the translation of which contributed to compose that great national undertaking."¹ A *Catalogue Raisonné* of the MSS. in Stowe Library, in 2 vols. 4*to.* likewise written by Dr. O'Conor, and privately printed at Buckingham, "is also a splendid monument of erudition and research."² Dr. O'Conor, whose amenity and attention were gratifying to the visitors at Stowe, and whose politeness facilitated every enquiry on the part of those who had the advantage of an introduction to this splendid collection, and the honour of his acquaintance, having attained a great age, he became very infirm, and, before his death, quitted England for his native country, where he was received with a degree of enthusiasm, which gave the promise of cheering the decline of his life, if not of prolonging its duration. He has left behind him the grateful recollections of many sincere and affectionate friends, who had experienced his kindness.

Here was, on each side of the frame of a Miniature Picture of King Charles II.³ very highly valued, a table of twelve descents of the reigning family, paralleled with that of the family of Brydges, Duke of Chandos: equally descended from King Henry VII. one branch terminating in Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, and the other, in the son of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K.G.

¹ Nicholls's Literary Anecdotes, vol. iii. p. 756; and Account of Stowe, page 93.

² *Ibid.*

³ This picture was sent by Charles II. in 1651, to Henry Lord Beauchamp, eldest son of William Marquess of Hertford, desiring that it might be given to the son, of which Mary Lady Beauchamp (daughter of Arthur Lord Capel) was then delivered; and that it might pass for ever in succession to the next of blood of the Lord Hertford, whom the King acknowledged as his nearest of kin descended from Mary Queen of France, daughter of their common ancestor Henry VII. This son, afterwards William Duke of Somerset, died in 1671, without issue; leaving a sister, the Lady Elizabeth Seymour, his heir-general, who married Thomas second Earl of Ailesbury. This picture was delivered to her eldest son, Charles Lord Bruce, afterwards third Earl of Ailesbury, in 1708, by his grandmother, Mary Lady Beauchamp, above mentioned, then married to Henry first Duke of Beaufort. The original letter from the Duchess of Beaufort to Lord Bruce, is preserved, with the miniature, of which the following is a copy:

"April 23, 1708.

"LORD BRUCE,—This picture was sent to my Lord Beauchamp when I lay in of my son, the Duke of Somerset. I now give it to you, and make it my request that it may never be given from his grand-children. M. BEAUFORT."

From the said Charles, third Earl of Ailesbury, it came to his daughter, Mary Duchess of Richmond; at whose decease, it passed to Anna Eliza, Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos, the daughter and heiress of James the last Duke of Chandos; who was the son of Henry Brydges Marquess of Carnarvon, and of Mary his wife, the daughter of Ann, who was the first wife of Charles the third Earl of Ailesbury, above mentioned.

The Miniature, finely mounted in gold, on crimson velvet, and extremely curious, as well as interesting, from the richness and beauty of the setting, has been recently removed; being intended, at a future period, to appear in an entirely new character, and, as is said, to assume a very different shape—that of the representation of an Oak-tree, with enamelled leaves and branches, from, and among which, are to be suspended, shields, with the Arms and Alliances of the Houses of Grenville, Temple, Nugent, Brydges, Chandos, and Campbell; which, referring to the genealogical and heraldic accumulations depicted in the Gothic Temple at Stowe, reaching up to the Saxon Earls of Leicester, and in the painted glass windows in the Church of Wotton Underwood, where more than seven hundred quarterings, claimed to belong to this Noble Family, are particularized. [Vol. i. p. 610, 11, 12, &c.]

In a glass casket, on one of the tables, is a lock of hair, taken from the corpse of Mary Tudor, youngest daughter of Henry VII. and Queen of Louis XII. of France, when her coffin was opened, in the Church of St. Mary, at Bury St. Edmund's, 6 September 1784. It was given by Sir John Cullum, who was one of the persons present, to the late Duchess of Portland, at the sale of whose Museum, in 1786, it was purchased by the Duke of Chandos. The late Duchess of Buckingham was lineally descended from the Princess, by her subsequent marriage with Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, as is shewn by the Pedigree attached to the miniature of King Charles the Second, before described.

The writer, however, must confine himself to the notice of some few of those numerous Portraits, which, more especially, have relation to eminent persons, once connected with the locality; and which it is the province of the topographical historian to describe.

Amongst a very large collection of portraits, many of them distinguished by the merit of the artists, are, a whole length of Oliver Cromwell, in armour, bare-headed, a boy tying his scarf or sash; which seems to be the portrait mentioned by Noble, and others; respecting which, doubts are entertained, whether the Page were Sir Peter Temple, or Richard Cromwell. Granger supposed the latter;¹ but Hollis calls him, Richard Temple. A painting, by Richardson, from the same original, which Noble (from Granger) says, was in the possession of the Earl of Bradford, in 1739, is noticed, and the Page called Sir Peter Temple. The authors of the Beauties of England state, that it was Sir Peter Temple, of Stanton Barry, by whom the picture was given to Lord Cobham, in 1685;² but as Sir Peter Temple was Sheriff of Bucks in 1635, it is certain that he was not in his boyhood when Cromwell began to put on armour. It is therefore more probable, that Richard Temple, his son, as supposed by Mr. Hollis,³ was the party intended. Here are also portraits of

Mrs. Grenville, mother of George Marquess of Buckingham, K.G.

Countess of Thomond, her aunt.

Earl of Thomond, brother of Mrs. Grenville.

Lady Catherine Wyndham, mother of Mrs. Grenville.

Earl of Egremont, her brother.

Countess Dowager of Aylesford.

Robert, Earl Nugent, *by Gainsborough.*

Mrs. Siddons, as the Tragic Muse, *by the Marchioness of Buckingham, from a design by Sir Joshua Reynolds.*

Richard, Earl Temple, (afterwards Duke of Buckingham and Chandos,) when very young; Lady Mary Grenville, afterwards Lady Arundel; and Lord George Nugent Grenville, since Lord Nugent; the three children of Mary, Marchioness of Buckingham, *by herself.*

Seymour, Duke of Somerset, Protector of England.

Lord Thomas Seymour, Lord Admiral.

Queen Catherine, (Parr.)

Queen Anne, (Boleyn.)

King Henry VII.

King Charles I.

King James II. when Duke of York.

H.R.H. the Princess Amelia,⁴ daughter of King

George II.

Augusta, Princess Dowager of Wales, mother of King George III.

Charles IX. King of Sweden, Elector of Brandenburg, called *the Great*; and the Electress his wife.

Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough.

Elizabeth, Duchess of Montague.

Madame de Maintenon, *by Petitot.*

Sir William Temple.

The Right Hon. James Craggs.

James Craggs, Esq. his father.

Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Peter Temple, 1560, who built Stowe.

John Temple, his son.

Elizabeth Spencer, of Everton, his wife.

¹ Noble's Protectoral House, vol. i. p. 391.

² Noble's Protectoral House, vol. i. p. 392.

³ This Princess was, in 1766, entertained at Stowe, by Earl Temple, with great splendour: fire-works and illuminations in the gardens being introduced for the amusement of Her Royal Highness, and a very brilliant assemblage of distinguished persons. [Gent. Mag. vol. xxxvi. p. 341.]

⁴ Buckinghamshire Original Delineations, p. 312.

Sir Thomas Temple, Bart. his eldest son.
Hester Sandys his wife, the lady who lived to see 700
of her descendants.

Sir Peter Temple, his eldest son, *by Cornelius Jansen*.
Martha Lady Peniston, and
Elizabeth Lady Gibbs, daughters of Sir Thomas
Temple,

Dorothy Leigh, wife of Sir Peter Temple, *by Jansen*.
Sir Richard Temple, father of the 1st Lord Cobham,
of this family.

Mary Knapp his wife.
Richard, Viscount Cobham,¹ *by Vanloo*.
Anne (Halsey) Viscountess Cobham, his wife.
Right Hon. George Doddington, afterwards Lord
Melcombe Regis.

George Doddington, his father, uncle to Vis. Cobham.
Mary, sister to Lord Cobham, married first, to
West, D.D. secondly, to Sir James Langham, Bart.
Christian, third sister, married to Sir Thomas Lyttel-
ton, Bart.

Penelope, fourth sister, married to R. Berenger, Esq.
Sir Beville Grenville, killed at the Battle of Lansdown.
Mary St. Leger, his wife.
Sir Bernard Grenville, his father.
Richard Grenville, of Wotton, born 1527.
Mary Giffard, his wife.
Richard Grenville, of Wotton, born 1586.
Frances Saunders, his wife, *by Cornelius Jansen*.

Susanna Grenville, 1627.

Edward Grenville, 1622, *by Cornelius Jansen*.

Richard Grenville, of Wotton, 1671.

Richard Grenville, of Wotton, *by Sir Godfrey Kneller*.

Penelope, his sister, married to Sir J. Conway.

Hester Temple, his wife, (after the decease of her
brother, Viscountess and Baroness Cobham,) and created
Countess Temple.

Richard, Earl Temple, by Mary Nugent Grenville,
afterwards Marchioness of Buckingham.

Anne, Countess Temple, wife of Richard Earl Temple,
Right Hon. George Grenville, Secretary of State, &c.
father of George, Marquess of Buckingham, *by Sir
Joshua Reynolds*.

Elizabeth, wife of George Grenville, daughter of Sir
William Wyndham, *by Hudson*.

Right Honourable James Grenville, third son of
Richard.

Captain Thomas Grenville, R.N. of the *Defiance*, of
64 guns, youngest son.

Hester Grenville, wife of William Pitt, Earl of Chat-
ham.

William, Earl of Chatham, both *by Hoare*.

Lady Anna Eliza Brydges, daughter and sole heiress
of James Brydges, Duke of Chandos, (wife of Richard
Earl Temple, afterwards Duke of Buckingham and
Chandos,) by her mother-in-law, Mary Marchioness of
Buckingham. Her Grace died at Stowe, 16 May 1836.²

¹ This eminent and distinguished person received, in the preamble of his Patent of Peerage, the following acknowledgment of his merit and services:—"Georgius Dei Gratia Anglia, &c. Rex. &c. Salutem. * * * * Quo auspiciis regni nostri res principum habeant eos imprimis qui æque firmiter a partibus legum ac personæ nostræ Regiæ fideles semper steterunt præ ceteris distingui Volumus et qualicumque dignitatis incrementum ex principe in subditos derivare fas est id in eos Cumulatius collocari Duximus qui tam animi dotibus quam bonis fortunæ possentes quicquid splendoris ex Coronâ nostrâ sibi acceptum ferunt id ei reddere quodammodo videntur dum egregiis vitæ facinoribus non minori nobis decori et ornamto sunt quam patriæ auxilio et tutamini inter quos censeri fidelem et dilectum Nostrum Ricardum Temple Baronetum par est qui per antiqua stirpe oriundus longam numerat majorem seriem æque opibus ac honoribus jamdiu florentem quorum tamen meritis se solum modo decorari haud passus memoriæ illorum plus addere quam debere ad huc Adolevens incept neque eorum virtutem satis in lucem Vindicari credidit nisi et propriæ eam stabiliret, ornaret, augetet generoso hoc animi ardore incitatus ad rem Bellicam se contulit quam primo ætatis flore inter primos conspicuus non minus feliciter quam strenuè garebut et istud ei præcipuè laudi est quod nullo rem privatam augendi quam satis amplam possidebat sed solo patriæ commodis et communi Europæ Libertatibus impensius inservienti studio proventus est Adeo ut novo quotannis vitæ discrimine novo quotannis famæ incremento dimicaret neque prætermittenda est ea laus quam una cum militari gloriâ domi consecutus est ubi laudem ac foris Patriæ curam impenderit et quum nullo non temporis utunque difficiliss et turbate Articulo se tam in Senatu quam in castris boni publici vindicem præbuerit ac propagatorem vere dignum æstimavimus mero motu nostris perquam fidelem ac dilectum nostrum Ricardum Temple Baronetum prædictum ad statum gradum Stylum dignitatem et honorem Baronis de Cobham in Comitatu nostro Kantie.* * * * Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium Decimo nono die Octobris Anno regni nostri primo."

² Her remains were removed in great funeral pomp, to Avington, in Hampshire; where her interment took place on the 24th of the same month, amidst a general display of the most affectionate regard for her uniform kindness, beneficence, and generosity to the poor of the whole neighbourhood, who emulated each other in endeavouring to testify the sincerest sorrow for her loss. Her grace was attended to the grave by numerous dignitaries of the Cathedral Church of Winchester,

Lady Mary, married to James Everard, Lord Arundell, and Lord George Grenville, afterwards Baron Nugent, (younger children of George Marquess of Buckingham,) *by their Mother.*

William Wyndham Grenville, Lord Grenville.

Nell Gwynne, *by Sir Peter Lely.*

Prince Eugene of Savoy, a present to Mr. Secretary Craggs.

Henri de Balafre, Duke of Guise.

Lord Southampton, Treasurer of England, *by Vandyke.*

Queen Anne, (Boleyn.)

Luther, *by Holbein.*

King Edward VI.

Sarah Duchess of Marlborough.

Henry Prince of Wales.

Barbara Duchess of Cleveland, *by Lely.*

Mary Queen of Scots.

Lady Jane Grey.

Cardinal Fleury, *by Pine.*

King Edward VI. (small.)

King Edward V.

Duchess of Richmond, *by Sir Peter Lely.*

General Richard Lambert, *by J. Fuller.*

King Charles II. a royal present to Sir Rich. Temple.

Admiral Russell, Earl of Oxford.

Cosmo, third Duke of Tuscany.

Henry Duke of Longueville, brother-in-law of the Great Condé.

King William III. when young.

James Marquess of Montrose.

James Craggs, Secretary of State to King George I. *by Sir Godfrey Kneller.*

Dean Swift, *by Samuel Bindon*, presented to Lord Nugent, by Dr. Dunkin; with verses.

Katherine, Queen to King Charles II. a royal present to Mr. Craggs.

Le Comte D'Avaux, Ambassador in Holland.

Dr. Morecroft, leaning on a Bible, splendidly bound; which Bible is shewn in the library.

Anne Hyde, Duchess of York, daughter of Lord Clarendon.

Louis (le grand Dauphine) son of Louis XIV.

James Duke of York, presented by him to Sir Richard Temple.

John Duke of Marlborough, K.G. given by him to Mr. Craggs.

Colonel James Stanyan, *by Dobson.*

Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Portsmouth.

Marquess of Vieuville, Ambassador from France to King Charles I.: killed at the second battle of Newbery: *Vandyke.*

Richard Desborough and his wife, sister to Oliver Cromwell; *by Dobson.*

Madam de Montespan.

John Locke, Esq.

Frederick King of Bohemia.

Alexander Pope, by Hudson; a present from the Poet to his friend, Mr. Craggs.

William Earl of Pembroke, *by Vandyke.*

Charles I. and Queen Henrietta Maria, *by Vandyke.*

Francis II. Earl of Bedford.

Lord Burleigh, Lord Treasurer.

Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, (Lord Chancellor.) Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, daughter to King James I.

Mary Curzon, Countess of Dorset, *by Vandyke.*

Quin, the Comedian, *by Gainsborough.*

Rembrandt's wife, *by Rembrandt.*

John Duke of Cleves, an insane brother of William Duke of Cleves, *by Rembrandt.*

Princes Henry and Maurice of Nassau, on horseback, *by Vandyke.*

King George III. *by Ramsey.*

Dobson, *by himself.*

Rambrandt's father, *by himself.*

Helena Forman, Rubens's wife, *by Rubens.*

Sir Richard Leveson, K.B. *by Vandyke.*

Field-Marshal Richard Lord Viscount Cobham, *by Sir Godfrey Kneller.*

Copy of the picture of Charles I. attended by Mons. St. Simon, *by Sir Godfrey Kneller.*

In addition to the immense collection of Pictures, by the best Masters, there are the Portraits of several personages, *unknown.*

who supported the pall: and the place of her interment is marked by the following inscription. "Near this place repose the mortal remains of the most noble Lady Anna Eliza Brydges, Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos, daughter and heir of James, the last Duke of Chandos, consort of Richard Grenville Nugent Temple, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K.G. She died at Stowe, in the County of Buckingham, on the 16th of May, in the year of Grace, 1836, in the 57th year of her age. Her virtues would have adorned a cottage as highly as they did her illustrious rank and royal descent. She valued both, only as they gave her the means of extending her charities, and administering to the wants of the poor around her. Amidst their blessings, she sought her great reward; and amidst their tears, she was conveyed to this her last home on earth. 'When the ear heard me, then it blessed me; and when the eye saw me, it gave witness to me.'"

THE GARDENS.

At the south entrance, are two Pavilions, supported by Doric pillars (originally designed by Kent, and altered by Signor Borra, Architect to the King of Sardinia), whence there is a beautiful view of the Mansion, crowning the brow of the opposite hill, being flanked with woods at the extremities. There is also a fine view of the Gothic Temple, which stands on the summit of another hill, on the right, sloping to the upper lake, on which there are three islands. On a small island, near the entrance, embosomed in evergreens, stands

CONGREVE'S MONUMENT,

designed by Kent. On the top, a monkey views himself in a mirror. It has the following inscription:

Vitæ imitatio

Consuetudinis speculum

Comœdia.

Comedy is the imitation of life, and the mirror of society.

Ingenio

Acri, faceto, expolito,

Moribusque

Urbanis, candidis, facillimis,

GULIELMI CONGREVE;

Hoc

Qualecunque desiderii sui

Solamen, simul ac

Monumentum,

Posuit COBHAM.

MDCCLXXXVI.

To the sprightly, entertaining, elegant

Wit,

And the polished, candid, easy

Manners,

Of WILLIAM CONGREVE,

This

Memorial of his affectionate regret,

was erected by

COBHAM,

1736.

On a white marble urn, originally erected by Hester (Grenville) Countess of Chatham, in memory of her husband, William Earl of Chatham, at Burton Pynsent, in Somersetshire; and after her ladyship's death, and the alienation of Burton Pynsent, presented by John Earl of Chatham to the first Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, and removed to Stowe:

To

the dear memory of

WILLIAM PITT,

Earl of Chatham,

this marble is inscribed by Hester,

his beloved wife.

On the pedestal:

Sacred to pure affection,

This simple urn

stands a witness of unceasing grief for him;
who, excelling in whatever is most admirable,
and adding to the exercise of the sublimest virtues
the sweet charm of refined sentiment

and polished wit,

by gay social commerce,

rendered beyond comparison happy

the course of domestic life,

and bestowed a felicity inexpressible

on her,

whose faithful love was blessed in a pure return
that raised her above every other joy

but the parental one;

and that, still shared with him,

his generous country with public monuments

has eternized his fame.

This humble tribute

is but to soothe the sorrowing breast

of private woe.

On the opposite side of the pedestal, is the following,
written by William Wyndham, Lord Grenville:

In the year 1831,

This interesting memorial

of a near and highly venerated Relative,

was, by the kindness of his son,

JOHN EARL OF CHATHAM,

presented to the DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM and CHANDOS;
by whom it was here placed in remembrance of the early
and long attachment of that great man to these tranquil
scenes, and of his close connexion with the family of the
proprietors.

THE TEMPLE OF VENUS,

a square building, designed and executed by Kent, is
connected by circular arcades to a pavilion at each
extremity. The fronts are rusticated; the centre marked
by a circular recess, in which is an arched door-way.

Over the entrance:

VENERI HORTENSÆ.

On the frieze, from *Catullus* :

Nunc amet qui nondum amavit ;
 Quique amavit, nunc amet.

Let him love now, who never lov'd before :
 Let him who ever lov'd, now love the more.

In the centre of the building, stands a marble statue of Venus, which was discovered in an excavation near the Palace of the Cæsars at Rome, and was brought from Italy by the Marquess of Chandos, now Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. The legs, which have been restored, are modern ; but the upper part of the body is beautifully formed, and was a favourite study of the celebrated sculptor Canova. From the back part of the building, through an arch corresponding with that in front, is a view of the " Buckingham River."

THE STATUE OF QUEEN CAROLINE,
 (Consort of King George II.)

is erected on four Ionic columns. On the pedestal, is this inscription :

DIVÆ CAROLINÆ.

THE UPPER FLOWER-GARDEN.

In the centre of the Upper Flower-Garden, is a large basin, and a marble fountain. Under the shade of some fine tulip trees, is a group in stone, representing a Piper and his Dog, by Caius Gabriel Cibber (father of Colley Cibber.) This group, which represents the Piper described by Daniel De Foe, in his *History of the Plague in London*, was formerly at Whitton, the seat of the Duke of Argyle. There is also a large Vase, of blue marble, ornamented with vine leaves and lions' heads. At the upper end, is an Orangery, 138 feet long. The centre forms a garden apartment, furnished with sofas, casts from the antique of the Dancing Faun, Cupid and Psyche, and of the nymph extracting a thorn from her foot ; and a beautiful vase of precious Serpentine, sculptured in Florence. The wings of the building are filled with orange trees ; in the centre of each, is a fountain, rising out of a stone basin, copied from the antique. At one extremity, is a cast from the celebrated statue of the Listening Slave ; at the other, a corresponding cast from the group of Wrestlers. Under a spreading chestnut tree, is a Sarcophagus of white marble, discovered by the Duke of Buckingham in an excavation near the tomb of Cecilia Metella, at Rome.

THE LOWER FLOWER-GARDEN.

In the Lower Flower Garden, is an ornamental building, consisting of six rooms, containing a very extensive Museum of Natural History, and other curiosities. The entire collection of the late distinguished Mineralogist, the Abbé Haüy, occupies one room ; and consists of nearly 10,000 specimens, each carefully labelled, and described by his own hand ; they are arranged on pyramidal shelves, under glass cases, so that each specimen may be conveniently seen and examined ; the whole forming a most valuable illustration of his *Traité de Minéralogie*, in 4 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1822. Over one of the cases is a portrait of the Abbé. Two other rooms contain more than 6000 specimens of Mineralogical and Geological substances, collected by the first Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, and

THE BOYCOTT PAVILIONS,

designed by Vanbrugh, and altered by Borra. One of them is made use of as a dwelling-house ; the other stands in the garden. Between them, is an iron palisade, with gates and lamps, forming the entrance into the avenue leading to the House from Buckingham. Upon the brow of the opposite hill, is the gateway on the road from Oxfordshire, which leads through an avenue of more than a mile long, over the bridge, to the House. The gateway was designed by Kent, but altered and enlarged by Veldre.

THE TEMPLE OF BACCHUS

is a stuccoed building, backed by wood (of Sir John Vanbrugh's design), and adorned inside with alto-relievos, representing a sacrifice to Bacchus. The building commands a view of the lake, and a beautiful prospect over the country.

Opposite the north front of the House, is an

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF KING GEORGE I.
 in Armour, inscribed :

In medio mihi Cæsar erit—
 Et viridi in campo signum de marmore ponam.
 COBHAM.

systematically classed, according to their names and localities. The fossil remains are also very curious: that of the plesiosaurus dolichodeirus, or long-necked lizard, which is placed under glass, in the centre of one of the rooms, is nearly ten feet long, and is considered the finest and most perfect specimen that has hitherto been discovered. Some curious specimens of coral, fossil shells, sponges, and other marine substances. A cabinet of British and Foreign Insects, including some from South America, of great beauty and rarity. In two of the rooms, are about a thousand specimens of stuffed birds, animals, fishes, and reptiles, all of which are numbered, with reference to a Catalogue Raisonné. Among the more remarkable of them, may be noticed the following:—A crocodile, eight feet ten inches long, preserved in the act of seizing a tiger-cat, which it seems to hold with the greatest ease in its widely-extended jaws. The musk deer, with a young one, from Java: these beautiful animals, the least of all the deer tribe, were brought to Stowe, alive, in the summer of 1823, but died in October following. A very large and remarkable wild cat, killed on the mountains of Scotland, preserved in the act of preying on a hare. A magnificent specimen of the great boa-constrictor, the largest ever seen in this country; it measures thirty-two feet in length, and two feet six inches in circumference. It is preserved in the act of destroying a deer, which is crushed, and expiring in its enormous folds. The king of the vultures, destroying a rattlesnake. A scarlet ibis, from South America. Chinese swallows, with their nests. A case, containing about seventy humming birds of every variety of plumage. Many very extraordinary fishes, lizards, cameleons, iguanas, &c. &c. In other parts of the Museum, are miscellaneous articles of curiosity and antiquity. A statue of Vishnu II. or preserver of the Hindoo Triune Deities. The small figure represents Laeshmi, the Ceres of India; also the preserving power of Nature, and allegorically called the Consort of Vishnu, who is represented with a shell in one hand, and the lotus flower in another: he has four hands. This very curious statue formerly stood in the inner court of the palace of the Peishwa, Budgee Rao (the last of the Mahratta Princes), at Poonah, and was presented to the Marquess of Chandos by the late Captain Jervoise, R.N. Various South Sea and Indian weapons, spears, bows, arrows, &c. A collection of ancient Etruscan vases. Several of the largest and finest were presented to the Duke of Buckingham by Lucien Buonaparte, Prince of Canino, by whom they were discovered in an excavation upon his estates in Tuscany; others were brought from Nola. Large amphore for wine, from the ancient Cuma; one of which is encrusted with shells, from the ruins of Julius Cæsar's Villa at Baiæ. Miscellaneous Sicilian antiquities. Specimens of marbles, ancient glass bottles, architectural ornaments, &c. from Pompeii. A capital of one of the columns from the crypt of the church in which St. Paul preached at Syracuse. Model of the arch of Septimius Severus, at Rome; of the portico of one of the temples at Pæstum; of Mont Blanc; and the mountains of Switzerland, &c. Part of the Mosaic tessellated pavement, and other Roman remains, from the lately discovered Baths at Foscott. A fragment of a figure of Mercury, in basalt, carrying a lyre in one hand, and the caduceus in the other. It was discovered in the ruins of Canopus in 1819, when making a dyke for conducting a canal over Lake Mareotis.¹

THE MARCHIONESS OF BUCKINGHAM'S SEAT,

is a Grotto, entirely formed by her Ladyship, to whose memory, as her favourite seat, the first Duke of Buckingham and Chandos inscribed it on grey marble:

Mater Amata Vale!—Beloved Mother, farewell!

On a doric arch, leading into the Elysian Fields, in honour of a visit from the Princess Amelia Sophia, with a medallion of her Royal Highness, and the date,

MDCCCLXVII.

O colenda semper et culta!

O thou worthy of every honour, and ever honoured!

¹ The Museum and Flower-Gardens can only be seen by special permission obtained from the Duke of Buckingham. The Gardens, which occupy about 600 acres, are, by the outside walk, three miles in circumference.

THE TEMPLE OF ANCIENT VIRTUE.

Priscæ Virtuti.
To ancient virtue.

In niches:

LYCURGUS.

Qui summo cum consilio, inventis legibus,
Omnenque contra corruptelam munitis optime,
Pater Patriæ.

Libertatem firmissimam
Et mores sanctissimos,

Expulsâ cum divitiis avaritiâ, luxuriâ, libidine,
in multa sæcula,
Civibus suis instituit.

Who, having planned, with consummate wisdom, a system of laws, firmly secured against every encroachment of corruption; and having, by the expulsion of riches, banished luxury, avarice, and intemperance; established in the state for many ages, perfect liberty and inviolable purity of manners.

The Father of his Country.

SOCRATES.

Qui corruptissimâ in civitate innocens,
Bonorum hortator, unicus cultor Dei,
Ab inutili otio, et vanis disputationibus
Ad officia vitæ, et societatis commoda,

Philosophiam advocavit,
Hominum sapientissimus.

Who, innocent in the midst of a most corrupted people; the encourager of the good; a worshipper of the ONE GOD; from useless speculations, and vain disputes, restored philosophy to the duties of life, and the benefits of society.

The wisest of men.

HOMER.

Qui poetarum primus, idem et maximus,
Virtutis præco, et immortalitatis largitor,
Divino carmine,
Ad pulchrè audendum, et patiendum fortiter,
Omnibus, notus gentibus, omnes incitat.

The first and greatest of poets; the herald of virtue; the giver of immortality; who, by his divine genius known to all nations, incites all, nobly to dare, and to suffer firmly.

EPAMINONDAS.

Cujus à virtute, prudentiâ, verecundiâ,
Thebanorum republica
Libertatem simul et imperium,
Disciplinam bellicam, civilem et domesticam

Acceptit;

Eoque amisso, perdidit.

By whose valour, prudence, and modesty, the Theban commonwealth gained liberty and empire, military discipline, civil and domestic policy; all which, by his death, were lost.

Over one of the doors:

Charum esse civem, bene de republicâ mereri, laudari, coli, diligi, gloriosum est: metui verò, et in odio esse, invidiosum, detestabile, imbecillum, caducum.

To be dear to our country, to deserve well of the public, to be honoured, revered, loved, is glorious; but to be dreaded and hated, is odious, detestable, weak, and ruinous.

Over the other door:

Justitiam cole et pietatem, quæ cum sit magna in parentibus et propinquis, tum in patriâ maxima est. Ea vita via est in cælum, et in hunc coetum eorum qui jam vixerunt.

Cultivate justice and benevolence, which, in an eminent manner, is due to relations and to friends, but in the highest degree to our country: this path leads to the mansions of the blessed, and to the assembly of those who are now no more.

CAPTAIN GRENVILLE'S MONUMENT

is a rostral column, erected by the late Richard, Lord Cobham, in honour of that gallant Captain, who fell on the quarter-deck of his ship, the Defiance, when in action with a French frigate, in May, 1747. Upon the top, Heroic Poetry holds in her hand a scroll, with

Non nisi grandia canto.
Heroic deeds alone my theme.

Upon the plinth, and on the pedestal, are the following inscriptions:

Dignum laude virum musa vetat mori.
The muse forbids heroic worth to die.

Sororis suæ Filio,

THOMÆ GRENVILLE,
Qui, navis præfectus regiæ,
Ducente classem Britannicam

GEORGIO ANSON,

Dum contra Gallos fortissimè pugnaret,
Dilaceratæ navis ingenti fragmine,

Femore graviter percussio,
Perire, dixit moribundus, omninò satius esse,
Quam inertiae reum in judicio sisti;
Columnam hanc rostratam,

Laudans et mœrens posuit
 COBHAM.
 Insigne virtutis, eheu! rarissimæ
 Exemplum habes;
 Ex quo discas,
 Quid virum præfecturâ militari ornatum
 Deceat.
 MDCCCLVII.

To his Nephew,
 THOMAS GRENVILLE,
 who,
 Captain of a ship-of-war,
 In the British Fleet,
 Commanded by Admiral Anson,
 In an engagement with the French,
 Being wounded mortally in the thigh,
 By a fragment of his shatter'd ship,
 Expiring said,
 "How much better is it thus to die,
 Than to stand arraigned
 Before a Court Martial." ¹
 This Naval Column
 was erected

By Richard Viscount Cobham,
 As a monument of his applause and grief,
 1747.

From this animating (but alas! too rare) example,
 Learn,
 When honoured with command,
 What becomes
 An Officer.

Ye weeping muses, graces, virtues, tell,
 If, since your all accomplished SYDNEY fell,
 You, or afflicted Britain, e'er deplor'd
 A loss, like that these plaintive lays record;
 Such spotless honour, such ingenuous truth,
 Such ripen'd wisdom in the bloom of youth!
 So mild, so gentle, so compos'd a mind,
 To such heroic warmth and courage join'd!
 He too, like SYDNEY, nurs'd in learning's arms,
 For nobler war forsook her peaceful charms;
 Like him, possess'd of every pleasing art,
 The secret wish of ev'ry virgin's heart:
 Like him, cut off in youthful glory's pride,
 He, unrepining, for his country died.

GEORGE LORD LYTTELTON.

Two rustic bridges over the grotto river, conduct to

an Urn, erected by the late Duke of Buckingham, and dedicated to his father, George Marquess of Buckingham, with this inscription:

GEORGIO M. DE BUCKINGHAM,
 Patri Amato,
 Viro nobili, et clarissimo,
 Hanc Urnam,
 Mœrens, venerans, et exempli memor,
 D. D. D.
 RICHARDUS M. DE BUCKINGHAM,
 A. S. 1814.
 To GEORGE MARQUESS OF BUCKINGHAM,
 A beloved Parent,
 An illustrious and able Statesman,
 This Urn is dedicated,
 by
 RICHARD MARQUESS OF BUCKINGHAM,
 Who, lamenting his loss,
 And venerating his memory,
 Endeavours to emulate his example.
 A. S. 1814.

Upon the front of the pedestal, is the following quotation from Cicero:

Hæc est mea, et fratris mei
 Germana patria:
 Hinc enim orti stirpe antiquissima:
 Hic Sacra, hic gens,
 Hic majorum multa vestigia.
 Quid plura?
 Hanc vides villam,
 Ut nunc quidem est,
 Lautius ædificatam
 Patris nostri studio;
 Qui,
 Cum esset infirma valetudine,
 Hic fere ætatem egit.
 Cicero de legib. 1, 2.
 Amidst these scenes,
 My brother and myself
 Have passed our earliest years.
 Sprung from an ancient and honourable race,
 We see ourselves surrounded here,
 By all that hereditary feelings
 Can render sacred to us,
 And contemplate the footsteps
 Of those who are gone before us:
 Need more be said?

¹ An officer in the Squadron had, just before the action, been tried by a Court Martial, for cowardice.

Behold this place,
Improved, extended, and adorned,
By the hand of a beloved Father,
Who, under these shades,
Passed his declining days.

On one side of the pedestal, is the following inscription, from the Poem entitled "Human Life," by Rogers.

"When by a good man's grave I muse alone,
Methinks an angel sits upon the stone;
Like those of old, on that thrice hallow'd night,
Who sate and watch'd, in raiment heavenly bright;
And, with a voice inspiring joy, not fear,
Says, pointing upward, that 'He is not here;'
That he has risen!"

On the opposite side of the pedestal, is the following extract, taken from the Life of Agricola, by Tacitus:

Quidquid ex Agricolâ amavimus,
Quidquid mirati sumus,
manet,
Mansurumque est in animis hominum,
in æternitate temporum,
Famâ rerum.
Nam multos veterum,
velut inglorios, et ignobiles,
Oblivio ruet,
Agricola
Posteritati narratus et traditus,
Superstes erit.

Tacit. de Vitâ Agric.

Whatever we most admired, and fondly loved in Agricola, remains, and will for ever remain, engraven on the hearts of men, by the hand of fame, in the deep characters of recorded ages. Oblivion has cast over the memory of many who are gone before us, the veil of ignoble and inglorious obscurity. In the annals of history, Agricola lives for posterity.

THE TEMPLE OF THE BRITISH WORTHIES,

by Kent, is a building cut into niches, in which are placed the following busts, by Rysbrack and Scheemaker:

ALEXANDER POPE,

Who, uniting the correctness of judgment to the fire
of genius,

by the melody and power of his numbers,
gave sweetness to sense, and grace to philosophy.
He employed the pointed brilliancy of wit, to chastise
the vices; and the eloquence of poetry, to exalt the
virtues, of human nature;

and being without a rival in his own age,
imitated and translated, with a spirit equal to the originals,
the best Poets of antiquity.

SIR THOMAS GRESHAM,

Who, by the honourable profession of a merchant, having
enriched himself and his country; for carrying on the
commerce of the world, built the Royal Exchange.

IGNATIUS JONES.

Who, to adorn his country, introduced and rivalled the
Greek and Roman Architecture.

JOHN MILTON,

Whose sublime and unbounded genius, equalled a sub-
ject that carried him beyond the limits of the world.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE,

Whose excellent genius opened to him the whole heart
of man, all the mines of fancy, all the stores of Nature;
and gave him power, beyond all other writers, to move,
astonish, and delight mankind.

JOHN LOCKE,

Who, best of all Philosophers, understood the powers of
the human mind; the nature, eud, and bounds of civil
government; and, with equal courage and sagacity,
refuted the slavish system of usurped authority over the
rights, the consciences, or the reason of mankind.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON,

Whom the God of Nature made to comprehend his works.

SIR FRANCIS BACON, LORD VERULAM,

Who, by the strength and light of a superior genius,
rejecting vain speculation and fallacious theory, taught
to pursue truth, and improve philosophy, by the certain
method of experiment.

In the niche of a Pyramid, is placed a statue of
Mercury, with these words subscribed:

Campos ducit ad Elysios.
Leads to the Elysian Fields.

Below this figure, is fixed a square of black marble,
with this inscription:

Hic manus ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi,
Quique pii vates, aut Phœbo digna locuti,
Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes,
Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo.

Here are the bands, who for their country bled;
And bards, whose pure and sacred verse is read:
Those who, by arts invented, life improv'd,
And by their merit, made their mem'ries lov'd.

KING ALFRED;

The mildest, justest, most beneficent of Kings; who drove out the Danes, secured the seas, protected learning, established juries, crushed corruption, guarded liberty, and was the founder of the English Constitution.

EDWARD PRINCE OF WALES;

The terror of Europe, the delight of England; who preserved, unaltered, in the height of glory and fortune, his natural gentleness and modesty.

QUEEN ELIZABETH,

Who confounded the projects, and destroyed the power that threatened to oppress the liberties of Europe; shook off the yoke of ecclesiastical tyranny; restored religion from the corruption of Popery; and by a wise, a moderate, and a popular government, gave wealth, security, and respect to England.

KING WILLIAM III.

Who, by his virtue and constancy, having saved his country from a foreign master, by a bold and generous enterprise, preserved the liberty and religion of Great Britain.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH,

A valiant Soldier, and an able Statesman; who, endeavouring to rouse the spirit of his master, for the honour of his country, against the ambition of Spain, fell a sacrifice to the influence of that Court, whose arms he had vanquished, and whose designs he opposed.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE,

Who, through many perils, was the first of Britons that ventured to sail round the globe; and carried into unknown seas and nations, the knowledge and glory of the English name.

JOHN HAMPDEN,

Who, with great spirit and consummate abilities, began a noble opposition to an arbitrary court, in the defence of the liberties of his country; supported them in parliament, and died for them in the field.

SIR JOHN BERNARD,

Who distinguished himself in parliament, by an active and firm opposition to the pernicious and iniquitous practice of stock-jobbing; at the same time exerting his utmost abilities to increase the strength of his country, by reducing the interest of the national debt; which he

proposed to the House of Commons in the year 1737, and, with the assistance of Government, carried into effect, in the year 1750, on terms of equal justice to particulars and to the State, notwithstanding all the impediments which private interest could oppose to public spirit.¹

In the Grotto River, are several small islands. Upon one of them is

A MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF CAPTAIN COOK.

It consists of an ancient Sarcophagus, on a pedestal; in the die of which is a medallion of Captain Cook, in marble, and under it, on a tablet:

JACOBO COOK, MDCCCLXXVIII.

Upon another island, to which the walk towards the house is conducted by two rustic bridges, stands

A SMALL STONE ALTAR,

was erected at Gosfield, in the County of Essex,² by his Most Christian Majesty Louis XVIII. King of France and Navarre, in testimony of his grateful sense of the hospitable and generous assistance which he received from the Marquess of Buckingham on that occasion. His Majesty directed the following inscription to be placed on the face of the altar, at the same time that he planted some elms round the spot:

Hunc locum

GEORGI MARCHIONI A BUCKINGHAM,

Ejusque uxoris, Mariæ Nugent,

Generositate,

Ludovicus XVIII. Franciæ et Navarræ Rex,

Regisque a Fratre nepos,

Ludovicus Antonius Engolismæ Dux,

Primum in Angliâ

Habitaverunt

Inde,

Maria Josepha Ludovica Sabaudie

Franciæ et Navarræ Regina,

Maria que Theresia Franciæ Engolismæ Ducissa.

Conjuges eorum charissimæ,

Novæ istis Sedibus successere hospites,

Has hic ulmos,

Bene memorum mentium

Pignora

Manu suâ plantaverunt,

Prid. Kal. Mart. MDCCCIX.

Crescent illæ, cresces et gratitudo!

¹ Many of these inscriptions were written by George Lord Lyttelton.

² When Louis XVIII. resided there, in the house belonging to George Marquess of Buckingham, which that Nobleman gave up to the illustrious members of the Royal Family of France, during the lamentable period of the French Revolution, which banished them from their legitimate Throne and native land.

This place,
by the generous munificence of
GEORGE MARQUESS OF BUCKINGHAM,
and of

MARY NUGENT his MARCHIONESS,
was inhabited,

upon their first arrival in England,
by

Louis XVIII. King of France and Navarre;
and his Nephew,

Louis Anthony Duke of Angoulême;
and afterwards

by their illustrious Consorts,
Maria Josepha Ludovica of Savoy,
Queen of France and Navarre;
and

Maria Theresa of France,
Duchess of Angoulême:

The elms around this spot
were planted

by their own hands,
as a memorial

of their unceasing gratitude,
A.D. 1809.

When Gosfield was sold by the late Duke of Buckingham, this Altar was removed to Stowe, and the following inscription added:

Post reditum
Galliacum solio Ludovicum
Compositatamque Deo volente
In Europa pacem
Egregium hoc
Et merito sibi carum
Paternæ benignitatis ac munificentiæ
Monumentum

RICHARDUS DUX BUCKINGHAMLE ET CHANDOSLE,
Gosfielda in hos hortos translatum

Hic inter tot alia
Majorum suorum vestigia
Locum habere voluit
MDCCXXXV.

Louis the King,
having been restored
to the Throne of France;
And Peace,
by the blessing of God,
to Europe;

RICHARD DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS,
removed from Gosfield

This Monument
of the munificent and splendid

Hospitality of his Parents,
and placed it amidst these scenes,
surrounded by the memorials
of his ancestors,
A.D. 1825.

From a bench, is seen a Fountain of white marble,
whence flows a spring of the purest water. On a tablet,
is the following inscription, from Thomson:

Here, pause in silence, while beneath the shade
Of solemn Oaks, that tuft the swelling mounts,
You pensive listen to the plaint of rills,
That purling down, their dewy murmurs shake
On the sooth'd ear.

The walk leads on to

THE GROTTTO.

The trees which stretch across the water, together with those which back, and others which hang over the cavern, form a scene singularly perfect in its kind. The front of it is composed of rough stone; the inside is finished with a variety of shells, spars, fossils, petrifications, stalactites, and specimens of minerals. At the upper end, is a circular recess, in which are two basins of white marble, in one of which is placed a beautiful marble statue of Venus rising from her bath. From this basin the water falls into another, whence it runs under the floor, to the front, and passes into the river through the lower cavern. A tablet of white marble contains the following lines from Milton:

Goddess of the silver wave,
To thy thick embower'd cave,
To arched walks, and twilight groves,
And shadows brown which Sylvan loves,
When the sun begins to fling
His flaming beams, me, Goddess, bring.

THE TEMPLE OF CONCORD AND VICTORY

is a large and beautiful building, decorated with twenty-eight fluted columns of the Ionic order, and is one of the principal ornaments in the Gardens. It was originally designed by Kent, and completed under the directions of Signor Borra. Lord Temple dedicated it to Concord and Victory, as a monument of the glories of war, terminating in the Peace of Fontainebleau. On the top are six statues; and the front pediment is adorned with an alto-relievo, representing the four quarters of the world bringing their various products to Britannia. In the frieze of the portico, is this inscription:

Concordiæ et Victoriæ.—To Concord and Victory.

On the walls of the anti-Temple, are two medallions, inscribed,

Concordia Fœderatorum.—Concord of the Allies.
Concordia Civium.—National Concord.

Over the door is this inscription, from Valerius Maximus :

Quo tempore salus eorum, in ultimas angustias deducta, nullum ambitioni locum relinquebat.

The times, with such alarming dangers fraught,
Left not a hope for any factious thought.

In the niche of the Temple is placed the statue of Liberty, with this inscription on a pedestal :

Placidam sub Libertate quietem.
Tranquillity secured by Liberty.

And on the pediment :

Anno salutis MDCCLXIII.—In the year of Grace 1763.

Over this, on a tablet, is another inscription from Valerius Maximus :

Candidis autem animis voluptatem præbuerint, in conspicuo posita, quæ cuique magna merito contigerunt.

A sweet sensation touches every breast
Of candour's gen'rous sentiment possess;
When public services, with honour due,
Are gratefully mark'd out to public view.

On the walls are fourteen Medallions, to represent the taking of Martinique, &c.

From this portico is seen, to great advantage, the Grecian Valley, adorned by clumps of the finest trees, beautifully arranged. There is also an Obelisk in the Park, more than one hundred feet high, inscribed to Major-General Wolfe, who perished on the Heights of Abraham, in the action which preceded the surrender of Quebec, with this inscription :

Ostendunt terris hunc tantum Fata.
The Fates but shew him to the world.

MDCCLIX.

This Obelisk stands on a hill at the approach from Northamptonshire, which is very magnificent. At the entrance from the Towcester road, are four Lodges, whence a very broad avenue, four miles in length, passes through the woods of Stowe, and is terminated by the Obelisk. In the other line, from the Temple of Concord, is a lofty fluted Column, in memory of Richard, first Lord Viscount Cobham: from the summit (to which is a circular stair-case) is presented a very extensive view of the principal architectural ornaments of the Gardens, and over great part of the Counties of Bucks, Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire, Bedford, and Herts.

A gravel-walk leads near the statues of Hercules and Antæus, skirting the valley to the Fane of Pastoral Poetry, where a pleasing forest-scene is presented, formed by extensive lawns in the Park, bounded by fine oaks, the Temple of Concord most magnificently terminating the valley, as the drive approaches

LORD COBHAM'S PILLAR,

which is 115 feet high, adorned with his Lordship's Statue. The monument was designed by Gibbs, but the pedestal altered by Valdrè, and enlarged so as to support four lions at the angles.

On a tablet over the door :

Ricardo Vicecomiti de Cobham,
Exercituum Britannicorum Marescallo,
Qui in Castris et in Negotiis
Republicam sustinuit;
Et

Elegantiori Hortorum cultu,
His primum in agris illustrato,
Patriam ornavit.

MDCCLIX.

To Richard Lord Viscount Cobham, Field-Marshal of the British Armies, who served his country as well in the Cabinet as in the Field; and who adorned it by a more elegant system of modern gardening, first illustrated on this spot.

On a tablet, on the opposite side :

L. Luculli summi viri virtutes quis? Quam multi villarum magnificentiam imitati sunt.

TULLY'S OFFICES.

How many have imitated the magnificence of L. Lucullus's Villas: but how few have aspired to emulate his virtues!

On the south side :

And you, brave Cobham, to the latest breath,
Shall feel your ruling passion strong in death;
Such in those moments, as in all the past,
"Oh, save my Country, Heaven!" shall be your last.

A. POPE.

On the north side :

Consult the genius of the place in all,
That bids the waters rise, or gently fall;
That helps th' ambitious hill the heav'n's to scale,
Or scoops, in circling theatres, the vale;
Calls in the country, catches op'ning glades,
Unites the woods, and varies shades from shades:
Nature shall join you; Time shall make it grow
A work to wonder at,—perhaps a Stowe.

A. POPE.

THE BOURBON TOWER

is a circular stone building, which derives its name from the clumps of surrounding oaks, having been planted by his Most Christian Majesty, Louis XVIII. King of France and Navarre, and the Princes of the House of Bourbon, who participated in that ceremonial, upon occasion of their visit to Stowe, in 1808, *viz.*, CHARLES PHILIP OF FRANCE; MONSIEUR, the King's brother; LOUIS ANTHONY, the King's nephew; DUC D'ANGOULEME; CHARLES FERDINAND, the King's nephew; DUC DE BERTI; LOUIS PHILIP, DUC D'ORLEANS; LOUIS CHARLES, COMTE BEAUJOLAIS; LOUIS JOSEPH, PRINCE DE CONDE; LOUIS HENRY, DUC DE BOURBON.

The height of the tower is sixty-five feet, its circumference 110 feet, with a winding stair-case to the summit. Four towers are placed round it: and over the door an inscription, by the late George Marquess of Buckingham, recording the event from which the building derives its name.

The following inscription, by the first Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

LUDOVICO REDITO,
Hanc tabulam
Posuit
Richardus Marebio de Buckingham.
A. S. 1816.

LEWIS RESTORED.
This Tablet
was placed
by
Richard Marquess of Buckingham,
A. S. 1816.

THE QUEEN'S BUILDING,

originally designed by Kent, was dedicated by George Marquess of Buckingham to Charlotte Sophia, Queen of England, Consort to King George III. on the recovery of the King from his illness, in 1789. It has received the addition of a Corinthian Portico, with a flight of steps in front, leading to the interior apartment, finished in 1790, with Scagliola columns and pilasters, supporting a trunk ceiling, from the design of the Temple of the Sun and Moon at Rome. At the west end, a Medallion of Britannia dejected, with her spear reversed, and on a tablet,

Desideriis icta fidelibus
Quærit Patria Cæsarem.

For Cæsar's life, with anxious hopes and fears,
England pours out to Heav'n a nation's tears.

At the east end, a Medallion of Britannia with a palm branch, sacrificing to Esculapius, and on the tablet:

O sol pulcher! O laudande, canam
recepto Cæsare felix!

O happy day! with rapture Britons sing,
How blest the hour when Heav'n restor'd their King!

In the centre of the apartment, Britannia seated, supporting a Medallion of the Queen. The figure is as large as life, and placed on a fluted pedestal, bearing the following inscription:

Charlottæ Sophiæ Augustæ,
Pietate erga Regem, erga Republicam
Virtute et constantiâ,
In difficilimis temporibus spectatissimæ
D. D. D.
Georgius M. de Buckingham.
MDCLXXXIX.

¹ When Louis XVIII. King of France, was compelled to seek an asylum in England, and became an inhabitant of Buckinghamshire, the King and Queen, with all the exiled Princes of the House of Bourbon, were repeatedly visitors at Stowe, and where they received a compliment, at least on one occasion, from the noble possessor of the Mansion, which must have been particularly agreeable to the feelings of that Monarch. His Majesty, whose immense corpulency had disabled him from taking exercise, was accommodated with a low open carriage, for the purpose of making the tour of the gardens; and, upon arriving at an elevated spot, where workmen were employed in planting trees, his Majesty being requested to mark the occurrence of his visit, by condescending to plant a tree, complied, with his usual grace; but on his return to the same spot, at the completion of his drive, found that an elegant commemoration of the event had been already set up, by an obelisk, with an appropriate inscription, as a lasting monument of the royal visit. The King and his family had been received with all the honours due to their rank, and invariably experienced the same gratifying proof of the elegant hospitalities of the Marquess of Buckingham, as if the Monarch had then been in the actual possession of that throne, from which he had been so unjustly driven by the tyranny of his enemies, and the treachery of his subjects. Stowe continued to receive repeated visits from the King, and all the members of the Royal House of Bourbon, until his restoration to the throne of France; and its attractions have drawn to this magnificent seat, not only the presence of every one of the later Sovereigns of this country, to the recent visit paid to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, by our present gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria; but of every crowned head, and every foreign prince, as well as almost every distinguished nobleman and eminent personage, who has landed on the shores of Britain.

TO THE QUEEN,

Conspicuous for her conduct in a moment of the greatest difficulty,

For her duty to the King,

And for her attachment to the interests of her Country,

GEORGE M. BUCKINGHAM
dedicates this monument.

On the walls of the centre compartment of the building, are four Medallions, representing

Trophies of Religion, Justice, and Mercy.

Trophies of Agriculture and Manufacture.

Trophies of Navigation and Commerce.

Trophies of War.

On an opposite hill, is

THE GOTHIC TEMPLE,

of Northamptonshire stone, seventy feet high, in the Moorish Gothic style, adorned with old painted glass, armorial bearings, &c. The arches and dome of the principal apartment is ornamented with heraldic decorations;

comprising the descents and inter-marriages of the Grenville and Temple families, in a regular series, from the *Saxon* Earls of Leicester, to the late Lord Viscount Cobham, and his sister and heiress, Hester Grenville, Countess Temple. A circular stair-case leads to a gallery, having other recesses, with armorial bearings connected with the Saxon Heptarchy. The Tower affords a very extensive view round the country. In a circular recess, near this Temple, embowered in ancient oaks, are placed, statues in stone of the seven Saxon Deities who gave names to the days of the week: their titles are engraved in runic characters. Through the valley, below this building, flows the upper lake, over which is

THE PALLADIAN BRIDGE,

the roof supported by Ionic pillars, designed by Palladio. From this bridge is seen a rivulet, forming a cascade, which supplies the lake. The walk leads to

THE TEMPLE OF FRIENDSHIP,

which is a large building, of the Tuscan order.

THE VILLAGE,

in 1712, contained only thirty-one houses, and eighty inhabitants; consisting of a few detached farms, and other habitations, which have been since so completely and entirely merged in the gardens and demesnes of Stowe, the modern and magnificent seat of his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, that it can not be, with any degree of precision, attempted to be separately described; the most remarkable feature of it being, a fine large tree, in the Church-yard, endeared to, and infix'd in the memory of many of the present inhabitants, by the fond recollection of their friend and neighbour, the late Marquess of Buckingham, having been accustomed to repose himself under its shade, when he resorted to the Parish-Church, on Sundays.

VICARS.

John, presented in 1270, by the Convent of Oseney.

John Holiday, presented in 1298, by the same.

Walter de Evenlode, 1313.

Simon de Sautre, 1335.

Adam.

William Wilby, 1349.

William Atlevorth, 1392.

John Wells, 1416.

Thomas Newman, 1419. He resigned.

Nich. Pardon, 1425; afterwards Rector of Wolverton.

John Wotton, 1438.

William Beaufort, 1452. He resigned.

John Magot.

William Bernard, 1453.

John Evenlode.

William Potman, LL.B. 1458.

John Walshede, 1459.

William Crosley.

John Ploute, 1469.

Roger Davy.

Richard Halley, 1494.

Thomas Marshall, 1541.

All these were presented by the Convent of Oseney.
Fra. Styche, presented in 1559, by grant from the Abbat and Convent of Oseney.

Thomas Whitehed, 1561.

Robert Newton, 1582.

John Marshe, A.B. presented in 1603, by John Temple, Esq.

Richard Earle, 1632.

John Wyat, presented in 1635, by Sir Peter Temple.

Richard Whitelock, presented in 1661, by the King, on lapse.

Benjamin Austin, A.M. presented in 1663, by Sir Richard Temple. He was also Rector of Bratten, Co. Northampton.

Maurice Holden, A.M. presented in 1670.

Thomas Heydon, A.M. presented in 1672, by Sir Richard Temple. He resigned; and

Thomas Harrison, A.M. was presented in 1697, by Sir Richard Temple. He was a Chaplain in the army, and died abroad.

Henry Smith, A.M. pres. in 1705, by Sir Rich. Temple.

Conway Rand, A.B. pres. in 1710, by Sir Rich. Temple.

Henry Gabell, A.M. presented in 1734, by Sir Richard Temple, Lord Viscount Cobham.

Joseph Bell, A.M. inducted 28 Feb. 1761.

George Cotton, A.M. inducted 14 July 1772, on the presentation of the Right Hon. Richard Earl Temple.

William Cleaver, A.M. inducted 19 Dec. 1780, on the presentation of the Right Hon. George Earl Temple.

John Langham Dayrell, A.M. inducted 22 Aug. 1783, on the presentation of George Nugent Grenville Marquess of Buckingham, K.G.

William Andrewes, A.M. inducted 21 Dec. 1832, on the presentation of the late Duke of Buckingham, K.G.

THE CHURCH,

is a small mean structure, on the verge of Stowe Gardens, dedicated to the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the Feast being kept on the Sunday following the 15th August annually; and is a plain uniform building, consisting of a nave and two side-aisles, with battlements; a north chapel or chancel; and at the west end, an embattled tower, with four pinnacles, containing a clock and five bells. Over the west door, was a crucifix, which has been defaced; and in a niche or arch, between the nave and chancel, a Saint's bell. Willis supposes it to have been built about the reign of Hen. VI.

On a mural tablet :

This Monument is erected to the memory of the late Major Benjamin Vassar, by his sorrowful and afflicted widow, as her last tribute of love and gratitude to one of the best of husbands and of men.

The poor and afflicted found in him a sincere and kind friend, ever ready to alleviate their distress, and to minister to their sufferings. He died in hope of a blessed immortality, on the 24th of Nov. 1830, aged 72 years.

On a stone, under the above :

In a vault beneath is interred the body of Major Benj^r Vassar. Ob. Nov. 24th 1830, aged 72. Also of Salisbury Vassar, widow of the above. She died the 2^d of October 1838, aged 70.

On a tablet of Buckinghamshire marble, within the altar-rails :

The VICARAGE-HOUSE is a small decayed building, in which no Clergyman has been resident during nearly a century, and is very incommodiously situated in a corner of the Gardens.

THE REGISTER,

which begins in 1568, contains numerous entries, from which the following have been selected :

Baptisms.

Dorothie Temple Daughter of John Temple Esq. was baptized the 28th of Sept^r 1572.

Isham Dayrell the Sone of Edmunde Dairrell was baptized the 25th of Augusti 1577.

Margaret Andrewes was baptized the 4th of June 1578.

Susan Saunders Daughter of Edward Saunders Gent. was baptized the 28th of October 1584.

Susan Risley Daughter of Paul Risley Esq. was baptized the first of Oct^r 1592.

Margaret Denton Daughter of Thomas Denton Esq. was baptized the 27th of November 1594.

Thomas Parker Sone of Sir Nicholas Parker Knight was bapt^d the 8th of Jan^r 1595.

Thomas Temple Sone of Sir Tho^s Temple Knight was bapt^d the 8th of April 1604.

Hester Clerke Daughter of Edward Clerke Esq. was bapt^d the 10th of May 1607.

John Withers Son of W^m Withers Gent. was bapt^d the 29th of July 1611.

Bridget Pleadall Daughter of Robert Pleadall Gent. was bapt^d the 29th of Dec^r 1611.

Will^m Pfenys Son of W^m Lorde Saye and Seale was bapt^d the 6th of March 1613.

Martha Gibbes Daughter of Henry Gibbes Esq. was bapt^d the 17th of March 1615.

Thomas Marshe Son of John Marshe Clerke was born the ninth day of July 1618, and bapt^d.

Anne Temple Daughter of Sir Peter Temple Knight by Dame Anne his wife one of the Daughters & Coheirs of Sir Arthur Trockmorton Knight was bapt^d the 20th day of January 1619.

John Temple Son of Sir John Temple Knight by Dame Dorothe his wife one of the Coheirs of Edmund Lee Esq. was bapt^d the 6th of Nov^r 1620.

Elizabeth Andrewes Daughter of Sir W^m Andrewes Knight was bapt^d the 12th of February 1622.

Frances Lenthall Daughter of Sir John Lenthall Knight & Dame Bridget his wife was bapt^d the 4th of May 1623.

John Latham was bapt^d by the Midwife 4th of Oct^r 1639.

Henry Son of Henry Gabell (Vicar of this Parish) & Rachel his wife was born May 29th and bapt^d 31st 1735.

Richard Plantagenet, Son of the Right Hon^{ble} Earl & Countess Temple, born & bapt^d Feb^r 11th 1796.

June 15, 1824. Richard Plantagenet Campbell Grenville Nugent Chandos Temple, Son of Richard Plantagenet & Mary Grenville, Marq^{ess} & March^{ess} of Chandos.

Weddings.

Thomas Neale & Ann Dayrell were married the 9th of Dec^r 1574.

Thomas Andrewes & Jane Barnet were married the 29th of Oct^r 1576.

Edward Saunders & Millicent Temple Dau^r of John Temple Esq. were married the 2nd of June 1588.

William Denton and Susan Nicholes were married 9th May 1610.

William Andrewes Esq. & Ann Temple Daughter of Sir Thomas Temple Knight & Baronet were married the 4th day of April 1617.

John Dairrell Gent. and Cicely Purfoy Daughter of Purfoy Gent. were married the 20th of September 1619.

Burials.

Peter Temple Esq. was buried y^e 29th of May 1577.

Leonarde Dayrell was buried 2nd of Feb^r 1579.

Millicent Temple wife of Peter Temple, Esq. was buried the 6th of Dec^r. 1582.

Richard Andrewes was buried the 4th of Sep^r 1583.

Elizabeth Andrewes was buried the 19th of Nov^r 1598.
Fana Sibella Temple Daur. of Thomas Temple Esq. was buried 19th of Feb^r 1602.

Hester Penyston Daur. of Thomas Penyston Esq. was buried August 1612.

Dame Ann Temple wife of Sir Peter Temple Knight was buried the 2nd of January 1619.

Dame Martha Peniston wife of Sir Tho^s Peniston Knight & Baronet was buried the 24th day of January 1619.

Arabella the Dau^r of the Hon^{ble} Sir Peter Temple Knight & Baronet was buried 12th of June 1641.

Jn^s Edmund Dayrell of Lamport was buried Dec^r 13th 1696.

Sir Richard Temple Kn^t of the Bath & Baronet was interred May 15th 1697.

Conway Rand Clerk late Vicar of Stowe was buried March 13th 1733.

The Right Hon^{ble} Richard Lord Viscount Cobham was buried Sept^r 18th 1749.

Sarah Dayrell of Buck^{ing} widow was buried Aug^t 23rd 1776.

Anna Countess Temple was buried April 15th 1777.

Richard Earl Temple was buried Sep^r 16th 1779.

Edmund Dayrell Esq. Barrister of Lincoln^s Inn and Lamport, was buried May 17th 1816.

Benjamin Vassar Gent. Major in the Bucks and King^s Own Militia, Dec^r 1st.

BOYCOT,

which formerly belonged to the Priory of Luffield, is a depopulated Hamlet, annexed to Stowe.

LUFFIELD,

on the borders of Northamptonshire, is just beyond the limits of the Duke of Buckingham's Park. Those lands, which were included in Buckinghamshire, are enumerated as consisting of a toft and 15s. rent in Lillingston Dayrell; a messuage, toft, and half a yard land, one acre and a half of pasture, a mediety of the Church, and 10s. rents in Beachampton; nine messuages, half a yard land,

twelve acres of pasture, three roods of meadow, *1l. 1s. 1d.* rent, and the Advowson of Thornborough Church; *2s.* rents in Buckingham; *1s. 4d.* in Chalkmore; six acres, and *6s. 8d.* rent in Langport; (the Advowson of St. Nicholas Chapel or College, two acres and a half of land, and a rood of pasture, in Evershawe, Co. Beds); one messuage and a toft, six yard land, three acres of pasture, and *6s. 10d.* rent, in Shalston; a cottage, eight acres of land, an acre of pasture, and *6s. 10d.* rent, in Westbury; *12d.* rent in Stoney Stratford; the Advowson of the Church of Water Stratford; with their several and respective appurtenances, of which Thomas Rowland, the last Prior, was seised in the right of his house. The whole of the aforesaid premises, by a rental dated about ten years before the Dissolution, did not exceed *22l.* per ann.; so that, if the Dissolution had not taken place, the endowment would have been unequal to the maintenance of the house.

Luffield Priory is included, by Browne Willis, in the County of Buckingham, in which, he properly observes, that the chief part of the Mansion, and all the offices of the Convent, *seem* to have stood, although the Church was in the adjoining County of Northampton; and the Bishop's mandate of induction was directed accordingly to the Archdeacon of Northampton, to induct the Priors, the first of whom was appointed by the founder, Robert de Bossu, Earl of Leicester. Willis cites hereupon the authority of extracts from Luffield Priory Register, in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.¹

Willis remarks, that "the poverty of the Monks was owing to the antient compositions made with the tenants, and fixing their rents according to the value of money at an earlier period, occasioning their soliciting to be translated to the greater Monasteries, if there had not been some means found to remedy it;" and so a general Dissolution would have been needless; for the reserved revenues of this house, being brought under *20l.* per ann. it was impossible they could, in another age, have supported even the repairs of their structures.²

There are no remains of the Conventual building; the site is occupied by a farm-house, which is extra parochial, but assessed with Stowe. Browne Willis records, that the house, though considered as extra parochial, stands locally within the Parish of Lillingston Dayrell; and that there was formerly a Chapel at that place, dedicated to Thomas à Becket, which was given to Luffield Priory by the Dayrells.³ The County of Northampton extends within fifty yards of the house.

Browne Willis mentions a part of the ruins as remaining in his time, and standing within the adjoining Parish of Silveston, in Northamptonshire.

It is related by Bishop Tanner, that it was attempted to unite the Priory of Luffield with Magdalen College, Oxon. in the time of King Hen. VI.⁴

It was suppressed by Pope Alexander VI. in 1491, at the request of King Hen. VII.; and was afterwards, together with the possessions belonging to it, annexed to the Collegiate Church of St. George at Windsor, in support of a Chantry and Hospital, intended to have been founded therein; but the King subsequently gave them to the Abbat and Convent of Westminster, in 1500,⁵ and confirmed by Pope Julius II. in 1504.

Luffield Priory continued to be a Cell to Westminster Abbey, until the Dissolution of Monasteries, in the reign of King Henry VIII.

¹ Willis, Tanner, and Lysons, fix the date of the foundation in 1124; Rowe Mores nine years later.

² Camden's account of the Monks all dying here of the plague, and that the house was forsaken on that account, seems altogether groundless.

³ Willis's Hist. Ab. vol. ii. p. 27, 28.

⁴ See Patent, 35 Hen. VI. p. i. m. 16. Licent. concess. Collegio S. Mar. Magdal. Oxon. perquirendi scitum et possessiones hujus Prioratus.

⁵ Bridges's History of Northamptonshire.

BENEFACTIONS TO LUFFIELD PRIORY.

King Henry I. and Queen Maud confirmed the Charter of Foundation.

Robert Bossu, by a Charter addressed to Ralph Pin-cerna, and his other Barons, declares his gift to Mal-gerius, Monk of Luffield, of the ground allotted for the site of the Mansion-House and Church.

King Edward I. gave the Hermitage of Fleckhamp-stede, in Warwickshire, built by Geraldus the Monk.

Ralph de Cahines, or Keynes, gave the Church of Dodeford, Co. Northampton.

Hamo, the son of Mainfelin, gave the Church of Thornborough, Co. Bucks.

William, the son of Hamo, confirmed the above bene-faction of his father, and made a grant of 10*s.* rent, from his mill in Wolverton, in lieu of the tithes of bread expended in his family; the like having been given by his father.

Robert Fitz-Nigel gave the Chapel, with two parts of his demesnes, in the Manor of Salden, and the mediety of the Advowson of Beachampton Church.

After the Dissolution, the site of the Priory, as part of the possessions of the Abbey of Westminster, was granted (5 Edw. VI.) to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, Knt. who had been a principal officer in the service of King Hen. VIII. and filled many important offices in that and the succeeding reigns.

On the death of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, he was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir Arthur Throckmorton, Knt.; at whose death, Luffield passed in marriage with Anne, his daughter and co-heir, to Sir Peter Temple, Knt. of Stowe, and descended, with the rest of the estates of that family.

DODFORD.

The Hamlet of Dodford, like that of Langport, annexed to Stowe, was likewise surveyed in two portions, both separately described in Domesday Book, one in the old Hundred of Muselai, and the other in Stodfald Hundred. The former was described among the lands of Roger de Iveri, and holden under him by Haimard, as two hides for a Manor. There was land for four ploughs; one was kept, and three more might have been added. There were four bordars, one servant, pasture for four plough-teams; and woods for two hundred hogs: altogether valued at twenty shillings; and in the time of King Edward at thirty. This Manor, Leuin, a man of Burgeredi had holden, and could sell it.¹

The other portion, in Stodfald Hundred, Hugh, the son of Gozer, held of the King, as two hides in free alms. There was land for four teams; one was kept, and three more might have been employed. There were three bordars, and pasture for four plough-teams; woods for two hundred hogs. It was, and had been valued at twenty shillings; in the time of King Edward, forty shillings. This land, Rauaius and Vluuard, two Thanes held, before the Conquest, and might sell it.²

¹ Terra Rogerij De Iveri. In Myselai Hd. In Dodeforde ten' Haimard' de Rogerio 11. hid p uno ̄. Tra. ̄. 1111. cař. Ibi. ̄ una et 111.⁶⁹ adhue poss' fieri. Ibi. 1111. bord' et 1. seruus, p̄tū. 1111. cař. Silua. cc. porc'. Int' totu ual. xx. sol. et ualut. T.R.E. xxx. sol. Hoc ̄ tenuit Leuin' hō Burgeredi. et dare uende' pot'. [Lib. Censual, vol. i. f. 151.]

² HUGO GOZERI filius in Dodeforde. In STODFALD HD. ten' de rege. 11. hid in elemosina. Tra. ̄. 1111. cař. Ibi. ̄. una. et 111. poss fieri. Ibi. 111. bord. p'tū. 1111. cař. Silua. cc. porc. Val. et ualut. xx. sol. T.R.E. xl. sol. Hanc trā teneat. 11. teignū. Rauaius et Vluuard', et uende' potuei. [Ibid. f. 153.]

It is to be remarked, that this last described portion of these lands, is not called a Manor; but the whole passed, like the rest of the possessions, first to the Ecclesiastical establishments, which shared in the estates of this whole neighbourhood, and after the general Dissolution of Monasteries, by Royal grants, to lay possessors; and at length became merged in the estates of the house of Temple.

The principal descendants of the Dayrells being settled upon their ancient patrimony at Lillingston Dayrell, a younger branch was seated at Langport, and continued there through several generations.

The Estate, upon the decease of Richard Dayrell, Esq. of Padbury Lodge, who had succeeded to the right of inheritance, has since become vested in Edmund Francis Dayrell, Esq. a native of the Island of Barbadoes, who is the present possessor.

LAMPURT.

THE Manor of Lamport, in Stowe, was separately surveyed in the Conqueror's time, as in the hands of Walter Giffard and Maigno the Briton.

In Lamport, Bernard held of Walter, three hides and a half for a Manor. There was land for four ploughs. In the demesne was one, and another might have been employed. There were two villeins, with two bordars, having two ploughs. There were two servants; pasture for two teams; woods for fifty hogs. It was then, and had been always valued at forty shillings. This Manor, Suen Suert, a man of Earl Eduin, had holden, and could sell it.¹

The land of Maigno, in Stodfald Hundred, was holden by Girard, as two hides and a half. There was land for three ploughs. In the demesne was one; and one villein, with three bordars had one plough, and another might have been employed. There was one servant; pasture for one team; and wood for forty hogs. In the whole, valued at 30s.; when he first held it, at 16s.; in the time of King Edward, 30s. This land, Rauuen, a man of Bishop Uluui, held, and could sell it.²

Willis correctly states, that this Manor of Giffard being merged in Stowe, subsequently passed, by divers benefactors, to Oseney Abbey; and he may be also correct in stating, that the lands of Brito were given, with Thornborough, to Luffield Priory; but he has overlooked the fact, that the first mentioned Estate *only*, was holden as a Manor; while the record affords no support to the assertion, that the latter was a Manor, being holden only as lands, by the subfeudatory tenant.

By an Inquisition, post mortem, it was found, that Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, who was killed at Bannockbourne, in 1314, died seised of two leets in *Langeporte*: and the Dayrells having, soon afterwards, become the subfeudatory tenants, continued in possession, from that early period to the present time, together with the neighbouring Manor of Lillingston Dayrell.

Edmund Dayrell, Esq. died at Lamport, 26 April 1740, leaving an eminent character, as a man of the strictest integrity, who was never known to have been engaged in any disgraceful cause. When he had retired from practice, as a lawyer, that he might not be useless, he generously gave his friendly advice and counsel to his neighbours, for almost thirty years; composing their differences, and deciding upon the cases referred to him, with the greatest candour and impartiality.³

¹ Terra Walterij Gifard. In LAMPURT ten' Berner' de Waltio' III. hid et dimid' p uno O. Tra' ē. III. car'. In dñio est una et alia pot' fieri. Ibi. II. uilli cū. II. bord' hñt. II. car'. Ibi. II. serui. P'tū II. car'. Silua L. porc'. Val et naluī sēp. XL. sol. Hoc O tenuit Suen Suert hō Eduini ^{comit} et uende' pot'. [Lib. Censual, vol. i. f. 147.]

² Terra Mannon' Briton'. In Stodfald Hvnd'. In Landport ten' Girard' de Maignone. II. hid' et dim'. Tra' ē. III. car'. In dñio ē. una et unus uilli cū. III. bord' hñt. I. ca'. et alia pot' fieri. Ibi un' seruus. P'tu. I. car'. Silua. XL. porc'. Int' totū ual. xxx. sol. Qdo recep' XVI. sol. T.R.E. xxx. sol'. Hanc trā tenuit Rauuen hō Wluui epī. et uende' potuit. [Ibid.]

³ See Gent. Mag. vol. x. p. 262.

THORNBOROUGH

is bounded, on the North, by Foscott and Thornton; on the East, by Whaddon; on the South, by Singleborough, in Great Horwood; and on the West, by Buckingham.

THE MANOR,

in the Saxon times, belonged to Thor, one of King Edward's Thanes, and was estimated at 8*l*. At the Norman Survey, it was in the possession of Maigno the Briton; under whom it was holden by Bernard, as a Manor, for fourteen hides and one virgate. The land was for eleven ploughs; three in the demesne, and fourteen villeins, with eight bordars had eight carucates. There were three servants; one mill, worth twenty shillings; and pasture for four teams; in the whole, worth 8*l*. when he received it, 6*l*.¹

Shortly after the distribution of these lands among the immediate successors of Thor, the greater part of them are found to have been in the possession of religious establishments, upon which the piety, of those times, induced the possessors to bestow them.

In the reign of King John, the Master of the Hospital of St. John, without the East Gate at Oxford, the Prior of Luffield, and the Abbat of Westminster, had acquired possessions here. In the time of Henry III. the Master of the Hospital was impleaded respecting his rights to frankpledge and waifs, in Thornborough and Moreton; when it was shewn that the King's father had granted and confirmed to God, the Blessed Virgin, the Master, Brethren, Sisters, and infirm men of the said Hospital, all those liberties, free customs, privileges, and immunities, which the King had himself holden; and that the said fraternity and their tenants might be exempt from toll, &c. The same grant was renewed and confirmed by another Charter of King Hen. III. dated at Northampton, 8 June, in the fiftieth year of his reign; but after a very long trial, in which the usual pleas, answers, and subjoinders were argued, the Hospitallers appear to have been left in possession.

Richard Damory had a grant of free warren in 1312; and likewise a second grant in Marsh and Thornborough.² There was an agreement made between John Mauduit, Guncolda his wife, and Ralph Mounteny, of a mediety of three hides, with their appurtenances in Thornborough; of which, William de Bernak held ten virgates, Alan de Fraxino one hide, and the Prior of Bradwell another; and the service of half a knight's fee in Aston, which John de Sanford had previously holden. After the dissolution of Monasteries, this Manor, which had been the property of Luffield Priory, was bestowed on Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, at whose death, the estate passed, by marriage, to the family of Temple.³ The Estate subsequently passed, through the issue of their descendants, to Thomas Roper, Lord Viscount Baltinglass, and Thomas Lennard, Earl of Sussex; who sold it, in 1704, to Benjamin Woodnoth, Esq. after which it became the property of the Right Hon. Ralph, second Viscount

¹ Tra. Mabnon' Briton.' In Lamva Hvnd.' In Torneberge ten' Berner' de Maignone xiiii. hid. et uirg' p̄ uno ̄. 'Tra. ̄. xi. car'. In dñio sunt. iii. et xiiii. uilli cū. viii. bord. hāt viii. car'. Ibi. iii. serui. et i. molin' de xx. sol. Ptū. iiii. car'. In tois ualent' ual. viii. lib. Q'do recep'. vi. lib'. T.R.E. viii. lib. Hoc ̄ tenuit Thori teign'. R.E. [Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 152.]

² Rot. Car. 6 Edw. II. n^o 65 Cal. p. 146; and n^o 30 Cal. p. 150.

³ See PEDIGREE OF TEMPLE AND THROCKMORTON.

Fermanagh;¹ and descended, as related in the Parochial History of Middle Claydon.² After the death of Mary Baroness Fermanagh, the Estate passed, under the provisions of her will, to her maternal sister, Catherine, wife of the Rev. Robert Wright, (afterwards Verney,) and with the rest of the family Estates of the Verneys, came to Sir Harry Verney, Bart. (son of Gen. Sir Harry Calvert, Bart. K.C.B. and K.G.H. devisee under the will of Mary Baroness Fermanagh,) who continues to possess both the Manor and Advowson of the Church, with all their rights and appurtenances, giving deputation to game-keepers, and receiving quit-rents from all the inhabitants having cottages on the waste within the Manor, including almost all the residents in the Parish.

Lysons states,³ that the lands, which had been in the hands of the family of Damory, were afterwards bestowed by the Bartons, of Thornton, (to whom they had descended,) on certain charities of their foundation; which Estates, being granted to Edward Chamberlain, Esq. were sold by Richard Sanders, Esq. purchaser from the original grantee, to the Temples: and thus constituted the property which has been mentioned as ultimately released to Lord Viscount Fermanagh.

In 1317, (10 Edw. II.) Richard d'Amory, Knt. of Bucknell, Co. Oxon. had a grant from the King of free warren, in several manors in Oxfordshire; and in Mersh and Thornborough, Co. Bucks.⁴

The lands of the Hospitallers of Oxford were undoubtedly the same, which, circ. 1456, had been sold to William Wainfleet, Bishop of Winchester, and made part of his munificent foundation of Magdalen College, Oxon, and form that Estate; which, as a Manor, or reputed Manor, the College (still being in possession) claims the right of holding their Court Baron.

In 1839, a Barrow was opened in this Parish, on lands belonging to his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. The height of the mound or elevation of this Barrow, and of another near it, was about twenty-five feet; its situation on the verge of Thornborough field. Under the direction of the Duke, the operation of opening the Barrow, is described to have been performed in the following manner: A trench was first cut through the centre, which displayed the stratification, consisting of alternate layers of clay and mould, until the workmen had cut down to the level of the contiguous ground, where a large and long layer of rough lime-stone was disclosed, on which were found "*many bronze ornaments, in excellent preservation; among which were a very curious and beautifully shaped lamp of bronze, totally different in pattern from any which had before been discovered, and so perfect, that on being taken up with great care, the wick remained to be seen in the lamp. Besides these, were found two large and elegant bronze jugs, a large dish, a bowl, and the hilt of a sword, all of which were taken out without damage; as well as a small ornament of the purest gold, with the figure of Cupid most elaborately and elegantly chased upon it; also a large glass vessel, covered over with a piece of oaken plank, but cracked and broken, (as supposed) from the weight of the superincumbent strata. It contained ashes and fragments of bones; which were conjectured to have been those of some important person.*"⁵

THE VILLAGE,

which is very small, is meanly and irregularly built, and deserves no particular description. It contained, in the last century, only about eighty-seven houses, and 460 inhabitants, with but small progressional increase since.

¹ Richard Lord Cobham executed a release of all his right and interest in the Manor and Advowson of Thornborough, to Lord Fermanagh. [From information of the family.] ² Vol. i. p. 180. ³ Magna. Brit. vol. i. p. 647.

⁴ Rog. Dodsworth's MSS. vol. lvi. p. 135; Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. v. i. p. 537.

⁵ See Sir Rich. Colt Hoare's Hist. of Ancient Wiltshire; Nenia Britannica, &c.

In the reign of Elizabeth, in an ecclesiastical return, Thornborough was stated to contain only forty-nine families.¹

THE ADVOWSON AND PATRONAGE

had been granted to Luffield Priory by Thomas, the son of Manfeline; and the donation was confirmed by William, son of Hamon, with the tithes of Wolverton Mill.

In 1797, under an Inclosure Act, an allotment was made to the Marquess of Buckingham, then claiming as Lay Rector; another to the family of Lowndes, as proprietors of certain tithes;² and a corn-rent assigned to the Vicar, with a small allotment of about fifteen acres of land; besides an allowance of land to the poor, in commutation of all right to cut furze on the waste.

THE VICARAGE

is rated in the King's books, of the clear yearly value of 10*l.* Tenth*s* 17*s.* 8*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. Archidiaconals 3*s.* It was, in 1778, augmented by Queen Anne's Bounty, with 200*l.* by lot.

King Henry VII. by Indenture, 16 July, in the 19th year of his reign, *amortised* to the Abbey of Westminster, for "*Lirelood*," *inter alia*, the Advowson of the Church of Thornburghe.³

In 1542, King Henry VIII. granted this Rectory and Advowson, (with the Manor and Advowson of Turweston,) parcel of the Monastery of St. Peter, at Westminster, to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and their successors.⁴

Willis, who does not mention this grant, describes the Improprate Rectory and Advowson of the Vicarage, as granted by King Edward VI.

In 1563, Queen Elizabeth, by Letters Patent, reciting a grant of Queen Mary, conveyed to Robert Eaton, for good and faithful services, certain messuages, lands, &c. in Thornborough, late belonging to the Monastery of Bitlesden, (*inter alia*) for life, with reversion to her Majesty: and the Queen, on the surrender of the former grant, demised the same to Sir Thomas Newenham, Knt. from the death, surrender, or forfeiture of Robert Eaton, for 21 years, at 14*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* for the whole grant.⁵ In 1572, the Queen, reciting former demises, granted a farther term of 21 years, after the expiration of Sir Thomas Newenham's lease, to Christopher Edmonds, Esq. at the same rent.⁶

In 1663, King Charles II. granted to Catharine Queen of England, his dearly beloved Consort, certain reserved rents, issuant out of a Chantry founded by John Barton, viz., in Thornborough, formerly belonging to the Monastery of Bitlesden, 11*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.* and out of lands in Buckingham, 13*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* cum multis aliis, formerly conveyed under several demises by Queen Elizabeth, in the fifteenth and thirty-fourth years of her reign.

VICARS.

RICHARD, in 1237.
Ralph de Chetwode, in 1252.
Simon de Beycot, presented in 1258, by the Convent
of Luffield.
Richard de Buckingham, in 1294.
Richard de Newton, in 1313.

John de Skelton, in 1334.
Nicholas Druel, in 1361.
Thomas Lillingston, in 1401.
Henry Tume, in 1435.
William Wells, in 1447.
William Lindesey, in 1457.

¹ Harl. MS. n^o 618.

² Perhaps those which had belonged to Osney Abbey, and afterwards to the Deanery of Oxford.

³ Monast. Anglic. vol. i. p. 277.

⁴ Rot. Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. Test. 5 Aug. MSS. Lowndes.

⁵ Ibid. 6 Eliz. Test. 15 July.

⁶ Ibid. 15 Eliz. Test. 29 June.

John Skinner, in 1501.

Robert Mekeley, presented in 1525, by William Tyler, as Devisee of Luffield Priory.

Richard Taylor, presented in 1546, by the King, *ratione contempt.* Rob. Mekeley non solventis Decimas.

Thomas Cook, in 1561.

John Richards, presented in 1574, by Adrian Stokes.

Thomas Johnson, A.M. presented in 1590, by Arthur Throckmorton, Esq.

William Jenkins, in 1598.

James Carey, presented in 1699, by Anne Temple.

Robert Duncombe, in 1642.

Nicholas Gawen, in 1661.

Joseph Newell, in 1663. He was not in holy orders, but took out the Bishop's licence. In 1688, he was compelled to retire: and was succeeded by

Thomas Cheslyn, A.B. in 1691. He was also Vicar of Padbury.

Richard Cardwell, instituted in 1718, on the title of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on lapse.

William Halsted, presented in 1723, by Benjamin Woodnoth, Esq. He was also Vicar of Padbury; died in 1763; and buried here, 29 Dec. being succeeded by

Morgan Morgan, B.D. presented 21 April 1764, by Ralph Earl Verney. He was also Vicar of Steeple Claydon; and died in 1790.

William Morgan, A.B. inducted 7 March 1767, on the presentation of the Right Hon. Ralph Earl Verney.

John Jones, B.D. inducted 5 Dec. 1780, on the presentation of the Right Hon. Ralph Earl Verney: and on his cession,

Jonathan Briggs, LL.B. was presented, 12 Feb. 1790, by Ralph Earl Verney. He was also Vicar of Stapleford, Co. Herts, from 28th Sept. 1784, on the presentation of Robert Pargeter, A.B. of Magdalen Coll. Oxon.¹ He had quitted Stapleford in the same year in which he was presented to that Living; and was succeeded by Henry Quartley, A.M. Vicar of Maids' Moreton; and at his death,

Jonathan Briggs, LL.B. son of the former Incumbent, was inducted, 13 May 1802, on the presentation of the Right Hon. Mary Verney, Baroness Fermanagh; and he dying, was succeeded by

Daniel Watkins, A.M. inducted 18 April 1834, on the presentation of Sir Harry Verney, Bart. of Middle Claydon, Lord of the Manor.

THE CHURCH,

which is a small edifice, dedicated to St. Mary, contains nothing very remarkable, besides some memorials of the family of Woodnoth, who resided here, having acquired the Impropriation or Lay Rectory, circ. 1704.

¹ Clutterbuck's Herts, vol. i. p. 219.

THORNTON

is a small Parish, situated on the course of the River Ouse, which is partly its boundary, on the North ; as are Beachampton and Whaddon, on the East ; Thornborough, on the South ; and Foscott, on the West.

THE MANOR,

in the Saxon times, was in the possession of Azor, the son of Tote, who could sell it ; after which, it became the property of Roger D'Iveri, under whom the Manor was holden by Godfrey, it being taxed at eight hides. The land was for ten ploughs ; three in the demesne, and a fourth might have been kept ; twelve villeins, with five bordars, had five carucates, and another might have been made. There were three servants ; one mill, worth ten *Ore*, and pasture for six teams ; the whole of which was constantly valued at 6*l.* except in the reign of King Edward, when it was estimated at 8*l.*¹

On the death of Roger D'Iveri, who held the Manor in 1086, it became vested in his son Geoffrey ; but, as he died without issue, in 1112, King Hen. I. granted the estate to Guy de St. Walery, in whose family it continued ; until, in default of issue-male, Annora, sole daughter of Bernard de St. Walery, carried the Manor in marriage to Robert de Dreux, who had livery of all the lands of the Barony of St. Walery in her right. She had dower in Thornton, and was styled *Comitissa Drocarie et Domina Sancti Waterii*. But Robert de Dreux, having forfeited all his estates, made a grant of the Manor and Advowson to Ralph Hareng, circ. 1234, who accordingly presented to the Rectory. About 1264, the Chastillons were in possession of Thornton ; and Malcolm de Chastillon was Lord of Thornton, and Knight of the Shire for Bucks ; but, dying circ. 1318, another Malcolm, his son, came into possession ; who also dying, without issue, was succeeded by his brother, John de Chastillon, who was Knight of the Shire in 1341, and died circ. 1348, having had two wives, Alice and Joane, of whom no particulars are discovered ; so that it is difficult to say, whether Sir John Chastillon, Knt. (who mortgaged Thornton, in 1395, to Giffard, and sold the Manor to John Barton senior, John Barton junior, Henry Barton, and John Wolf,) was the direct descendant of John de Chastillon, brother and heir of the aforesaid Malcolm.

It appears that John Langston, of Caversfield, claimed this Manor 21 Hen. VI. on failure of issue-male of the Bartons ; but, on a reference, the estate was adjudged to belong to Isabel, the widow of John Barton ;² and John Langston relinquished his claim for 254 marks. Isabel afterwards became the wife of Sir Robert Shottesbroke, Knt. ; and in 1457, she enfeoffed William West and Thomas Norreys, appointing Conyers, Fowler, Watkins, and More, trustees.

This Manor was conveyed by deed, 1 Jan. 1464, to Robert Ingleton, Esq. who, subsequently,

¹ Terra Rogerij de Iveri. In Rovelai Hynd'. ∞ Godefrid' ten de Rogerio TERNITONE. P. VIII. hid se defd. Tra. ē. x. car'. In dāio sunt. III. et IIIIth. pot' fieri. Ibi. XII. uilli cū v. bord hnt. v. car'. et VIth. pot' fieri. Ibi. III. serui. et i. mol de x. oris. P'tū VI. car'. In totis ualent' ual et nauit VI. lib. T.R.E. VIII. lib. Hoc ∞ tenuit Azor toti fili' et unde' pot. [Lib. Censual, vol. i. f. 151.]

² John Barton (who was the descendant of John Barton, the Recorder for London, and M.P. for Bucks in the reigns of Ric. II. and Hen. IV.) made his Will in 1433, and directed his interment at Thornton, which was accordingly performed ; and the Executors of Barton, in 22 Hen. VI. granted Thornton to Isabel Barton and William Fowler, and enfeoffed John Crouche and William West in the Manor, and six hundred acres of arable, eighteen of meadow, twenty of pasture, one thousand of wood in Thornton, both Leckhampsteads, Stowe, and Westbury.

settled, by bond and other securities, the said property upon his daughters, Jane and Margaret; and, dying seised of Thornton, in 1472, was buried here. It ultimately passed, by the marriage of Jane, only daughter of George Ingleton, Esq. to Humphrey Tyrrell, Esq. of an ancient family in Essex, who, in her right, became Lord of Thornton, and from whom this estate has descended:

PEDIGREE OF TYRRELL, OR TYRRELL, BARONETS, OF THORNTON.

From Harleian MSS. 5181, fol. 33.

Arms: 1. *Tyrrell.* Arg. two chevrons Az. within a bordure engrailed Gu. a crescent for diff. [These are the arms of Tyrrell of Thornton, according to Edmondson, but he gives the arms of the Essex Tyrrells.] 2. *Burgate.* Paley of six, Arg. & S. [Azure, Edmondson; but, as here described, this coat is Swinford.] 3. *Flambert.* Gu. on a chev. engrailed Arg. three dolphins naiant, Vert. 4. *Coggeshall.* Arg. a cross between four escallops S. 5. *Bruyn.* Az. a cross moline Or. [This Edmondson calls Bruyn of Essex and Surrey.] 6. *Erin.* six mascles Gu. 2, 1, 2, 1. 7. *Az.* a chev. S. between three suns Or. banded Gu. [No. 1533]. 8. *Arg.* three volves' heads crossed between eleven cross roses fitch. S. [These two S. are the arms of Ingleton.] 9. *Fitz. Ellis.* Arg. a bend bet. six fleurs-de-lis Gu. Inpaling 1. Arg. or fess, three columbines bet. three unicorns' heads erased S. 2. Arg. a fess S. bet. three leopards' heads. *Crest:* On a wreath Arg. and Az. a boar's head couped, with the snout erect, Arg. tusked Or. in the mouth, a peacock's tail, Proper. Gu. three battle-axes Or. a chevron Erm. A canton of Ulster. *Crest:* Two battle-axes in saltire Or. COTTON SHEPPARD, Bart.

HUMPHREY TYRRELL, Esq. of Thornton, the sixteenth in descent (according to the Harleian MSS.) = JANE, sole dau. and br. of Robert Ingleton, Esq. Lord of Thornton; mar. 1519 [see PEDIGREE of TYRRELL, in OAKLEY, vol. i. p. 352]; mar. 2dly, to Alexander St. John, Esq.; ob. 1557; et. 85; bur. at Thornton.

ELEANOR, dau. of Sir Edw. Moustegge, Knt. = GEORGE TYRRELL, Esq. only son and br. heir the Mayor of Oakley; = MARGERY COOKE of Cheshire, Lord Chief-Just. of England. ob. 10 May 1570; bur. at Thornton.

MARY, dau. of Benedict Lee, Esq. of Halecot and Ditchley; ob. Sir EDWARD TYRRELL, Knt., = MARGARET, dau. of Thomas Aston, of Aston, Co. Cent. at Thornton 18 April 1579, in childbed; bur. at Thornton. ob. 18 Oct. Timothy Egerton; ob. 1632; bur. at Thornton. TYRRELLS of OAKLEY.

ELIZABETH, dau. of Sir William Kingsmill, = Sir EDWARD TYRRELL, Knt. and 31 Oct. 1627, = ELIZABETH, dau. of Sir Edward Watson, Knt. of Rocking-Knt. of Co. Hants; ob. 1 Sept. 1621; bur. at Thornton. cr. Part. also, by a new Patent, 19 Feb. 1639; bur. at Castle, Co. Northampton; widow of Sir J. Neellham of Littleborough, Co. Northampton; bur. 26 June 1637, s. p.

ROBERT TYRRELL, Edward, b. 1610. EDWARD, b. 17 Oct. 1611. ROBERT TYRRELL, ob. vita pnt. s. p. 20 May 1614; disinherited. EDITH, dau. of Sir John Windibank, Knt. Sec. of State to King Cha. I. = SIR TOBY TYRRELL, Bart. 2nd son; ob. at Waresley, Co. Hants, 7 Oct. 1671, bur. 7 at Thornton. = LUCY, dau. of Sir Tho. Barrington of Essex, widow of William Cheyne, Esq.; ob. 1691, et. 70; bur. at Chesam Bois. [See PEDIGREE of CHEYNE.] = HESHER, b. 16 Aug. 1613; mar. to Sir Peter Le Maire, Knt. 1 Sept. 1631, at Leekhamstead. DOROTHY, b. 24 Aug. 1614; bur. at Thornton.

EDWARD TYRRELL; bur. at Thornton 15 July 1643. = FRANCES, mar. 1st, to Sir John Hewett, Knt. and Bart.; 2ndly, to Philip Cotton, Esq. = SIR THOMAS TYRRELL, Bart.; ob. 10 Oct. 1705; bur. at Thornton. = FRANCES, dau. of Sir Hen. Blount, Bart. of Tittenbanger, Co. Herts; bur. 11 June 1699, at Thornton. = BARRINGTON TYRRELL, b. 6 Mar. 1647; ob. 1652. TIMOTHY, b. 1654; ob. coal. 1674; bur. at Thornton. = DOROTHY, b. 1651. HESTER, b. 1656; mar. Francis Gospatrick, Merchant.

SIR HAGRY TYRRELL; Sheriff of Bucks; ob. 6 Nov. 1708; bur. at Thornton. = HESHER, old. dan. and br. of Charles Blount, Esq. second son of Sir Heury Blount, Knt. of Blount's Hall, Co. Stafford; ob. 3 May 1752. = CHARLES TYRRELL, Esq.; ob. 1728. = ELIZABETH, dau. of Robert Codrington, Esq. Co. Gloucester. = TIMOTHY TYRRELL, FRANCIS TYRRELL, ob. coal. THOMAS TYRRELL, ob. 27 Feb. 1705; bur. at Thornton. = ELIZABETH, mar. to Noah Pitches of Aylesbury. ANNY, b. 1662; ob. 1694. PENLOPE, b. 1679; ob. 1693. = THOMAS SHEPPARD, Esq. of Littlecote, b. 1663; son and hr. of John Sheppard, by Ellen Herne of Hendon, and grandson of Thomas Sheppard of Malden, Co. Beds. = HESHER, mar. 29 Oct. 1687.

SIR THOMAS TYRRELL, Bart.; ob. 25 Dec. 1718, et. 1720, et. 25; bur. at Thornton. = SIR HANBY TYRRELL, Bart.; ob. 25; bur. at Thornton. = SIR CHAS. TYRRELL, Bart. (posthumous); ob. 1755. = JANE ELIZABETH, only dau. of M. J. Sellon, Merchant, of Geneva. = FRANCES, b. 1699; mar. to Tho. Vernon, Bar. at Law, of Bristol; having a son, PENELOPE, b. 1700; mar. to Charles Bentley, Esq. = THOMAS TYRRELL, Esq. et Bart.; ob. 10 Feb. 1755; bur. at Thornton; having a Monument erected by his sist. the Hon. Elizabeth Forrester, widow. = CHAS. TYRRELL, ob. infans. = ELIZABETH, mar. to John Forrester. = ELIZABETH, (1st wife), ob. 5 July 1702; bur. 35 Feb. 1754; reinter. et. 34. = THOS. SHEP. = MARY (2nd wife), dau. of Richard Smith, Esq. of Padbury; bapt. at Thornborough 1744; ob. 30 May 1792; bur. at Stewkley. = FRANCES (3rd wife), dau. of Richard Smith, Esq. of Padbury; bapt. at Thornborough 1744; ob. 30 May 1792; bur. at Stewkley.

JAMES TYRRELL, Esq. b. at Geneva 1727; ob. 1729. = HENRY CHARLES GASPARD TYRRELL, b. 1728; ob. 1729. = REV. WILLIAM COTTON, LL.D. old. son and hr. of William Cotton, Esq. of Crakemarsh Gifford, Co. Stafford. = HESTER MARIA, only child and br.; mar. 16 Oct. 1755. Marriage-settlement dat. 17 Oct. 1755.

ELIZABETH, sole dau. and br.; died in childbed Oct. 1800 as also her infant daughter. = THOMAS SHEPPARD, Esq. of Littlecote and Thornton-Hall; bapt. at Stewkley 28 Aug. 1716; cr. Bart. 29 Sept. 1809; ob. 1822.

WILLIAM THOMAS SHEPPARD COTTON, Esq. old. son; b. 3 Aug. 1778; took the name of Cotton 6 Sept. 1793; ob. 21 April 1803; bur. at Thornton. = SIR THOMAS COTTON SHEPPARD, Bart. b. 3 March 1785; took the name of Cotton before Sheppard 3 April 1806; mar. the daughter of the Rev. Edward Turner, A.M. Prebend. of Lincoln, and Vicar of Wragby.

THORNTON-HALL,

the ancient Mansion of the Lords of the place, is described to have been a quadrangular building of considerable antiquity; and Willis mentions a fine Gallery, 125 feet long. The building was modernized by the late Dr. Cotton, during his residence here; and it has the appearance of a spacious and respectable Mansion, without much pretensions to elegance; but contains a large collection of valuable Portraits.

BARTON'S CHANTRY,

dedicated to "*Our Lady*," was originally founded in 1314, by license from the Bishop of Lincoln, to John le Chastillon,¹ and afterwards re-founded, in the temp. Henry VI. by John Barton the younger. The following certificate, preserved in the Augmentation Office, gives the value of this Chantry at the time of the Dissolution of Monasteries :

The Chauntrie of our Lady in Thornton called Barton's Chauntrie worthe by yere, over and besides certain Reprises 19l. 8s. 0½d. Sir William Abbott, Incumbent. The said Incumbent of the Age of 60 yeres, hath yerely coming of the said Chauntrie over and besides all Reprises by yere clere 10l. 8s. 0½. The said Incumbent dothe teache a Grammar Schoole according to the Foundation; and hath no other Lying but this said Chauntrie. Mem. There is paid out of the said Chauntrie by yere, unto six poor Foulkes wekelie, to every one of them 6d. which doth amounte unto the yerelye summe of 16l. 16s. Item. Paid also to six Children yerelie, for every of their Liveries 4s. which doth amount to the yerelie summe of 1l. 4s. The Chauntrie in Thornton called Barton's Chauntrie maintained by Alsoulne (All-Soul's) Colledge in Oxforde, over and besides certaine Reprises, worth by yere 5l. 8s. Sir Robert Barslett Clerke, Incumbent. The said Incumbent of the Age of 80 yeres, hath one Annuitie or yerelye Pencon coming of the said Chauntrie paid by the said Alsoulne Colledge by yere clere 5l. 8s. The said Incumbent hath no other Lying but the said Chauntrie that is presented.²

PRIESTS OF THORNTON ORATORY.

1347. Thomas Handes of Alderton, resigned.

1371. Robert Diere.

1450. John Crowche, *Capellanus*.

On Barton's Endowment.

1473. Thomas Blacklawe.

1494. William Clodd.

1529. Richard Stepley.

1547. Sir William Abbott.

RECTORS OF THORNTON.

Hugh, presented in 1238, by Sir James le Savage, Knt.

Henry de Leukenor, pres. in 1244, by Ralph Hareng.

Walter de Cromwell; on whose resignation,

Elias de Tingewick, presented in 1315, by Roesia de Chastillon.

Robert de Gadlisford, presented in 1347, by John de Chastillon.

John Chastillon, pres. in 1349, by John de Chastillon.

Henry Harvedon, pres. in 1394, by John de Chastillon.

William Tayls, alias *Symonde*, presented in 1423.

Thomas Dодd, presented in 1441.

Simon Waryn, presented in 1453, by Sir Robert Shottesbrook.

William Ingleton, pres. in 1463, by Robert Ingleton.

Thomas Brown.

John Robyns, pres. in 1468, by Robert Ingleton.

Thomas Rogers, presented in 1509, by the King, in the minority of Jane Ingleton. He resigned.

Robert Heywood, presented in 1532, by Humphrey Tyrrell, and Jane his wife, daughter and heir of Ingleton.

Thomas Rogers (second institution), presented in 1546, by the same Patrons.

Ralph Coly, presented in 1557, by George Tyrrell, Esq. He was also Rector of Leckhampstead.

Thomas Ellwood, A.B. presented in 1573, by George Vaux, Esq. by gift of George Tyrrell, Esq. Patron.

¹ See CAVERSFIELD, vol. ii. p. 595.

² Willis's Hist. Abb. vol. ii. p. 43, 44.

William Bredon, presented in 1616.¹

Robert Rudd, A.M. presented in 1638, by Sir Edward Tyrrell, Knt.; but

Clement Gregory intruded in 1651, in the life-time of Rudd.

Chas. Almond also intruded in 1666, but was presented, after the death of Rudd, by Sir Toby Tyrrell, Bart.

Thomas Allen, A.M. presented in 1709, by Sir Thomas Tyrrell, Bart.

Leonard Sedgewick, presented in 1710, by Sir Thomas Tyrrell, Bart. He was also Minister of *Stoney Stratford*.²

Francis Marshall, inducted 15 May 1747, on the presentation of Sir Charles Tyrrell, Bart.; and at his death,

John Leadbeater was inducted 19 Oct. 1764, on the presentation of the Rev. William Cotton, LL.D. and Esther Maria his wife; and at his decease,

William Ellis, A.M. of Pembroke College, Oxon. 1770, was inducted 19 May 1786, on the presentation of Thomas Sheppard, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife.

The Advowson appears to have been always appendant to the Manor.

THE CHURCH,

is a small plain edifice, neatly and conveniently decorated by the late Doctor Cotton, and his successors in the Manor and Patronage. It contains some fine remains of monumental brasses.

The effigies on brass of John Barton, Founder of the Chantry here, and his wife Isabell, represented as kneeling at desks, have been removed from an arch between the nave and the chancel, and placed on each side of the entrance by the west door, with the following inscription :

Orate pro Johanne Barton juniore, Domino de Thornton conditore istius capelle, et pro Esabella Uxor ejus quorum animabus propicietur Deus. Amen.³

Those of Robert Ingleton, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and his three wives, with their numerous children; and also that of Jane Ingleton, who carried the estate to the Tyrrells, are remarkably fine; but the tombs, to which they were originally affixed, have also been removed, and the plates laid upon the pavement. One of them was the portrait of a woman, with two sons and three daughters, and these arms :

Semèe de crescents, a lion ramp.

¹ He was much celebrated as an Astrologer; and, in the Life of the famous William Lilly, printed in 1721, is said (p. 31, sub anno 1633) to have been "the most polite person in this age for calculating nativities, and that he had a hand in composing Sir Christopher Heydon's Judicial Astrology." There long remained, in this parish, several traditional stories of his conjurations, and foretelling of events. He died, and was buried at *Thornton* 16 July 1638. [Vide Willis's Hist. of Bucks, p. 309.]

² Cole says, that "he was so fond of tobacco and drink, that when he had no tobacco, he would cut the bell-ropes, and smoke them."

³ The subjoined is a copy of his Will: "Ego Johannes Barton condo testamentum meum in hunc modum lego corpus meum ad sepiendum in Capella Annuntiationis B. M. V. in Eccl. de Thornton. Item volo quod predicta capella de novo edificetur bonis et catellis meis. Item lego fabricie Eccl. predict. x. marcas et caucello v. marcas. Item Ordini fratrum de Aylesbury xls. Abbati Bidesden xls. Priori de Luffield xxs. Priori de Snellshall xxs. Abbati de Notley unam peciam argenti de aurat."

Another, is the figure of a woman, with one son and two daughters, and the arms :

Erm. on a chevron three fleurs-de-lis.

And the third, a woman, with three sons and five daughters, and the following inscription :

Hic jacet Robertus Ingilton Armiger quondam Dominus de Thornton ac ejusdem Ecclesie patronus qui quondam erat juris peritus et totius virtutis Amicus. Hic etiam ters ejus requiescunt Uxores. Margareta, Clemens, et Isabella, et obiit Robertus iste xv Die mensis Octobris A.D. mccccxxii. quorum animabus propicietur Deus. Amen.

Under another, the figure of a female in brass, with the following inscription, in black letter :

Et predicta Jana habuit exitum Georgium Terrell filium suum apparentem, et predictus Georgius fuit viginti et septem annorum natus, Die quo predicta Jana obiit.

Hic jacet Jana Yngleton filia et sola heres Roberti Yngleton Armigeri defuncti Domina de Thornton ac patrona ejusdem Ecclesie quondam Uxor Humfridi Tyrrell Armigeri etiam defuncti ac nuper Uxor Alexandri Seynt John Armigeri que Jana obiit viicesimo quarto Die Mensis Aprilis A.D. millesimo quingentesimo quinquagesimo septimo et predicta Jana fuit quinquaginta quinque Annos nata. Die obitus sue. Cujus anime propicietur Deus.

There is likewise a beautiful effigy in brass, of a Man in armour, surmounted by these arms :



Arms : 1. A chevron between three fire balls [tuns Or. bunged Gu.?] 2. A griffin segreant. 3. Semeé

de cross crosslets fitchè, and three griffins' heads erased. 4 as 1.



Armiger ecce pius jacet hic tellure Robertus Yngilton Dominus de Thornton jure patronus in quinto decimo moriens Octobris ab orbe ad celos transit mil. C. quater his 2 simul adde, Sit sibi propicia celi Regina Marta Sabet eum Christi matris amore Deus.

In this sacred edifice, there is a vault, where lie interred several of the family of Tyrrell, among which are six Baronets.

The REGISTERS commence in the year 1562, and appear to have been regularly kept.

TINGEWICK,

which is situated on the extreme western verge of the County, and about two miles and a half west of Buckingham, is bounded, on the North, by Radcliffe; on the East, by Buckingham; on the South, by Preston Bisset and Barton Hartshorn; and on the West, by Oxfordshire, to which the road, through this parish, is in the direct line of communication from Buckingham and Stoney Stratford.

THE MANOR,

which, before the Conquest, had been in the hands of Alnoth, a Thane of King Edward, who could sell it, was, at the Norman Survey, described as the land of the Bishop of Baieux, and holden of the Bishop by Ilbert de Lacey, or Lacy, under the name of Tedinwiche, taxed at ten hides. There were eight plough teams; in the demesne were three; and three villeins, with two bordars, had four ploughs, and a fifth might have been employed. There were ten servants; one mill, worth four shillings; pasture for eight teams, and wood for eight hundred hogs; altogether, being valued, with other rents of the vill, at 10*l.*; the same in the time of King Edward; when the Bishop first held it, 6*l.*¹

From the family of Lacey, the Manor passed, before the reign of Hen. II. to the Finmores (so called evidently from a neighbouring village in Oxfordshire), who bestowed it, in 1210, upon the Abbey of de Monte Rothomago, in Normandy; but, being purchased, in 1386, by William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, it was made part of his munificent endowment of New College, Oxford, under which establishment, and its Lessees, the estate continues to be holden.

THE VILLAGE

is of considerable size, and consists of irregularly-built houses on either side of a very rough road, but which has been greatly improved of late years.

The Parsonage-House is chiefly built with stone, contiguous to which, as also to the church-yard, is a pleasant meadow, called College Close, which forms part of the Rectory.

In 1301, Agnes, formerly wife of Robert de Gibervill, of Tingewick, having, in the court at York, recovered seisin of the third part of a messuage and half a virgate of land, with the appurtenances, in Tyngewick, against Richard Mody, of the same place, a writ was directed to the Sheriff of Bucks, to give possession accordingly.²

In 1550, the King granted to John Howe and John Broxholme (amongst divers lands, chiefly belonging to dissolved Chantries, left for lights in the Church), one acre in Purleputt furlong, in Tingewick; and one acre there, in the occupation of George Edge, on the west side of Tingewick Field, to hold to the said John Howe and John Broxholme, their heirs and assigns, as of the Manor of East Greenwich, by fealty only, in free soccage, not in capite.³

¹ Terra Ep̄i Baiocensis. In Stodfald Hld. Ilb'tus de Lacey ten' de epo' TEDIWICHE, p. x. hid se defd. Tra', ē viii. car'. In dāio sunt. iiii. et iiii^{es} uilli cū. ii. bord. hāt. iiii. cař. et v^{es}. pot' fieri. Ibi x. serui et i. molīn de iiii^{es}. sol. et de alijs redditus uillā. xx^{is}. sol. P'tū. viii. cař. Silua. octing' por'. Inter totū ual. x. lib. Q'do recep. vi. lib. T.R.E. x. lib. Hoc ̄ tenuit Alnod' teign' R.E. et uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual, vol. i. f. 145.]

² Abbrev. Rot. Orig. Ro. 21, vol. i. p. 118.

³ Rot. Pat. 3 Edw. VI. Test. 5 June.

RECTORS.

Geoffrey de Castro Rothomago, presented by the Monastery of St. Catharine de Monte Rothomago. He resigned, and was succeeded by

William Eton, presented in 1276, by the same Patrons.

Robert was the next possessor.

William Reland, alias *Iburnat*, presented in 1303, by the Prior of Hermandsworth, Co. Middlesex, Procurator of the Convent de Monte Rothomago.

Walter de Bray, presented in 1314.

Robert de Walton, presented in 1361.

Hugh de Derham, presented in 1375, by King Edw. III. who had seized into his hands the Temporalities of alien Monasteries.

John Greene, A.M. presented in 1415, by St. Mary Winton College in Oxford.

Robert Tomlyn, presented in 1420.

Nic. Oselbury, presented in 1440, by the Warden, &c. of New College, Oxford.

Thomas Chalk, alias *Chalke*, alias *Ywen*, LL.D. presented in 1453; died 1473.

Thomas Dale, presented in 1473.

Edward Rosse, presented in 1501.

Thomas Mahytt, or *Mahill*, B.C.L. presented in 1509. He resigned.

Alexander Belsire, A.M. Can. of Ch. Ch. Oxon. and First President of St. John's Coll. presented in 1540. He was deprived by Queen Elizabeth.

William Adde, "Parson of Tingewick," presented in 1557.

William Dalby, B.C.L. 17 Feb. 1537, presented in 1559. He was Chancellor of Bristol Diocese, but ejected under Queen Elizabeth.

John Longland, A.B. Archdeacon of Buckingham, presented in 1559; instituted a second time, in 1576, having accepted the Rectory of Great Linford. He was buried at Tingewick 7 Nov. 1589.

Erasmus Williams, presented in 1589. He died, and was buried here, and has a curious Monument in the Church.

John Urry, presented in 1608; but quitted this Living in the Rebellion.

John Good, presented in 1645.

John Beesley, A.M. presented in 1647. He was driven out by

Stephen Sedgwick, in 1657, who intruded, and called himself Rector.

John Johnson, A.B.¹

John Beesley re-possessed, in 1666, after the King's Restoration.

Thomas Edmonds, A.M. presented in 1669.

Stephen Penton, A.M. (17 Jan. 1666). He was Principal of Edmund Hall, Oxon. in 1675; also Rector of Wath, and Prebendary of Ripon in York Cathedral, for which he resigned his Headship at Oxford 15 March 1683.

Lancelot Bland, A.M. presented in 1676.

Thomas Oldys, LL.B. presented in 1690. He was buried here.

Francis Edmonds, A.M. presented in 1720.²

John Risley, A.M. inducted 22 May 1759, on the presentation of the Sub-Warden of New College, in the absence of the Warden and Scholars of the same.

Justly Hill, A.M. inducted 1819, on the presentation of the Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxon.

LICENSED CURATES.

Thomas Scott, from 1816 till 5 April 1822; also Chaplain of Gawcott.³

William Cotton Risley, A.M. from 5 April 1822, to Lady-day 1828. He was also Fellow of New Coll. Oxon.

Andrew William Gother, A.B. from Lady-day 1828, till August 1829.

Charles Causton, A.M. from Sept. 1829 to 1830, but not licensed.

George Coleman, A.M. from March 1830, till July 1839.

George Varenne Reed, A.M. 1839, formerly of Jesus Coll. Camb. and is the present worthy Minister.

¹ He was of Emanuel College, Cambridge, A.B. of two years, 16 Oct. 1649; and A.B. of Oxon. Fellow of St. John's College, so made by the Visitors; and in the next year, Fellow of New College, 27 July 1650, and was a Nonconformist. [Browne Willis.]

² He greatly adorned the Church, made a handsome coved-ceiling, repaired the Parsonage-house, and other buildings; and daily performed acts of charity in the parish. He has a Memorial in the Church-yard, erected by his parishioners, in token of gratitude and esteem. [Vide Willis's Hist. of Buckingham.]

³ See GAWCOTT, vol. ii. p. 592.



THE CHURCH

stands on an eminence at the north-eastern extremity of the village; and consists of a nave with a north aisle, a square embattled tower at the west end, and a chancel at the east end.

A considerable alteration appears to have been made in this edifice subsequent to its original erection; it being evident, from the style of architecture, that there have been inserted in the south side, or wall, of the nave, four windows; and the addition made of a mean gable roofed porch, at, perhaps, different times.

Between the nave and the north aisle, are four semi-circular arches, with coarse zig-zag moulding, springing from two plain circular Norman columns, and one pier. In the aisle, are two small windows on the north side, and one at each end. On the south side, is one very large window, with a pointed arch: it consists of three tiers, or divisions of lights; four in the lower range, having trefoiled arches for their heads, each of which has within it a trefoil; above the cross mullion, four similar lights; and in the upper series, eight smaller lights, trefoil-headed.

In the middle of the wall, is a square-headed window, with correspondent moulding. It consists of three lights, cinquefoil-headed; the tracery forming two slipped trefoils in the spandrils, above each of the several lights, and these are nearly full of fragments of coloured glass.

From the appearance of the wall, towards the western part of it, it may be presumed that there has once been a window of similar form and dimensions with the first above described, equidistant from the square-headed central window. Higher up, in the wall, above the spring of the arch of the great window, are two small lights, each about a foot square.

Opposite to the south porch, is a door in the north aisle, under an obtuse pointed arch; and there are, on the north side of the nave, two small clerestory windows correspondent with those in the south wall.

A very lofty-pointed arch terminates the nave towards the belfry; and at the east end, communicating with the chancel, is one of similar form, of which the lower part is closed by a wainscot screen, having above it, on the side towards the nave, the Royal Arms of William and Mary, indifferently painted.

The chancel has, at the east end, one large and handsome window, consisting of three cinquefoil-headed lights. There are likewise two windows on the south side, with a door between them; the windows of two cinquefoil-headed lights, under an obtuse pointed arch, and with mouldings, as has also the door-way. On the north side of the chancel, are also small lights; and in the south wall is a piscina, under a cinquefoil-headed arch, in a niche.

The Church, both interiorly and exteriorly, has been of late years greatly improved.

In 1830, the south wall of the nave was re-built, the windows being made to correspond with the fine old door-way. The Church was also new-roofed and slated, and re-pewed with open sittings; the gallery taken down; and the building now contains about 180 sittings. The ancient stone font (still lying in the tower) was replaced by a modern one, holding about a quart, placed on a triangular pedestal about three feet by one; and the porch, also at the southern entrance, removed. In 1840, a lath and plaster partition, in the fine arch of the tower, to exclude the belfry, was taken away, and moveable seats placed therein for the singers, the bell-ropes being slung back to the wall; by means of which forty additional seats were obtained. The ground-floor of the tower, beneath the belfry, is converted into a vestry.

An additional portion of land, to enlarge the burial-ground, was given by New Coll. Oxon. as Patrons of the Rectory. It was consecrated in 1741, by the Bishop of the Diocese.

The old Font, which stood near the north door, on a square base, about two feet high, is octagonal, contracted towards the bottom.

On two tablets, in the front of the gallery :

The Reverend Francis Edmonds, Clerk, Rector of this Parish, bequeathed by Deed and in trust the sum of 15*l.* yearly toward the Educating & Cloathing of six Boys & six Girls of this Parish, preference being given to those Children whose Parents are both natives of the said Parish & when any child so taught produces a Certificate of having gained a settlement in another Parish shall receive the sum of 10 shillings.

Charles Longland Gent. of Leghorn, bequeathed the Rent of a Close lying in the Parish of Barton Hartshorn in this County to poor Widows of this Parish having fatherless children & of honest lives 20*s.* each Widow, as far as the Rent will go. But if there be others in y^e Parish that have more need, it is referred to the Minister and Church Wardens to give to them that are in most want, not exceeding 20*s.* a year to a Family.

The Charity above mentioned, as given by Mr. Edmonds, is a rent-charge issuing out of certain lands, called Hare Castle, situate in the Hamlet of Gawcott, belonging to the parish of Buckingham ; and in 1822, in the tenure or possession of Mrs. Kirby, widow of Benjamin Kirby, late of Buckingham, deceased.

On a mural monument, near the east end of the south wall of the chancel :

Arms : Az. a chev. Arg. between three garbs Or.

A good Name is better than precious Ointment & y^e Day of Death than y^e Day of one's Birth.—Eccles. vii. 1.

Near this place lieth y^e Body of Elizabeth Oldys widow of Thomas Oldys late Rector of this Parish. She departed this life July 26, A.D. 1731.

Be thou Faithfull unto Death & I will give Thee a Crown of Life.—Revel. ii. 10.

On a black slab in the floor, within the Communion-rails, at the east end of the stone :

H. S. E.
Thomas Oldys.

The REGISTERS of this Parish begin with the year 1560 ; and the entries have been made with much regularity and accuracy.

At the west end of the same :

Near this place lies y^e Remains of Margaret Perkins, the wife of John Perkins, the eldest Daughter of Thomas Oldys and Ann his wife, who departed this life Dec. y^e 17, 1757, aged 65.

On the north side, also within the rails, on a slab :

H. S. E.
Elizabeth Oldys.

On a neat mural tablet of white marble, on the north side of the chancel :

Sacred to the memory of Mary Ann Risley born 24th July 1795, died 16 May 1799. This Tablet is erected by her surviving Parents as a Token of past Affection and lasting Remembrance.

Also in the same vault are deposited the remains of six other children who died in their infancy.

In the church-yard, near the entrance-gate, at the south-west corner (the approach from the Parsonage-house), is a neat obelisk of stone, railed in, with the following inscription :

Near this place lieth the remains of the Reverend Francis Edmonds late Rector of this Parish and of Fingest : a man always to be remembered with the greatest respect and gratitude, who out of his own private Fortune provided for the Education and Cloathing of six Boys and six Girls of this Parish for ever.

On the east gate, and west face of the obelisk, are these texts :

Remember Death.
There is no Repentance in the Grave.
For the fashion of this world passeth away.

On a large slab, near the south door :

In memory of the Rev^d Francis Edmonds, Rector of this Parish, who departed this life Dec. 6, 1758.

On a similar slab, contiguous to it :

In memory of the Rev^d John Risley Rector of this Parish. He died July 24, 1819, in the 91st year of his age. Also in memory of Ann Risley Daughter of the above, who died . . . 3^d 1819, aged 49 years.

TURWESTON

is a small Parish, situated at the extreme north-western verge of the County, and of the Hundred of Buckingham, having Bitlesden on the North; Buckingham Hundred on the East; Shalston and Westbury on the South; and the river Ouse, by which it is separated from Brackley, in Northamptonshire, on the West.

The soil, which is principally clay, with lime-stone, is very productive.

In 1826, the population was returned at 64 families, inhabiting 57 houses: fifty-six families being employed in agriculture, and eight in trade. There were 314 inhabitants, 148 males, and 166 females; an increase of about fifty having been made to the former return about five years before.

THE MANOR

was holden, in the time of Edward the Confessor, as the Manor of Wenes, or Wenesus, the King's Chamberlain, who could sell it. It was transferred by the Conqueror, to William de Felgeres, who held Turweston, taxed as five hides. There was land for eight ploughs, and five hides more. In the demesne were three carucates of land, and one plough, to which two more might have been added; and six villeins, with four bordars, had five ploughs. There were four servants; one mill, of seven shillings and sixpence rent; and pasture for eight teams; altogether constantly valued at 4*l.* of seven shillings in the time of King Edward, it being then worth one hundred shillings.¹

Before the reign of Edward I. the Manor had successively passed from the families of Fulgeres, Stovill, and Baynell; but being forfeited to the Crown, was, by King Edward I. bestowed upon the Convent of Westminster; and, in the ecclesiastical changes which ensued after the Reformation, was made part of the endowment of the Dean and Chapter, and by them or their lessees, have continued to be holden until the present time.²

King Edward VI. in 1552, granted, in exchange for other land, to Edward Lord Clinton and Say, Admiral of England, messuages and tenements in Turweston, in the occupation of Nicholas Bennett and Thomas Cowper, late parcel of the Monastery of Bitlesden, valued at 38*l.* 8*s.* to hold the same in free soccage, not *in capite*, by fealty, and the rent of 3*l.* 10*s.* 0*½d.*³

THE MANOR OR MANSION HOUSE

was, during several years, occupied by the family of Hill, Lord Viscount Hillsborough, allied by marriage, to the Dentons, of Hillesden.

¹ Terra Willi de Felgeres. In Stodfalt Hvnd'. WILLELM' de Felgeres ten' TURVESTONE. p' v. hid' se defd'. Tra' ē. viii. cař. pter has. v. hidas. In dñio sunt. iii. carucate' trœ. et ibi una cař. et adhuc. ii. poss' esse. et vi. uilli. cū. iiii. bord hnt. v. car'. Ibi. iiii. serui. et unū molend' de vii. sol. et vi. den'. P'tū. viii. cař. In totis ualent' ual' et ualuit. iiii. lib. T.R.E. c. sol. Hoc ƿ tenuit Wenesi camerari' R.E. et uende' pot'. [Lib. Censual, vol. i. f. 151.]

² After the Dissolution of Monasteries, King Henry VIII. in 1542, granted to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, the Manor of Turweston, parcel of St. Peter's Monastery at Westminster; and the Advowson of the Rectory and Vicarages of Turweston and Thornborough. [Rot. Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. Test. 12 Feb.]

³ Rot. Pat. 6 Edw. VI. Test. 17 Mar.

RECTORS.

DAVID, Archdeacon of Bucks and Beds in 1170.
Ralph de St. German, presented in 1234, by Sir
 Humphrey Stovill, Knt.
Humphrey de Stovill, presented in 1271, by the Lady
 Emma de Turweston.

[The following were presented by Westminster Col-
 legiate Church, or their Lessees:]

Robert de Gastelyn, in 1307.
John de Brakeley, in 1331. He exchanged for Mersh
 (Marsh Gibbon) with
Robert de Warrington, in 1335.
William de Weston, in 1349.
John Style: he exchanged for Adstock, with
William de Northburgh, in 1335.
William Gregby, exchanged for Leighton-Buzzard
 Vicarage, with
Thomas de Foxton, in 1379. He exchanged for
 Church Lawford, Warwickshire, with
William Swafeld, in 1386, who exchanged for Marston
 St. Laurence, in Co. Northampton, with
John Almey, in 1393. He exchanged with
Thomas Hervey, in 1394.
Thomas Pitchley. He died in 1405.
John Berner, presented in 1405.
Robert Locker, in 1453; resigned.
William Beaufort, in 1453.
William Crosby, died in 1469.
John Cottisford, presented in 1469. He resigned.
Thomas Smith in 1474: resigned.
John Yate, in 1475.
John Harris, in 1492: he resigned.
Thomas Hull, in 1502: he resigned.
Thomas Marshall, A.M. in 1522,¹ Archdeacon of
 Lincoln; Rector of Bugbrook, Co. Northampton.

John Whitney, alias *Witney*, presented in 1560, by
 Joan Meye,² Lessee.

John Paddy, A.B. presented in 1567, by Thomas
 Yate, L.L.B. and Joane his wife (probably Joane Meye.)

Hugh Yarwood, presented in 1603, by Simon Heynes,
 son of a Prebendary of Westminster.

William Wrigglesworth, presented in 1610, by the
 same Patron.

Thomas Philpot, presented in 1632, by Amias Heynes.
Josias Brown, in 1648: intruded.

Thomas Philpot, D.D. in 1651; restored. He was
 also Rector of Akeley; and author of a sermon, entitled
 "Adieu to the Duke of Gloucester; preached in a
 poor parish Church of Turweston, in Bucks, 1660."

Edmund Major, A.M. presented in 1671.

Charles James, S.T.P. and Prebendary of Westminster,
 in 1685.

James Sartree, in 1696. He also was a Prebendary
 of Westminster.

Laurence Broderick, S.T.P. in 1713. He was Pre-
 bendary of Westminster; on whose cession,

James Johnson, A.M. inducted 8 Dec. 1741, in the
 presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster:
 he resigned; and

William Fairfax, A.M. inducted 1744, on the presen-
 tation of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster; and
 having vacated,³ was succeeded by

Joseph Hoar, B.D. inducted 22 Nov. 1762, on the
 collation of the Right Reverend Zachary Pearce, Lord
 Bishop of Rochester, and Dean of the Collegiate Ch.
 of Westminster. He died; and was succeeded by

Thomas Hughes, A.M. inducted 27 July 1802, on the
 same presentation.

Thomas Causton, A.M. Prebendary of Westminster, is
 the present Rector.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, stands on a declivity, in the north-eastern part of the village; and consists of a nave, with two aisles; a chancel at the east end; and a very low tower, with a projecting turret, at its south eastern angle. The chancel is covered with coarse thick slates: and in the tower are two small bells, cast in 1626.

¹ Thomas Marshall, A.M. Archdeacon of Lincoln; Rector of Turweston, and of Bugbrook, Co. Northampton; died in 1559; and willed to be buried at Bugbrook. [Browne Willis.]

² Her husband, according to Browne Willis, was a Prebendary of Westminster.

³ In 1762, William Fairfax, Rector, bequeathed 100*l.* of which, the interest was to be applied for the education of poor children, from the age of six years, to ten, conditionally, that his successor did not demand any compensation for dilapidations: and as no demand was made, the Incumbent (in 1826) obtained payment of the amount, and invested it in the 3 per Cent. Stock, in his own name, jointly with Thomas Durham and John Lathbury, Churchwardens at the time of the investment.

At the west end, is a door into the belfry; there is also a north and a south door into the aisles; and another on the south side of the chancel.

At the east end, is a handsome mullioned window, with three ranges of lights; in the lower, three large cinquefoil-headed lights; above them, six, with trefoil heads; and in the upper tier, two in the centre, with trefoil heads, under the point of the arch: in the spandril, on each side, a large quatrefoil. In this window, are numerous fragments of coloured glass, collected from several other windows.

There are four windows in the chancel, lancet shaped; and several clerestory windows, of small size, modernized,—one of them, on the south side, having an ornamental mullion. At the east and west ends of the nave, are lofty pointed arches: and in the floor, many old figured tiles.

At the east end of each aisle, is a mullioned window, of two trefoil-headed lights, with a quatrefoil above them, under the point of the arch.

Between the nave and aisles, on each side, are two semi-circular arches, resting on a pillar and two strong piers: the pillar on the north side is square, with a small three-quarter slender circular column at each angle, and a semi-circular projection on each face of the pillar, having correspondent capitals, foliated, with a rich band in relief.

On the north side, the eastern arch is semi-circular, but the western is pointed; both resting on a square pillar, with triple projections of semi-circular columns on the east and west faces, as the basement of the arches.

The Font is low, circular, and has a narrow sculptured border of wreathed carving. It is placed on the north side of the nave, under the western arch.

In the north wall of the chancel, within the communion rails, is a low bracket arch, with elaborately flowered cornice, pinnacles, and finial.

In the south wall, are the heads of four semi-circular niches, or seats, with pillars between them.

Inserted in a large slab, in the floor, near the north wall, and within the rails, is the effigy of a Priest, in brass, but the inscription, which was on a small plate, at his feet, has been removed.

During the present Incumbency, some additions have been made to the fabric of the Church, on the north side, by which, room has been made for nearly one hundred additional free-sittings for the poorer inhabitants. Two galleries have been erected: but no other considerable alteration effected in the Church.¹

In the floor of the nave, was a slab, with figures of a male,² between two females, one having a close muffled head-dress, and the following inscription below:

**Orate p' aiabus Thome Grene Johanne
et Margret uxore eius quorum aiabus p'picietur
deus Amen.**

On a mural tablet, on the south-side of the chancel, is inscribed the name of

Simon Heynes, Esq. who died Ap^l 10 1628.³

On a slab, in the nave:

In Memory of Samuel Horwood, who died Aug^r 8th 1805, aged 72. Also of Elizabeth his wife, who died Jan^r 7th 1805, aged 80 years.

¹ From information of the Rev. Thomas Causton, Rector.

² The central figure having become detached, was found lying loose, in one of the pews, by the writer of this History, in the year 1822.

³ Gent. Mag. vol. lxvi. P. 2, p. 843.

T W Y F O R D

is bounded, on the North, by the River Ouse (which separates it from Preston Bisset and Godington, Co. Oxon.); on the East, by Edgcott; on the South, by Edgcott and Marsh Gibbon; and on the West, by Stratton Audley and Godington. The parish is computed to contain three thousand acres.

THE MANOR,

before the Norman invasion, was in the possession of the Countess Goda; of whom a certain man of Earl Harold held three hides for his Manor. At the Domesday Survey, Ralph de Felgeres held Twyford (then called *Tveverde*), it being taxed at seventeen hides. The land was for eighteen ploughs; six hides in the demesne, in which there were three ploughs, to which two more might have been added. Fifteen villeins, with ten bordars, had forty carucates; and two more might have been cultivated. There were nine servants; pasture for three teams, and wood for a hundred hogs; the total value of which was 10*l.*; when Ralph first held it, 8*l.*; and in the time of King Edward, 12*l.*¹

In the reign of Hen. III. the Manor of Twyford was holden for two Knights' fees, by Ralph Fitz-Nicholas,² to whom an annual fair was granted here in 1251; and John Giffard being called upon, by a *Quo Warranto*, in 14 Edw. I. to shew his right to view of frankpledge of his tenants in Twyford, without the King's license, appeared and pleaded, that Robert Fitz-Nicholas, Lord of Twyford, gave to him two parts of the said vil in the service and Lordship, with all the rights and privileges thereto belonging; and that the Lord the King, then reigning, had confirmed the same; but that, if called upon to produce any formal ratification, he could not; besides the voluntary gift of the King: and Gilbert de Thorenton (Attorney-General), on the King's part, said, that the grant of any private person, of those regal liberties and privileges, was insufficient, and could not be pleaded against the Crown: thereupon, the aforesaid liberties were seised into the King's hands, and the said views ordered to be extended to 8*s.* per ann. After repeated hearings, the said John not having produced to the King's Justices, any other proof of his right, or farther grant, (and because Ralph Pippard, the heir of the aforesaid Robert, ought to have been called to warranty as to the said view,) and having neither gallows nor other *judicialia*, it was determined that the Lord the King recover the said view, and that the said John be *in misericordia*. Whereupon it was commanded, that William de Bayville, Sheriff of the County, do hold in his possession, seisin for the Lord the King; and that the men and tenants of Giffard do, and ought to *attorn* to the Sheriff accordingly.

It is stated that Ralph Pippard, or Pepard (who had assumed that surname), younger son of Robert,³ was Steward of the King's Hawks, and succeeded his father in this Manor; after which, it passed, by marriage, to the family of Boteler; who, being afterwards advanced to great honour and power, were created Earls of Ormonde and Wiltshire.

¹ Terra Radvlfii de Felgeres. In Lämva Hvnd. ☉ RADVLVFS de Felgeres ten' TVEVERDE, p. xvii. hid. se defd. Tra. c. xviii. car'. In dno. vi. hide. et ibi sunt iii. car'. et adhuc, ii^o. possunt. e'e'. Ibi xv. cū. x. bord. hnt xl. ca'. et adhuc poss. ii^o. fieri. Ibi. ix. serui. P'tū. iii. car'. Silna c. porc'. In totis valent' ual. x. lib. Q'do recep. viii. lib. T.R.E. xii. lib. Hoc ☉ tenuit Goda comitissa et ibi q'dā hō Heraldī comitis habuit. iii. hid. p. uno ☉. [Lib. Censual, vol. i. f. 151.]

² Rot. Cart. 30 Hen. III. m. 9; Cal. p. 61.

³ Or *Ralph*; for in different records he is so called.

James Earl of Ormond, in the beginning of the reign of Edward III. having matched with Eleanor, daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, fifth Earl of Hereford and Essex, thus became the grandson of Edw. I. and Eleanor of Castile, and obtained a large share of those lands which had reverted to the Crown by the confiscated estates of the unfortunate adherents of King Edw. II. and amongst them, the Manors of Aylesbury, and numerous others in this neighbourhood. James Butler, Earl of Ormonde, died seised of the Manors of Twyford, Aylesbury, and Great Linford, in 1338;¹ and Eleanor, Countess of Ormonde, likewise died seised in 1363.²

The Giffards, who were subfeudatories here, under the Botelers, were certainly established at Twyford in or about 1340.

Without presuming to determine whether this Manor reverted to the Crown, by the attainder of some of the partizans of Edw. II. or by the subsequent forfeiture of the Ormondes, it appears that the Giffards, either as mesne lords, or having acquired the fee, held this estate, until, by the marriage of Ursula, daughter and sole heir of Thomas Giffard, Esq. (the descendant, in a direct line, from Sir John Giffard, Knt. who, circ. 1340, had license to build an Oratory in his house at Twyford), son of another Thomas Giffard, by Joane, daughter of Thomas Langston, Esq. of Caversfield, it passed, after the decease of the said Thomas, 25 Nov. 1550, s. p. m. in marriage, to Thomas Wenman, Esq. afterwards Sir Thomas Wenman, Knt. son of Richard, and grandson of Henry Wenman, Esq. of Blewbury, Co. Berks, and has since descended, agreeably to the annexed Pedigree, to its present possessor :

PEDIGREE OF WENMAN, IN ALLIANCE WITH GIFFARD OF TWYFORD, &c.

From Harl. MSS.; Willis's MSS.; Heraldic Visitations; Monumental Inscriptions; Parochial Registers; and other Authorities.

Arms: 1. Per pale Gu. and Az. a cross potence Or. 2. S. Wenman, on a fess between three anchors, three lions' heads Or. 3. Giffard. 4. Gu. a cup covered Or. Boteler. 5. Erm. on a chev. engrailed S. three quirefoils. 6. Cheque Arg. and Gu. on a chev. Az. three roses Or. Fair. 7. Or. in chief a chevron between three roses; in base, a dolphin rampant. Langton. 8. On a chevron Az. three stags' heads caboché between three lozenges, Arg. 9. . . . A chevron between three eagles displayed. 10. Az. a cross potence between four martlets Arg. Crest: A cock's head erased, palped and beaked Or. Round this, on a small escutcheon, 11. Wenman and Wenman impaling Giffard and Williams, viz. two hantroys in saltire between four crosses pattee Arg. 12. Arg. a moor's head Proper. 13. Party per chev. S. and Erm. in chief, two wolves combatant within a bordure, entoire de fleur-de-lis. 14. Arg. a lion S. 15. S. a fess in chief between three leopards' heads, in base a trefoil slip. In the middle, 16. Quarterly, 1. Giffard; 2 and 3. Erm. a chief indented Gu.; 3 as 2; 4 as 1. 17. Staveley. 18. Arg. a lion rampant Az. over all a bent gobone. Supporters: Two greyhounds Gu. collared Or. Motto: Omnia Bona Bonis.

HENRY WENMAN, Esq. of Blewbury, Berks. = EMMOTA, dau. and hr. of Simkin Hervey of Herefordshire; mar. 1482. THOMAS FERMER of Whitley. THOMAS GIFFARD of Twyford; ob. 20 Oct. 1512 (3 Hen. VIII.), seised of Twyford, &c. JOANE, dau. of John 20 Oct. 1512 (3 Hen. VIII.), Langston, Esq. of Caversfield.

ANNE (1st Wife) = RICHARD WENMAN = CHRISTIAN, . . . JOHN ALICE. THOMAS GIFFARD OF = MARY, dau. dau. of John Bush, Whiteley, merchant, of (2nd Wife.) WENMAN. ANN, mar. to Ric. Fermer, Esq. Twyford; ob. 25 and hr. of William Staveley of Bignell, Co. Oxon. Esq. of Northleach, the Staple at Calais; ELIZABETH, mar. to William Fermer, Esq. Nov. 1550; at. 30 at his father's death. Co. Gloucester. bur. at Whitley. [Compend. of Peenage.]

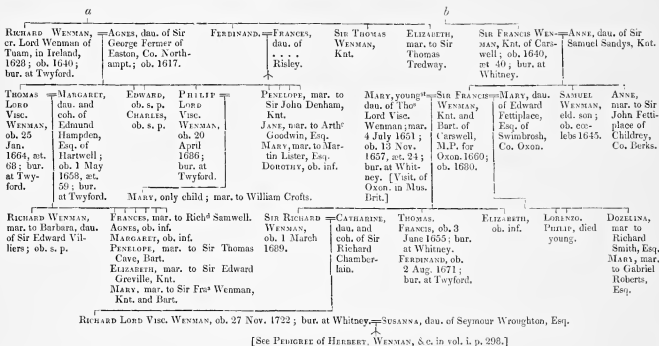
SIR THOMAS WENMAN, old. son and hr.; M.P. for Northampton, 1 Edw. VI. = URSULA, dau. and sole heir of Thomas Giffard; mar. circ. 1525; Co. Oxon. 2 and 3 Phil. and Mar.; Buckingham, 13 Eliz. VI. ob. 1577. ob. 1558; bur. at Twyford.

SIR RICHARD WENMAN, of Carswell and Twyford; ob. 7 Mar. 1572; bur. at Twyford. ISABELL, dau. and co-h. of Sir John Williams, Kt. Lord Williams of Thame. HENRY, ob. s. p. WILLIAM WENMAN, M.P. for Oxon.; ob. 1541; bur. at Whitley. THOMAS WENMAN, Provost of Munster; ob. 1627. MARGARET LADY AUNGERS, executed to her husband's Will. GIFFARD, ob. inf. ANNE, mar. to Thomas Fitz-Herbert, Esq. of Gt. Ousebury, Co. Herts. ELIZABETH, mar. to Stephen Brome of Hulton. MARY, mar. 1st, to James Goddard, Esq. of Castle Eaton, Co. Wilts; 2ndly, to Thomas Purefoy, Esq. of Salsdon. JANE, mar. 1st, to James Cressie; 2ndly, to Thomas Tasburgh, Esq. of Hawridge.

SIR THOMAS WENMAN, Kt. of Thame Park, old. son and hr. JANE WEST, dau. of William, 8th Lord Delawarre. HENRY, ob. s. p. FRANCIS WENMAN of Carswell, viv. 1572. . . . dau. of Henry Goodier of Baginton, Co. Warwick. ELIZABETH, MARGARET, viv. 1572. RICHARD, FRANCIS. GILES. MARGERY, MARY. ELIZABETH. HELEN. THOMAS. JOHN. RICHARD. MARY. MARIHA. MARGARET.

¹ Esc. 12 Edw. III. no. 43.

² Ibid. 37 Edw. III. no. 24.



Thomas, last Lord Viscount Wenman, by his Will, bequeathed his Estate, at Twyford and Charndon, to Philip Thomas Wykeham, Esq. of Tythorpe House, Co. Oxon. who sold the same to pay off mortgages, reserving the Manors of Twyford and Charndon, and part of Charndon-wood.

By an Inquisition taken in Kent, it was returned, that John Giffard of Twyford was heir to Thomas de Gardiner, who held divers lands in Cogges, &c. Co. Oxon. by the service of paying yearly fifty-two shillings and sixpence, for the ward of Dover Castle.¹

The Manor House, called Twyford-Lodge, said to have been built by Lord Wenman, upon the demolition of a more ancient Mansion, has been lately inhabited by Mr. William Harper.

From Windmill-hill, in the Hamlet of Charndon, is a remarkably beautiful and extensive prospect over a great part of Oxfordshire and part of Northamptonshire.

THE RECTORY AND ADVOWSON,

are said to have been, at a very early period, given, by the family of Felgers (or Fulgeres) to the Monastery of that name in Normandy.² The Abbat, in the reign of Hen. III. transferred them to the See of Lincoln, in which they continued until the time of Bishop Rotherham: who, being one of the founders of Lincoln College, Oxon. annexed the Ecclesiastical Estate here, for ever, to the Rectorship of that Society, with which, without institution or induction, it has been ever since holden.

In 1773, when, by Act of Parliament, an allotment to the Rector was assigned as a compensation for tithes, it was settled that the glebe lands, annexed to the Rectory, should be *eight hundred acres*. A good house was built on this allotment, which thereafter became a summer residence of the Rectors of Lincoln College; the *licensed Curate* residing in the ancient Parsonage near the Church.

¹ Rog. Dodsworth's MS. vol. xlviij. f. 262. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 1.

² See vol. i. p. 138.

RECTORS.

Ralph, Dean of Stafford, in 1207.
Thomas de Twyford was presented in 1207; and he was also made Archdeacon of Bucks.¹
Richard de Wyfry, presented in 1224, by the Convent of Felgers.
Simon de Estond, presented in 1235, by the same.
John de Stok, 1241; collated by the Bishop of Lincoln.
Will. de Gare. He resigned.
Ralph de Feningham, in 1265, collated by the same.
William Seygeville, in 1294.
Nicholas de Appeltree, in 1298. He resigned for Bernack Rectory.
John de Sutton, in 1299; collated by the Bishop of Lincoln, on lapse.
Thomas Burdon, in 1319; collated on exchange with Snton, for Worsop.
John Magard, in 1344.
John Worsop, in 1355; exchanged for Loughborough, with
William Antony, in 1358.
Richard de Bonham; resigned.
Richard Cloop, in 1391; exchanged for Alderton, Suffolk, with
John Everdon, in 1399. He was also Prebendary of Dunholme, or Dunham, in Lincoln Cathedral, in 1408. He died and was buried here.²
Thomas Broun, or *Browne*, in 1419. He was afterwards successively Bishop of Rochester and Norwich; having exchanged for Maidstone Hospital, with
Thomas Astol, in 1423.
John Permonter, in 1427. He resigned for Stowe, &c. Northamptonshire.
William Moneaux, or *Moneuz*, in 1492.
John Marshall, afterwards Prebendary of Aylesbury, and Bishop of Landaff.
 [In 1475, the Rectory was annexed to, or consolidated with the Headship, or Rectory of Lincoln College, Oxford; and is holden by the Rectors there, without institution or induction: so that the Incumbents have been,]
George Strangways, in 1479.
William Bethome, in 1488.
Thomas Banke, in 1493.
Thomas Drax, in 1503.
John Cottisford, in 1518.
Hugh Weston, in 1538.
Christopher Hargreave, in 1556.
Henry Heronshaw, or *Henshaw*, in 1558.
Fra. Babington, in 1560.
John Bridgewater, in 1563.

John Tatham, in 1574.
John Underhill, in 1577.
Richard Killage, in 1590.
Paul Hood, in 1620.
Hon. Nathaniel Crew, in 1668. He was of Lincoln Coll. D.C.L. 2 July 1664.
Thomas Marshall, in 1672. He was of Lincoln Coll. B.D. 1 July 1661; D.D. 28 June 1669.
Fitzherbert Adams, in 1685. He was of Lincoln Coll. A.M. 4 June 1675; B.D. 23 Jan. 1682; D.D. 3 July 1685.
John Morley, in 1719. He was of Lincoln Coll. A.M. 16 June 1692; B.D. 26 June 1703; D.D. 18 April 1711.
Eusby Isham, in 1731. He was of Lincoln Coll. A.M. 22 April 1721; B. and D.D. 31 May 1733.
Rich. Hutchins, in 1755. He was of Linc. Coll. A.M. 26 Jan. 1722; B.D. 12 Dec. 1734; D.D. 4 June 1747.
Chas. Mortimer, in 1781. He was of Linc. Coll. A.M. 12 June 1751; B.D. 4 April 1759; D.D. 24 Oct. 1781.
John Horner, in 1784. He was of Merton Coll. Oxon. A.M. 7 July 1770; Lincoln Coll. B.D. 10 Dec. 1778; D.D. 9 July 1785.
Edward Tatham, D.D. in 1792. He was of Queen's Coll. Oxon. A.M. 9 July 1776, and of Lincoln Coll. B.D. 5 June 1783, D.D. 1787; Rector of that Coll. in 1792. Also Rector of Combe, Co. Oxon. and in 1801, married Cooke of Cheltenham; in 1829, Rector of Whitchurch, Co. Salop. He was the author of many tracts, some of a controversial nature, and relating to the affairs of the University and disputes with his College.
J. Radford, D.D. in 1834.

LICENCED CURATES.

Thomas Parke, in 1539.
John Polye, in 1561.
Edward Wallis, in 1605.
John Wakelyng, in 1609.
Thomas Pool, in 1627.
Thomas Berry, in 1654; who was also Curate of Steeple Claydon.
Thomas Evans, in 1676.
Richard Adams, B.D. in 1708.
Knightley Adams, B.D. in 1735.
William Perkins, A.M. in 1775. He was also Vicar of Kingsbury, Co. Somerset; Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, and Senior Member of Lincoln College. He died in May 1820, æt. 75; leaving a widow and fourteen children; of whom, Tabitha was married in July 1821, to John Cookney, Esq. of the Island of Mauritius.
William Perkins, A.M. Son of the last Curate.

¹ Rot. Pat. 8 Joh.² See Effigy and Monu. Inscr. p 134.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to the Assumption of the B.V.M. stands in the north-eastern part of the village; and consists of a square tower, gradually contracted from its foundation to its battlements, and is massive without grandeur. It has a nave, with two aisles extending westward, beyond the termination of the nave, and a chancel at the east end. In the tower are five modern bells. On the south side is a gable roofed and tiled porch, with an obtuse pointed arched doorway; above which, on a pinnacle, at the extremity of the gable, is a small sun-dial. Within the porch, the door into the south aisle has a semi-circular zig-zag arch, with small round pillars, and foliated capitals.

The roof of the nave is covered with lead, and descends sloping over the aisles. On the north side is a door; and very large buttresses of brick have been erected, probably as a necessary security to the whole edifice. The windows are very irregular; some square headed, others with pointed arches; some with mullions, decayed or destroyed; others altered from their original form, without the least regard for taste or consistency. Over a plain door, at the end of the aisle, is inscribed, "Edward Tatham," and a date; which, for the credit of the designer, might be supposed to have belonged to the workmanship of a village mason in the preceding century. Between the nave and aisles are four pointed arches, supported by octagon columns, coarsely painted in imitation of veined marble.

The Font is circular, low, large, and ancient; standing under one of the arches near the south door.

Under a low flowered arch, in the south wall, is an altar tomb, supposed to have been designed for the Founder of the Church, but all the brasses have been long taken away from the slab which covers it. Between the tomb and the arch, in the back part of the niche, or recess, is a sculptured effigy of a Priest, with a chalice, or consecrated wafer, which he appears to be about to receive.

On the south side of the chancel, within the rails, is a Piscena, in the wall; and near it two stone seats, under semi-circular flowered arches. In the middle of the pavement, is the brass half-length effigy of a Priest, in his rocket: his hands devoutly pressed together, and these words:



*Hic jacet dn's Johes Guerdon quonda' Rector isti Ecclie qui obiit iiii. die Septembris
Anno Dni. Milito ccccixi. cujus aie p'ficietur deus Ame'.*

Nearly parallel with this tomb, in the central part of the south aisle, is an altar tomb, about ten feet by three and a half, having compartments on its sides and ends, ornamented with sculptured arches, angels and shields, and covered with a thick slab of Purbeck marble,¹ in which are inserted four brass shields of arms; between which are the effigies of a Man in armour, with a gorget and skirt of chain-mail, plated scapularies, greaves, spurs, &c. and a greyhound at his feet, as below :



Here lyethe burped the Bodyes of Thomas Giffard of Twiffard in the Countye of Buck Esquyer and Marie his Wyffe Doughtier of Wylm Stadelcy of Bignell Esquyer. whiche Thomas decessyd the xxv. day of November in the yere of our lorde God mccccl. on whose Soules Jhu have merry. Amen.



At the south east angle is deposited on the pavement, a mutilated statue of a cross-legged Knight, in complete panoply of chain-mail, with a close hawberk.

At the east end is a stately monument of the family of Wenman, having the following inscription on an oval tablet between two marble pillars :

In Memory of the Right Honourable Richard Lord Viscount Wenman, Son of Thomas Wenman, Esq. and Jane Daughter of William Lord Delawar: the said Thomas being Son of Sir Richard Wenman, and Isabel Daughter of John Lord Williams of Thame: which Richard was Son of Thomas Wenman, Esq. and Ursula Daughter and Heir of Thomas Giffard, Lord of this Manor. The said Richard Lord Viscount Wenman had to Wife Agnes, Daughter of Sir George Fermour of Easton-Neston, in the County of Northampton. He died on Good Friday, Anno Domini 1640, and the said Agnes died Anno 1617.

By the care of the Right Honourable Thomas Lord Viscount Wenman, their Son, this Monument was erected, who deceased the 25th of January, A.D. 1664, aged 68 years; who married Margaret, Daughter and

¹ Executed in the same style and with similar ornaments to the Monuments for the Quatermaynes, in Thame Church.

Heir of Edmund Hampden of Hartwell, in the County of Buckingham, Esq. who died the 1st day of May A.D. 1658, aged 59.

On another tablet :

In Memory of the Right Honourable Philip Lord Viscount Tuam of the Kingdom of Ireland, who departed this life the 29th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1686, in the 76th year of his age.

On another :

In Memory of Ferdinando Wenman, Esq. Son of Sir Francis Wenman of Carswell, in the County of Oxford, Knight and Baronet, and of Mary his wife, Daughter of Thomas Lord Wenman Viscount Tuam, who departed this life the 2nd of August 1671, in the 17th year of his age.

On another :

Here lyeth the Body of Sir Richard Wenman of Twyford, Knight, Son and Heir of Sir Thomas Wenman of Carswell, in the County of Oxford, Knight, and of Dame Ursula his wife, Daughter and sole Heir to Thomas Giffard, Esq. some time Lord of this Manor of Twyford; which Sir Richard Wenman, married Isabell, eldest Daughter and one of the Coheirs of Sir John Williams, Knight, Lord Williams of Thame, Lord Chamberlain to King Philip, and Lord President of the Council and Marches of Wales; by her had issue, Thomas Wenman, Esq. his eldest Son and Heir; Henry Wenman, second Son; Francis, third Son; Elizabeth and Margaret, all living at the day of his death, which was the seventh of March, Anno 1572. For whom the Lady Isabell caused this Monument to be made, Anno 1576.

On small stones in the pavement :

Here lyeth Dame Margaret, wife of Thomas Lord Viscount Wenman, 1658.

Here lyeth the Body of Thomas Lord Viscount Wenman. He was buried 1664.

Here lyeth the Body of Philip Lord Viscount Wenman, buried in May 1686.

Here lyeth the Body of Ferdinando Wenman, buried in August 1671.

Here lyeth the Body of Richard Lord Viscount Wenman. He was buried 1640.

On a slab within the rails, on the north side :

In Memory of the Rev. W^m Perkins, M.A. of Lincoln Coll. Oxford; and 45 years Curate of this place. He died on the 18th of May 1820, aged 75 years.

On a small stone within the rails :

Here lie the Bodies of Mary and Ann Cleaver; Mary, died Sep. 5, 1744, aged 16 days; Ann, died Dec. 28, 1748, in the 8th year of her age.

On a black marble, affixed to the wall, are the following lines :

Here, till our Saviour comes again,
Lyes the body of Alice Payne;
Who was, while she enjoyed this life,
To Langham child, to Payne a wife;
For whom, and for her sake hereafter,
Margaret Edmund's, her dear daughter,
Set this Monument above
Her mother's bones, in Christian love.

In the Churchyard are the remains of a cross.

THE REGISTERS

are in good preservation, and have been kept with regularity and care. The first entry, under the head of "Baptisms," is Jan. 2, 1558; of "Marriages," Aug. 9, 1561; and "Burials," April 8, 1561.



STEEPLE CLAYDON CHURCH, BUCKS.

Steeple & Chaydon & Church, & Bucks.



N effort is being made to improve the condition of the above Church. The Church, which is situated in the midst of a population of about 850, and contains sittings for nearly 400 persons, is in many respects a fine building, but owing to the want of a proper heating apparatus, and to the faulty condition of the roof and windows, is so cold and draughty that many are afraid to come to God's house. Owing to lack of funds one of the arches has remained unfinished since the last enlargement of the Church. There is great need for re-pewing, as the pews are both uncomfortable and shabby. A new Pulpit, new Doors, and new Churchyard Gates, are urgently required, as well as other minor repairs. The Organ is sadly out of repair. The whole state of the Church, in regard to both appearance and the comfort of the worshippers, is such as to bring discredit upon religion generally, and upon the Church of England in particular, and is proving a serious hindrance to Christian work in a parish, which, though affording much encouragement, yet presents many difficulties. The district is agricultural, and owing to frequent scarcity of employment the parishioners are not able to raise the whole of the necessary funds. An earnest appeal is therefore made to others for assistance.

The Architect reports that to put the Church in a worthy condition the sum of **more than £1,000** is required. It is, however, our intention to do at present only what is really absolutely necessary for decency and order in God's house, and for the health and comfort of those who worship there. Nothing will be spent on mere adornment, or on what may be called luxuries. To do this necessary work we require at once the sum of **at least £350**. The repairs to the roof have already been commenced, and, if a hearty response is made to this appeal, it is hoped that much of the work may be completed before next winter.

Contributions, however small, will be thankfully received by the Rev. C. M. GOUGH, Steeple Claydon Vicarage, Winslow, Bucks.

(Signed) CHARLES MASSEY GOUGH, M.A., VICAR.

HENRY SMALL,
THOMAS TACK,
CHURCHWARDENS.

July 2nd, 1890.

WATER STRATFORD

is, as its name implies, in a very low situation; the Parish being on the banks of the River Ouse, by which it is divided from Finmore, in Oxfordshire, and from Tingewick.

The soil is stony, intermixed with gravel and clay. The boundaries are, on the North, Stowe and its Hamlet of Dodford; on the East, Radcliffe; on the South, Tingewick; and on the West, Shalston.

THE MANOR,

at the Domesday Survey, belonged to Robert D'Oyley, and was holden under him by Turstin, his subfeudatory. It was valued at 7*l.* and taxed at eight hides. The land was for eight ploughs; three in the demesne, and ten villeins, with five bordars, had five carucates. There were three servants; one mill, worth eight shillings; and pasture for six teams; valued at one hundred shillings, when he received it; in the time of King Edward, at 7*l.* This Manor, Azor, the son of Tote, held, before the Conquest, and could sell it.¹

After the division of these possessions, which, at the Conquest, had been given to the D'Oyleys, the materials preserved for elucidating the history of this Parish are extremely scanty; and little more is found, than that the chief possessors and Lords of the place, derived their names from it. In the reign of King Edward III. it is said to have passed to that branch of the Giffards, who held large possessions at Twyford, Steeple Claydon, &c.; and the greater part of Water Stratford, having been bestowed upon Luffield Priory, continued to be vested in that establishment until the suppression; after which, it was transferred, together with the right of presentation to the Church, to the Abbat and Convent of Westminster, by whom the like right was exercised, until the general dissolution of religious houses, previous to the Reformation. Out of these lands, which had been given by the D'Oyleys, to the Monastery of Osney, a grant was made, 34 Hen. VIII. of a meadow in Water Stratford, to the Dean and Chapter of Oxford, lately founded:² and having been acquired by the families of Throckmorton and Temple, of Stowe, descended, in the same manner as Luffield, to the Dukes of Buckingham and Chandos, still Lords of this Manor, and Patrons of the Rectory.

Another portion of the lands passed to the Bartons, Fowlers, Frankys, and Egerleys, of Buckingham: by the latter it was sold, circ. 1703, to Thomas Cookes Winford, eldest son of Sir Thomas Winford, Bart. of whose representatives it was purchased by B. Hayes, Esq.

THE RECTORY

has glebe, consisting of about thirty acres, in three enclosures; a meadow of six acres; and a home-stall, with a close and premises, of about three acres. The whole Parish is titheable, and without any chapelry attached or annexed to it.

¹ Terra Roberti De Oilgi. In Stofald Hd. O STRADFORD ten' Turstin' de Robto. p̄ VIII. hid. se defd'. Tra.' ē VIII. car'. In dñio sunt III. et x. uilli cu. v. bord. hñt. v. cař. Ibi. III. serui. et I. molin' de VIII. solid. p'tū. VI. cař. Val. VII. lib. Qdo recep. c. sol. T.R.E. VII. lib. Hoc O tenuit Azor filius Toti et uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 149.]

² Rot. Cart. 34 Hen. VIII. Test. 15 Sep.

RECTORS.

[Presented by the Convent of Luffield.]

RALPH, in 1240.

Nicholas, 1244.

Michael de Bukely. He exchanged for a moiety of Beachampton Rectory, with

John de Dodington, in 1340.

John Levell.

John Legatt, in 1361.

Edmund de Aylesbury, in 1369.

Geffry in the Kirne, in 1381.

Thomas Seman, in 1399. He exchanged for Alker- ington (Alkerton) Co. Oxon. with

Edmund Barnesly, alias *Pett*, or *Potte*, in 1401, who exchanged for Tickencote, in Rutlandshire, with

Adam Golaferre, in 1403, who exchanged for Sulby, Co. Northampton, with

William Bruner, in 1403; and he exchanged for Chick- sand, Co. Beds, with

Richard Raxon, in 1404. He also exchanged for Basildon Vicarage, Co. Berks, with

John Wellcombe, in 1411, who exchanged for Sutter- by, Co. Lincoln, with

Geffrey Davenport, in 1412.

John Robys : resigned.

Henry Tame, in 1440.

John Beachampton : resigned.

John Combe, in 1449 : resigned.

Robert Smith, in 1450.

John Boddendam, A.B. in 1455.

Richard Sedgeworth, in 1459.

John Colyns, in 1464.

John Jecock, in 1465.

John Nutbeam, in 1480.

Thomas Ashton, in 1489.

John Arrowsmith, also in 1489.

[Presented by the Abbat and Convent of Westminster.]

John Cull, in 1506.

John Smith, presented in 1528, by William Tyler, Lessee of Westminster Abbey.

William Birdesley, alias *Baddisley*, presented in 1560, by the Queen. He was also Vicar of Westbury.

Richard Major, presented in 1591, by Edward Buck- ley, D.D. He had been Rector of Westbury; and was Prebendary of Westminster.

Robert Sibthorp, D.D. presented in 1616, by Sir Robert Throckmorton, Bart; and was Chaplain in Ordinary to King James.

Samuel Marshall, presented in 1627, by Lady Throck- morton: he resigned, and was succeeded by

Walter Taylor, A.M. presented in 1642, by Sir Peter Temple, Knt. and Bart.

William Joannes, or *Jones*, presented in 1651.

John Price, presented in 1661, by Anne, Viscountess Baltinglass, widow. He died; and was succeeded by

John Mason,¹ presented in 1674, by the same Patron. He was also Vicar of Stanton Barry.

¹ This gentleman became, in the latter part of his life, an almost unparalleled enthusiast. Granger designated him "a man of unexampled piety;" and says, "that he was esteemed to be possessed of learning and abilities above the common level, till he became bewildered in the mysteries of Calvinism." He was himself persuaded, as appears from his writings, and induced thousands to believe, that he was the Elias, appointed to proclaim the second advent of our BLESSED SAVIOUR. The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Buckinghamshire, near Water Stratford, to his brother, Mr. Thomas Pickfat, at the Three Kings, in Whitecross-street, 1694.

"BROTHER,—I have here, according to your desire, sent an account, concerning *Mr. Mason*, Minister of Water Stratford, two miles from Buckingham. I have sent two hymns, of *Mr. Mason's* own making, which he and his hearers frequently sing, by which you may gather what their belief is. But more particularly, I have heard some of his hearers say, that they did believe they should see *Christ* appear, but in what manner they would not be positive. Some of them would say, *visibly appear*; others say, his appearance in the clouds, and his reign in the clouds. Farther, I have heard them say, that those who did not believe this, and did see his appearance, should live *one thousand years*, and all that while without sin; and likewise, that the fulness of the Gentiles was come in. They call Water Stratford, *Sion*; and count Mr. Mason a prophet, in whom the revelations of St. John is only to be revealed. They do conclude, this reign will begin about Ascension Day next; and that all that believe this, must dwell at Water Stratford, and there they will be preserved; and neither magistrate can meddle with them, nor any other hurt can befall them; and that they shall stand upon *Mount Sion*, and see all the wicked round about them be burnt up. They have had musick and dancing, and singing of hymns, and clapping of hands, about six weeks, night and day; while some sleep, others sing and dance.

"The week before Easter, several families removed to Stratford, to live, carrying all they had thither. They sold houses

Isaac Rushworth, A.M. presented in 1694, by the same Patron.

Benjamin Hart, or *Heart*, A.M. in 1720.

Thomas Green, A.M. presented in 1732, by Sir Richard Temple, Bart. Lord Viscount Cobham. He was also Vicar of Burton Dassett, Co. Warwick.

John Fisher, B.C.L. presented by the Right Hon. Richard Lord Viscount Cobham, on the death of Green; and inducted 25 Sep. 1751. He died in 1768; and was succeeded by

Henry Gabell, B.D. presented 11 Nov. 1768, by the Right Hon. Richard Earl Temple. He died in 1802.

George Glover, A.B. was presented, 2 July 1802, by the Most Noble George Grenville Nugent Temple, Marquess of Buckingham. He resigned; and was presented to the Rectory of South Repps, in Norfolk;

and held the Vicarage of Cromer. He was also Chaplain to H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex.

George Lee, A.M. presented 22 May 1804, by the Most Hon. George Nugent, Marquess of Buckingham. He resigned in 1814, on accepting Beachampton; being succeeded by

William Hervey Barnard, LL.B. presented April 1814, by the Most Honourable Richard Marquess of Buckingham. He died in 1818; and was succeeded by

Woolley Leigh Bennett, A.M. presented 10 Nov. 1818, by the Most Hon. Richard Grenville Nugent Chandos Temple, Marquess of Buckingham; he died; and was succeeded by

George Coleman, A.M. who is the present Rector. He was instituted 25 April 1839, on the presentation of the Duke of Buckingham.

THE CHURCH,

which is dedicated to St. Giles, is one of the most ancient in the County; consisting of a nave and chancel, about sixty feet long, with a square tower. The tower has a gable roof, tiled, and is 25 feet in height, containing three bells.

and land for what they could get. They did, last winter, lay in at Stratford, twenty quarter of wheat, ten quarter of malt, and twenty or thirty hundred of cheese. This spring, they have laid in several fat bullocks and hogs. On Easter Monday night, Mr. Mason declares he saw Christ; and on the next Lord's-day following, some of our neighbours went to Stratford, to hear and see how the people went on; and being a great multitude of people gathered together round the country, more than the church could contain, they stood in the minister's yard; and he, out of his chamber window, declared unto the multitude, that on the Monday night before, he being in bed, and awake, lying on his left side, he turned himself to his right, he saw Christ sitting in a chair, and a candle lighted, in a candlestick, standing on a stool; and that Christ was clothed in a purple robe, dipped in the blood of his enemies; and he confirmed this with an oath, saying, by the eternal God, what he said, was true; and that himself was neither in a dream, nor mad, nor drunken, neither was affrighted. But I cannot understand by any, that he says, the Christ which he saw did speak to him.

"He hath not given the sacraments these last two years; and now they do not read nor pray, only four or five of the last words of the Lord's prayer, which is in the praise of the glory of God. They say, *all is done, and there is nothing to be done, only to praise God*. They had for their music, a violin, tabor, and pipe. Those who were of the same faith, they being poor, and having nothing to put into the stock, they have turned them off about a week since from being constant to dyet with them; and they have turned off since, the other poor of their faith. There may be about forty that are constant, but there are sometimes five hundred, or one thousand, or more, to see their fashions and actions in dancing.

"Your brothers, and some other young men, went last Saturday night to see them, and stayed all night; and they saw them dance all night, but had no music, but singing of hymns. There dancing is in no order, but after an *antick* manner, sometimes three taking hands, and jumping round; others leaping from one end of the room to the other, catching over their heads with their hands, and clapping them, saying, sometimes, *appear, appear, appear*; other whiles, *glory, glory, glory*. There is one dancer amongst them, with a wooden leg; and he makes a great noise among them, with his leg, when he cuts capers. This Mr. Mason will not dispute with any Divine concerning his opinions, but will only say, *all is done; they that are righteous, let them be righteous still; and they that are filthy, let them be filthy still*. Divers ministers go to see him; and in particular, our minister, Mr. Crofts, who went last Sunday, but could not be admitted to see Mr. Mason, he then being ill with a quinsie; but with some of his hearers, in particular, the man with the wooden leg, Mr. Crofts saying, that the heavens must retain Christ until the restitution of all things; the man said, all things *are* restored. Our minister answered, they are not all restored, because he had not his good leg restored again.

"We do hear, that within two days past, some of the saints of *this new named Sion*, have left it, and goe about their employments again. I know no more at present; but when I am farther satisfied of their proceedings, you shall know of it. Yours, &c."

[The two hymns are here omitted, on account of their gross absurdity.]

The principal entrance is on the south side, by a porch; within which, the door has two low Saxon pillars, with a semi-circular arch, richly zig-zagged; in the pediment, a basso-relievo, of a person seated on a throne, with the right hand elevated, in the act of benediction; worshippers or supplicants kneeling on each side; which has been engraven as an embellishment to Mr. Lyson's work, but is there represented much more perfect than it really appears, all the sharper and more elegant touches of the chisel having been long since destroyed by repeated coats of white-wash.

The windows are small, and the general appearance of the interior gloomy.

In the chancel, is a door, on the north side, and a small window; and on the south side, is a window, reduced in size, under a pointed arch, having within, a moulding, terminated by two carved corbels, or capitals of pillars.

Towards the east end of the south wall, is a piscena, with a square basin, under a nail-headed arch, which has a moulding, terminating in two small carved corbels.

The eastern window has a semi-circular arch, with three trefoil headed lights.

The pulpit is in the north-east angle of the nave, against a pier, which forms the abutment of a pointed arch, between the nave and the chancel, interiorly terminating in demi-octagonal brackets.

Opposite to the pulpit, is the manerial pew; like many of the rest, having no other floor but the common pavement of the Church, which was very damp.

The Church was rebuilt in 1828. The old door-way is still preserved, and forms the principal entrance to the Church: the interior is coloured buff; and the whole appearance is very neat. There is a Sunday and Day-school, connected with the Church.

Arms in the east window of the chancel:

A chevron between three cross crosslets, fitchee.

Arms on a monument, on the north side of the Church:

Quarterly 1 and 4 Gu. a Saltire engrailed Arg. 2 and 3, S. three Combs Arg.

On a black marble slab, in the floor:

J. S. D.

Exuviae

Beniamini Heart, A.M. hujusce Ecclesiae Rectoris.
Obiit 23^o Die Novembris Ætatis suæ 50 Anno. Dom.
1732.

On the north side of the Church, is a mural monument, with a black tablet, on which are depicted a female lying on a bed, apparently at the point of death; her hands elevated to her breast, and pressed together devoutly. By the side of the bed, six females, kneeling; at the

feet, two boys; and behind them, a man in a civilian's gown, also kneeling. Below, are these words:

Nere to this place lyes interred ye Body of Marye Franckyshe the wife of John Franckyshe, of Water Stratford, in the County of Bucks, Gent. She departed this life in child-bed, the 6th daye of January A^o Dni 1629; by whom he had issue, two sons and seven Daughters, viz. Alexander, Anthony, Grissil, Penelope, Avis, Elizabeth, Marye, Precella, and Anne, who were all living at her death. She was aged 32 years; for whose pious memorie her lovyng Husband erected this Monument, too, too little to express her deserts or his affection.

Thus Death triumphs, and tells us, all must dey,
Thus we triumph by Christ over Death to fly:
To live to dey is not to dey, but live;
To dey to blisse is blessed life to give:
Aske how she liv'd, & thou shalt know the end—
She deyed a Saint to God, to poore a friend.

The REGISTER begins in the year 1596.

WESTBURY

is bounded, on the North, by Bitlesden; on the East, by Shalston; on the South, by the river Ouse, which separates it from the County of Oxford; and on the West, by Turweston.

THE MANOR

had been holden in the Saxon times by Alnod Cilt, a Thane of King Edward; but at the Norman Survey, was part of the lands of the Bishop of Baieux, and in the hands of his subfeudatory Roger, who was taxed at two hides and a half for his Manor. There were seven ploughs; in the demesne were two; and eight villeins, with three bordars, had five ploughs. There was one servant; pasture for five plough teams; woods for two hundred and fifty hogs. It was rated at 3*l.*; when he first held it at fifty shillings; and in the days of King Edward at sixty shillings.¹

The Bishop of Baieux having forfeited his possessions in 1088, his tenant, Roger D'Iveri, who was Lord of the neighbouring Townships of Radcliffe and Thornton, became the owner; and was succeeded by his son Geoffrey, who, dying in 1112, King Henry I. gave these possessions to Guy de St. Wallery, who made them part of his Barony. Reginald de St. Wallery and Bernard his son, having come into possession, were succeeded by Thomas de St. Wallery; whose issue-male failing, circ. 1220, Westbury was, early in the reign of Hen. III. found in the hands of Ralph Hareng, or De Hareng, or Harenger; and, in 1217, obtained license to impark a portion of his wood of Westbury, opposite to the Abbey of *Bitlesden*.²

Ralph Hareng gave to the Priory of Catesby, Co. Northampton, the assarts of his park between *Whittlewood* forest and the land of Jordan de St. Liz, and all the assarts of his wood of Westbury, which is between the lands of the Abbats of Oseney and Bitlesden.³ Ralph de Hareng held Westbury for one Knight's fee, of Richard Earl of Cornwall; and the Earl himself held of the King.

In the *Nomina Villarum*, Radclyve with Jackenor, (probably intended for Chalkmore) and Westbury, were in the hands of two possessors, called Edward and Andrew de St. Liz; and were reckoned as one vill in Stodfold Hundred.⁴ In 1336, Eubolo le Strange held Westbury and Radcliffe, as of the Honour of St. Wallery.⁵

Roger le Strange, Lord of Knokin, granted to John le Strange of Walton, Mabil his wife, and their heirs, the Manor of Westbury, *inter al.* and a conveyance was made by an Indenture, in 1378, between John Chastillon, and John Strange of Westbury and Mabil his wife, of certain woods, called *Radclive* woods, in Westbury.⁷ John Chastillon also granted to Alan Ayete, and others, and their heirs, his park, called *Radclive* park; and a wood, called *le Moreyf*; and a wood called *le Frith*, in

¹ Terra Epi' Baiocensis. In Stodfold Hld. In WESTBERIE ten' Rogeri' de epo' II. hid' et dim' p' uno ̄ Tra. ē. vii. car'. In d'no snt II. et viii. uili' cu' III. bord. hnt v. car'. Ibi, un' seru' P'u. v. car'. Silua. ccl. porc'. Val. III. lib. Q'do recep' L. sol. T.R.E. LX. sol. Hoc ̄ tenuit Alnod' ^{est} teign'. R. E. [Lib. Censual, vol. i. f. 144.]

² This was probably part of the lands which had belonged to Eversaw, in the northern part of the parish, not far from Dodford in Stowe.

³ Monast. Anglic. O. E. vol. ii. p. 896-7; and Hist. of Northamptonshire, vol. i. p. 277.

⁴ Harl. MSS. no. 313.

⁵ Ibid. no. 6281.

⁶ Inq. p. m. 9 Edw. III. Cal. vol. ii. p. 66.

⁷ See Rot. Claus. 51 Edw. III. no. 5.

Westbury. Alan, called L'Estrange, who was Lord of Westbury in the time of King Richard II. entailed the Estate on his family, in which it continued until the marriage of the heiress with the Mordaunts. Sir L'Estrange Mordaunt sold it in 1613, to Lawrence Washington, Esq. who died in 1619, when his son came in possession; and, in 1629, he conveyed the Manor to Sir Thos. Lyttelton, Bart. whose descendants subsequently transferred the property to Roger Price, Citizen and Draper, of London, and others.¹

Benjamin Price Withers, Esq. of Westbury, by his last Will, dated 1771, recites several deeds between the said Benjamin Price Withers and Anne his wife, John Borlace Warren, Esq. the Hon. Borlace Cockayne, Esq. Arnold Warren, Esq. and the Rev. James Warren, Clk. under which the Manor or Royalty of Westbury, was settled upon his descendants, for ever.

In the beginning of the reign of Edw. I. Joane de Someri was Lady of Westbury, and held two hides of land and half a virgate; ten acres of wood, four acres of pasture, with one tenement in the demesne, and one hide of land. She also held in villanage three virgates and a half; and the following were among her free tenants:

Simon St. Liz held two virgates of land in demesne, ten acres of wood, and four acres in his park, with one virgate of land in villanage.

The Prior of Brackley held one virgate.

The Abbess of Elnestow held two virgates, for the use of the Church, which had been endowed with one cottage.

The Abbat of Butlesden (Bitlesden) twelve acres of assart, not paying hidage, and six acres of wood.

Roger D'Aumari held six acres of wood.

The Abbat of Oseney, six acres of wood.

The Prioress of Catesby, one carucate of assart, not hidable.

The Prior of St. Thomas de Acres [Acon?] held ten acres of assarts, not hidable.

The tenement which the aforesaid Joane de Somery and the said Simon Seynt Liz held, as one Knight's fee, of the Earl of Cornwall, and the Earl of the King, in *capite*, and paid scutage and four marks per ann. to the Earl of Cornwall, was of the Honour of St. Wallery.²

Roger L'Estrange, Baron of Knokin (to whom, upon the death of Sir Miles Stapleton, K.G. a large Estate in Oxfordshire, held by him in right of his wife, returned in the preceding year) granted and confirmed to his son, John L'Estrange and Maud his wife, the Manor of Westbury, to them and their heirs for ever: the said Maud being daughter of Sir John de Mohun of Dunster, Co. Somerset, and Joan his wife, daughter of Bartholomew de Burghersh; her two sisters, Philippa and Elizabeth being married: the former to Edward Duke of York, and the latter to William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury.³

THE RECTORY AND ADVOWSON,

with other estates, were granted, by Letters Patent, 33 Hen. VIII. (1542,) after the dissolution of Elnestow Monastery, to John Wellesborne, in exchange for the Manors of Mixbury and Tullwell, from whom it descended to the heiress, Phillipa, with whom it passed, in marriage, to Mr. Sill. It afterwards became the property of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Baronet; who, in 1643, suffered much for his loyalty, being plundered to a great extent, by the *Parliamentarians*, at his seat in this village.

After the death of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Baronet, which happened in the year 1649, his Lady,

¹ From an original Copy of the Indenture, in the hand-writing of Charles Lyttelton, Dean of Exeter, dated 10 Aug. 1752.

² Rot. Hund. inter MSS. Cardigan.

³ Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 498. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. v. ii. p. 153.

Dame Catharine, and her eldest son, Sir Henry Lyttelton, (who succeeded his father in this title,) conveyed their right and interest in the Rectory and Advowson of Westbury, by deed, dated 21 May 1650, to Roger Price, Esq. who settled here very soon afterwards; and had issue, Roger Price, his son and heir, born in 1653; who was elected M.P. for Buckingham, 1702; he died 1705; and was succeeded by his eldest son, John Price, Esq. Gentleman, Commoner of St. John's Coll. Oxon. who, dying about a year after his father, was succeeded by his next brother, Thomas Price, Esq. at whose death, which happened in 1733, it became the property of his eldest son and heir, Campbell Price, Esq. who presented to the Rectory in 1740; and it afterwards descended to Benjamin Price Withers, Esq.

In an Inquisition taken at Oxford, 30 September 1637, after the death of Wellesborne Sill, Gent. it appeared he died 4th March 1634, seised, *inter alia*, of 20s. at Mixbury, Co. Oxon. and the Rectory of Westbury, Co. Bucks; also the Advowson of the Vicarage of Westbury; and two messuages in Westbury, held of the King, *in capite*, by Knight's service.¹

VICARS.

ROBERTUS CAPELLANUS DE ELNESTOW, presented in 1225, by the Abbat and Convent of Elnestown, Co. Beds.

Alexander.

Hugh de Ekeney, in 1272.

William de Hornesend.

John Northampton, in 1294.

John Stormsworth.

Richard Pageyn, in 1329.

Thomas Malesore, in 1361.

Robert Pye de Bucks, in 1370.

William Huberd, exchanged for West Peckham, with *William Alleyn*, in 1372.

John Barker, presented in 1375, on the death of Huberd, who had returned to this Living. He exchanged for St. Thomas, Portsmouth, with

Thomas Andrea, alias *Hoolate*, in 1380, who exchanged for Adwell, with

Nicholas Jowett, alias *Basford*, in 1381.

Simon de Scoter, in 1388. He exchanged for St. Gregory, Northampton, with

John Twenge, in 1394; who exchanged for Cotes, with *Edmund Polle*. He exchanged for Westcot Barton, in Oxon. with

Thomas Timberland, in 1397; who also exchanged for Fulbrook, Warwickshire, with

John Greene, in 1398; and exchanged for Fridlesham, Berks, with

Adam Romney, in 1406.

John Wyllyton, exchanged for Godington, Oxon, with *Henry Emmot*, in 1441.

Thomas Laurence, in 1443.

John Colyns, resigned.

William Atewell, in 1447.

William Disney.

John Panell, in 1475; resigned.

Roger Austin, in 1478; resigned.

David Knapton, in 1484.

John Bawdyn.

William Challenner, or *Chaudler*, in 1503.

Oliver Greyson, in 1510; he resigned.

John Smith, in 1517.

John Crise, A.M. in 1520; he resigned.

John Man, in 1533.

William Baddisley, in 1565. He was also Rector of Water Stratford.²

Robert Turner, pr. in 1575, by the Queen; perhaps on account of Baddisley's disqualification from holding two Livings.

Richard Major, pr. in 1579, by John Wellesborne. He was afterwards Rector of Water Stratford, and resigned.

Richard Crockett, A.B. pr. in 1593, by Anthony Greenway, Esq. who married a daughter of Wellesborne.

Thomas Dauce, in 1605.

Richard Baldwin, A.B. in 1642.

¹ Harl. MSS. p. 137.

² In 1556, at the Visitation of the Reverend Lord Cardinal, by the Reverend Father John Bishop of Lincoln, at the Feast of Easter, that John Morden, a parishioner of Westbury, was found to have possessed himself of a silver Chalice, which he had refused to restore to the Church: and 3 July, in the same year, the said Morden confessed that he had sold the Chalice for thirty shillings, whereupon it was enjoined by the Bishop, that he should pay a fine to the said Church of thirty shillings, which having promised to do, he obtained his discharge at the next Court, after the close of Michaelmas Term, at Buckingham. [Strype's Memorials, vol. iii. App. p. 171.]

John Pilkington, pr. in 1646, by Philippa Sill; but resigned for Swanbourne.

John Maddocks, pres. in 1661, by Roger Price, Esq.

John Price, A.M. in 1667. He was Rector of Water Stratford.

Thomas Thistlethwayte, A.B. pr. in 1670, by Roger Price, Esq.

William Price, A.M. in 1691. He resigned for Whitfield Rectory, Northamptonshire.

Nathaniel Markwick, A.M. pr. in 1692, by the same.

Isaac Knibbe, A.M. pr. in 1694, by the same.

Nat. Claridge, A.B. pr. in 1715, by Thomas Price, Esq.

John Ellis, A.B. pr. in 1735, by Campbell Price, Esq.

David Pratt, Clk. inducted 4 Feb. 1740, on the same presentation; on whose cession,

Edward Troutbeck, A.M. inducted 31 May 1744, on the same pres.; and at his death,

William Coles, A.B. was inducted 26 Jan. 1753, on the pres. of Benjamin Price Withers, Esq. who resigned; and was succeeded by

John Duddell, A.M. inducted 2 Sept. 1795, on the same presentation; on whose cession,

William Henry Barnard, LL.B. was inducted 23 Aug. 1797, on the pres. of the Rev. James Pemberton, A.M. He resigned; and was succeeded, by

Thomas Clark, A.B. inducted 2 Sep. 1800, on the presentation of Richard Cox, Esq. Banker.

Joseph Gascoyne Littlehales, A.M. inducted July 1814, on the pres. of Benjamin Price, Esq. of Westbury.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to St. Augustine, is a small edifice, standing on low ground, on the south western side of the village, nearly hidden by surrounding trees. The building consists of a nave, with two side aisles separated from it by two slender octagonal pillars on each side, supporting pointed arches; at the east end is the chancel, and a small square embattled tower at the west end; in which latter are five bells, and a clock, which had previously belonged to the Mansion-house of the Lord of the Manor and Patron of the Living, of which part of the offices are still remaining near the Churchyard, on the north-west. The windows have been modernized, and the interior neatly pewed and seated. A small square turret, at the west end of the north aisle, encloses stairs leading to the bell loft: and the roof is slated. There is a door at the west end; one on the south and north sides of the Church; and another on the south side of the chancel.

In the Church is a tablet recording various charitable benefactions to the poor: and in the chancel, on the south side, are several hatchments of arms, viz.: Arg. three crows Proper: an inescutcheon, Az. a fess Arg. charged with 3 roundels between three lions' heads erased Or. Sinister, Erm. three piles S. Crest: a lion's face Or.

The REGISTER begins in the year 1558.



BURNHAM HUNDRED

has not been usually very correctly defined in the maps, but may be described as having for its boundaries, on the North, the Hundred of Cotteslow; on the East, part of Hertfordshire and Middlesex; on the South, the Hundred of Stoke, and part of Berkshire, (from which it is separated by the THAMES;) and on the West, the Hundreds of Desborough and Aylesbury.¹ The Misse, a beautifully clear trout stream,² enters the western verge of this Hundred, near Missenden; and either, pleasingly accompanies the course of the principal road through Amersham, or in other parts of its course, assumes the more useful character of turning several mills, near the Chalfonts; thus imparting very picturesque features throughout its whole line, until it passes Denham; and, uniting with the Coln, near Uxbridge, then crosses the boundary line of the Hundred and County, and closely accompanies it on the Middlesex side, until it terminates its course at Runny Mead, near Staines.

In the population returns, in 1801, Burnham Hundred was stated to contain 13,851 inhabitants. In 1821, the number had increased to 17,748; but these returns, sometimes including, and at others omitting, the number of inhabitants in the respective hamlets belonging to the several parishes, being very inadequate to any historical purpose, since the formation of the Unions, (in consequence of the numerous alterations which have been made, by the transfer of many parishes heretofore contained in this Hundred, to other, and very distant districts;) it may be better to refer the reader to the statements published by the authority of Parliament, now in general circulation, than to attempt a minute and exact description of the progressive increase which is generally admitted to have taken place throughout, particularly, this part of the County.

Burnham Hundred is of very considerable length, extending from Ashley Green, at its extreme point, northward, to the Hamlet of Boveney, on the verge of the Thames, southward. It is in breadth, a little on the south of Beaconsfield, probably less than three miles; and contains the following parishes and places:

Agmondesham, or Amersham.

Beaconsfield.

Burnham, or Burnham, with its Hamlets of Boveney, East Burnham, Cippenham, and Dropmore, with Huntercombe.

Chalfont St. Giles, The Vache, and Newlands.

Chalfont St. Peter's, and Brudenells.

Chesham, with Chesham Bois, Chesham Leicester, Chesham Woburne, and Isenhampstead Latimers.

Chenyens, Chenies, or Isenhampstead Chenies.

Dorney.

Farnham Royal, with Sere Green.

Hitcham, or Hucham.

Penn, with Penn Street; Knottocks, or Knotty Green, Forty Green, and Segraves.

Upton, anciently Optone.

Taplow, anciently Thapeslau, including Cliefden.

¹ The Hundreds of Burnham, Desborough, and Stoke, constitute the Chiltern Hundreds.

² Vol. ii. p. 359.

AGMONDESHAM, OR AMERSHAM.



MERSHAM is bounded, on the North, by Chesham and Chesham Bois; on the East, by Latimers in Chesham, Chalfont St. Giles, and Chalfont St. Peter's; on the South, by Beaconsfield, Penn, and Huchenden; and on the West, by Little Missenden.

It is estimated to contain about eight thousand acres of land; of which, five thousand are arable, about two hundred acres wood-land, fifty water, and the remainder meadow and pasture. This calculation, including the Hamlet of Coleshill, a detached portion of Hertfordshire, also extends over a small part of Wycombe Heath.

The soil, on the uplands and eminences in this Hundred, is a gravelly loam, interspersed with flints; but in the valleys and lower grounds, it is a clayey loam: beneath the strata of gravel, at various depths, from ten to fifty feet, is found chalk in vast masses, interspersed with regular horizontal bands of flints: and in digging still lower, a very hard rock of iron-stone, from twelve to eighteen inches in thickness, covers a sub-stratum of clay. In the higher parts of the Parish, and, generally speaking, where the chalk does not prevail, brick earth is dug up in great abundance, and supplies the manufacture of coarse pottery, which has been immemorially established in the Hamlet of Coleshill.

In the ancient division of Buckinghamshire, part of this Parish was included in the Hundred of *Stane*, and part in the Hundred of *Burnham*; the former has since become merged in the Hundred of Aylesbury.

The Misse, or Misbourne stream, enters this Parish from Little Missenden, and running from west to south-east, attends the irregular windings of a narrow valley, in which the Town is situated; turns an ancient mill at the north-western extremity of the Town, and another near the south-east boundary of it, where it passes under a small arch, which forms part of the main turnpike-road from Chalfont to Missenden and Aylesbury. This little river, having crossed a meadow at its entrance into the Parish, has been artificially widened into a lake, of near forty acres, at the foot of a beautiful eminence, on which stands the fine mansion of Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq. at Shardeletes; and affords an interesting feature in the landscape, when viewed from the north front of the house, as well as from the road on the opposite slope. At the termination of the park or grounds of Shardeletes, the stream again crosses the road, and pursues its course on the eastern side of the Town, near the churchyard; being very inconsiderable in breadth, but perfectly limpid, and abounds plentifully with fish.

The Town is wholly situated in the valley, between lofty eminences, whose summits, particularly on the east side, are covered with wood, principally beech, having hollies and other hardy evergreens interspersed amongst them.

Amongst the appellations which indicate the ancient inhabitants of this district, and evidently point to the sanguinary conflict which laid waste the kingdom of Mercia, when the Danes had established a tyranny over the miserable natives of this, then, oppressed country, here are still preserved the striking names of Gore Hill, and Deadman Dean (or Dane) bottom: but tradition itself has become silent on the subject, which is now left to conjecture, rather than history; and all that remains worthy

of record, on this part of the subject, is, that the grounds above mentioned have, unquestionably, been the scene of an engagement at a very early period of our Saxon annals.

Leland gives the following description of this place:

“Hagmondesham, alias Homersham, a right pretty Market Towne on Fryday, of one Street well-built with Tymber, standing in Buckinghamshire and Chilterna, 2 miles and an halfe from Little Missenden. The D. of Buckingham was cheife Lord of it, since the Kinge, now the L. Russell by Gift, who dwelleth at Cheineis, 3 Miles of by East. The Paroch Church standeth by North East toward the Middle of the Towne, and in a Chappell on the North side of it, lyeth buried Edmund Brudenell, Father to S^r Robert Brudenell, late cheife Justice of the Common Pleas, and Drew Brudenell, elder Brother to the sayd S^r Robert, and Helen his Wife, Da. to Bronghton, whoe dwelt [there] at a Mannour of his of £40. per annum. There cometh a Brooke, almost from Missenden, and passeth hard by Hamersham, leavinge it almost by full South on the right ripe, and after running downe by the Valleis of Chilterne Hillles towardes Colne Streame. From Hagmondesham to Uxbridge 9 miles.”¹

In a communication to the Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, in October 1811, a correspondent, under the signature of “Antiquarius,” gives the following account of a remarkable spot near this Town:

“I find, from concurrent and indisputable testimony, that there is a spot of ground deemed sacred, from being the place where a martyr was burnt. It is about 24 yards in circumference; and when the field is fallow, or when in corn, that particular spot can not be discovered; but when the rest of the field begins to flourish and become green, the blades of grass or corn, on this mysterious spot, begin to look unhealthy and dwindle: as the harvest approaches, it looks more and more unfruitful; and though particular pains have been taken, by extra-manuring, removing the earth, &c. it has remained barren, in spite of man's efforts to fertilize it. This year the field is sown with wheat, and discovers the place of martyrdom.”

“On referring to Churton's Lives of Bishop Smyth and Sir Richard Sutton, founders of Brase-nose College, Oxford, (pages 136, 137,) I find that the former frequently resided at the Episcopal palace at Woburn, in this neighbourhood,² where he had a prison, called Little Ease, in which Thomas Chase, of Amersham, is said to have been strangled and pressed to death, in 1506; and in the same year, in Stanley Close, at Amersham, *William Tylsworth was burnt for heresey, when his only daughter (Joane Clerk) was compelled to set fire to her father's funeral pile; and her husband, John Clerk, was one among many who, at the same time, bore a faggot, and did penance.*³

It is also mentioned by the same author, that James Mordon and Thomas Bernard, were also burnt at Amersham.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

There are five Manors within the Parish of Amersham, under the several denominations of

The Manor of Agmondesham, or Amersham;

The Manor of Wedon Hill;

The Manor of Wood-Row and Wood-Side;

The Manor of Raans; and

The Manor of Bois.

At the time of the Domesday Survey, the division of property here points out no less than six several possessors: and the same lands had been previously holden by as many persons.

¹ Leland's Itinerary, vol. iv. p. 2, f. 192, b.

² Does not the removal of the earth, or staple of the soil, and laying bare the gravelly sub-soil, occasion the effect which it was designed to remove?

³ Woburn is about nine miles south from Amersham; and the residence of the Bishops of Lincoln there, is more properly a Manor-farm, than their Episcopal Palace: these Prelates being, in right of the See, Patrons of the Living, and Impropriators as well as Lords of the Manor.

⁴ Fox's Chronology, vol. i. p. 878; Gent. Mag. vol. lxxxi. P. 2, p. 305.

Queen Edith had holden the principal Estate, which, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, was rated at sixteen pounds per ann. but reduced to nine pounds at the time of the Survey; when the Manor had been given to Geoffrey de Mandeville, who held it as seven hides and a half: there being land for sixteen ploughs. In the demesne, two hides and three teams, and fourteen villeins, with four bordars, having nine ploughs; to which it is noted, that four more might be added; so that it seems probable, that a considerable portion of the Parish had been suffered to fall into an uncultivated state, which may account for the reduction of value, from sixteen pounds per ann. to nine pounds, as mentioned in the Survey. The woods, at the same period, were deemed sufficient for four hundred hogs: and seven servants were there; with pasturage for sixteen teams.¹

Besides this principal Manor, ALWIN, an attendant of the Queen, held half a hide of land in *Elmodesham*, with power to sell it. The latter was included in the Hundred of *Stane*; and at the time of the Conqueror's Survey, had been transferred to his highly favoured brother, Odo, Bishop of Baieux; of whom it was then holden, by Roger, as half a hide, with land for one plough, which was kept there; three bordars; pasture sufficient for a plough team; and one mill of four shillings annual rent; the whole being rated, as it had been before the Conquest, at twenty shillings.²

There were also four several estates, one of which, before the Conquest, Siward, a man of *Aldene*, or perhaps *Abrin* (the above mentioned attendant of Queen Edith) held, with power to alienate. In the Survey, it stands as the possession of the EARL of MORTON, holden of the Earl by ALMAR, as half a hide; containing land for two teams, then kept; with one tenant in villanage; one bordar; pasture for two teams; and wood for twenty hogs. It was rated at twenty shillings.³

Another small estate here, (held by *Vluïet*, in the Confessor's time, with power to sell it; and continuing in his hands as the subfeudatory tenant of Hugh de Bolebec, upon whom the fee had been conferred by the Conqueror,) is described in the Survey as half a hide of land, sufficient for two teams, then maintained there; with two villeins and three bordars; one mill of five shillings annual rent; and wood for twenty hogs; the whole rated, as it had been accustomed, at twenty shillings.⁴

Another portion of this Parish, which, in the days of King Edward, is recorded to have belonged to Turchill, an officer of the King, (with power of alienation) had been given to TURPIN MANTEL, or TURSTIN, who, at the time of the Survey, was taxed for it, as half a hide. There were two carucates; but only one plough then kept; two villeins, with one bordar; pasture for two teams; wood for thirty hogs; estimated altogether, (as at the time when it came into his possession,) at thirteen shillings and fourpence (one mark) per ann.; but in King Edward's reign, said to have been worth thirty shillings: so that part of this property seems to have been laid waste, or neglected.⁵

¹ Terra Goisfr' de Manneville. In Bvrnehā Hd'. Ω. GOISFRID' de Manneville ten' ELMODESHAM p vii. hid et dim' se defd. T'ra. ē. xvi. cař. In d'nio ii. hide et ibi sunt. iii. cař. et xiiii. uilli cū. iiii. bord. h'nt. ix. cař. adhuc. iiii. poss fieri. Ibi. vii. serui. Ptū. xvi. cař. Silua cccc. porc'. In totis ualent' ual et ualuit. ix. lib. T.R.E. xvi. lib. Hoc Ω Eddid' tenuit h' tenuit. [Lib. Censual, vol. i. f. 149.]

² Terra epi Baiocensis. In Stanes Hd'. In Elmodeshā ten' Rogeri de ep'o dim' hid'. T'ra. ē. i. cař et ibi ē cū. iii. bord et i. molin' de iiii. sol. Ptū i. cař. H' tra ual et ualuit sep' xx. sol. Hanc tenuit trā Aluui hō reginæ Eddid. et undere potuit. [Ibid. f. 144.]

³ Terra Comitiss Moritonensis. In Elmodeshā ten' Almar de com' dim' hid'. T'ra. ē. ii. cař et ibi sunt cū. i. uillo et i. bord' Ptū ii. cař. Silua xx. porc'. Val. et ualuit sep' xx. sol. Hanc trā tenuit Siuard hō Aldene et uendere potuit. [Ibid.]

⁴ Terra Hvgon de Bolebec. In Elmodeshā ten' Vluïet de Hugone dimid' hid'. T'ra. ē. ii. cař. et ibi sunt cū. ii. uilles et iii. bord. Ibi. i. molin' de. v. sol. Silua. xx. porc'. Val et ualuit sep' xx. sol. Istemet tenuit T.R.E. et uende potuit. [Ibid. f. 151.]

⁵ Terra Turtini Mäntel. In Bvrnehā Hvd'. In Elmodeshā ten' Turstin' dim' hid'. T'ra. ē. ii. cař. Ibi est una. et alia pot fieri. Ibi. ii. uilli cū. uno bord. Ptū ii. cař. Silua. xxx. porc'. Val et ualuit. xiiii. sol et iiii. den'. T.R.E. xx. sol. Hanc trā tenuit Turchil hō. R.E. h' uende' pot'. [Ibid.]

And lastly,

Aluric, a man belonging to Godric, styled *Viccomes*, held (also with power to alienate, which was, in those times, a very valuable privilege) another portion of land, which, at the Survey, was part of the possessions of GOZELINE BRITO; and though no more than half a hide, denominated a MANOR. There was one plough-team, and sufficient land for it, with five bordars; a mill of four shillings value; and pasture for one plough; rated altogether, at twenty shillings.¹

Thus, the whole of the Parish, as returned in the Survey, amounted to ten hides; which, allowing the utmost latitude in calculation, could not possibly account for the present actual extent, according to the number of acres usually falling within the denomination of a *hide*; and therefore, either a very large proportion of modern Amersham, must, at a subsequent period, have been taken into cultivation, or included within its boundaries; or the real value of the land, according to its particular quality, must have formed the basis of the tax or hidage, instead of the number of acres.

As there are few instances in which the Domesday record presents (in this County) so great a number of feudal tenants in one parish, as at Amersham, it may not be impertinent, to recapitulate, that upon the ten hides of land before mentioned, were twenty-three plough-teams; seventeen bordars; nineteen villeins; three mills; and woods sufficient for keeping four hundred and seventy hogs; and it may be observed, that at the present remotely distant period of time, there remain in tillage, five-eighths of the whole of the land.

Geoffrey de Magnaville, to whom the principal Manor of Agmondesham was given by the Conqueror, was amongst the most valiant of his Norman followers; and received, as his reward, an ample proportion of the lands which his newly-acquired dominion had placed at the disposal of the Sovereign. He had a grant of one hundred and eighteen Lordships in various counties, of which, forty were in Essex; which subsequently became the principal seat of his descendants.

In this County, his possessions, at the time of the Domesday Survey, consisted of lands in the parishes and hamlets of Agmondesham, Waldridge, Bottle Clayton, Quarendon, Fleet Marston, Leckhampstead; and a Manor in the ancient division of the County, called Lamua Hundred, of which the name is not preserved in the Survey.²

Geoffrey de Mandeville, (for so the name was commonly pronounced, though, according to some, not in the time of the follower of the Duke of Normandy,)³ was Constable of the Tower of London, and founder of a Benedictine Monastery, at Hurley, Co. Berks. He married two wives, called Athelaise and Lecline: by the latter of whom, he had no issue: but by the former, he had a son, William, who succeeded to his father's possessions; and married Margaret, sole daughter and heir of Eudo, "Dapifer" (or Steward) to William the Conqueror.

Geoffrey de Mandeville, the son and heir of William, paid eight hundred and sixty-six pounds, and a mark, for livery of his inheritance.⁴

Dugdale states, that Geoffrey de Mandeville was sent into the Isle of Ely, to assist in quelling a rebellion there, in the time of Nigel, Bishop of that See; and was advanced to the dignity of an Earl, by special charter of the King, with the title of Essex, to hold the said Earldom freely, peaceably, and honourably, as other Earls of Counties; many distinguished persons being witnesses to the Charter. But, when the Empress Maud had entered upon those hostilities which embroiled the

¹ Terra Gozelini Britonis. \mathfrak{G} GOZELINVS BRITO ten'. In Elmodesham dim' hid. T'ra ē. i. car'. et ibi ē. cū. v. bord. et i. molin' de III. sol'. P'tū. i. car. Val' et ualuit sep. xx. sol'. Hanc trā tenuit Aluric hō Godric viccom' uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual, vol. i. f. 152.]

² Ibid. f. 149.

³ Collinson's Somersetshire, vol. ii, p. 78.

⁴ Rot. Pip. 5 Stephen; and Dugdale's Baronage.

nation in a civil war, and drove Stephen from the throne, she seems to have resolved, by superior liberality towards this great favourite, to withdraw him from his allegiance, and attach him to her party. Accordingly, by a Charter, dated at Oxford, and under her broad seal, still retaining, however, the title of Empress of the Romans,¹ she confirmed to him the grants of the custody of the Tower of London, (which had been made to his ancestors,) with leave to fortify it, at his own pleasure: the Sheriffalty of London and Middlesex, which had been holden by his grandfather; as also of Hertfordshire; the trial of causes in those Counties, and exclusive privilege of pleas therein; with the fees of twenty Knights.² She also commanded, that neither the Earl of Anjou, her husband, herself, nor her children, would make peace with the Burgesses of London, without his consent, because they were his enemies: that his castle, near the river Wye, should stand, and be fortified, at his will; and that the improvements made upon his lands, by himself, or his tenants, should be, and enure to him; with leave to build one other castle wheresoever he would, on his own land. For the performance of which, Robert Earl of Gloucester, Milo Earl of Hereford, Byran Fitz-Count, and many other nobles, great officers of the court, and others, were witnesses and sureties. Moreover, the Empress engaged, that Geoffrey Earl of Anjou, her husband, and Henry her son, should make good her covenants; and that the King of France (if she could obtain his assent) should be her further surety: in order to which, many other nobles and eminent persons were in like manner to pledge their faith to him; amongst whom, were Reginald Earl of Cornwall, Baldwin Earl of Devonshire, Gilbert Earl of Pembroke, Hugh Earl of Norfolk, Earl Alberic, and other Barons; that these promises should be duly performed by her and her heirs, to him and his heirs; in complete assurance of which, she farther covenanted, that to the preceding should be joined, all the clergy of England, under her influence.

By another Charter, dated at Westminster,³ Maud created him Earl of Essex, with remainder to his heirs; and the third penny of the pleas of the Sheriffalty, as usual to an Earl; with a grant of all the lands of Geoffrey de Mandeville, his grandfather, and Serlo de Maton, (conjectured to have been his maternal ancestor,) or any of his ancestors who had holden estates in England or Normandy: confirmed the custody of the Tower, with the little Castle called Ravenger, and the lands, liberties, and customs belonging to it; as also liberty to fortify the same. The particulars of this extensive Charter, may be read in Dugdale;⁴ and there can be no doubt, that when King Stephen had been informed of the design of the Empress, he perceived the danger likely to result from the loss of so powerful an adherent; which will account for the stratagem, by which afterwards (1141) this Geoffrey de Mandeville was seized, by the order of the King, whilst in attendance upon him at St. Alban's: and although the particular circumstances under which he was arrested are differently related, it is agreed on all hands, that the Earl of Essex did not regain his liberty until he had consented to surrender to the King, not only the Tower of London, but his Castles of Walden and Plessey, in Essex.

The mortification and disgrace thus brought upon him, excited his severe resentment. He made inroads upon the King's demesnes, and wasted them: but having caused his sister, Beatrix, to be divorced from Hugh Talbot, a noble Norman, who had espoused her, with his own consent, he caused her to inter-marry, afterwards, with William de Say, a warlike person, with whom he concerted measures to annoy King Stephen and his adherents, by plunder and rapine. He made an attack

¹ Echard's Hist. of England, p. 78.

² The lands granted to him by King Stephen and Maud his Queen, (according to the words of their Charter,) were all the lands of *Eudo Dapifer*, his maternal grandfather, in Normandy, and the inheritance of his office of Steward there, with sundry other benefits and immunities.

³ Autograph, in Bibl. Cotton.

⁴ See vol. i. p. 202.

upon ecclesiastics and rich persons, with peculiar malignity. Amongst other enormities, he outrageously dispossessed the monks of Ramsey, in Huntingdonshire, of their Abbey; and having expelled them by force, he sold all their goods, even the ornaments of their church, giving the amount to his soldiery and followers. This circumstance, however, was a prelude to his own destruction: for, having incurred the sentence of excommunication, he was slain at Burwell, in Cambridgeshire; though, according to other accounts, he was shot with an arrow on the head, at the siege of that castle.¹ The Knights Templars having put upon him the habit of their order, and a red cross, carried his corpse to their orchard, at the old Temple, in London, and hung it (confined in lead) on a tree: but his absolution being afterwards obtained from Pope Alexander III. his body was permitted to be buried with the usual offices; when, however, the Prior of Walden, (who had owed his promotions to this Earl,) was desirous of carrying his body to be interred in the Monastery there, the Templars, having notice of his intention, took it down, and buried his remains privately in the porch, at the west door of the Temple Church. He was the founder of the Abbey of Walden, which was at first a Priory; and is said to have been present at the consecration of the cemetery there, in the 1st of Stephen, with Roasia his wife, daughter of Alberic de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and all his principal tenants: he is said to have endowed the Monastery with *nineteen* churches in divers counties, of which, the Church of Agmondesham was one.² The Charter of foundation and endowment concludes with these remarkable words:

“Unde etiam ex parte Dei et mea firmiter præcipio, ne aliquis successorum vel hominum meorum prædicto monasterio Sancti Jacobi de Waledena, vel monachis ibidem divino servitio mancipatis aliquam vexationem vel molestiam super præscriptis ecclesiis vel tenementis inferre præsumat. Quod si quis eorum contra hanc cartam meam in aliquo venire præsumperit, et hanc elemosinam meam, a præfato monasterio alienare, vel in aliquo minuere studuerint, maledictionem Dei Omnipotentis, et sanctæ Mariæ, et beati Jacobi apostoli, et omnium Sanctorum Dei in præsentem vita sentiat, et in futura cum Juda traditore, æternam damnationem percipiat, nisi respiscat, et ad emendationem veniat. Fiat Fiat. Amen. Hiis testibus comite Gilberto, comitissa Rohesia, Willielmo Archidiacono London,” &c. &c.³

The death of Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, is recorded to have happened on the 16th of October, 1144, (9 Stephen); and it is to be noted, that in addition to the arms of his ancestors, he bore an escarbuncle, as an augmentation thereto, after he became an Earl.

He left issue, three sons, of whom, Ernulph was the eldest; and upon his father's death, as above related, fortifying the Church of Ramsey against King Stephen, was, within a few months after that event, taken prisoner, and banished the realm; so that it does not appear that he ever took the title of Earl of Essex, or was permitted to enjoy any part of his father's lands.

King Henry II. granted, by Charter, dated at Canterbury, to Geoffrey de Mandeville, whom he created Earl of Essex, all the lands (with a few exceptions) which his ancestors had previously holden, among which, was the Manor of Amersham. The Earl being assessed in 1165, (as was customary in those days,) upon the marriage of the King's daughter, certified, that he held *de veteri scoffamento*, ninety-seven Knights' fees: the Manor was subsequently the property of Christian Countess of Essex, which she held as part of her dower.⁴

In the beginning of the reign of Edward I. Agmondesham had passed, by the marriage of Maud, surviving sister and heir of the aforesaid William de Mandeville, to Humfrey de Bohun, Earl of

¹ See vol. i. p. 157; and PEDIGREE OF MANDEVILLE.

² Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 203; Monast. Anglican. vol. iv. p. 148.

³ Monast. Anglic. vol. iv. p. 149.

⁴ Rot. Claus. 2 Hen.

Hereford and Essex, Constable of England; who quitted claim of certain lands here, by a deed, without date, to Stephen de Segrave.¹ In 25 Edw. I. Richard Fitz John, Lord Fitz John, who had succeeded to the inheritance of the Mandevilles, having died, the Manor of Amersham, excepting 3*l.* and 4*d.* rent, was assigned to Robert de Clifford.² In 1358, it was covenanted between Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, and others, that divers Manors, late belonging to the inheritance of the Mandevilles, should revert to the King, in fee, but that Agmondesham should remain vested in the said Humphrey, with remainder to his own right heirs.³

John de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, in 1335, died seised of the Manor of Amersham, leaving Humphrey, his brother and heir, twenty-four years of age;⁴ and in 1376, the King committed to Philip de la Vache, the custody of the Manors of Amersham and Buckland, *cum pert.* late belonging to Edward late Lord le Despenser, deceased, to hold the same until his attainment of his legal age;⁵ and a precept was sent to Thomas Sewale, the King's Escheator for Bucks, to receive the proceeds of the Manor accordingly. In 1335, the King likewise committed to John Daumertyn, the custody of lands and tenements in Agmondesham, formerly belonging to William de Burgh, late Earl of Ulster, to hold till he attained his full age.⁶ In the next year, John de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, died seised of the Manor of Agmondesham, holden as of the Honour of Mandeville.⁷ In 1372, it was found by an Inquisition, that Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, and Joane his wife, daughter of Richard Earl of Arundel, died seised *inter al.* of the Manor of Amundesham.

In a partition of the lands of Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Essex, Hereford, and Northampton, made in 9 Hen. V. it was agreed that King Henry V. as son and heir of Mary, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Humphrey de Bohun, and Anne, daughter and heir of Eleanor, another of the daughters of the said Earl, were entitled to the possession of the Manor of Amersham.

Amersham, being part of the possessions of the Bohuns, was among the Manors claimed by the Duke of Buckingham, in the short reign of Richard III. and having come to the Crown by his attainder, was, in 1489, conveyed by special feoffment and fine to Hen. VII. and the heirs male of his body, by Anne Countess Dowager of Warwick and Salisbury.⁸ It was subsequently granted by King Hen. VIII. by Patent, 15 Dec. 1526, to Sir John Russell, Knt. and Anne his wife, as being late part of the possessions of Edward Duke of Buckingham, of High Treason attained,⁹ and thereby in the King's hands; to hold to the said Sir John Russell, Knt. and Anne his wife, and their heirs-male, in *capite*, by Knight's service, at the accustomed rents and services, &c. By other Letters Patent, in 1610, King James, reciting the aforesaid grant by Hen. VIII. confirmed to Edward Earl of Bedford, Lady Lucy his consort, and the heirs-male of the body of John, formerly Lord Russell and the Lady Anne his wife, deceased, (grandfather and grandmother of the said Edward Earl of Bedford,) the said Manor and Lordship of Agmondesham, alias Amersham, alias Amersham, *cum pert.* all which premises were of the value of 4*l.* per ann. King James, in 1616, in consideration of a large sum of money paid by Edward Earl of Bedford, and at the special instance, request, and nomination of the said Earl, granted and confirmed to Edward Duncombe, Esq. William Hone, Esq. and Henry Lucas, Gent. and to their heirs and assigns for ever, all the said premises in *capite*, by Knight's service, as before held.¹⁰

¹ Hatton MSS. ex Cart. Le Neve, n^o. 297.

² Esc. 25 Edw. I. n^o. 50; and Dugd. Baronage, vol. i. p. 339.

³ Esc. 10 Edw. III. ro. 2. p. 46. and Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 185.

⁴ Abbrev. Rot. Orig. 50 Edw. III. ro. 4. vol. ii. p. 342.

⁵ Ibid. 9 Edw. III. ro. 30. vol. ii. p. 95.

⁶ Rot. Pat. 18 Hen. VIII.

⁷ Ibid. vol. ii. p. 73.

⁸ Ibid. vol. i. p. 183, n.

⁹ Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 307.

¹⁰ Ibid. 14 Jac. I. Test. 14 May.

SHARDELOES.

This Hamlet, though not separately surveyed at the time of the Conquest, seems, from a very early period, to have been a possession of considerable importance.

Early in the reign of Edw. III. that King granted to William de Latymer, one messuage and one carucate of land, with their appurtenances, called *Shardeloes*, in Agmondesham, which had formerly belonged to Simon de Bereford, then lately among the King's enemies, to hold to the end of twelve years, paying one hundred shillings annual rent.¹ A grant, nearly in similar terms, was subsequently made in 1334, to John de Latymer, of the same lands, but at an advanced rent.²

Henry Brudenell, Esq. held the Manor, temp. Hen. VI. He was the third son of William Brudenell, Lord of Raans, in right of Agnes his wife, daughter and sole heir of Thomas Grove. By his Will, dated 22 Jan. 1430 (9 Hen. VI.) in which he is called "Henry Brudenell of Agmondesham, Esq." he settles on Trustees, the Manor of Shardeloes, in Amersham; the reversion of the Manor of Stoke-Mandeville, called Oldbury; the reversion of the Manor of Brydell (probably a contraction of Brudenell), in Sanderigge (Sandridge), Co. Herts, and other lands; appointing to John Brudenell, his son, and the heirs of his body, all those lands in the tenure of John Russell, Richard Chownes, and John Prestmeres, with the wood called Denfordwood; as also the *Manor of Shardeloes*; with remainder to Edmund, his brother.

Of this John Brudenell, no farther account has been obtained, whether he came into possession of the estate, but which certainly descended according to the provisions of the Will above quoted, so far as regards the remainder entailed upon the heirs of Edmund Brudenell, brother of the said John; for Edmund Brudenell, Esq. is described as the "ancestor of those of the name seated at Shardelois," and terminated in Elizabeth Brudenell, who was married to John Cheney, Esq. of Chesham Bois, and carried the estate into that family.

In the time of Queen Elizabeth, the family of Tothill had acquired, from the Cheynes, the Manor of Shardeloes. William Tothill, Esq. who was one of the Six Clerks in Chancery, and married Catharine, daughter of Sir John Denham, Knt. appears to have resided at Shardeloes. They had the extraordinary number of thirty-three children. Joane, the eldest daughter and co-heiress,³ was

¹ Rot. Orig. 5 Edw. III. ro. 2. vol. ii. p. 48.

² *Ibid.*

³ This lady, having brought a large estate to her husband, also entailed upon him much trouble and distress; for having been greatly indulged in early life, she fell into ill health; and being married to Mr. Drake (as is stated), against her consent, soon after her confinement with her first child, (a daughter) she fell into a deep melancholy, and was so much impressed thereby, that she fancied herself *damed* and cast away, and that she must needs forfeit all hopes of future happiness. In the accounts which have appeared of her disorder, it is said, that her friends sought for help rather to the godly divines of the neighbourhood than to the faculty of medicine; and it is perhaps more difficult to imagine how there could have been found, even at that period, so miserable a dereliction of common sense as seems to have prevailed respecting this unfortunate lady. A most extraordinary statement of her malady appeared in a very scarce tract, intitled, "The Firebrand taken out of the Fire; or the wonderful History, Case, and Cure of Mrs. Drake, wife of Francis Drake of Esher, in the County of Surrey, Esq. who was under the power and severe discipline of Satan for the space of ten years, and was redeemed from his tyranny in a wonderful manner a little before her death, by the great mercy of God and the instrumentality of the extraordinary paines, prayers, and fasting of foure Reverend Divines, whose names are here subjoined, viz.—B. USHER, D. PRESTON, M. HOOKER, M. DOD." [London: Printed for Tho. Mathewes, at the Cock, in St. Paul's Church-yard, 1654.] In one account, it is stated, that "that old and subtil Serpent assaulted her with unparalleled temptations." It might be curious to ascertain some farther particulars respecting these Reverend and Pious Exorcists, of whom, all that has been collected from the narrative, is, that "God, at length yielding unto the importunity of their prayers for her, afforded her such an immense measure of comfort and feeling for a time, as mortality

married to Francis Drake, Esq. of Esher, in Surrey, a Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber to King James I.¹

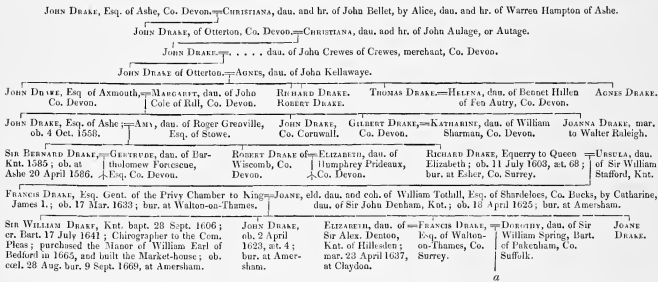
Sir William Drake, Knt. M.P. for Amersham from 1661 to 1668, grandson of Joane Tothill, married Elizabeth, second daughter and heiress of Sir William Montague, Knt. Lord Chief-Baron of the Exchequer, who survived him; and was married, secondly, to Samuel Trotman, Esq. of Siston Court, Co. Gloucester.

This Sir William Drake, who had acquired, by purchase, the Manor of Agmondesham, thus united it to Shardeloes, and became, not only a constant resident there, but was a great benefactor to the town; in which he built the Market-house, and placed thereon his arms. He died in 1690; and his descendants have been ever since in possession of his estates here.

The Manors of Woodrow Woodside and Wedon Hill, likewise comprised in Mr. Drake's estate, have passed, in a similar manner, with Agmondesham.

PEDIGREE OF DRAKE OF AMERSHAM.

Arms: In ch. two mullets, in base a wyverne, his tail nowed, in a canton the Baronet's Badge. *Crest:* A dexter hand and arm coupé at the elbow, supporting a battle-axe erect.



was incapable to retain." The lady died; and the book concludes with reflections upon it, such as might be expected from the absurd and enthusiastic notions contained in it. [From information of J. Morice, Esq. in a Letter in the Gent. Mag.] It seems that this lady had resolved to end her days at Shardeloes, where her father had resided; hence it may be presumed, that she had chiefly resided previously at Esher. She died 18 April 1625, her husband surviving until 17 March 1633, when he was buried at Walton-on-Thames. [A small 12mo. History of Mrs. Joane Drake, wife of Francis Drake of Esher, was printed in 1659. Brit. Topograph. vol. ii. p. 276.] In these strange accounts, it is said that, besides a very eminent ancient Minister, who is reported to have come from Northamptonshire, and was again requested to visit her, when her end was approaching, with Dr. Preston and Dr. Dodd, joined the benefit of his pious assistance; and Dr. Preston, who preached her Funeral-Sermon at Amersham two days after her death, summed up her character as an "extraordinary, sincere, plain, and true-hearted Christian; full of, and abounding in, love; marvellously secret in all her goodness, very charitable to the poor; and of an unblameable life and conversation;" and, to use his own words, "the best anti-hypocrite, Christ excepted, that ever lived; for she always wore her worst side outwards, and wonderfully cloaked all the good things she ever did or said, with all her skill endeavouring to extenuate them."—[p. 362.]

¹ Catherine, the youngest child, was married, first to William Kingesley, Esq. and had six children; and secondly, to Nicholas Drake, Esq. (whose name seems to have been omitted in the family Pedigree); and, surviving all her brothers and sisters, died 18 June 1622, and was buried at Canterbury. [See Additional Pedigrees, in Museo Brit. in Halsted's Genealogies.]

SIR WILLIAM DRAKE, Knt. M.P. for Amersham 1661; —ELIZABETH, second dau. and hr. of Sir William Montague, Knt. ob. 1690; bur. 24 Sept. at Amersham. Lord Chief-Baron of the Court of Exchequer.

MONTAGUE DRAKE, Esq. of —MARY, dau. and hr. of Sir J. Shardeless, b. 13 Sept. 1673; M.P. for Amersham 1695; ob. 27 June 1698; bur. at Amersham. Gifford, Bart. of Lamer, Co. Herts; ob. 1 April 1724, at 49; bur. at Amersham. WILLIAM DRAKE, ob. 1672; bur. at Amersham. CHARLES DRAKE, ob. 1676; at Amersham. JOHN DRAKE, M.P. for Amersham. MARY DRAKE, mar. to Sir John Tyrwhitt, Bart. of Lincolnshire. FRANCES, bur. 21 Nov. 1671, at Amersham. ELIZABETH, bur. 27 Feb. 1676, at Amersham. DEBORAH, bur. 1 Mar. 1680, at Amersham.

MONTAGUE GARRARD DRAKE, Esq. M.P. for Amersham 1713; ob. 26 April, bur. 8 May, 1728, at 35, at Amersham. ISABELLA, dau. and hr. of Henry Marshall, Esq.; mar. 1719; ob. 1744, bur. 30 June, at Amersham. HUMPHREY DRAKE, Rect. of Amersham; bur. 18 Nov. 1721. MARY DRAKE, b. 15 June 1694; bapt. 25 June, at Amersham; mar. to Sir Redmond Everard, Bart.

MONTAGUE GARRARD DRAKE, Esq. ob. inf.; bur. 16 May 1722, at Amersham, v. p. WILLIAM DRAKE, Esq. b. 12 May 1723; Just. of Peace Co. Bucks; J.L.D. at Oxon; M.P. for Amersham from 1746 to 1796; ob. 8 Aug. bur. 17, 1796, at Amersham. ELIZABETH, dau. of Thomas Raworth, Esq. b. 1 Aug. 1727; mar. 9 Feb. 1746; ob. 4 Feb. 1757; bur. at Amersham. THOMAS DRAKE, b. 25 July 1707; M.P. for Amersham; bur. 21 April 1775. ELIZABETH, dau. of Isaac Whittington, Esq. of Oxford, Co. Suffolk; ob. 17 July 1765; bur. at Amersham.

MARY, —RACHEL THOS. DRAKE —ANNE, JOHN DRAKE —MARY, CHARLES —ANNE, ISABELL, ISABELLA, mar. 13 Mar. 1780, to Thomas Dorrice, Esq. of Haresfoot, Co. Herts. MARY FRANCIS, mar. 24 May 1780, to George Parker, Earl of Maclesfield, K.G.; ob. Jan. 1829. ANNE, mar. 25 Sept. 1781, to Augustus Pechell, Esq. of Great Berkhampstead, Herts. CHARLOTTE, mar. 4 Jan. 1789, to George Talbot, Esq. eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. George Talbot, D.D. youngest son of Charles, first Lord Talbot. CATHARINE, ob. inf. CHARLES BENNETT GARRARD DRAKE, b. 14 Feb. 1806. ANN, CHARLOTTE, EMILY, CAROLINE, LOUISA.

EMILY IVES DRAKE, youngest dau. and coh.; mar. 7 Jan. 1806, to the Hon. Fred. Paul Irby, second son of Fred. 2nd Lord Boston; ob. 7 Aug. 1806, at 21. — Another Dau. THOMAS TYRWHITT DRAKE, Esq. M.P. for Amersham 1826; mar. to Barbara Caroline, dau. of Arthur Annesley, Esq. Bletchington, Co. Oxon. WILLIAM TYRWHITT DRAKE, Esq. M.P. for Amersham 1826; Capt. Life Guards. EDWARD CHARLES DRAKE, Esq. of Royal Regt. of Horse Guards; ob. subto 26 Oct. 1831, at London. JOHN TYRWHITT DRAKE, A.M. Rector of Amersham; mar. to Mary, third dau. of Arthur Annesley, Esq. of Bletchington, Co. Oxon. ob. 19 Nov. 1827, at 28, bur. at Amersham. CHARLES TYRWHITT DRAKE, A.M. ob. Feb. 1816, at 26; bur. at Amersham. HENRY DRAKE, b. 24 July 1793; died 24 July 1795. ELIZABETH, ob. 26 Jun. 1801, at 17. FRANCES, b. 1801, ob. infans. And four other Daughters, all of whom died young. I. WILLIAM WICKHAM DRAKE. MARGARET FRANCES DRAKE (1st Wife), dau. of James Rudman, Esq. late of Newcastle; ob. 24 Dec. 1812, at 31. 2. JOHN TYRWHITT DRAKE, A.M. of Oxon. LUCY ANN (2nd Wife), dau. of Rev. Tho. Fawcett, A.M.; mar. 9 Aug. 1820. 3. THOMAS DRAKE, Col. in Regt. Atty. ELIZA ANNA.

JOHN RUDMAN, b. 8 Feb. 1808.

JAMES WILLIAM, b. 31 Oct. 1809.

PHILIP. GEORGE. MARY. LUCY.

THE MANSION

is a neat modern building, situated on a lofty eminence, near the road leading from Aylesbury, and about a mile from Amersham. The slope to the water, from the north front of the house, (which is ornamented with Corinthian fluted columns,) is remarkably fine. The house is approached by a gentle ascent, leading to the entrance hall, which is thirty feet square; and the principal apartments are all of proportionate dimensions, occupying the principal floor or story. The dining-room is 36 feet by 24; the drawing-room of the same size; and, by a well-contrived arrangement, a commodious suite of bed-chambers, which receive light from a quadrangle, or court in the building, not seen in perfection

exteriorly, affords space for a very commodious addition to the height of the principal story. The building forms a very striking object from the road: and, without claiming the epithet of magnificent, is justly entitled to be considered a very handsome and appropriate abode for one of the higher classes of the English gentry.

The house is more remarkable interiorly, for convenience, spaciousness, and comfort, than for its decorations; and contains, amongst several excellent paintings, an original picture of Queen Elizabeth; and a portrait of her Lord Chancellor, Hatton, *by Cornelius Jansen*; a fine Landscape, *by Francis Van Lins, 1741*; four Sea Pieces, *by L. A. Carter*; a Landscape, Ruins and Views in Italy, *by Bloemen, Rooke, &c.*; and Cascades, *by Van Dieste*.

THE MANOR OF RAANS.

Walter de Raans held the Manor of Raans, in Amersham, with other lands there; and married Margery, daughter and, at length, heir of John Blackett, of Castleton and Salford, Co. Oxon. by whom he had issue, Alice, his daughter and heir.¹

Thomas de la Grove acquired this Manor by his marriage with the above-mentioned Alice, daughter and heir of Walter de Raans, together with lands in Oxfordshire, Hereford, and Essex; and having issue, Agnes, his daughter and heir, the same passed, by her marriage, to William Brudenell, of Aynho, in Co. Northampton, who lived in temp. Ric. II. and was the son of Richard Brudenell, and grandson of William Brudenell, who was seised of divers lands at Adderbury and Bloxham, in Co. Oxon. and was seated at Dodington, (Deddington) in the reign of Henry III. and Edward I. having, 19 June, (19 Edw. I.) been pardoned as an outlaw, by the names of William de Brudenel, alias William de Bredenhill, alias William Broadenhull.²

William Brudenell had issue by the said Agnes, three sons: Edmund, William, and Henry; and one daughter, Margaret; and dying seised of this Manor, and of the Manor of Coleshill, also in Amersham, &c. was buried in the south aisle of the Church at Amersham. His monument is now defaced, and the inscription obliterated, but recorded to have had the arms of *Brudenell* impaling *Raans*. He was succeeded in this Estate by his eldest son,

Edmund Brudenell, Lord of Raans, &c. who was Clerk of the Parliament in the time of King Edward III.; Attorney to King Richard II.; and Coroner of England.³

By his Testament, dated 21 June 1425, (3 Hen. VI.) he ordered his body to be buried in the Church of Agmondesham; bequeaths ten marks per ann. out of his Manor of Netherbury, in *Stoke Manderille*, for a Chaplain to pray for his soul, and the soul of Alice his wife, for thirty years: also to the Church of *Misseuden*, his silk banner, with the star upon it; and to each Canon of that Abbey 40*d.* To the poor of Stoke 40*s.* To St. John's Hospital, in Aynho, his missale and chalice, to celebrate annually a mass of requiem, on the day of his obit, and of those of his father and mother. He wills to Edmund, son of his brother William, his armour, ten marks, and all his books, for life; remainder to his next heir male, as also his Manor of *Raanes*: and to John, his natural brother, his cloak; and to Alice his wife, a piece of plate, with the cover having thereon her arms: and appoints his executors, Alice his wife, Henry his brother, and Edmund son of William, his brother, deceased.

Henry Brudenell, Esq. brother of Edmund, having survived him, (who died without issue.) inherited this Manor of Raans, with other estates.

¹ Liber Brudenellorum MS. T. penes Georg. Com. Cardigan, p. 86; Collins's Peerage, vol. ii. p. 313.

² Ex Stem. Script. p. Edm. Brudenell, in Lib. predict.; Collins, vol. ii. p. 313.

³ Lib. Brudenell. predict, p. 81; Dugdale Chron. Series, p. 53; Pat. 4 Ric. II. p. i. memb. 26; Collins's Peerage, vol. ii. p. 314.

Henry Brudenell resided at Agmondesham; and was so designated in his last Will.¹

He married Eleanor, daughter of Hugh Preston, Esq. son of Sir Thomas Preston, Knt. and had issue, three sons, Edmund, John, and Robert; and by his Testament, dated 29 January 1430, (9 Hen. VI.) directed, that his lands, scattered about Agmondesham, Chesham, Wendover, and elsewhere, be sold, to raise money, to be distributed for his soul, the souls of Edmund his brother, and Alice his wife, and of his father and mother.²

Edmund Brudenell, Esq. son of William Brudenell, and nephew and devisee of Edmund Brudenell, late Lord of Raans, succeeded, according to the provisions of his Will, to this Manor, with many other estates; was Lord of Coleshill, also in Agmondesham; Chalfont (St. Peter's), Burleys (Oldbury) in Stoke (Mandeville), and Patron of Missenden Abbey. He made several additions to these Estates, by purchases: was Knight of the Shire for *Bucks* in 5th and 8th of Henry IV.: and married first, Agnes, daughter and heir of Thomas Depden, by whom he had issue, Alice, his sole daughter and heir; who was married to Richard Waller, jun. Esq. of Groombridge, in Co. Kent; and died 21 August, (14 Edw. 4.) He married, secondly, Philippa, daughter of Philip Englefield, of Fressingfield, Co. Essex, Esq. and left issue by her two sons, Drue and Robert; and two daughters, Joan and Elizabeth: of whom, Drue was born in 1444; Robert was born in 1460: Joan became the wife of Sir John Iwardby, or Ewerby, Knt.: and Elizabeth was first married to John Tyringham, Esq. of Tyringham; and secondly, to John Cheney, Esq. of Chesham Bois.

He died, circ. 1469, having made his Testament 7 Oct. 1457, (36 Hen. VI.) by which he disposed of all his Manors, lands, &c. in the Counties of Bucks, Oxon. Hertford, Middlesex, and Essex, and his goods and chattels, as follows:

“He gives his Soul to God, and his Body to be buried in Agmondesham Church, near Philippa his Wife; and bequeaths to Lincoln Church for Tithes forgotten if any were, 6s. 8d. to the making of a new Bell in Agmondesham Church, besides 66s. and 8d. given by Agnes Bonaulet 6l. 13s. 4d. and to the Provosts of the Church for the maintenance of the great Light before the Cross 3s. 4d. and 4l. to be distributed among the poor of Agmondesham. To the Reparation of the Highway to Aylesbury and Wendover 40l. towards which he wills that his Gold Cup, his two Silver Basons, and his great piece of Gilt Plate, with the cover, and three Silver Candlesticks, be sent to the Tower of London to be melted down. He wills to his Daughter Joan, towards her marriage, to be paid her at the age of fifteen years, 200 marks; and if she die before that age, to be converted to the repairs of the King's Highway. To his Daughter Alice, his piece of Silver Plate, with the cover chased with Gold; also to his said Daughter, Wife of Richard Waller, jun. Esq. of Kent, and to the Heirs of their Bodies, his Manor of Woodmandelse, to be settled on him and her, when Richard Waller the elder settles on the said Richard Waller the younger and Alice his Wife, and the heirs of their bodies, lands of the yearly value of 40l. with remainder (after the said Alice) of the Manor of Woodmandelse, to Henry Brudenell his Uncle; remainder to Peter Brudenell his Uncle; remainder to Peter Brudenell his Uncle; remainder to Peter Brudenell of Anyho; remainder to his own right heirs. He bequeathed his lands in Chalfont St. Peters, Eure (Iver), Denham, and Fulmore, to John his son, at 20 years of age, in Tail; remainder to Henry Brudenell his Uncle, in Tail; remainder to William Bulstrode his brother, in Tail; remainder to Peter Brudenell, in Tail; remainder to his own right heirs for ever. To Edmund his son, at 20 years of age, the Manors of Raans and Stoke,³ and all the lands contained in the rentals of Raans and Stoke, with remainder to Henry Brudenell his Uncle, in Tail; remainder to Peter Brudenell, of Anyho, in Tail; remainder to William Bulstrode his Brother, in Tail; remainder to his right Heirs for ever. To Drue Brudenell his son, at twenty years of age, the Manor of Hugeley (Hedgerley Bulstrode) with the Advowson, and all his lands, &c. in Burnham, Dorney, Farnham, Taplow, Heckham (Hitcham), Astburnham (East Burnham), Stoke Mandeville, Stoke Halling, Kimbell, and Edelsburgh (Ellesborough), and the Manor; and Rent of 7 Marks out of the Manor of Dodershall,

¹ See page 153.

² Collins's Peerage, vol. ii. p. 315; Ex MS. Lib. Brudenell^m. p. 90.

³ Meaning, probably, the Manor of Oldbury, in *Stoke Mandeville*, for the principal Manor of Stoke was undoubtedly in other hands.

with all his lands in Tring and Chesham, in Com. Bucks and Hertford, in Tail; with remainder in Tail as before in the lands limited to Edmund his Son. To Robert Brudenell his Son, all his Lands in Horton and Stanwell, in Tail general, as before to Drue. He bequeaths his Bibles to Oxford, and his other Books among his four sons, as his Executors shall think fit. He moreover bequeathed to the Poor at his Burial, 40s. and at his Month's mind 4*l*. and to Philippa his (second) Wife, his Manor of Hughley (Hedgerley), and all his Lands for life in Burnham, Astburnham, Dorney, Taplow, and Heckham (Hitcham), and his Lands in Farnham (Royal); and made his Executors, John Cheney, Philippa his Wife, Richard Bulstrode, and Robert Parsons.¹

Dru, or Drugo Brudenell, Esq. succeeded, on the decease of his father, to the possession of the Manor of Raans, with other estates, particularized in his father's Will, being then 25 years of age; and administered to the said Will, 1 Aug. 1469. He was a Justice of the Peace for the County of Bucks 13 Edw. IV.; in 1474, Sheriff of Bedfordshire and Bucks; and in the beginning of the reign of Richard III. Sheriff of Berkshire and Oxon.

He married Helen, or Eleanor, daughter of John Broughton, Lord of Toddington, Co. Bedford, ancestor of the Dukes of Bedford; by whom he had issue, one son, Edmund. He made his Will, 24 Feb. (5 Hen. VII.) and dying 14 March 1479, was buried in the north aisle of the Church at Agmondesham, belonging to the Manor House of Raans.

The Manor of Raans, after having been long in the possession of the family of Brudenell, together with their estates at Amersham, Chalfont, &c. came into the hands of Sir Henry Proby, who died in 1662; and whose monument, with others of his family, were formerly in the Church, but have been either destroyed, or are decayed. It was afterwards in the hands of John Earl Gower; who, in 1735, sold the same to the Duke of Bedford, of whom it was purchased by the Right Hon. Lord George Augustus Henry Cavendish, afterwards Earl of Burlington; at whose death, 9 May 1834, it became the property of his son, the Hon. Charles Compton Cavendish, M.P. who is the present possessor.

In the famous Liber Brudenellorum² is a rental of the Manor of Raans, with its members, in 1552.

“Rob' Heier, Gentlman, per annum vth. xi^s. viij^d. ob. John Wyld, per ann. xxx^s. vj^d. Richard Sewell, per ann xvj^s. Rob' Moreton, per ann. xxxij^s. iiij^d. Robert Sand (Sanders?) senior, per ann. vth. xvj^s. v^d. Water Bradwey, per ann. lvj^s. John Sands, per ann. xvj^s. Simon Mourson, per ann. xxi^s. Robert Chyld, per ann. xij^s. Richard Hinxston, per ann. vj^s. Roger Clarke, per ann. xvj^s. John Saunders, for land within the beirground, viij^s. Sum xxth. x^d. ob.

THE TOWN OF AMERSHAM,

which principally consists of one long street, on the road from Aylesbury, is twenty-six miles from London, being intersected by the road from Chesham to Wycombe-Heath. It contains about four hundred houses; a Market-house, built conspicuously in the centre of the town; and a Union Work-house, recently erected.

On the south side of the street, towards the west, is an Amshouse, erected in 1617, by Sir William Drake, Knt. and Bart. for six poor widows of burgesses of this town, of good repute, not having received assistance from the poor-rates.

The building is of brick, with stone window-cases and door-ways; the approach is under an arched gate, through a small square court; and contains six neat dwellings; each consisting of two small rooms. The inmates are admitted at fifty years of age, and receive six shillings each per week, two loads of beech-wood yearly, and every second year a stuff-gown; also, at Christmas, nine shillings and fourpence, to buy linen, and a pair of shoes; and another pair at Midsummer. The endowment

¹ Collins's Peerage, vol. ii. p. 316, 317.

² See page 30.

consists of house, land, and rent-charge, returned under an act of Parliament of 26 Geo. III. as amounting to 52*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* per ann.; William Drake, Esq.; William Drake, jun. Esq.; Thomas Drake Tyrhwitt, Esq.; the Rev. John Drake; Isaac Eyles; and John Lawrence, then being the trustees:

Over the front door, on a tablet of stone, affixed to the pediment, these arms and inscription:

In chief two mullets, in base a wyverne, his tail nowed, and in a canton the Baronet's Badge. *Crest*: A dexter hand and arm, coupè at the elbow, supporting a battle-axe erect:

Sir William Drake of Shardeloes in y^e County of Bucks Knight & Baronet in the year of our Lord 1617 to the Glory of God and for the relief of six Poor Widows well reputed in this Parish, hath built six Almshouses with all conveniencies to them, and a very good allowance for ever, at his own cost and charges.

There are also the following charitable bequests to the Poor of Amersham:

A Rent-charge of 2*l.* per ann. vested in six Trustees, for the benefit of the poor, by Deed dated 20th Elizabeth (1577), the gift of Thomas Cheney, Esq.

An Almshouse or Tenement vested in Feoffees long since dead, and their representatives unknown, the benefaction of Agnes Bennett and John Bennett (2^d Jac. 1st) A.D. 1604.

The Grammar-School: and a Gift of 10*l.* 10*s.* distributed annually to four poor persons of this Borough, from a rent-charge of 37*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* bequeathed by the Will of Robert Chaloner, D.D. Rector of Amersham: vested in Trustees selected from the family of Drake, and other principal Inhabitants of the Town: established in 1620.

A Rent-charge of Twenty shillings yearly, settled by Deed of 20th Jac. I. (1622) by William Child, an inhabitant of this Town, whose family long resided here: the names of the Trustees unknown.

A Tenement called "the Church-House," allotted by the Inhabitants of Amersham in 22 Jac. I. in lieu of erecting a new one for the Grammar School, that the

accumulated Profits of the estate given by Robert Chaloner, D.D. might be laid out in the purchase of an Estate, this house being now used as the Grammar School.

Another Tenement given at the same time, by Charles Croke, for the Dwelling of the Schoolmaster.

A Rent-charge of 30*l.* per ann. issuant out of 500*l.* given in money in 1627 by Deed, by the last Will and Testament of William Tothill, Esq. to set poor people on linen work, and for an habitation for the Overseer or Governor superintending the same, under the direction of Trustees, who have usually been the same Persons appointed to direct the School and other Charities.

A Rent-charge of 5*l.* per ann. given by the Will of Nathaniel Snell in 1684, to apprentice poor boys, at the discretion of the Minister and Churchwardens for the time being.

A Rent-charge of 20*l.* per ann. settled by Deed in 1699 by William (Cheyne) Lord Viscount Newhaven, for instructing Children without distinction of rank, in writing and arithmetic, vested in Trustees; of whom the Duke of Bedford, and divers members of the family of Drake, were returned as the principal in 1786.

A Benefaction of 100*l.* laid out in the purchase of a House and Land, under the Will of Edmund Waller, Esq. of Beaconsfield, dated 1699, the profits being distributed in Bread to the poor at the discretion of Twelve Trustees.

The amount of Interest upon a Benefaction of 100*l.* (returned in 1786 at 4*l.* 10*s.* per ann.) for six widows, by Deed of Elizabeth Bent dated in 1728, under the direction of Six Trustees.

Certain Houses and Land appropriated to the use of the Poor, and vested in the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Parish; the Houses being inhabited by poor persons, and a Garden let at 1*l.* 1*s.* per ann.

THE FREE-SCHOOL.

Dr. Robert Chaloner, Canon of Windsor, and Rector of Amersham, who died in 1621, endowed the Free Grammar-School in this parish with land at Waddesdon, of the value (at that time) of upwards of 90*l.* per ann.

The Master is usually the Curate of the parish, who has a house and salary of about 100*l.* per ann. Greek and Latin are taught in the school; and the proprietor of the mansion and estate of Shardeloes in this parish, and the Rector of Amersham for the time being, are perpetual Trustees.¹

¹ Carlisle's Description of Grammar Schools, p. 44.

Dr. Chaloner, by Will dated 20 June 1620, bequeathed 20*l.* per ann. for the maintenance of a Divinity Lecture at Ch. Ch. Oxon. or to form Exhibitions for three poor scholars from Amersham, or from Goldsborough, or Knaresborough, in Yorkshire;¹ but neither Knaresborough nor Amersham schools now possess such privileges.

Trustees of the School.—Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq.; William Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq.; Thomas Drake, Esq.; Rev. John Tyrwhitt Drake, (Rector); John Weller; *John Marshall*; *James Lovett*; *Job Allen*; *Thomas Marshall*; Moses Lovett; and *John Smith*.²

The Rules and Regulations for the government of the Free-School at Amersham, are the following:

Duties of the Master.

To educate the children and youths of this parish, of whatever age under eighteen years, and whether poor or rich, in Latin, and also in Greek, if required.

That the Master be required to attend, for this purpose, at the present Grammar-School Rooms, part of the building called the Church-House.

That the Master be not allowed to discharge his duties by deputy, unless in case of illness, or with the consent of the Trustees, assembled at a meeting.

That the Master be not restrained from having private pupils, not on the establishment, and that he be allowed to educate them at the school-room; but, nevertheless, on this condition only, that, in the mode of treating and educating them, no distinction be made between them and the children of our own establishment, and that both may be, in every respect, placed on the same footing.

That the Master be, on no occasion, absent more than two successive days, except in case of illness, without the consent of two of the Trustees.

That the Master be required personally to instruct all his pupils; and that he be, on no account, allowed to depute the instruction, or the hearing or correction of their exercise or task, to any other pupil.

That the Master be required to take up his habitation at the house in the High Street, appropriated for that purpose.

That the Master be required to maintain his dwelling-house, with its appurtenances, in tenantable repair; and also to keep on foot a competent insurance against fire, and to clear up all taxes, and other outgoings.

That the Master be not allowed to charge or accept any thing, by way of compensation or gratuity, for the education of any pupil on the establishment.

Hours of Attendance (Sundays excepted).

Half-past eight to eleven, in the forenoon; three to five, in the afternoon.

Holidays.

Thursday afternoons; Saturday afternoons; Good Friday, and following day; four weeks at Midsummer; four weeks at Christmas; the whole Easter-week; the whole Whit-week.

General Regulations.

That the School may, at all times, be open to the visitation and inspection of all, or any, of the Trustees, any two of whom shall have power to convene a meeting of the whole body.

That the Master be, at all times, liable to be displaced by an order of the Trustees, made at any meeting, on notice of such order, and to be required thereupon to quit the house appropriated for his residence.

That the Master be not allowed to resign, unless he shall previously give notice, in writing, to two of the Trustees.

That the fuel necessary to be provided for the warmth and comfort of the Master and his pupils, in the winter season, be furnished, the fire made and lighted, and the rooms kept clean, at the joint expense of the parents or friends of the pupils frequenting the School, including those not on the establishment.

That the School-rooms be not appropriated for any other purpose, without the consent of the Trustees, or any three of them.

That the Master be entitled to receive, through the medium of the Trustees, the whole of the net income arising from the funds of the School.

That in case the parents of any of the children detain and keep their children, five days together, from the School, or above seven days in the whole, in any one quarter, upon any pretext (except illness), the scholar so absented shall be liable to be expelled by the Trustees.

That boys who come to school irregularly, shall be confined to the school-room during play-hours, at the discretion of the Master; and in case any of the parents

¹ Carlisle's Description of Grammar Schools, p. 44.

² These persons, whose names are inserted in *Italics*, were dead in 1842.

interfere, and take them from school before the time of such confinement be expired, the boys so taken away shall be liable to be expelled by the Trustees.

That any boys leaving the school-room, when so confined, before the time named by the Master has elapsed, shall be liable to such other correction as the Master may think proper to administer.

Parents who feel themselves aggrieved by the conduct of the Master, are invited to state their complaints to the Trustees.

A Writing-School was founded in this parish by William Lord Newhaven, who died in 1728, and endowed by him with a rent-charge of 20*l.* per ann. A Sunday-School in this town, originally established by subscription, has been endowed by the late William Drake, Esq. M.P.

THE BOROUGH

of Agmondesham, or Amersham, returned Members to Parliament in the 28, 34, and 35 Edw. I. and in 1 and 2 Edw. II.; after which, there was a long intermission, as at Great Marlow and Wendover; until, by petition 2 Jac. I. its privilege was restored, through the exertions of William Hakevill, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, who was, at that election, chosen one of the representatives. The right of election was in the Lord's tenants of the borough, paying *scot and lot*.

In 1705, the number of voters was about 130, the returning officer being the constable chosen at the leet of the Lord of the Manor.

The limits of the borough include only about one half of the town; of which the whole, or nearly so, has been the property of the family of Drake of Shardeloes, from the reign of King Charles II. when it was purchased by Sir William Drake, Bart. of the Earl of Bedford; and, as Oldfield pertinently remarks, it was "one of those towns which admit of no opposition, for none can be made, where no political will is enjoyed, and where the privilege of the franchise is only the necessity of obedience." The only vice, therefore, inherent in this borough, was that which belongs to all places in which the representation is vested in the discretion of a single individual, instead of the free consent of the community.

But the Reform Bill, as it is popularly denominated, having effected a considerable change here, and in similar instances, the borough of Amersham was, under its authority, disfranchised, and entirely lost all municipal distinction.

BURGESSES IN PARLIAMENT FOR THE TOWN OF AGMONDESHAM.

EDWARD I.

1300. Rob. le Warner; Ralph atte Grove.
1306. Rob. le Warrener; Will. Godgame.
1307. Rob. le Warrener; John Gole.

EDWARD II.

1307. Ric. le Machon; Ralph le Gand.
1308. Will. Wace; John atte Hull.

JAMES I.

1624. Will. Hakevill, Esq.; John Crewe, Esq.

CHARLES I.

1625. John Crewe, Esq.; Fra. Drake, Esq.
1625. Will. Clark, Esq.; Fra. Drake, Esq.
1627. Will. Hakevill, Esq.; Edm. Waller, Esq.
1630. Will. Drake, Esq.; Edm. Waller, Esq.
1631. Will. Drake, Esq.; Edm. Waller, Esq.; and, in his place, Fra. Drake, Esq.

CHARLES II. (CONVENTION.)

1653. Cha. Cheyne, Esq.; Tho. Proby, Esq.

1654. Tho. Proby, Esq.; Wm. Drake, Knt. and Bart. who died; and in his place, Wm. Drake, Knt.
 1656. Wm. Drake, Knt.; Roger Hill, Knt.
 1656. Roger Hill, Knt.: Algernon Sidney, Esq.
 1657. Will. Drake, Knt.; Will. Cheyne, Esq.¹

JAMES II.

1685. Wm. Cheyne, Esq.; Wm. Drake, Knt.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

1688. Will. Drake, Knt.; Edm. Waller, Esq.
 1689. Edm. Waller, Esq.; Wm. Drake, Knt. He died; and in his place, Hon. Will. Montague, Serj-at-Law, was elected.

WILLIAM III.

1695. Montague Drake; Edm. Waller, Esq.
 1698. John Garrard, Bart.; Hon. Wm. Lord Cheyne; who, making his election for the County, John Drake, Esq. succeeded.
 1700. Hon. Wm. Lord Cheyne; who again made his election for the County; and, in his place, John Drake, Esq.; Sir John Garrard, Bart.; but dying, Sir Sam. Garrard, Bart. was returned.
 1701. Hon. Will. Lord Cheyne; John Drake, Esq.

ANNE.

1702. John Drake, Esq.; Hon. Wm. Lord Cheyne; again returned for the County; and, in his place, Sam. Garrard, Bart.
 1705. Sam. Garrard, Bart.; Hon. Wm. Lord Cheyne; by the Treaty of Union, made a Peer; his successor was John Drake, Esq.
 1708. Francis Duncombe, Esq.; Sir Sam. Garrard, Bart.
 1710. John Drake, Esq.; Fra. Duncombe, Esq.
 1713. Montague Garrard Drake, Esq.; Right Hon. John (Verney) Viscount Fermanagh, who made his election for the County; and, in his place, James Herbert, Esq.

GEORGE I.

1714. Montague Garrard Drake, Esq.; Right Hon. John Lord Visc. Fermanagh; on whose death, Right Hon. Ralph (Verney) Visc. Fermanagh.
 1722. Right Hon. Ralph Lord Viscount Fermanagh; Montague Garrard Drake, Esq. who made his election for Co. Bucks; and in his place, Thomas Chapman, Esq.

GEORGE II.

1727. Hon. Baptist Levison Gower, who made his election for Newcastle-under-Line; and in his place, Thomas Lutwyche, Esq.; Montague Garrard Drake, Esq.; and, on his decease, Marmaduke Allington, Esq.
 1734. Thomas Lutwyche, Esq.;² Henry Marshall, Esq. 1737.
 1741. Henry Marshall, Esq.; Thomas Gore, Esq.
 1747. Thomas Gore, Esq.; who, on being appointed Commissary-General of Musters, a new writ was ordered 21 Feb. 1748, and William Drake, Esq. succeeded him, with Sir Henry Marshall, Knt.³
 1754. William Drake, Esq.; Isaac Whittenton, Esq.

GEORGE III.

1761. William Drake, Esq.; Benet Garrard, Esq.
 1768. William Drake, Esq. LL.D.; William Drake, jun. Esq.
 1775. Will. Drake, Esq. LL.D.; Will. Drake, jun. Esq.
 1780. Will. Drake, Esq. LL.D.; Will. Drake, jun. Esq.
 1784. Will. Drake, Esq. LL.D.; Will. Drake, jun. Esq.
 1790. Will. Drake, Esq. LL.D.; Will. Drake, jun. Esq.
 1796. Thomas Drake Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq.; Charles Drake Garrard, Esq.
 1802. Tho. Drake Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq.; Charles Drake Garrard, Esq.
 1806. Thomas Drake Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq.; Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq.
 1807.
 1812. Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq.; William Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq.
 1818. Thomas Drake, Esq.; William Drake, Esq.

GEORGE IV.

1820. Tho. Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq.; William Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq.
 1826. Tho. Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq.; William Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq.

WILLIAM IV.

1830. Tho. Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq.; William Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq.
 1831. Tho. Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq.; William Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq.

¹ It was resolved by the House of Commons, 11 Dec. 1680, and 1 Dec. 1705, that the right of election was in the inhabitants paying scot and lot only.

² Lord Mayor of London in 1745.

³ Thomas Lutwyche, Esq. died in February 1735.

THE RECTORY

was bestowed by Geoffrey de Mandeville, first Earl of Essex (of that family), upon the Abbey of Walden, Co. Essex, as part of its original endowment.¹

Galefridus de Magnavilla comes Essexiæ Archiepiscopis Episcopis Abbatibus Comitibus Baronibus omnibus hominibus et amicis suis Francis et Anglis et universis. Christiane fidei professionibus tam presentibus quam futuris, Salutem. Ad universitatis vestræ notitiam volo pervenire ne fundasse quoddam monasterium in usus monachorum apud Waldenam: in honore Dei, et sanctæ Mariæ, et beati Jacobi Apostoli, quibus devotè contuli, et hæc presenti carta mea confirmavi, pro salute animæ meæ, et omnium parentum et antecessorum et successorum meorum, omnes ecclesias inferius annotatas, tam de dominio meo, quam de emptis, et purchasiis meis, scilicet, ecclesie de Almodesham, &c. &c. &c. Quod siquis eorum contra hanc cartam meam in aliquo venire præsumperit, et hæc elemosinam meam, a præfato moriens tertio alienare, vel in aliquo studuerint, maledictionem Dei omnipotentis et sanctæ Mariæ et beati Jacobi Apostoli et omnium sanctorum Dei in presenti vita sentiat, et in futura cum Juda traditore æternam dampnationem percipiat, nisi respiscat, et ad emendationem veniat. Fiat Fiat, Amen.² [With the names of numerous witnesses.]

The gift of this Church, as above mentioned, was subsequently confirmed by a Charter of King Henry II.³

At the Ecclesiastical Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV. Anno Dom. 1291, amongst the spiritualities of the Abbey of Walden, in Essex, is included: "A Pension of the Abbat of Walden, in Ammundesham, of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per ann."⁴

There was a Chantry in this town, which, at the Ecclesiastical Valuation in 1549 (2 Edw. VI.) was returned at 4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per ann. clear value, Sir William Hamonde, Clerke, Incumbent: "The said Incumbent having yerlie cominge of the said Fraternitie for his salarye or stipende by yere clere 3*l.*; and what other Living the said Incumbent hath, we know not."⁵

RECTORS.

William de Fauconbridge, presented 1222, by the Convent of Walden, with a salvo of the right of Hurlay Priory, "de dnuicō Dni Will. de Mandevill."

William de Sea Maria, presented 1234, by the Convent of Walden. He was afterwards Chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral, and circ. 1241, Dean; and vacated this Rectory in 1236; but survived until 1243, and had his Obit kept here 4 Id. Mar.; being succeeded by

William de Loders, presented 4 July 1336, by the Convent of Walden.

John de Newport, Archdeacon of London, was presented 1242. He was, in 1259, advanced to be Dean of St. Paul's.

William de Bridlington succeeded about 1259. He died Rector of this parish 1290; and was succeeded by

William de Marchia, presented 12 Nov. 1290, by Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford. Willis supposes that he was made Bishop of Bath and Wells. On his resignation, in 1303,

John de Berwick was presented, but set aside; and *Roger de Drokesford* was instituted 3 June 1303, on the presentation of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex.

John Walwyn was pres. by the same Patron 3 March 1309. He resigned in 1315; and was succeeded by

Thomas de Quarle, who was presented 3 April 1315, by Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex. He died Rector; and was succeeded by

Richard de Rockingham, who was instituted 3 May 1333, on the same presentation.

¹ Dugd. Monasticon, N.E. vol. iv. p. 133.

² Ex Cartâ Dom. Gaufridi de Mandevilla Comitis Essexiæ Monasterii (apud Waldenam) Fundatoris: in Registro de Walden olim penes Comitum Suffolciæ, Nodie MS. Harleian Mus. Brit. 3697, fol. 1, c. 1, et in Monast. Anglic. vol. iv. p. 148, insert.

³ Monast. Anglic. vol. iv. p. 152.

⁴ Val. Eccles.; and Dugd. Monast. vol. iv. p. 153.

⁵ He enjoyed his pension in 1553, at the Dissolution.

Simon de Cobey was presented in March 1351, by the same Patron. He died in 1361; and was succeeded by

William de Mulsho, who was presented 17 Nov. 1361, by the King, by reason of the custody of the Earl of Hereford's lands. He exchanged it for Swordes Prebend, in Dublin Cathedral, with

John de Troy, 31 Aug. 1364. This Rector exchanged for St. Patrick's Cathedral at Trim, in Ireland, with

William Dalby, 16 Dec. 1367. He died in 1369; and was succeeded by

Richard Dekeney, who was instituted 4 Oct. 1369, on the presentation of the Attorney of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex. He died 1375; and was succeeded by

Adam Walpool, who was presented 21 May 1375, by Joan de Bohun, Countess of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton. He died 1386; and was succeeded by

John Massingham, who was presented 17 Feb. 1386, by the same Patroness. He exchanged for Tamworth Deanery, Co. Stafford, with

Thomas Ybery, who was presented 30 June 1391. He died 1407.

Robert Retford was presented 6 Dec. 1407, by Lady Jane Bohun. He exchanged for Copford, in Essex, with

Robert Laverock, in 1410. His successor was

Robert Allerton, who was presented 29 Oct. 1420, by the King. He was Prebendary of Croperdy, in Lincoln Cathedral, 26 April 1420. He died in 1439, and was buried at Amersham.

William Grey, S.T.P. occurs Rector in 1437.¹ He was of Balliol Coll. Oxon; collated to the Prebend of Tame, in the Church of Lincoln, in 1434, and also to the Archdeaconry of Northampton; "being then," says Willis, "Rector of Amersham, in Bucks." He was collated to the Prebend of Longden, in the Cathedral of Lichfield, 21 October 1443; to the Prebend of Barnby, in the Church of York, 16 December 1447; to the Archdeaconry of Richmond, 3 March 1449; consecrated Bishop of Ely, 7 September 1454; and then vacated all his other ecclesiastical preferments. In 1469, he held the office of High Treasurer of England; and having bestowed great sums of money upon the improvements and reparation of his Cathedral, (to which he gave many ornaments, and where his coat of arms was placed in the windows, viz. Gu. a lion rampant Arg. within a

bordure engrailed,) died at Donnham, in the Isle of Ely, on the 4th of August 1478, and was buried in the Presbytery of his own Cathedral; where a handsome monument was erected to his memory.

Thomas Edmonds, M.B. was presented in Nov. 1454, by Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham. He died in 1481; and was succeeded by

John Jeffry, who was presented 19 Nov. 1481, by the same Patron. He died in 1493.

Oliver Dynham, A.M. was presented 15 Nov. 1493, by Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, in the minority of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham. On the death of this Incumbent,

William Gibbins, A.M. was presented 3 Oct. 1500, by Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham. He resigned this Living, and was succeeded by

John Dynby, who was presented 8 June 1502, by the same Patron. On his cession,

Henry Sleaford was presented 5 Dec. 1504, by the same Patron.

Robert Gilbert, who succeeded Sleaford, occurs Rector in 1518. He resigned in 1522.

Robert Fleming, A.M. was presented 10 Dec. 1522, by the King. In his Will, dated 1526, he appointed to be buried at Amersham.

Richard Wolman, presented in 1526. In Oct. 1531, being then Dean of Wells and Doctor of Degrees, (according to the Oxford Register of 1523,) and also Doctor of Civil Law in a University beyond the seas, he was incorporated D.C.L. at Oxon.; in 1532, was made Canon of Windsor, and then styled Conciliaris Regius. He died in the summer of 1537; and, by his Will, left Legacies to the Church of Wells, and to the parish of Clavering, in Essex; and was buried in the Cloisters of St. Stephen's College, Westminster.² He was succeeded by

Henry Russell, 25 July 1537, on the presentation of the King.

John Fisher, S.T.B. was presented 2 June 1544, by the same Patron. He died; and was succeeded by

Thomas Gressop, A.M. who was presented 5 Dec. 1570, by Francis Earl of Bedford. He died in 1578; and was succeeded by

Roger Browne, who was presented 17 April 1578, by the same Patron. He quitted this Living for Farnham Royal; or, perhaps, was not instituted; for

Robert Chaloner, S.T.P. was presented 20 June 1578,

¹ This date, as delivered by Willis in his MSS. is inconsistent with the chronology elsewhere preserved.

² Wood's *Athenae*, vol. i. f. p. 50.

by Francis Earl of Bedford. He was a native of Guisborough, in Yorkshire; and was instituted to the Rectory of Fleet-Marston in 1567,¹ which he resigned in 1581; and, becoming S.T.P. 15 July 1584, was, in 1589, installed Canon of Windsor. He was a Legatee of part of the Library of Dr. Garbrand, Rector of North Crawley,² and Founder of two Grammar Schools; one at Knaresborough, in Yorkshire, for the education of Boys and Youth, which he endowed with 20*l.* per ann. out of lands in Wavendon,³ for the support of the Master.⁴ He died 1 May 1624, and was buried at Amersham.⁵

Charles Croke, S.T.P. presented in 1624, by Edward Russell, Earl of Bedford. He was the third son of Sir John Croke, Knt. of *Chilton*, by Katherine his wife, daughter of Sir Michael Blount, Knt. of Iver, in this County, and Maple Durham, in Oxfordshire, Lieutenant of the Tower of London. He received the rudiments of his education at Thame School, whence he was removed to Christ Church, Oxon. and admitted of that College in 1603. He took the degree of A.B. 16 April 1608, and A.M. in 1611; afterwards was a Tutor and Lecturer; and in 1613, made Professor of Rhetoric in Gresham College, London. In 1616, he was one of the Proctors of the University of Oxford; and in January, in the same year, was instituted to the Rectory of Waterstock, on the presentation of his uncle, George Croke (afterwards Sir George Croke, Knt. and Justice of the King's Bench); but resigned that Living in October following. He was elected, 5 Sept. 1617, Fellow of Eton College. In 1619, he resigned his Professorship in Gresham College, in favour of his cousin, Henry Croke; and quitted his Fellowship of Eton, on being presented to the Rectory of Amersham. In 1625, he took the degree of D.D. as accumulator and compounder; was made Chaplain to King Charles I. circ. 1636; and, after the King's death, retired into Ireland, and died at Carlow 19 April 1657, where he is presumed

to have been buried. In a return of this Living, in 1650, during his incumbency, it was stated to be of the annual value of 280*l.* He was the Author of a Sermon on Job, ch. xiv. ver. 2, entitled, "A sad Memorial of Henry Curwen, Esq. only child of Sir Patrick Curwen, of Workington, in Cumberland, Bart. who died 21 Aug. 1636, aged 14, and was buried in the Church of Agmondesham in Bucks." This young gentleman died whilst under the tuition of Dr. Croke.⁶ Dr. Croke married Anne, daughter of John Revett of Brandeston, Co. Suffolk; and had one son, John, who died without issue.⁷

Edward Terry set up a title to the Rectory in 1657; and likewise

John Phillips; but they were both put out, by reason of Simony.

Thomas Crawley, D.D. obtained possession 2 March 1660, on the King's title; and, "to make sure work," he got a second presentation, 3 Sept. 1663, from Charles Good, the Earl of Bedford's Steward. He died in 1678, being also Rector of Barton-in-the-Clay, Co. Bedford.

Josias Smith, S.T.B. was presented 28 May 1678, by Sir William Drake, Knt. He died, and was buried at Amersham.

Humphrey Drake, A.M. was presented 22 Dec. 1702, by Montague Garrard Drake, Esq. He died in 1721; and was succeeded by

The Honourable Henry Brydges, S.T.P. presented by Montague Drake, Esq. He was second son of James Lord Chandos; and brother of James, first Duke of Chandos; received his education, first at Westminster School, being admitted a Scholar on the foundation in 1688, and elected to Christ Church, Oxon. in 1691; A.M. 1698; B. and D.D. 1711; instituted to the Rectory of Adlestrop, in Co. Gloucester, in 1699, on the presentation of Theophilus Leigh, Esq. (who had married his sister), and also to the Rectory of Broadwell, in the same County, and held both those Livings

¹ Vol. i. p. 330.

² See NORTH CRAWLEY.

³ See WAVENDON.

⁴ By the Charter, Dr Chaloner was empowered to make statutes, in writing, for the government of the Master and Scholars; but no such statutes were made, excepting the regulations mentioned in the Charter, by which sixteen Governors were appointed, with perpetual succession; and the School is open to the boys of Knaresborough and Goldsborough *gratuitously*; "but the Master is always paid by the parents of the children, as if there was no endowment." [Carlisle's Grammar Schools, vol. ii. p. 839.]

⁵ Dr Chaloner was in habits of association with persons of the highest rank, as appears from a passage in Lady Anne Clifford's Dairy, respecting the entertainment given by her father, the Earl of Cumberland, to King James I. in 1603, at Easton Neston, and Grafton, in Northamptonshire: "The night after (June 27th or 28th) my Aunt of Warwick, my Mother and I, as I take it, lay at Doctor Chaloner's (where my Aunt of Bath and my Uncle Russell mett us) w^{ch} House my Grandfather of Bedford used to lie much at, being in Amersham."

⁶ See *Athenæ*, Oxon. vol. i. Fast. p. 232, fol. ed.

⁷ Genealogical History of the Crokes.

until 1717. In 1705, he was Proctor in Convocation for the Diocese of Gloucester; and in the Convocation which met 9 April 1713, was, with the unanimous consent of the Lower House, chosen Vice-Prolocutor by his old schoolfellow, Dr. Atterbury (afterwards Bishop of Rochester), during his absence, as Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, and on other occasions. He was appointed Chaplain to the King, but resigned in December 1718, and was promoted by Atterbury (then become a Bishop) to the Archdeaconry and Prebend of Rochester, in 1720. He was also Prebendary of Reculverland, in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on the death of Dr. Brabant, 27 April 1722; and elected Visitor of Balliol Coll. Oxon. 17 June 1723. He is thus mentioned in a letter, 2 May 1723, from Mrs. Morice to her father, Bishop Atterbury: "I can give no good answer to your enquiries after good Dr. Brydges. He went some time ago to Bath, but I hear he is much worse than he was; and the account of his death is daily expected. He has lived long enough, to be mortified at the loss of his particular patron and friend, who is just gone before him; for, on Thursday last, Mr. Drake of Amersham died at Bath." Dr. Brydges died on the 9th of the same month, æt. 54, and was buried at Whitechurch, or Little Stanmore, Co. Middlesex, in the ante-chamber of the spacious vault, on the north side of that church, erected for the Chandos family. The arms on his tomb are: Arg. on a cross S. a leopard's face Or. *Brydges*, impaling a cross, with a tressure of demi fleurs-de-lis between four mullets pierced *Althyns*. "In him, sincere piety concurred, with noble extraction, to render the garment of holiness honourable. His demeanour was cheerful and humble; his manner sweet and unblameable; and his faith lively, firm, and orthodox. Good-nature, compassion, generosity, and charity, were visible in the whole course of his life and behaviour. He was a tender husband, an indulgent father, an affectionate brother, and a kind friend. He lived universally beloved, and he died sincerely lamented."¹ He published: A Speech to the Clergy of the Diocese of Rochester, at the Archidiaconal

Visitation, begun on Wednesday, 31 May 1721, in which were many encomiums on his Right Reverend Patron and Diocesan: A Sermon preached before the Levant Company, in 1701: A Sermon preached before the Queen, on Monday, 31 January 1708-9: A Sermon, preached before the House of Commons, 30 January 1712. He left, by his wife Annabella, grand-daughter of Sir Robert Atkins, Lord Chief-Baron of the Exchequer, and the *Learned Author of the History of Gloucestershire*, two sons and several daughters; of whom, the eldest was married, 30 January 1729, to Sir Robert Walters, who died without issue by her; the second was married to William Inwood, Esq. of Stanmore, Co. Middlesex; Mary, another daughter, married to William Dean, Esq. of Wilcott, Co. Oxon. in August 1739; James, an infant, who died in 1722, and was buried 28 June, at Whitechurch; as was also Cassandra, his daughter, 18 March 1740; and the Hon. Annabella Brydges, his widow, 1760, æt. 84; James Brydges, Esq. their son, 21 July 1789, in whom the Earldom of Carnarvon became extinct.² Another daughter was married to Lindley Simpson, Esq. of Babworth, Co. Notts, Gentleman Usher, Daily Waiter to the King, who died 1 May 1771.

Benjamin Robertshawe, A.M. was presented 22 May 1728, by William Drake, Esq. with the assent of his Guardians.³

Robert Shippen, D.D. was presented by William Drake, Esq. and inducted 20 April 1744; and on his decease, *John Eaton*, A.M. was presented by William Drake, Esq. and inducted 2 April 1746. On his resignation, *Thomas Drake*, LL.B. afterwards D.D. was presented by his brother, William Drake, Esq. of Shardeoles, and inducted 26 Oct. 1753. He was also Rector of St. Luke's, Chelsea, 4 Aug. 1770.⁴

John Drake, LL.B. was presented by his father, William Drake, Esq. of Shardeoles, and inducted 3 July 1775. He died 3 Jan. 1826; and was succeeded by

John Drake, A.M. on the presentation of Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq.

¹ Monumental Inscript.

² Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. i. p. 205, 206.

³ Extract from a Letter of *Thomas Carte*, the Historian, to *Thomas Hearne*, dated Prince's Court, Westminster, 26 Oct. 1728:—"Pardon me, if I mention the request of an old English friend of mine, Mr. Robertshaw, Rector of Amersham, Bucks. There is a Manor annexed to the Rectory of the Church, and Courts used to be held there; but Mr. Drake and Dr. Brydges, his predecessors, had no Court-Rolls, and could hold no Court. He thinks that one Phillips, who enjoyed it in Oliver's time, kept most of them in his hands, after he was deprived, for Simony; but he is assured, by some old parishioners, that Mr. Smith (who was predecessor to Mr. Drake) held some Courts; and, as Dr. Smith, of Magdalen College, had all his Papers, and, I think, the Doctor left all his to you, he would fain hope that you may have found some Court-Rolls of the said Manor among them. It would be an infinite pleasure to him, if you could assure him that any of these Rolls are still in being."

⁴ Gent. Mag. vol. xl. p. 394; Faulkner's Chelsea, p. 51.

THE CHURCH,

which stands northward of the principal street, near the centre of the Town, is dedicated to St. Mary; and consists of a nave, with two aisles; at the east end, a chancel, a transept or cross aisle; and, at the west end of the nave, a square tower, with a small pinnacle at each angle, and a flag staff on the top. The tower, nave, aisles, chancel, and a porch on the south side, are all embattled; and covered with plaster, rough east. Adjoining the north side of the chancel, is an aisle, called "the Monument Room," appropriated as a cemetery for the family of Drake, Lords of the Manor and Patrons; and attached to this room, a smaller apartment, used as a vestry-room, to which, the entrance is through the former, from the chancel, by a flight of steps.

The nave is about 125 feet long; the chancel 50 feet; and the tower about 25 feet square, being of the same width as the nave.

At the east end of the chancel, is a window, in ten compartments, with trefoil heads; containing, in coloured glass, the twelve Apostles, in two series, separated by a transverse mullion. In the upper row, St. James the Great, St. Peter, St. James the Less, Judas, Thaddæus, Matthias, St. Andrew, and St. John: in the lower, St. Simon, St. Bartholomew, St. Matthew, St. Philip, and St. Thomas. Above these effigies, in fourteen sub-divisions, formed by the intersections of the mullions in the point of the arch, are representations of the sacred name, in Hebrew; emblematical representations of the Lamb and the Dove; Faith, Hope, and Charity: four busts of the four Evangelists; and five small compartments between them of architectural designs. The colours are very fresh and vivid.

Between the nave and aisles, on each side, are five pointed arches, supported by pillars; and above them, as many clerestory windows, each of a single light only: but the lower windows consist either of two or three lights, separated by stone mullions, having cinquefoil-headed lights; those at the ends of the transept, and another over the west door, being larger, and each consisting of three lights.

The principal entrance is on the south, under a large porch: and besides the door at the west end, there is another into the chancel, on the south side; opposite to which, within, is the entrance into the mausoleum of the Drakes.

The north door has been long closed; and beneath its arch, in the wall, is placed a modern Font, of veined marble. In the tower are six good bells. In the churchyard, are many fine old yew trees.

The nave, aisles, and chancel, are elegantly paved with white stone; the mausoleum of the Drakes, partly paved with marble, in lozenges; and the eastern, or more modern part, with stone: within the altar rails, is an additional floor of wood.

At the west end of the nave, is a gallery; the whole neatly ceiled, pewed, and painted: towards the expence of which improvements, the late William Drake, Esq. Lord of the Manor of Shardeloes, contributed very liberally.

The Pulpit, which is unusually elevated, is placed in the centre of the cross aisle.

Within the communion rails, on the north side, is a monument, with the half-length statue of Sir William Drake, in a niche, with a cushion before him: his right hand on his breast; his left elevated, in the act of earnest exhortation: his shroud, or surplice, buttoned at the neck; his hair in large curls, or loose ringlets, under his cap, on each side of his face. Near the bust, two human skulls, crowned with laurel.

On each side of the recess, a large black marble column of the Corinthian order, with gilt capitals, sustaining the figure of a weeping boy, and supporting a heavy pediment; in the centre of which, between inverted cornucopiæ, are these arms:

Arg. a Wyvern, its tail nowed, Gu. : in a dexter canton, the Baronet's badge, and in chief a mullet.

Below the bust:

Gulielmus Drake Eques et Baronettus Francisci Drake ex Joannâ Coniuge filius natu maximus Avi materni exasse Heres amplissimo fundo et grandi pecunia locupletatus quâ Patrem, quo se ære alieno liberaret, liberaliter sublevabat, gratis Pius Nec in Fratrem minus Benignus, cui Paterna res ex Testamento cesserat. Ædem Christi Ox^o quam tirocinio Juvenis ornaverat, multis Post annis gratiâ munificentia prosecutus est Senex. Studiorum cultor & fautor libros optimæ monetæ undiq. conquesivit, Latinos præsertim scriptores eos puta qui genuinam sapientiam qui sinceram prudentiam edoceret. Hos in dilicijis habuit: ex his documenta vitæ transit: horum assidue dum per oculos licebat, Lector, deficiente oculorum acie (quod diru ante mortem contigit) Anagnostâ quem ad id alebat, prælegente auditor, sapere didicit et fari, sibi consulere et Reip. neq. cum amantiores consecrandi gratiâ nec quo tempore iniquissima illa falleret solum, studiis sese abdidit: Erant alia majora Bonus audebat esse temporibus malis: Quippe Deo se pium Regi fidem, Ecclesiæ obsequentem, quam hæc ipsa criminis Loco essent, constanter (uti Virum fortem decuit) non sine aliquo discrimine præstitit. Impios rebellium conatus ex pietate odit, ex prudentiâ contempsit, ex utraq. incolunus evasit. Laqueos conscientie injectos, domi prudens elusit, peregrè vitavit absens. Opes avitas his artibus non servabat modo, sed et ab auxit Cantus rerum suarum administrator, et tamen justus erga omnes beneficus cuiq. bonos, in suos, quâ vivus, qua moriens, perquam liberalis; universæ vitæ munia strenuè implevit. Ad hæc omnia severa Lectio peregrinatio, Literatum otium, et celebs Vitæ insigne adjunctum, præbuerunt nimirum bene latebat ut bene viveret: nec tunc tamen loco decrat, dum latuit, dum abfuit. Aluit interea familiam, javit, viciniam, et pauperibus, cum in vitâ tum in morte Avi scil. exemplum secutus multum profuit. Quid multa vir ab omni parte desiderabilis tandem LXII^o ætatis Anno migravit ad superna. Tu Lector, æternitatem cogita.

On the basement:

Joanna Gulielmi Totehill ex Catharinâ conjugæ Filia Franciscæ Drake Armigeræ (ex Antiqâ Dracorum prosapia de pago haud ignobili cui nomen Ash, in Agro Devoniensi oriundo) in matrimonium tradita Fœmina, siqua alia unquam exstitit, præclaræ Indolis, humanitate haud vulgari eximijis, quâ naturæ, quâ Gratia, dotibus. Pietatis cultu in tantum, præcellens, ut libro etiam ab Idoneo Auctore, non magis quam Teste, conscripto, Vita ejus inlaeseretur, et ex Vitâ itidem Liber charitatem, quam dabat, acciperet. Verbo dicam Vitâ pariter

et morte sancte defuncta est, in cœlis versata etiam dum in terris ageret xl. annum agens obiit Utrumq. Parente maritum duosq. Filios atq. unicam Filiam superstitis reliquit, relicto simul Exemplo, quo et vivere discerent et discerent mori.

M. S.

Gulielmus Totehill Armiger, apud Devonienses honesto loco natus, antiquis majoribus et moribus Academicis primum studiis imbutus, mox Jurisprudentiæ nomen dedit, ejus admodum peritus evasit, et in illa palæstra se exercuit donec unus e sex Clericis Cancellariæ (quis vocant) orearetur Vir singulari prudentiâ, eximia pietate, et charitate in pauperes spectabilis Inter alia Apostolici præcepti memor (Qui non laborat nè manducet) egenis suppeditabat materiam industriæ ut haberent unde proprio non minus labore quam aliena largitione victitarent et omnis ignavie præcideretur occasio. In quam rem etiam raro seculi exemplo, largos sumptus moriens legavit LXIX. ætatis Anno fato cessit.

Catherina hujusæ Gulielmi Coniux Johannis Denham Equitis Aurati (qui et è Regii Seaccarij Baronibus unus exstiterat) Soror, mulier, supra quam dici potest saneta et celebris cum animo tum Vitâ seu mores sive pietatem spectes omnigenis Virtutibus instructa æconomia cum primis prudentiâ insignis Fœminæ vere Christianæ probæ conjugis Matris pietissimæ atq. optimæ Matris familias muneribus per omnem Vitam cum laude funeta tandem LX^o ætatis Anno

Vitam cum morte commutavit.

On the south side of the chancel, within the rails, is a fine monument of veined marble, with Tuscan pillars, having Doric capitals of white marble; and between them, a recess, containing a sarcophagus, of black and gold, and above it, two medallions; one of a female, her hair braided and fastened behind; and the other, the bust of a civilian, in a large wig.

An^d. Carpenter fecit.

Here lieth the Body of MONTAGU DRAKE, Esq. son of SIR WILLIAM DRAKE, of SHARDELOES, KNT. by ELIZABETH, Daughter of the RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM MOUNTAGU, LORD CHIEF BARON of the COURT of EXCHEQUER;

A man of Probity and Honour, and eminent
in all the
pious Virtues of Life.

He served in Parliament for this Borough,
with Reputation to himself
and to those whom he represented.

Near him lieth Jane his Wife, Daughter of
Sir John Garrard, of

Lamer, in HARTFORDSHIRE, Baronett,
by Catherine, Daughter of SIR JAMES ENYON, of
Northamptonshire, Baronett:

A Lady adorned with many excellent Qualities,
Who survived her husband 26 years, and supplied his loss
to her Children with singular Tenderness and Prudence.

The rest of her Widowhood she dedicated to the
Service of God, and the duties of Religion and Charity;
And in the whole conduct of her Life, was a shining
example

How far Christianity could improve the Endowments of
Nature, and give a lustre to good birth and education.

He died June 27th 1698, aged 25 years.

She died April 1st 1724, aged 49 years.

They left two Children: Mary married to Sir
Redmond Everard, Baronett,
and Montague Garrard Drake, of Shardeloes, Esq.
who erected this Monument of his Piety to the best of
Parents.

On the pediment, the arms and crest of *Drake*.

On a small mural monument, on the north side
of the chancel, with the same arms:

Juxta hic jacent sepultri
Francesca Gulielmus Elizabetha
Carolus et Dorothea Drake
Infantuli Gulielmi Drake
de Shardeloes
in Comitatu Bucks Militis
et Elizabethæ Vxoris ejus
Unicæ Filiæ Gulielmi Mountagu
prænobilis et Capitalis Baronis
Curie Regis de Scaccario
E eunabilis Ablati in æternis beator
Domicilijs permansuri.

On the north side of the chancel, is a monument
of alabaster and black marble, decorated with a
profusion of gilding and carving, of a singular
design; representing, perhaps, a sepulchre, with a
pair of doors of marble, open, disclosing in the
interior, the figure of a delicate youth enveloped
in a shroud, fastened in a knot above the head;
the left arm resting on a globe, placed on an
ancient funeral urn, on which is the word
"RESURGAM." On the globe:

TA N ΦΠΟΕΝΟ:

His left foot standing on another globe, inscribed

MH TA KATO.

Above the recess, or sepulchre, in gold letters,
on a tablet of black marble:

Peripentius inarcescibilem

Gloriæ Corotam. I Pet. v. 4.

On the pediment, which is supported by square
pilasters, partly gilt, are two small female figures,
one holding a book, the other a tablet, on which
are the Arabic numerals:

	4	
2	3	4
	5	6
	7	
	8	9

Between the figures, a shield, with arms:

Gu. frettè Arg. on a chief Az. a label of three points.
Crest: on a wreath, a unicorn's head erased, Arg.

On one of the doors of the sepulchre:

אֶת־בְּרַחֲמֶיךָ

On the other:

אֲבִירֵי־בְרַחֲמֶיךָ

On a large tablet below:

The depositum of Henry Curwen, Esq. onely Son of
S^r Patricius Curwen, of Workington, in the Count: of
Cumberland, Baronet, and the Lady Isabella his Wife,
one of the Daughters and co-heiress of S^r George Selby,
of Whitehouse, in the Count: Palatine of Durham, Knt.
descended from the noble Family of the Gospatricks,
Earles of Northumberland, and of his house the 23^d in
lineall descent since the Conquest, who was sent hither
to be instructed in learning under the tuition of Charles
Croke, D.D. and Rector of this Church, wherein,
having proceeded to the joye and admiration of all that
knew him, at 14 yeres of age he deceased, leaving his
absent Parents full of sorrow, whose love doth thus
expresse itselfe in the sad memorie of him whereunto
they have dedicated this Monument.

Obiit August 21, Anno Domini 1636.

On an elegant mural monument, by *Bacon*, is
the figure of Religion, in high relief, supporting
a dying person reclining on a couch; an open
volume displaying these words:

My flesh and my heart faileth:
But God is the strength of my heart,
And my portion for ever.

Psalm lxxiij. 26.

Arms: Party per fess and pale of six. 1. Quarterly, 1. *Drake*; 2. Gu. three martlets; 3 as 2; 4 as 1. 2. Az. on a bend Arg. between two bendlets Or. a lion ramp S. 3. Quarterly, 1 and 4 Arg. three lozenges within a bordure S.; 2 and 3 Or. an eagle displayed Vert. *Montague* quartering *Monthermer*. 4. Arg. on a fess Az. a lion passant Arg. 5. Barry of eight Or. and S. a dexter canton Erm. 6. Gu. on a fess dancette, Arg. three anchors Proper: with an escutcheon of pretence Arg. two chevrons S. between three roses. *Crests*: a savage with his club, and a human hand supporting a battle-axe, erect.

Sacred to the memory of
Thomas Drake Tyrwhitt Drake,
of Shardeloes, Esq.

During 15 years the Independent
Representative of this Borough in Parliament:

Those who knew him least, regretted
him much; for all had
seen enough to admire:

But the softest qualities
of his heart did not discover
themselves to the notice of the world,

but were exercised in private,
and only within the view of those who knew
him best.

His public integrity was most conspicuous: he
was truly honest and disinterested.
His religion was pure and sincere, and his charities
unlimited:

Naturally of a mild and unassuming disposition,
the warmth of his affection, the extent of his
indulgence, and his
sincerity in every action,

could only be fully known and sufficiently prized
by those who have to lament the loss of
a Husband, a Parent, a Friend.

He died Oct. 18th 1810, aged 61,
leaving a wife and eleven children.

His eldest son, Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake,
erected this Monument,
as a Tribute of Regard to the
best of Fathers.

On the north side of the chancel, near the west end, is another monument, also by *Bacon*, consisting of a design, in relief: an urn, on a pedestal, or altar, with the arms before described; and an escutcheon of pretence between six cross crosslets, fitché, a fess charged with three anchors. Before the urn, kneeling, is a female

figure, overwhelmed with grief—near her, on the ground, a pelican feeding her young:

Sacred to the Memory of
William Drake, of Shardeloes, Esq.

He was a true Christian in belief and practice; an exemplary attendant on this house of Prayer, which he liberally improved and ornamented. He was affectionate and indulgent in his family; polite and amiable in social intercourse; upright and judicious in his public conduct. He represented this Borough in Parliament fifty years. Attached to no party; supporting such measures as appeared to him constitutional and expedient: one of that honourable class of British Senators, on whose suffrage and influence their King and Country rely with confidence, for the prosperity of the Church and State in seasons of Tranquillity, and for the security of them in times of Danger.

He was born May 12th 1723.

He died August 8th 1796.

His second son, Thomas Drake Tyrwhitt Drake, (the mournful heir of his Father and elder Brother,) feeling, with his other surviving children, a grateful reverence for his Virtues, records them for the benefit of Posterity.

On the south side of the chancel, is a monument; consisting of a basement, or altar-tomb, and two large fluted pillars, supporting a pediment, cornice, &c.; beneath which, are two figures, as large as life, kneeling in a recess; on the sinister side, a gentleman in a short doublet, without collar, having a sash over his shoulder; a long cravat, and large wig; ruffles very plain and deep: his lady kneeling by him, on the dexter side of the pillar, on which rest, respectively, one arm of each figure: her hair coiled up; a long veil descending behind her shoulders; in her right hand a book; her left hand raised to her cheek: and, notwithstanding the stiff formality of their dress, and the awkward constrained attitude of the figures, there appears to be considerable merit in the execution of the features, as well as decorations. On the basement is inscribed:

NEAR THIS PLACE LIETH INTERRED
THE BODY OF ELIZABETH BENT,
WIDOW AND RELICT OF
WILLIAM BENT, OF CORBY, IN
Y^e COUNTY OF LEICESTER, ESQ.

WHICH SAID ELIZABETH DEPARTED
THIS LIFE Y^e 9TH DAY OF JUNE 1730,
HAVING CAUSED THIS MONUMENT
TO BE ERECTED SEVERAL YEARS BEFORE HER DEATH,
AS MAY APPEAR BY Y^e OTHER TABLE.

UNDERNEATH IS DEPOSITED
THE BODY OF GEORGE BENT, ESQ.
ONLY SON OF WILLIAM BENT, OF CORBY,
IN THE COUNTY OF LEICESTER,
AND OF ELIZABETH HIS WIFE. HE DEPARTED
THIS LIFE MARCH THE 29TH 1714, WITH
CERTAIN HOPES OF A HAPPY RESURRECTION,
THROUGH THE MERITS OF OUR SAVIOUR
JESUS CHRIST.

To whose Memory his affectionate
Mother did erect this Monument.

On a shield, these arms :

Az. a bend Or. charged with three roundels between
6 bezants impaling Or. two bars Arg. frette Or. a
chief indented Arg.

On a mural tablet :

Deo Ecclesiæ et Pauperibus

Mrs. Elizabeth Bent,

Widow, of this Town, did, by her Will, dated 25 June
1728, and proved in the Prerogative Court, 9th June
1730, give and appoint the Summ of Seven hundred
Pounds, to be laid out in Freehold Lands of Inheritance,
and vested in Trustees: To the intent that the Annual
Rent or income of the said Lands should be paid yearly,
and every year for ever, to the Rector of this Parish,
for the time being; He, the said Rector, preaching four
sermons yearly, viz., one on the first Thursday in
January, one other on the first Thursday in April, one
other on the first Thursday in July, and one other on
the first Thursday in October; and administering the
Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in the Parish
Church of Agmondesham, the next Sunday after such
preaching each of the said Sermons.

And the said Elizabeth Bent gave moreover, the
Summ of One hundred Pounds, to be laid out and settled
in like manner; the Income whereof to be annually
divided upon Christmas Day, amongst six poor godly
Widows, of Agmondesham, who shall constantly go
to the Parish Church there, and receive the Sacrament, as
often as the same is administered, (which Distribution
she appointed to be at the discretion of the Rector and
Churchwardens of the said Parish for the time being,
for ever,) in conformity whereunto her surviving Execu-
tor hath purchased a Farm in the said Parish, called or

known by the name of *Stock-place*, to answer the intent
of the Donor, as to both the said Benefactions, and hath
vested the same in Trustees, and caused this Monument
to be set up in perpetual memorial thereof, as expressly
directed in her Will.

In the north cross aisle, on a tablet of white
marble, affixed to the east wall :

Sacred to the Memory of
James Rumsey, M.D.

who died suddenly, 27 Feb^r 1824, in his 71st year,
after exercising his Profession in this place
with great ability

and indefatigable earnestness and benevolence
fifty years,

And being thus to the last of his days eminently useful.

He was a just and an upright man;

of very tender affections,

and an abounding charity in deed and in opinion;

and having with deep humility

his anxious and only hope in Christ,
his eight sons and daughters here record,

under a reverent sense of duty,

their thankfulness for his equal care
and precious example:

in a comfortable assurance that he is
now, for evermore

with the blessed, who have been found

“NOT SLOTHFUL IN BUSINESS: FERVENT IN SPIRIT;
SERVING THE LORD.”

On another mural monument :

Sacred to the Memory of Isaac Eeles, Esq.
who died March 9th 1763, aged 61 :

and of Margaret Eeles his Wife,

Daughter of William Backhouse,

of Moreland, in the County of Westmoreland, Esq.

She died March 11th 1784, aged 74.

Their afflicted Child erected this Monument
in memorial of Filial Gratitude
and Parental Tenderness.

On another :

Near this place

lieth interred the Body of

Charles Eeles, Gent.

late Citizen of London. He was the

sixth son of Mr. James Eeles, of

this Parish: died 17 May 1727,

aged 60 years:

To whose Memory this monument
is erected.

Near these monuments, is an achievement, in lozenge:

Arg. three eels in pile Proper, an inescutcheon party per saltire Or. and Az. a saltire Erm. *Motto*: RESURGAM.

Another achievement, on the opposite wall:

Az. a lion ramp. Arg. in chief a label of three points Gu. each point charged with three bezants in pale: impaling Arg. three cheveronels S. *Crest*: on a chapeau Gu. turned up, Erm. a lion passant gard. Or. langued Gu. *Motto*: Quo fato vocat.

On another:

Quarterly, 1 and 4 Az. a lion rampant Or. holding between his paws a crescent, Arg.: 2 and 3 Or. a lion rampant, within a bordure engrailed, S. impaling Arg. two bars wavy, Gu. *Crest*: on a wreath, a demy lion ramp. Or. holding between his paws, a crescent Az. and Arg. *Motto*: IN CÆLO QUIES.

On another:

The same arms as the dexter impalement last described: impaling, Erm. 3 mounds, vert mounted Or.

Affixed to the east wall of the south cross aisle, is an achievement, with these arms:

Arg. a chevron between three dolphins embowed S. impaling Az. three fleurs-de-lis Arg. *Crest*: on a wreath, Arg. and S. a dolphin embowed Or. between two wings erect S. *Motto*: RESURGAM.

On a small mural tablet of white marble, affixed to the east wall:

Sacred to the Memory of CHARLES EELES, Esq. late Captain in his Majesty's 95th Rifle Regiment, who, after serving with the British Army through the various campaigns in the Southern Peninsula, terminated his glorious career on the 17th of June 1815, in the 30th year of his age. He nobly fell in his Country's cause, in the ever-memorable field of Waterloo: esteemed, lamented, and beloved.

In the floor of the south aisle, on a plain slab:

In memory of my loving Husband, Edward Childe, late of Chesham, who departed this life the 14th day of July, Anno Domini 1676, and lyeth here buried; this stone was laid by me, his loving wife,

Anne Childe.

On a large mural tablet, at the west end of the south aisle:

M. S.

Philippi Ayres Arm^{igeri}

Viri probi temperantis et docti
linguarumque precipue Latin. Gallicæ. Hispan. & Italica
valde periti.

Qui cum primos annos literis dedisset in Schola
Westmonasteriens

Publica deinde quadam officia
Multa cum Fide et Laude sustinuit
Majoraq; forsân obtinere potuit

Sed Opū splendore fortiter contentenem.
et literas poliores amans

privatus in otio delitescere maluit

Hinc Montacuto Drake Armig.
in filii Institutione fideliter inserviti

In eaq. Familia ad finem usq. vite permansit

Ejusque sumptib. hic honorifice sculptus est.

Natus est Cottinghamie in Com. Northamp.

Anno 1638:

subita morte corruptus obiit Dei. Anno 1712.

Vigilate ergo quia nescitis quā horā
Dominus vester venturus est.

On a small, but very elegant mural monument of the finest white marble, on the south side of the chancel, above the Rector's pew, is, in bold relief, a sarcophagus, resting on eagle's claws. On one side, on the plinth, an open book, with the text: "On thee, O Lord, have I put my trust." Ps. xxxviii. 15. On the other, representations of the emblems of the Christian sacrifice; a chalice, partly covered with a cloth; the crucifix, and a plate with the bread.¹ Below:

Sacred to the Memory of the Reverend John Drake, LL.D. third son of the late William Drake, of Sharde-loes, Esq. Vicar of St. Nicholas, Deptford, and Rector of this Parish, where, for the space of fifty years, he performed the sacred duties of his office with unaffected piety, mild benevolence, and the most comprehensive charity. His affectionate indulgence as a Husband, and Father, united with his sincerity as a Friend, were truly exemplary: universally beloved, respected, and lamented, he died on the 3rd of Jan^r. 1826, in the 76th year of his age.

This Monument is erected by his disconsolate Widow, as a Testimony of her reverential attachment and irreparable loss.

¹ If any fault might be found with the execution of this most delicate sculpture, it is, that the pieces of bread are of so very large a size.

Arms on a shield, below :

Drake, with an escutcheon of pretence: Arg. two chevrons Az. between three roses. *Crest*: a dexter hand and arm coupé holding a battle-axe erect. *Motto*: VIOLANDUM.

On a plain mural tablet of veined marble, at the west end of the vestry-room, is the following:

Here lieth the Body of

Benjamin Robertshaw, M.A.

late Rector of this Church, and Mary his wife. She was the Daughter of Mr. David Salter, of this Borough, and departed this life July 9th 1743, in the 62^d year of her age. He was the son of Mr. Ben. Robertshaw, of Burnley, in the County of *Lancaster*; and born at Carr Hall, in the Parish of New Church, and Forrest of Pendle, in the said County. He was appointed Master of the Free Grammar School here, in October 1702. Had Holy Orders conferred upon him in Autumn, 1703; was Curate of the Church of Chalfont St. Giles many years. Instituted to the Vicarage of Penn, in May 1716, and to this Church in May 1728. He new-built the Parsonage house in 1732; and a house for the schoolmaster in this Town, in 1736; and departed this life the 2^d day of February 1743 in the 64th year of his age.

On a mural tablet of white marble, on the north side of the vestry-room :

In Memory of

the Rev^d. DR. THOMAS DRAKE, Rector of Amersham,
who died April 12th 1775:

And of his wife ELIZABETH,

DAUGHTER OF ISAAC WHITTINGTON, Esq.
of Oxford house, in the County of Essex,
who died July 17th 1765.

Fælices Animæ! sit honestum et amabile siquid
Nulla Dies unquam memori Vos eximet ævo
mœrens Frater p. c.

In the south wall are two niches, in the eastern of which is an iron-chest, for the custody of the Parochial Registers, on which are the names of John Fowler, Job Allen, Churchwardens, 1814.

In the east end of the vestry-room, is a plain pointed arched window, divided into two lights, by a central mullion; and on the north side, is one of similar form and size.

On an old chest, in raised letters, on each side of the lock, "T. H." and "H. M." probably, the initials of former churchwardens.

At the east end of the cemetery of the Drakes, is a door-way, opening beneath the floor into the churchyard, but closed by masonry, unless at the times of interment.

This apartment, at its western end, is inclosed with iron palisadoes, and contains many elegant monuments. Its length exceeds that of the chancel, being about 50 feet by 25 in breadth.

On the north side, is a magnificent monument, by *B. Scheemaker*; consisting of a basement, or altar-tomb, of variegated marbles, on the central part of which is a large sarcophagus of black and gold, having on its front-side a shield, with the figure of Plenty, in alto-relievo, in a reclining position, her cornucopia inverted. On the sarcophagus, is a statue in white marble, of a male figure, in a Roman senatorial robe, seated, and looking towards the west. At his feet, the figure of Religion, also seated, in a pensive attitude, with her book open. At the head, Cupid, with a torch (inverted) in his right hand; and in his left, a medallion, with the head (in profile) of a child. Behind the sarcophagus is a pyramid, having at its apex a shield of arms, much obscured.

Party per fess and pale of 1. Quarterly, 1 Arg. in chief two mullets in base a wyvern, its tail nowed Gu. 2. Gu on a chief. 3. . . . 4. Arg. two chevrons Az. 2. Quarterly, 1. Gu. on a fess Arg. two mullets. 2. . . . 3. Az. six lions ramp. Or. 4. . . . two chevrons. 3. Quarterly, 1. Az. on a bend . . . between two cotizes Or. a lion ramp. S. 2. Quarterly, 1 and 4 Arg. four lozenges in fess Gu. within a bordure S. 2 and 3 Or. an eagle displayed. 3. Or. *Brudenell*. 4. . . . 4. Quarterly, 1 Barry of eight S. and Arg. 2. On a chief S. a lion passant gardant: in base 3. . . . 4. *Drake* . . .

On each side of the arms, a winged boy. On either side of the sarcophagus, resting on the altar-tomb, is a pilaster, supporting an elliptic arch, with its pediment, and various sculptured ornaments. On the basement, this inscription:

Here lieth the Body of Montague Garrard Drake,
of Sharelodes, Esq.
who died in the 35th year of his age, April the 26th 1728.
He was descended of an antient & Honourable Family,

from whom he derived conspicuous advantages,
as well as large possessions.

But he was in himself a Gentleman:
of fine and distinguished accomplishments,
of great and exemplary Virtues,
of a nature sincere, noble, disinterested,
so qualified! he sometime represented
this County in the British Parliament,
where he executed the Trust reposed in him
with Honour, Justice, and Fidelity:

with a spirit superior to all Temptation;
with a due concern for the Privileges of the Subject;
with a strict regard to the Prerogative of the Crown;
with a religious zeal for the Security of the Church;
with a constant and steady adherence to those Principles
on which the Ecclesiastical and Civil Constitution
of England is founded:

nor was his Character less amiable in private life,
than in his Publick station.

He set a pattern of Goodness to every branch of his
Family:

he was a kind Master, an indulgent Brother, a tender
Father,
an affectionate Husband.

He extended his Benevolence to all mankind;
but confined his Friendship to a Few;

to such only as he found, by experience, truly meritorious,
and worthy of his Confidence.

He made his Fortune entirely subservient to his Virtues.
He revived the Old English Hospitality.

He was so generous a Landlord, as to prefer
the ease of his Tenants, to the advancement of his Estate.

He dispensed his charities with a liberal hand, and
and an open heart to the Poor.

He conveyed his Relief to Persons in misfortune so
secretly, that the manner of giving added greatly to the
comfort of receiving his Benefactions, which were always
proportioned to the Distresses and Deserts of the objects
on whom they were bestowed. But he was taken from
the world in the perfection of his Life, when by the
course of nature he might long have continued a blessing
to his Family, an happiness to his Friends, a benefit to
his Neighbours, a support to the Indigent, a Refuge to
the Unfortunate, and an ornament to his Country!
Such a loss would for ever be lamented, were it not
impious to repine even at the severest Dispensations of
Providence; and were it not a consolation, in the midst
of affliction, that of three sons, MONTAGUE GARRARD,
WILLIAM, and THOMAS, the issue of his marriage with
ISABELLA, daughter and heir of THOMAS MARSHALL,
Esq. he has left the two younger surviving, and growing

up to the imitation of their Father's Virtues, under the
care and Guardianship of a most pious and affectionate
Mother, who erected this Monument as a perpetual
memorial of her esteem and veneration for the best of
Husbands.

Against the north wall, above the monument
last described, are two atchievements of arms:

Arg. a wyvern Gu. his tail nowed a crescent for
difference: *Drake* impaling Gu. a fess cheque Or. and
Az. *Crest*: a dexter hand and arm coupé at the elbow,
holding a battle-axe erect, all Proper. *Motto*: In celo
quies. 3. Party per fess and pale of six. 1. Quarterly,
1 and 4 *Drake*. 2 and 3 Gu. three martlets Or. 2. Az.
on a bend Arg. between two bendlets Or. a lion passant
S. langued Gu. 3. Quarterly, 1 and 4 Arg. three
lozenges in fess S. within a bordure of the Last. 2 and
3, Or. an eagle displayed. 4. Arg. on a fess S. a lion
passant of the First. 5. Barry of eight Or. and S. a
dexter canton Erm. 6. Gu. between six cross crosslets
fitchè Arg. a fess indented of the Last, charged with
three anchors proper. An inescutcheon Arg. two chevrons
Az. between 3 roses Gu. *Crest* on the dexter side,
on its proper wreath, *Drake*. *Crest* on the sinister side:
on a wreath Arg. and Gu. a savage proper with a sash
Az. bearing bendwise across his breast a knotted club,
also Proper. *Motto*: RESURGAM.

Over the entrance into the vestry-room, on a
small tablet of white marble, beautifully polished:

Arms: a wyvern, its tail nowed. *Motto*: VIGILANDUM:
and the following inscription in Roman capitals:

Sacred to the Memory
of Margaret Frances Drake,
Wife of the Rev^d. John Drake, of North Church,
in the County of Hertford,
and only surviving child of James Rudman, Esq.
late of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland.
She was a sincere Christian, an affectionate Wife,
a tender Mother, and a faithful Friend.
She bore a long and painful illness of more than two years
with exemplary cheerfulness and pious resignation
to the Divine will.

She died December 24th 1812, aged 31 years,
leaving two children,

John Rudman, born Feb. 4th 1808, and

James William, born Oct. 31st 1809.

Her truly afflicted Husband has erected this Monument
as a memorial of her Virtues, and his irreparable loss.

In the eastern part of the same mausoleum,
affixed to the north wall, is a beautiful design, by

Bacon, executed in the finest white marble, in high relief; representing an urn, partly covered with a pall, on one side the cross, and an open book; on the other, a pelican vulning herself in the midst of her brood.

On the plinth below:

Keep innocency and do the thing that is right; for that shall bring a man peace at the last.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY

OF THE REV^d. RICHARD FRANK, D.D. LATE RECTOR OF ALDERTON, IN SUFFOLK, AND OF HARDWICK, WITH SHELTON, IN NORFOLK:

BORN MARCH 15th 1745: DIED AUGth. 18th 1810.

HIS DISCONSOLATE WIDOW, ELIZABETH, SECOND DAUGHTER OF THE LATE WILLIAM DRAKE, OF SHARDELOES, ESQ. (50 YEARS REPRESENTATIVE OF THIS BOROUGH IN PARLIAMENT,)

CAUSED THIS MONUMENT TO BE ERRECTED IN REMEMBRANCE OF HIS VIRTUES AND HER IRREPARABLE LOSS.

On the opposite side, is another mural monument, of correspondent elegance, with an urn and pall, by *John de Vaer*. Above it,

Arg. frette S. on a dexter canton Gu. a chaplet Or. On an escutcheon of pretence, Arg. a wyvern Gu. its tail nowed. A crescent for difference.

To the Memory of WILLIAM DRAKE, jun. Esq.

Member of Parliament for this Borough, who died May the 18th 1795, æt. 48.

And also of EMILY IVES, youngest daughter and co-heiress of the aforesaid WILLIAM DRAKE, Esq. and Wife of the Honourable FREDERICK PAUL IRBY, second son of FREDERICK LORD BOSTON:

She died August the 7th 1806, æt. 21, leaving one son.

“The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away: blessed be the name of the Lord.”—Job, ch. i. v. 21.

Below, on another shield:

Party per fess and pale of six. 1. *Drake*. 2. *Az.* on a bend Arg. between two cotizes Or. a lion ramp. S. 3. Quarterly, 1 and 4 Arg. three lozenges Gu. within a bordure S.: 2 and 3 Or. an eagle displayed Vert. 4. Arg. on a fess indented *Az.* three anchors Or. between six cross crosslets fitchè of the Second. 5. Barry of eight S. and Arg. a canton *Ern.* 6. *Ern.* three bars Gu. impaling Arg. a chevron between three Moors' heads coupe at the neck S.

Against the wall, an atchievement of the same arms, with the motto “RESURGAM.”

On the south side, is a monument, of various marbles, porphyry, and jasper. On the altar-tomb, which forms its base, and which is composed of beautifully veined marble, is a sarcophagus, inlaid with jasper, resting on eagles' claws, of white marble, under a pediment, supported by pilasters, richly ornamented with foliage and wreaths of flowers. In a square recess, above the sarcophagus, backed with Sienna marble, having a canopy or drapery of white marble, are statues of a female kneeling, an open book before her, and behind her, in various attitudes of devotion, a family of six children; the youngest seated on the floor with a book in its lap; the elder, most exquisitely representing the fervour of the countenance. Above the recess, is a shield of arms, now become obscure, excepting an inescutcheon: Gu. charged with a fess between six cross crosslets fitchè.

On the sarcophagus, the following:

ELIZABETH,
DAUGHTER OF THOMAS RAWORTH, Esq.
WIFE OF WILLIAM DRAKE, Esq.
BORN THE 1st OF AUGUST 1725,
DIED THE 4th OF FEBRUARY 1757,
AGED 32 YEARS.

On a tablet below:

Peace to these dear Remains, the sacred dust
Where late, fair Virtue dwelt, and where again
Beauty shall dwell, when Heav'n revives the just:
Where now shall Piety in all her Train,
A mind so gentle, good and lowly prove;
Life so devout and pure of ev'ry stain!
Oh, early lost! say, was it heavenly love,
Too strongly glowing for a mortal breast,
That bore the soul to its own place above!
Then joy was felt, where Saints in Glory rest;
Where seraphs sing, but we with sighs pursue
With fond regret, the parting spirit blest,
And mournfull weeping, bid a long Adieu!

On the plinth, below:

This most amiable Woman had eight children, six of whom survived her.

Her truly afflicted husband has caused this Monument to be erected in memory of her Virtues, and his loss.

On the altar-tomb, or base, are two figures of boys; one weeping, and bearing a branch of cypress, and a bouquet of flowers; the other, elated with joy, and holding a wreath of palm.

Affixed to the south wall, are these achievements of arms, viz.:

1. Arms as on the monument of Wm. Drake, jun. Esq. 2. Arms as on the monument of Montague Garrard Drake, Esq. with an escutcheon of pretence Gu. on a fess indented, Arg. three anchors S. between six cross crosslets Or. Crest of *Drake*. 3. The arms of Montague Garrard Drake, impaling Barry of eight Erm. and Gu. *Motto*: Sooner or later.

On the south side, near the middle of the wall, is a small but beautiful monument, by *Bacon*, with a figure in bold-relief, of a female in loose drapery, kneeling at a tomb, near which lies an open book, with these words on the leaves:

He cometh up and is cut down like a flower.

Below:

Maternal affection, animated with future hope,
but agonized with present grief,

has consecrated this tablet to the memory of
the Rev^d. Charles Tyrwhytt Drake, A.M.
son of Thomas and Ann Drake Tyrwhytt Drake,
of Shardeloes,

who was called from Earth to Heaven,
on the 16th of Feb^y 1816, in the 26th year of his age.

All the mild, all the amiable Virtues,
had found a Sanctuary in his Breast:
Modesty, diffidence, and kind-heartedness
were distinguishing features in his character.
As a Son, a Brother, and a Friend, he was most
exemplary.

And when it pleased the Father of all good
to remove him from this terrestrial scene,
there was not a breast in his family that did not
feel a pang;
nor an eye that did not shed tears.

Reader! when thou contempest this record of
early mortality,
let it impress thee
with the uncertainty of Life
at all ages,
and with the necessity
of Righteousness
at all times.

Above the figures, in the clouds, is a celestial
crown, with effulgent rays descending.

Another monumental record has three urns; on
the central one, which is larger than the others, is
a chaplet of thorns, encircling three nails: on the
smaller urns, "H. J. D." & "F. J. D." In the clouds
above, Religion, carrying two infants into heaven.

Sacred to the Memory of
Elizabeth, the beloved Daughter
of Thomas and Ann Tyrwhitt Drake.
To the most grateful and elegant form: in her were united
every quality of the heart which could
adorn her sex.

The fatal effects of a rapid consumption snatched her
from the arms of those to whom she was
deservedly dear,

on the 26th of Jan^y 1801, in the 17th year of her age.

To her affectionate Parents,
her loss is the bitterest affliction!
But a ray of Comfort brightens their dejected souls,
while they indulge the soothing hope,
that she has been translated
from those abodes of *pain* and *death*,

to the blessed regions of
happiness and immortality.
Likewise of HENRY, who was born July 24th 1793,
and died July 24th 1795:
and FRANCIS, who was born April 16th 1801,
and lived only seven days.

Over the entrance door of the monument room,
on a tablet affixed to the wall:

M. S.
Rachel Elizabeth Drake,
Daughter of Jeremiah and Susanna Ives,
of Norwich,
Widow of William Drake, jun. Esq.
died August the fourth 1784,
aged 23.

She left two Daughters, infants.
Her circle of Life, though small, was complete.
Queque tibi Virtus et Gratia amabilis uxor
Vitâ imitanda; Vale! Morte imitanda Vale!

On a mural monument, near the last mentioned,
a female figure rests on an altar-tomb, inscribed:

M. S.
Mary, Daughter of William and Jane Hussey,
Wife of William Drake, jun.
Who died October 23^d. 1778, in her 25th year.
She was truly amiable.

Cara Maria Vale:—veniet Felicius ævam
Quanto iterum Tecum, sim modo dignus, ero.

Against the north wall, is a neat mural tablet, of white marble, inscribed :

Sacred to the Memory of Mary, the beloved Wife of John Tyrwhitt Drake, A.M. Rector of this Parish, and daughter of Arthur Annesley, Esq. of Blethingdon, in the County of Oxford, who departed this life at Blethingdon, on the 19th of November 1827, in the 28th year of her age.

Arms : within a narrow border Or. Quarterly, 1 and 4 *Drake*, 2 and 3 Gu. three plovers or pewits Or. *Tyrwhitt* : impaling paly of six Arg. and Az. overall a bend Gu. *Annesley*.

Over the south door of the chancel, on a tablet of black marble, with a white border, is the following inscription :

To the Glorie of God.

To the blessed Memorie of M^{rs}. Joane Drake,

Wife to Francis Drake, of Eshere, in y^e

County of Surry, one of the Gentlemen of

His Majesties most Honorable Privie

Chamber in Ordinary, Esq. Daughter to

William Tothill, of Sharlees, one of the 6

Clerkes of y^e High Courte of Chancerie, Esq.

who, whilst shee lived, was a pattern of all Virtues of a Gracious Woman and Wife, as highly esteemed of all good y^t knew her;

as lowly in her owne eyes. A living Monument

of God's mercie above Sathan's malice,

of his wonders in casting downe his children,

y^t hee may raise them up,

of the Truth of his praises in refreshing the

weary sowle,

of the force of faythfull prayer,

of the power of God's saving truth,

of the gaine of godliness even in this life. For having fought the good fight of faith, and wayted for the salvation of God, shee obteyned y^e glorious victorie; and beginning the life of Heaven upon earth, was translated from earth triumphantly to Heaven, 18th Aprill, Anno Domini, 1625: having sent before her, her deare Childe, John Drake, whom she had nursed herselfe, and by whome she lieth buried, and leaving behind her 2 sonnes and one daughter, viz. William, Francis, and Joane Drake. Her Husband lamenting his own loss, yet rejoicing in her gaine, dedicated this Monument.

On a marble, in the floor of the nave:

Here lyeth Anne, wife to William Saunders, of Agmondesham, Gent. eldest daughter of John Isham, of

Ishamsted, Esq. She departed this life Sept^r. 27, A.D. 1584.¹

Affixed to a slab, in the pavement of the south cross aisle, is a brass plate, with the effigy of a child, richly habited, kneeling on a cushion, embroidered and ornamented with tassels :

JOHN DRAKE, SONN OF FRANCIS DRAKE, OF
ESSHERE, IN THE COUNTY OF SVRRY, ESQ.
BY JOHA^r HIS WIFE, DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM
TOTHILL, OF SHARLONS, ESQ. BY KATHERIN
HIS WIFE DYEING Y^e 2 OF APRILL IN THE 4TH
YERE OF HIS AGE, 1623, LIES HERE BVRIED.

Had hee lin'd to bee a man,
This inch had grown but to a span;
Nowe is hee past all feare of paine,
'Twere sinn to wish him heere againe.
Vewe but the way by w^{ch} wee come,
Thoul say hee's best that's first at home.

In the floor of the south cross aisle, are the effigies of a male and female; the former in an ermined gown, with large surplice sleeves; and the latter, with a pointed head-dress and lappets; a long robe, with close sleeves turned up with ermine, and a plate of brass below, with the inscription :²

Orate pro aiabs Johis de la Penne et
Elizabeth uxoris eius filie Petri Wally Armi-
geri que quodam Elizabeth obiit bicesimo primo
die mens Nouembris Anno dni millmo v^o rxxj
Et Edm Johis obiit xxviij^o die mese decembris
Anno dni m^o b^o xxxij. quor aiabs p^o p^o cietur
Deus. Amen.

Near the above are two fine effigies, a male and female, similar in design and execution, with this inscription, underneath :

Hic jacet Henricus Brudenell Armig. et
Alianora ux. eius filia Hugonis Preston, filij
Thome Preston Militis, q' quide Henric'
obiit xxviij. die Januar'. A^o. dni m^o.ccc.xxx.
quor' aiabs p^o p^o cietur deus. Amen.

In the north aisle, which was anciently appropriated to the possessors of the Manor of Raans, in this Parish, was formerly a monument with

¹ Visit. Bucks, 1634; and Topog. vol. i. p. 477.

² The figure of the male person has since been removed.

brasses, for Drugo Brudenell, Esq. Lord of Raans, with the arms: *Brudenell* impaling *Englefield*, and *Brudenell* impaling *Broughton*; being those respectively of Edmud Brudenell, Esq. of Raans, and Philippa his second wife, and of Drugo Brudenell and his wife, mentioned in the inscription:

He jacet Drugo Brudenell Armiger & Ellena Uxor Ejus, filia Johannis Broughton Domini de Tuddington, in Com. Bedford; quæ quidem Ellena obiit 9 Martii 1469, et idem Drugo obiit 14^{to} die Martii 1479.¹

In the eastern part of the north aisle, is a brass effigy, in a surplice, (the head broken off,) but without any inscription or arms. This may, probably, be that ancient monument described in a MS. in the Bodleian Library, as having had the arms of *Brudenell* impaling *Raans*, and its inscription long since defaced.

The REGISTER commences in 1561, and contains,

Baptisms.

Henry, son of Henry Cheney, bapt. 13 June 1563.
John Proby, son of Henage Proby, Esq. and Helen his wife, baptized 16 Jan^r 1639.
Mary, daughter of Tho^s Plaistow, bapt. 5 Nov. 1643.
Helena, daur. of Sir Henage Proby, Kn^t and Helen his wife, born 6 Feb. bapt. 10 Feb. 1645.
At Shardeloes, in June 1821, the wife of Thomas T. Drake, Esq. M.P. of a son.

Marriages.

Richard Grove and Elizabeth Hardinge, 1 Nov. 1591.
George Grove and Susanna Cutler, 9 Dec. 1594.
William Grove and Helen . . . 29 Sept. 1609.
John Grove and Anne Chersley, married 3 July 1636.
Richard Thorne, Clk. Master of the Grammar School, and Curate of Amersham, married there, Oct. 1807, M^{rs}. Corbett, Widow.
27 Dec. 1821, Robert Augustus Cottle, Esq. of Aldermanbury, London, married Henrietta, daughter of J. Sargeant, Esq. deceased, late of Gower St^r and of Coleshill, in Amersham.

Burials.

Joseph Fyge, Rector, buried 2 Dec^r 1572.
Mrs. Katherine Tothill, late Wife of William Tothill, Esq. buried 29 June 1626.

In the same aisle, close to the wall, but nearer to the entrance, (on that side which has been, in modern days closed; and where the Font, which is of veined marble, supported by a column of the same, has been placed), is the effigy of a man, in a loose sleeved gown, or surplice, in an attitude of devotion; his hair combed down on his forehead; and at his left side, a lady, with a wide head dress and veil, a large loose sleeved robe, a girdle encircling her waist; and her hands devoutly pressed together, Below their feet, these words:

. . . jacet Thomas Carbonell Armig.
& Elizabeth ux^r ei^{us} que quæ Elizabeth obiit xij die Octob^r A^o dni. mccc^o . . . oni^o et p^rdictus Thomas obiit xij die Aprilis A^o dni m^occcxxxix. Auor^{um} animas p^rpetetur deus. Amen.

amongst other entries, the following:

William Tothill, Esq. bur. 10 December 1626.
Mr. Edmond Sanders, son of Sir Tho^s Sanders, buried 29th day of March 1635.
Henry Curwen, Esq. soume of Sir Patricius Curwen, of Worborough, in the County of Cumberland, Baronet, bur. 23 Aug. 1636.
A soldier, whose name could not be discovered, was interred 2^d August 1643.
Edward Cutler, the late Registrar, died 12th and was buried the 14th Oct^r 1656.

"Paul Free was then lawfully elected Registrar, and sworn by Francis Russell, Esq. Justice of the Peace, the 20th day of the same Month.

"This Francis Russell lived at Chalfont St. Giles's, and on the confines of this Parish. He was one of Oliver's Justices, and a fit man for the times. I knew his son: a kind of non-con. who came to poverty, and sold the Farm. General Fleetwood lived at the Vache, and Russel on the opposite Hill: and M^{rs}. Cromwell, Oliver's wife, and her Daughters, at Wood-row High House,² where afterwards lived Capt. James Thomson; so the whole Country was kept in awe, and became exceeding zealous, and very fanatical; nor is the poison yet eradicated: but the persons are gone, and the Hampdens agoing. B. R.³ 1731."

¹ Collins's Peerage, vol. ii. p. 317.

² Wood-row High House has repeatedly changed its appellation, and is now called Wood-side Lodge.

³ The above entry appears to have been made by Benjamin Robertshaw, Rector of Amersham, and some time Vicar of Penn, who died here and was buried in the Vestry-Room, where there is a monument to his memory.

On the cover of the same Register which contains the above entry, are the following memoranda, in the same hand-writing as the former:

“April the 19th 1657.

“Doctor Charles Croke, late Rector of the Parsonage in Agmondesham, died: then att Carloe, in Ireland, not farre from Dublin, his residence att Fetherd.

“He was chosen Fellow of Eton, Sep^r 5th 1617; and instituted to Amersham 1624, being descended from the Crokes of Chilton, Bucks. His Father was a Baronet; but his near relation, Sir John Croke, behaved scandalously towards Mr. Hawkins, his Parish Minister, at Aylesbury Assizes, March 1668. See Hawkins’s Trial.”

“1 May 1621.

“D^r Rob^t Challoner then died, and was buried. The 3^d day of the same month of May, Richard Woodcocke of Chesham, Bachelor of Divinity, did preach his funerall Sermon out of the 2^d of Timothy, 4th chap. the 7th and 8th verses, ‘I have fought a good fight,’ &c.

Valentine, son of David Fleetwood, of Chalfont St. Peter’s, buried 3 June 1681.

Sir William Drake, Kut. buried in linen, and the law satisfied, 24 Seph. 1690.

Rev^d Mr. Humphrey Drake, Rector of Amersham, buried 18th Nov^r 1721.

Montague Drake, a minor, son of William Drake, Esq. of Adderbury, buried 14 Aug^r 1725.

Richard Scrimshire, Esq. of Amersham, High Sheriff of Bucks in 1784, died in July 1793, and . . . his Relict in Suffolk Street, Cavendish-square, in the Parish of St. Marylebone, Co. Midd^r 27 Jan^r 1806, at the age of 85 years, and was buried at St. Stephen’s Church, Walbrook, 3^d Feb^r where likewise are interred, John Scrimshire, Esq. ob. 24 Aug. 1768, æt. 58. Elizabeth (sister) ob. 26 Sept^r 1779, æt. 71.

Arms: Gu. a lion ramp. Or. within a bordure vaire armed and langued Az. *Crest:* on a wreath, a demy-man in chain armour Proper, with sword and shield. *Scrimshire.*

COLESHILL.

The Hamlet of Coleshill, although situated in an insulated portion of Hertfordshire, is partly comprised within the Parish of Agmondesham.¹ The inhabitants are separately assessed for the maintenance of their own poor, and are not entitled to any privileges belonging to the Burgesses of Amersham; but contribute their quota to the Church, and solemnize marriages and burials there.

It appears to have formed part of the Conqueror’s grant to Geoffrey de Magnaville, and was probably included in Agmondesham, or Elmondesham, but subsequently passed as a separate Manor: for although not specifically enumerated amongst his lands, either in Hertfordshire, or in Bucks, at the time of the Domesday Survey, it is certain, that the family of Bohun, who succeeded to the estates of the Mandevilles, held this Manor under the denomination of *Stock Place*, or *Old Stocks*, in the reign of King Edward I. when Walter de Agmundesham² acknowledged that he had one message, one carucate of land, twenty acres of wood, and thirty shillings and one penny rent, in *the Stock*, which William de Cotten held of Walter for life, the right of Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, and his heirs for ever.³

It afterwards passed, with the Manors of Agmondesham and Raans, to the Brudenells; and in the reign of Henry VI. was the property of Henry Brudenell, Esq. son and heir of William

¹ This Hamlet is thus mentioned in the Parliamentary Survey of Livings, &c. [vol. x. fol. 328.] made in June 1649: “Item, We present that Coleshill is an Hamlett belonging two parts to the parish of Agmondesham and one part to the parish of Beaconsfield in the County of Brecks. That it is situate two miles distant from either of the said Parishes. That it is near no other parish. That it lyeth between the said parishes in the midway. That the Parishes aforesaid are Parsonages presentative. The one, Agmondesham, worth near 300*l*. per annum, whereof the tithes of the two parts of the Hamlett 50*l*. per ann. The other, Beaconsfield, worth 150*l*. per ann. whereof the other part of the said Hamlett belonging to the said Parish is worth 20*l*. per ann.; so that the tithes of the said Hamlett are worth 70*l*. per ann. That there are in the said Hamlett, forty families, consisting of two hundred persons, most of them living two miles from each parish Church. And, That we conceive that in the said Hamlett, a Church were fit to be erected, and endowed with the Tithes thereof, the People earnestly desiring the same.” [Transcribed from an examined copy of the original document, preserved in Lambeth Palace.]

² 21 Edw. I. A.D. 1292.

³ Chauncey’s Hist. and Antiq. of Herts, p. 598.

Brudenell, by Agnes his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas de la Grove, by Alice his wife, daughter and heir of Walter de Raans. From this Henry de Brudenell, the Estate descended (in like manner as his lands at Stoke Mandeville, Amersham, and Raans), until circ. 2 Hen VIII. (1506), when Thomas Brudenell conveyed Coleshill Manor, by fine and recovery, to William Counser; by whom, at a period not exactly ascertained,¹ it was sold to Edmund Waller, Esq. son of Robert Waller, of Agmondesham, by Anne, daughter of Griffith Hampden, Esq. of Great Hampden, and aunt of the celebrated Patriot.

Edmund Waller, Esq. sold this Estate to Sir Basil Brook, Knt. of Madeley Court, Co. Salop, who, by feoffment, dated 1615, (13 Jac. I.) in consideration of 1860*l.* conveyed the same, with all fishing, free-warren, park, villeins with their courts leet, views of frankpledge, perquisites and profits of courts, franchises, liberties, goods and chattels of felons and fugitives, outlaws, waifs, estraies, fees, wards, marriages, reliefs, escheats, heriots, fines, &c. and 43*s.* 3*d.* chief-rents, for lands holden of the said Manor, to George Coleshill, attorney-at-law, of *Ivinghoe Aston*, who demolished great part of the house, and erected several tenements with the materials. He afterwards sold the residue of the Manor, Mansion, and lands, to James Perrot, of Amersham, who conveyed the same to Henry Child, of Coleshill, yeoman, by whom it was granted to Henry Child, of Amersham, yeoman; who had issue, a son, Henry, to whom, at his decease, this property descended: and the Manor and Estate were subsequently purchased by the trustees appointed by the last Will and Testament of Elizabeth Bent, of Agmondesham, widow, who were directed to lay out 700*l.* in the purchase of freehold lands, and to pay annually for ever, to the Rector of Amersham, a stipend for preaching four sermons in the Parish Church there: the remainder of the proceeds were to be applied to "the comfort of six poor widows, being godly persons, constant attendants on Divine service, and at the Holy Communion."²

THE MANSION,

which tradition has assigned as the birth-place of the poet Waller, has been long since converted into a farm-house, called Stock Place, in the Hamlet of Coleshill, and County of Hertford; so that Buckinghamshire has, in this case, no claim to the honour of his birth, whatever share that County might have been disposed to assert to his politics.

An old oak tree near the house, measuring forty-three feet in girth, near the base, has a niche cut in it, for a seat; on which Waller is said to have reposed himself, and there to have written many of his verses.

¹ Clutterbuck's Hist. of Hertfordshire, vol. i. p. 349.

² Chauncey's Herts; Clutterbuck's Herts, vol. i. p. 351 and 352; and Parochial Records at Agmondesham.

BEACONSFIELD,

is bounded, on the North, by Chalfont St. Giles, Coleshill (part of Herts), and Penn; on the East, by the Stoke Hundred; on the South, by Burnham Common; and on the West, by the Desborough Hundred.

A considerable improvement has been effected in the line of road between Beaconsfield and Wycombe, by the filling up of valleys, and reducing the height of the hills. In one part of the road, a valley has been filled up to the extent of near four hundred yards in length, and in some parts eighty feet in height; and a neighbouring eminence reduced, by cutting through it, to the depth, in some places, of forty-five feet, and of a commodious width.

In the course of these useful works, amongst the strata of blue clay, beneath the great bed of chalk which forms the summit of the hills, were discovered, many vertebral, and other bones of animals, whose species can not be ascertained. Of these, some were scattered irregularly amongst the clay, and others apparently deposited in cavities.

THE TOWN

is twenty-three miles and a half from London, on the road to Oxford, through High Wycombe. The Market is now almost wholly discontinued, by the superior traffic of the neighbouring towns of Wycombe and Uxbridge; an annual Fair, on Old Candlemas Day, and another on Holy Thursday, being all that remain of those privileges which were, in ancient times, bestowed upon it, by the great family of the Windsors, to whom it belonged.

The number of inhabitants was calculated by Browne Willis, in 1735, at about 550; but, according to the returns under the population-act, at the beginning of the present century, was 1149.

THE MANOR

was anciently in the possession of the Windsors, and afterwards became the property of Burnham Abbey. It subsequently belonged to Edmund Waller, Esq. the celebrated Poet.¹

The Wallers were originally of Speldhurst, Co. Kent. Richard Waller, of that place, took Charles Duke of Orleans prisoner at the Battle of Agincourt; which Prince remained at Speldhurst twenty-four years; in consequence of which, Henry V. gave, in addition to his arms, as a crest, the arms of Orleans, hanging by a label on an oak or walnut tree, and the motto, *Hæc fructus virtutis*.

The Parish, which contains about 1418 acres, was purchased of Harry Edmond Waller of Farmington Lodge, Co. Gloucester, in August 1832, by the Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart.²

¹ Edmund Waller was born to something more substantial than Poetry—an ample patrimony; and is said to have manifested a greater desire to increase it, than is to be always found in a man of genius. He was a Member of Parliament; and is reported to have possessed an ease and eloquence in speaking, which Prior and Addison could never obtain. He was a politician; but shifted sides so often, that all parties agreed to call him a mere courtier. At all events, he was an elegant Poet, and had a happy knack of paying a compliment. He was educated at Eton School, and removed thence to King's College, Cambridge. [Monthly Mag. vol. xvi.] It is related, that when he found his end approaching, he desired to be removed to the place of his birth, that, like a hunted stag, he might there breathe his last, in the lair from which he was roused; but he died at Hall Barn, adjoining Beaconsfield.

² There is no copyhold-land; and the Lord of the Manor is entitled to the toll on stock sold at the fairs.

PEDIGREE OF WALLER OF BEACONSFIELD.

Arms: Three walnut leaves Or. bet. two bendlets Arg. *Crest:* A walnut tree Proper, fruited Or. a boar passant S. ringed and hooped Or.
Motto: *Proci la fine.*



Edmund Waller's father died while he was yet an infant, but left him a yearly income of 3500*l*. He was educated, by the care of his mother, at Eton, and removed afterwards to King's College, Cambridge. He was sent to Parliament in his eighteenth year, if not in his sixteenth year, and

frequented the Court of James I. Waller's political and poetical life began nearly together. In his eighteenth year, he wrote the Poem that appears in his works, on "The Prince's Escape at St. Andero;" a piece, which justifies the observation made by one of his editors, that he attained, by a felicity like instinct, a style, which perhaps will never be obsolete; and that, "were we to judge only by the wording, we could not know what was *wrote* at twenty, and what at fourscore."

Waller was one of those idolaters of praise, who cultivate their minds at the expense of their fortunes. Rich as he was by inheritance, he took care early to grow richer, by marrying Mrs. Banks, a great heiress in the City, whom the interest of the Court was employed to obtain for Mr. Crofts: having brought him a son, who died young, and a daughter, who was afterwards married to Mr. Dornor of Oxfordshire, she died in childbed, and left him a widower, of about five-and-twenty, gay and wealthy, to please himself with another marriage. Being too young to resist beauty, and probably too vain to think himself resistible, he fixed his heart, perhaps half fondly and half ambitiously, upon the Lady Dorothea Sidney, eldest daughter of the Earl of Leicester, whom he courted with all the poetry in which Sacharissa is celebrated; the name is derived from the Latin appellation of *Sugar*, and implies, if it means any thing, a spiritless mildness, and dull good nature, such as excites rather tenderness than esteem; and such as, though always treated with kindness, is never honoured or admired.

Yet, he describes Sacharissa as a sublime predominating beauty, of lofty charms and imperious influence, on whom he looks with amazement, rather than fondness; whose chains he wishes, though in vain, to break; and "whose presence is wine that influences to madness." His acquaintance with this high-born Dame gave wit no opportunity of boasting its influence; she was not to be subdued by the powers of verse; but rejected his addresses, *it is said*, with disdain, and drove him away, to solace his disappointment with Amoret or Phillis. She married, in 1639, the Earl of Sunderland, who died at Newbury in the King's cause; and, in her old age, meeting somewhere with Waller, asked him when he would again write such verses upon her? "When you are as young, Madam, and as handsome, as you were then." In this part of his life it was, that he was known to Clarendon, among the rest of the men who were eminent, in that age, for genius and literature; but known so little to his advantage, that they who read his character, will not so much condemn Sacharissa, that she did not descend from her rank to his embraces, nor think every excellence comprised in wit. The lady was indeed inexorable; but his uncommon qualifications, though they had no power upon her, recommended him to the Scholars and Statesmen; and, undoubtedly, many beauties of that time, however they might receive his love, were proud of his praises. Who they were, whom he dignified with poetical names, can not now be known. Amoret, according to Mr. Fenton, was the Lady Sophia Murray. From his twenty-eighth to his thirty-fifth year, he wrote his pieces—on the Reduction of Sallee; on the Reparation of St. Paul's; to the King, on the Navy; the Panegyric on the Queen-Mother; the two Poems, to the Earl of Northumberland; and many others.

When he had lost all hopes of Sacharissa, he looked round him for an easier conquest, and gained a lady of the family of Bresse, or Breaux. It has not been discovered that this wife was won by his poetry; nor is any thing told of her, but that she brought him many children. During the long interval of Parliament, he is represented as living among those with whom it was most honourable to converse, and enjoying an exuberant fortune, with that independence and liberty of speech and conduct, which wealth ought always to produce. He was, however, considered as the kinsman of Hampden, and was, therefore, supposed by the Courtiers, not to favour them.

When the Parliament was called, in 1640, it appears that Waller's political character had not been mistaken. The King's demand for a supply, produced one of those noisy speeches which disaffection

and discontent regularly dictate; a speech filled with hyperbolic complaints of imaginary grievances. "They," said Waller, "who think themselves already undone, can never apprehend themselves in danger; and they, who have nothing left, can never give freely." He then proceeds to rail at the Clergy, being sure, at that time, of a favourable audience. His topic is such, as will always serve its purpose; an accusation of acting and preaching only for preferment; and he exhorts the Commons carefully to provide for their protection against pulpit-law. It always gratifies curiosity to trace a sentiment. Waller has, in this speech, quoted Hooker in one passage; and, in another, has copied him without quoting. "Religion," says Waller, "ought to be the first thing in our desires and purposes; but that, which is first in dignity, is not always to precede in order of time; for, well-being supposes a being; and the first impediment which men naturally endeavour to remove, is the want of those things, without which they can not live. God first assigned unto Adam maintenance of life, and gave him a title to the rest of his creatures, before he appointed a law to be observed."

The speech is vehement; but the great position, that grievances ought to be redressed before supplies are granted, is agreeable enough to law and reason. Nor was Waller, if his biographer may be credited, such an enemy to the King, as not to wish his distresses lightened; for he relates, that "the King sent particularly to Waller, to second his demand of some subsidies to pay off the army; and Sir Henry Vane objecting against first voting a supply, because the King would not accept, unless it came up to his proportion, Mr. Waller spoke earnestly to Sir Thomas Jermyn, Comptroller of the Household, to save his Master from the effects of so bold a falsity; for he said, 'I am but a country Gentleman, and can not pretend to know the King's mind;' but Sir Thomas durst not contradict the Secretary; and his son, the Earl of St. Alban's, afterwards told Mr. Waller, that his father's cowardice ruined the King."

In the Long Parliament, which, unhappily for the nation, met 3 Nov. 1640, Waller was considered, by the discontented party, as a man sufficiently trusty and acrimonious to be employed in managing the prosecution of Judge Crawley for his opinion in favour of ship-money; and his speech shews that he did not disappoint their expectations. He was probably more ardent, as his uncle, Hampden, had been particularly engaged in dispute; and, by a sentence which seems generally to be thought unconstitutional, particularly injured. He was not a bigot to his party, nor adopted all their opinions. When the great question, whether Episcopacy ought to be abolished, was debated, he spoke against the innovation so coolly, reasonably, and firmly, that it is not without great injury to his name, that his speech, which was as follows, has been hitherto omitted in his works:

"There is no doubt, but the sense of what this nation had suffered from the present Bishops, hath produced these complaints; and the apprehensions men have of suffering the like, in time to come, make so many desire taking away of Episcopacy; but I conceive it is possible that we may not, now, take a right measure of the minds of the people by their petitions; for, when they subscribed them, the Bishops were armed with a dangerous commission of making new canons, imposing new oaths, and the like; but now, we have disarmed them of that power. These petitioners lately did look upon Episcopacy as a beast armed with horns and claws; but, now that we have cut and pared them (and may, if we see cause, yet reduce it into narrower bounds), it may, perhaps, be more agreeable. Howsoever, if they be still in passion, it becomes us soberly to consider the right use and antiquity thereof; and not to comply farther with a general desire, that may stand with a general good. We have already shewed, that Episcopacy, and the evils thereof, are mingled like water and oil; we have also, in part, severed them; but I believe you will find that our laws, and the present government of the Church, are mingled like wine and water; so inseparable, that the abrogation of, at least, a hundred of our laws, is desired in these petitions. I have often heard a noble answer of the Lords commended in this House, to a proposition of like nature, but of less consequence. They gave no other of their refusal but this: *Nolumus mutare Leges Angliæ*. It was the Bishops who so

answered then; and it would become the dignity and wisdom of this House to answer the people, now, with a *Nolumus mutare*. I see some are moved with a number of hands against the Bishops, which I confess rather inclines me to their defence; for I look upon Episcopacy as a countersearp, or outwork, which, if it be taken by this assault of the people, and wthal this mystery once revealed, *that we must deny them nothing, when they ask it thus in troops*. We may, in the next place, have as hard a task to defend our property, as we have lately had to recover it from the prerogative. If, by multiplying hands and petitions, they prevail for an equality in things ecclesiastical, the next demand, perhaps, may be *Lex Agraria*, the like equality in things temporal."

When the Commons began to set the Royal authority at open defiance, Waller is said to have withdrawn from the House, but to have returned, with the King's permission; and, when the King set up his standard, he sent him a thousand broad-pieces. He continued, however, to sit in the rebellious conventicle; but "spoke," says Clarendon, "with great sharpness and freedom, which, now there was no danger of being out-voted, was not restrained; and therefore used, as an argument against those who were gone upon pretence, that they were not suffered to deliver their opinion freely in the House, which could not be believed, when all men knew what liberty Mr. Waller took, and spoke every day with impunity against the sense and proceedings of the House."

Waller, as he continued to sit, was one of the Commissioners nominated by the Parliament to treat with the King at Oxford; and when they were presented, the King said to him, "Though you are the last, you are not the lowest, nor the least, in my favour." The engagement, known by the name of Waller's Plot, was soon afterwards discovered. Waller had a brother-in-law, Tomkyns, who was Clerk of the Queen's Council, and, at the same time, had a very numerous acquaintance, and great influence in the City. Waller and he, conversing with great confidence, told both their own secrets and those of their friends; and, surveying the wide extent of their conversation, imagined that they found, in the majority of all ranks, great disapprobation of the violence of the Commons, and unwillingness to continue the war. They knew that many favoured the King, whose fear concealed their loyalty; and many desired peace, though they durst not oppose the clamour for war; and they imagined, that, if those who had these good intentions, could be informed of their own strength, and enabled, by intelligence, to act together, they might overpower the fury of sedition, by refusing to comply with the ordinance for the twentieth part, and the other taxes levied for the support of the rebel army, and by uniting great numbers in a petition for peace. They proceeded with great caution; three only met in one place; and no man was allowed to impart the plot to more than two others; so that, if any should be suspected, or seized, more than three could not be endangered. Lord Conway joined in the design; and Clarendon imagines, incidentally mingled, as he was a soldier, some martial hopes or projects, which, however, were only mentioned; the main design being, to bring the loyal inhabitants to the knowledge of each other; for which purpose, there was to be appointed, one in every district, to distinguish the friends of the King, the adherents to the Parliament, and the neutrals. How far they proceeded, does not appear. The result of their enquiry, as Pym declared, was, that, within the walls, for one that was for the Royalists, there were three against them; but that, without the walls, for one that was against them, there were five for them. It is the opinion of Clarendon, that, in Waller's plan, no violence or sanguinary resistance was comprised; that he intended only to abate the confidence of the rebels, by public declarations; and to weaken their powers, by an opposition to new supplies. This, in calmer times, and more than this, is done without fear; but, such was the acrimony of the Commons, that no method of obstructing them was safe. The discovery of Waller's design is variously related. In Clarendon's History, it is told, that a servant of Tomkyns, lurking behind the hangings, when his master was in conference with Waller, heard enough to qualify him for an informer, and carried his intelligence to Pym. A manuscript, quoted in the Life of Waller,

relates, that "he was betrayed by his sister Price, and her Presbyterian chaplain, Mr. Goode, who stole some of his papers; and, if he had not, strangely, dreamed, the night before, that his sister had betrayed him, and thereupon burnt the rest of his papers, by the fire that was in his chimney, he had certainly lost his life by it."

The question cannot be decided; but it is not unreasonable to believe, that the men in power, receiving intelligence from his sister, would employ the servant of Tomkyns to listen to the conference, that they might avoid an act so offensive, as that of destroying the brother by the sister's testimony. The plot was published in the most terrific manner.

On the 31 May 1643, at a solemn fast, when they were listening to the sermon, a messenger entered the church, and communicated his errand to Pym, who whispered it to others that were placed near him, and then went with them out of the church, leaving the rest in solicitude and amazement. They immediately sent guards to proper places, and that night apprehended Tomkyns and Waller; having yet traced nothing, but that letters had been intercepted, from which it appeared, that the Parliament and the City were soon to be delivered into the hands of the Cavaliers. Clarendon says, that Waller was so confounded with fear, that he confessed whatever he had heard, said, thought, or seen; all that he knew of himself, and all that he suspected of others, without concealing any person, of what degree or quality soever, or any discourse which he had ever, upon any occasion, entertained with them; what such and such ladies of great honour, to whom, upon the credit of his wit and great reputation, he had been admitted, had spoken to him, in their chambers, upon the proceedings of the Houses, and how they had encouraged him to oppose them; what correspondence and intercourse they had with some Ministers of State at Oxford; and how they had conveyed all intelligence thither. He accused the Earl of Portland and Lord Conway as co-operating in the transaction; and testified, that the Earl of Northumberland had declared himself disposed in favour of any attempt that might check the violence of the Parliament, and reconcile them to the King. Waller, whom Clarendon designates the most guilty of the conspirators, with incredible dissimulation, affected such a remorse of conscience, that his trial was put off, out of Christian compassion, till he might recover his understanding; but, what use he made of this interval; with what liberality and success he distributed flattery and money; and how, when he was brought before the House, he confessed and lamented, and submitted and implored—may be read in the History of the Rebellion. Waller was tried, and condemned, but reprieved by Essex; and, after a year's imprisonment, in which time resentment grew less acrimonious, by paying a fine of ten thousand pounds, he was permitted to *recollect himself in another country*.

Mr. Waller was admitted to the Bar of the House of Commons on 4 July 1643, to speak in his own defence. The speech, although it does honour to his learning and eloquence, demonstrates the most timid and servile pusillanimity:—

"I acknowledge it a great mercy of God, and a great favour from you, that I am once more suffered to behold this Honourable Assembly. I mean not to make use of it, to say any thing in my own defence, by justification or denial of what I have done. I have already confessed enough, to make me appear worthy, not only to be put out of this House, but out of the world too. All my humble request to you is, that if I seem to you as unworthily to live, as I do to myself, I may have the honour to receive my death from your own hands, and not be exposed to a trial by the Council of War. Whatever you shall think me worthy to suffer in a Parliamentary way, is not like to find stop any where else. This, Sir, I hope you will be pleased, for your own sakes, to grant me, who am already so miserable, that nothing can be added to my calamity, but to be made the occasion of creating a precedent to your own disadvantage; besides the right I may have to this, consider, I beseech you, that the eyes of the world are upon you. You govern in chief; and, if you should expose your own Members to the punishment of others, it will be thought, that you either want power or leisure to punish them yourselves; nor let any man despise the

ill consequences of such a precedent as this will be, because he seeth not presently the inconveniences which may ensue. You have many armies on foot; and it is uncertain how long you may have occasion to use them. Soldiers and Commanders (though I know well, they of the Parliament's army excel no less in modesty than they do in courage) are generally of a nature ready to pretend to the utmost power of this kind, which they conceive to be due to them, and may be too apt, upon any occasion of discontent, to make use of such a precedent as this.

“Sir, I presume but to point you out the danger; if it be not just, I know you will not do me the wrong to expose me to this trial; if it be just, your army may, another time, require the same justice of you, in their own behalf, against some other member who, perhaps, you would be less willing to part with. Necessity has, of late, forced you into untrodden paths; and, in such a case as this, where you have no precedent of your own, you may not do amiss to look abroad upon other States and Senates, which exercise the supreme power as you now do here.

“I dare say you shall find none, ancient or modern, which ever exposed any of their own order to be tried for his life, by the officers of their armies abroad, for what he did while he resided among them in the Senate. Among the Romans, the practice was so contrary, that some inferior officers in their army, far from the city, having been sentenced, by their General or Commander-in-Chief, as deserving death, by their discipline of war, have, nevertheless, because they were Senators, appealed thither, and the cause has received a new hearing in the Senate. Not to use more words to persuade you to take heed that you wound not yourselves, through my sides, in violating the privileges belonging to your own persons, I shall humbly desire you to consider likewise the nature of my offence (not but that I should be much ashamed to say thing in diminution thereof; God knows! it is horrid enough, for the evil it might have occasioned); but, if you look at it, perhaps it may appear to be rather a civil than a martial *crime*, and so to have title to trial at the common law of the land. There may be justly some difference put between me and others in this business. I have had nothing to do with the other army, or any intention to begin the offer of violence to any body. It was only a civil pretence to do that, which I then foolishly conceived to be the right of the subject. I humbly refer it to your considerations and to your consciences. I know that you will take care to not shed the blood of war in peace—that blood, by the law of war, which hath a right to be tried by the law of peace. For so much, as concerns myself, and my part in this business (if I were worthy of having any thing spoken, or patiently heard in my behalf), this might truly be said, that I made not this business, but found it in other mens' hands, long before it was brought to me; and when it came, I extended it not, but restrained it, for the propositions of letting in part of the King's army, or offering violence to members of this House. I ever disallowed, and utterly rejected them. What it was that moved me to entertain discourse of this business, so far as I did, I will tell you ingenuously, and that rather as a warning to others, than that it make any thing for myself. It was only impatience of the inconvenience of the present war, looking on things with a carnal eye, and not minding that which chiefly (if not only) ought to have been considered the inestimable value of the cause you have in hand, the cause of God and religion, and the necessities you are forced on for the maintenance of the same. As a just punishment for this neglect, it pleased God to desert me, and suffer me, with a fatal blindness, to be led on and engaged in such counsels, as were wholly disproportioned to the rest of my life. This, Sir, my own conscience tells me, was the cause of my failing, and not malice, or any ill habit of mind or disposition towards the Commonwealth, or to the Parliament: for, from whence should I have it? If you look on my birth, you will not find it in my blood. I am of a stock which has borne you better fruit. If you look on my education, it has been, almost from my childhood, in this House, and among the best sort of men; and, for the whole practice of my life, till this time, if any other were to speak for me, he might reasonably say, that neither my actions out of Parliament, nor my expressions in it, have savoured of distrust or malice to the liberties of the people, or the privileges of Parliament.

“Thus, Sir, I have set before your eyes both my person and my case, wherein I shall make no such defence, by denying or extenuating any thing I have done, as ordinary delinquents do. My address to you, and all my plea, shall only be such as children use to their parents. I have offended—I confess it. I never did any thing like it before; it is a passage unsuitable to the whole course of my life beside; and, for the time to come, as God, that can bring light out of darkness, hath made His business in the event useful to you, so also hath He to me. You have, by it, made a happy discovery of your enemies and God, of myself, and the evil principles I walk by; so that, if you look either on what I have been heretofore, and what I now am, and, by God's grace assisting me, shall always continue to be, you may, perhaps, think me fit to be an example of your compassion and clemency. Sir, I shall no sooner leave you, but my life will depend on your breath, and not that alone, but the subsistence of some that are

more innocent. I might, therefore, shew you my children, whom the rigour of your justice would make complete orphans, being already motherless. I might shew you a family, wherein there are some unworthy to have their share in that mark of infamy which now threatens us. But, something there is, which, if I could shew you, would move you more than all this; it is my heart, which abhors what I have done more, and is more severe to itself, than the severest judge can be—a heart, Mr. Speaker, so awakened by this affliction, and so entirely devoted to the cause you maintain, that I earnestly desire of God to incline you so to dispose of me, whether for life or for death, as may most conduce to the advancement thereof. Sir, not to trouble you any longer, if I die, I shall die praying for you; if I live, I shall live serving you, and render you back the use and employment of all those days you shall add to my life.”¹

After this, having withdrawn himself, he was called in again, and (being, by the Speaker, required thereto) gave them an exact account how he came first to the knowledge of the business; as also, what Lords were acquainted with it, or had engaged themselves therein.

He passed the latter years of his exile at Paris, where he lived in a style of great splendour, and in the society of persons distinguished for their wealth and brilliancy of talents. By the intercession of Colonel Scroope, who had married his sister, he was permitted to return to England, where, retiring to his house at Beaconsfield, he lived on his estate, which, although much reduced, was still sufficient for his support. He now gave another proof of the inconstancy of his political principles, by first paying his court to the Protector Cromwell, to whom, in the year 1654, he addressed a panegyric in verse; and afterwards addressed to Charles II. some verses upon the subject of his happy Restoration.

PEDIGREE OF OUSELEY.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart. Grand Cross of the Royal Order of the Guelph of Hanover, St. Alexander Newski of Russia, and Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Lion and Sun of Persia, &c. &c.

Arms: Or. a chev. S. bet. three Hollyleaves vert. a chief of the Second. *Crest:* on a ducal coronet Or. a wolf's head erased S. holding in the month a dexter hand couped at the wrist Gu. *Motto:* Mors lupi agnis vita. *Quarters:* 2. Bray; 3. Gerard; 4. Gifford; 5. Conway; 6. Ardenre; 7. Stafford; 8. Salusbury; 9. Holland. *Supporters:* Dexter, an armed warrior of the noble band of Guards of the King of Persia, habited vert, lined Or. pantaloons Gu. a cap or helmet of steel, surmounted with two heron's feathers Arg. edged S. a coat of mail, with defences for arms and legs of steel, quilted velvet gloves Gu. embossed Or. the exterior hand holding over the shoulder the ancient snace of Persia, ending with the head of an ox, all steel, boots of Russia leather, embroidered Arg. and Or. the bow and arrows richly ornamented Az. and Or. Sabre mounted with steel and ivory handle. *Sinister Supporter:* the White Horse of the Guelph.

WILLIAM, surnamed the CONQUEROR, KING OF ENGLAND AND DUKE OF NORMANDY. — MAUDE, dan. of Baldwin, fifth Earl of Flanders.

HENRY THE FIRST, King of England. — MAUDE, dan. of Malcolm III. surnamed Canmore King of Scots.

GEORGEY Earl of Anjou, son of John KING of JERUSALEM. — MAUDE the EMPRESS, dan. and hr.

HENRY II. King of England. — ELEANOR, dan. and hr. of William, fifth Duke of Aquitaine.

JOHN KING of England. — ISABEL, dan. and hr. of Aymer Earl of Angouleme.

HENRY III. King of England. — ELEANOR, dan. of Raymond Berengaris, Earl of Provence.

EDWARD I. King of England. — MARGARET, dan. of Philip the Hardy, King of France.

THOMAS, surnamed of Brocterton, 5th son of King Edward I. — ALICE, dan. and hr. of Sir Roger Haly, of Harwich.

JOHN LORD SGRAVE. — MARGARET PLANTAGENET, dan. and hr.

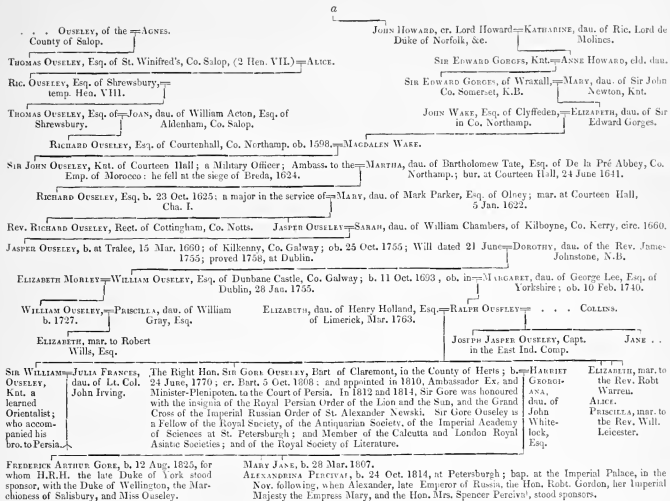
JOHN LORD MOUBRAY. — ELIZABETH SGRAVE.

THOMAS LORD MOUBRAY, Duke of Norfolk, &c. — ELIZABETH FITZALAN, sist. and co-hr. of Thomas Earl of Arundel.

SIR ROBERT HOWARD, Knt. — MARGARET DE MOUBRAY.

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¹ Waller's Speech in the House of Commons, on Tuesday, 4 July 1643.



Sir Gore Ouseley's conduct during the time of his residence at Lucknow, was most useful to the British interests, and was fully approved by the Governor-General. In consequence of the strong recommendation of Mr. Henry Wellesley, (now Lord Cowley,) the Governor-General sanctioned the appointment of Major (now Sir Gore) Ouseley, as Aide-de-Camp to the Nabob, Vizier Saadut Ali. In that situation, Sir Gore Ouseley availed himself, with judgment and wisdom, of every opportunity to cultivate a good understanding between the State of Oude, and the British power, whose interests are, in fact, inseparable. At the commencement of the Mahratta War, in 1803, the 8th, or Royal Irish Regiment of Dragoons, (just then arrived from England, and not being yet mounted,) volunteered to serve on foot; and was marching to join Lord Lake's army.¹ Saadut Ali happened to meet this distinguished corps on their march, as he was hunting, accompanied by Sir Gore Ouseley; who, having suggested to the Nabob the service which would be rendered to the cause of the allies, by furnishing the brave men with horses, the Nabob immediately authorized Sir Gore to select horses for that purpose from his Highness's stables. Colonel Salkeld was accordingly sent from Cawnpore; and with Sir Gore Ouseley, selected the number of horses required to mount the Regiment, from nearly four thousand horses then in the Nabob's stables. This munificent and friendly gift greatly delighted Lord Lake, the Commander-in-Chief, who employed the Royal Irish, mounted on the

¹ See ASTON CLINTON.

horses of the Nabob of Oude, with the most glorious effect, in the memorable victory of Laswarre, and in the pursuit and defeat of Holkar. His Highness further evinced his anxiety to contribute to the success of the British arms, under the government of the Marquess of Wellesley, by furnishing, gratuitously, Lord Lake's army in the field with a considerable number of elephants for the baggage, and of cattle for the use of the camp; which proved most important in the advance and operations of the troops during the war.

These useful arrangements were all made under the salutary and able advice and suggestion of Sir Gore Ouseley, to whose wise counsels Saadut Ali paid the most ready and favourable attention. These facts, so creditable to the Nabob, and to Sir Gore Ouseley, afford a most unquestionable proof, that the treaty of 1801, had not alienated Saadut's mind from the Governor-General.

Sir Gore Ouseley's conduct at Lucknow, and his intimate acquaintance with the Persian language, and with the manners and customs of that nation, induced Lord Wellesley to select him for the office of Mehmander to the Persian Ambassador, as being the person in England best qualified for that situation. The ability, discretion, and zeal, with which Sir Gore Ouseley discharged the duties of that situation, again induced Lord Wellesley to recommend him to his Majesty, for the office of British Ambassador to the King of Persia. After having successfully negotiated a treaty between England and Persia, whilst Russia was in alliance with France, under a happy change of circumstances, he effected a pacification between Persia and Russia; and throughout these transactions, preserved the good opinion and confidence of both parties. The Emperor of Russia manifested his favour, by a most gracious reception of Sir Gore Ouseley at St. Petersburg; and conferred on him the Order of St. Alexander Newski. His Imperial Majesty also recommended him in the strongest terms, to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, for the honour of a British peerage, stating, that by Sir Gore Ouseley's timely aid, in mediating a treaty of peace between Russia and Persia, Russia obtained the advantage of a large disposable force in the rear of Buonaparte's army, which enabled the Emperor to drive the invader from his dominions.¹

HALL BARN,

the ancient Mansion of the Wallers, now the property and residence of the Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart. was a very large quadrangular edifice; to which, in order to increase the size and number of the apartments in such a degree as to render them more commodious to a larger establishment, considerable additions have been made. The principal rooms, formerly not exceeding twelve feet, have been rendered twenty-three feet high. The magnificent library, and other modern apartments, are proportionally enlarged, although the original design is preserved; and thus, by strictly keeping uniformity in view, Hall Barn has at once acquired the advantage of great improvements, without any violation of the true principles of the most exquisite taste, in those decorations which it has received at the hands of its present possessor.

The Great Room has been preserved in the same form, without any material alteration, as laid out by Colin Campbell, in 1724. It is a fine garden apartment, measuring 45 feet by 30; with a single room on each side, 18 feet by 12, each subdivided into two others, and standing at the head of a fine canal; the principal room having a handsome semi-circularly arched door-way, with rustic pilasters, between two windows, fronting the water.

The parapet, which is decorated with a pediment, has in the centre a shield, with diverging fillets; and above it, three statues, which have been repeatedly engraven.²

¹ Extract from the Marquess of Wellesley's Despatches, Appendix S.

² Particularly by H. Hulsberg, in *Vitruvius Britannica*, vol. iii. p. 49.

GREGORIES.

This is another portion of the estate, which, in 1686, was inhabited by Edmund Waller, Esq. and afterwards by Theophila, his widow, who died there in 1708. It has been conjectured to have derived its name from the family of Gregory, citizens of London. Mrs. Martha Gregory, who was buried at Beaconsfield 15 Nov. 1704, built a house there, which subsequently acquired very great celebrity, as the country-seat of that eminent Statesman and Orator, Edmund Burke, Esq. who resided therein, greatly improved, and partly re-built the Mansion, which he continued to possess until his death. Mr. Burke having acquired a seat in Parliament, during the Rockingham Administration, formed a close intimacy with Ralph Earl Verney, and other distinguished persons, who were desirous of affording to him an opportunity of enjoying *otium cum dignitate*, but whose munificence to him was variously represented at the time, according to the feelings which prevailed between rival politicians. At all events, Mr. Burke derived very substantial benefits from his Buckinghamshire connexions; which, at the same time that they gave him the opportunity of shewing the liberality of his disposition, afforded to his party the means of supporting, with energy, a cause to which some of them were most zealously attached. The manner in which, after Mr. Burke's acquisition of a seat for Wendover, in the House of Commons, in 1768, he was enabled to possess himself of the estate at Gregories, though pretty generally known at the time, not, perhaps, having greatly increased his political reputation, was rather industriously suppressed among his friends; and, when alluded to by persons of an opposite party, some times malignantly and sarcastically circulated by partizans, who envied both the good fortune which had suddenly raised him to a condition of great opulence, and were desirous of diminishing his reputation. So many years having elapsed, and the principal actors in these scenes having been long withdrawn from the turbulence of faction, it is presumed that this circumstance, connected with the history of an eventful period, will not be deemed unworthy of notice.

Earl Verney, about that period one of the most active political partizans in England, possessed of great wealth (and closely attached to Lord North, and the still more celebrated Charles James Fox), in the exuberance of his zeal to secure the assistance of an orator so powerful, as Edmund Burke, in the advancement of the opinions which he maintained and advocated, resolved to become at once the generous patron of this eminent Statesman, and a rewarder of his political attachment; he therefore placed at his disposal, the large sum of *twenty thousand pounds*;¹ with which Burke immediately effected the purchase here, of a small portion of Mr. Waller's estate, and became permanently and substantially settled in Buckinghamshire.

Mr. Burke's purchase was also rendered of more than triple value, by the activity of his genius; for his comprehensive mind, which embraced every thing both useful and profound, induced him to apply himself to the pursuits of agriculture with so much assiduity, that he very soon astonished the literary circle amongst whom he had been accustomed to move, by his improvements at Gregories, which soon presented a very different character from that plain sombre habitation, when he first took possession of it. The diversified combination of woods, hills, valleys, and beautiful enclosures, by which the residence of Burke assumed a resemblance of Chilton, Wotton, Cliefden; and the splendid colonnades which gave it, at a little distance, the dignity of a Royal residence in miniature, by its

¹ The place in which this negotiation was effected, was at the late Mr. Waller's; and a gentleman, of undoubted honour and veracity, not many years deceased (one of that knot of wits, whose associates, Charles Churchill, John Wilkes, and Paul Whitehead, will be elsewhere mentioned), was then and there present, a personal witness of the transaction; and was accustomed to describe, with great animation, the brilliancy which flashed from the eye of Burke, on his first grasping the precious boon.

similitude to Queen Charlotte's Palace, called Buckingham House, in St. James's Park, together with the magic name of Burke, rendered it an object of very general curiosity.¹

Mr. Burke continued to hold this estate until his death, in 1797; and Gregories was subsequently the residence of his widow, and of their son.

Burke had long cultivated an intimate friendship with Barry, the Artist; but his circumstances had not enabled him to manifest his regard for that eminent person, until this fortunate change in his condition; but the first use he made of his good fortune, was manifested by an act of generosity towards his young friend, which is highly creditable to his feelings. He sent for Barry, and, with his characteristic plainness, thus addressed him: "Go you now to Rome, and pursue your studies (which he knew that his protege was most anxious to cultivate), and consider me as your banker!" The conduct of Barry was highly creditable to him. He continued the most grateful attachment during life; and continued to supply to Mr. Burke, with not only many fine specimens of his best performances, but numerous objects of *vertù*, and the means of decorating Gregories with the choicest productions of the elegant arts from the Continent.

WILTON PARK

is an inferior Manor, situated within the Parish and Manor of Beaconsfield, but paying suit and service at the courts of the Paramount Manor. It had anciently belonged to the Baldwins; afterwards to the Wallers; but had passed into the hands of the family of Bazill; of whom it was purchased by Josias Duprè, Esq. circ. 1770; and, with other lands in the immediate vicinity, subsequently purchased by Mrs. Duprè (his widow), and James Duprè, Esq. (his son), still forms part of the estate of that family.²

WATTELETON, FORMERLY WADDENTON FARM,

the property and residence of Mr. Rolfe, is a neat modern structure, near the entrance into Beaconsfield from High Wycombe. In 1729, it was the property of Mr. Benjamin Young; subsequently purchased by the Wallers; and reputed to have been formerly the residence of Lady Anne Hyde. It was exchanged for a farm called Wiggenton, lying contiguous to Hall Barn Park, the seat of the Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart. K.C.B. &c. by Mr. John Rolfe, who thus acquired the possession of property here, which must have been highly interesting to his feelings, as the very spot on which his respected father and himself had, by their industry and good conduct, established an extraordinary claim to the affectionate regard of their neighbours; as a testimony of which, Mr. Rolfe was

¹ By the employment of his coach-horses in all the ordinary business of his farm, by cultivating the whole of his lands himself, and adopting the most economical and prudent system of attending to the breed of his cattle, he soon became one of the most successful practical farmers in Buckinghamshire. His table was supplied with mutton, poultry, fruit, and vegetables, raised, at comparatively small expense, from his own fields and gardens; thus enabling him to enjoy all the immediate necessities, and many of the conveniencies, and even elegancies, unattainable by his less active and industrious, but more opulent neighbours, and thus to keep up the hospitalities of a plentiful table. [See Bisset's Life of Burke, p. 155, 156.]

² Josias Duprè, Esq. died at Wilton Park, 30 Sept. 1780. James Duprè, Esq. married, in July 1801, the second daughter of Sir William Maxwell, Bart. of Monreith, Co. Galloway, N.B. He was, in 1803, M.P. for Aylesbury. Maria Louisa, second daughter, was married, in October 1803, to J. Laboucher, Esq. . . . youngest daughter, was married, September 1804, to the Rev. Phil. Egerton, A.M. Rector of the Upper Mediety of Malpas, Co. Cest. and Chaplain to Earl Camden. Amelia, third daughter, was married at Beaconsfield, 20 April 1830, to Lord William Montague, son of the Duke of Manchester. Caledon George Duprè, Esq. (eldest son of James), married Louisa, third daughter of Sir William Maxwell, Bart. William Dupre (younger son of James), in Holy Orders.

complimented, on Monday, 24 May 1842, with a handsome Silver Inkstand, and his Portrait; towards which, a subscription had been made, exceeding 200*l*.¹

THE ADVOWSON.

In 1351 (23 Edw. III.), John Huntercombe held the Advowson of the Church; and in 1363, it was in the possession of Christiana, his widow. In 1528, it had passed to Philip Skydmore,² son and heir of John Skydmore and Anne his wife; and in 1635, by inquisition, it was returned, that Sir Sampson Dayrell died seized of the Advowson of the Church of Beckensfield, which he held of the King in capite, by Knights' service.³

In 1387, Walter de Windsore⁴ levied a fine in Easter term, and divided, in conjunction with his brother William, the whole Barony of William de Windsore, their father; the said Walter having, by partition, the Town and Advowson of Burnham, and the Town of Beaconsfield, with the Advowson of the Church. He left two daughters, co-heirs; Christiana, wife of Duncan de Lascells; and Gunnora, wife of Ralph de Hodseng, who succeeded to their father's lands.

In 1705, the Advowson was purchased by the President and Scholars of Magdalen Coll. Oxon.

The immemorial custom of titling corn in the parish of Beaconsfield has been, by the tenth cock and eleventh shock. This custom, the Rev. John Gould, the present Rector, disputed with Mr. John

¹ The Inkstand was formed by three frosted silver wheat sheaves, with agricultural emblems and the Portrait, executed by Mr. Steers, and were presented at a meeting of more than 150 Gentlemen and Yeomen; Caledon George Duprè, Esq. M.P. and Charles Robert Scott Murray, Esq. M.P. with many other persons of distinction, manifesting their respect to Mr. Rolfe, by expressions of their warm approbation. Mr. Rolfe, in a very feeling and appropriate reply, stated, that his venerable father (who had attained his seventy-eighth year, and was a guest on the occasion) first became connected with Beaconsfield, as a plough-boy, at 40*s*. per ann. on Wattleton Farm. Having been occupied for several years in agricultural labour, and being a very diligent and observant youth, he acquired considerable knowledge of the practice of husbandry; and, fortunately coming under the notice of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, was engaged in his service: who progressively employed him in the various capacities of woodman, hedger, ditcher, cowman, and shepherd, in all which branches he became an expert workman; as also in ploughing, sowing, reaping, mowing, and thrashing. By his great attention, he so much improved the stock of cattle on the estate, that his employer took great pleasure in introducing him to the notice of that distinguished circle in which he lived, consisting of many of the most eminent personages in the kingdom; and he seemed anxious, upon all occasions, to bring young Rolfe to their notice; so that, with such advantages, it was impossible for him not to have been greatly benefited. On the death of Mr. Burke, having economically saved some money, it was natural that he should wish to do something more for himself. He was then enabled to take a small farm, of less than fifty acres, and, by dint of industry and economy, (himself and his two sons doing nearly the whole of the work of the farm) he was enabled, by degrees, to raise himself to a still more respectable sphere; and his neighbours and friends, entertaining a high opinion of his integrity, he became extensively employed as a *valuator*, and introduced his son to the like occupation. Such was the estimation in which he was held by the family of Mr. Burke, that, after he had established himself in business and reputation, Mrs. Burke, his widow, being desirous to dispose of her estate at Beaconsfield, sent for him, and, upon *his valuation*, her estate was sold to Mr. Duprè, the subsequent possessor. So far from its being derogatory, it may likewise be mentioned, that Mr. Rolfe the younger, manifested great zeal in attaining excellence in all the works of agriculture, and was the winner of five prizes out of seven matches for which he contended, although put in competition with all the best ploughmen in the neighbourhood. Thus, by a union of industry, zeal, integrity, and good conduct, he has acquired a proud pre-eminence amongst his countrymen; and his name deserves to be handed down as an example to posterity. Perhaps such an event has scarcely occurred to any man, as that he, born the son of an agricultural labourer, whose wages were fourpence a-day, should, by the industry, honesty, and ability of his father and himself, rise to be the purchaser and possessor of the very farm on which the father first toiled, aided by no other means but those acquired by their own unremitting exertions.

² Scudamore?

³ See page 204.

⁴ He was the eldest son of Walter Fitz-Other, who took the surname of Windsor, from his office of Castellan, or Keeper of Windsor Castle.

Rolfe, Sen. ; and it was tried at Aylesbury Assizes, in March 1822, when the Rector was non-suited. The principle urged by Mr. Rolfe was, that the tithe-laws appear to be hinged upon custom, and this was a reasonable custom ; and mainly relied upon a case in point, tried some time before, in the Court of King's Bench, where Lord Ellenborough gave judgement as follows : " I consider a custom, to set out an eleventh shock, a reasonable and good custom ; because, by the common-law mode of tithing, wheat and other reaped corn is tithable in the sheaf, and not in the shock ; but, by this custom, the Farmer adds his labour to it, by putting it into shock, by which it is better protected from the weather ; and, in cases of necessity, he opens it, ventilates it, and dries it, and keeps it regularly set up and protected, till it is fit to carry. This is an additional species of labour, imposed upon the Farmer, for the benefit of the Rector, which the Rector must otherwise take upon himself ; and constitutes a good consideration, and an equivalent for setting out the eleventh shock, instead of the tenth sheaf. I subscribe to the doctrine laid down by Lord Kenyon, that the labour of the Farmer, for the benefit of the Rector, added to the *quantum* of the tithe taken, must be considered as an equivalent for the full tithe." The Living, which produces about 750*l.* per ann. is under sequestration ; and the Rev. John Bradford is appointed Curate, by the Bishop of the Diocese, at a salary of 150*l.* per ann.

RECTORS.

Jorro, died Vicar in 1264 ; and was succeeded by *Robert Marmion*, presented Id. March 1264, by William de Huntercombe ; and in the same year,

Geffrey de Haverington occurs Vicar.

Jeffrey de Walden was presented, on Marmion's death, in 1293, by the Convent of Southwark. [In 1309, 18 Cal. Maij, a Consolidatio of the Vicariæ cum Rectoria de Beaconsfield was effected.] At his decease,

Andrew Saddock was presented 15 June 1319, by Sir Thomas Huntercombe, Knt.

Edmund de Hawburdyn succeeded, 11 Cal. June 1322, on Thomas Huntercombe's presentation.

Ralph de Baldekyns was presented 27 March 1331, by John de Huntercombe.

Adam Trevelove was presented 9 Cal. July 1342, by John de Huntercombe.

Richard de Tymblake was presented 11 Cal. March 1348, by John de Huntercombe, on Trevelove's resignation.

Richard Bromyard died Rector 1379.

Robert Whitechurch was presented 8 April 1379, by the King, on account of the custody of the lands, &c. of John de Huntercombe, deceased.

William Wright was presented 5 Nov. 1381, on the death of Whitechurch, by John Huntercombe.

William Farington was presented by the King 3 Oct. 1383, by reason of the custody of the lands of John Huntercombe, deceased.

Robert Tong was presented by William Rous, Esq. 20 June 1420, on Farington's death.

John Carpenter, D.D. succeeded about 1430. In 1421, he had been presented to St. Mildred's Church, in Oxford,¹ of which University he was afterwards Chancellor ; and Provost of Oriel College, Oxon. in which he founded a Fellowship for a native of the Diocese of Worcester.² He was also Master of St. Anthony's, London, and was promoted to the See of Worcester by the Bull of Pope Eugenius IV. He erected a handsome gateway to his Palace at Hartlebury, which was ruined in the Civil Wars. In 1461, he set up a Library in the Charnel-house at Worcester, and endowed it with 10*l.* per ann. for a Librarian.³ He died at Northwyke, near Worcester, whence he was taken to Westbury-on-Trim, his native village, near Bristol, to be interred ; where, as Sir Robert Atkins tells us, was a plain altar-monument erected to his memory.⁴ The Bishop's effigy, in painted glass, was then in the east window of the north aisle of that church, and his tomb in the south-west corner of the chancel.⁵ The Bishop retained a fondness for Westbury, in which he was revered as a Saint, and

¹ Willis's MS. circ. p. 643. Cath.

² Angl. Sac. P. J. p. 538 ; Wood's Antiq. Oxon.

³ Godwin, &c.

⁴ Willis, in a manuscript note to p. 643, of his 1st vol. of Cathedrals, says, that *it seems* never to have had any inscription ; but describes it as an altar-tomb, with a skeleton lying on it. Willis visited it himself.

⁵ Sir Robert Atkins's Gloucestershire.

affected to style himself Bishop of Worcester and Westbury.¹

John Dickens was presented 20 June 1434, by George Scudamore, Esq.; on whose death,

Pagan Burghill, LL.B. was presented 21 March 1456, by Philip Scudamore, Esq. He died 1474, being Canon of Windsor, and was the last Rector of Eton.

John Daniel succeeded on Burghill's death, being presented 2 May 1474, by George Daniel, Esq.

Richard Capul, presented 6 Oct. 1485, on Daniel's death, by Philip Scudamore, Esq. He appointed to be buried here 1500; and left 40*l.* towards re-building the Parsonage-house.

William Baron succeeded 5 Dec. 1500, being presented by Edmund Dudley, Esq. ex concessione Roberti Woodford. He was soon afterwards Bishop of London.

Richard Smith was presented 24 Aug. 1502, by John Scudamore, Esq. on Dr. William Baron's resignation. He died 1511.

William de la Bere was presented 11 Feb. 1511, on Smith's death, by John Scudamore, Esq.

John ap Harris was presented 26 Aug. 1521, on De la Bere's death, by John Scudamore, Esq.

Thomas Packer, LL.B. succeeded in August 1523, on Ap Harris's resignation, on the presentation of John Scudamore, Esq. He resigned 1525.

Richard Rawson, LL.B. was presented 26 July 1525, by John Scudamore, Esq. He was Canon of Windsor, and Archdeacon of Essex; and re-built the Parsonage-house here, where his arms were remaining in 1728.² He died 1543.

John Scudamore was presented 4 Dec. 1543, by Philip Scudamore, Esq. on the death of Dr. Rawson.

Thomas Wyghtman was presented, on Scudamore's resignation, 25 June 1548, by John Whitney and Rich. Tyldesley, ex concessione Philippici Scudamore.

Thomas Goodrich was presented 9 Oct. 1554, by a grant made by Sybil Burghill, widow, by John Cheyne and Dightem.³

Nicholas Taverner was instituted 26 April 1576, on the presentation of Nicholas Taverner, George and Lawrence Herford; on whose resignation,

Simon Lee, A.M. was presented 4 July 1589. He was buried here 7 Sept. 1631.

George Dayrell, S.T.P. was presented in September 1631, by Sir Mamaduke Dayrell. He died 31 October 1631 (the next month), and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where he was Prebendary, 4 November 1631.⁴

John Andrews, A.M. succeeded 24 Dec. 1631, on Sir Marmaduke Dayrell's presentation; afterwards D.D. Died 1632.

George Ashton, B.D. was presented 20 Sept. 1635, on the death of Andrews, on Sir William Ashton's presentation, ex concessione Sir Sampson Darell, the Patron. He was ejected 1647; and one

Hugh Butler intruded, and held it in 1650, when it was returned to be 150*l.* per ann.

George Ashton was restored; but died, and was buried here 3 March 1668. He was also Rector of Bow Brickhill, and Prebendary of Charlton-cum-Dalby, in Lincoln Cathedral.

Samuel Gardner, A.M. was presented 13 March 1668, on Ashton's death, by Walter Hanford, Esq. He resigned 1673.

Philip Robinson, A.M. was instituted 29 July 1673, on the presentation of Rich. Robinson, Gent. He was buried here 11 Jan. 1704.

Christopher Newell, A.M. was instituted 9 June 1704, on the presentation of John Newell, Gent. He died at Cheshunt, Herts, 1723.

Umfreville Fayer, B.D. was instituted 10 Aug. 1723, on the presentation of the President and Scholars of Magdalen College, Oxon.

Thomas Collis, S.T.P. was presented by Magdalen College, Oxon. on the death of Umfreville Fayer, and inducted 16 Oct. 1730.

Robert Page, D.D. was presented by Magdalen Col-

¹ Green, in his History of Worcester, states, that Bishops anciently appear to have had authority to alter their style; and Clergymen often took their surnames from the place where they were born; referring, for a confirmation of his assertion, to Gibbins's MS.; Plut. 30 v. A.; Harl. Collect. Mus. Brit. He also states, that Bishop Carpenter joined with Sir William Cannings, (who was Dean there (Westbury), and Founder of Ratcliff Church, Bristol, of which City he was thrice Mayor, but took Holy Orders in his old age), on re-building the College of Westbury, to which he added a stately gate, and augmented the endowment. He was also a great benefactor to St. Mary Hall, Oxon. [Vol. i. p. 196, 197.]

² Vide Anth. à Wood.

³ One Thomas Goodrich died Rector of Hedgerley, and was buried there 29 Oct. 1575, whom Willis supposes to have been the same man, his appointment agreeing with the time of the coming in of the next Rector.

⁴ Dr. Dayrell gave the following Books, for the use of his successors in this Rectory, viz.: Musculus in Psalmos; Zauche de tribus Elohim; Idem de Nat. Dei; Bernardi Opera, 2 vols. 4to, &c. [Mem. in Par. Reg.]

lege, Oxon. on the death of Thomas Collis, D.D. and inducted 16 Sept. 1745.

John Hall, B.D. was presented by Magdalen College, Oxon. on the death of Robert Page, and inducted 26 Oct. 1767.

Robert Stebbing, D.D. was presented by Magdalen College, Oxon. on the resignation of John Hall, and inducted 7 Dec. 1768. He was A.M. 3 May 1745; B.D. 1752; and D.D. 23 June 1759.

George Hirst, D.D. was presented by Magdalen Col-

lege, Oxon. on the death of Dr. Stebbing, and inducted 29 April 1801. At his death,

William Lord, D.D. Rector of Drayton Parslow, was presented by Magdalen College, Oxon. and inducted 20 April 1803. He died in 1818, and was buried at Drayton Parslow.

John Gould, B.D. Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxon. was presented by said College, on the death of Dr. Lord, and inducted 23 May 1818. He was A.M. 30 April 1805; and B.D. 1814.

LICENSED CURATES.

SIR ROGER COLLEY, 1526. *John Foster*, 1531. *Sir Peter Elys*, 2 Feb. 1572. *William Phillips*, 1573. *George Cave*, 1705.

THE CHURCH,

which stands in the centre of the Town, is built of flint and square stones; and consists of a nave, with two aisles, a chancel, and a tower, having thereon a small octagonal spire, enclosed at its base with a square balustrade of iron. The tower has demi-octagonal buttresses at the angles; and, on the apex of the spire, a cross, surmounted with a vane. Near the west end of the north aisle, is an embattled porch, with a pointed arched door-way, under a square cornice. The windows of the chancel and aisles are irregular; and in the gallery, at the west end, is an organ.

On the south side of the chancel, near the east end, is an elevated tomb of grey marble, with four panels or compartments on its side, each containing a shield within a quarterfoil, and a single panel at each end. Over the tomb is a cornice and entablature, supported by two columns, with arches in bold relief: on the cover of the tomb, were several brass plates; the effigies of a man and a woman, and three smaller figures behind each of them; four escutcheons of arms: a large plate above the principal figures: a larger below them, and four labels proceeding from the mouths of the effigies; but no portion of the brasses now remain.

On a mural monument, near the above:

Near this place are deposited the remains of M^{rs}. Jane Elstob, daugh. of Lewis Elstob, Esq. of Wiggenthorpe, in the County of York. She died July the xxv. MDCLXXIX. aged LXIX.

Arms: Arg. a fleur-de-lis, S.

On a mural tablet, on the north wall, near the east end:

Reverendus Robertus Stebbing, S.T.P. per annos XXXI. assidue manens hujus Ecclesie Rector et amans et amatus Dec^{bris}. XXI. an^{no}. sal^{utis}. MDCCC. etatis LXXXI. Tranquille animum resignabat.

On a mural monument, on the north side of the chancel, decorated with the figure of Hope dejected, sitting under a palm-tree:

Sacred to the Memory of L^{ieut}. Col. Arthur Brice, who

commanded the Battalion of the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, serving in Egypt. He was wounded in the Camp, before Alexandria, on the 14th and died on the 16th of March 1801, in the 33^d year of his age.

On a mural monument, with an urn and various marbles:

To the Memory of Josias Du Prè, of Wilton Park, in the County of Bucks, Esq. He was Governor of Madras in the year 1770, and died on the 30th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1780, aged 54 years, leaving one son and three daughters.

Also to the Memory of Rebecca Du Prè, Relict of the above Josias Du Prè, who departed this life on the 27th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1800, aged 67 years.

In the pavement, near this monument, is a stone thus inscribed:

Under this stone, is the first step descending to the vault belonging to the family of Josias Du Prè, Esq. of Wilton Park, 1780.

An achievement in the chancel has these arms:

Az. a chev. Or: in chief two mullets, in base, a lion passant, all Arg: impaling: Arg. within a bordure Gu. an imperial eagle S. armed and beaked Gu. bearing on its breast an inescutcheon Arg. charged with a saltire S. and in fess point a Bezant. RESURGAM.

On another achievement, in a lozenge:

Duprè as before; impaling: party per pale Arg. and S.; a chevron S. and Arg. counterchanged: in base, a crescent of the same. *Motto*: In cælo quies.

On another achievement, against the south-west pier of the chancel:

Duprè impaling as before: with a crest, on a wreath a lion ramp. Arg. langued Gu. *Motto*: *Resurgam*.

On a mural tablet, in the north aisle:

Near this place lie the remains of M^r. Charles Jenkinson, of this Parish, who died Sept^r. the 4th 1781, aged 66 years.

Also M^{rs}. Piercey Jenkinson, his widow, who died Sept^r. 22^d 1781, aged 65 years.

At the east end of the north aisle, within an open screen of wood, decorated with carving, (amongst other sepulchral stones in the pavement, from which the inscriptions are effaced,) is the following:

Here lies the body of Francis Fuller, Esq. descended from an antient Family in the County of Kent. His wife was Mary, one of y^r Daughters of Edmond Waller, Esq. of Gregories, in this Parish. He departed this life June 5th 1748, in the 60th year of his age.

Here are several old achievements, which have been taken down from the walls, and removed from various parts of the church; and an ancient square one, affixed to the wall of the aisle, with these arms:

Arg. a chevron S. between three alligators' heads coupè Proper. *Crest*: on a wreath, a lion sejant, his tail nowed; Or.

And the inscription following, painted on board:

Hereunder lieth interred the Body of Edward Lee, some time of this Parish, Gent. which Edward died in y^r 86th year of his age, April the 21st Ann. 16 . . leaving issue, his only son, John Lee, now living in this

parish, Gent. who in memory of his put up this.

On an atchievement, in a lozenge:

S. a fess Arg. between three dexter hands in bend, coupè at the wrist, Or: impaling party per pale Gu. and Vert. an eagle displayed Arg. *Motto*: *Meus sibi conscia recti*.

On another, the like arms on an escutcheon, with this crest:

On a wreath Or. and S. a dexter hand and arm in mail gauntlet, holding a truncheon or spear hilt S. the elbow Or. *Motto*: *Resurgam*.

On another:

Quarterly, 1 and 4 Arg. three bars Gu: in dexter chief a canton of the Second: 2 and 3 S. a billet Arg. impaling Gu. a chevron Arg. between 3 lions' gambes of the Second: within a bordure of the same. On a chief Arg. an eagle displayed S. crowned, Or. *Motto*: *In cælo quies*.

On another achievement, in the south aisle:

Arg. a chevron Gu. between 3 daws, Proper. In cælo quies. *Crest*:

On another achievement:

Quarterly, 1 and 4 Arg. a bend between two cotizes S: 2 Arg. a chevron between three eagles displayed S: 3 Or. within a tressure Gu. an eagle displayed Az. *Crest*: a goat's head erased Arg. attired, Or: on his neck a mullet Gu.

In the south aisle of the chancel, (the east end part of which is enclosed with a partition of wainscoat, and converted into a vestry-room,) is a large altar-tomb of Sussex marble, without any inscription; but evidently designed for one of the Bulstrode family, as appears by their coat of arms remaining on shields, within quarterfoils, on the south side and ends of the tomb, viz.:

A buck's head cabossed, between his antlers a cross of Malta, and a dart thrust through his nostrils, in fess quartering, a chevron between three squirrels sejant, cracking nuts, and impaling within a bordure Erm. on a bend three dexter hands coupè at the wrist.

The same arms are repeated on a corbel, on each side of the eastern window of the same aisle.

In the north pier, is an old marble, despoiled of its brasses, consisting of effigies, labels, and escutcheons of arms.

On an achievement :

S. on a bend between two cotizes Arg. Three walnut leaves Or. in fess point an inescutcheon Gu. charged with a lion ramp. Arg. debruised by a chevron Or: impaling the same coat as on the escutcheon of pretence. *Crest*: a walnut-tree Proper, and therefrom suspended a shield Az. chevron with three fleurs-de-lis, Or. *Motto*: Post funera virtus.

On another:

Quarterly, 1 and 4 Arg. a rose Gu. seeded proper: 2 and 3 Or. a mullet surmounted by a raven S: impaling party per fess and pale, in 5 divisions. 1. Gu. bezanté of 14. 2. Or. three hearts Gu. 3. Arg. an anchor S. 4. Or. a swan Gu. 5. Az. a lion ramp. Or. debruised with an escutcheon of pretence, party per pale and fess of six. 1. Barry of 8 Gu. and Or. 2. Or. a demy-lion

ramp. Gu. 3. Arg. 4. Arg. a lion ramp. Gu. 5. party per fess Az. and vert: in chief a demy-lion ramp. Or. 6 as 1.

On another:

Quarterly, 1 and 4 S. three walnut leaves in bend Proper between two cotizes Arg. 2 and 3, Az. a chevron lozengy S. and Gu. between three crosses mo-line Arg: impaling Or. a fess between three wolves' heads erased Or. langued Gu. *Motto*: Mors iter ad vitam.

On a very large slab, in the north aisle, the arms of Waller, with a label, issuant from the mouths of a man and a woman, kneeling at a desk between them; on which, in outline, are represented two hearts conjoined, in flames :



On another slab, are effigies in brass, of a man in a short cloak, and a woman in a close gown and slouched hat: below the man, four sons; and below the woman, two daughters, with these words under their feet, on a plate of brass:

Here resteth the Body of John Warren, of White's Farme, who lived in mariage wth Elizabeth his Wife 23 yeares, and by her had issue, 4 Sonnes and 2 Daughters. He died, beinge aged 60 yeares, the 16th December 1609. "Blessed are the dead which dye in the Lord."—Reve. 14 and 15.

Over the heads of the small figures, respectively: Richard, Henry, William, John, Fillis, and Elizab.

On a slab below, the arms of Waller:

Edmund Waller, of Gregories, in the Parish of Beaconsfield and County of Bucks, Esq. dyed the 21st day of September 1667, and lyeth here underneath interred; who was the Sonne and Heire of Thomas Waller and Dorothy his wife, which Dorothy was the Daughter of William Gerard, of Harrow-upon-y^e-hill, in the County of Midd^l. Esq. and lie next here interred.

On another:

Here lieth the Body of Lucy Waller, wife of Edmund Waller, of Gregories, Esq. second Daughter of Sir Richard Grobham Howe, Kn^t & Bar^t. who departed this life the 28th Day of Dec^r. 1668.

Arms: Waller quartered with a fess chequè between 3 crosses moline: impaling a fess between three wolves' heads erased.

On another:

Thomas Waller, of Gregories, in the Parish of Beaconsfield, in the County of Bucks, Esq. died the 30th day of May, Anno Dom. 1682, and lieth buried under this stone; who was the Sonn and Heire of Edmund Waller, Esq. who lieth next interred.

On a mural monument, on the south-west pier:

Near this place lieth the Body of M^{rs} Rachel Crook, late wife of M^r John Crook, of this Parish, who departed this life the 4th of June 1760, aged 66 yeares.

And also the body of M^{rs} Sarah Beckwith, sister of the said M^{rs} Rachel Crook, and Relict of Lieutenant Colonel John Beckwith, who departed this life the 24th of Feb. 1758, aged 66 yeares.

Also M^r John Crook, who died May y^e 14th 1764, aged 73 yeares.

On a mural monument, in the south aisle:

Arms: S. a fess between three dexter hands, coupè at the wrist in bend Arg. impaling party per pale Gu. and Vert. an eagle displayed Arg.

Sacred to the Memory of John Bates, Esq. late one of the Aldermen of the City of London, who died May 13th 1785, aged 62 yeares, during his Shrievalty for that City: and likewise to the memory of Martha Bates, the beloved wife of y^e said John Bates, Esq. who died July 7th 1788, aged 62 yeares. This Monument was erected by their three surviving children, as a small testimony of their filial piety, and of their gratitude.

On a small slip of marble, above this inscription:

"If God be for us; who shall be against us?"

The vault is marked by an inscription.

On a mural tablet, over the south door.

Sacred to the Memory of M^{rs} Frances Staples, late of this Parish, who died 4th Nov^r 1805, aged 43 yeares. She was an affectionate Wife, a kind Mother, and a sincere Friend.

On a mural tablet, against the north pier of the south aisle:

Sacred to the memory of William Baker, Chief Officer of the Lady Jane Dundas, East Indiaman, who perished in the 32^d year of his age, on board that ship, which was lost, together with the Jane Duchess of Gordon, in a tremendous storm, on her passage to England, in March 1809, sincerely lamented by his Relatives and Friends.

In the south aisle, on a small mural tablet, is the following inscription:

Near this place
lies interred

all that was mortal of the
Right Honourable Edmund Burke,
who died on the 9th July 1797,
aged 68 yeares.

In the same grave are deposited
the remains of
his only son, Richard Burke, Esq.
Representative in Parliament
for the Borough of Malton,
who died on the 2^d August 1794,
aged 35.

Of his brother, Richard Burke, Esq.
Barrister-at-Law, and
Recorder of the City of Bristol,
who died on the 4th February 1794.

On an atchievement:

Arms: a cross Gu. in first quarter, a lion ramp. S. impaling Erm. two bars Gu. Crest: a tiger sejant Proper: gorged and chained Or.

In the aisle, is an achievement, for Mrs. Burke, in a lozenge:

Arg. a cross Gu; in the first quarter, a lion ramp. S: impaling Erm. two bars Gu. *Motto*: Resurgam.

In the south aisle, on a most elegant mural monument, with figures of two children weeping at an urn:

Amelia, wife of George Gooch, Esq. of London, and Daughter of John Kerrick, Esq. of Harleston, Norfolk; died February the 4th 1807, aged 35 years. In her were united great intellectual attainments, with the best female accomplishments; an affectionate wife, a tender mother, a faithful Friend, and a sincere Christian.

On a stone, in the pavement:

Amelia Gooch, Feb^r 4, 1807.

On a plain sepulchral slab:

In Memory of M^{rs} Ann Harris, wife of M^r Charles Harris, of y^e Parish of S^t James's, Westminster, who departed this life the 23^d of May 1766, aged 28 years.

On a small black marble tablet:

Heere underneath lyeth buried y^e Bodie of Robert Thorpe, Esq. who died y^e 16th day of Feb^r. Aⁿ Dni 1628, leaving behinde him, living, three Sonnes & six Daughters, by Anne his surviving wife, who, as a loving remembrance of her deceased Husband, hath erected this memoriall of him to posterity.

Arms: three crescents impaling, party per fess Gu. and Arg. in chief an eagle displayed of the Last crowned, Or. in base within a bordure, a chevron between three lions' gambes, all Arg. *Motto*: In celo quiet. *Crest*: a beacon lighted Or.

In the north aisle, are several achievements for the Waller family.

On panels, in front of the gallery, and affixed to the walls:

Henry Clowberry, by Will, 20 Mar. 1664, gave 224l. to the Minister and Churchwardens, to purchase Lands, Twenty shillings per annum out of the rents, to the Minister, for a sermon on New Year's-day; and the remainder to the Poor, to be distributed on the same day, by the Minister and Churchwardens.

Edmund Waller, Esq. by Will, 30 Aug^t 1699, gave to the Poor of Beaconsfield and Amersham, 100l. each, which was laid out in Lands, called Bow-wood, at Wendover. Rents laid out annually in bread, and distributed by the officers of each Parish, to the Poor, for ever: held by Trustees.

M^r Thomas Read, Surgeon, of this Parish, died May 21st 1780, and gave by Will, the Interest of 100l. three per Cent Reduced Annuities, in the Bank, to be laid out in Bread, and distributed to the Poor.

In memory of M^{rs} Frances Waller, Widow, Daughter of the Rev^d M^r John Hillesden, Archdeacon of this County of Bucks, Relict of John Waller, Esq. of Gregories, in this Parish, who, in and by her last Will and Testament, did give and bequeath for the use of y^e Poor of this Parish, y^e sum of 500l. that the yearly profits of it should, in every year, be for ever applied & disposed of in buying Coats & Breeches for the men, and Gowns and Petticoats for the women, in such manner as she had annually given the same in her life-time.

She did likewise add the sum of 10l. which was distributed to the poor of the Parish on the day on which she was buried, which she was next to her said Husband, in the aisle belonging to that Family, on the 25th day of September, in y^e 81st year of her age An^o. D^o. 1734.

Robert Bates, Step. Woodbridge, Churchwardens.

Will^m Young, Rich^d Howard, Overseers.

In Memory of Ann Lady Hyde, Relict of Sir Frederick Hyde, Chief Justice of South Wales, & Serjeant-at-Law to her excellent Majesty Catherine Queen of England. She was the Daughter of Nathaniel Tomkins, Esq. (who lost his life for his loyalty) by Cecilia Waller, sister of Edmund Waller, to whose Family she was signal in her kindness, as was also her Brother, Robert, placed by her. She died y^e 27th of June 1687, expecting in Christ a happy Resurrection. This said Lady Hyde left divers Charities, viz., to the Poor of this Parish, and to the preservation of her Tomb, five houses in Coleman St^r London, for ever: to the Poor of the Parish of Teddington, in Middlesex, 20s. a year for ever, out of her late house in that Parish: To the poor of the Close of Salisbury 10l. a year for ever, issuing out of a farm, called Sembling, or Solomon's Place, in Wilts: y^e reversion of it, after the decease of Rob^t Hyde, Esq. Edmund Waller, Esq. Stephen and William, Brothers of the said Edmund, if they leave no heirs male behind them, is given to the Hospitals of Christ Church and S^t Bartholomew's, London.

Sam. Sills, Edw. Riddle, Churchward^{en}. 1723.

On a tablet:

Sacred to the Memory of John Reddell, Esq. late Commander of the ship Lord Camden, in the service of the Honourable united East India Company. He died on the 17th day of October 1782, aged 45 years. His Widow caused this monument to be erected, as a feeble Testimony of her gratitude towards a tender and indulgent Husband.

In the churchyard, on a large sarcophagus of white marble, having four urns, with a pyramid in the centre, is the following inscription, on the south side:

Heus! Viator, tumulatum vides Edmundo Waller
Qui tanti nominis Poeta et idem avitis opibus
Inter primos, spectabilis: Musis se dedit et Patriæ,
Nondum octodecinaris, inter ardua regni tractantis
Sedem habuit, a Burgo Amersham missus.
Hic vitæ cursus: nec oneri defuit senex, vixitque semper
Populo charus, Principibus in deliciis, admiratione
omnibus.

Hic conditur tumulo sub eodem,
Rarâ virtute et multâ probe nobilis
UXOR MARIA ex Bressyorum familiâ
Cum EDMUNDO WALLER conjugè charissimo,
Quem ter et decies lætum fecit patrem
V Filiis & Filiabus VIII.

Quos mundo dedit, et in cælum rediit.

On the west side:

Edmundi Waller hic jacet id quantum morti cessit,
Qui inter Poetas sui temporis facile princeps,
Lauream quam meruit Adolegensens,
Octogenarius haud abdicavit.
Huic debet patria lingua, quod credas,

Si Græcè, Latinèque intermitterunt Musæ
Loqui, amarent Anglicè.

On the north side:

Hoc marmor Edmundo Waller,
Mariæque ex secundis nuptiis conjugii
Pientissimis, parentibus, pientissimi parentavit
Edmundo Filius
Honores bene meritis extremos dedit,
Quos ipse fugit.

EL. WJ. FHG. ex testamento H.M.P. mense Julii 1700.

On the east side:

Edmundus Waller, cui hoc marmor sacrum est,
Colshill nascendi locum habuit, Cantabrigiam studendi,
Patrem Robertum et ex Hamdenâ stirpe matrem.
Cæpit vivere 30^o Martii A.D. 1605.
Prima uxor Anna Edwardi Banks filia unica et hæc.
Ex primâ bis pater factus; ex secundâ tredecies
Cui et duo lustra superstes. Obiit 21 Octob. A.D. 1687.

This inscription has been assigned to the pen
of Rymer, compiler of "The Fœdera."

A monument, in memory of Dame Anna Hyde,
in the churchyard, bears an inscription, literally
correspondent with that on the gallery of the
Church, already inserted.

PAROCHIAL CHARITIES.

Thomas Bawall, who was buried here 17 Oct. 1558, gave to the Poor of this Parish, 20s. per ann. during twenty years.

Nicholas Cooke, who was buried here 6 Mar. 1562, bequeathed, by his Will, 40s. per ann. for the term of 19 years, and a load of wood, to be provided and paid by his Wife and Executors; and on the 5th of March next following his death, (according to a memorandum in Steele's MSS. from the Register,) two quarters of wheat and rye, and three quarters of barley, were distributed to the poor accordingly.

Richard Nedham, a Smith, (probably animated by these good examples,) gave 20s. per ann. to the Poor of Beaconsfield, during three years next after his decease. He was buried here, 7 March 1566.

George Hanford, who was buried here 26 July 1580, gave to the Poor 40s. yearly during the term of the lease of the Bell, in Beaconsfield.

THE REGISTERS

have been kept with great regularity,¹ and contain numerous entries of the families of Lee, Waller,

¹ In the Register, is a memorandum, that John Andrews, Rector of Beaconsfield, and D.D. by virtue of a statute 5 Eliz. gave full license to seven persons, inhabiting within his parish, viz., Mrs. Anne Waller, wife to Edmund Waller, Esq.; Mrs. Mary Waller, wife to the Right Worshipful Mr. Edmond Waller, one of the Lieutenants of Buckinghamshire; Mrs. Dorothy Andrews, wife to the Worshipful Dr. Andrews; Mrs. Westall, wife to Mr. Thomas Westall, Gent.; Mrs. Jane Waller, wife to Mr. Henry Waller, Gent.; Mrs. Susan Gosnold, wife unto Mr. Thomas Gosnold, Gent.; Mrs. Joane Whitfield, wife to Mr. John Whitfield, Gent. to eat all manner of flesh during this Lent Season, An. 1632, Veale and Beafe only excepted, (three of whom are great with Child, and the other 4 weak and infirme in body & stomach,) which license, notwithstanding, is granted unto them only with this condition, viz., if their infirmities shall continue so long as to the end of this Lent Season. William Plumèr, Minister. [Steele's MSS.]

Chamberlain, Aldridge, and Baldwin. The earliest entry under the head of "Marriages," is in 1539; that of "Burials," 1540; and that of "Christenings," 1541. The following are selected;

Burials.

- Will. Brokhows, 3 May 1540.
 Sir Rob. Grege, Preyst, 19 Aug. 1540.
 Alis Enderbye, 4 July 1543.
 Rob. Brokhows, 16 June 1547.
 Ellyng B. 5 Sep. 1547; Lawrans, 19 July 1551.
 Alys Whitlock, 1 Jan. 1557.
 Peter Elys, Curate, 2 Feb. 1572.
 John Dale, 14 Oct. 1577.
 M^{rs} Ingram, 29 Sep. 1583.
 Jane Cressne, dau. of Tho. Tasburgh, Esq. 6 Nov. 1591.
 Kath^{rs} Wife of M^r Taverner, 21 Dec. 1592.
 Eliz. dau. of Will. Dale, 21 Jan. 1592.
 Cicceley, dau. of Rob. Dale, 15 Nov. 1600.
 Ann, dau. of . . . Butler, a March^{ts} of London, was bur. as y^e was thought of the Plague, 8 Sep. 1603.
 Jeremy Hampton, Gen. 26 Mar. 1604.
 Ann, Wife of Peter Saltinkston [Saltingstall] Esq. bur. 3 May 1604.
 Marg. dau. of Rob. Dale, 24 May 1608.
 Matthew Dale, 3 June 1608.
 John, son of Rob. Dale, 10 June 1608.
 John Warren, of White Farme, 16 Dec. 1609.
 Joan, W. of Ric. Harby, Gen. 16 Aug. 1610.
 John Halles, Gent. 25 July 1612.
 Will. Andrewes, Gen. 23 Oct. 1612.
 Charells, son of the Lord Chandecous, 5 Nov. 1612.
 Nich. Porter, of Michelon, or Anton Swbeca [Aston Subedge] Gloucestersh. Gen. 12 Feb. 1612.
 M^r Cosom, 31 May 1613.
 "My dau.¹ Mary, Wife of Stephen Warner, of Uxbridge, on Saturday, 11 Jan. 1618."
 Honor, dau. of Wm. Andrews, Gen. 18 Feb. 1621.
 Oratio, son of Sir John Burlas, Kn^t 13 July 1623.
 Elein, dau. of Will. Andrewes, 20 Nov. 1624.
 Eliz. W. of M^r Petty, 8 Dec. 1628.
 Christian, dau. of Mychael Wydmore, of Ch. Wycombe, 22 Jan. 1629.
 Judeth, dau. of Robert Thorpe, Gen. 19 Apl. 1630.
 Eliz. Muse, wid. 13 Mar. 1631.
 Philip Hakbutt, Colonel, 31 July 1632.
 Rob. Thorpe, Esq. 16 Feb. 1638.
 John Bayliffe, Esq. 22 Aug. 1655.
 Cylilia Potley, Wife of Xp^r Potley, Esq. 26 Mar. 1658.
- Oliver Clobery, son of O. Clobery, Merc^e 16 Mar. 1658.
 Chph^r Potley, Esq. 19 Nov. 1660.
 Anne, W. of M^r John Stone, dyed at Beaconsfield, and was bur. in St. Mary Wolnoth, Lond. 25 Aug. 1662.
 Hen. Clobery, Gen. 18 May 1665.
 Geo. Ashton, Rector of Bth 3 Mar. 1668.
 Thomas, son of Nath. Tilson, Gen. 23 Mar. 1669.
 M^r John Holmes, 18 Sep. 1677.
 Phil. Robinson's son, Richard, 7 Ap^l 1678.
 M^r Hugh Butteler, 28 Oct. 1682.
 M^{rs} Harth, Wid. 16 Sep. 1683.
 M^{rs} Archur, Wid. 10 Nov. 1686.
 Hen. Yeates, son of Y. Esq. 27 June 1688.
 Eliz. W. of Will. Grey, Gent. 10 Mar. 1694.
 Will. Darell, Gen. Wednesday, 19 Dec. 1694.
 Cap^t Berjew, Gen. 22 Aug. 1697.
 Martha dau. of M^r Hugh Butteler, 8 Oct. 1697.
 Mary, dau. of Phil. Robinson, Rector, 12 Sep. 1699.
 Martin, son of W^m. Dod, A.M. Vicar of Dorney, 18 Feb. 1700.
 Will. Gray, Gen. 16 Jan. 1703.
 M^{rs} Martha Gregory, of S^t Botolph, Aldersg^r Lond. 15 Nov. 1704.
 Martin, son of Will. Dod, A.M. Vicar of Dorney, 18 Feb. 1705.
 Phil. Robinson, Rector of Beaconsfield, 11 Jan. 1704.
 Ric. son of M^r Tho. Redding, 2 Feb. 1704.
 Sarah, dau. of Will. Dod, A.M. 22 May 1705.
 M^{rs} Eliz. Butler, 26 Feb. 1710.
 M^{rs} Fra. Dennis, of S^t Marg^r West^r in the chancel, 26 Mar. 1710.
 M^{rs} Haviland, a native of Ireland, and a Lady of great talents, died at Beaconsfield, at an advanced age, in Oct. 1807. She was widow of General Haviland. Her talents were lively, keen, and powerful; her acquaintance with elegant literature, extensive and various: she possessed considerable genius; her style was polished, pointed and sparkling; her conversation rich, entertaining, and instructive; abounding with anecdote; and her memory retained many beautiful fragments of poetry, some of which seem to have escaped the most assiduous collectors. Above all, her heart was benevolent, friendly, and affectionate; and she discharged the duties of a long life in a manner which peculiarly endeared her to those who were more immediately connected with her.

¹ This was Simon Lee, Rector of Beaconsfield.

BURNEHAM, OR BURNHAM; WITH BOVENEY, EAST
BURNHAM, CIPPENHAM, DROPMORE, AND
HUNTERCOMBE.

THIS Parish, which is between seven and eight miles in length, and two miles in breadth, is bounded, on the North, by Wooburn and Beaconsfield; on the East, by Hedgerly, Farnham Royal, and Upton; on the South, by Eton and Dorney; and on the West, by Taplow and Hitcham, having a portion of its south-western border circumscribed by the River Thames, between Clewer and Bray, in Berkshire. The Parish is divided into liberties, or districts, severally called, Brightwell, Cippenham, Boveney Wood, and East Burnham. Within these boundaries, is an insulated portion of the adjoining parish of Dorney.

There is much woodland here, very remarkable, on account of its picturesque scenery, especially that portion called Burnham Beeches, celebrated for the aged beech growing in it.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

Elmar, King Edward's Thane, held the Manor of Burnham in the Saxon times, (at which period, it was valued at 10*l.*) and he could sell it. At the Domesday Survey, it formed part of the Bishop of Lincoln's possessions, under whom the Manor was holden by Walter Fitz-Other; taxed at eighteen hides. The land was for fifteen ploughs; in the demesnes, were three hides and three carucates; and twenty-eight villeins, with seven bordars, had twelve carucates. There were two servants; pasture for three plough-teams; and wood for six hundred hogs, with iron for ploughshares; the whole valued at 10*l.*; when he received it, 6*l.*¹ This same Walter held half a hide of the Bishop of Lincoln. The land was sufficient for half a plough; and was worth five shillings. One of Earl Harold's men held this land before the Conquest, and could sell it.²

It appears, from the accounts given in Collins and Dugdale, that Other, who held Burnham at the time of the Confessor, was succeeded therein by his son, Walter Fitz-Other, who had three sons, William, Robert, and Gerald. Robert, the second son, had *Estone*, in Bucks.³ William, the eldest, took the surname of de Windsor, and had two sons, William and Hugh. William, the eldest, was succeeded by his son and heir, Walter, who divided with his brother William, the whole barony of their father, William de Windsor. Walter had, by partition, the Town and Advowson of Burnham, the Town and Advowson of Beaconsfield; the Village and Advowson of Eton and Ortone, cum membris et pertin. and half the Town of West Horseley, Co. Surrey. The Manor subsequently escheated to the Crown; and was, in the reign of Henry III. given to the Abbess of Burnham Convent.

¹ Terra Walterij-Filij Other. ∞ Ipse Walter' ten' Bvrnehā. p xviii. hid se defd. Tra'. ē. xv. caſ. In dño. iiii. hidæ et ibi sunt. iiii. car'. et xxviii. uilli cū vii. bord hñt. xii. caſ. Ibi. ii. serui. Ptū. iiii. caſ. Silua sexcent' porc'. et ferrū carnicis. In totis ualent' ual. x. lib. Qdo recep'. vi. lib. T.R.E. x. lib. Hoc ∞ tenuit Elmar' teign' regis E.

² Terra Epi Lincoliensis. In Bvrnehā Hvnd. Isdē Walter' ten' de eod epo dim' hidā. [That is, Walter, who held of Remigius, Bishop of Lincoln, the Manor of Bochelard (Buckland,) specified in the survey next immediately preceding this land, which is not farther particularized than as being situated in the Burnham Hundred.] Tra' ē dim' car'. Val et ualut sēp. v. sol. Hanc terra tenuit Leuric' hō Heraldi comit' et uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual.]

³ Dugdale; but Collins says it was in *Essex*, and now called Estains.

Their uncle, William, (who was one of the witnesses to the foundation Charter of Richard, King of the Romans, dated at *Cippeham*, 18 April 1197,) paid into the Exchequer 100*l.* for livery of some part of the lands which were his brother Walter's, and were some time in the possession of his daughters. He died circ. 1275, having by Agnes, two sons, William and Hugh; also a daughter, Joane, who married Sir Richard de Dray. Hugh, the youngest son, died in 11 Edw. I.; William, the eldest son, married Margaret, daughter of John, and sister of Sir John Drokensford, by whom he had Richard, Walter, and Margaret, a nun in Ankerwyke Monastery, Co. Bucks. His eldest son, Richard, had, by Julian his wife, daughter of Sir Nicholas Stapleton,¹ of Hachilsay, Co. York, Richard, and William, Rector of Stanwell, Co. Middlesex. By his second wife, Joane, he had no issue. The eldest son, Richard de Windsor, had three wives, viz., Joane, by whom he had a daughter, Joane; Julian, daughter and co-heir of James Molins, of Hampshire, by whom he had James and Sir William, summoned to Parliament 4 Ric. II. His third wife was Claricia, daughter of John Drokensford; she survived her husband, and died 25 March, 5 Hen. IV. His eldest son, Sir James, succeeded; and died 2 Oct. 4 Edw. III. leaving by Ellis his wife, daughter of Sir John Streech, Knt., Sir Miles de Windsor, only son and heir, who was found, by Inquisition, 10 Ric. II. to have died seised, *inter al.* of the Manors of Huntercombe and Burnham.

In 1490, the Manor was holden by John Skydmore and Anne his wife, as will be seen from the following document: John Skydmore and Anne his wife, daughter and heir of Philip Skydmore and Joane his wife, owned he held the Manor of Burnham, called Huntercombe, with the Advowson of Beaconsfield Church, appertaining to the said Manor, of the King, *in capite*, by service of one Knight's fee. And there it is accounted, that John de Huntercombe, son and heir of John Huntercombe, paid 18*s.* for relief for the said Manor, which the said John owned he held of Edw. III. *in capite* for three fees and a half, and the fourth part of one Knight's fee; and also paid annually, *Ad Wardam Castri Windsor*, seventy-three shillings; that is, for every forty days, eight shillings and fourpence. And there George Rotheram and Joane his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Richard Lovell, Esq. were charged at 4*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* as relief for half the mediety of the aforesaid Manor, according to the aforesaid service. And John Wayle and Agatha his wife, another of the daughters and heirs of the aforesaid Richard Lovell, held the other half of the mediety of the said Manor: which entire mediety consists in Eton, and is called the Manor of Eton.²

In 1528, Philip Skydmore, son and heir of John Skydmore and Anne his wife, held the Manor of Burnham, called Huntercombe, and Advowson of the Church of Beaconsfield, appended to the said Manor, of the King, *in capite*, by service of one Knight's fee and a half, and a fourth-part, and also of an eighth-part of one Knight's fee; and pays 9*l.* 7*s.* for relief.³ In an Inquisition at Colnbrook, 11 Jan. 1635, it was returned that Sir Sampson Darrell died 23 May 1635, seised of the Manors of Burnham, (*alias* Huntercombe in Burnham,) Dorney, and Beaconsfield; and the Advowson of the Church of Beaconsfield, held of the King, as of the Honour of Windsor, in socage, by fealty; rent 22*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.* The Manor was subsequently the property of Mr. Sayer.

Edmund Brudenell, Esq. Lord of Raans, in Amersham, died circ. 1469, seised of divers lands in Burnham, which he bequeathed, by his Will, dated 7 Oct. 36 Hen. VI. to Drue Brudenell, his son, at twenty years of age, with remainder to Henry Brudenell, his uncle, in Tail; remainder to Peter Brudenell, of Aynho, in Tail; remainder to William Bulstrode, in Tail; and remainder to his own right heirs for ever. He held lands in Astburnham (East Burnham,) which he disposed of in like manner.⁴ He also bequeathed to Philippa his (second) wife, all his lands in Burnham, for life.

¹ He is called Sir Richard, in the British Compendium.

² Harl. MSS. p. 8.

³ Rot. Cart. IV.; Edw. III.

⁴ Collins's Peerage, vol. ii. p. 317; vide RAANS, in AMERSHAM.

William Lord Windsor held lands in Burnham in the reign of Henry VIII. which, together with estates in Hardmead, Wyrardesbury, Boveney, and Horton, he surrendered to the King, and received in exchange, a grant of lands in Stoke Poges.¹ In the ensuing year, a fine was passed of the above mentioned lands, by Lord Windsor, to the King.²

The property of the Crown in Burnham, consists of about 620 acres, divided into two parts, and granted under separate leases.

One of them, comprising the site and remains of the Abbey, (converted into a dwelling-house and farm,) with about 400 acres of land, was demised, 20 Nov. 1623, (21 Jac. I.) to Sir Henry Vane, Knt. for 31 years; and afterwards assigned to Mrs. Anne Dayrell.

Another lease, dated 28 July 1664, (16 Car. II.) was granted to Sir John Wintour, Knt. and Hugh May, Esq. for sixteen years, in reversion; and another, 6 April 1670, (22 Car. II.) assigned to Sir Richard Harrison, Knt.; and in May 1673, by him transferred to William Samwell, Esq. who (4 June 1675) obtained a lease for 31 years, from Michaelmas preceding, on surrender of the former.

A lease was afterwards granted, (3 June 1693,) to Edward Viscount Villiers, for 99 years, from the end of the existing term. The Viscount was (24 Sept. 1697) created Earl of Jersey; and this Estate descended to his successors, (10½ acres excepted,) which were granted to Lord Grenville.³

Queen Mary, by Letters Patent, dated 13 June, 1553, recites a demise of the Lady Margaret, Abbess of the late Monastery of St. Mary of Burnham, and the Convent there, of the 20th Sept. (27 Hen. VIII.) to William Tudway, yeoman of Eton, of all the water and fishing in the Thames, belonging to the Lock and Weare of Boveney and Tyrryshaw, to the waters of the Lordship of Clewer, Co. Berks; and a house next the Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, at Boveney, which John Tudway, father of William, then held: also "Westmill Broke," in Eton, (excepting salts, woods, and profits of swans breeding there,) from Michaelmas then next, for 21 years, at 7*l.* annual rent, (viz., for fishing 100*s.* West mill 40*s.*); and on the surrender of that indenture, the Queen granted and demised to Nicholas Tudway, a further term of 21 years.⁴

In 1567, Queen Elizabeth, for a fine of 2*l.* demised all the before-mentioned premises to John Bell, from Lady-day, (10 Eliz.) for 21 years, at the same rent.⁵ But it appears that this demise did not take effect; for, by Letters Patent, dated 22 July next following, another demise of the water and fishing in the Thames, with the premises before-mentioned, was made for 14*l.* fine, to John Smyth, for 21 years, from the end of Nicholas Tudway's term.⁶

The other lease, including Abbey Park wood, Hawkswell, and certain lands, (amounting to about 220 acres,) was granted, 10 April 1610, to John Eldred and William Whitmore, Esqrs. for 60 years: and by them, immediately assigned to Thomas Emmerson; who, 22nd March following, assigned to Sir Richard Lovelace, Knt.; and on the 30th of March 1664, a lease of the same was granted to Capt. Humphrey Whitgrave, for 24 years, in reversion; who obtained, on the 1st of April 1673, a further lease for 31 years, from Lady-day preceding. Another lease was granted 3 Feb. 1698, to Samuel Aldridge, for 25½ years, in reversion. On 21st Sept. 1720, a lease was granted to William Gould, for 19½ years, in reversion, from Michaelmas, 1729; and assigned, 11 Nov. 1721, by Henry Gould, to Edmund Waller, Esq. Cofferer of the King's Household, in whom it continued vested until 7 Jan. 1745, when a new lease was granted to Edmund Waller, Esq. for 27 years, from Lady-day, 1749. Another lease was granted, 7 May 1770, to Edmund Waller, Esq. Keeper of the Hospital of St. Katherine in the Tower, for 24½ years; and this lease having expired, another was granted in 1805, upon a survey and valuation then made by Mr. Driver, to Edmund Waller, Esq.

¹ Rot. Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. Test 17 April. See also STOKES POGES, HARDMEAD, &c.

² Harrison's Autog. Letter to Lysons.

⁴ Rot. Pat. 1 Mar. Test. 13 June.

⁵ Rot. Fin. 35 Hen. VIII.

⁶ Ibid.

In or about the year 1812, the reversion was purchased by William Wyndham, Lord Grenville, who is the present possessor.¹



BURNHAM ABBEY.

Richard, King of the Romans, in the year 1265, founded an Abbey of Benedictine Nuns at *Burnham*, which was endowed with the Manors of Burnham, Cippenham, Stoke, Bulstrode, and some smaller estates. When dissolved, in the reign of King Hen. VIII. its revenues were valued at 5*l.* 2*s.* 4½*d.* clear annual value.²

The site of Burnham Abbey was granted in 1514, (36 Hen. VIII.) to William Tyldesley, Esq.; but soon afterwards reverted to the Crown.

In 1574, (15 Eliz.) the Queen demised to Paul Wentworth, the woods called Abbess Park Wood, of 109 acres; Great Hawkeshill Wood, of 110 acres; a parcel of land, called Libsey's, 16 acres; and another in Burnham Close, of 8 acres; with all profits of the woods, underwoods, &c., parcel of the Monastery of Burnham, except the great trees and stadells sufficient in every acre; for 21 years, from Lady-day, at 6*l.* rent: and on the surrender of this lease, in 1587, Queen Elizabeth renewed the lease of the same premises for 21 years, at the same rent.³

The Mansion-House of the Convent, said (in the time of Willis) to be entirely standing, was in shape of an L, but only used for holding implements of husbandry, corn, hay, &c. the tenant dwelling in a little house near it, where probably the chief hind anciently lived. Willis observes, that he could obtain no account *when* the Church was pulled down.⁴

Burnham Abbey is now a mere ruin, and only preserves, among its remains, some door-cases and window-frames of the original building, which, having been cut out of soft chalk, the mouldings remain uninjured by the atmosphere. All that can be traced of the rest of the building, formed, apparently, part of the Monks' lodgings. This is situated about one mile distant from Burnham, a little southward of the Bath road. The principal part of the Cloister and Chapel, supposed by Mr. Cole to have been destroyed soon after the Dissolution of Religious Houses, are no longer to be traced.

¹ The Manor of Burnham was demised to the ancestor of Mr. Waller, in general terms, without the insertion of any particulars. [Letter from Edm. Waller, Esq. dated Hall Barn, near Beaconsfield, 26 June 1802, addressed to Mr. Lysons.]

² The arms of the Abbey were: Or. on a chief Arg. three lozenges Gu. [Lysons' Bucks; Willis's Mitred Abbies, vol. ii. p. 15.]

³ Rot. Pat. 30 Eliz. Test. 22 Mar.

⁴ Willis's Hist. of Abbies, vol. ii. p. 15, 16.

The Foundation Charter.

Rex Archiepis, &c. salutem. Richardus Dei gratia Romanorum Rex, semper augustus, omnibus Christi fidelibus tam presentibus quam futuris, ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra nos, pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Deo, et beate Mariæ et Monasterio de Burnham, quod fundari fecimus, ac monialibus ibidem Deo servantibus et earum successoribus, in liberam, puram et perpetuam, elemosinam, intuitu Dei, et pro salute animæ nostræ et animarum prædecessorum nostrorum Regum Angliæ, manerium de Burnham, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis ut in dominiciis, homagiis liberorum, villenagiis, visa franci plegii, redditibus, escaetis, wardis, relevis, maritagis et omnibus aliis quæ ad nos vel hæredes nostros ratione dicti manerii de Burnham quocunque modo, vel casu accidere possint, unâ cum advocacione ecclesiæ de Burnham, quæ fuit de patronatu nostro, ratione manerii nostri antedicti de Burnham, tempore istius donationis nostræ. Concessimus etiam pro nobis, et hæredibus nostris, eisdem monialibus, et successoribus suis, totam terram cum pertinentiis, quæ fuit Johannis de Boveneye cum molendino, piscaria, et visn franci plegii, qui pertinere solebat ad manerium nostrum de Cippeham, et quicquid nobis, vel hæredibus nostris, ratione prædictæ terræ, quocunque modo, vel casu accideres potuisset; salva nobis et hæredibus nostris tota terra cum pertinentiis, quæ fuit ejusdem Johannis in Stoakes, quam nobis et hæredibus nostris retinimus cum suis pertinentiis. Concessimus etiam pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, dictis monialibus, et earum successoribus, totam terram de Morforlong et Brockforlong, cum toto prato de Dillep, quæ fuerunt de manerio nostro de Cippeham, tempore istius donationis nostræ et totum boscum quem emimus de Johanne de Everengee qui vocatur le Strete, et unam partem bosci nostri de Hartlegh, sicut fossata propoant, de bosco de la Strete usque ad boscum Johannis de la Penue. Volumus etiam et concedimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, quod omnia prædicta dictis monialibus et earum successoribus à nobis concessa, adeo liberè, quietè, pacificè et integrè habeant et teneant in pratis, pascuis, planis, boscis, pasturis, viis, aquis, et semitis, infra villam et extra sicuti ea nos liberit, et quietius unquam tenuimus, vel tenere potuimus, sine aliquo retenemento, nobis vel hæredibus nostris habenda et tenenda omnia prædicta, eam omnibus suis pertinentiis dictis monialibus et earum successoribus de nobis et hæredibus nostris cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad prædicta terras redditus et tenementa spectantibus unâ cum advocacione ecclesiæ supradictæ ut prædictum est, in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuum possidenda. Et nos et hæredes nostri istam nostram donationem dictis monialibus et earum successoribus contra omnes homines Judeos et Christianos warrantare defendere et acquietare tenemur, videlicet, de omnimodis curiarum sectis, regali servicio et aliis secularibus demandis omnibus et singulis quæ ab eisdem monialibus, ratione prædictæ donationis nostræ exigì poterant aliqua occasione, exceptâ wardâ Castri de Wyndlesore, debita et consueta. In enjus rei testimonium presentem cartam nostram sigillo Regiæ majestatis nostræ duximus roborandum, Hiis Testibus Henrico illustri Rege Angliæ patre nostro, domino Edwardo ejusdem Regis primogenito, nepote nostro, Dominis W. Bathon Cancellario Angliæ R. Lincoln. et R. Coventrem et Liechfelden, Episcopis, Henrico et Edmundo filiis nostris, Philippo Basset, Willielmo de Huntercombe, Willielmo de Wyndlesore, R. de Oxeye, Philippo de Covele et aliis. Dat. apud Cippeham decimo octavo die Aprilis, in dictione nona, anno Domini millesimo ducentesimo sexagesimo sexto; regni verò nostri anno nono.¹

Many fines were passed between the Abbess of Burnham and certain Benefactors to her House.²

The Ordination of the Vicarage of Burnham.

Abbatissa habebit decimas garbar³ et fœni et Boveney & Dorney, decimas tam majores quam minores de curia Dni Willi de Huntercombe, et de curia sua propria quam habent de donatione dicti Dni Regis Alemanniæ. Item decimas garbar³ tam de Cipeham et decimas garbar³ et feni de Weston de Brightwell, neonon decimas lini et piscar³

¹ Cart. 2 Edw. III. n. 17, per Inspex. in Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 564.

² Abbissa de Burnham finem fecit cum Rege p. centum solidos p. adquir' de Jolie de Molyms quedam ten' cum p'tin in Burnham Cippenham Dorneye Boveneye le Westoun Huceham et Bretewell, & de Rogo le Strange rev'sionem Maner' de Holmere et de P'va Missynden' in Com' Buk' sine lic' &c. [Rot. Orig. 20 Edw. III. ro. 36; Rot. Abb. ro. 2. 184.]

³ Rex p. decem solidis quos Rog'us Vicarius Ecclie Sci Clementis de Brunham R. solvit concessit Ricco Farmer qd' ipse unum messuagium et unam acram terræ et dimid' cum p'tin in Brunham Sci Clementis man' sc p'dci Vicar' contigua dare possit et assignare eidem Vicar' hend' ad man' mort'. [Ret. Orig. 24 Edw. III. ro. 43; Rot. Abb. ro. ii. 213.]

et 31 acr' tre' dominie' Eccl'. Et Vicarius autem habebit decimas majores et minores de Est Burnham Bulethorpe Lente & Woder launde atque decimas feni de Cipeham et omnimodas oblações feas quam in Ecclesiæ de Burnham quam in capella de Boveney. Dat. apud Missenden 12 July 1265.¹

The King granted to the Abbess, the Chapel of Cippenham, by the following Charter :

Henr. Dei gra' Rex Angl' &c. Venerabili Epo' Linc. &c. ac volentes certis de causis quod Barones de Scac'cro n'ro per vos certiorentur, Abatissa et Conventus de Burnham teneant in propriis usus Capell' de Cipenham in Decanatu de Burnham.²

It appears, the Abbess was impleaded respecting divers rights, as expressed in the annexed account :

Abbatissa de Burnham summonita fuit ad respondend' Dno' Regi de p'lito quo waro' elamat habere visum francieplegii furcus emendas assisiæ panis et cervisiæ fractæ wayf et placita de namio vetito in BURNHAM quæ ad Dn'm Regem et coronam suam pertinent sine licentia et voluntate Dni' Regis vel predecessorum suorum Regum Angliæ &c. Et Abbatissa per attorn' suum venit et dicit quod Ricardus Dei gratia Romanor' Rex Augustus semper dedit concessit et carta sua confirmavit Deo et beatæ Mariæ et Monasterio de BURNHAM quod fundavit Manerium de BURNHAM cum omnibus suis pertinentiis et visu francieplegii et similiter cum visu francieplegii que pertinere solebat ad Manerium ipsius Regis de CIPPEHAM quam quidem donationem et concessionem Dns' H. Rex pater Dni' Regis nunc ratam habuit et gratam pro se et heredibus suis per cartam ipsius H. quam profert et quæ hoc testatur dat' per manum ipsius Regis apud WYNDES' ix die Junij anno regni sui quinquagesimo secundo. Et dicit quod villa de BEKYNFELD est membrum de BURNHAM unde per predictam cartam predicti Ricardi Regis Romanorum et similiter per confirmationem p'dci H. Regis elamat habere p'dem visum et quicquid ad visum pertinet &c. Et Gilbertus de Thorneton' qui sequitur pro Dno' Rege dicit quod non intendit qd' p'dca confirmatio p'dci H. Regis debeat ei esse sufficiens warm' in hac parte eo quod nichil ostendit quod Dns' Rex qui nunc est p'dcam confirmationem ratificavit. Et quo ad weyf petit iudicium precise de sicut nulla mencio facta est in carta p'dci Regis Romanorum. Et quo ad p'lita de namio vetito nichil quia p'dca Abbatissa talem libertatem per billetum suum non clamavit adhuc elamat &c. Et p'dca Abbatissa quo ad weyf dicit qd' p'dcus Ricus' Rex toto tempore suo semper extitit in seina de weyf in p'dco Manerio de BURNHAM et quod dedit p'dem Manerium p'dcæ Abbatissæ adeo libere sicut ille tenuit cum omnibus suis pertinentiis et p'dca libertate quam quidem donationem Dns' H. Rex pater Dni' Regis nunc inspexit et confirmavit unde de sicut p'dcus R. Rex extitit in seina de p'dca libertate et illam libertatem concessit p'dco Monasterio et quam donationem p'dcus Dns' H. Rex inspexit et confirmavit videtur ei quod hæc quæ dicta sunt debeant esse ei sufficiens wareu'. &c. Et p'dcus Gilbertus sicut prius dicit qd' p'dca libertas in spe' non nominatur in p'dca carta Ricci Regis nec per consequens in confirmatione p'dci H. Regis. Et dicit quod seina p'dci Regis Ricci si adhuc superstes esset ei non valeret quin Dns' Rex non obstante seina sua p'dem libertatem recuperaret unde petit iudicium &c. &c. Postea a diç Sci Michis in xv dies anno xv^o quam diem habuit per communam proclamationem venit p'dca Abbatissa per attorn' suum et datur est ei dies a die Pasch' in xv. dies &c. &c.³

ABBESSES.

MARGERY DE ESTON, 1265, first Abbess.
 Maud de Dorchester, 1273.
 Joane de Bedecare, 1274; was succeeded by
 Idonea de Audeley, 15 Kal. Nov. 1314.
 Joane de Somerville, 8 Id. Jul. 1324.
 Joane de Louth, resigned in 1339.
 Joane de Dorney, 12 Kal. Mar. 1339.
 Margery de Louth, or Louch, occurs in 1340.
 Joane Turner.
 Agnes Franklyn, confirmed 11 Oct. 1367.
 Elizabeth Ward, 1393.

Alice Golafre, circ. 1399.⁴
 Agnes Gover, occurs in 1457.
 Agnes Sturdy, 1459.
 Joane Radcliffe, resigned in 1507.
 Margaret Gibson, elected 1507; subscribed to the King's supremacy in 1534; and resigned in 1536.
 Alice Baldwin, the last Abbess, surrendered this House 19 Sept. 1539, and received a pension of 13l. 6s. 8d. per ann.; Anne Benfield, the Prioress, receiving also a pension of 4l.; Alice Cells, 2l. 6s. 8d.; Margareta Browne, 3l.

¹ Willis MSS. vol. xii. p. 4.

² Placita de Quo Waranto, ro. i. p. 83.

³ Ex Reg'ro Willi Grey, Epi. Lin.; Willis's MSS. vol. xii. p. 43.

⁴ Tanner (from Willis) says she was elected in 1406.

In the Valor Ecclesiasticus of Henry VIII. is the following account :

Monasteriū de Burnham ubi Margareta Gibson est Abatissa et Incumbens.

Vallet in Temp'al in Com. Buk'.—Burneh'me.				Et in redd' resolut' eid'm comiti p' terr' in Chippyng'h'me p' annū	£	s.	d.
Val' in terr' d'nicalibus monasteriis p'dco px'm' adiacen' in manibz incumbent' remanen' prius non arrentat' p' annū	£.	s.	d.	Et in reddu resolutu man'io de Huntercombys p' quod'm tentu voc' Coppysbard p' annū	—	—	x —
Burneh'me & Bekenfeld Cu' Membris.	xi	—	ij	Et in reddu resolutu domino de Hechame p' terr' in Dewestrawe p' annū	—	—	— xvij
Val' in redd' & firmis ib'm p' annū	xvii	iiij	vj	Et in reddu resolut' priori de Bysseter p' terr' in Holmer p' annū	—	—	— ij —
Holmere.	—	x	—	Et in reddu resolutu priori de Merton p' terr' in Taplowe p' annū	—	—	— — xij
Val' in firma man'ij ib'm p' annū	—	—	—	Et in reddu resolutu dco domino Regi p' certis terr' duic' p' annū	—	—	— lxxv —
Stokepoges.	—	—	—	Feod' Officiar'.			
Val' in firma man'ij ib'm p' annū	—	—	—	Et in feod' domini Wyndesof' senescall' monasterij p'dēi p' annū	—	—	— lx —
Westmylle.	—	—	—	Et in feod' Henrici Combes auditoris monasterij sup' diē p' annū	—	—	— — xl —
Val' in firma pastur' & piscarie ib'm p' annū	—	—	—	Et in feod' Johis Rolff ballivi de Burneh'me p' annū	—	—	— — xl —
Boveney.	—	—	—	Et in feod' Robti Waller ball' de Bekensfeld p'diet' p' annū	—	—	— — xx —
Val' in firma piscarie ib'm p' annū	—	—	—	Et in feod' Robti Robyns ball' de Snelston p' annū	—	—	— — xx —
Gymyll.	—	—	—	Sp'ualibz P'curae' & Sinod.			
Val' in firma molendini ib'm p' annū	—	—	—	Et in denarijs solut' Riēo Loughton archidiae' com' Buck' p' rectoria de Dorney p' annū	—	—	— x vij ob
Com. North'mt'.—Sulneston.	—	—	—	Et in consilibz denar' sol' epo Lincoln' p' sinod' rectoriarum de Burneh'me & Dorney p' annū	—	—	— vij — ix ob
Val' in redd' & firmis ib'm p' annū	—	—	—	Annual' Penc'.			
Civitate London'.	—	—	—	Et in annuali penēone solut' vicario de Dorney p' annū	—	—	— liij — iiij
Val' in redd' terr' & tenementoz ib'm p' annū	—	—	—	Et in annuali penēone solut' Andree Clerke cantori celebranti infra eccliam de Stokepoges p' an.	—	—	— — —
Ward' Castr' Scl't'.	—	—	—	Et in annuali penēone solut' Johi Wolff cantori celebranti infra ecclesiam de Dyton p' annū	—	—	— — —
Domino Wyndesoure p' annū	—	—	—	Et in salario ejusdm capellani ad p'titum incumbent' divina s'v'cia celebrant' infra monasterium p'dem coram monialibz ib'm p' annū	—	—	— lxxvij — iiij
P'ore de Hundislo p' annū	—	—	—	Elimosina.			
P'quis' cur' dnoiz pd'corum inter se cōibz annū	—	—	—	Distributa p' ālia Ricci quond'm Regis Romanorum nup' fundatoris huius monasterij div's' pauperibz distribut' p' an.	—	—	— — —
Finibz p' dimission' terr' & possessionu p'diet' cōibz annū	—	—	—	Sm ^s tot'ls omi' rep's' et deducōnū sup' d'coz exeunt ex d'cm monasteriu de Burneh'me p' annum	—	—	— xl — ij — vij
Vendicōibz boscorum eoz dñi dnoiz coib. an.	—	—	—	Inde p' x ^m pte domini Regis	—	—	— — —
Proprijs decimis terr' dnie p'diet' p' an.	{ n'q' pateat on' niter speciales possession.						
Sm ^s omi' tempalu p'diet. p' annū	—	—	—				
Sp'ul' in Com' Buck'.—Rectoria de Burneh'me.	—	—	—				
Val' cōibz ann'	—	—	—				
Rectoria de Burneh'me Abb'ia in man' incumbentis.	—	—	—				
Val' cōibz annis	—	—	—				
Rectoria de Dorney.	—	—	—				
Val' cōibz ann'	—	—	—				
P'prijs decimis terrarum dnie p' annū	—	—	—				
Sm ^s omi' sp'ualū p'diet' p' annū	—	—	—				
Sm ^s tot'ls valoris t'm tempalū q'm sp'ualium possession p'diet' p' annum	—	—	—				
D' quibz in Rep's de & ex ^s Possession' Monaster' et Burneh'me p'diet' annual' exeunt'.	—	—	—				
Videlt in Temp'al Resolut' Regi ad							
Et in reddu resolutu domino Regi ad manū vicecomitis Buck' p' certis terr' infra Monasteriu p'dem p' annū	—	—	—				
Et in redd' resol' eidm dno Regi p' terr' & tenementis in Eton p' annū	—	—	—				
Et in reddū resol' comiti Hunt' p' mois voc' Westmylle p' annū	—	—	—				

The Instrument of Surrender is dated September 1539, and signed by the Abbess and nine Nuns; of whom four, the last named in the following list, were living in 1553, and enjoyed their pensions, viz.:

Alice Baldwin, Abbess, 13*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; Anne Benfield, 4*l.*; Alice Cells, 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Margaret Browne, 3*l.*; Elizabeth Woodforth, 2*l.*; Elizabeth Loo, 2*l.*; Anne Norys, 2*l.*; Margaret Mosse, 2*l.*; Bridget Woodward, 2*l.*; Luce Pachett, 2*l.*

The original Surrender is preserved in the Augmentation Office, and has an impression of the Common Seal of the Abbey attached, in red wax (from which the annexed is engraved); with a Letter from the Visitors, recommending the Religious to the King's favour, on account of their readiness to yield to his measures. The Survey was as follows:

The Monastery of the Order of St. Austin: value, 51*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* Nuns, 9. Incontinent, none. All desire to go into Religious Houses. Servants, 37; whereof Priests, 2. Hinds, 21. Women, 14. Bells and Lead, worth 40*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* The House in good estate. The value of the moveable goods, 45*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* Stocks and debts, none. Woods, 160 acres; whereof, in woods under twenty years of age, 80 acres; old woods, 80 acres.



THE MANOR OF CIPPENHAM

appears to have been anciently the site of the Palace of Richard, King of the Romans, who was the founder of Burnham Abbey, and endowed that foundation with his Manors of Cippenham, Stoke, and Bulstrode. A very imperfect account is given of the endowment; and it is affirmed, that, at the time of the Domesday Survey, the Manor of Burnham belonged to Walter Fitz-Other, ancestor of the Windsors; but, unquestionably, the most ancient and authentic document preserved of this place, is under the description of EAST BURNHAM, as part of the lands of St. Peter of Westminster.

The Abbat himself, says the record, held in Est-Berneham eight hides. There was land for six teams; in the demesne were four hides; and there was one carucate; and six villeins, with one bordar, had five ploughs; pasture for six teams; woods for one hundred hogs; altogether, it was, and always had been, worth one hundred shillings and twenty-eight pence; when he first held it, as much; in the time of King Edward, 6*l.* This Manor, three Thanes of King Edward had holden, and could sell it; and so themselves returned it, by the year, at five oræ, according to the custom, as belonging to the Monastery of *Staines*. This one Vluric held, as three hides and three virgates; and also, that there were three hides and one virgate, which a man, Edric of Marlow, held as a third; and a man of Seulf had another hide.¹

Reginald, Lord Cobham (13 Edw. III.), had a grant for life of the Manor of Cippenham.²

There were two Manors in Cippenham in the time of John of Eltham; one given by the founder to Burnham Abbey; the other obtained, among multitudinous grants, by Sir John de Molens, circ. 1339. This latter was, undoubtedly, BRIGHTWELL COURT; which, having passed from the family of Cage, by marriage, to John Hastings, Esq. of Woodlands, Co. Dorset, who died in 1656, son and heir of Sir George Hastings, Knt. son of Henry, younger son of that George Hastings, fourth Earl

¹ Terra Sæi Petri Westmon'. In Bvrnehâ Hvynd'. ꝥ Ipse abb ten' in Esvbrneha. viii. hid. Tra'. è. vi. car'. In dño. iiii. hidæ. et ibi. è. una car'. et vi. uilli cû. i. bord. hñt. v. car. P'tu. vi. car. Silua c. porc'. In totis ualent ual. c. sol. et xxviii. den'. Qdo recep' simul. T.R.E. vi. lib. Hoc ꝥ tenner. iiii. teigni T.R.E. et uende' potuef. et tam ipsi iiii. reddidit p' annu. v. ores de esuetudine ad monasterium de Stanes. Hoc un' Vluric'. iiii. hid. et iiii. uirg'. habuit. et alt' iiii. hid. et i. uirg. ho Edrici hab. et iiii. unâ hid. habuit. hō Seulf fuit. [Lib. Censual, lib. i. f. 145.]

² Esc. 35 Edw. III. n. 62; Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 67.

of Huntingdon, for whom a tablet remains in Burnham Church, with the arms of Hastings, Hungerford, &c. in one hundred quarterings; and above it, on an escutcheon, *Cage*.¹

In modern times, Brightwell Court became the property, by purchase, of the accomplished Earl of Orrery, who obtained it from an eminent Attorney at Windsor; and, having been successively the seat of Crayle Crayle, Esq. the Right Hon. Lady Ravensworth (grandmother of his Grace the Duke of Grafton,) John Symmons, Esq. and the Right Hon. William Wyndham, Lord Grenville, is now the property of the Right Hon. Lord Boston.

The Manor of Cippenham, after having passed to the Goodwyns of Woburn, subsequently to the Dissolution of Monasteries, was purchased by Sarah, Duchess-Dowager of Marlborough, circ. 1742, and devised by her Grace to her nephew, George John, afterwards Earl Spencer; by whom it was transferred to Josias Duprè, Esq. of Wilton Park and Woburn; and is now the property of James Duprè, Esq. of Wilton Park.

In an account of the domestic expences of King Edw. II. in a manuscript, formerly in possession of Thos. Astle, Esq. (Author of the "Origin of Writing," &c.) mention is made of "vij^d pade to seven watermen (whose names are there particularized), for bringing the Kinge in a skoot or barge to Cyppenham from Shene, where the Lady la Despenser resided."²

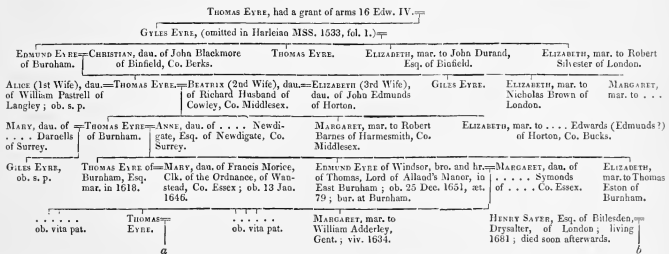
A fine was levied in Trinity Term (36 Hen. III.), between Richard Earl of Cornwall, Plaintiff, and Joane de Ferar, Deforciant, whereby the Manor of Cipenham, with its appurtenances, and the Advowson of the Chapel belonging to the same Manor, was limited to the said Joane, for life, paying to the said Earl 6*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* (6*s.* 8*d.* ?) per ann. with the reversion to him in fee, held of the heirs of the said Joane, by the annual rent of one pair of gilt spurs.

The Manor of East Burnham, formerly belonging to the family of Eyre, is now the property of John Popple, Esq. of Huntercombe House. In a return, it is stated, that the latter has two houses at East Burnham; and another, which is the residence of Mrs. Cox; Dropmore, the seat of Lord Grenville; Burnham Grove, the property of Sir William Johnson, Bart.; Brightwell Court, belonging to the Rev. Arthur B. Evans; and Burnham *Priory*, to Walter Jackson, Esq.

PEDIGREE OF EYRE OF BURNHAM.

From Biographical account of the Descent of the Family, on a Tablet in Barham Church; Harleian MSS. No. 1533, fo. 1; Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.; Burnham Parish Register; Browe Willia's and Cole's MSS.; and History of Buckingham.

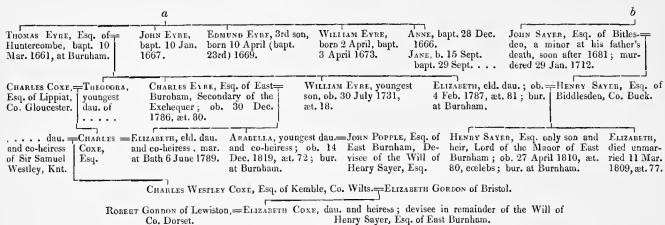
Arms, granted 16 Edw. IV. Eyre, Vert. a chevron Arg. between three ears of barley, Or. leaved Proper. Crest: Or. a wreath Arg. and Az. a paroquet, Proper. Popple, Party per chev. embattled Arg. and Az. in chief, two daws rising, Proper; in base, a lion passant gardant, Or.



¹ See page 219.

² Antiquarian Repertory, vol. ii.

BURNHAM HUNDRED.



THE TOWN,

through which the Bath road formerly passed, is built with more regularity than is usual in places of the like size. The Market, which was granted in 1271 to the Abbess and Convent of Burnham, has long been discontinued; as also a Fair, on St. Matthew's Day; but there are still three Fairs holden annually. It is presumed that, when Maidenhead Bridge was built, and the turnpike-road diverted from its ancient course, the Market was transferred to Maidenhead.

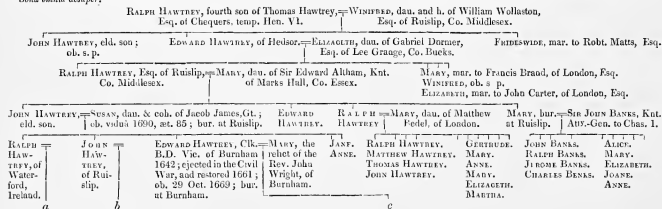
THE ADVOWSON

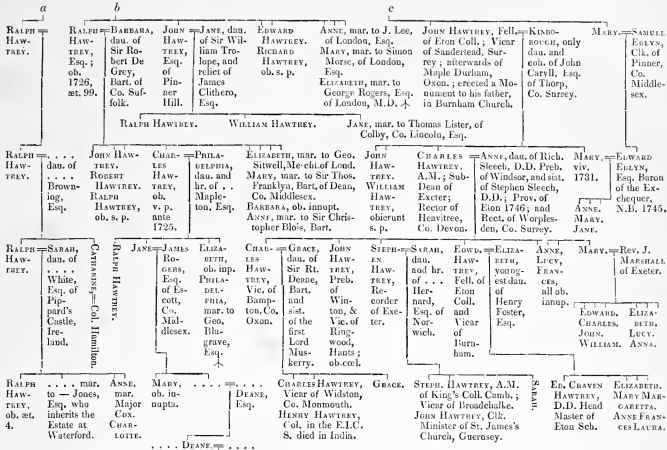
of the Vicarage, which is endowed with part of the great tithes, was given to Eton College by Edward Hawtrey, A.M. Fellow of that Society, and Vicar of Burnham, in whose family it had been vested many years; and thereupon, the ancient independent Chapelry of Boveney, originally dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, in the Hamlet so called (which previously maintained its own poor; repaired the highways; appointed the Warden to its own Chapel, without contributing to the repairs of the Mother Church; and duly provided for the performance of Divine Service on the first Sunday in every month, in the afternoon, and on the morning of Trinity Sunday), was annexed to Burnham, as its Mother Church, and styled a Chapel of Ease thereto.

PEDIGREE OF HAWTREY, OF HEDSOR, BURNHAM, ETON, &c.

From Original Documents, in the possession of Henry Hawtrey, Esq.; Edward C. Hawtrey, D.D. Head Master of Eton School; Parochial Registers; and other Authorities; collated with ancient Pedigrees of Hawtrey of Chequers, Hampton of Great Hampton, Hartwell, Kimble, &c.

Arms: Quarterly. 1. Arg. in bend between two cotties, four lions passant S. crowned Or. HAWTREY. 2. Quarterly Or. and Purpure. *Chequers.* 3. Gu. within a bordure engrailed Arg. two chevrons of the Last. *Papwell.* 4. Party per bend Az. and Or. an eagle displayed, counterchanged. *Blakenell.* 5. Az. a fess between two cotties Or, separating six cross crosslets, three in chief, and three in base, of the Second, *De la Pype.* 6. Gu. two bars Or. *Harcourt.* 7. Gu. fretté Or. in dext. ob. a caution Erm. Noel. 8 HAWTREY. *Crest:* On a wreath Arg. and Az. a lion passant gardant S. *Motto:* *Bona omnia desuper.*





RECTORS.

Geoffrey de Burgo, pr. ad Ecclium de Burnham, 1202; afterwards Bishop of Norwich.
William Bruer, resigned about 1218.
Thomas Nevill, Canon of Lincoln, pr. to a mediety of the Church of Burnham, 1218; by Ralph Hodseng.

Thomas de Bosco, pr. by the Bishop of Chichester (as Guardian to Duncan de Lascelles) to one mediety here; and to the other mediety by Ralph Hodseng, in 1231.
Johu de Nevill was, in the same year, presented to both medieties, by the same Patrons.

VICARS.

William de Bartow was presented to the Vicarage of Burnham, de novo ordinatum, 10 Julij 1266, by the Abbess and Convent of Burnham.
Alan de Aston, pr. 1300, on the death of the last Vicar.
Robert Horsecroft, pr. 9 May 1333; and at his decease, *Adam Fevery*, pr. 14 June 1349; and he dying, *Henry Smith*, pr. 18 July 1361; and at his decease, *William de Navesly*, pr. 2 Mar. 1374: he was afterwards Archdeacon of Chester, and Prebendary of Chichester.
John de Bannebury, pr. 5 Dec. 1377. He resigned.
Thomas de Goldehoppe was presented 17 Dec. 1391.

William Wadon, pr. 21 June 1419. He resigned, and *Thomas Tyler* was presented 31 Jan. 1431.
Robert West was presented 24 Sept. 1432.
William Wymond, or *Pymond*, died Vicar 1440.
Richard Alfred, pr. 21 Jan. 1440: he died in 1485.
Edmund Mudeville, B.D. pr. 6 Oct. 1485.
James Mallet, A.M. pr. 8 Nov. 1504, and resigning, *Richard Screven* was collated, 22 May 1533, by the Bishop, ex concessione Abbatissæ & Con' de Burnham.
Robert Lister, pr. 23 Nov. 1548, by the King.
Richard Davies, pr. 1550; but deprived in 1554.¹

¹ Richard Davies, Bishop of St. Asaph, (Athen. Oxon. f. 160.) was preferred to this See, (St. David's,) May 21 1561. He died in October 1581, Anno, ætatis 80; and was buried at Aberguilly, in Carmarthenshire. He was a learned man; and one of the translators of the Bible. The first preferment he was possessed of, was the Vicarage of Burnham, (near

David Roberts, pr. by Queen Mary, 2 May 1554.

Thomas Benson, pr. by John Lewis, Esq. in 1556.

Griffith Williams, presented in Feb. 1558.

Richard Davies restored by Queen Elizabeth, 1559; afterwards Bishop of Saint David's.

John Wright, A.M. presented by John Tyldesley, Esq.

8 Oct. 1561: he was buried here, 7 May 1594.

Randal Wright, 19 May 1594. He was buried here.

John Wright succeeded in 1623; and died in 1642.

Edu. Hawtrey, A.M. pr. 24 Aug. 1642, by Margaret Wright. Deprived in the Rebellion, and sequestered.

Benjamin Perkins intruded; but was ejected in 1661, and Hawtrey restored; being also Rector of Denham.

William Glover, A.M. 26 Feb. 1669, on the presentation of Mr. John Hawtrey. He died 29 June 1707.¹

Matthew Tate, A.M. instituted 3 Oct. 1707.²

Stephen Abthorpe, D.D. inst. 25 April 1759.

William Cole, A.M. inst. 10 June 1774.³

Edward Hawtrey, A.M. pr. 31 Jan. 1783. He was Fell. of Eton Coll. and of King's Coll. Camb.; A.B. 1766; A.M. 1769; also Rector of Monxton, Co. Hants. He died at Bath, in 1803.

John Roberts, A.M. 18 May 1803. He was of King's Coll. Camb.; A.B. 1786; A.M. 1789; and D.D. 1809.

George Bethell, A.M. 18 March 1812. He was of King's College, Cambridge; A.B. 1802; A.M. 1805.

Windsor,) Com' Bucks, to which he was presented by King Edward VI. Anno 1550; but in Queen Mary's reign, he was forced to quit it, (as it seems, for being married.) However, on her death, he got possession of it again, and held it, in commendam, with his Bp'rick of S^t. Asaph, till his translation hither, as appears by the Registers of Lincoln, which inform us, that on Oct. 8 1561, John Wright, A.M. was presented by William Tildesley, to the Vicarage of Burnham, vacant by the resignation of Richard Lord Bishop of St. David's. [Browne Willis's St. David's, p. 123.]

¹ The presentation to the Vicarage, with Boveney Chapel, after this period, has been on the nomination of Eton College.

² Chandler, Bishop of Lincoln, addressed to Mr. Tate, the following letter, occasioned by the active part which the latter had taken to forward the compliments of the Buckinghamshire Clergy to the Earl of Nottingham, upon his book against Whiston: "REV. SIR,—I find, by the newspapers this morning, that Dr. Wild and you, are deputed by the Clergy assembled at the late visitation at Beaconsfield, to wait upon Lord Nottingham, with their thanks for his book against Mr. Whiston; which Book I doe also much approve, and accordingly did return my own thanks to his Lordship, in the House of Lords, as soon as it was published. But I think it convenient to apprise you, by the first opportunity, as well of the irregularity which you and the Clergy are committing, as the danger in which you are involving yourselves, by making a public declaration of your opinion in a matter of Doctrine; which, as it is a matter wholly foreign to the work of Visitations, so I conceive, as the Law now stands, it can not be done without danger of a præmunire, by any assembly of the Clergy whatsoever, except by a Convocation of Bishops and Clergy, legally assembled by the King's Writ, and the Mandate of the Metropolitan. I must also add, on this occasion, that 'tho' such a proceeding could be warranted by law, as you will find it can not, yet I think it a great indignity to myself, and inconsistent with the Oath of Canonical Duty which every Incumbent takes to his Bishop, that a matter of this Importance should be attempted and carried on without my privity and direction; and accordingly it is a matter which several of the Bishops have now under their consideration, as well to warn the Clergy of the danger to which they expose themselves by such illegal and unprecedented proceedings, as to put a stop to a practice which is not only a breach upon the Episcopal authority, but, if a timely stop be not put to it, will prove highly prejudicial to the order and government of the Church. These things I thought it proper to suggest to Dr. Wild and you, that you might not, through surprise or inadvertency, proceed farther in an irregularity, which is attended with so much danger to yourselves and the Clergy, and mischievous consequences to the peace and order of the Church. And so not doubting *but* that you will sincerely weigh and consider what I have written, I am, &c. ED. LINCOLN."

This was Edward Chandler, afterwards Bishop of Durham. It is remarked, that the University of Oxford, in full Convocation, returned solemn thanks to the Earl of Nottingham upon the same occasion; and that the Clergy of the Diocese of Peterborough, waited upon the Earl for the same purpose, on the day on which Dr. Chandler, wrote this letter.

³ Mr. Cole was a native of Cambridgeshire. He combined the zeal of a native, with the learning of a University man, and the patience of an Antiquary, in collecting MSS. relating to Cambridgeshire and Cambridge. He was first of Clare Hall, and afterwards Fellow Commoner of King's Coll. He resided many years at Milton, near Cambridge; and acquired the nickname of "Cardinal Cole." His papers, comprising no less than sixty volumes, were almost all written or collected by himself, through the course of nearly half a century. He left this prodigious collection to the British Museum; but ordered, by his Will, that it should be preserved, unopened, till 20 years after his decease. His papers, while they abound with collections and copies from public Archives, contain likewise a great variety of original compositions. Whatever might have been his literary attainments, he yet could stoop to pick up straws, or even to perpetuate scandal: and with the perseverance of the Antiquary, united the minuteness of a parish clerk.

Quin id erat curæ, quo pacto cuncta tenerem

Tiptote res tenues, tenui sermone per actas.





THE CHURCH,

which is dedicated to St. Peter, is cruciform; and consists of a nave, aisles, chancel, and tower.

The Hermitage, or Nunnery of Kilburn, Co. Middlesex, held possessions in East Burnham, as appears by the Ecclesiastical Valuation of Henry VIII. c. g. "Buck' Valet in firma cert terr' in Esbto'nham per annū." This is also mentioned in the Placita, 8 John.

A tenement in Burnham was holden by the Provost, &c. of Eton College, for which, a reserved rent of 14*l.* per ann. was paid (temp. Hen. VIII.) to the Lord Bray.¹

On a mural tablet of white marble, in the chancel:

Sacred to the Memory of Arabella Popple, who died the 14th of December 1819, in her 72^d year, and was buried in the Vault near to this marble monument, erected by her affectionate Husband, John Popple, Esq.

She was the youngest Daughter of Charles Eyre,

Esq. of East Burnham, who died December 30 1786; and was the last surviving male of his name and Family, who had been Lords of the Manor of Allonds, or East Burnham, more than four hundred years.

On the death of Charles Eyre, Esq. the Estate passed to Henry Sayer, Esq. only son of Henry Sayer, Esq. of

The first volume contains Parochial Antiquities of Cambridgeshire, or an Account of the Churches, with the Funeral Monuments in and about them in the County of Cambridge. Among others, also, an account of the Chapel of our Lady and St. Nicholas, or King's College, Cambridge. Mr. Cole's MSS. are thus alluded to by a fellow-Antiquary, who published in 1784: "If, according to his whimsical will, they should ever be laid before the public; but this, if we may judge from his notes on Publications, presented to him by his best friends, they are utterly unfit for; since characters formed from such strong passions and prejudices as he was perpetually actuated by, can never be drawn with any degree of exactness: and the misfortune is, that these, with the little tales of scandal of the University, town, and country, for half a century past, are so blended with his other collections, (however valuable in themselves,) they can scarcely be separated: so that, probably, from this circumstance alone, the labours of his whole life will be suffered to sink into oblivion, and nothing left to support his memory, but that foolish monument of his vanity, ordered by Will, to be erected over his remains. And the attempt to keep these characters from the public, till the subjects of them be no more, seems to be cruel and ungenerous; since it is precluding them from vindicating themselves from such injurious aspersions, as their friends, perhaps, however willing, may, at that distance of time, be incapable of removing. The above censure may perhaps be thought severe; but the Editor, well acquainted with the fickleness of his disposition for more than forty years, avers it to be well-grounded; and thinks it incumbent upon him thus to publish it to the world, to prevent any mischief that may arise hereafter from his unwarrantable prejudices." [Masters's History of Benet College, in a note to Dyer's History.]

Cole's second volume contains an account of the Parochial Antiquities of Cambridgeshire, including Clare Hall, Clare Hall Chapel, Queen's College, and the Chapel there. He gives a description of each Church; and of the monuments, inscriptions, and coats of arms which they contain, together with draughts of them all, taken by himself, on the spot. The two next volumes embrace observations on the Parochial Antiquities of other counties. The Churches, funeral Monuments, Inscriptions, and Escutcheons, in numerous Parish Churches throughout England, are in the course of this singular collection, brought into one heap; and, together with the copies from ancient records, and some articles of more trifling consideration, compose an immense body of Parochial Antiquities. The 13th and 14th volumes, contain an account of the Masters and Fellows of King's College, from the foundation to the year 1746, composed from the Catalogue of Mr. Hatcher, Fellow of that College, to 1562; of Mr. Scott, Coroner of the same College, to 1620; and with the assistance of other manuscript accounts, is wrought by Mr. Cole, almost into a regular history (in two volumes) of the Society, to the above year, 1746. Mr. Cole observes, that the accounts of King's College and Chapel, and of Clare Hall, are taken from five various MS. Historiettes in the College, all of which differed. [Dyer, *ibid.*] Mr. Dyer, after citing from Cole's MSS. some prayers recorded by him, which are said to have been offered up to Henry VI. as a martyr and a saint, observes, that if Mr. Cole did not believe in Henry's miracles and intercession, he was well disposed to admire those who did. [Vol. ii. p. 185.] And remarks afterwards, that Cole censured Daines Barrington, "for being severe on the memory of that virtuous Prince," calling Barrington, "a Presbyterian fanatic and factionist."

Cole preserved an interesting account of a visit which he paid to the celebrated and learned Jacob Briant, at Cippenham, near Salt Hill, on the Bath road, 26th November 1774; and of the present made to him, and to the University of Cambridge, of specimens of Gibraltar rock, consisting of a concretion on congeries of animal bones, of great curiosity.

¹ In Cippenham, in this Parish, the Monastery of St. Peter at Westminster held lands at the time of the Ecclesiastical Survey of Henry VIII. "Valet in reddit' in Cypen'ham et Burnham per annū xij*l.*" [Valor Eccles. vol. i. p. 414.]

Biddlesden, in Buckinghamshire, by Elizabeth, the eldest sister of the said Charles Eyre, Esq.

Henry Sayer dying unmarried, April 27th 1810, in his 81st year, gave the Estate, by Will, to John Popple, Esq. and Arabella his wife, for life; and after their decease, to Elizabeth Coxé, daughter and heiress of Charles Westly Coxé, Esq. of Kemble, in Wilts; whose Grandfather, Charles Coxé, Esq. of Lippiat, in the County of Gloucester, married Theodora, another sister of the said Charles Eyre, Esq.

Charles Coxé, Esq. the issue of this marriage, for his first wife, married Miss Westly, daughter and co-heiress of the late Sir Samuel Westly, by whom he had issue, Charles Westly Coxé, Esq. who married Elizabeth Gordon, of Bristol, by whom he had issue, Elizabeth, who married Robert Gordon, of Lewiston, in the County of Dorset; and after the death of his first wife, the said Charles Coxé, Esq. married Elizabeth, the eldest daughter and co-heiress of the late Charles Eyre, Esq.

In this Vault are deposited the Remains of Charles Eyre, Esq. who died Dec^r. 30th 1786, aged 80 years.

Elizabeth Sayer, his sister, who died Feb^r. 4th 1787, aged 81 years.

Elizabeth Sayer, daughter of the above Elizabeth Sayer, who died March 11th 1809, aged 77 years.

Henry Sayer, Esq. son of the above Elizabeth Sayer, who died April 27th 1810, aged 80 years.

With the arms of *Popple* impaling *Eyre*.

On a slab, in the floor of the chancel, within the communion rails, near the south wall:

Arms: On a bend between two cotizes, four lioncels passant. *Crest*: On a wreath, a lion passant guard.

Honorando Patri Edvardo Hawtrey antiquâ familiâ oriundo nec minus Ingenio et Pietate, quam genere eximio, qui Etonæ Spes, Cantabrigiæ Delitiâ, et ibidem sacri Pulpiti diu insigne Ornamentum, inde Burnhamiæ Vicarius, et Denhamiæ Pastor Fidem, Catholicam non minus inculpabili vitâ, quam concionibus promovit. Donec exulante eû Carolo Justitiâ, et ipse (uti par erat) hinc expulsus, non nisi reductis iis est restitutus. Ubi per novemium piè vixit et piè demum obiit. Filius devotissimus Joannes Hawtrey honoris Pietatisque ergo, hoc monumentum dicavit. Obiit Anno Domini 1609, ætatis suæ 69.

On another:

Hic jacet Johannes Wright fidelis Dei Minister et quendam Pastor hujus Ecclesiæ: pius, probus, pacificus, qui obiit Maii Christi Passio mundi redemptus orimur: moriamur: Sequentur qui non processerunt.

In a niche, between two pilasters, on the south side of the chancel, is a fine bust of a Divine, in his canonical robes, and an elegantly quilled ruff:

Arms: Arg. between three boars' heads coupé at the neck on a chevron Az. three bezants.

Johannes Wright hujus Ecclesiæ Pastor
Pius Probus et Pacificus

Legite qui transitis et attendite Noli peccare nam videt Deus: astant Angeli: Testabitur conscientia: accusabit Diabolus: cruciabit infernus. Sic vive cum hominibus tanquam Deus videat. Sic loquere cum Deo dati custodes Pudor et Timor qui pudorem Bestiæ parest qui timorem excussit bestia prior est.

Dies ultimus salubriter ignoratur
Ut semper proximus esse credatur
Qui populum vivens cœlesti pane refecit
Nunc canit in Cœlis Alleluia Deo.

Illi defuncto poni monumentū Johannis Filius hic fecit sumptibus ista suis Johannes filius natu maximus obiit Welliæ in Comit. Somerset decimo Novemb. MDCXVIII. et sepultus est in medio chori Ecclesiæ Cathedralis ibidem Decimo tertio mensis ejusdem.

On a marble slab:

Here lieth also John Wright, who was the sone of the above said, also Vicar of this Church successively, who deceased May the 18th An^o. Dui. 1642.

Pulchra sepultura est Pietas.

Here lieth the body of Joane Wright, the worthy widow of John Wright, Pastor of this Church, which Joane deceased the last of December 1589.

Death is to mee advantage.

On an ancient square atchievement, in a frame, affixed to the south wall of the chancel, near the monuments of the Popples, Sayers, and Eyres, the arms of *Eyre*, and the following inscription:

The arms of Thomas Eyre, Esq. Grandson and heir of Edmund Eyre, which Edmund was Brother and heir of Thomas Eyre, which Thomas was Son and heir of Thomas Eyre, which Thomas was Son and heir of Edmund Eyre, which Edmund was Son and heir of Gyles Eyre, which Gyles was Son and heir of Thomas, to which Thomas Eyre the arms above were given in the 16th year of the Reign of King Edward the 4th as appeareth by the Grant remaining in the hands of Thomas Eyre.

On another atchievement, on the south wall:

Arg. a chevron S. between three mullets Gu: a crescent for diff. impaling Az. a lion ramp. Arg. debruised by a bend Gu. charged with three escalops, Or.

On a mural monument of white marble, on the north side of the chancel :

Arms: Lozengy Or. and Az. a pale Gu. charged with three estoils of six points wavy Or. *Antrobus. Crest:* a horse's head coupé gorged with laurel.

Huic loco prope adsunt cineres
Roberti Antrobus

Vir fuit si quis unquam fuit, Amicorum amans,
Et Amicis amandus.

Ita Ingenio et Doctrina valuit
Ut suis Honori fuit et aliis commodo.
Si mores respicis probus et humanus;
Si Animum, semper sibi constans;
Si Fortunam, plura meruit quam tulit,
Im Memoriam defuncti posuit
Hoc Marmor

Frater { amantissimus } I. Rogers, A.D. 1731.
 { mœstissimus }

On another mural monument:

Arms: Gu. six crescents, Or: 3. 2. 1.

Near this Place lies the Body of Elizabeth Dewell, late of S^r. Peter Poor, London, Spinster. She was a dutiful and obliging Daughter, a very kind and loving sister, a cheerful, pleasant companion, and a faithful, good Friend. She died the 22 Feb^r. 1733, aged 50.

On a lozenge-shaped brass, affixed to a slab in the pavement, the same arms, with name and day of decease of Elizabeth Dewell.

On a brass plate, affixed to a sepulchral slab;

Knatchbulli conjux Wentworthi septima proles
Tempora post vitæ lis duodena suæ
Anna immaturo comisit membra sepulchro
Et quo nupta fuit mensa sepulta fuit.

Fessus eram cutis quas vita molesta ferebat
Optima curarum mors medicina fuit.

Arms: On a fess cotized three cross crosslets fitché: a crescent for difference: impaling a chevron between three lions' or leopards' faces.

On a mural tablet:

M. S. Jonathani Rogers qui Juris inter negotia diu versatus opibus modicis laudabili industria partis extremos vitæ annos, sibi amicis, Deo dicavit. Humanitati ejus nihil otium detraxit nihil Integritati Negotia quænam bonæ spei justior causa quam perpetua morum Innocentia Animus erga Deum reverenter affectus erga omnes Homines benevole? Vixit Ann. LXV. ob. Stoke in Com. Bucks, A.D. MDCCXLII. Octob. XXXI. Anna conjux mæstissima per Annos XXII. nulla unquam intercedente quæstionæ omnium curarum particeps hoc mar-

mor (sub quo et suos cineres juxta condi destinat) pietatis officium heu ultimum P. C.

On a plate of brass, on a slab in the floor :

Under this stone lyes the Body of Jonathan Rogers, of Stoke Poges, in y^e County of Bucks, Gentleman Dyed y^e 21st Oct. 1712, aged 61.

On a neat marble tablet:

Sacred to the memory of Robert John Atkins, of Exeter College, in the University of Oxford, only son of John Thomas Atkyns, Esq^r. of Huntercombes, in this Parish, and Mary his Wife, who died of a rapid decline, on the twenty-third day of May 1818, in the twenty-first year of his age. This Tablet, an Emblem of the Candour and Purity of his ingenious mind, is inscribed by his afflicted parents.

On an achievement, against the south wall:

Arms: Gu. on a bend Arg. a lion ramp. S: impaling Az. a wreath with four bells Arg. *Crest:* a demy-lion ramp. S. issuant from a ducal coronet, Proper. *Motto:* IN CÆLO QUIES.

On a mural monument, in the chancel :

Near this place, in the Vault of the Family, lyes the Body of William Eyre, youngest son of Thomas Eyre, of Huntercombes, in this Parish, Esq. He was a young gentleman adorned with all the accomplishments of an ingenious and liberrall Education; of so sedate, courteous, & winning a behaviour; so free from all emotions of passion or resentment, that he was esteemed and beloved by all. If he had lived, he would have proved an ornament, as he had been a comfort to his family. He died 30 July 1731, in the 19th year of his age. [The arms of the family.]

In the middle of the pavement:

Arms: Erm. on a pile . . . a fleurs-de-lis . . . *Crest:* on a wreath, a griffin's head erased.

Henry Somner, Esq. Grandson of George Evelyn, of Huntercomb, Esq. departed this Life July y^e 29th 1736, in the 18th year of his age.

Here also lyeth the Body of M^{rs}. Elizabeth Somner, Mother of the above named Henry Somner, who departed this Life on the eleventh of May 1735, in the 70th year of her age.

On the south side of the chancel, is a very fine monument, in memory of Mr. Justice Willes, with a medallion of the judge in profile, supported by a female figure, seated; the scales of justice falling from the hand of the figure by the side of the curial chair. In the back-ground, a pyramid

of white marble rises to a considerable height, and bears the following inscription:

Near this place are deposited the remains of the Hon^{ble}. M^r. Justice Willes. Appointed one of his Majesty's Council in the year 1756: His Solicitor-General, August 1766, and one of his Judges in the King's Bench, Dec^r. 1767, which office he filled during nineteen years. He departed this life 14th of January 1787, aged 63 years.

In private Life he was truly amiable: The tenderest affection to his Family: Constancy and a glowing zeal in Friendship: an overflowing kindness and humanity to all in the hour of distress, formed the great outlines of his character.

And these were filled up by those Virtues which necessarily result from them. Nor was he in his public character less deserving, less an object of imitation. Distinguished by his learning and abilities in the high office which he so long filled. He loved Merit; did Justice, ever in Public as in Private; walking humbly with his God.

Those who were most acquainted with his Virtues, will best recognize this Tribute to his Memory, placed here by her who loved him when living, and with heartfelt sorrow, laments his death: his afflicted A. W.

On another mural monument, of various marbles, having on a large basement of veined marble, a sarcophagus, and thereon, the representation of a small coffin, covered with a pall, and surmounted by a cushion of white marble, with gilt tassels:

Arms: S. a chevron Arg. bet. 3 bucks' heads cabossed, of the Second: impaling Arg. a lion ramp. S. langued Gu.

"Now shall I sleep in the Dust. Thou shalt seek me in the morning, but I shall not be."—Job vii. 21.

In Memory of Bridget, the beloved and lamented Wife of William Friend, of Hitcham, Clerk. She died in the prime of her days, which she seriously employed in discharging the duties of a good Christian, a loving Wife, an affectionate Mother; of great Charity and Compassion to the Poor, in whose hearts she erected a Monument more durable than this of marble. She was Daughter of William Glover, the worthy Minister of this Parish for forty years, who died 1707, aged 77; and of Mary his Wife, who died 1711, aged 56, by whom he had issue, 2 Sons; William, who died 1706, aged 19,

and Benjamin, a Fellow of King's College, a youth of great hopes, died 1714, aged 23, all buried here. The said Bridgett left 2 Daughters, Anne and Harriotte. Ob. 25 Aug. 1721, æt. 26.

On an old slab, is a brass, with these arms:
A chevron charged in fess point with a crescent.

*Here lyeth buried Willm Tyldsley, Esq
quyer, who Departed from thys frailty
and transitory lyffe the xxijth Day of
June, in Anno Dⁿⁱ mcccclxxij.*

On a brass scroll remaining on a grave-stone, in the eastern part of the nave:

Here lyeth buried Jacomyne, sum tyme y^e wyfe of Wylm Tyldsley whoo deþted frō this frayll & transitory lyffe y^e vth of Septeber A^o. Dⁿⁱ 1556, ætat sua: 36.

Morte immatura Jacet hic Jacomia preempta
Quam tulit in lucem Braia benigna parens
Atque Robertus erat littellus olim pater illi
Willelmo Tyldsley post ea nupta fuit
Cum quo vivebat Annos perchara viginti
Omnibus indulgens, obsequiosa viro.

Cui conjuncta domum seu sedula Martha regebat
Dextra pauperibus, largi ferebat opem.

On the north side of the chancel, within the rails, is an architectural monument of marble and alabaster, with recesses, formed by black marble pillars, having gilt capitals, in which are half length statues of a man in a civilian's gown, and of a lady plainly habited: below the niches, are two smaller figures of men, kneeling; one in armour, the other in magisterial robes:

Arms: Az. a griffin passant Or. on a chief of the Second, a crescent S.

Here under lyeth interred the body of George Evelyn, of Huntercombes, in this Parish, Esq. the son of Thomas Evelyn, of Ditton, in the County of Surrey, Esq. by Frances Harvy his Wife, sister to the Lord Harvy. He departed this life on the 7th day of August, Anno Domini, 1657, aged 67. And also the body of Dudley Evelyn his Wife, daughter of William Balls, of Catledge, in the County of Suffolke, Esq. who died the 3^d day of September, A.D. 1661, aged 61. They left issue surviving at their decease, two sons, George and Thomas.¹

¹ Inscribed with a pencil, below this inscription, "Plate on George Evelyn's Coffin, found 22 Dec. 1819. He died April 26th 1699, aged 69."

On black marble slabs, in the floor of the nave:

Here lyes Rebecca, the Wife of Captain Thomas Burges. She was one of the Daughters of M^r. Grover, of Boveney, in this Parish; and departed this Life November 12th 1740, aged 21 years. Eliseus, an infant, son of y^e said Thomas and Rebecca his Wife, was buried in the Churchyard, April 8th 1739. Also of Rebecca, Widow of Colonel Thomas Gordon, and Daughter of the above named Thomas and Rebecca Burges. She died the 19th November 1816, aged 76 years.

Here lyeth buried the Body of that vertuous and religious woman, M^{rs}. Mary Eyre, Widdow, one of the Daughters of Francis Morice, of Wansted, in the County of Essex, Esq. deceased, and late Wife of Thomas Eyre, of this Parish, Esq. to whom she was married xxviii. years: and after her progress in this Vale of misery of fiftie years, she departed this Life the xiiith day of January, Anno Domini, 1646.

On an ancient oblong square atchievement, in the north aisle, near the gallery belonging to Dropmore House, are the armorial bearings of Hastings:

Heer lyeth interred y^e Hon^{ble}. John Hastings, of Woodlands, in Com. Dorset. Esq. sonne & heyre of S^r. George Hastings, sonne of Henry Hastings, a younger son of George Hastings, fourth Earl of Huntingdon of that surname and Family, who married Elizabeth, Daughter and heyre of John Cage, of Britwell, in Comit. Buck. Esq. by whome he had issue, onely Henry, also defunct, and buried with his Father, in y^e Vault hereunder; who dyed y^e viij. of May 1656.

Crests: a buffalo's head erased S. crowned and gorged with a ducal coronet, and armed Or: and a buck trippant Erm. armed Or.

On the sides, six small escutcheons of arms, viz.:

1. Arg. a maunch S. an inescutcheon Or. two bars Gu. charged with three . . . surmounted by an Earl's coronet. 2. Quarterly, 1 and 4 *Hastings* as before: 2 and 3 Az. a fess engrailed between three martlets Or: an inescutcheon as before. 3. Party per pale: dexter per fess in chief Arg. a maunch S. with a crescent Gu. for difference: in base as the inescutcheon: sinister per pale Arg. and Az. a fess Az. and Arg. counter-changed between three fleurs-de-lis, also counter-changed. 4. Party per pale Gu. and Az. a saltire Or. on an inescutcheon Arg. a fess Az. charged with three . . . between three crescents Gu. 5. The same as in the last coat, with an inescutcheon of pretence in chief and base impaling Arg. on a pile Az. three mullets Or. 6. Party per pale Gu. and Az. a Saltire Or. with a crescent Arg. for difference: and in an in-

cutcheon Or. on a bend S. between two cotizes, three cinquefoils Or.

In the central shield, these quarterings:

1. *Hastings* as before. 2. Gu. a fess between 3 martlets Or. 3. . . . 4. Per pale Gu. and Az. a chevron Or. 5. Arg. within a bordure Az. entore of bezants, a lion ramp. S. 6. Or. a Saltire engrailed S. 7. Bendy of six Or. and Az. a canton Erm. 8. Quarterly, Or. and Gu. over all a bend Az. 9. Barry of six Erm. and Gu. 10. Or. a cross Az. 11. Az. three garbs Or: a chief of the Second. 12. as 5. 13. Gu. on a chevron Or. three . . . 14. Or. on a chevron Az. three escalops Or. 15. Or. three hearts: over all on a bend Az. . . . 16. Or. a lion ramp. Az. 17. Arg. two bars Gu. in chief three roses. 18. Arg. a griffin ramp. Gu. 19. Chequé Or. and Gu. on a bend Az. three lioncels passant Or. 20. Arg. three . . . 21. Arg. on a bend . . . with a label of three points. 22. Arg. three lioncels ramp. S. 23. Arg. three escalops Gu. 24. Arg. a fess Gu. between three martlets S. 25. Arg. a lion ramp. Az. 26. Arg. two bars Gu. on a canton of the Second, a lion passant Or. 27. Az. on a chief Arg. three quarterfoils Gu. 28. Gu. three pales wavy Or. 29. Gu. fretté Or. the interspaces voided with bezants. 30. Or. a lion ramp. Gu. 31. *Pole*. 32. *Plantagenet*. 33. Gu. a saltire Arg: with a label of three points. 34. Or. fretté Gu. in a canton of the First. . . . 35. Quarterly, Or. and Gu. surtout a label of 3 points. 36. Or. on a chief indented Az. 37. Gu. a lion ramp. Or. 38. Arg. three lozenges conjoined in fess Gu. 39. Az. a griffin ramp. Or. between . . . 40. Or. an eagle displayed S. 41. Paly of six Arg. and Az: surtout on a bend Gu. three lioncels ramp. Or. 42. Or. two bars Gu: in chief a lion passant of the Second. 43. Arg. a fess Gu. between three estoils of six points wavy Az. 44. Party per fess Or. and Az. surtout a lion ramp. Az. and Or. counterchanged. 45 and 46 hidden by an escutcheon of pretence. 47. Or. three chevronels Gu: in chief two mullets S. 48. Gu. seven muscles Or. 3. 1. 49. Gu. a cinquefoil Arg. voided of the First. 50. Gu. a bend Arg: surtout a fess Or. 51. Az. within a bordure Gu. entore of bezants two pales lozengy Or. 52. Party per pale Or. and S: surtout a bend billey Az. and Arg. 53. Gu: a pale Or. 54. Az. a lion ramp. Arg. 55. Obscured by an escutcheon of pretence. 56. Per pale Gu. and Az. a saltire Or. charged with a crescent in fess point. 57. Gu. a saltire Arg. 58. Gu: three bars Or. 59. Az. three garbs Or. 60. Az: an eagle displayed Or. 61. Az: a griffin's head erased Arg. 62. Az: fretté Or. 63. Gu: a fess

indented between three martlets Or. 64. Or. three bears passant in pale S. 65. Arg. within a tressure or flory Gu. three of the Last. 66. Or. a lion ramp. Gu. 67. as 66. 68. Gu. within a bordure Arg. three lioncels passant Or. 69. Or two bars Gu: in chief three hearts. 70. Gu. two bends wavy Or. 71. Barry of ten Arg. and Gu: surtout a lion ramp. S. 72. Gu. a fess between six cross crosslets fiché Or. 73. Party per pale Or. and Gu. three roundels Gu. and Or. counterchanged. 74. Or: two bars Gu. *Cage*. 75. Cheque Or. and Az. a chevron Er. 76. Quarterly, Or. and Gu. within a bordure vaire. 77. Arg. on a chief Az. Or. 78. Quarterly, Or. and Gu: in the first quarter, a lion passant gard. Az. 79. Or. three chevronels billey Arg. and Az. 80. Or. a cross Gu. charged with a crescent. 81. Party per pale Or. and Az. a lion ramp. Gu. 82. Gu. a bend lozengy Or. 83. Or. three chevronels Gu. with a label of three points. 84. Arg: on a chief Az. three crosses pattee Or. 85. S: three garbs Or. 86. Gu. three lioncels passant gard. Arg. 87. Az. a lion ramp. Arg. 88. Or. a maunch Gu. 89. Quarterly, 1 and 4 Arg: 2 and 3 Gu. each quarter charged with a fretté Or. 90. Or. three chevronels Gu. 91. Gu: a lion ramp. Or. 92. Az. a lion ramp. Or. 93. as 91. 94. Or. a fretté Gu. 95. 96. Az. a fess engrailed between three mullets Or. 97. Or. an eagle displayed Az. beaked Gu. 98. Gu. within an entoire of horse shoes, Or. five Erm. 2. 1. 2. 99. Arg. fretté Or; surtout a fess Az. 100. Or. two bars Gu. each charged with a lion passant Or. the First. On an inescutcheon, Erm. two bars Gu.

On a tablet, on the south side:

Here lyeth the Body of Richard Pursell, of Burnham East, who dyed the 3^d of Dec^r 1729, aged 66 years, 8 months.

Here lieth the Body of M^{rs}. Mary Cox, who departed this life September y^e 6th 1691, Anno ætatis suæ 67.

Likewise the body of Elizabeth Purcell, Widow of the above Richard Purcell, Gent. and owly Daughter of M^r. Cox, (also 7 of their children) ob. 14 Dec^r. 1702, ætat. 33

Also the Body of M^{rs}. Mary Purcell, of Burnham, and Daughter of George Harris, Esq. of Kingsenton. She died August y^e 19th 1752, aged 60 years.

On a mural monument:

Arms: S. a chevron between three lions' faces Or. a crescent for difference. *Wentworth*. 2. Quarterly, Arg. and Gu. the Second and Third quarters each charged with a fretté Or. surtout on a bend S. three 3. Or. three chevronels Gu. 4. Or. three bars Az. a

canton Erm. 5. Party per fess indented, quarterly Arg. and Gu. 6. Az. three lucies hauriant Arg. between three cross crosslets 7. Or. on a chevron Gu. three plates. 8. Arg. a saltire engrailed Gu. 9. Barry of 12 Arg. and Gu. surtout, six martlets S. 3. 2. 1. 10. Arg. a fess between two cotizes Gu. 11. Quarterly, 1 and 4 Gu. three tigers' faces Arg: 2 and 3 Arg. a fess S. between three crosslets of the Last. 12. S. a fess engrailed, Or. 13. Or. a fess embattled S. 14. Arg. three boars' heads Gu. 15. Erm: a fess cheque Or. and Az. *Crest:* a griffin passant Arg. legged and gorged Or. with wings erect of the Last.

Here lieth buried the Body of Paul Wentworth, Esquire, sonne of S^r. Nicholas Wentworth, Knight. He died the 13th of January 1593, being in the 60th year of his age; and as he lived most Christian-like, so he died most comfortably strong in fayth, stedfast in hope, fervent in love, a zealous professor of the truth, and an earnest detester of all superstition. He tooke to Wife Hellen, Daughter of Richard Awsha, who was before married to William Tyldeslie, Esquier, and had issue by her, 4 sonnes and 4 Daughters, the names of his sonnes wear Francis, Paule, Peter, and William. His Daughters wear Anne, Hellen, Elizabeth, and Mary. Anne married to Nortō Knatchbull, Esq. dyed, and lyeth also here buried: Hellen, their second daughter, now Wyfe to William Day, Esq. Here lyeth also buried the Body of Dame Jane Wentworth, Mother of the same Paule Wentworth, and wyfe to S^r. Nicholas Wentworth, whose Bodyes are here to expect a joyfull Resurrection.

Az. a chevron between three tigers' faces Arg: *Wentworth* impaling Erm. on a canton Az. a fleur-de-lis Arg.

On a mural monument, in the chancel:

Sacred to the Memory of Henry Stephenson, Esq. and to Sarah his Wife. This Monument was erected by their only child, Elizabeth Countess of Mexborough, who honoured and respected their Virtues.

On a slab, in the pavement of the nave:

Thomas Parry, Esq. late of East Burnham House, Bucks, died 10th of Nov^r. 1814, aged 65 years.

On slabs, in the floor of the south aisle:

Here lieth the Body of M^{rs}. Frances Lidgold, daughter of John Lidgold, Esq. She departed this life October y^e 23rd 1729, in the 21st year of her age.

Underneath this stone doth lie

As much Virtue as could die;

Which, when alive, did vigour give

To as much Beauty as could live.

Here lieth the Body of M^r. John Lidgold, who departed this life y^e 21st of June 1697, aged 61 years.

Here also lyeth the Body of Elizabeth, y^e Wife of M^r. John Lidgold, who departed this life y^e 31st of March 1689, in y^e 50th year of her age.

Here lyeth the Body of Elizabeth Lidgold, late Wife of M^r. John Lidgold, who departed this life the 30th of August 1700, aged 25 years and 2 months.

Arms: (on a shield affixed to the pediment.) Gu. between three swans Proper, a fess Arg. charged with 3 crosses pattee Az. *Lidgold.*

Near this place lyeth interred the Body of John Lidgold, of this Parish, Esq. He was an affectionate Husband, a kind Father, and a truly honest man. In hope of a happy immortality, he died Nov^r. the 9th 1737, aged 64. In regard to whose Memory this Monument was erected by his son-in-law, Richard Lane, Esq. of Cippenham, in this Parish.

As also the Body of Ann Lane, Daughter and only child of Richard Lane, Esq^r. by Ann his Wife, Daughter of the above John Lidgold, Esq^r. She died August the 5th 1750, aged 19. She was of a virtuous Disposition, amiable temper, and good understanding. She died in the prime of Life, an unspeakable loss to her afflicted Parents and Relations.

Here also lies the Body of Ann Lane, Daughter and sole Heiress of the above John Lidgold, Esq. and the beloved Wife of Richard Lane, Esq. She died December the 2^d 1761, aged 58. She was a faithful Wife, an affectionate Mother, and a sincere Christian.

Near this place lies the Body of y^e above named Richard Lane, Esq. elder son and Heir of Richard Lane, of Worcester, Knt. a Gentleman whose benevolence and other amiable qualities, rendered him deservedly beloved and respected by all his neighbours and acquaintance. He departed this Life y^e 19th of March 1772 aged 74.

On a slab :

Az. a Catherine wheel Or. impaling . . . Or. 2 bars.

Near this place lyeth the Body of Audry Bever, late Wife of Thomas Bever, Citizen and Stationer of London, (and Daughter of John Lidgold, late of this Parish,) who departed this life y^e 19th of August, in the year of our Lord 1704.

On a small mural tablet, in the south aisle:

Near this place lies interred the Body of M^{rs}. Elizabeth Mason, second Wife of M^r. Edmund Mason, of Cippenham, in this Parish, who departed this life the 19th of January 1829.

On an atchievement in the nave:

Party per bend embattled Gu. and Arg. impaling quarterly, 1 Az. within a double tressure flory counter flory, a ship Or. 2 and 3 quarterly, 1 and 4 Gu. 3 roses Or. 2 and 3 Arg. a ship at anchor Proper, 4 Arg. a heart Gu. surmounted with an imperial crown Proper: on a chief Az. three martlets Arg.: over the shield, a countess's coronet. *Motto:* Honor virtutis premium.

On another atchievement, on the north side :

Arg. three muscles Az. impaling Az. two castles embattled in bend Arg. between two lioncels ramp. of the Last. *Motto:* In celo quies. On a wreath, a dexter hand and arm in mail.

On others, on the south side:

Arg. a chevron between three crescents S. *Crest:* a falcon rising Arg. *Motto:* Mors janua vitæ.

The arms of Eyre impaling Arg. on a bend Gu. three plates, with a ribband of the Second: and over all, a chevron S. *Crest of Eyre.*

Eyre, impaling the last described coat, without the crest. *Motto:* In celo quies.

Eyre. Motto: Mors janua vitæ.

On a slab, in the north aisle :

Sacred to the Memory of the Rev^d. W^m. Grossmith, A.M. who departed this life May 11th 1783, in the 45th year of his age.

At the east end of the north aisle, within a pew under the pulpit, on a shield the arms of Eyre, and this inscription on a marble tablet:

Here lies buried under this seate, the Body of Edmund Eyre, Esq. late owner of the Manour of Allands, in East Burnham, in the Parish of Burnham, in the County of Buckingham, who married Margaret, daughter of Esq. deceased, by whom hee had issue, 3 sonnes and 4 daughters, of whom, Margaret, now wife of William Adderley, Gent. is only living, who is Daughter and Heyre of the said Edmund, who died the xxx. day of December, Anno Dom. 1631, An. æt. LXXIX.

At the west end of the church, based on fillets of brass affixed to the edge of the plinth, supporting an urn, which, with the pedestal, is formed of the stone of old London Bridge, and elevated on three grades, enclosed with iron rails, is inscribed:

WALTER JACKSON, ESQ. DIED 17 DEC^r. 1834.

DEBORAH JACKSON, DIED THE 30th DEC^r. 1834.

On a small white marble tomb :

LOUISA CROKET, born the 22^d Aug. 1820, died the 26 Nov^r. 1836.

On the slab of an old tomb, on the ground :

John Howard, of Britwell, died 20 Feb. 1695, æt. 52, and Rebecca his Wife, who died 29 May 1726, æt. 79. Mary Howard, daughter of John Howard, Citizen and Coachmaker of London, who departed this life 31 May 1728.

On a monumental pedestal, on three grades, raised in, opposite to the west end of the Church :

Beneath this stone is interred Augusta, Wife of the

Rev. Henry Raikes, late Curate of this Parish, who died Oct. 21st 1826, aged 39. Likewise Emily Augusta, their daughter, who died Sept^r. 25, 1820.

This perishable memorial must decay. The remembrance of Virtue, Piety of the loveliest form, united to the truest humility, must pass away with the genius that beheld them, but the Lord knoweth those that are his. The Grave shall give up its dead; and that which was sown in weakness, shall be raised in glory; through the merits and mediation of a Crucified Redeemer.

On another tomb, is an inscription for

Margaret Quarne, Relict of the late Robert Quarne, Esq.¹ who died 29 Aug. 1812, aged 81.

CHARITIES, recorded on a painted board, over the south door of the Church :

1636. *WIDOW AYLEWORTH* bequeathed a Rent-charge of 20*l.* per ann. and 6*s.* 8*d.* for a Sermon to be preached on St. John's Day, or the Sunday next following, for ever : vested in the Churchwardens.

1644. *John Tee* (brother of the above-mentioned Mrs. Ayleworth), bequeathed by Will (proved 6 Sept. 1644), a Rent-charge of 1*l.* per ann. for Bread to the Poor.

1660. *Margaret Hawtrej* (wife of Edw. Hawtrej, Vicar of Burnham) gave by Will, proved 29 Sept. certain Lands, estimated in 1786, at 2*l.* 12*s.* per ann. vested in the Vicar of Burnham.

Alice Cotton and *Elizabeth Conisby* gave, by Will and Deed (date unknown), Money to the amount of 130*l.* which was subsequently laid out in the purchase of Land at Cookham, and produced, in 1786, an annual rent of 5*l.* 10*s.*

1722. *Elizabeth Robinson* gave 20*l.* for the purpose of Teaching Three Boys and Three Girls: the School being still continued.

1726. *Elizabeth Walter*, of Farnham Royal, gave by Will, proved 11 June, a Rent-charge of 10*s.* per ann. to purchase Bread for the Poor of Burnham and Cippenham; which sum is accordingly laid out in Three-penny Loaves, and distributed by the Parish Officers.

A Person, whose name is now unknown, gave 30*l.* the annual interest of which (called *Fring* Money) is distributed to the Poor by the Churchwardens.

1728. *Richard Randall* gave, by Will, for Bread to the Poor, Land of the annual value of 14*s.*

1772. *Richard Lane* gave, by Will, 100*l.* the interest of which (amounting, in 1786, to 3*l.* 10*s.* per ann.) is directed to be distributed to the Poor by the Churchwardens.

1773. *Mrs. Sarah Lane*, by her Will, proved 1 April, gave the interest of 100*l.* to the poor, which principal sum was invested in the three per cent. Consols. in the name of John Willes, Esq. (140*l.* stock) and the interest, amounting to 4*l.* 4*s.* is distributed annually at the discretion of Francis Willes, Esq. his executor, or by the appointment of the said executor.

Mr. Lewen gave to the Poor, Money vested in the Provost and Fellows of Eton College, which, producing the annual interest of 16*s.* 8*d.* is distributed accordingly. No date annexed.

1810. *Henry Sayer*, Esq. of East Burnham, by Will, proved 11 May, gave to the Poor the sum of 20*l.* per ann. to be distributed in Bread on every Christmas Day, or on the Sunday following, by the Minister, Churchwardens, and Overseers, to be paid to them out of the Rents of the Manor-House, Farm, and Lands, at Huntercombe, for ever. Likewise, by his said Will, the sum of 100*l.* to be laid out by the same officers in the purchase of a Fire-Engine, for the use of the Parish of Burnham, by which sum the present Engine was purchased.

1814. *Edmund Rowler*, by his Will, proved 14 February, ordered his Executor, after the decease of Robert Rowler and Penelope Powell, to retain so much money in the Bank of England, as that the interest thereof should amount to the annual sum of 40*l.*; the half of which, to be distributed by the Minister and Churchwardens, in Bread and Beef to the Poor, on St. Thomas's Day; and the other half, in the same way, on the Saturday after Good Friday, in equal payments, for ever.

¹ He was Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, in the reign of George III.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cox bequeathed, by Will, 2666l. 13s. 4d. three per cent. Consols, upon trust, that her Trustees shall, by and with the dividends, interest, and proceeds, purchase substantial Wearing Apparel, and distribute the same at Christmas, amongst the occupiers of cottages at East Burnham, who shall be parishioners, in manner following:—One half of the said cottagers to receive the benefit of the said donation, one year; and the next year, the other half to have, in like manner, the said clothes.

Lady Ravensworth left 500l. three per cent. Consols, the interest whereof to be applied to the Education and partly Clothing of Twelve Poor Girls; and also a Rent-charge of 5l. 5s. per ann. towards the maintenance of a Sunday School (paid by her heir, Lord Charles Fitzroy), upon the estates of which her Ladyship died in possession.

There is a Central National School, built by subscription, and supported by annual contributions, for the parishes of Burnham, Taplow, Hitcham, and Dorney. A proportion of the rent of certain Lands at Peckham, left for various purposes, of which Education is one, is applied towards the support of this School.

The REGISTER begins in 1561, John Wrightens, then Vicar; in whose autograph is the following remark, at the commencement of the volume: "Nullum Registrum hic inveni. J. W."

Charles Darrell son of Marmaduke Darrell Esq. buried 1653.

M^r Hastings buried May 15, 1656.

Robert Darrell buried 1 April 1669.

Dudley daughter of George Evelyn Esq. buried 13 Ap^r 1669.

M^r Edward Hawtreay Vicar died 29 Oct. buried 1st Nov^r 1669.

George son of George Evelyn of Huntercombe Esq^r baptized 30th Dec. 1670.

Within the cover of an old Register-book is pasted, a copperplate-impression of Arms, with the inscription in autograph, which follows:

The Arms of the Convent of Burnham, in the County of Bucks, founded by Richard Earl of Cornwall, brother to King Henry III. A.D. 1265.

And below, in *Mr. Cole's* hand-writing:

These Arms I saw in a lower window of the north aisle, opposite the Font, in 1759; but in 1762, they were taken down by one Day, a glazier, in repairing the window, and never put up again. The arms were: Gu. on a chief Arg. three lozenges Gu. Those above are false Heraldry. 1774.²

Inserted, interlinearly, in one of the Registers: "William de Navesly had been Rector of Olney which he exchanged in 1364 with one Adam de Navesly for the Rectory of Boresworth or Bosworth. W. COLE."

DROPMORE LODGE,

the seat of the late Right Hon. William Wyndham, Lord Grenville,¹ is situated on the verge of Burnham Common, and has been converted, by the hand of taste, from a wild track of woodland and heath to a condition of cultivated elegance, which renders it a very delightful spot. Elevated on a site which commands pleasing views, and advantaged by a fine gravelly soil, which renders it dry and wholesome, an elegant modern Mansion, erected by Lord Grenville, may be ranked amongst the most pleasing ornaments of this part of the country.

The site of the Mansion was formerly occupied by a small cottage, which passed through the hands of different possessors of no great note; until it was sold, by John Williams of Little Shardeloes, in the parish of Amersham, to the Right Hon. William Wyndham, Lord Grenville, who tastefully laid out the contiguous grounds, planted various portions with a profusion of fine trees and shrubs, and effected the most important improvements in the culture of an estate in the neighbourhood, which, at various times, and by various subsequent purchases, has been added to the domain.

The house, which is in the Italian taste, and beautifully surrounded with plantations, is constructed of white stone, and adorned with a portico, supported by Tuscan columns. The interior is finished with great elegance; and on the west side, a suit of apartments, communicating with each other by folding doors, constitutes a Library of great extent, filled with a noble collection of books.

¹ The coat, as it appears in the copperplate, has the field blazoned *Or*. [Par. Reg.]

² See Wotton, vol. i. p. 600.

In 1796, in digging gravel on the estate of Lord Grenville, at Dropmore, a discovery was made of several large oak-trees, lying horizontally embedded in their own leaves, and amongst a mass of small boughs and branches, resembling a peat-bog, although the spot is upon one of the highest eminence, bordering the Thames.¹

It was conjectured, that the trees originally stood on the verge of a dimple, such as are frequently seen on the Downs, and especially when the prevailing stratum is chalk, and, either by a tempest, or some other unusual convulsion, had been thrown across the indentation with such force, that the trunk of one of the largest was broken nearly in two, and was thus enclosed by the supercumbent earth. Lord Grenville supposed the cavity might probably have been formed by the subsidence of the strata, in consequence of the percolation of water through the chalks on the surface, and that the conversion of the wood into the condition of peat had been the effect of long immersion in this water. It was curious to observe, that, notwithstanding the important changes which time had effected in the greater portion of the vegetable matter here enclosed, the silicious substance which envelopes the young twigs of the oak, was in the utmost degree of perfection, preserving its silvery whiteness, as well as its texture, as fresh as if it had been but just severed from the living tree. Myriads of leaves were found lying compressed together, exhibiting every fibre and filament in its utmost perfection; and, at the time of their being discovered, were so free from humidity, that they admitted of being turned over in the same manner as the dry leaves of a paper-book.²

BOVENEY

was separately surveyed, at the Domesday Survey, in two distinct tenures. One hide was the land of Rainbald, the King's Priest, and it was reckoned to belong to the Church of Cookham (on the opposite side of the Thames, in Berkshire). There was land for one team, which was kept there, with one villein, and a carucate of pasture, which was estimated always at ten shillings, and had been holden formerly in eleemosynage of King Edward. Giles, the brother of Ansculf, had three hides here, which Gerand held under him. There was land for two teams and a half, and two ploughs might have been employed. The woods were sufficient for sixty hogs. Its value had been estimated at twenty shillings; in King Edward's days, at sixty shillings. This had been holden as a Manor by Siward, a man of Earl Harold, who might sell it.³

Boveney seems to have formerly included *West Town*, and in the reign of Hen. VII. to have been a separate Manor belonging to the family of Peule of Braywick, anciently the estate of Sir Reginald Bray. It afterwards came into the families of Lovelace, Dayrell, and Villiers, but over which Mr. Sayer claimed certain rights; and, at a still later period, was transferred to the Eyres.

¹ Monthly Magazine, vol. i. p. 96.

² Ex. inform. Dom. Bar. Grenville, May 1826.

³ xi. Terra Reinbaldi Pr'bi. In Bvrihā Hvnd'. Rainbald' pbr ten' de rege 1. hidā in Boueniæ quæ jacet in ecclā de Cochebā. Tra' ē. 1. car'. et ibi est. cū uno uillo. P'tū. 1. car'. Val et ualuit sēp. x. sol. Istemet tenuit in elemosina de E. rege.

Terra Gilonis Fr̄is Ansevlf. In Bvrihā Hvnd'. In Bouenie ten' Girard' de Gilone 111. hid. Tra' ē. 11. car'. et dim. Ibi ē. dimidia et 112. car'. poss. fieri. P'tū. 11. car'. Silua lx. porc'. Val et ualuit xx. sol. T.R.E. lx. sol. Hoc ̄ tenuit Siuard h̄com Herald. et uende potuit. [Lib. Cens.]

CHALFONT ST. GILES.

THIS parish is bounded, on the North, by Amersham and Chenies; on the East and South, by Chalfont St. Peter; and on the West, by Amersham and Sear Green, a Hamlet in Farnham Royal. The soil is gravelly and unfruitful, with a subsoil of chalk at various depths. Plunknet remarked the spontaneous production of the spondylium montanum minus, angustifolium tenuiter laciniatum, in his time, as a scarce variety of that plant amongst the mountainous meadows near Chalfont St. Giles.¹

THE MANOR

was part of the estate of Maigno Brito, who possessed Ellesborough, and very extensive demesnes in the neighbourhood. This Maigno, or, as he is elsewhere termed, Manno Brito, is presumed to have been the brother of Gozeline Brito, who possessed the town of Amersham; he was unquestionably the ancestor of the family of Magnaville, and the Barons of Wolverton. He held, in Chalfont St. Giles, four hides and four virgates; the land was sufficient for fifteen ploughs; in the demesne, one hide, and there were three ploughs; and thirteen villeins, and eight bordars, had twelve ploughs. There were four servants, and three mills; one paying *five oæ*, and the two others unproductive. There was pasture for one team; wood for six hundred hogs; and in the same wood, an area for hawks. It was, altogether, estimated at 6*l.* 10*s.*; when he first held it, 100*s.*; in the time of King Edward, 6*l.* 10*s.* This Manor had been holden by Tou, a Thane of King Edward; and Aluuard, a man of his, had half a hide here, and could sell it.²

Adam de la Grove paid to the King, early in the reign of Edw. II. two marks, for certain lands in Chalfont St. Giles, by him holden in capite, and which had been seised into the King's hands.³

After the descent of the estate of the Mandevilles to the Barons of Wolverton, and Ralph de Wolverton, who died in his minority in 25 Edw. III.⁴ Hugh Wake succeeded to one-fourth part of that inheritance, from his ancestor, John de Wolverton the younger; he obtained another purparty, by purchase, from Constantia de Wolverton; and in 1360, having sold half the Manor of Chalfont St. Giles to Richard de la Vache,⁵ the latter acquired another fourth part from Thomas, son of John Cowley and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Theobald Grosset, in 1363:⁶ at the same time, John, son and heir of Hugh, released all claim to his father's part of the same Manor. Thus, the family of the Vache appears to have superseded the descendants of the original grantees in their principal estate in Chalfont St. Giles.

In 1363, King Edw. III. granted to Sir Richard de la Vache, Knt. of Bigenhull, in the parish of Burcester, Co. Oxon. free warren in all his demesne lands in Chalfunte St. Giles, &c.⁷ Dugdale says,

¹ Camden's Brit. vol. i. p. 313.

² Terra Mannon' Briton'. In Bvrnehâ Hd'. In Celfunte. ten' Maigno. IIII. hid et III. uirg. Tra'. ē. xv. car. In dñio I. hida et ibi sunt. III. car'. et XIII. uilli et VIII. bord. hüt. XII. car'. Ibi IIII. serui et III. molend. Vn' redd. v. ores. et alij. 11^o. nil reddur. p'tū. 1. car'. Silua sexcent' porc'. et in ead' silua una Area Accipitris. In totis ualent' ual. vi. lib. et x. sol. Q'do recep'. c. sol. T.R.E. vi. lib. et x. sol. Hoc 3 tenuit Toui teign'. R.E. et ibi Aluuard' hō ej' dimid hid habuit et uendere potuit. [Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 151 b.]

³ Rot. Orig. 2 Edw. II. ro. 10; Abbrev. vol. i. p. 163.

⁴ Esc. no. 6.

⁵ Rot. Orig. 34 Edw. III. ro. 34.

⁶ Vide Rot. Claus. 40 Edw. III. ro. 11; Roger Dodsworth's MSS.

⁷ Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 135; also Roger Dodsworth's MSS. vol. lxxix. f. 57.

that the first mention of the family of Vache (whence he conceives this place to be denominated) is in 1277, in the beginning of the reign of Edw. I. when they were seised of lands in Shenley Mansel, referring to a fine then passed, and also to the Placita of 13 Edw. I. Richard de la Vache, and Alice his wife, in 1279, purchased half a Knight's fee here of Philip de Durdant; and, about the same time, acquired a messuage and lands in Aston Clinton, of Richard de la Tour. In 1340, (13 Edw. III.) a fine was passed of lands and messuages in Beaconsfield and Chalfont, by Richard, son of Matthew de la Vache, cousin and heir of Richard de la Vache; which Richard was, in 14 Edw. III. elected one of the Knights of this Shire. Successor and heir to him, was Sir Philip de la Vache, who purchased an estate in Ashendon circ. 1363;¹ and in 11 Rich. II. was one of the Knights of this Shire. By his Will, dated 25 April 1407, and proved 10 Oct. following, he appointed his body to be buried in the Church of St. Giles Chalfont; leaving issue, a daughter, Margaret, married to Richard Lord Grey of Wilton, who brought both the Manor and Advowson of Shenley, and the Manor of the Vache, into that family. Richard Lord Grey distinguished himself in the French wars; died at Water-Hall, in Bletchley (*adjacent* to Shenley), and was buried under a magnificent tomb of alabaster, with his effigies in armour, in Bletchley, great part of which Church he re-built. After his death, in 1442,² his widow was married to Sir Thomas Grey, created Lord Grey of Rugefont, who, in her right, exercised the Patronage of the Church; and the estates, both of Shenley and the Vache, continued in the same line of descent, until 1505, when, in Michaelmas term, 21 Hen. VII. they were alienated by Edward Lord Grey of Wilton (grandson of the aforesaid Richard Lord Grey), who conveyed the Manor and Advowson of Shenley to Sir Giles D'Aubigny, and the Vache, with other demesnes in Aston Clinton, Wendover, and Sherrington, to Thomas Crayford and others. From Crayford, the Vache was sold to William Gardiner; of whom Browne Willis says, that, in 20 Hen. VIII. he also made some small additions to his estate here, by other purchases. How many generations of this family, in succession, continued to possess this estate, does not appear; but William, the original purchaser, died 14 Oct. 1535; and Elizabeth, sole daughter of John Gardiner, Esq. of Grove Place, in Chalfont (whether son or grandson of the aforesaid William, is not ascertained), became the wife of John Duddeleye, Esq. Lord of Stoke Newington;³ and afterwards the wife of Thomas Sutton, Esq. Founder of the Charter-House. She died 17 June 1602. The above-mentioned John Duddeleye, Esq. was second son of Thomas Dudley, seventh son of Edmund Sutton, alias Dudley, Lord Dudley, by Maud, his second wife, daughter of Thomas twelfth Lord Clifford. Edmund Dudley, one of this family, was attainted at the same time as Sir Richard Empson, and beheaded on Tower-Hill 17 Aug. 1510. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Grey, Viscount Lisle, and was father of John Sutton, alias Dudley, who was restored in blood, made Lord Dudley, Viscount Lisle, K.G. Lord High Admiral of England, Earl of Warwick, Duke of Northumberland, and beheaded 22 Aug. 1553, having married Jane, sole daughter and heir of the Right Hon. Sir

¹ See ASHENDON, in vol. i. p. 15.

² Dugdale, vol. i. p. 714.

³ Elizabeth Dudley, (daughter of John Gardiner, Esq. of Grove Place, in Chalfont St. Giles,) was well known to, and had the honour of receiving visits from Queen Elizabeth, who is reported to have experienced great kindness and attentions from Dudley during the preceding reign; and it is related, that, upon one occasion of her visiting Mrs. Dudley, her daughter Anne being present, the Queen, taking from her hair a jewel of great value, made the young lady a present of it. Mr. Dudley died 29 Dec. 1580, leaving his widow co-parcener with his said daughter (who was born 12 Feb. 1574-5) in his estates, and executrix of his Will; and she was married, secondly, in 1582, to Thomas Sutton, Esq. Founder of the Charter-House School; died in his lifetime, and was buried in great state at Newington 17 June 1602. Her daughter, Anne, was married to Francis Popham, Esq. afterwards a Knight, son and heir of Sir John Popham, Kat. Chief-Justice of the King's Bench, and was the mother of Alexander Popham, Esq. a Colonel in the Parliament Army in the time of the Civil War. [Bearcroft's Hist. of the Charter-House, p. 16; and Browne's Sketches of Stoke Newington, in Bibl. Topog. Brit. p. 10.]

Edward Guildford, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, by whom he had Ambrose Earl of Warwick, Robert Earl of Leicester, and Lord Guildford Dudley, husband of Lady Jane Grey.¹

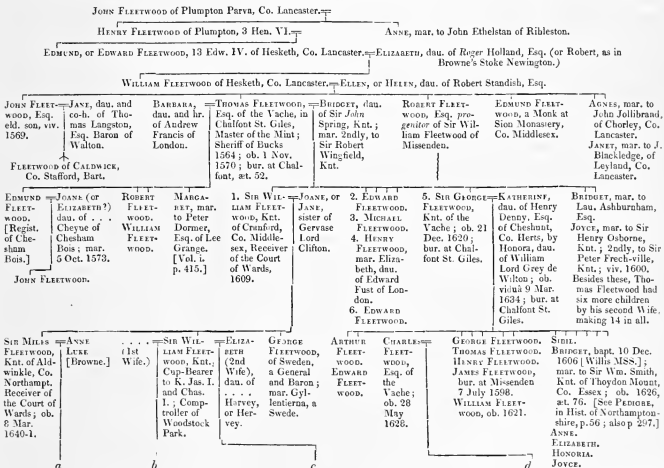
This estate was sold to Thomas Fleetwood, Esq. circ. 1564, then of the Vache, who was Sheriff of Bucks, Master of the Mint, and afterwards Knight of the Shire. He died 1 Nov. 1570, and was buried at Chalfont. He was succeeded in this estate by Sir George Fleetwood, Knt. his fifth, but eldest surviving son and heir (by Bridget, his second wife, daughter of Sir John Spring, Knt.), who married Katherine, daughter of Henry Denny, Esq. of Cheshunt, Co. Herts, who died seized 21 Dec. 1621, and was buried here.

According to Willis, Charles Fleetwood, third son of Sir George, succeeded to the remaining possessions of the family here. He was father of Colonel George Fleetwood, who having, in 1648, been amongst the regicidal judges who sate on the trial of King Charles I. was subsequently convicted of High Treason; and, in 1661, this estate was forfeited to the Crown. Cha. II. afterwards bestowed it upon his brother, James Duke of York, by whom, in 1665, it was sold to Sir Thomas Clayton, Warden of Merton College, Oxon.

PEDIGREE OF FLEETWOOD OF THE VACHE, IN CHALFONT.

From Harleian MSS. 1391 and 1533, 72 b. and 74; Baronetages of England; Noble's Protectoral House of Cromwell; Browne's History of Stoke Newington; Heraldic Visitation of Bucks 1634; British Topographer, &c.

Arms: Party per pale nebule Az. and Or. Six martlets, three and three counterchanged. Crest: A wolf trippant regardant Or. valued in the shoulder, Proper. Erm. two bars wavy S. Barley.



¹ Browne's Sketches of Stoke Newington, in Bibl. Top. Brit. p. 10; Bearcroft's Hist. of the Charter-House, p. 16.]

a		b		c		d		
COL. GEORGE FLEETWOOD, temp. Cha. I. supposed to have been knighted by Cromwell 15 Sept. 1655-6; imprisoned for life in the Tower, after the Restoration. Warrant signed by Grinston, Speaker, 25 Aug. 1660.	WILLIAM FLEETWOOD. ROGER FLEETWOOD. CHARLES FLEETWOOD.	DOROTHY FLEETWOOD. ANNE. MARIHA. ELIZABETH.	SIR MILES FLEETWOOD, Knt. of Aid-winkle, Co. Northampton.	SIR GEORGE FLEETWOOD, Knt M.P. for Bucks 1640; Col. in the Parliamentary Army; one of the Regicides; a Lord of Cromwell's other House; died in America.	BRIDGET, dau. of Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector; Widow of Lord Deputy Ireton; mar. circ. 1653; ob. 1681, s. p.	CHARLES FLEETWOOD, Esq. Volunteer under the Earl of Essex; Receiver of the Court of Wards 1643; M.P. for Bucks 1644; Colonel of Foot; a Commissioner to Treat with the King, 1647; Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, 1652; M.P. for Woodstock and Marlborough, 1654; Co. Oxon. and Co. Norfolk, 1655; Borough of Marlborough 1657; Principal Major-Gen. and President of Bucks, and seven other united Counties; Baron of the Cinque Ports; Constable of Dover; ob. at Stoke Newington 4 Oct. 1692, at. 74. [In Strype's edition of Stowe's Survey, mention is made of Mary Hartopp, his wife, who died 17 Dec. 1684.]	FRANCIS, dnu. of Solomon Smith, of Co. Norfolk; or (according to Browne) dau. of Thomas Smith, Esq. of Winston, Co. Norfolk, grand-dau. of Symon Smith of Beccles, Co. Suffolk.	COL. GEORGE FLEETWOOD, one of the Regicides attainted of High Treason 1661; forfeited the Vache to the Crown.

On the death of Thomas Clayton, in 1693, James Clayton, Esq. his son and heir, became the possessor, and was Lord of the Manor at his death, the estate passing by the heiress of the Claytons, in marriage, to Dr. Francis Hare, Bishop of Chichester, who died in 1740, and was buried in the Church. Of the representatives or descendants of the Bishop, this Estate was, circ. 1771, purchased by Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser, Bart. on whose death, which happened in 1796, the title descended to his great nephew, Hugh Palliser Walters, Esq. afterwards Sir Hugh Palliser Palliser, Bart.; and under the Admiral's Will, the Vache became the property of his natural son, George Palliser, Esq. who died in 1829, being styled, "*late of the Vache, in Chalfont.*" The Manor, with the Estate and Mansion called the Vache, was, in June 1825, purchased by Mr. Thomas Allen, of Newlands, nearly adjacent; and at his death, became part of the jointure of his surviving widow.

Sir Hugh Palliser, Bart. founded a school here, for the education of twenty boys and twenty girls, which he endowed with 30*l.* per annum.²

THE VACHE

is situated on an eminence, about one mile and a quarter N.E. of the Church of Chalfont. Its name is said to have been derived from the family resident there, in the Norman times; but it is far more probable, that that family was so denominated from *the place*.

The approach to the present Mansion is by a steep but not difficult ascent, between fine plantations, to the site of the original seat of the Vaches, who resided here in the time of Edward III. The more modern house, with its offices, is a plain building; but the old chapel remains, as part of its principal front towards the south-east. It seems to have formerly opened into a quadrangle, but the garden walls have been removed; and it is now parted by a low fence from the surrounding grounds, which are agreeably diversified with gentle inequalities and fine beech woods; the prospect

¹ Sir Hugh Palliser was the only son of Hugh Palliser, Esq. of North Deighton, in Yorkshire, by Mary, eldest daughter of Humphrey Robinson, Esq. of Thicket Priory, in the same County. He was brought up to the naval service; and, by a regular series of promotions, arrived at the rank of Admiral of the White. He was appointed Governor of Greenwich Hospital; one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; and represented the Boroughs of Huntingdon and Scarborough in Parliament. He was advanced to the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain, with remainder to his heirs male, and in default to his nephew, George Robinson Walters, Esq. and his heirs male. This Admiral became noted, on account of a Court Martial upon Admiral, afterwards Lord Keppel, upon charges brought against that Commander, for his conduct in an engagement with the French Fleet. The issue of these proceedings being favourable to Admiral Keppel, Sir Hugh was afterwards subjected to a similar investigation, when all the powers of the administration were brought to his support, but he entirely lost his popularity; and, in his later years, resided in great privacy at the Vache. He died unmarried, 19 March 1796, aged 74 years; and was buried at Chalfont St. Giles.

² Lysons's Brit. vol. i. p. 535.

being confined to the home scenery. On an elevated spot, in the front of the Mansion, is a square brick building, having in its centre a pedestal, with a long inscription, erected by his friend and patron, Sir Hugh Palliser, Bart. "To the Memory of Captain James Cook, the ablest and most renowned Navigator, this or any other Country hath produced."¹

THE VILLAGE

is a small secluded spot, situated in a valley, about a quarter of a mile from the turnpike-road leading from London to Amersham. John Milton, the Poet,² retired hither during the plague in London, and completed his "Paradise Lost." He occupied a small house, at the extremity of the village, supposed to have been built by some of the Fleetwood family, as their arms were over the door.



The House in which Milton resided.

¹ The apex of the pedestal is surmounted by a globe; and on its western side a shield of arms: a terrestrial globe in fess point, and in middle chief a mullet of six points pierced. *Crest*: a dexter arm couped holding the British union-jack: a fillet surrounding the staff, with an inscription thereon.

² John Milton was, by birth, a Gentleman, descended from the proprietors of Milton, near Thame, in Oxfordshire, one of whom forfeited his estate in the Wars of York and Lancaster. His grandfather, John, was Keeper of the Forest of Shotover; a zealous Papist, who disinherited his son, because he had forsaken the religion of his ancestors. His father, John (who was the son disinherited), had recourse, for his support, to the profession of Scrivener. He was a man eminent for his talents and skill in Music; and his reputation in his profession was such, that he grew rich, and retired to an estate. He married a lady of the name of Caston, by whom he had two sons; of whom John, the Poet, was one. He was born at the Spread Eagle, Bread-street, 9 Dec. 1608, and educated, first, by private tuition, under the care of Thomas Young (some time Chaplain to the English Merchants at Hamburg); and afterwards sent to St. Paul's School. In his sixteenth year, he removed to Christ's College, Cambridge. He took the usual degrees of A.B. in 1628, and that of A.M. in 1632; "but left the University," Johnson says, "with no kindness for its institution, alienated, either by the injudicious severity of the Governors, or his own captious perverseness." His Scheme of Education, inscribed to Harlib, is remarkable, being intended to comprise the whole time which men usually spend in Literature, from their entrance upon Grammar, "till they proceed, as it is called, to Masters of Arts." In his "Discourse on the likeliest way to remove Hirelings out of the Church," he proposes, "that the profits of the lands forfeited by the Act for superstitious uses, should be applied to academies all over the land, where languages and arts may be taught together, so that youth may be at once brought up to a competency of learning, and an honest trade; by which means, such of them as had the gift of being able to support themselves (without tithes) by the latter, may, by the help of the former, become worthy

The following is a short account, explanatory of the manner in which the Poet happened to become a resident at Chalfont, as described by Mr. Elwood, whose acquaintance and connection with Milton is thus described by himself:

"I went up in the beginning of the twelfth month, 1661, to my friend Isaac Penington's, at Chalfont, and abode there some time. When I was a boy, I had made some progress in Learning, and lost it all again, before I came to be a man; nor was I rightly sensible of my loss therein, until I came amongst the Quakers. But then, I both saw my loss, and lamented it; and applied myself with the utmost diligence at all leisure times to recover it: but though I toiled hard and spared no pains to regain what once I had been master of, yet I found it a matter of great difficulty. This I had formerly complained of, to my especial friend Isaac Penington, but now more earnestly; which put him upon considering and contriving a means for my assistance. He had an intimate acquaintance with Dr. Paget, a Physician of note in London; and he with *John Milton*, a Gentleman of great note for Learning throughout the learned world, for the accurate pieces he had written on various subjects and occasions. This Person having filled a public Station in the former times, lived now a private and retired life in London; and having wholly lost his sight, kept always a man to read to him, which usually was the son of some Gentleman of his acquaintance, whom in kindness he took to improve in his learning. Thus, by the mediation of my Friend Isaac Penington with Dr. Paget, and of Dr. Paget with John Milton, was I admitted to come to him: not as a Servant to him (which at that time he needed not), nor to be in the House with him, but only to have the liberty of coming to his House at certain Hours when I would, and to read to him what Books he should appoint me, which was all the favor I desired. He received me courteously, as well for the sake of Dr. Paget who introduced me, as of Isaac Penington who recommended me, to both whom he bore a good respect. I took a lodging as near his house, which was then in Jewin-street, as conveniently I could, and from thenceforward went every day in the afternoon, except on the first days of the week, and sitting by him in his dining-room, read to him in such Books, in the Latin Tongue, as he pleased to hear me read. He perceiving with what earnest desire I pursued Learning, gave me not only all the Encouragement, but all the Help he could; for having a curious ear, he understood by my Tone when I understood what I read, and when I did not; and accordingly would stop me, examine me, and open the most difficult passages to me. Some little time before I went to Aylesbury Prison, I was desired by my quondam master Milton to take an House for him in the neighbourhood where I dwelt,¹ that he might go out of the City for the safety of himself and his family, the Pestilence in 1665 then growing hot in London. *I took a pretty Box for him in Giles's Chalfont, a mile from me, of which I gave him notice.* Being now released and returned home, I soon made a visit to him, to welcome him into the country. After some common Discourses had passed between us, he called for a Manuscript of his; which being brought, he delivered to me, bidding me take it home with me, and read it at my leisure; and when I had so done, return it to him, with my Judgment thereupon. When I came home, and had set myself to read it, I found it was that excellent Poem which he entituled 'Paradise Lost.' After I had with the best attention read it through, I made him another visit, and returned him his book, with due acknowledgment of the favour he had done me. He asked me how I liked it, and what I thought of it? which I modestly, but freely told him; and after some further discourse about it, I pleasantly said to him, '*Thou has said much here of Paradise Lost; but what hast thou to say to Paradise Found?*' He made me no answer, but sate some time in a muse; then brake off that discourse, and fell upon another subject. After the sickness was over, and the City well cleansed, and become safely habitable again, he returned thither; and when afterwards I went to wait on him there, he showed his second Poem, called 'Paradise Regained;' and in a

Preachers." Johnson remarks, "that one of his objections to academical education, as it was then conducted, is, that men designed for Holy Orders in the Church were permitted to *act Plays*, writhing and unbending their Clergy limbs to all the antick and dishonest gestures of Trincalos, buffoons, and bawds; prostituting the shame of that Ministry which they had, or were near having, to the eyes of Courtiers and Court Ladies, their grooms and Mademoiselles." Milton went to the University with a design of entering into the Church, but, in time, altered his mind; for he declared that whoever became a Clergyman, must "subscribe *slave*, and take an oath withal, which, unless he took with a conscience that could stretch, he must straight perjure himself." He thought it better to prefer a blameless silence, before the office of speaking, bought and begun with servitude and forswearing. When he had attained his sixty-sixth year, the gout, with which he had been long afflicted, prevailed over the enfeebled powers of nature; and he died circ. 10 Nov. 1674, at his house in Bunhill-Fields, and was buried in the Chancel of St. Giles's, at Cripplegate.

¹ Elwood was then settled at Chalfont.

pleasant tone, said to me, '*This is owing to you; for you put it into my Head, by the Question you put to me at Chalfont, which before I had not thought of.*'"¹

Nightingales, in this Parish, consisting of a messuage with appurtenances, and 82 acres of freehold land, was sold under an order of the Court of Chancery, 3rd Sept. 1822.

THE RECTORY AND ADVOWSON.

The Ecclesiastical Patronage appears to have been given by the immediate descendants of the early possessors of the Manor, to the Priory of Bradwell: the earliest presentations being made by that Convent, with the assent of the Patron. In 1219, (4 Hen. III.) a fine was passed between William de Aubigny and Agatha his wife, (supposed to have been of the family of Trusbut, and wife of Hamon,) and John, Prior of Bradwell, of the Advowson of the Church of Chalfont, declared to be the right of the Prior and Church of St. Mary of Bradwell.²

The Rectory and Patronage of the Church were conveyed, by deed, in 1259, by the Prior and Convent of Bradwell, to the Bishop of Lincoln and his successors.³

John de the Ecclesiastical Valuation of Hen. VIII. lands were holden by the Priory or Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, which in this Parish, were estimated of the annual value of 66s. 8d.: and there remained amongst the possessions of the same house, woods of the value of 5s. per ann.

RECTORS.

WILLIAM DE NEVILL was presented circ. 1217, by John, Prior of Bradwell.

William de Engleby, presented 1220.

William de Ingham, presented in 1228, by William de Engleby, Rector *Eecchie Sc'i Aegidii* de Chaufunt, with the assent of the Patrons.

Simon de Mepham resigned about 1266.

William de Gar, collated 9 June 1266, by the Bishop: he died in 1290; and was buried at Coringham, where he was Prebendary. He was also Archdeacon of Lincoln.

Robert de Pratellis, collated by the Bishop, 4 Dec 1291.

William Winge, presented by the Bishop, in 1320: he exchanged for Waldegrave Rectory, Co. Northton, with *Roger de Wenge*, 1 Dec. 1339.

¹ The History of the Life of Thomas Elwood; or an account of his Birth, Education, &c. with divers Observations on his Life and Manners when a Youth: and how he came to be convinced of the Truth; with his many sufferings and services for the same. Also several other remarkable Passages and Occurrences. Written by his own hand. To which is added, a Supplement, by J. W. [J. Wyeth.] Heb. xi. 2. "By Faith the Elders obtained a good report." 3rd Ed. Lond. Printed and sold by Luke Hinde, at the Bible, in George Yard, Lombard St. 1765. 8vo, pp. 448. To this volume the Preface and Supplement are supplied by J. Wyeth, dated London, the 12th of 2^d mo. 1714; and prefixed to it is George Bowles's Testimony concerning the Author, dated 1713. Another, from the monthly meeting at Hanger Hill, the 7th of the 4th mo. 1713, in which it is mentioned, that "His services in our meetings, and in the Quarterly Meeting for the County of Bucks, were very great, and of many years continuance;" that he "showed great diligence, being of a ready mind, willing to serve the Church, according to that ability which the Lord had given him, and his Heart and House was open to his friends; and the Monthly Meeting was kept there more than forty years." It is added, that "he departed this life the 1st of the 3^d mo. 1713, and was honourably buried in Friends' Burying Place, at New Jourdans, in the Parish of Giles Chalfont, the 4th day of the same month. Signed, by the appointment of the Monthly Meeting, George Bowles, William Grimsdale, James Smith, Daniel Wharley, Daniel Roberts, Abraham Barber, and Thomas Olfie." Testimonies respecting his Life and Character are also affixed, with the signatures of "Mary Barber, Mary Wharley, and Mary Laccum;" read and approved of in the Womens' Meeting, at Hanger Hill, the 4th of the 11th mo. 1713. Also by Elizabeth Richardson, dated Hanger Hill, 5th of 7th mo. 1713; with the Testimony of Richard Virus, dated Banbury, the 30th of 11th mo. 1714. To this volume is appended a Catalogue of his printed Books, twenty-five in number, extending to about 464 sheets; of which some of the most remarkable are: An Alarm to the Priests, 1660; Forgery no Christianity, against T. P.; An Antidote against the Infection of W^m Rogers's Book, 1682; A Caution to Constables, 1683; A Discourse concerning Riots.

² Willis's MSS. vol. xvi. p. 23; and Rot. Fin. 4 Hen. III. n^o. 66.

³ The deed, with a beautiful seal annexed, is in the Treasury of the Bishop of Lincoln: and a copy in a MS. volume of Index to the Papers at Lincoln, in the University Library at Cambridge. [Ex MS. Autog. Rev. E. Cooke.]

William de Houton, or *Houghton*, was collated 10 Sept. 1349: and exchanged for Woodhall Rectory, with *Richard de Wynyngeston*, 6 July 1355.

Alanus de Sudbury succeeded circ. 1362: he exchanged for Chevening, in Kent, with

Richard de Evesdon, 8 Feb. 1366.

Matt. Edcnam collated 12 Nov. 1400: but exchanged for the Prebend of Bedford Moher, Lincolnshire,¹ with *William Norton*, 1401; who exchanged for Compton Rectory, Hants, with

John Caumpeden, 1 Dec. 1405; and occurs in 1418.

Thomas Donecan resigned in 1449.

Robert Roke admitted 10 Dec. 1449.

John Seymour resigned in 1475.

John Veysey collated 8 Oct. 1475: he exchanged for St. James, Garlick-hithe, with

John Seymour, 28 July 1488: died Canon of Windsor 1500; and was buried there.

Robert Wydove, collated 18 Nov. 1493; died about 1505, Sub-dean of Wells; was a famous grammarian and Poet, and is celebrated by Leland.

Thomas Sparke, LL.B. in 1508. He resigned in 1518.

William Wilter, LL.D. collated 15 Feb. 1518.

Richard Mabot, S.T.P. was collated, 16 Oct. 1519. He exchanged for a Prebend in Lincoln, with

Thomas Stanly, who was collated in May 1528, (afterwards Bishop of Man?) he resigned; and

Thomas Westby was collated, Dec. 1529. He exchanged for Haydon Prebend, in Lincoln, with

William Franklin, B.D. presented, (according to Ant. Wood.) by William Sotbold. He was a native of Bledlow, and Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, 15 Nov. 1540. In one account, he is stated to have been Archdeacon of Durham in 1515; and to have been, in 1536, promoted to the Deanery of Windsor about the same time that he became Rector of Chalfont. He is said to have alienated the Manor of Iver from his Deanery; and to have been, in 1545, Master of St. Giles's Hospital, at Keyper, which, with the greater part of the revenues

of Windsor, he surrendered into the King's hands; but, in consequence of complaints thereupon preferred against him, in 1553, he was compelled to quit his Deanery; though he kept his other ecclesiastical preferments; and dying circ. 1555, was buried obscurely at Chalfont.²

Thomas Slytherst collated 15 Feb. 1556, on the death of Franklin: he was the first President of Trinity College, Oxon.; but deprived by Queen Elizabeth, in 1559, of all his preferments.

Richard Yardly, presented in 1559.

Gregory Garth, collated 1562. He died in 1608, Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral.

Thomas Light, A.M. collated 17 June 1585.

Richard Smith, B.D. admitted 20 May 1588; and occurs Rector in 1616.

Thomas Valentine, A.M. Chaplain of the Almshouse at Watford, was collated in 1623, or 1624, and paid his first-fruits for it in that year. He occurs Rector in 1650, when it was valued at 150*l.*: but was deprived in 1661, for non-conformity;³ and died circ. 1665.

William Rolles, S.T.B. of Jesus College, Oxon. was instituted 8 Sept. 1662, on the Archbishop of Canterbury's presentation. At his death,

John Hammond, S.T.P. Canon of Ch. Ch. Oxon. was instituted 14 May 1701. He resigned;⁴ and

Thomas Terry, S.T.P. Canon of Christ Church, Oxon. instituted 19 June 1723, on the death of Dr. Hammond, on the Crown's presentation, on the vacancy of the See of Lincoln. At his death,

Decimus Reynolds, A.M. was collated, by the Bishop of Lincoln; and inducted 10 March 1735. Held, by dispensation, the Vicarage of Aylesbury.⁵

George More, A.B. inducted 6 April 1791: in September 1793, he was made Prebendary of Lincoln.

George Thomas Pretzman, A.B. inducted 13 May 1814.

Jacob Henry Brooke Mountain, A.M. 15 Dec. 1814.

George Thomas Pretzman, A.B. collated a second time by the Bishop of Lincoln; and inducted 21 June 1817. He is also Rector of Wheathamstead, Co. Herts.

THE CHURCH,

which is dedicated to St. Giles, stands near the south side of the village, on very low ground: the building is an intermixture of flint, brick, and stone, chequered; and consists of a nave, with two aisles; at the west end, a square embattled tower, containing six bells; and a chancel.⁶

¹ Willis's MSS.

² Willis's Hist. of Cathedrals, vol. i. p. 259.

³ See Canterbury's Doom.

⁴ See AYLESBURY, vol. ii. p. 36.

⁵ See vol. ii. p. 45.

⁶ In the east window of the chancel were, in 1634, these coats of arms: 1. Az. an eagle displayed Or. armed Gu. over all a bend Gu. 2. Erm. a fess lozengey Or. and Gu. On the north side: 1. Az. six lioncels ramp. 3. 2. 1. Or. 2. Arg. a chev. Gu. charged with three quarterfoils Or. On the south side: 1. Or. on a chief . . . two hands displayed Arg. 2. Three lioncels ramp. [MS. Notes, dated 17 July 1634.]

The principal entrance is on the south side; there is also another door into the north aisle, and an entrance into the chancel on the south side. The windows are chiefly of two lights each, divided by a mullion, the upper portion, beneath the point of the arch, being formed into trefoils or quaterfoils. The eastern window of the chancel has three lights, with bracket heads: under the point of the arch above them, in each light, are a quaterfoil and two trefoils, still retaining many fragments of coloured glass; and the central one containing a figure, seated or enthroned, in the attitude of benediction; the colours very fresh and beautiful. The east window of the north aisle has three lights; and there are also three windows in the side, and another at the west end. In the south aisle, are two windows in the side, and one at each end. In the chancel, one window on each side has been long closed with masonry. In the tracery of the remaining windows, are trefoils conjoined in the centre; and in the nave are six square-headed clerestory windows, over the three arches on each side which divide the aisles from the nave. These arches are respectively supported by an octagon pillar in the centre, between two piers, at the east and west ends. In the south wall, is a piscina; and the ancient approach to the Rood-loft, is still to be traced in the piers.

The Font, which is square, very large, and ancient, is formed out of a single block of stone, and supported by a circular column, standing on a square basement, in the south-western angle of the nave, under a spacious gallery.

The roof of the whole building is ceiled: that of the chancel coved: the beams of the nave resting on large carved corbel heads.

The entrance into the chancel is under a lofty pointed arch, partly closed, having the Creed, the Commandments, and the Lord's Prayer, on the upper part of the wall. The chancel is very neat, and handsomely wainscoted; on the panels of the screen at the east end, these texts of Scripture: John, ch. vi. v. 53; 1 Cor. ch. xi. v. 26.

The nave and aisles are neatly pewed and seated; and on the front of the gallery, are many sentences from the Church Catechism, ornamentally inscribed on the panels.

On a plain mural tablet, on the south side of the nave:

Within a Vault near this spot, are deposited the remains of Charles Molloy, of Stonedean, in this Parish, Esq. who departed this life on the 9th day of April 1805, in the 58th year of his age. And also of Katherine his Wife, who died at Stonedean, on the 30th day of July 1817, in the 61st year of her age. She was the daughter of Hutchinson Mure, of Great Saxham, in the County of Suffolk, Esq.; and bequeathed an annuity of 15*l.* towards the support of the School established in this Parish, for the education of Children in the principles of the Established Church. Her Executor, by Deed, dated August 19th 1817, vested a sum of 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Consolidated *three per Cent.* Bank Annuities, in trust, (the Rector of this Parish being one of the Trustees) for ever, thus providing an ample fund for effectuating the benevolent intent of the Testatrix, which he has thought right to record on this memorial.

Arms: Dexter Arg. a lion ramp. Gu. between three trefoils slipped, S. impaling within a bordure engrailed Gu: Arg. a fess Az. charged with three mullets Or.

On another tablet:

Arms: Or. a chevron Gu. between three Torteaux.

To the Memory of M^r. William Courteney, who died December the 5th 1770, aged 62 years. N.B. And left an Annuity of 400 pounds Stock in the four per Cents. & the moneys arising from that Annuity to be disposed of in Bread for ever, for eleven poor unmarried women: eleven loaves, one to each, and to the Clerk one, which is twelve, to be given in the Church every Sunday after divine service.

Also M^r. Rob^t. Courtney, Brother to the above M^r. W^m. Courtney, who died Dec^r. the 24th 1779, aged 74 years.

On another marble, at the west end of the nave:

Sacred to the memory of M^{rs}. Mary Viney, the most amiable and affectionate Wife of William Walter Viney, Esq. formerly of London, but now of this parish, who died on the 2^d Jany. 1817, in her 54th year. She possessed the most endearing goodness of Heart, with a mind as pure as the Tablet under which her mortal remains are deposited. Though lost to her friends, her Virtues remain impressed on their memory, and will out-live the recollection of those most dear to her.

On a marble in the floor:

In Memory of Richard Whitechurch, Esq. of this Parish, . . . yed Aug. y^e 26, 1741, aged 45.

Also Mary Whitechurch, Mother of . . . Richard Whitechurch, who dyed July y^e 29th 1739, aged 63.

On another slab, the arms of *Gould*; and

Here lieth the Body of Henry Gould, Esq. late of Oak End, in the Parish of Iver, in this County, who departed this life June y^e 21st Anno Dom. 1739, æt. suæ 56.

Patriæ Amantissimus
Suis Utilissimus
Charus Omnibus.

Also the Body of M^{rs}. Mary Gould, Relict of the above Henry Gould, Esq. who departed this life Jan^y y^e 30th A. D. 1768, æt. suæ 84.

On a white marble tablet, against the eastern wall of the south aisle:

Sacred to the Memory of M^{rs}. Winifrid Jones, Widow, who departed this life the 19th day of September 1808, in her 71st year. She was wife to Harford Jones, Esq. of Monmouth, and Mother of Sir Harford Jones, Bar^t. of Boltibrook, in the County of Radnor, Ambassador to the Court of Persia, and sister to Lady Gott, of Newlands. This Tablet is erected out of affection and regard by her family and friends.

Arms on achievements against the south wall:

Party per chev. S. and Arg. three elephants' heads erased counter-changed. *Crest*: on a wreath, an elephant's head erased Arg. *Saunders* impaling Or. three escutcheons Az. charged with as many lions ramp. Or. between which a fess indented Az. charged with three Bezants. *Motto*: Mors Janna Vite.

Quarterly. 1 and 4 quarterly, Or. and Az. charged with a buck trippant Az. and Or. counter-changed: 2 and 3 Vert. a fess indented Or. in chief three Garbs of the Second. In an inescutcheon S. a chev. Or. in chief 2 crescents of the Second, in base a trefoil. *Crest*: a buck's head attired Proper, coupé at the neck; in his mouth a sprig of laurel. *Motto*: Resurgam.

On a mural monument, on the north side of the nave:

Arms: Vert. a fess Arg. charged with an Imperial crown between an orb on the dexter side, and a dove on the sinister, all Or. between three garbs of the Last, and within a bordure engrailed Or. semé of Torteaux. *Crest*: a dexter hand coupé erect Proper vested Vert. holding a pen, which is completing the writing of the word *Dirige*.

Near this Place lieth the Body of Sarah Aldridge, Wife of Abel Aldridge, late of London, Gent. who died Sept^r. the 22^d 1744, aged 71.

Also the Body of the above Abel Aldridge, who died August 26, 1750, aged 84.

Also the Body of John Aldridge, Esq. son of the above Abel & Sarah Aldridge, who died November the 21, 1760, aged 54.

Also the Body of Elizabeth Aldridge, Wife of the above John Aldridge, Esq. who died Dec^r. the 15th 1772, aged 60.

On a sepulchral marble:

Here lie interred the Bodies of Henry and Samuel Aldridge, sons of Samuel Aldridge, of Stanes, in the County of Middlesex, Gent. by Dorothy his Wife, eldest Daughter of Henry Gould, late of Iver, in y^e County of Bucks, Gent.

Henry dyed in May 1677, aged 2 years 3 qu.

Samuel dyed in Aug. 1679, aged one and an halfe.

On a small white stone, in the floor:

William Reynolds died Dec^r. the 21, 1765, aged 1 year.

On a black marble slab, in the floor:

Sacred to the memory of Henry Burvill, Esq. of Oak End, in the Parish of Iver, who departed this life Feb^y 28, 1782, in the 50th year of his age. A tender Husband, kind Master, a sincere Friend, devout towards God, just and upright in his dealings with Men.

Here also lies interred the Body of M^{rs}. Frances Burville, Relict of the above Henry Burville, Esq. who departed this life on the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1797, aged 70.

On another slab:

Arms of Gould: Party per saltire . . . surtout a lion-ramp. Or. Gyrony, surtout a lion ramp. counter-changed: impaling, a fess charged with three griffins' heads erased between three anchors Proper.

[Her]je [lyeth the body] of Henry Gould, of Noake Mill, in y^e Parish of [I]ver, in this County, Gent. who departed this life y^e . . . April, An^o. Dⁿⁱ. 1677, æt. suæ. 55.

Part of an old banner, with a helmet, crest, shield, and dagger, remains affixed to the south wall of the nave, having the arms of *Gould* embrodered, which appear likewise on the shield, blazoned:

Party per saltire Az. and Arg. over all, a lion ramp. counter-changed. *Crest*: on a wreath, a demi-lion ramp. Az. langued Gu.

In the north aisle, on a slab:

In memory of M^r. William Sedgewick, late of this Parish, who died July the 4th 1796, aged 70 years. Also of M^{rs}. Rachael Sedgwick (his wife) who died March the 27th 1780, aged 62 years.

A sepulchral slab, having a brass, with three boars' heads, has been removed. Another large slab has marks of a brass figure in the centre, a plate below, and two shields or escutcheons. A third slab has evidently had two principal figures, and the effigies of several male and female children, broken off.

Above the pew belonging to the possessor of the Vache, is a coat of arms and achievement:

Party per pale S. and Arg. three lions ramp. counter-changed: the canton of Ulster in middle chief: *Crest*: a demi-phoenix rising out of a ducal coronet. *Palliser*.

There are several sepulchral slabs, quite plain; and one of them, within the vestry, under the tower, has the appearance of embossed letters round the verge, and is probably of great antiquity.

In the south aisle, is a sepulchral slab, whence have been torn two effigies and two escutcheons: and another despoiled of a plate.

On the south side, near the east end, on a mural tablet of white marble, with pilasters, frieze, and cornice of stone, the arms of *Fleetwood* impaling *Drury*.

Heere under lyeth the Bodies of S^r. George Fleetwood, Knight, and Dame Katherine his Wife, daughter of Henry Denny, of Waltham, in the County of Essex, Esq. S^r. George died the 21 of December 1620. They had issue, eight sonnes, viz., Arthur, Edward, Charles, George, Thomas, Henry, James, and William; and six daughters, viz., Sibil, Bridget, Ann, Elizabeth, Honoria, and Joyce.

Dame Katherine Fleetwood departed this life the 9 of March 1634.

Within the Communion-rails, is an altar-tomb of dark coloured marble, having, in front, three circular compartments, formerly decorated with coats of arms, one only (towards the east end) remaining, viz., *Fleetwood* impaling *Spring*. At the west end, the arms of *Fleetwood* singly. On tablets of brass, affixed to a stone in the wall, are the effigies of a male and two females kneeling; with fourteen children behind one of the females, and four behind the other.



Here lyeth Thomas Fleetwoode Esquier borne at Meskyn in the Countye of Lancaster, laide of the Vache Treasourer of the Mynte Knight of the Parliament for the Shyre of Buckingham and late Sheriff of the Counties of Buck & Bedford, who had two wyves, Barbara the first, and Brigett the second, being daughter to Syr John Sprunge Knight. We had eightene children, foure by the fyrst wife, and foureieue by the seconde. Aged syfte-two yeares. Deceased the first daye of November in the yere of our lorde God M. cccc. lxx.

On a slab in the north aisle, is the figure of a priest: and in the south aisle another, of a female, with pointed head-dress and lappets: the inscriptions gone. In the south aisle, on a marble:

This Tablet is erected to the memory of M^r. Peter Parker, who departed this life June 7th 1765, aged 82 years.

Also of M^r. John Parker, his son, who departed this life September 24, 1776, aged 56 years.

And of M^r. Peter Parker, son of M^r. John Parker, who departed this life Oct^r. 19th 1802, aged 57 years.

Also of M^{rs}. Ann Parker, wife of the above, who departed this life May 2^d 1806, aged 58 years.

Also of M^r. John Parker, son of the above M^r. Peter Parker, who departed this life February 17th 1812, aged 43 years.

Also Ann Parker, Daughter of the above Peter and Ann Parker, who departed this life February the 22^d 1815, aged 43 years.

On an elegant mural monument of statuary marble, in the south-east angle, within the communion rails, surmounted with a richly sculptured urn, and chaplets of flowers, between two winged weeping boys, with the arms of *Clayton*:

Here lieth the Body of James Clayton, Esq. of the Vache, in this Parish, Lord of this Manor of Chalfont St. Giles, in this County of Bucks, who dyed November the 28, 1714, in the 65th year of his age.

Affixed to the north wall, is an old atchievement, with the arms of *Radcliffe*:

Underneath this place lieth interred Katharine, y^e second daughter of Anthony Radcliffe, Esq. of this Parish. Shee departed this transitory life June 7, 1660, aged 21 years 6 months 3 da.

From thy quick death conclude we must,

The fairest flowers are gather'd first.

On an elegant mural tablet, on the south side of the chancel, over the door, with a shield of arms, upon a pyramidal piece of clouded marble:

Arms of Palliser.

Near this place are deposited the remains of Sir Hugh Palliser, Bar^t. of the Vache, in this Parish; who formerly represented the Boroughs of Scarborough and Huntingdon in Parliament: was Comptroller of the Navy: one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty: Lieutenant-General of Marines: Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Ships at Newfoundland, and Governor of that Island: and died the 19th of March 1796, Admiral of the White Squadron, an Elder Brother

of the Trinity House, Governor of Scarborough Castle and of the Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich, aged 74 years. The Inhabitants desire here to commemorate Sir Hugh Palliser's Bequest of a School House, and 30*l*. a-year for ever, towards educating and cloathing 20 poor Boys, & 20 poor Girls of this Parish.

Above the tablet, on the base, which sustains a fluted urn of white marble, is cut in fine relief, a snake, with its tail in its mouth, between two dolphins, intended as emblematical (it is presumed) of the never-dying fame acquired by the valour of a maritime Commander.

On a brass plate, on an altar-tomb adjoining to the south and east walls of the Church, are the portraitures of a man in armour, and a woman:

Here under this Tomb lyeth buried the Body of William Gardynere, Esquier and Anne his Wyfe, which William dee'ssyd the 14 day of October, the yere of our Lorde God MCCCCCLVII. And the said Anne dyed the . . . day of . . . Anno Dom. MCCCCCLX.

Under the man five sons, and under the woman four daughters, and these arms:

On a chevron embattled between 3 griffins' heads erased, 3 escallop shells, a cross patè in Chief, impaling Gu. 3 lions' paws erased.

The following inscriptions were formerly on slabs in the floor of the nave:

Hic jacet Rogerus Graindrog Armiger qui obiit 2^{da}. die Julii 1461. Cujus anime propitiatur Deus. Amen.

Hic jacet Richardus Wardyft Armiger qui obiit 24 Aprilis Anno Dom. 1463. Cujus anime propitiatur Deus. Amen.

Hic jacet Isabella Graindrog quondam uxor Rogeri Graindrog quae obiit 16 die Febemb. Anno Dni 1484. Cujus anime propitiatur deus. Amen.

On a stone near the west end of the Church:

Sacred to the Memory of M^r. David Skimmins, many years the true and faithful servant of Sir William Lawrence Young, Bar^t. of this County. This stone is erected by the Family in which he lived so long, as a tribute to his worthy qualities, and to commemorate the regard and esteem in which he was held by all its members. He died on the 13th of March 1835, aged 55 years. "Well done, thou good and faithful Servant." *Matt. ch. xxv. ver. 23.*

CHALFONT ST. PETER

is about thirteen miles in compass, and is bounded on the North by Chalfont St. Giles, Rickmansworth in Hertfordshire, and Chenies; on the East, by Chenies and Iver; on the South, by Iver, Hedgerley, and Fulmer; and on part of the South and West, by Beaconsfield; containing about 4564 acres of land, of which, about 4100 acres are arable, 294 meadow and pasture, and 170 common and woodland: about 1147 acres are in lay hands. The soil consists of chalk and brick earth, interspersed with numerous flints. The Misse, or more usually called the Misburne Stream, runs through the parish and village from north to south, turning a mill; and then crosses the turnpike road from London, continuing to flow in a rapid stream along the valley towards the south-east, and enters the parish of Iver.

THE MANOR,

in the reign of Edward the Confessor, was valued at one hundred and ten shillings, and was then the property of Earl Lewin, brother of King Harold, who was slain at Hastings. After the Norman invasion, this Manor was given to Odo, Bishop of Baieux, and Roger was his tenant; it consisted of four hides and three virgates. The arable was sufficient for fifteen ploughs; in the demesne was one; and fourteen villeins, with four bordars, had fourteen carucates. There were two servants; one mill worth six shillings; two carucates of pasture; wood sufficient for six hundred hogs, and an area for hawks; the whole of which, when the Bishop received it, was valued at sixty shillings; at the Domesday Survey, one hundred and ten shillings.¹

Odo, who had been created Earl of Kent, having abjured the realm in the reign of William Rufus, it is believed that the King retained Chalfont in his own hands during the whole of his reign, and that King Henry I. bestowed this estate on his firm adherent, Robert Earl of Mellent (in Normandy), whom he afterwards advanced to the Earldom of Leicester. It is stated in the Testa de Nevil, that it belonged to the Honour of Leicester.² At the period of compiling that record, Andrew de Gays and the Abbat of Missenden held two Knights' fees here of Simon de Turville, who was the feodary tenant of the *Honour of Leicester*, and it probably continued parcel of that Honour until the forfeiture of the lands of Simon de Montford, whose purparty it was: from his successors, the Seigniorship of Chalfont passed with that Earldom, until Henry Duke of Lancaster died seised in 1361; since which the Sovereign, in right of his Duchy of Lancaster, is presumed to be the Paramount Lord of Chalfont.

The King's Escheator, in his certificate, stated, that by virtue of the King's Writ of Partition to him directed and thereunto annexed, he had, on the 8th and 10th July, 21 Edw. III. delivered to Hugh Wake, by lawful partition, the purparty to him belonging, of the Manor of Chalfont, viz. of the capital messuage, the chamber near the hall, the fourth part of one garden, a toft, 30 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow in Blakeslade, one acre of wood in a certain wood called Heghe-grove, con-

¹ Terra Epi Baiocensis. In Bernehā Hvnd. ƿ In Celfunde ten' Roger de eþo 1111. hid' et 111. uirg'. Tra' ē. xv. cař. In dñio. ē. una. et x1111^{or}. uilli cū. 1111^{or}. bord' hāt. x1111. cař. Ibi. 11^o serui. et 1. molin' de vi. sol. Pñ. 11. cař. Silva sexcent' porc' et una area accipitris. In totis ualent' ual. ex. sol. Qdo recep. lx. sol. T.R.E. cx. sol. Hoc ƿ tennit Leuinius ^{com}. [Lib. Censual. l f. 144.]

² Page 51.

³ Esc. 35 Edw. II. n^o. 122.

taining 4 acres, 1 acre of pasture, and 20s. rent; and his purparty of the Manor of Padebury, viz. of the capital message, the fourth part of the hall, one chamber, a fourth part of one garden, 30 acres of arable land, 3 acres of meadow, 3 acres of pasture, 20s. rent, and 6s. of the value of villein services, and the moiety of one message, and of one virgate of land of the lands and tenements of the villeins. That the said Manors were holden of the King in *capite*, by homage, by John de Wolverton, deceased; that John, the son of Joane, one of the daughters of the said John deceased, whom Hugh Wake had taken to wife, and between the said Hugh and Joane begotten; and Constantia, one other of the daughters of the same John de Wolverton deceased; and Adam, the son of Sarah the third; and Theobald, the son of Cecily the fourth daughter of the said John, were the next heirs of the same John; that the said Constantia was of full age, and the aforesaid John, Joane, Adam, and Theobald, within age.

Chalfont, in the reign of Hen. II. was stated to be the land of Hamon, son of Hamon Manfelin, and of the annual value of 10*l.* and half a mark, and eight loads of barley and an half.¹ King Edw. III. in 1363, granted to Sir Richard la Vache, Knt. of Bigenhull, in the parish of Burcester, Co. Oxon. free warren in all his demesne lands in *Chalfunt St. Peter, &c.*;² and in this reign, a family, taking its name from the place, is first introduced amongst the possessors of lands here.

Henry de Chalfont, or Chalfhant, is described as having been Sheriff of Bucks and Bedfordshire in 1341 and 1342,³ and was seized of the Manors of Ashurst with Buckland, Co. Kent, in right of his wife Maud, sole daughter and heir of Richard de Girund, which he held in *capite*, by barony, of the Honour of Peveler, performing Castle-guard at Dover, and died seized in 45 Edw. III. He was a Knight, and his descendants continued the line and name until the reign of Hen. V. when a female heir carried the possessions of the Chalfhunts, in marriage, to Robert le Hadde, of Frinsted in Kent.⁴

Henry de Chalfhant, a descendant of the before-mentioned Sir Henry, died in 1385, (9 Ric. II.) and John Bedford, Roger Turnour, Sibill Jarponville, and Agnes, daughter of Walter at Style, were found to be his heirs and next kin; and by an Inquisition, 43 Edw. III. Henry de Chalfont, Chival. and Matilda his wife were found to have died seized of 180 acres of land, in Dunton, Co. Bucks, held as of the Castle of Dover, 20 acres in Litelcote, holden as of the Honour of Walingford; and one virgate of grass land in Chalfont St. Giles.

Thomas de Chalfant died seized of lands here and in Amondesham (called Welpley's), and Doddington Manor and Adwoson, holden as of Dover Castle.

THE MANOR OF BRUDENELLS

was acquired by William Brudenell of Amersham, by his marriage with Agnes, daughter and heir of Robert Bulstrode, Esq. son of Richard Bulstrode, Esq. of Hedgerley Bulstrode, by Agnes his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas Knyffe.⁵

¹ Rot. de Dominabus, 31 Hen. II. p. 21.

² Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 135, from Roger Dodsworth's MS. vol. lxxix, f. 57.

³ He bore for his arms, three bends Ermine.

⁴ Hasted's History, vol. v. p. 277, 8vo ed.

⁵ In another account, Agnes is represented to have been the daughter and heir of Richard Bulstrode, by Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas Knyfe; and in a third statement, that William Brudenell, who acquired this addition to the estates of his family, was of Upton; that Agnes was the daughter of Robert, son of Richard Bulstrode, by Alice, daughter and heir of Richard Knyfe of Chalvey; [Harl. MSS. n^o 1391.] (by Lettice, daughter of Smarte) and in another, that William Brudenell, therein denominated of Upton, Co. Bucks, was the second husband of Agnes, daughter and heir of Robert Bulstrode, son of Richard, by Alice, daughter and heir of Richard Knyfe; that the last named Richard was the son of Thomas, son of John Knyfe Lord of Chalvey, (in the Harl. MSS. erroneously written *Hulvey*) that the former husband of the said Agnes Bulstrode was John Shobingdon, alias Bulstrode; which latter account, making

The Mansion, called Chalfont House, or the Old Place, and *Oak Grove Farm*, were purchased by Sir Everard Fawkener, Knt. of Westminster, and William Sharpe, Esq. surviving Trustees, appointed by the Will of Charles Churchill, Esq. of St. James's, Westminster, dated 26 March 1745, upon certain uses described therein; and by Indentures of lease and release of 7 and 8 Jan. 1755, and 6 and 7 April 1758, for the consideration of 8100*l.*; under an Act of Parliament,¹ investing part of the personal estate of Charles Churchill, deceased, in the purchase of lands, to be settled in pursuance of an agreement on the marriage of Charles Churchill, jun. Esq. with the Lady Maria Walpole, the Mansion became the property and residence of the Poet Charles Churchill, who died in October 1785.²

After the estate had been considerably improved, it was disposed of, under an Act of Parliament passed in 1792,³ to enable the surviving Trustees of lands purchased with part of the personal estate of Charles Churchill, Esq. deceased, to sell the same, and purchase other lands. Chalfont was thereupon transferred to Thomas Hibbert, Esq. of the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, Co. Middlesex; who dying s. p. bequeathed this estate, in 1829, to Robert Hibbert, Esq. of Birtles Hall, Co. Cest.; and it came to the present possessor in 1835: since which period, a purchase has been effected of the Oak End estate, and of other property.

The purchaser, Thomas Hibbert, Esq. was the eldest son of Robert Hibbert of Stockfield Hall, Co. Lancaster, descended from Thomas Hibbert, Esq. of Manple, Co. Cest. by Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Bradshaw, who was President of the High Court of Judicature on the Trial of King Chas. I.⁴

Great part of the village, and almost all the lands, excepting the Manor of Chalfont St. Peter, are the property of Mr. Hibbert, whose park, on the verge of the turnpike-road to London, is beautifully timbered, and contains the largest and most ancient Ash-tree (as is asserted) in England, called *The Great Ash* in the oldest maps extant; and also the first Lombardy Poplar imported into England.

allowance for the errors in the orthography of the MS. in the Harleian collection, seems to bear marks of authenticity, John Shobington, elsewhere called *Chopendon*, being obviously (from a careful review of the descendants of the heiress as well as her ancestry) the representative of those ancient Bulstrodes, which gave rise to the story still circulated, accredited, and to a certain degree supported by the topographical examination of the locality, as related in the historical account of HEDGERLEY BULSTRODE: but in another genealogy of Bulstrodes, Sir Richard Bulstrode is particularly described as the eldest son of William Bulstrode of Upton, son of John, son of Robert, by Agnes, daughter of Sampson of Hedgerley; (called *Hurley*, by Ashmole) that the said Sir Richard, who was keeper of the great wardrobe to Catherine Queen of King Henry VI. and afterwards comptroller of the household to King Edw. IV. married 20 April, 33 Hen. VI. (1454) Alice, daughter and heir of *Richard Knyfe*, and cousin and heir of John Wiat, Thomas Thorney, Nicholas Clopton of Langley Marsh, and . . . Rous of Westminster; and that Edward, their fifth son, had for his first wife, Mary, daughter of Richard Empson, temp. Hen. VII. and had issue, George, who married Jane, daughter of Thomas Pigot, Esq. of Whaddon, Serjeant-at-Law, and thus continued the line. [See WHADDON, and PEDIGREES of PILOT.]

¹ Stat. 23. Geo. II. c. 18.

² Churchill was eminently distinguished, not less by the brilliancy of his wit than the severity of his satire; and has been aptly represented, as "possessing a serpent-toothed vengeance, and that his embalming or corrosive pen could defy or lampoon, according to his acquiescence in or dissent from the principles or opinions of his opponents." [Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. ii. p. 309. n.] He tried how far the liberty of the press would carry him: his intention was to fetch blood at every stroke, but his weapon was not so sharp as Pope's. His pen, like the sword of Michael in Milton, inflicted wounds which never closed. Churchill awakened every character from repose, or that was basking in the sunshine of the Court, as Ithuriel did Satan by the touch of his spear. In a comparison of his talents with some of his contemporaries, it has been stated, that his performances were superior to those of Whitehead, though far inferior to Johnson's. [Ibid. vol. ix. p. 101, 102.]

³ Stat. 32 Geo. III.

⁴ Harl. MSS. 2010. The family bears for their arms: Erm. on a bend S. three crescents Arg. Crest: An arm erect Proper, couped below the elbow; vested Az. cuffed Erm. grasping a crescent.

NEW-HOUSE,

on the east side of the road from Chalfont to Aylesbury, was erected on lands purchased by Sir Codrington Edmund Carrington, Knt. and continued his residence, until about the year 1836.¹ He was in the Civil Service of the Hon. East India Company; a Barrister of the Middle Temple, London; Chief-Justice in the Island of Ceylon; Judge of the Admiralty in Bengal; and, after his return to England, one of the Justices of the Peace for Bucks: in 1826, he was M.P. for St. Mawes, in Cornwall. He married, 1 Aug. 1801, Paulina, daughter of John Belli of Southampton (who died 9 Aug. 1823); and, secondly, 2 Oct. 1830, Mary Anne, daughter of John Capel, Esq.

THE GRANGE.

in Chalfont, is reputed to have been the property and residence of the family of Penington, distinguished by the long imprisonment to which the religious scruples of Isaac Penington subjected him during the Usurpation. His family appear to have purchased lands here early in the reign of Elizabeth, viz. in 1559; but, from the imperfect account of the descendants, it seems difficult to discover the degree of relationship between William Penington, the original purchaser, and Isaac, the Quaker; and, as the alliances between the Peningtons and the Fleetwoods are involved in similar obscurity, the following account of the principal individuals more especially connected with this parish, will be interesting:

Isaac Penington was born circ. 1616, "heir," to use the words of his son-in-law, William Penn, (who married Gulielma Maria Springett, daughter of Isaac Penington's wife by a former husband); and it might be gratifying to trace the early life of a person in whom the simplicity of a child so long survived the weakness; but it is left to conjecture, that his education was suitable to his quality; and that he had not only the advantage of the Schools and Universities of his native country, but the conversation of some of the most considerable persons of his time abroad. About the time of his coming of age, the country was greatly agitated with civil commotion; and, as his father, the elder Penington, had been a violent partizan, so, if the son's temper had inclined him to the same opinions, he might probably have arisen to some eminence in the Commonwealth; but he seems to have devoted himself, from a very early period of life, to religious studies, and to have been entirely abstracted from all considerations of temporal power or advantages.

The elder Penington had been once Chief Magistrate of London, and raised the City Forces to join the Parliamentarians. He was entrusted with the high office of Constable of the Tower, and made one of Oliver's Council of State. But a sad reverse of fortune awaited him; and, at the Restoration, he was condemned to perpetual imprisonment, and actually died a prisoner in that Fortress which he had once commanded.²

Whether religious feelings or prejudices might have influenced the younger Penington, is perhaps not now to be ascertained; but it has been remarked, that no mention whatsoever of his father is found in his son's books; so that it has been inferred, that the latter exhibited little kindness or sympathy for his parent.

Isaac Penington resided on his estate at Chalfont in 1651, and was imprisoned in the Gaol of Aylesbury in 1660. On his liberation, he returned to Chalfont, where he introduced Elwood, the

¹ He was a Pupil of the celebrated Orientalist, Sir William Jones; and was the Author of An Inquiry into the Laws relative to Public Associations of the People, 8vo, of which a second edition appeared in 1819.

² Gent. Mag. vol. xci. P. 1, p. 121.

Quaker, to the Poet Milton. He visited divers persons of his own persuasion, subsequently imprisoned for refusing to take the oaths of allegiance, or for non-conformity. He was carried before Philip Palmer, one of the Deputy Lieutenants of the County, and by him committed to a second confinement at Aylesbury, "during the pleasure of the Earl of Bridgewater;" but was permitted, in consequence of the Plague amongst the prisoners, to remove to another house, where he was shut up about six weeks: through the interest of the Earl of Ancram, he obtained his release, having endured altogether a confinement of nine months. Mr. Penington lived at the Grange, which had been his residence before he was imprisoned; when his circumstances becoming embarrassed, in consequence of many persecutions and expenses, and being perplexed by law-suits and proceedings in Chancery, his wife and family were ejected from their habitation, and compelled to retire to lodgings, first in Chalfont, and afterwards at Amersham; whence they ultimately removed to Walthamstow, in Essex. At the instance of some of their friends, they were induced to purchase a small estate, called Woodside, near Amersham: on which was an old house, capable of being improved into a dwelling for the family. This place was fitted up chiefly under the superintendance of his wife, who is represented as a very sensible, religious, and amiable woman. Isaac Penington was still exposed to persecution, and suffered imprisonment in many places of criminal confinement; but, on the Restoration, by Letters Patent of Chas. II. he was, for the sixth time, discharged, with other Friends, from his confinement. From the time that he went to inhabit the asylum of his declining years, which was procured by the care and at the charge of his wife, few are the occurrences related of him.

In 1678, Penington having become infirm, visited the medicinal spring at Astrop, Co. Northampton, where he wrote an Address to the Visitants, and other short pieces of a religious character. In 1679, he passed some time at Goodneston Court, in Kent; and, dying there, 8 Oct. his remains were conveyed to Jordan's Burying-ground, near Chalfont, and deposited; Mary Penington, his wife, not long surviving him.

His pen seems to have been incessantly employed; but the annexed list of his Publications must not be relied upon as a catalogue of *all* his literary productions:

The Works of the long-mournful and sorely-distressed Isaac Penington, whom the Lord in his Tender Mercy, at length Visited and Relieved by the Ministry of that Despised People, called Quakers; and in the springings of that Light, Life, and Holy Power in him, which they had Truly and Faithfully Testified of, and Directed his mind to, were these things Written, and are now Published as a thankful Testimony of the goodness of the Lord unto him, and for the benefit of others. In Two Parts. "*They also that erred in spirit shall come to understanding, and they that murmured shall learn doctrine.*" Isa. xxix. 24. London: Printed and Sold by Benjamin Clark, Bookseller in George-Yard, in Lombard-street, 1651.

In this volume, amongst other testimonies respecting the life and conversation of the Author, the noted George Fox, in a prefatory address, which bears his initials, and is dated "The 6th of 11th month 1679," informs the reader, that "it is above twenty years since Isaac Penington came among God's people;" and contains, amongst other consolatory reflections, that "I know he died in the Lord, and so blessed, and so let his works follow him." The celebrated William Penn likewise gave testimony to his worth and abilities, and dates his admission amongst the Society of Friends circ. 1657; or, in his own quaint language, that then "it pleased the Lord to send him a Peter to declare to him that the time of pouring forth of the Holy Spirit, and breaking forth of the Heavenly work of God in the souls of men and women was come." He mentions that Penington was sixty-three years of age at his death. George Whitehead's testimony relates to the spiritual exercises of his pious friend, and is dated in 1680. Samuel Jennings, of Aylesbury; Ambrose Riggs, of Gatton, in Surrey; Thomas Zachary, of London; Robert Jones; Thomas Everden, of Canterbury; Christopher Taylor; James Parke, of Canterbury; Thomas Elwood; John Penington (his son); Alexander Parker; and Mary Penington, widow of Isaac—severally contributed their panegyrics upon his endowments and virtues: and his son states, biographically, that he departed this life on the 8th month of the 8th month (August) 1679, between three and four in the morning, at one of Mrs. Penington's farms, called Goodneston Court, in Kent, having, with his wife, been amongst their tenants in that county. He expired, after an illness of only one week; and his remains were conveyed to London, attended by some of his Relations and Friends; and afterwards into Buckinghamshire, to his own house, and to the burial-place of Friends belonging to Chalfont Meeting, called Jordan's, where he was honourably buried, being followed by some hundreds of Friends and

Neighbours. Alexander Parker's account of Mr. Penington's joining the Quakers varies a little from that of others. He attributes his conversion to the preaching of George Fox, who, he says, "was the first man that proclaimed the Gospel of Life and Salvation amongst us, at a meeting of J. Crook's, in Bedfordshire, at the time called Whitsuntide, in 1658; at which meeting, the Mystery of Iniquity was so opened, and the Mystery of the Gospel of Peace so plainly manifested, that he was fully satisfied; and from that time gave up himself to the obedience of Truth, and took up the Cross," &c. Mary Penington's testimony was written at her "house at Woodside, 27th of the 2^d month 1680, between 12 and 1 at night, whilst she was watching with her sick child." The contents of the volumes are multifarious, being made up of several distinct Essays, viz. The Way of Life and Death made manifest, and set before Men, whereby the many Paths of Death are Impleaded, and the one Path of Life Propounded and Pleaded for; in some Positions concerning the Apostacy from the Christian Spirit and Life; with some Principles guiding out of it: as also An Answer to some Objections, whereby the simplicity in some may be entangled; held forth in tender good-will both to Papists and Protestants, who have generally erred from the Faith for these many Generations, since the Days of the Apostles; and with that which they have Erred from, are they comprehended: by Isaac Penington the Younger: London, &c. 1680. The Scattered Sheep sought after, &c.: a Short Catechism, for the sake of the simple-hearted. Babylon the Great Described, the City of Confusion; in every part whereof Antichrist reigns; Her Sins, Her Judgments, &c.: also, an Exhortation to the Powers of the Earth. The Jew outward; being a Glass for the Professors of the Age, &c. The Axe laid to the Root of the old Corrupt Tree, &c.; with an Exhortation to the present Age, and an Address to the Parliament, the Army, and all the well-affected in the Nation, who have been faithful to the Good Old Cause. A brief account of some Reasons (amongst many that ought to be given) why those People called Quakers cannot do some things on the one hand for which they have suffered, and do still suffer so much violence from the People, and such sore Persecutions from the Teachers and Magistrates of these Nations, whereby it may appear to all who are willing to take any fair consideration of their Cause, that these Sufferings are for Righteousness sake, &c. A Question Propounded to the Rulers, Teachers, and People of the Nation of England, &c. The Root of Popery struck at, and the true ancient Apostolic Foundation discovered, in some Propositions to the Papists. An Examination of the Grounds or Causes which are said to induce the Court of Boston, in New England, to make that Order or Law of Banishment, upon pain of Death, against the Quakers, &c. A Warning of Love from the Bowels of Life to the several Generations of Professors of this Age, &c. &c. The New Covenant of the Gospel, distinguished from the Old Covenant of the Law. The Consideration of a Position concerning the Book of Common Prayer. The Great Question concerning the Lawfulness or Unlawfulness of Swearing under the Gospel stated and considered of. Some what spoken to a Weighty Question concerning the Magistrates' Protection of the Innocent, &c. A few Words to such as have felt the Power of the Endless Life drawing, and have faithfully followed the Leader of the Flock of Israel; written "From Alisbury Prison, in Bucks," 1661. Some Questions and Answers for Opening the Eyes of the Jews Natural. Three Queries propounded to the King and Parliament, in the Year of the Most High, and in the tender love of my Soul to them. A Salutation of Love and tender Good-Will to the Commissioners of the Peace for the County of Bucks, &c. A Weighty Question propounded to the King and both Houses of Parliament, with some Queries about Religion. Some Queries concerning the Order and Government of the Church of Christ; written "in Alisbury Prison:" also an Address to Friends in England, Ireland, Scotland, Holland, New-England, Barbadoes, &c. One more tender Visitation to the Men of this Generation, &c. Concerning the Church, or of the Church-State under the Gospel. Some Observations upon the Eternal Judgment. Concerning the Sum or Substance of our Religion, who are called Quakers. Some Things of great weight and concernment to all, briefly opened; "written in the time of my confinement in Alisbury, when Love was working in me, and the Life of God in me, travelling and wrestling with the Lord for the Salvation of others. ISAAC PENINGTON." A Question to the Professors of Christianity, the Second Part, by Isaac Penington, Prisoner in Alisbury, who (by the counsel of the Lord) hath chosen rather to suffer affliction with the despised People of God, than to enjoy the Pleasures of Sin for a Season. Propositions and Considerations concerning the Nature of Church Worship and Ordinances since the days of the Apostles; "written in Alisb. Prison, 27th of 6th month -66." Observations on some passages of Lodowick Muggleton, in his Interpretation of the 14th Chap. of the Revelations; also on some passages on that Book of his styled "The Neck of the Quakers Broken," and in his Letters to Thomas Taylor, &c.: whereunto is added, a Brief Account of my Soul's Travel towards the Holy Land, &c. Some Things relating to Religion proposed to the consideration of the Royal Society, so termed, &c. Of the Church in its First and Pure State, &c. with the Way of Salvation in the Covenant of Life, &c. Some what Touching the Gospel Rest, or Sabbath. An Enquiry after Truth and Righteousness, written in Reading Gaol, &c. about the latter end of the 4th month 1671. The Holy Truth and People Defended; by me, Isaac Penington, Prisoner for the Testimony of Truth at Reading Gaol. The Antient Principle of Truth, or the Light within asserted, &c. Naked Truth, or Truth nakedly manifested in itself. The Flesh and Blood of Christ, &c. To the Jews Natural and to the Jews Spiritual; with a Few Words to England, my native country, &c.; "written in travailling bowels, by Isaac Penington." Some sensible weighty Queries concerning some things very sweet and necessary to be experienced in the Truly Christian State. The Everlasting Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the

blessed effects thereof testified to by experience. Life and Immortality brought to Light through the Gospel, &c.; written by I. P. in the time of his imprisonment at Reading Gaol, dated 26th of 3^d mo. 1671. Concerning the Rule of the New Covenant, &c. A few Experiences concerning some of the weighty Things relating to God's Everlasting Kingdom. A Treatise concerning God's Teachings and Christ's Law, &c.; written by I. P. Prisoner at Reading Gaol, for the Testimony of Truth. A Question Answered concerning Reading the Scriptures aright. The Seed of God and of his Kingdom treated and testified of, &c. An Epistle to all Serious Professors of the Christian Religion. To Friends in and about the Two Chalfonts, written "from my present place of confinement in Alisbury, according to the will of God, who is blessed and to be blessed in all that He doth, or suffereth to be done, 22^d of the 3^d mo. 1666. To Friends in Truth in and about the Two Chalfonts; "from Alisbury Prison." To Diligent and Faithful Friends in and about the Two Chalfonts; written in Alisbury Gaol about 9th & 10th of the 12th mo. 1666. For Friends of our Meeting and thereabouts; from Reading Gaol, 9th of 6th mo. 1670; and another Address, dated from the same Prison, 22^d of 3^d mo. 1671. Some Queries concerning Compulsion in Religion, 19th of 7th mo, 1670. Concerning the Dispensation of the Gospel, &c. dated 18th of 9th mo. 1671.

Abraham Newland, a celebrated cashier of the Bank of England, and during many years, so intimately connected with that establishment, as to have been as well known as the Bank itself, acquired, by purchase, a small estate in Chalfont, at which he occasionally resided; and died in possession of it, 21 Nov. 1807, at the age of 77.

His life, which afforded but little variety, was yet not without instruction; and evinced, that by prudence, integrity, punctuality, and perseverance, talents neither brilliant nor profound, may raise a humble individual not only to affluence, but respectability and esteem. He was the son of William Newland, a baker, in Castle-street, or King-street, in the Parish of St. Mary Overy, in Southwark; born 23 April 1730; educated for mercantile business; and became a clerk in the Bank of England in 1748. He had great fondness for music; and was organist at one of the metropolitan churches, whilst he held the above office. He is reported to have been then, gay and irregular in his habits, if not dissipated; but, in 1775, being advanced to be Chief Cashier of the Bank, he became minutely attentive to business. He held this lucrative situation until 17 September 1807, although his health had been gradually declining during several years, when he refused an annuity proposed; but accepted a piece of plate to the value of one thousand guineas, voted for his faithful and active services, by the Governor and Company of the Bank; which, though undoubtedly well-meant, was very ill-timed, as it was not completed at the time of his death. His deportment was easy and genteel; his manners affable and respectful; and his activity and attention at all times, a pattern for the imitation of the junior branches of the establishment in which, with so great credit, he had accumulated property to the amount of at least 7000*l.* per ann. which was distributed in legacies to his relations. Mr. Abraham Newland long sustained the character of a worthy man, who enjoyed the pleasures of the table in moderation, with much hilarity, good-humour, and social comfort. His remains were interred in Bishop Andrewes's Chapel (since demolished,) at St. Saviour's Church, in Southwark.

THE ADVOWSON.

Richard de Turville, Lord of Weston Turville, (temp. Hen. II.) gave to the Abbey of Missenden, the Church of Chalfont St. Peter, by a charter in the Leger Book of Missenden, which was witnessed by Robert, Archdeacon of Bucks.¹

¹ Carta Ric. de Turvill de donacone Eccl' de Chalfunte. Notum sit quod Ego Ric. de Turvilla dedi &c. Ecclesie B. Marie de Missenden in perpetuam et puram elemosinam Ecclesiam Sei' Petri de Chalfunda cum omnibz p'tinentiis suis pro salute anime mee, &c. Test. Rob. Archidia. Buck', &c.

Confirmatio Rob'ti Archidia. de Buck' de institutione ejusd'm Eccl'. Notum sit, &c. quod Ego Rob. Archid. Buk' institui dilectos Fratres nostros Canonicos de Messenden in Eccl' de Chalfunte et eam cum omnibus pertinentiis suis

In the same Book is a confirmation of all Richard de Turville's grants, by his brother William.⁴

Robert was Archdeacon of Bucks between 1188 and 1195, (temp. Ric. I.)

In the Placita of King John, complaint was made against the Abbat of Missenden by Richard de Turville, respecting the Advowson of the Church of Chalfont, which his father had given to him, and confirmed by his charter, which he produced; and the Abbat set forth, that he claimed nothing besides the Parsonage of the said Church; that he is the Parson thereof by the gift of Richard his father; and exhibited the same, and the Charter of the Institution of the Church, on the presentation of Richard de Turville: and said, that Richard his father, gave to him the whole vill of Chalfont, with its appurtenances, &c.⁵

King Henry III. granted to Ralph Briton, lands at Chalfont, and the Advowson of the Church there, with a mill and free warren, and lands called Hathefield.³

A fine was passed in 1219, between William de Aubigny and Agatha his wife, and John, Prior of Bradwell, of the Advowson of the Church of Chalfont, the right of the Prior and his Church.

Willis presumes, that upon the death of Ralph, called "Sacerdos et Personæ Ecclesiæ," the appropriation took place: and King Henry III. by patent, in 1229, granted a weekly market on Wednesday, and a fair on the eve and festival of the Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul, (June 28 and 29,) to Ralph Briton, at his Manor of Chalfont.

King Henry VIII. in 1539, granted to Robert Drury, his heirs and assigns, *in capite*, for the tenth part of a Knight's fee, the *Manor of Temple Bulstrode*, late part of the possessions of the Monastery of Bysham, at 1*l.* per ann.⁴ And in the same year, likewise granted to the same Robert Drury, for 59*l.* to hold to the said Robert, his heirs and assigns for ever, *in capite*,⁵ the Advowson of the Rectory of Chalfont, with the Vicarage, late belonging to Missenden Abbey: and by deed, dated 21 July 1626, William Drury, heir of Robert, conveyed all his estate to Henry Bulstrode, Esq.; so that both the spiritual and temporal estate became vested in the same family. Thomas Bulstrode, Esq. son of Henry, by deed, (8 Nov. 1645,) conveyed the same to William Bowyer⁶ and John Saunders, Esqrs. Trustees appointed by Sir Thomas Allen, Knt. by whom, with Thomas Allen, (eldest son and heir apparent of Sir Thomas,) the Rectory and Vicarage were, 1 April 1661, conveyed to the President and Scholars of St. John's College, Oxon. of which Society, Sir Thomas Allen was "some time a Fellow Commoner."⁷ He was matriculated in 1621-2, as the son of Thomas Allen, of London, Esq.; and in a petition for licence of Mortmain, to enable the College to hold this Estate, he was styled Sir Thomas Allen, of Finchley, Co. Middlesex, Knt. St. John's College having continued to the present time to possess the Advowson and right of patronage, are accustomed to grant to the Vicar, upon his institution, a lease of the great tithes.

præsenti carta confirmavi, ad præsentationem Ric. de Turvilla Dom Fundad quem jus patronatus ejusdem Eccl' de jure spectabat. Præsente Radulpho presbytero ejusdem Ecclesiæ Rectore, et assensum præbente. Quatenus et præfatam Ecclesiam cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et omne jus quod in ea habebat spontanea voluntate in manus nostras resignavit. Teste Johanne Priore de Messenden. 1 Page 84.

² Vicaria in Eccl' de Chalfunt que est Abbatis et Conventus de Messenden ex dudum ordinat consistit in toto Altaragio et in omnibus terris cum messuagio et aliis pertinentiis ad eandem terram Ecclesiæ pertinentibus proximo messuagio quod Radulphus quondam sacerdos et personæ Ecclesiæ memorate cum granum prox eidem messuagio tenuit Et excepto messuagio quod Ricardus presbyter olim tenuit cumcrofta. Decimæ autem garbarum totius parochiæ exceptis quibus terris ad predictos Abbatem et Conventum pertinentibus. Vicaria autem respondet de Synodalibus et Canonici Hospiciū Archidiaconi procurabunt. De aliis vero exactionibus Vicarius pro Vicaria sua et Canonici pro sua portione respondebunt. De aliis vero exactionibus Vicarius pro Vicaria sua et Canonici pro sua portione respondebunt. [Missenden Regist. p. 79.]

³ Calend. Rotal. Chart. memb. 9, p. 44.

⁴ Rot. Pat. 30 Hen. VIII. Test. 28 Nov.

⁵ Ibid. 10 Mar.

⁶ Lysons calls him *Gower*. [Page 535.]

⁷ Ex Archiv. Coll. St. J. Bapt.

WHAPLOAD'S, OR WHAPLOTT'S CHANTRY.

In the reign of Richard I. a fine was passed of messuages, lands, and rents, in Chalfont and Iver, between William Quaplode, or Whapload, of Chalfhunte, and William Englys, of Chalfhunte, and Alice his wife, dequered to be the right of Whapload.

A Chantry, called by his name, was founded here by his executors, in the time of Henry VI.¹ which, at the dissolution of Chantries, was of the value of 10*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* per ann. clear: Sir Thomas Longshawe, Clerk, Incumbent, and of the age of 70 years. "He had yerely coming of the said Chantry, over and besides all Reprises, 10*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* and the said Incumbent hath no other living." In 1553, a pension was granted to him of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per ann. The value of the Chantry is stated at 10*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; and Sir Robert Drury, Knt. the purchaser, is said to have paid for it 261*l.*²

VICARS.

WALTER DE AYLESBURY, presented 1224, p' Abbateum et Convantum de Messenden.

William, last Vicar, died 1269.

John de Merston, presented 1 May 1269.

Richard de Stoke, presented 16 Aug. 1278.

Robert de Stow exchanged for Colnbroke, with *John de Staunesfeld*, 3 Nov. 1344; he exchanged for Saunderfield or Sandersted, in Winchester Diocese, with *John Russel*, 18 Feb. 1347; and died in 1349.

Walter Marmion, "pauper presbyter," collated by the Bishop, June 1349, on lapse.

John Brian, died 1424.

Thomas Tresby, admitted 22 Nov. 1424.

Bernard Kele exchanged for Stokesbury in Kent, with *William Powell*, 1 Feb. 1440.

John Hore resigned in 1448.

William Wynod, presented 13 Oct. 1448.

Richard Edmonds, presented 1471.

Edmund Bellow, presented 5 July 1474.

John Jordan, presented 21 May 1479. He resigned.

Thomas Gourten, presented 29 Oct. 1479.

William Nolle, pr. 28 Oct. 1502. He died 1513.

Francis Pobart was presented 11 April 1513.

Roger Edgeworth, S.T.P. inst. in 1523.

John Edgeworth, A.B. 17 Dec. 1528.

Robert Harrison, LL.B. presented 9 Aug. 1532, died and was buried here; being the last Vicar presented by Missenden Abbey.

Thomas Slitherst, B.D. pr. 11 Feb. 1545, by Robert Drury, Esq.; he was made Rector of Chalfont St. Giles in 1555, and resigned this living.³

Edmund Dormer occurs Vicar in 1557.

Lewis Johns, presented in 1569, by Sir Robert Drury.

Hugh Jones succeeded, 2 August 1587.

Richard Reynolds, pr. 2 June 1604, by Henry Drury.

James Tveynhoe, pr. 19 Sep. 1609, by Sir H. Drury, Knt. *James Bradshaw*, A.M. admitted 15 Nov. 1617. He was ejected in or about 1648, being a royalist.⁴

Thomas Hall, or *Holt*, was in possession of this Church at the time when the Adwoson was granted to St. John's College, and died Vicar in 1679.⁵

Thomas Smart, A.M. inst. 23 Feb. 1679, on the pres. of St. John's College, Oxon.; and at his death,

Moses Wills, S.T.P. instituted 8 Sept. 1718.

Daniel Primrose, LL.D. instituted 10 April 1725.

Edward Morse, S.T.P. instituted 26 April 1726. He was also Rector of Gatton, Co. Surrey, and died 1733.

Winch Holdsworth, S.T.P. inducted 27 Nov. 1733. He was buried here in 1761.

James Weedon, D.D. inducted 15 Feb. 1762. He was buried here in 1775.

John Chalmers, D.D. inducted 13 April 1775.

James Cutler, B.D. inducted 4 Oct. 1803.

James Stuart Freeman, D.D. inducted 13 Jan. 1809. He was of St. John's College, Oxford, A.M. 15 Jan. 1787, B.D. 24 April 1792; D.D. 30 April 1799; Vicar

¹ Willis's Hist. Abb. vol. ii. p. 39.

² Strype's Memorials, vol. ii. p. 90.

³ See QUAINTON.

⁴ In Walker's Account of the Sufferings of the Clergy in the Rebellion, he introduces this person, with a remark in the margin, "if I read the name right;" and observes, that he "makes one in *White's Century of Scandalous and Malignant Priests*; tho' there is not," says he, "one syllable of the former kind alledged against him; and the whole of the latter was no other than observing and vindicating the Orders and Rights of the Church; only he had *wished the Lecturers hanged*. Thomas Holt, who had succeeded on his sequestration, conforming, continued in the Living." [Part ii. p. 190.]

⁵ In the College Register occurs the following Memorandum: "Jan. 16, 1679. It was granted and agreed by the President and Ten Seniors, that upon the death of Mr. Thomas Hall, Vicar of the Parish of Chalfont St. Peter, &c. a Presentation to the said Vicarage should be given to Mr. Thomas Smart, M.A. and Fellow of the College." [Ex Arch. Coll.]

of Chigwell, Co. Essex; and also Prebendary of Lachford, in the Cathedral Church of Winchester. He was one of the Justices of the Peace for Bucks.

George Glead, B.D. instituted 10 July 1890. He was Fellow of St. John's Coll. Oxon. A.M. 23 Jan. 1806; B.D. 24 May 1810.

THE CHURCH.

The old Church having become dilapidated in the last century, was replaced by an edifice of brick, which was completed in 1726; and consists of an embattled tower $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet square, within the walls; a nave, with a recess (instead of a chancel) at the east-end, measuring altogether, 64 feet in length by 30 in width: and a semi-octagonal turret at the s.e. angle of the tower. The respective corners of the building are finished with squared stones, brought from the ruins of the ancient city of Verulam.

The Nave receives light from six semi-circular-headed windows, and the ground floor of the tower (which is used as a vestry-room) has two smaller windows, one in the west-front, and the other on the north side. The Tower, which contains a clock, is surmounted by a staff and vane; in which are six modern bells, recast by Aldridge.

The Pulpit is placed in the middle of the Church, near the chancel. The Font is plain and very ancient; and the floor paved in lozenges of black and white.

Within the Communion rails:

Here lies James Weedon, D.D. late Vicar of this Parish: died January 12th 1775, aged 61.

Here rest the remains of John Augustus Richter, who died suddenly the 24th of June 1812, aged 83 years.

In the manerial pew, a coat of arms in panel:

Erm. a bend S. charged with three crescents in pile Arg. impaling, party per pale Or. and S. a saltire counter-changed, over all a sub-saltire Or. and Az. counter-changed. Crest: a dexter hand and arm, coupé sleeve Az. turned up, Erm. grasping a crescent Arg. on a wreath of the colours. *Motto*: Nec vixit male qui fefellit.

Against the north wall an achievement:

Or. a chev. Erm. between three oak leaves slipped, Proper. In an escutcheon of pretence Vert, a fess indented Or. in chief three garbs of the Second. Crest: a lion's head erased, Or. langued Gu. bearing in his mouth a laurel sprig. *Motto*: MORS JANVA VITE.

On a mural tablet, in the chancel:

Sacred to the Memory of John Chalmers, D.D., during 28 years a faithful Pastor of this Parish, died the 26th of March 1803, aged 76. His early pious duty to his parents was exemplary: his love of truth invariable; his sincerity, of course, unquestionable; his fraternal affection, strong, tender, and unremitting: in grateful testimony whereof, his sister has erected this Tablet to his beloved memory.

The REGISTER contains numerous entries, commencing with the year 1545.

A benefaction of twelve loaves of bread, from one Courtney, is distributed every Sunday to the poor.

On slabs, in the floor:

Here lieth the Body of Mr. Richard Bayley, Citizen and Goldsmith of London, who died the 8th of June 17 . . . aged 73 years. Also the Body of M^{rs}. Deborah Bayley, relict of the above Richard Bayley, who departed this life Sep^r. 13th A.D. 1769, *Ætatis suæ* 64. M^r. Richard Bailey, son of the above-named parents, died Dec. 16, 1806, aged 69 years.

Here lieth interred y^e body of Thomas Whitechurch, late of this Parish, Gent. who departed this life y^e 12th day of October 1691, *Ætatis suæ* 73.

Near this place lieth interred the Body of Richard Whitechurch, late of this Parish, Esq. son of the above said Thomas Whitechurch, who departed this life y^e 14th day of March 1709, aged 49.¹

Formerly, were in the chancel of the old church: Here lyeth buried the body of S^r Henry Drury, K^t. who departed this life the 6th day of March, in the year of our Lord God 1617.

Here lyeth y^e Body of Deborah Gould, of Nook Mill, in y^e Parish of Iver, in the County of Bucks, Esq. 6th Daughter of Thomas Whitechurch, late of this Parish, Gent. by Margaret his wife, who departed this life y^e 28th day of September, Anno Dom. 1695.

Here lyeth also, under part of this stone, the body of Thomas Gould, youngest son of Henry Gould, by Deborah his late wife, who departed this life the 28th day of Dec^r. A.D. 1697. *Anno decimo ætatis suæ*.

¹ Mrs. Anne Whitechurch, sister of Rich^d. Whitechurch, Esq. Recorder of the Borough of Chipping Wycombe, and the last of that ancient family resident during several centuries in the parish of Chalfont St. Peter, died at High Wycombe in 1808.

CHENIES, ISENHAMPSTEAD, OR ISENHAMPSTED CHENIES,

is one of those Parishes which are not recorded in the Domesday Survey. Its boundaries are, on the North, Chesham Latimers, and part of Hertfordshire; on the East, Rickmansworth, in that County; on the South, Chalfont; and on the West, Amersham and Chesham Bois.

The soil is a gravelly loam, with a substratum of chalk of unexplored thickness.

A small stream from Chesham, on the north-west, after a course of about five miles, runs towards the south-east, and joins the Coln at Rickmansworth. In Chenies, it turns several mills, employed in the manufacture of paper.

THE MANOR,

which is reputed to have been successively in the possession of the families of Cheyne, a branch of the Cheynes, of Drayton Beauchamp,¹ of which, Thomas Cheyne, the first of that name, was Lord; was afterwards the property of the Sapcotes, under the will of Agnes Lady Cheyne; and passing by the heiress of Sir Guy Sapcote, it became vested in the Russells, and the principal estate has continued in their descendants to the present time.

The old name of Isenhampsted Chenies, (which is said to have been given to this place as a distinction from the neighbouring village of Isenhampsted Latimers,) has been, during many ages, almost unknown, having given place to the modern appellation of Chenies.

Alexander de Isenhampsted, called also "filius Hamonis filii Manfelin," is mentioned as Lord of the place in 1165, and likewise occurs in 1220.

Sir John Russell, K.G. (created Baron Russell, 30 Hen. VIII.; and in 1549, Earl of Bedford,) acquired this Manor, with almost the whole of the lands here, by marrying Anne, daughter and co-heir of Sir Guy Sapcote, Knt. nephew and heir of Dame Alice Cheyne, the sole heiress of that family, and widow of Sir John Broughton, Knt. of Toddington, Co. Beds; and the estate has descended as above related.

The family of Russell derive their descent from Hugh de Rosel, mentioned in the Roll of Battle amongst the followers of William Duke of Normandy.

Hugh de Rosel, in 1064, is said to have been father of Hugh, who, in the reign of Henry II. was a benefactor to the Abbey of Caen, in Normandy.

Robert de Russell, of Berwick, Co. Dorset, is set down in the Russell Pedigree, as son of the last-mentioned Hugh: and he had a son, Eudo, or Odo, living in the time of King John.

In the Testa de Nevil, (a record of that or the next reign,) William Rosel occurs as rated at 40s. for one Knight's fee, holden in Darlby, of the Honour of W. de Percy, who himself held of the King, *in capite*.² The same name likewise occurs in the same record, with the fee differently expressed, as holden in *Deueby*.³ It was, probably, intended for *Derby*,⁴ as it everywhere is stated as one and the same payment, and of *the fee of Percy*; so that it can not reasonably be supposed to have relation to a different estate.

¹ See DRAYTON BEAUCHAMP.

² He was Shield Bearer to King Edward III.

³ Test. de Nevil, p. 6.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 12.

⁵ See also p. 14.

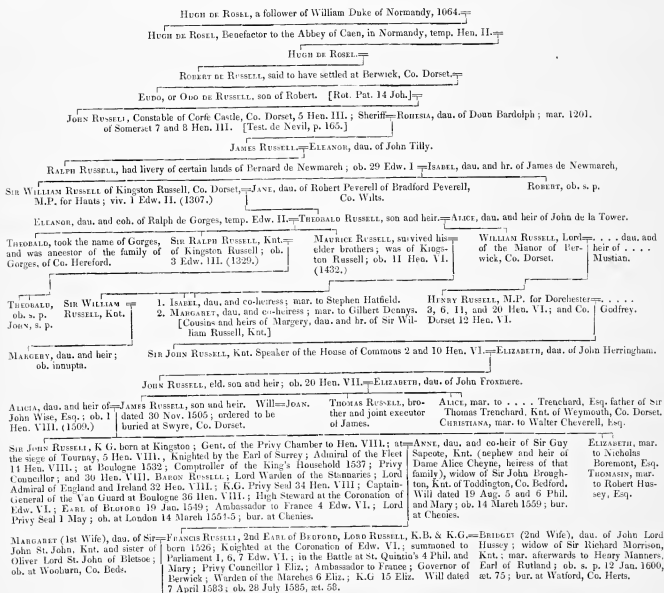
BURNHAM HUNDRED.

John Russell is, in the same Record, said to hold Kingeston, in the Hundred of Alvesbury, Co. Dorset, (or Muggleston, Co. Somerset?) for half a hide of the King, from the time of William the Bastard, late King of England, by Serjeanty, in performing the office of Mareschal Butler of the Lord the King, on his Birth-day and at Easter.¹

Ralph Russell, son of John, gave a virgate of land to Nicholas de Estymur, (de St. Maur, or Seymour?) in the Manor of Kynkeston; which was holden by the same Nicholas, and valued at ten shillings per ann.

PEDIGREE OF RUSSELL OF CHENIES, EARLS AND DUKES OF BEDFORD.

Arms. Arg. a lion ramp. Gu. on a chief S. three escallops of the First. *Crest.* A goat passant Arg. armed Or. *Supporters:* Dexter, a lion; Sinister, an antelope, both Gu. the latter gorged duccally, and tined, armed and hooped Or. *Motto:* Che sara sara.



¹ Test. de Nevil, p. 165.

a

EDWARD = JANE SIR-
RUSSELL, dau. of Sir Ric.
Lord Morrison,
Russell; Knt. by
summond'to Parliam-
ent with Countess of
Pat; ob. Bedford;
v. p. s. p.; mar. 2ndly,
at Arthur Lord Grey.

JOHN RUSSELL, ob. obitup't; bur. at Westminster.
ANNE, mar. to Henry Somerset, Marquess of Worcester.

ELIZABETH, dau. of Sir Anthons Cook, Knt. of Giddy-Hall, Co. Essex; widow of Sir Thomas Hobby, Knt. of Bisham, Bucks; ob. 23 July 1584; bur. at Bisham.

SIR FRANCIS RUSSELL, Knt. summond'to Parliament 7 Edw. V. i. vita Pat.; slain on the borders of Scotland 27 July 1585; bur. at Alnwick.

JULIAN, dau. and co-h. of Sir John Foster, Knt. Lord Warden of the Middle Marches.

SIR WILLIAM RUSSELL, Knighted for Services in Ireland; Governor of Flushing; Lord Deputy of Ireland; Baron Russell of Thornhaugh 2 July 1603; ob. 9 Aug. 1614; bur. at Thornhaugh, Co. Beds.

ELIZABETH, dau. and hr. of Henry, Long, Esq. son and hr. of Sir Ric. Long, Knt. of Shengay, Co. Camb.

1. ANNE, mar. 11 Nov. 1565, at the Queen's Palace at Westminster, to Lab Ambrose Sutton, Earl of Warwick; ob. 29 Feb. 1603. [MISS, cited by Astle, printed at the end of Leland's Collect, vol. ii.]
2. ELIZABETH, mar. to William Bourchier, Earl of Bath; ob. 24 May 1616.
3. MARGARET, mar. to George 4 Earl of Cumberland; ob. 24 May 1616; bur. at Appleby.

FRANCIS RUSSELL, ob. inf.

ELIZABETH, ob. infupt; bur. at Westminster.
ANNE, mar. to Henry Somerset, Marquess of Worcester.

EDWARD RUSSELL, 3rd Earl of Bedford, ob. s. p. 3 May 1627; bur. at Chenies.

LUCY, dau. of John Lord Harrington of Exeter, sister and co-h. of John, 2nd Lord Harrington; ob. 1628.

FRANCIS RUSSELL, 4th Earl of Bedford, and Lord Russell of Thornhaugh, Commissioner for the Union with Scotland; ob. 9 May 1641, of the small-pox; bur. at Chenies.

CATHERINE, mar. to Robt Greville, Baron Brooke, of George Highy, Earl of Bristol, who died 1677, and was bur. at Chenies 3 March. She died 1696; bur. at Chenies 1 Feb.
MARGARET, mar. 1st. to James Hay, Earl of Carlisle; 2ndly, to Edward Earl of Manchester; ob. 1676; bur. at Chenies 1 Dec.
DIANA, mar. to Francis 1st Earl of Bradford, Lord Newport; ob. 1695; bur. at Chenies 4 Feb.

JOHN RUSSELL, Lord Russell, born 19 Jan. 1601; bur. 19 Feb. eod. an. at Chenies. An infant dan.; bur. at Chenies 5 Sept. 1610.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, 5th Earl of Bedford, K.R. at the Coronation of King Chas. I. (9 May 1641); General of Horse for the Parliament; K.G. 29 May 1672; Lord-Lieut. of Beds and Cambridge, and Lord-Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Middlesex and Liberties of Westminster; Marquess of Tavistock and Duke of Bedford 11 May 1694; ob. 7 Sept. 1700, aet. 87; bur. at Chenies 17 Sept.

ANNE, dau. of Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset; ob. 10 May 1684, aet. 64; bur. at Chenies 16 May.

Right Hon. FRANCIS RUSSELL, ob. col.; bur. at Chenies 6 May 1698, aet. 19.
JOHN RUSSELL, Col. bur. 1st Guards; ob. Oct. 1687; bur. at Chenies 25 Nov.

Right Hon. PENELOP, dau. of Sir Myles Hill of Ireland, widow of Sir William Broke, K.R.; bur. 1694; bur. at Chenies.

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FRANCIS LORD RUSSELL, ob. col.; bur. 21 Jan. 1678, at Chenies.
JOHN LORD RUSSELL, ob. inf.

WILLIAM LORD RUSSELL, M.P. for Beds; beheaded 21 July 1683; bur. at Chenies 2 Aug. 1683.

RACHEL, 2nd dau. of Thos. Whithesley, Earl of Southampton; widow of Francis Lord Vaughan; ob. 29 Sept. 1723, aet. 63; bur. at Chenies.

EDWARD LORD RUSSELL, M.P. for Tavistock; ob. s. p. 21 June 1714, aet. 72.
ROBERT LORD RUSSELL, mar. Letitia, dau. of Edward Russell, of Bedford, and widow of Thomas Cheeke, Esq.; ob. s. p.; bur. at Chenies 31 July 1713.
LORD JAMES RUSSELL, M.P. for Tavistock, and for Whitechapel, Co. Salop; mar. Elizabeth, dau. of . . . ; ob. 22 June 1712, aet. 67; bur. at Chenies 30 June.
LORD GIORGE RUSSELL, mar. Mary, dau. and heir of . . . Pendleton of London; ob. 1622.

1. ANNE, ob. infupt.
2. DIANA, mar. to Sir Greville Grevy, K.R.; 2ndly, to William Lord Allington.
3. MARGARET, mar. to Edward Lord Russell, Earl of Orford, Visct. of Balfeur; bur. at Chenies 29 Jan. 1702.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, ob. cece-Jehs; bur. at Chenies 18 July 1674.
FRANCIS RUSSELL, Baron Russell of Shengay, Co. Cambridge, Visct. of Orford and Earl of Orford 7 May 1697 (9 Will. III.); mar. Margaret, 3rd and youngest - dau. of William 1st Duke of Bedford (then Duke of Devonshire); ob. 26 Nov. 1727, aet. 75.
JOHN RUSSELL.
FRANCIS RUSSELL.
JAMES RUSSELL.

LETITIA, mar. to Tho. Cheeke of Pargo, Co. Essex, Esq.; 2ndly, to her cousin, Robert Lord Russell. Had, by her first Husband, two daughters; ANNE, ob. inf. in-upta; bur. at Chenies 17 Murch 1703.

WHITHESLEY RUSSELL, 2nd Duke of Bedford; Lord of Howland, Streatham, 13 June 1695 (7 Will. III.); Lord High Constable at the Coronation of Queen Anne; K.G. 13 March 1703. Lord-Lieut. of Beds, Cambridge, and Middlesex; ob. 26 May 1711, of the small-pox, aet. 31; bur. at Chenies 30 May.

ELIZABETH, sole dau., and heir of John Howland, Esq. of Streatham; ob. 29 June 1724, aet. 46; bur. at Chenies 16 July.

LADY RACHEL, born Jan. 1674; mar. to William, 2nd Duke of Devonshire; ob. 28 Dec. 1725.
LADY CATHERINE, born 23 Aug. 1676; mar. to John Manners, Marquess of Granby, eldest son of the Duke of Rutland, 17 Oct. 1693; died in child-bed (then Duchess of Rutland) 31 Oct. 1711.
LADY ANNE; bur. at Chenies 23 April 1672.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, Marq. of Tavistock, ob. inf.; bur. at Chenies 27 Dec. 1703.
WILLIAM RUSSELL, Marq. of Tavistock, ob. inf.; bur. at Chenies 17 May 1707.

WRIGHT = LADY ANNE ELDERSLEY, 3rd - son, sole dau. of Sir Scrope, Duke of Devon and Bridgewater; 7th Earl. His 1st wife, Elizabeth Churchill, 3rd dau. and co-h. of Marlborough; 2nd wife 2ndly, mar. 2ndly, Oct. 1732; William, Earl of Jersey; ob. 1762.

LADY DIANA SPENCER, youngest dau. of Charles, 3rd Earl of Sunderland, and sister of John, Duke of Marlborough; ob. 27 Sept. bur. at Chenies 9 Oct. 1735.

JOHN RUSSELL, 4th Duke, and 8th Earl of Bedford, born 30 Sept. 1710; 1st Lord of the Admiralty 1744; Lord-Lieut. of Beds 1745; Warden of New Forest, and Lord-Lieut. of Devon, 1748; Secretary of State and Governor of the Charter-House, 1749; K.G. 1751; Marquess of Tavistock, 1759; Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland 1759; Lieutenant-Gen. 1759; Lord High Constable at the Coronation of King Geo. III; Vice Admiral of Devon, and Lord Privy Seal, 1761; Ambassador to France 1763; Lord President of the Council; High Steward of Huntingdon; Recorder of Bedford, &c. Will dated 16 April 1767; co-will. 9 Dec. 1769. Ob. in Bloomsbury-square 15 Jan. 1771; bur. at Chenies 30 Jan. 1771, s. p. m. v.

LADY RACHEL, mar. 1st. to Scrope Duke of Devonshire; 2ndly, to her first husband, two daughters; ANNE, ob. inf. in-upta; bur. at Chenies 17 Murch 1703.

LADY RACHEL, mar. 1st. to Scrope Duke of Devonshire; 2ndly, to her first husband, two daughters; ANNE, ob. inf. in-upta; bur. at Chenies 17 Murch 1703.

LADY ELIZABETH, mar. to William Capel, Earl of Essex.

A son, born 6 Nov. 1732, ob. eodem die.

FRANCIS RUSSELL, Marquess of Tavistock, born 26 Sept. 1739; M.P. for Beds; ob. vit Pat.; bur. at Chenies 30 May 1767.

ELIZABETH KEPPEL, dau. of William Earl of Albemarle; mar. 7 June 1764, ob. 2 Nov. 1768, at Lisbon; bur. at Chenies.

A son, born 1745, ob. inf.

LADY CAROLINA, born Jan. 1712-3; mar. 22 Aug. 1762, to George Spencer, 3rd Duke of Marlborough, K.G.; ob. 26 Nov. 1811; bur. at Blenheim.

[PEPHERS OF SPENCER, IN WINCHESTON, p. 566.]

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FRANCIS RUSSELL, 5th Duke, and 9th EARL of BEDFORD, born 23 July 1765; ob. cerebels 1 March 1802; bur. 11 March, at Chenies.	GEORGINA ELIZABETH, 2nd dau. of Geo. Byng, 4th Visc. Torrington; mrr. at Brussels 21 Mar. 1787; ob. 11 Oct. bur. at Chenies 18 Oct. 1801.	JOHN RUSSELL, 6th DUKE, and 10th EARL of BEDFORD, born 6 July 1766; ob. 20 Oct. 1839; bur. at Chenies.	GEORGINA, dau. of Alexander, Duke of Gordon, K.T.; mar. 23 June 1805.	LORD WILLIAM RUSSELL, born 20 Aug. 1767; murdered in his bed, in Norfolk-st. Park Lane, London; bur. 12 May 1840, at Chenies.	CHARLOTTE VILLIERS, dau. of George, 4th Earl of Jersey; mrr. 11 July 1789; ob. at Worthing, Co. Sussex, 31 Aug. 1808; at. 37; bur. at Chenies.
FRANCIS ANNA MARIA RUSSELL, 7th DUKE, and 11th EARL of BEDFORD, born 13 May 1768.	LORD JOHN RUSSELL, b. 18 Aug. 1792; mar. 11 April 1835, to Mary Adelaide, widow of Lord Ribblesdale, by whom he had a dau. b. 6 Feb. 1836; nod mar. 2ndly, Frances Maria Elliott, 2nd dau. of the Earl of Minto.	LORD WILLIAM RUSSELL, b. 11 April 1835, to May 1799.	ELIZABETH ANNA, only child of Hon. Christ. Rawdon, and niece of Francis Hastings, K.G.	LORD WRIOTHESLEY RUSSELL, b. 11 May 1804; A.M. Prob. of Windsor, and Rector of Chenies; mar. 23 June 1829, Eliza Laura Henrietta, 2nd dau. of Lord Wm. Russell, b. 24 April 1805.	LADY GEORGINA, b. 23 June 1810.
WILLIAM RUSSELL, Marquess of Tavistock, b. 30 June 1809.	LORD JOHN RUSSELL, b. 1836; nod mar. 2ndly, Frances Maria Elliott, 2nd dau. of the Earl of Minto.	A daughter, b. 9 April; ob. 25 June 1818.	LORD CHARLES FOX RUSSELL, b. 10 Feb. 1807; mar. 2 April 1834, Isabella Christie, dau. of Wm. Davies, Esq.	LADY LOUISA, b. 8 July 1812.	CHARLES FRANCIS RUSSELL, b. 7 Mar. 1793; ob. 24 Nov. 1832.
			LORD HENRY RUSSELL, b. 17 Feb. 1816; mar. dau. of Admiral Sir Robert Stopford; ob. 1842.	LADY RACHEL EVELYN, b. 19 June 1826.	GERTRUDE FRANCES, b. 24 Nov. 1791; mrr. 15 May 1816, to the Hon. Ctey Bennett, 2nd son of Charles Earl of Tankerville.
			LORD CONNO RUSSELL, b. 2 July 1817.	WILLIAM RUSSELL, b. 15 July 1800; mar. Emma, dau. of Col. John Campbell.	CHARLOTTE FRANCES, b. 3 Jan. 1798; ob. 10 Feb. 1799.
			LORD ALFRED RUSSELL, b. 20 Feb. ob. 10 Mar. 1819.		ELIZA LAURA HENRIETTA, b. 22 Jan. 1803; mrr. Lord Wriothesley Russell.
			LORD ALEXANDER GEORGE RUSSELL, b. 16 Dec. 1821.		

THE MANSION HOUSE,

from the architectural appearance of that part of the building still remaining, can scarcely be referred to an earlier period than the reign of Henry VIII.; nor can it even be supposed to have been inhabited by the Sapcotes, before the heiress of that family, the relict of the Broughtons, had intermarried with the Earl of Bedford; indeed it is expressly mentioned, that John Cheyne, heir of the ancient possessors of the estate, for his greater security, made a conveyance to establish his title; and that Lord Russell, upon coming into possession in right of his wife, so "*translated it*," (to copy the quaint expression of Leland,) that little or nothing of the old building was to be traced: that a great deal of the house was newly set up of bricks and timber: and as Queen Elizabeth was entertained here in 1570, by Francis Earl of Bedford, his father, the first Earl may be reasonably accredited as its original founder. It is well known, that Elizabeth was fond of visiting the Mansions of her most distinguished nobility; and it has even been said, King Henry VIII. held a Council at Chenies: but, after the most diligent investigation, no traces of that fact are to be discovered; the late Duke of Bedford having condescendingly caused his Grace's archives to be carefully examined on this historical point.

It was in the 13th year of the reign of Elizabeth, (twenty-six years after the death of King Henry VIII.) that the above visit and progress were undertaken: and as Anne Countess of Bedford was the acknowledged foundress of the mausoleum attached to the church, this old Mansion may be, with greater probability, referred to the first Earl of Bedford, than to an earlier origin.

Since the Russells have removed to Woburn, this old Mansion has been converted into a farm-house.

THE VILLAGE,

in which there are few objects, besides the Church, the old Mansion of the Cheynes and Russells, and the modern Rectory House, stands on one of those smaller chalk hills which are appendages to the great range of the Chilterns; commanding a pleasing view, to the north, of the fine woods at Latiemers, the seat of the Earl of Burlington.

A small building for a Baptist meeting-house was erected about 1786.

THE HOSPITAL, OR ALMSHOUSE,

in the southern part of the village, near the road from Amersham to Rickmansworth, and about half a mile from the Parish Church, was erected in 1605, by Anne Countess of Warwick, (eldest daughter of Francis, first Earl of Bedford,) by whom it was endowed with 50*l.* per ann. for the support of ten poor persons; six of Chenies, two of Northall (in Edlesborough,) and two of Wotton Underedge, Co. Gloucester; which stipend subsequently received a voluntary addition to its funds, by an annual payment of 13*l.* per ann. from the Duke of Bedford, amounting altogether to 63*l.* per annum; but the claims of Northall and Wotton Underedge, to participate in the benefits of this Charity, have been given up.

The Minister of Chenies, for the time being, is the visitor and inspector of the houses, who, together with the Churchwardens and Overseers, and three principal inhabitants, appoint the persons to occupy the Almshouses, and superintend the equal distribution of the Charity, in such portions as they adjudge to be most convenient and beneficial for the poor.

THE RECTORY

was always appendant to the Manor, and is valued in the King's books at 12*l.* 10*s.* 0½*d.* paying yearly 1*l.* 5*s.* 7¾*d.* tenths, and 10*s.* 7¾*d.* archidiaconals.¹ In 1826, the glebe was stated to be about 28 acres; of which twenty were arable, and the remainder pasture.

RECTORS.

John de Chednut, pr. in 1232, ad Ecclesiam de Isenhampsted p' Alexander de Chednut.

Eustachius de Offel, collated by Episcopal authority, under the sanction of a Council, 1232, with reservation of the right of the Patron.

Simon de Wycombe, pr. in 1264, by Sir John Cheyne, Knt. and died in 1267.

Johes de London, pr. 12 Feb. 1267, by Sir Stephen de Cheyne, Knt.

Simon Gode, died Rector in 1296.

William de Wedon, pr. 5 June 1296, by Bartholomew Cheyne. He died in 1316.

Maurice de Winchcombe, pr. Oct. 1316.

Bartholomew Cheyne, pr. 6 Oct. 1325, by Alexander de Cheyne.

John de Falde, pr. 18 Feb. 1325-6.

John Langele, (*Langley*?) died in 1359.

William de Seyn, pr. 5 Oct. 1359, by Sir John de Cheyne, Knt.; and at his death,

John Yurrayn de Rickmersworthe was pr. 2 April 1361.

John Walters, or *Wattes*, was pr. by John Cheyne, *Domicillus*,^c 26 March 1401.

William Patrick, pr. 6 Nov. 1415, by John Cheyne, Esq. exchanged for Guilsborough, Co. Northampton, with

¹ Extract from the Terrier of the grounds and buildings belonging to the Parsonage of East Manstead, Chenies, Bucks, delivered into the Court at Aylesbury by the Churchwardens of the said parish, March 30, 1680:

Imp^o. The dwelling-house, consisting of five bays of building. It^m. A brew-house, wash-house, and stable, consisting of three bays of building. It^m. A barn and meal-house, consisting of seven bays of building. It^m. A cart-house, consisting of two bays of building. 1^o. Two closes, one on the west and the other on the north side of the house, consisting of about three roods each, with an orchard, garden, and yard. It^m. On the south side of the town, four closes of arable ground, with the hedge roe of wood about them, and two dells of wood within them; and all the Parsonage-lane, as far as it passes between two of the closes and goes down by the side of another of the said closes, to the corner of a field called Hanging-fields, all which, amount by estimation to about twenty acres; bounded on the north and the west and part of the south side with the ground of the Earl of Bedford; and on the east side and the other part of the south side with the ground of Mr. Halsey. It^m. A meadow (att present divided into two parts) amounting to about six acres; bounded, on the north, with the Rectory; the east, with Latimer's highway; on the south and west, with a field and a meadow of the Earle of Bedford. April^s 12, 1680. Attested by Will^m. Burrough, Rect^r. Nicho. Longport, Richard Wyatt, Churchwardens. And subjoined, William Pope of Latimers, appointed the Clerk of Chenies, solely by the Rector, the 29th of May 1803.

² A young nobleman; or, perhaps, a gentleman in his minority.

John Langeport, presented 28 April 1418.

Thomas Wheeler resigned in 1461; and

Richard Chaloner was pr. 11 Nov. 1461, by Sir John Cheyne. He resigned in 1479.

Thomas Weldon, pr. 3 Oct. 1479, by the Feoffees of Edmund Molyneux, who had married Agnes Cheyne, relict of Sir John Cheyne.

John Cowper, died Rector in 1483.

Richard Newland, pr. 27 Nov. 1483, by the Prior and Convent of Merton, Patrons for this turn. He was buried at Chenies.

Robert Leffe succeeded in 1494. He was also Rector of Broughton in 1511, and was buried here.

Peter Calcotts, pr. 9 April 1527, with consent of the Lady Anne Broughton.

William Burham, pr. 14 Feb. 1530, by Sir John Russell, Knt.; and occurs Rector in 1532.

Nicholas Smythe, presented in 1534.

William Querton, or *Wharton*, pr. 30 March 1547, by John Lord Russell; and occurs Rector in 1555.

John Hambleden occurs 1558.

John Yeomans, pr. 5 Nov. 1560, by Francis Russell Earl of Bedford.

Humphrey Roberts, presented 8 Jan. 1573.

John Cavador, presented 7 Sept. 1575.

Peter Alibond, presented 1 Dec. 1592, by Bridget Countess of Bedford. He was buried here in 1628.

George Jay, presented 1628.

John Whiting, presented 1629.

John Oliver, B.D. presented in 1631, by the Earl of Bedford; but, in another account,

William Sparke, B.D. was instituted, 20 May 1641, on the resignation of *Jay*, and presentation of William Earl of Bedford. He was also Rector of Bletchley, and Chaplain to the Duke of Buckingham. He held this Rectory only until Oct. following, and was buried here.¹

John Jemmatt, presented 10 Nov. 1641-2.

Benjamin Agar, A.M. succeeded in 1649. He was of Benet Coll. Camb. but was ejected for non-conformity.

George Potter, A.M. pr. 10 Sept. 1663; was also Rector of Simpson from 1651. He was buried here.

William Burroughs, pr. in 1667.

William Burroughs, his son, succeeded him, in 1704.

Edward Dayrell, LL.B. pr. by the Duke of Bedford, and inducted 16 May 1749. He was of University Coll. Oxon. 21 Jan. 1728.

George Jubb was pr. by John Duke of Bedford, and inducted 25 Sept.; or, according to another account, 10 Dec. 1751.²

Francis Randolph, pr. in 1788.³ He resigned, and

William Morris, A.M. was inducted 19 April 1795, on the presentation of Francis Duke of Bedford; but having accepted the Rectory of Foxley, Co. Wilts, (and thereby vacated this living) was again presented 17 Dec.

¹ It appears that he was inducted on the 1st of June 1641, from the following entry in the Parish Register: *M^o. Plena et pacifica possessio dat fuit Gulielmo Sparke, Cleric. Rector de Chenyes p Eduardo Winstarre Rector de Lattimers primo die mensis Junii 1641, apud decimā horam ante meridi.*

² Fell's Transcript of the Episcopal Register.

³ About this time the Rev. John Sim, A.B. was Curate of this parish. He was born 8 Oct. 1746, in the parish of Bancharry Ferman, Aberdeenshire, North Britain, and received his education near the place of his birth. He was of Alban Hall, Oxford; and in 1772, succeeded his friend Mickle the Poet, as Corrector of the Clarendon Press. Subsequently he became Curate of Chenies; and during his residence there, lived in habits of intimacy with William Lowndes, Esq. of Chesham, one of the Commissioners of Excise; on whose death, a Memoir of that gentleman, written by Mr. Sim, was inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine. At the hospitable mansion of his friend he was in the habit of meeting the principal gentry of the neighbourhood, and some of the first literary characters of the day. He had the honour also of an intimacy with the Lords William and Charles Bentinck, and other branches of the Portland family: as likewise with the eminently distinguished Sir William Jones. He removed from the Curacy of Chenies to that of Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, where he remained about four or five years: was subsequently engaged as a Curate in Devonshire, and thence removed to the vicinity of Stokenchurch, Co. Oxford; but having arrived at nearly the age of 60 years, without any ecclesiastical promotion, his voice failing and his strength being reduced so as to have rendered him, at least in his own opinion, unequal to the due performance of his clerical duties, he declined all farther service in the ministry, and resided in a secluded manner in various parts of England, but chiefly in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis, where he died 2 Sept. 1824, and was buried at St. Leonard's, Shoreditch. By his Will, he directed all the MSS. of Mr. Mickle, and the unsold copies of his Life and Poems, which had been published under Mr. Sim's superintendance in 1806, to be given to Mr. W. J. Mickle, the son of his old friend. He is described as a sincere Christian, evinced by the tenor of his life and manner of his death: the one being free from reproach, and the other an edifying example of the holy influence of that religion whose precepts he had inculcated. He was a warm-hearted friend, a pleasant companion, and a good scholar; and his memory being stored with a great variety of literary and convivial anecdotes, his company had been eagerly sought, and his loss was the more regretted by his friends. [Gent. Mag. vol. xciv. p. 280.]

1805, by John Duke of Bedford. He was of Trinity Coll. Camb. A.B. 1779; A.M. 1782; Rector of Foxley, Co. Wilts, 1805; (on the presentation of Lord Holland) and Perpetual Curate of Woburn, Co. Beds.

John Wing, A.M. inducted 12 Nov. 1827. He was

also, from 1807, Rector of Thornhaugh, with Wandsford, Co. Northampton. He resigned in 1829.

The Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell, A.M. son of John Duke of Bedford, who was presented by his father in Dec. 1829.

THE CHURCH,

which is dedicated to St. Michael, stands on an eminence, near the ancient Mansion of the Cheynes, and their successors (the Earls and Dukes of Bedford); and consists of a square tower, about fifty feet high, with a door at the south-east angle, having two aisles; and at the east end a chancel, with a north aisle.

On the south side of the Church is a porch, and a narrow door-way in the entrance into the chancel: another door opens into the north aisle; the chancel aisle forming the gorgeous mausoleum of the Russell family. The windows have mullions and quaterfoils, with many fragments of painted glass; one whole figure in a crimson robe, in the east window of the north aisle; and many armorial bearings and ornamental borders. The length of the whole edifice is one hundred feet; and the tower sixteen feet; the nave fifty one feet; and the chancel thirty-three feet. The Church and aisles thirty-two feet wide; the chancel fifteen; and the tower the same. In the latter are six bells, re-cast in 1826, their dimensions being: 1st bell, 2 ft. 6 in.; 2nd, 2 ft. 4½ in.; 3rd, 2 ft. 6½ in.; 4th, 2 ft. 8 in.; 5th, 2 ft. 10 in.; 6th, 3 ft. 1 in.; severally inscribed, "*Thomas Mears, London, 1826;*" and on the tenor, added, "*Rev. John Wing, Rector; George Dodd, Joseph Randall Gurney, Churchwardens; William Beeson, Clk.*" Many of the windows have been partly closed. Between the chancel and the nave is a pointed arch; and the royal arms painted on the partition above. The nave and side aisles are separated by three pointed arches, resting upon octagon pillars; the beams and brackets of the roof are elaborately carved; and at the east end of one of the old seats, is a lion couchant, carved in oak.

The Font, placed near the west end of the nave, is very large, having the lower part of the basin grooved, and an ornamental border of foliage around the brim.

In the churchyard, on an altar-tomb, are the following arms and inscription:

Arms: On a fess three garbs impaling a Tuscan column, surmounted with a balloon.

In expectation of the second coming of Christ, here resteth the body of John Vernon, Gent. born at Nantwich, in Cheshire, and for many years attendant in the thrice noble family of the Earls of Bedford, who departed this life the 8th of February 1622, being aged 72 years: together with Palome (Salome?) his Wife, who deceased the 3¹ of January 1650. She was daughter to Anthony Goodinere, Jeweller to Queen Elizabeth, by whom he had five sons, John, Daniel, Samuel, Nathaniel, and Isaac: and four Daughters, Hannah, Elizabeth, Jael, and Lucy; whereof, John, Daniel, Isaac, Hannah, and Jael, are here also interred: in whose memory the surviving children have laid this stone.



On a mural tablet in the chancel:

Sacred to the Memory of the Rev^d. William Morris, A.M. formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Rector of this Parish upwards of twenty-nine years. Also Rector of Chesham Bois, in this County: born July 25th A.D. 1758: died July 24, A.D. 1824. He was second son of the Rev^d. Edmund Morris, Rector of Nursling & Havant, in the County of Southampton.

On another tablet, of white marble:

Juxta hoc marmor sepulta est Martha Carrington Viri Reverendi Codrington Carrington, olim de Insulá Barbadoes Lecta Clerici Vidua. Ob. 1 Cal. Maij A.D. 1821, æt. LXXII.

In the north aisle, on a small mural monument, is the following inscription:

In Memory of M^{rs}. Mary Attomi, Widow of Samuel Attomi, of Islington, in the County of Middlesex, Esq. deceased. She departed this life the 8th of January 1721, Anno ætatis 56: and lyes buried near the Tomb of her Grandfather, Vernon, which was repaired and railed in, and this stone erected, by her surviving sister, Lucy Ellis, in the year of our Lord 1737.

On a brass plate, affixed to a slab in the floor of the nave:

Pray for the soule of Sir Rich^d. Smythe, late Person of latemars whiche deceased the vij. day of September the yere of our lord m^v.xvij. o' whose soule ihu haue m^{er}c.

On another slab, is the effigy of a lady, with a long veil; and on a label; *Spes mea in d . . . in deo est.* And below, . . . *Lxxij. annis . . . A^o dni m^{ccc} . . . us. Amen.*

On an ancient sepulchral slab, lying crosswise as a step to the south door into the nave, are two escutcheons of brass, with a chevron between three mullets; and below, the figure of a female, with flowing hair descending to her girdle, which is tied before like a sash. Round the verge are fillets, with an imperfect inscription:

. . . Daughter of Master John Broughton, Esqwer, which Elizabeth dep^tyd the sc^ude day of July yn the yere of our lord god m^v and xxij. on whose soule ihu haue mercy, amen.

In the floor of the chancel, is a small brass effigy of a priest, with an inscription at his feet, scarcely legible:

Hic jacet dn's Actwlandi Ricardus quod'm Rector isti' eccleie qui obiit xvij. die Februarii A^o dni m^lllo ccc^{lxxviii}.j. ejus anime propi- ciet' De' ame'.

On another brass, is some fine tabernacle work, with beautiful arches, crocketed, and lofty finials; and under the arch, between the pillars, the effigy of a lady in long robes and mourning hood, with round head-dress:



Hic jacet Dna Anna Whelty vidua quonda uxor David Whelty militis domina de Thorno in Com Arrihampton et Isenhinstede Cheyne in Com Buk que obiit primo die Augusti Anno Dni m^{ccc}. decimo ejus anime p^{ro}pitet deus ame'.

Near the last described, are two trellised arches of brass, with finials; and under the respective arches, are effigies of a man in armour, with a pointed helmet, large scapularies, a very long sword, spurs, belt, &c. and a dog at his feet: and of a lady in a mantle:



*Hic jacet dna Agnes Cheyne quod'm uxor
dni Johis Cheyne militis q' obiit . . die . .
A' dni m' . . Et Edmund' Mohnur Armi-
ger secund' marit' p'dicte dne q' obiit xxj' die
Januar' An dni m' cccc' lxxxiij. q' auras p'priet.*

Annexed to another slab, near the middle of the nave, are effigies of a man in a gown, between two females. At their feet, this inscription:

*Hic jacet Johes Walsiston quond'm faber
istius ville' qui obiit vj die . . cccclxix. ✠
Isabella et Johanna uxores ejus quor anima-
bus p'pte.*

The lady on the dexter side has a very fine head-dress; and the other, broad lappets.

Contiguous to the north side of the chancel, in an aisle or chapel, is a large vault, the mausoleum of the Russells, Earls and Dukes of Bedford; and, exteriorly, above the east window, the following:

Anno Dni. 1556.

Thys Chappel ys built by Anne
Countesse of Bedforde Wyfe to
John Erle of Bedforde according to
Y' last Will of the sayd Erle.

Within, are three gorgeous altar-tombs. On the first, in the north-east angle, which consists of a large table of black marble, supported by four columns, lies the effigy of a lady in scarlet robes, lined and faced with ermine: her coronet on her head and a profusion of ornaments, painted and gilt even to her ruff and ruffles. Her head rests on cushions, having a black coif and gold band.

At the north-east angle: Arg. a lion ramp. Gu. At the north-west angle: Arg. a goat, Gu. armed, unguled, gorged, dually, and maned Or. At the south-west angle, the same arms as at the north-east: At the south-east angle: S. a goat, Arg. armed, unguled, &c. Or.

Beneath the table is an alabaster sarcophagus, divided into compartments or panels variously decorated, and adorned with coats of arms.

At the east-end: Quarterly 9 coats. 1. Or. a lion rampant double queued Vert: on his sinister shoulder a crescent of the Field. 2. Or. a lion passant Az. 3. Gu. a cinquefoil S. voided Arg. 4. Barry of six, Or. and Az. a label of 3 points Gu. a crescent of the First. 5. Gu. within a bordure engrailed Or. a lion ramp. of the Second on his shoulder a crescent of the First. 6. Gu. a fess S. between 6 cross crosslets Arg. 7. Cheque Az. and Or. on a chevron Arg. 5 escalops S. 8. Gu. a chevron Arg. between 10 crosses pattée of the Second 4 and 2 in Chief 1. 2. 1. in base. 9. Gu. a lion passant gardant Arg. impaling six coats: viz. 1. Arg. a lion ramp. Gu. on a Chief S. 3 escalops Arg. *Russell*. 2. Az. a tower Arg. embattled machicolated and voided S. 3. Or. 3 barrulets Gu. in middle Chief a crescent of the Second. 4. Gu. 3 lucies hauriant, in pale Arg. 5. S. 3 castles Arg. embattled, machicolated, and voided. 6. Arg. on a cross Gu. 5 estoils wavy Or. Supporters: On the dexter side, a lion ramp. gardant Arg. crowned dually Or. On the sinister side, a lion ramp. Gu.

On the north side of the sarcophagus, in the central panel, in lozenge, Arg. a lion ramp. Gu. on a chief S. 3 escalops Arg.

On three small tablets of black marble, above the panels :

HERE LYETH THE NOBLE
LADIE ANNE COUNTESS
OF WARWICK ELDEST
DAUGHTER OF FRANCIS
RUSSELL EARLE OF
BEDFORDE HER FATHER.

THIS LADIE HAD TO
HUSBAND AMBROS DUDLEY
EARLE OF WARWICK BARON
LISLE KNIGHT OF THE
NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER.
SONNE OF JOHN DUKE OF
NORTHUMBERLAND BY WHOME
SHEE HAD NO ISSUE. HAVING
TO HER ELDEST BROTHER
EDWARD LORD RUSSELL
TO HER SECOND BROTHER
LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

On the three correspondent tablets, on the south side of the tomb, in continuation :

TO HER THIRD BROTHER
FRANCIS RUSSELL
WHO WAS AFTER LORD
RUSSELL : TO HER FOURTH
BROTHER S^r WILLIAM
RUSSELL KNIGHT WHO
AFTER HIS G^t SERVICES
TO QUEEN ELIZA^h IN
FORRAINE COUNTRYES WAS BY
KING JAMES CREATED LORD
RUSSELL BARON RUSSELL OF
THORNHAUGH. THIS LADYE HAD
TO HER SECOND SISTER THE
LADIE ELIZ^h COUNTESS
OF BATH TO HER YOUNGEST
SISTER THE LADY MARGARET
COUNTESS OF CUMBERLAND.

On the table, at the feet of the statue, A goat, Arg. armed and unguled Or. on a wreath of the colours.

At the west end of the sarcophagus a shield of arms: Or. a lion ramp. double queued Vert. impaling the Arms of *Russell*.

Parallel with the last is a beautiful tomb of alabaster, supporting the cumbent statue of a man in plate armour, over which is the mantle of the garter ; about his neck a collar of SS's ; and on his head a coronet : he is girt with a sword, has spurs ; and is represented with a large spreading bushy beard descending over his breast. His head rests on his helmet ; and his hands, devoutly pressed together, elevated to his breast. On his left hand is a lady in ermined robes, wearing her coronet, her hair hanging down in ringlets to her waist. At the feet of the man, a dexter lion couchant. At the feet of the lady, a goat gorged ducally, and chained. At the west end of the tomb, within a garter, bearing its proper Motto, are these arms,

1. *Russell*, as before. 2. A tower, machicolated and embattled. 3. Three barrulets, a crescent for difference. 4. Three lucies hauriant in pale. 5. A griffin segreant. 6. Three chevrons Erm. *Crest* : a goat trippant, gorged and chained. *Supporters*, dexter, a lion ramp. gorged ducally Or. on the collar 3 escalops ; sinister, a goat ramp. On the north side, the same arms encircled with the Garter, having over it an Earl's coronet, but without supporters.

Towards the east end, on a lozenge :

1 and 6. Three castles, in Chief an estoil wavy. 2. On a cross, 5 mullets. 3. A fess cotized between 3 crescents. 4. Three gold-beaters' mallets. 5. A lion ramp. Towards the west end, on a shield, the like armorial bearings, impaling each other ; and on the south side and east end, the same arms ; the latter with the motto, *Che Sara Sara* ; garter, crest, coronet, and supporters.

On a black tablet, affixed to the north side :

Heare lieth John Lo: Russell Earl of Bedford Controwler and Prive Counciller to K: Henry the 8th Knight of the most Honourable Order of the Garter: Lo: Highe Admirall to King Ed. 6th, and Lord President of the Westerne Portes, and Lo: Prive Seal in the reigne of Q: Marie. He died at Russell House in the Strand the 14th of May 1554-5.

On the south side, on a tablet :

Here lieth buried Elizabeth Ladie of Bedford, Wife to the saide John Earl of Bedford, Daughter of S^r John Sapote of Northamptonshire Knight.

The third tomb of this series, at the east end of the chapel, is a noble monument, consisting of a large altar-tomb, correspondent in height and size

with the first described, and supporting cumbent statues of a knight of the garter, in his crimson robes lined with ermine, in armour, painted and gilt. At his feet a goat. On his left hand, the effigy of a lady in her robes of estate, as a Countess; her mantle fastened with a jewel of gold at the neck: and both the statues having their proper coronets. At the head of the statues, a raised frame has a coat of arms emblazoned thereon, with an Earl's coronet, supporters, &c.

1. *Russell*. 2. Az. a castle Arg. embattled and machicolated S. 3. Or. 3 barrulets Gu. a crescent of the Second. 4. Gu. 3 lucies hauriant in pale Arg. 5. S. a griffin segreiant Arg. between 3 cross crosslets fitchè of the Second. 6. S. 3 chevrons Erm.: in dexter chief a crescent Or. 7. S. 3 castles Arg. machicolated and embattled S. with a mullet Or. 8. Arg. on a cross Gu. 5 mullets Or. *Crest*: a goat Arg. armed Or. *Supporters*: on the dexter side, a lion ramp. Gu.: on the sinister side, an antelope Gu: respectively armed and attired, and unguled Or.

At the west end of the tomb: the arms of *Russell*, with a crescent Or. on the shoulder of the lion: impaling S. a lion ramp. Arg. within an orle of cross crosslets of the Second.

On the north side of the tomb, these three coats: 1. *Russell*: impaling Or. on a chev. Gu. 3 annulets, Or. *Morison*. 2. *Russell*: impaling Or. a chev. lozengy Gu. and Az. between 3 cinquefoils of the Last. *Cooke*. 3. *Russell*: impaling Arg. a chev. Vert. charged with a crescent Or. between three bugle-horns S. *Forster*.

At the east end this coat: Quarterly, 1. *Russell*: 2. Az. a tower machicolated and embattled Arg. voided S. 3. S. 3 castles with a mullet Or. 4. Arg. on a cross Gu. 5 mullets Or. impaling per fess and pale of 9 pieces: 1. Arg. on a chief Gu. 3 mullets Or. 2. Arg. a fess Gu. between six cinquefoils of the Second. 3. Az. a bend Arg. cotized Or. between 6 mullets of the Last. 4. Cheque Gu. and Or. on a fess S. 4 escalops Arg. 5. Gu. on a fess Az. a mullet Or. between 6 martlets of the Last. 6. Arg. a fess between 3 crescents, Or. 7. Arg. a lion ramp. crov'ed, Or. within an orle of escalops S. 8. Paly of six, Gu. and Arg: on a bend Gu. 3 eagles displayed Or. 9. Az. 2 bars Gu. in chief a lion passant guard. Or. *Supporters*: dexter: a

lion ramp. Gu: sinister, a man-tiger, with human face, ramp. guard. Gu.

On a tablet at the east end, and behind the coat of arms at the head of the statues:

Here ly interred the noble and religious Lord Francis Russell, Earle of Bedford, Baron Russell, Knight of the Order of the Garter, Privi Counciller to Q. Elizabeth from her first entry to the Crowne, Lord Governor of Barwick, and Warden of the East Marches towards Scotland during the troubles in that Kingdom; Warden of the Stannaries in Devon and Cornwall, Chief Justis and Justis in Eyer of all the Q's. Forrests by South Trent, and Lieftenant of the Counties of Dorset, Devon, & Cornwall: and the most virtuous Lady Margeret Countis of Bedford his Wife, Daughter of S^r Ihon S^r John, Knight, and Sister to Oliver, First Lord S^r John of Bleto, who had between them issue, 4 sonnes and 3 daughters, whose names and matches with their children they left, appear about this Tombe. The sayd Earle departed this life with much comfort, in assurance of a better, at his Mansion Place in the Strand, called Russell House, the 28th day of July, in the 58th year of his age, and of our blessed Saviour, 1585:¹ and the said Countiss made the like godly end at Wooborne, in Bedfordshire.

On small tablets of black marble, on the north side of the base of the tomb:

Lord Edward Russell, the eldest some, married Jana Sibilla, daughter of S^r Richard Morison, Knight, & of the Lady Bridget his Wife, Daughter of John Lord Hussey, wth Lady Bridget was after married to Henry Erle of Rutland, and lastly to the said Francis Erle of Bedford, for his second Wife, and is buried at Watford. The said Lo: Edward died the . . . of . . . without issue, and is buried here.

John Russell, Lo. Russell after the Lord Edward was by writ Baron of Parliament. Hee married Elizabeth, Daughter of S^r Antooey Cooke, K^t & Widow of S^r Tho^s Hoby, Knight, died 23 of July 1584, is buried at Westminster, and left two Daughters, Elizabeth, who died unmarried, and is buried by her Father, and Anne, married to Henry Lo. Harbert, sonne and heire apparent to Edward Erle of Worcester, Lo. Prevy Seale.

S^r Francis Russell, knighted for Service in Scotland, Lo: Russell after the Lo: John married Julian, D^{ch} and

¹ Francis Russell, second Earl of Bedford, bequeathed, in 1584, 20l. per ann. to be given to two poor students in Divinity, in the University of Oxford, who were to be called the Earl of Bedford's Scholars. [Chalmers's Oxford, vol. i. p. 31.] To this Earl, Mr. Sleidan dedicated, in 1560, The Chronicle of his Times.

Coheire of Sir John Forster, Knight, Lo: Warden of the Middle Marches towards Scotland, was slaine on the borders there, the day before his Father's death, and buried at Alnewick, in Northumberland, had one son, Edward Earl of Bedford, that married Lucy, Daughter of John Lo. Harrington, & sister and Coheire of John, the 2^d Lord Harrington.

On a tablet at the west end, near the base :

S^r William Russell, the youngest son, Knighted for service in Ireland, married Elizabeth, Daughter & Heire of Henry Longe, Esq. sonne & heire of S^r Richard Longe, of Sheney, in the County of Cambridge, Knight, was employed by Q. Elizabeth in the Lowe Country Warres; made Governor of Vlishing in Zeland, and after Lord Deputy of Ireland by King James, created Lord Russell of Thornhaugh, where he lyeth buried. He died 9th Day of August 1613. Had one Sonne, Francis Lord Russell, of Thornhaugh, who married Katherin, Daughter and Heir of Gyles Lord Shandeyes, and in testimony of the honor he beareth to the worthy memory of his Grandfather, Grandmother caused this Monument to be erected, An. Do. 1619.

On the north side of the chapel, between the first described tomb of the Countess of Warwick, and the entrance door from the churchyard, is a table of black marble, supported by four Tuscan pillars of veined marble, resting on a slab of jet, on a plinth of black marble; and bearing the following inscription:

Here lieth interred the bodye of the worthy and vertuous Maide, y^e Ladie Francis Bouchier, Daughter of William Earle of Bath, by Elizabeth Russell, Daughter of Francis Russell, the second Earle of that Familie, who departed this life the last daie of August, Anno Dni 1612, in y^e xxvith yeare of her age. In whose memory y^e Ladie Anne, Countesse of Dorsett, her deare Cosen, at her own Costes & charges, hath erected this Monument.

On three shields of white marble, laid on the plinth of black marble, under the table, are these arms, *in relievo* :

A genealogical atchievement in ten coats, 4. 3. 3. 1. A cross engrailed between 4 water bougets, *Bouchier*. 2. A fess between 15 billets, 5. 4. 3. 2. 1. 3. Quarterly, per fess indented. 4. A frettè. 5. Three elm leaves erect. 6. A chev. nebule of 4 pieces. 7. Two bends

wavy. 8. On 2 bars, 6 pellets, (or roundels?) 9. Five fusils conjoined in fess, Erm. 10. Three pairs of Saxon arches. Above, the coronet of an Earl.

On another, the like arms, impaling 14 coats, 5, 5, 4 : 1. *Russell*. 2. A tower embattled and macbicolated. 3. Three barrulets: a crescent in middle chief. 4. Three lucies hauriant in pale. 5. A griffin segreiant between 3 cross crosslets fitchè. 6. Three chevrons Erm. in dexter chief a crescent. 7. Three castles: in middle chief a mullet. 8. On a cross 5 mullets. 9. A cross between 4 mullets pierced. 10. A fess between 3 pairs of barnacles. 11. A fess between 3 crescents. 12. A cross flory between 4 crescents. 13. Three gold beaters' mallets. 14. a lion ramp.

On a lozenge, the same arms as on the first described shield, excepting that the order of the ten coats is 3. 4. 3. In the middle window of the north side of the chapel, are the remains of the following arms, in coloured glass :

1. Quarterly, in chief, *Russell* as before: in base Az. a tower Arg. 2. Gu. 3 lucies hauriant in pale. 3. A griffin segreiant between 3 cross crosslets fitchè Arg. 4. S. 3 chevrons Erm. impaling Quarterly, 1 and 4 S. 3 castles embattled Arg. 2 and 3 Arg. on a cross Gu. 5 mullets pierced Or.

In the north eastern window are also fragments of a coat of arms:

Quarterly, in chief *Russell*; in base a tower impaling Arg. a fess between 3 crescents Gu.¹ 4. S. 3 chevrons Erm. Above, are coronets, and the arms, enclosed.

In the south wall, is a handsome bracket arch of stone, above the point of which is, in relievo, a coat of arms, with coronet, crest, and supporters; as on the opposite monument of the Lady Bouchier.

On a beautiful oval tablet of the purest white marble, enclosed in a frame or wreath of foliage, delicately executed:

In the vault beneath this Chapel are deposited the Remains of Georgina Elizabeth, Wife of the Lord John Russell, and second Daughter of George Viscount Torrington, in memory of her virtues, and a pious hope of their reward in eternal Life, were alone the consolation and support of her surviving Friends. Her early death, which to her children is an irreparable loss, and an afflicted Husband, after having paid this last tribute of affection to departed worth and excellence, in peaceful

¹ This is reversed, and 2 and 3 made up of broken pieces.

submission, resigns what was most dear to him, to the Will of her Redeemer and her God. She died Oct: 10th 1801, aged 33.

In the middle of the south wall, is a gorgeous tomb, superbly ornamented with sculpture and gilding, with cumbent statues of a nobleman, in a crimson mantle, collared and lined with ermine; an earl's coronet on his head; and at his left hand the effigies of a lady reposing on cushions, her coronet on her head, and her robes lined with ermine, and richly ornamented.

Behind the principal figures, two niches in the wall, lined with alabaster: in that on the dexter side, the effigy of a lady reclining on her left side: in the other, the figure of a child, covered with a mantle or pall of crimson, adorned with gold fringe: at his feet a goat: at her's a panther.

Above the figure of the lady, on a small tablet of marble, these words:

Frances, Daughter of Francis Lord Russell, of Thornhaugh, and of Dame Catherine his Wife, who died the 29th day of August, Anno Domi. 1612.

On another small tablet, over the infant, in the sinister or western niche:

Elizabeth, Daughter of Francis Lord Russell, of Thornhaugh, and of Dame Catherine his Wife, who died the 12th day of July, Anno Domi. 1616.

In the middle, between the two niches, immediately below the open pediment:

Dame Catherin Lady Russell, Daughter and Heire of Gyles Lord Chandos, Wife of Francis Lord Russell, of Thornhaugh, who died the 29th day of January, Anno Domi. 1652-3.

Above, on a shield affixed to the pediment, which is supported by lofty columns and pilasters of alabaster, is this coat of arms, in six quarterings:

1. *Russell*. 2. Az. a tower embattled Arg. 3. S. 3 castles Arg. in middle chief a mullet. 4. On a cross Gu. 5 mullets, Or. 5. S. semée of crosses paté Arg. a lion ramp. of the Last, charged on his shoulder with a crescent Gu. 6. Gu. a pair of wings conjoined in pale Or.

On a large tablet, on the sarcophagus or altar-tomb, below the effigies:

Francis Lord Russell, of Thornhaugh, Sonne and Heire of William Lord Russell, of Thornhaugh, having consecrated to the eternal Memory of the most noble

Francis Earle of Bedford, his Grandfather, and of Dame Margaret, Countess of Bedford, his Grandmother, a monument erected in this Chapell, where they ly interred; and likewise to the Memory of the Right noble Dame Anne, Countess of Warwick, his Aunt, one other Monument by him procured and set up according to the appointment, and at the cost and charges of the Right Honourable Dame Elizabeth Russell, his mother, being not unmindful of his owne mortalitye, hath, in the assured hope of a joyful Resurrection, caused this Monument to be erected: who departed this life the ix. day of May, Anno Domi, 1641.

On the dexter side of this monument are shields, with these arms:

Party per fess and pale of six as before, impaling 9 coats: 1. Arg. on a cross S. in fess point a leopard's face Or. *Chandos*. 2. Or. a pile Gu. 3. Arg. a fess between 3 martlets S. 4. Arg. a chev. between 3 birds' legs erased S. 5. Vaire, 3 bendlets Gu. 6. Or. on a bend Gu. 3 goats trippant Arg. 7. S. on a chev. Arg. a fleur-de-lis of the Field between 3 bulls' head cabossed of the Second. 8. Gu. a fess componè S. and Arg. between 6 cross crosslets fitchè of the Last. 9. Or. 2 bends Gu.

On the dexter side, a shield with six coats, as before described. On four small shields, on the dexter side:

Russell: impaling S. 3 castles Arg. in middle chief a mullet. *Russell*: impaling, Arg. on a chief Gu. 2 mullets Or. *St. John*. *Russell*: impaling, S. a lion ramp. Arg. within an orle of cross crosslets. *Russell*: impaling *Chandos* as before. On four similar shields, on the sinister side: *Chandos*: but with the cross blazoned Gu. instead of S. impaling Barry of 6 Arg. and Or. *Chandos*: impaling Arg. a chev. between 3 birds' legs erased S. *Chandos*: impaling Arg. 6 cross crosslets fitchè S. on a chief Gu. 2 mullets pierced. . . *Russell*: impaling Arg. on a cross Gu. a leopard's face Or.

On the same (south side) of the chapel, is an exquisitely finished monument, by *Chambers*, with beautiful figures, emblematical of religion and affection: having the following inscription on a sarcophagus of pure white marble:

To the Memory of Wriothesley Duke of Bedford, who departed this life the 26th Day of May 1711; and of Elizabeth Duchess of Bedford, his Consort, who departed this life the 29th Day of June 1724: their only surviving Son, John Russell, Duke of Bedford, has caused this Monument to be erected, in the year of our Lord 1769.

At the west end of the chapel, is a very noble monument, occupying the whole breadth of the building. The basement, which is circular, in its central division supports a pavilion of lead-coloured grey marble, in which are seated in gorgeous state, William Duke of Bedford and his Duchess; the former in his robes, as a knight of the garter, his cap and plume being placed on a table or desk, between the figures; and the Duchess habited in loose drapery. On each side of the recess or pavilion, are two large pillars of variegated marble, of the Corinthian order, sustaining a cornice and entablature: and between the pillars and over the recess, are medallions, with heads in profile, of the issue of the marriage of the Duke and Duchess, with their respective names inscribed:

Lord William Russell, Second.
 Lady Anne Russell, Seventh.
 Lord Francis Russell, First.
 Lady Diana Alington, Eighth.
 Lord Edward Russell, Third.
 Lord Robert Russell, Fourth.
 Lord James Russell, Fifth.
 Lady Margaret Orford, Ninth.
 Lord George Russell, Sixth.

On the north side of the chapel, is an altar-tomb of marble, with a statue of a lady reclining on cushions: and with a tablet inscribed as follows:

To the Memory of the truly noble and vertuous Lady y^e Lady Frances Chandos, Wife to Giles Bruges, Lord Chandos, Baron of Sudeley, Daughter to Edward Earl of Lincoln, and Mother to Katherine Countess of Bedford. She died at Wooburn Abbey, and was interred here Sept^r 1623. This Monument was erected at the

The REGISTER BOOKS commence with the year 1592, (34 Eliz.) The following extracts, relating to the Russell family, are selected:

Birth.

Lord John Russell, sonne to Edward Earle of Bedford, was baptised January 19 1601.

Marriages.

June 3 1630, Phillipp Herbert, Earle of Pembroke and Mountgomery, Lord Chamberlayne to the King's Majesty, was married the thirde day of June 1630, to the Lady Anne Countesse Dowager of Dorset, which Lady was daughter and sole-heire to George Clifford, late Earle of Cumberland, by his Wife Margaret Russell, daughter to Francis Russell, late Earle of Bedford.

costs of the Right Honourable William Earle of Bedford, as well in testimony of y^e great honour due from him to his noble Grandmother's memory, as in execution of his noble Father's Last Will and Testament.

Under a low elliptic arch in the north wall, near the west end, is an ancient stone statue of a man in armour; and in a smaller arch, one half of a mutilated statue, without any arms or inscription: tradition ascribes these figures to the Cheynes, ancient Lords of the Manor, and ancestors of the Broughtons, formerly seated here.

The beams of the chapel have corbelled shields, with various crests and armorial bearings of the Russells, and their alliances: and achievements of arms of many of that noble house are affixed to the walls, of which, a minute detail is rendered unnecessary, by the description above given of the respective monuments.

It may be conjectured, from the appearance of arches in the wall between the chancel and the Bedford Chapel, that the latter was originally open laterally into the former, but subsequently enclosed, in order to admit of the erection of monuments, constructed for the more modern branches of the Russell family.

Against the wall, near the roof, and above a large bracket arch, of which the moulding projects out of the wall, on the north side, within the altar rails, is an embossed shield, with the arms of John, first Earl of Bedford, the founder of the Chapel or Mausoleum, in which more than sixty of his noble family have been buried.

Burials.

1. Lord John Russell was buried Febru. 19 1601.
2. The Ladye infant of y^e Earle of Bedford was buried September 5 1610.
3. The Ryght Honourable Frances Bourchier, daughter to the Earle of Bath, was interred Aug. 25 1612.
4. Elizabeth, the dau. of the Lord Russell was buried here, June 6 1623.
5. The Right Honourable Francesse Lady Chandoyse was entered here September 1623.
6. M^r Russell's infant, January 4 1624.
7. James, the sonne of the Lord Russell, was interred here, January 3 1626, stylo n^o.
8. The Right

Honourable Edward Earle of Bedford was interred here, Mar. 3 1627. 9. Charles Russell, the son of Francis Earle of Bedford, April 6 1631. 10. My Lord Digby's child was interred May 22 1637. 11. The Right Honourable Francis Earle of Bedford was interred in the Vaulte, May 8, Anno Dⁿⁱ 1641, et Regis Caroli 17^o. 12. Sir George Russell, Knight, of Segenho, in the Parish of Ridgemont, in the County of Bedford, was interred in the Vault the 15th day of December, Anno Dⁿⁱ 1643, anno Regis Caroli 19^o. 13. The Right Honourable y^e Countesse Dowager of Bedford, Feb. 16 1657. 14. The Lady Anne Russell, Octob. 30th 1657. 15. The R^t Honourable Edward Russell, Esq. was interred in the Vault, Oct. 19, Anno Dom. 1665, et regis Caroli 21^o. 16. Anne, y^e Daughter of y^e R^t Honourable William Russell, Esq. and of Lady Vaughn his Wife, was interred in the Vault April y^e 23 1672. 17. The R^t Honourable Capt. Francis Digby, son to y^e Earl of Bristol, slane in a fight at sea, was interred in the Vault, June y^e 3 1672. 18. Anne, y^e Daughter of M^r George Russell, was interred in y^e Vault, June y^e 5 1674. 19. M^r W^m. Russell was interred July y^e 18 1674. 20. The R^t Honourable Margaret Countess of Manchester was interred in the Vault, Dec. y^e 1st 1676. 21. R^t Hon^{ble}. George Earle of Bristol was interred in y^e Vault, March 24 1677. 22. Francis Lord Russell, January 21 1678. 23. William Lord Russell, August 2 1683. 24. The R^t Hon^{ble}. Anne Countess of Bedford, May the 16th 1684. 25. The R^t Hon^{ble}. Coll. John Russell, November y^e 25 1687. 26. The R^t Hon^{ble}. Mr. George Russell, July 27 1688. 27. William, the son of y^e R^t Hon^{ble}. Edward Russell, Esq. May y^e 13 1693. 28. The R^t Hon^{ble}. the Wife of the R^t Hon^{ble}. Edward Russell, July y^e 12 1694. 29. The R^t Hon^{ble}. (Diana?) Countess of Bradford, February y^e 4 1695. 30. The R^t Hon^{ble}. Anne Countess of Bristol, Feb. 1 1696. 31. The R^t Hon^{ble}. Francis Russell, laid in the Vault May 6th 1698. 32. W^m. Russell, Duke of Bedford, Sept. 17 1700. 33. The R^t Hon^{ble}. Margaret Countess of Orford, Jan. 29 1702. 34. The Hon^{ble}. Catharine, relict of . . Herbert, Esq. August 28 1702. 35. The Hon^{ble}. Anne, y^e Daughter of R^t Hon^{ble}. Edward Russell, March 17 1703. 36. The R^gth. Honourable Robert L^d. Russell, July 31 1703. 37. W^m. L^d. Russell, Marquess of Tavistock, Dec. 27 1703. 38. William Marquess of Tavistock, eldest son to Wriothlesley Duke of Bedford & Eliz. his Wife, an infant, May 17 1707. 39. W^m. Russell, Jan^y 5 1711. 40. Wriothlesley Duke of Bedford, May y^e 30th 1711. 41. Wriothlesley, y^e son of the Duke of Rutland, Ap. 26 1712. 42. Lord James Russell, June y^e 30th 1712. 43. Lord Edward Russell, July y^e 5 1714. 44. R^t Hon^{ble}. Lady Russell, January 8 1722.¹ 45. Elizabeth Dutchess of Bedford, July 16 1724. 46. Lord Rowland, January 17 1727. 47. Lord Orford, November 24th 1727. 48. John, the Son of John L^d. Russell, Nov. 11th 1732. 49. His Grace the Duke of Bedford, Dec. 14th 1732. 50. Diana Dutchess of Bedford, October y^e 9th 1735. 51. The Right Honourable Francis Marquis of Tavistock, March 30 1767. 52. The Right Hon^{ble}. Elizabeth Marchioness of Tavistock, 1768. 53. His Grace John Duke of Bedford, Jan. 30 1771. 54. Gertrude, Duchess Dowager of Bedford, July 7 1796. 55. Lady John Russell, D. of Lord Torrington, and wife of Lord John Russell, Oct. 18 1801. 56. His Grace Francis Duke of Bedford, March 11 1802. 57. Lady W^m. Wife of Lord W^m. Russell, Sept. 7 1808. 58. Lord Alfred Russell, S. of John Duke of Bedford, baptised on the 3^d of March, buried 13th of March 1819, aged 16 days.

¹ There are no entries in 1723, in which year Lady Rachel Russell died.

CHESHAM ; WITH ASHLEY-GREEN, ASHRIDGE,
BILLINGDON, BOTLEY, CHARTRIDGE, GROVE,
LATIMERS, AND WATERSIDE.

is bounded, on the North and East, by part of Herts; on the South, by Amersham and Little Missenden; and on the West, by Lee, St. Leonard's, and Halton.

THE MANOR

was in the hands of the Bishop of Baieux at the Domesday Survey,¹ but chiefly subdivided into small tenures, under his subfeudatories, the portion in the Bishop's demesne being so small, that it is not even called a Manor; although, before the Conquest, it was so styled when the Earl Lewin's and Earl Harold's soemen seem to have divided it between them.² But the Bishop's principal tenant here, was Hugh de Bolebec;³ and it became part of that Barony. Turstin Mantel likewise held lands here;⁴ and there was another estate, held *in capite*, by Alse, which formerly belonged to Queen Edith.⁵

Chesham, in the reign of Henry III. comprised about 15 hides, valued at 18*l.* 5*s.*; and in King Edward's time, at 21*l.* 5*s.* From the compilation of Domesday, it appears to have remained during several of the early reigns, in the same devastated condition in which it was represented at the time of the Survey: and Walter de Bolebec, who, during ten years, was intrusted with the custody of Reginald de Courtenay, (who is presumed to have married the daughter of the said Walter,) is mentioned in the Roll de Dominabus, as possessing in Chesham, to the annual amount of 30*l.* It was not until a subsequent period, that Richard Duke of Gloucester obtained a grant, in special tail, of Chesham and Aston Sandford, as part of the possessions of John Earl of Oxford, attainted in 1472.

About the year 1550, Chesham was in the hands of the Seymours; it was afterwards the property of the family of Sandys; and then passed to the Cavendishes. Chesham Higham and Chesham Bury are conjoined.⁶ Chesham *Higham* was so called from the acquisition of an estate, by the marriage of William Rowe, Esq. of Higham Hall, Co. Essex, third son of Sir Thomas Rowe, Knt. of Merton College, Oxon. with Anne, daughter of John Cheyne, of Chesham Bois, who died 29 Dec. 1596.

¹ Terra Epi Baiocensis. In Bernehā Hvnd. In Cestrehā ten' Rogeri' dim' hid. Tra'. ē. ii. cař. In dñio. i. cař. et un' uill. cū. ii. bord. hnt. i. cař. Silua. l. porc. Val. et ualut sēp. xx. sol. [Lib. Censual, vol. i. f. 144.]

² In Cestrehā ten' ipse eps baiocensis. i. hid et dīm. Tra'. ē. iii. cař. In dñio. ē. i. hida. et ibi una cař. et ii. uilli cū. iii. bord. hnt. ii. cař. Ibi. ii. serui. et 11^{ca} molin' de 111^{ca} sol. p'tū. iii. cař. Val et ualut sēp. lx. sol. Hoc ⁊ tenuer. ii. sochi. un' hō. ^{com} Leuini. alt' hō. Herald. et uendere potueř. [Ibid.]

³ Terra Hygonis De Bolebec. Ipse hugo ten' in CESTREHA VIII. hid et dīm. Tra'. ē. xvi. cař. In dñio. i. hida et dīm. et ibi sunt. ii. cař. et xvi. uilli cū. vi. bord hnt. xii. cař. et adhuc 11^{ca} poss fieri. Ibi vi. serui. et i. molin' de. x. sol. p'tū. xvi. cař. Silua octingent' porc'. et ferrū cař. In totis ualent' ual. x. lib. iii. sol. min'. T.R.E. xii. lib. Hoc ⁊ tenuit Brictric hō Eddid reginæ. et ibi ii. sochi tenuer. iii. hid'. hōes Brictrici fueř. et uende' potueř. [Ibid.]

⁴ Terra Turtini Mantel. In Bernehā Hvnd'. In Cestrehā ten' Turstin' dim' hid'. Tra. ē. i. cař. sed wastata. ē. Val et ualut sēp. v. sol. Hanc 'trā tenuit Epy hō Brictric. et uende' potuit. [Ibid.]

⁵ Terra Alsi. In Bvrnehā Hvnd'. ⁊ ALSI ten' de rege in Cestrehā. iii. hid'. Tra. ē. ix. cař. In dñio. i. hida et dīm' et ibi sunt. 11^{ca} cař. et x. uilli cū. v. bord' hnt. vii. cař. Ibi vi. serui. et p'tū. ii. cař. Silua octingent' porc' et i. molin. de vi sol. et viii. den'. Val et ualut. iii. lib. T.R.E. c. sol. Hoc ⁊ tenuit Eddid regina et ipse dedit eidē Alsi post aduentū regis W. [Ibid.]

⁶ Lysons's Mag. Brit.

The Manor of Grove was, for many generations, in the family of Cheyne; it was afterwards purchased by William Lowndes, Esq. and is still in that family. The Manor of Hundridge is annexed.

In the reign of Edward I. William Warren, son of the Earl of Surrey, married Joane, daughter of Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and had with her in marriage, the Manor of Medmenham, and lands of 10*l.* per ann. in Chesham. Joan survived until circ. 19 Edw. III.

In 1333, the King accepted fealty of Thomas de Wedon, son and heir of Thomas de Wedon, for lands and tenements in Chesham:¹ and in the 19th of Edward III. Ralph de Wedon recovered seisin of John Cifrewast and others, of the Manor of Chesham.²

Nevertheless, it is undeniable, that in the reign of Henry III. Hugh de Vere, Earl of Oxford, held the Manor of Chesham of the King, *in capite*, as of his Honour of Bolebec; and it is clear, from the escheats, that in 6 Edward II. Alice de Vere held at her death, one messuage, a garden, and a piece of meadow, with sixty acres of land, one water-mill, and 69*s.* 4*d.* rents in Chesham, of the King, *in capite*, as part of the Earldom of Oxford.

John Earl of Oxford, granted, 6 Edward IV. to John Arblaster and John Power, *inter al.* the Manors of Chesham and Aston Sandford, with their appurtenances, in Co. Bucks.³

Henry Brudenell, Esq. of Agmondesham, died seised of lands in Chesham, which, by his Will, dated 22 Jan. 1430, he directed to be sold, and the money raised thereby, to be distributed for the good of his soul, the souls of Edmund his brother and Alice his Wife, and of his father and mother.⁴

In 1541, the King, in exchange with John Lord Russell, granted a messuage, *cum pert.* in Chesham, called Pedmore; a croft, called Sexton's croft, parcel of the late Monastery of Missenden; and lands in Hundridge and Chesham, belonging to the same, with the Manor of Widmere, *cum pert.* part of the possessions of the Monastery of St. John of Jerusalem, in England, to the said John Lord Russell, his heirs and assigns for ever, *in capite*.⁵

In the Civil War, it was ordered by the House of Commons, (18 Jan. 1642,) that Mr. Samuel Blackwell, Daniel Weedon, Gabriel Odingsells, be authorized to collect 850*l.* subdivided upon the Propositions in Chesham, Bucks, or so much of it as is behind, and to bring the same to Guildhall: Order afterwards respited.

THE TOWN

is about twenty-nine miles from London; and has a weekly market on Wednesdays for provisions; and fairs on April 21, July 22, and September 28. The chief employment of the inhabitants is in the manufacture of coarse wooden-ware, the extensive cultivation of the beech-tree in the neighbourhood of the town, furnishing an ample supply of the necessary material. A number of operatives are likewise engaged in the shoe trade; and almost the whole of the female population, during many years, earned a good livelihood by lace making, and the production of straw-plat.

Two streams of water, derived from the same source, a little northward of the Town, pass through the streets, at the south end of Chesham, and expand into a broad river, with bold eminences, finely wooded, on each side of its course. Near the eastern bank, is a chalybeate spring, which was not much resorted to, for medicinal purposes, until about 1820; when an effort was made to bring it into notice, and to add Chesham to the list of fashionable watering-places; but without success. A small piece of ground was enclosed, and planted; and a building erected over the spring, which has a copious supply. From an analysis of the water of this mineral spring, one gallon of it, wine measure, was found to

¹ Rot. Orig. Abbrev. vol. ii. p. 49.

² Ibid. vol. ii. p. 179, ro. 40.

³ Testibus, Henry Earl of Essex, Thom. Tyrell, T. Montgomery Milit. & multis aliis. 1 July. [Ex MSS. Ch. Hattou Mil. in the possession of the Earl of Winchelsea, 1823.]

⁴ Collins's Peerage, vol. ii. p. 315; ex MS. Lib. Brudenell. p. 90.

⁵ Rot. Pat. 33 Hen. VIII. Test. 15 July.

contain: carbonate of iron, 4,056 grains; muriate of lime, 1,168; finely divided silex, 1,600; carbonate of lime, 320; solid contents, 7,144 grains: carbonic acid gas, 640 cubic inches; oxygen, 820; azotic, 2,968; gaseous contents, 3,928 cubic inches.

On the road leading towards Chenies and Rickmansworth, at the extremity of the Town, is a small unostentatious edifice, inscribed:

"IN grateful memory of the Donor, by the present Trustees, A.D. 1721. This Almshouse, with the Land for the maintenance of Four poor godly people, was the free gift of Thomas Weedon, Citizen and Draper of London, and of the just value of 30*l.* per ann. now augmented to 35*l.*; which said Thomas Weedon was one of the sons of Richard Weedon, of Pednor, within the Parish of Chesham, and deceased in the Month of September, Anno Dom. 1624. *Charity never faileth.*"

THE ADVOWSON

being the conjoint property of two Patrons, the presentation to the Vicarage was made by them alternately, until about the year 1770, when a compromise was effected between the parties.

The Rectorial Manor of Chesham Leicester, and the Advowson of a mediety of the Vicarage, which, in 1609, belonged to the family of Ashfield, was sold to the Whichcotes, about the year 1650.¹ This family was of Lincolnshire:² and the Rectorial House, near the Churchyard, was, during some years their residence; but about 1730 their estate here was purchased by the Scottows, excepting the Advowson, which was sold to the Duke of Bedford: the Manor was then alienated in severalties; the proprietors purchasing the tithes of their respective portions. The Rectory House was purchased by William Lowndes, Esq.

CHESHAM WOBURN VICARS.

Richard Bedford, died Vicar 1300.
Henry de Studham, inst. 6 Nov. 1300.
John Prate, inst. 5 Nov. 1392.
Adam de Queldrick, inst. 5 Jan. 1384.
John de Woburn resigned in 1358, and
Henry de Withington, inst. 3 Feb. 1358.
Robert Wickham resigned 1402, on being presented to the Living of Ambrosden, Co. Oxon. by the Rector and Brethren of Ashridge, to which he was inst. 12 Oct. 1402.
John Stanton, inst. 12 Oct. 1402.
John Goutham occurs 1440.
Thomas Gourton, inst. 16 April 1482.
Ralph Mercot, inst. 25 Sept. 1485.
Robert Nixon, or *Nickson*, inst. 14 March 1492.
Laurence Corby, died Vicar 1519.
John Sloe, inst. . . . 1519; occurs Vicar 1534. [All the above were presented by the Convent of Woburn.]

John Peryn, inst. 18 Feb. 1557, ad presentationem Francisci Comitiss Bedford.

John Smith, inst. 1 March 1559, ad pres. Reginae.

John Barker, inst. 8 July 1572, ad present. Francisci Comitiss Bedford.

William Sanders, A.M. occurs Vicar of this portion as well as of the other, Anno 1601.

Richard Woodcock succeeded to both portions in 1607.

Thomas Blechingden, of St. John's Coll. Oxon. 1623.

Elkenah Gladman possessed it in 1626; and 5 Dec. married Abigail Bredon; he quitted it for Winge in 1660.

Charles Wulniseley occurs Vicar in 1666.

William Hay, A.M. was inst. 16 Dec. 1676.

John Ball was inst. 24 Sept. 1711, on the presentation of Edward Lord Russell. He occurs Rector in 1741.

John Ball, A.M. presented by John Duke of Bedford, and inducted 28 Oct. 1750.

CHESHAM LEICESTER VICARS.

Jeffery Fauconer resigned 1323.

Robert Pain, inst. March 1323.

Robert de Barnesley resigned 1343.

Ralph de Keshyngton, inst. 8 Nov. 1343.

Roger resigned 1355.

Richard de Carleton, inst. 14 Mar. 1355; occurs 1387.

Thomas Joy resigned 1404.

John Woodward, inst. 11 Aug. 1404; & resigned 1407.

Robert Woodclerke was presented by the Abbat and Convent de Pratis Leicester, 28 Feb. 1407.

¹ Lysons's Mag. Brit. vol. i. p. 537.

² See Kimber's Bar. vol. ii. p. 3.





CHESSAN CHURCH, BUCKS.



CHENIES CHURCH, BUCKS.

Robert Ywardby, pr. 1417, on the death of Woodclerke.

John Carlton, or *Garton*, resigned 1431.

Richard Monk was pr. 18 July 1431.

William Monk exchanged for Stansted 1434.

Thomas Spencer, inst. 21 Feb. 1434.

Thomas Belle resigned 1465.

John Mayot, inst. 20 Oct. 1465.

Thomas Cotton, inst. 1 April 1482.

John Hardy was inst. 20 Dec. 1485.

Christopher Rudde, inst. 29 July 1492.

William Davis, 27 Feb. 1527; occurs Vicar 1541.

[All the above were pres. by the Convent of Leicester Abbey.]

John Smith, inst. 1 March 1559, ad pres. Dni. Regine.

Wm. Sanders, inst. 5 Oct. 1586. Occurs Vicar in 1601.

Richard Woodcock, B.D. succeeded 1607, & died 1623.

Adam Langley, Fellow of St. John's Coll. Oxon. inst. 1623, on the presentation of Thomas Ashfield, Esq.

Elkanah Gladman.

Charles Walmisley, inst. 1660.

William Hay, A.M. inst. 3 Jan. 1676, on the presentation of Sir Jeremiah Whitecheote, Bart.

Joha Ball, inst. 24 Sept. 1711, on the pres. of Sir Paul Whitecheote, Bart.

John Bull, A.M. pr. by Conlson Skottowe, Esq. of Chesham, and inducted 28 Oct. 1750.

Edward Emily, Clk. A.M. pr. 3 July 1767, by the Most Hon^{ble} Francis Russell, commonly called Marquess of Tavistock, to the Vicarage of Chesham Woburn, with Chesham Leicester, then consolidated into one benefice.

The Hon. Mr. Stanhope, pr. by the Duke of Bedford, in 1826. He is also Rector of Gawsorth, Co. Cester.

THE CHURCH

stands on a rising ground, is cruciform, and consists of a nave with side aisles, and a transept or cross aisle between the nave and the chancel; one end of which is enclosed as a Vestry-room, and the other forms a burial place for the noble family of Cavendish of Latimers. In the centre of the edifice is a small spire on a square tower, partly built of timber, and painted white. The principal entrance is under a porch on the south side.

On several tablets in the nave :

The gift of William Earl of Devonshire and Elizabeth his Countess; who gave by Indenture, dated 5 Aug. 5 Car. I. two closes of land, containing about 7 acres; one close called Rydings, about 8 acres; one copse, or spring of wood called Green Grove, with a *pyghtle*, about 4 acres; one close called Great Whitechurch; three pieces of land in Grove-field, containing about 3 ac. 2 roods, upon trust for the poor inhabitants: and that the Vicar of Chesham Woburn, and Chesham Leicester, and the Churchwardens for ever, distribute the profits of the same to seven poor and impotent persons then dwelling in the parish of Great Chesham.¹ "This tablet is erected in grateful memory of the noble and worthy donors, and for the information of the inhabitants of the parish, by the Rev. J. Ball."²

The gift of John Gaudrey, 1670 : three pounds per annum. to twelve widows and widowers, in the water-side, between his house and Chesham, yearly, on St. John's Day, in Christmas, at the George Inn, out of the rents of grass mead, or meadow.

The gift of Thomas Weedon, Gent.³ 1624 : an almshouse, with land for four poor godly people; 33*l*. per ann.

The gift of John Cheney, Esq. 1555 : forty shillings to the poor, out of the Moor Farm, in Ashley Green Hamlet; and distributed by equal portions, 10*s*. at Christmas and the other quarter-days.

On the wall of the Vestry Room is a minute description of 41 ac. 3 p. 15 r. of land, formerly purchased of Sir Nath. Garrett, in this parish, to be appropriated to the poor of Berkhamstead, Co. Herts; likewise lands in the Hamlet of Hundridge, Ashley-green, and William's-hill, amounting to 16 ac. 3 r. 31 p. bequeathed in 1636, by the Will of Sir Henry Atkins, Knt.⁴

In the south transept is a monument, with an altar tomb, supporting a lofty pyramid, and enclosed with palisadoes :

Arms : Erm. two boars passant : the Canton of Ulster: impaling a cross between 4 fleurs-de-lis. *Crest* : on a wreath a boars' head erect, erased. These arms are repeated, on a shield, at the base of the pyramid.

¹ A Copy of the Indenture conveying this property is preserved in the Register Book of the Parish.

² The above Estate lies within the Hamlet of Charteridge, and was given by the said Countess pursuant to the Will and direction of the said William Earl of Devonshire.

³ He was one of the sons of Mr. Richard Weedon, of Pednor, in this parish.

⁴ Clutterbuck's Hist. vol. 307.

M.S.

Honorabilis Dominae Mariæ Whichcote uxoris Domini Francisci Whichcote de Aswarby in Agro Lincolnensis Baronetti Filiae Josephi Bankes de Revesby in eodem Comitatu Armigeri Ob. Sept. 19, 1726.

Arms : Arg. 3 camels' heads erased S. bridled Proper: impaling Gu. a saltire engrailed Arg. *Crest* : a carbuncle.

In the east window of the chancel, which consists of five lights separated by mullions, are, the royal arms, in painted glass, patched up of various colours; and on another shield the arms of *Russell*, with many quarterings.

The same coat is also on a small oblong square achievement, affixed to a pier of the nave, with the initials F.R. and date 1621.

On the north side of the chancel, within the rails, is a bust of a Divine, in a quilled ruff, with a green cushion before him, on which is a book open. Above, a sword impaling a book :

Verbum Domini manet in æternum.

Christus mihi vita. Mors mihi luctum.

Memoriae Sacrum

Richardus Woodcock ortus parientibus honestæ sortis, Scholæ Etonensis olim Alumnus in Socium Collegii Regalis Cantabrigiæ Virtutis ergo co-optatus, omnibus linguarum et politiori literaturæ ornamentis instructus Scholæ decus concionum Dominus Collegii Subpræfectus, nulli sui temporis Academæ coram secundus, Saceræ Theologiæ Baccalaureus, Hæreticorum malleus vultu reverendus, Vita fulgurans, oratione aculeus, exemplo pius, labate indefessus, Prudentia summus, hujus Ecclesiæ Pastor, Scientissimus, Placidè obdormivit in Domino Octo. xx. A^o Dⁱ 1623, ætatis suæ 68.

Mark, Reader, See'st thou golden letters shine
Out of a black ground in the sacred shrine?
Learn hence that what pure Vertues golden grace
Bright Letters gave, black Fate cannot deface.
Rest then in peace, O happy Richard rest,
Death cannot hurt the man whom God hath blest.

On a mural monument, with a coat of arms :

Heere lyeth part of Richard Bowle, who faithfully served divers great Lords as Auditor on earth; but above all prepared himself to give up his account to the Lord of Heaven and now has his *quietus est*, and rests from his torments and labors. He was a Lover of God's Ministers, a Father of God's Poore, a Help to all God's people, & believes that his flesh which with the soule was long tormented shall with the same soule be eternally glorified. He died the 18th Dec. 1626, and of his age 77.

On neat mural monuments, with the arms of *French* and *Skottowe* :

To perpetuate the remembrance of piety and virtue this Monument is placed for Elizabeth the Wife of Nathaniel Bogle French, of London, Esq. a Lady whom Nature and Fortune united to adorn with their choicest gifts. Though beautiful in her person and possessed of the most engaging manners, it was not by these qualities that she secured respect though they could not fail to attract attention. The powers of her mind were at once useful and pleasing. The soundest judgement with the most exact yet elegant taste, an almost intuitive perception of character, with the greatest charity and willingness to think favourably of every one. A thorough comprehension invariably exerted in the attainment of useful and elegant knowledge, attended by every grace of modesty and charm of conversation. Those who had the pleasure of knowing her will readily acknowledge how inadequate this feeble memorial is, to the expression of her virtues or the grief of her friends. She was the daughter of Anne and Augustine Skottowe, Esq. of Great Ayton, in Yorkshire, of a family once highly respectable in that place, and died at Bath the 31st of March 1803, in the 42^d year of her age; at a period of life when her knowledge sanctioned by virtuous conduct, and confirmed by experience, was likely to have been of the most extensive service to her Husband and seven Children, who must for ever deplore their irreparable misfortune. Her mortal remains were interred in the family vault the twelfth of April.

In Memory of Nicholas Skottowe, Esq. who lies interred in the family vault near this place, and who died at Bath, on the 27th of December 1798, aged 69 years. Also of Grace Skottowe his Wife, who died in this Parish, on the 3^d of April 1792, aged 67 years.

Sacred to the Memory of John Skottowe, Esq. who served his Country in five Campaigns, under the Duke of Cumberland; and was afterwards, many years, Governor of St. Helena. He died Feb. the 12th 1786, aged 61 years; and left five children.

Also of Thomas Skottowe, Esq. who was settled in the Province of South Carolina, until his attachment to his King and Country forced him to leave America in 1782. He died Nov. the 23^d 1788, aged 52 years; and left seven children.

Underneath are interred the Remains of Coulson Skottowe, Esq. of this Place, who died the 21st of April 1784, aged 65 years. And of Ann Skottowe his Wife, who died the 16th of July, in the same year, aged 60 years. Also of two of their Children, who died in their infancy.

On sepulchral slabs, in the floor :

Here lieth the body of M^{rs}. Mary Beale, eldest Daughter and Heyre to William Weedon, of Pednor, Gent. deceased. She died the 27th of August 1677, aged 79 years.

Arms: in a lozenge: frettè in a canton a lion's head.

Here lies the body of M^{rs}. Mary Lowndes, (daughter of William Lowndes, Esq. late of this Parish, and of Rebecca his wife) who died April the nineteenth, Anno Dni. m^occ^ocxl, in the xxxixth year of her age.

Arms of Lowndes, and *Crest*: a lion's head erased, gorged with laurel.

Joseph Lowndes Esq. youngest Son of William Lowndes, Esq. late of this Parish; and of Rebecca his Wife, died the 14th day of July 1750, aged 39.

Under this stone lie interred the bodies of two infant Children of the Reverend John Simpson, Curate of this Parish, and Mary his Wife, viz. Elizabeth, who died June 22^d 1799, aged 16 days; George James, who died Oct. 17th 1803, aged 17 months.

✠ Here lieth Joyce, the Wife of Edward Arundell, of Cornwall, Gent. and niece unto Sir Thomas Arundell, of Chesham. She dyed in London y^e last of May 1702, and desired to be buried here amongst her Relations. Requiescant in pace.

Here lieth Edward Arundell, late of Cornwall, Gent. who died May the 13th 17 . . . aged . . . who desired to be buried near his wife. Requiescant in pace.

On two achievements :

Arms: Lowndes with each juncture of the frettè charged with a Bezant: and on a canton Gu. a lion's head erased, Or. impaling Gu. six escalops Arg. 3. 2. 1. *Crest*: as before described. *Motto*: Mors janna vitæ.

Lowndes, impaling Arg. a bend between two lioncels ramp. S. *Crest*: a leopard's head erased Or. gorged with laurel. *Motto*: Resurgam.

On a mural tablet, affixed to the north-east pier of the nave :

In their family Vault in this Church lie the remains of Catharine Julia Wife of Robert Ward, Esq. of Hyde House, in this Parish, M.P. She was the fourth Daughter of Christopher Thomas Maling, Esq. of West Hemington Hall, and of Hylton, in the County of Durham; and maternally descended from the Baronet family of Smith, of Hazeleigh Hall and Cotton Cornberme, born xxvi. Dec^r. m^occclxxij. died xxviii. Dec^r. m^occsxxi.

These notices are soon recorded: not so soon the virtues of her amiable yet suffering life. It is not easy to tell how anxious she was to fulfil all duty. How deserv- ing as a Wife, how exemplary as a Mother, how kind

to her Servants, how good to every one. Her most amiable excellence was attention to the feelings and comforts of others comparatively indifferent to her own. Her most striking Virtue, unwearied efforts under sickness and pain to train her children to moral and religious goodness. The memory of these is best consecrated in the still aching hearts of those Children; the anguish of her Husband; the general sympathy and the tears of the Poor. She was tried with years of suffering and wasting illness. She bore it with a submissive and sweet patience that marked the purity of her beneficent nature. She was rewarded by the ease and tranquillity of her death; to her disarmed of its usual terrors. The graces of her character are best described in the lines subjoined, written in her youth by him who knew her best. It was the admirer of that youth: the husband of her heart, but the still fonder admirer of her maturer age, who seeks a feeble relief to his sorrows by dedicating this marble.

With a Mind that is fraught with all Virtue and Grace,
With a Face that beams forth ev'ry trait of that mind,
With a Manner as modest and mild as that face,
And a Tongue dropping sweetness: to ev'ry one kind:
Oh! who that e'er knew her, can fail to admire,
Or own female worth in its softest attire.
Timid eyes, gentle voice, and a cheek often blushing,
Yet with frank honest brow and a firmness of soul,
A firmness that governs the tear often gushing;
All alive to her heart, yet above its control,
Love, feeling, and sense, in their tenderest mould,
In the sweet Wife and Mother, in Julia behold.

In the same grave are placed the remains of a little Child, once the delight of his Parents, Charles Robert Ward, Son of the above, who died on the 13th of Jan^r. 1808, aged near three years.

Arms: Az. a cross flory Or. impaling Erm. on a chev. Vert. 3 crosses flory Or. between 3 martlets of the Last. *Crest*: on a wreath a wolf's head erased, Proper.

On a slab, in the floor of the nave :

Here lies the Body of M^{rs}. Elizabeth Carter, a Virgin daughter of Jeremiah Carter, late of this Town, who departed this life the first day of August, Anno Domini 1692, in the 20th year of her age.

On a mural tablet, affixed to the wall of the vestry-room, above the fire-place :

In Memory of M^{rs}. Elizabeth Nash, Wife of M^r. John Nash, who departed this life the 4th day of October 1772, in the 45th year of her age.

Death rids us of our Woes!

And the kind Grave

Shuts up the mournful scene!

LATIMERS, OR ISENHAMPSTEAD LATIMERS,

a Hamlet of Chesham, was given by King Edw. III. very early in his reign, (1331,) to William Latimer and Elizabeth his wife, on the forfeiture of the lands of Simon de Bereford, for Treason; and, on failure of the issue of their descendants, it was to come, by *reversion*, to the Crown. In 9 Edw. III. William Latimer died seised of this Manor, leaving William, his son and heir, six years of age.¹ William Lord Latimer, who had taken that title, died 4 Rich. II. seised of one-third part of the Manor of Broughton; leaving Elizabeth, his daughter and heir, twenty-four years of age, (wife of John Lord Neville of Raby,) and Elizabeth his widow, who had Isenhampstead in dower;² whereupon Lord Neville had livery of her lands.

Robert Lord Willoughby of Eresby, died seised of this Manor, in right of Elizabeth his wife, widow of William Latimer; leaving William, his son and heir, by Alice, his first wife, twenty-four years of age. By Elizabeth, his second wife, sister and heir of John Neville, Lord Latimer, he had four other sons, Robert, Thomas, John, and Bryen; and in 1388, (12 Ric. II.) John Lord Neville died seised of Isenhampstead Latimers, &c. leaving Sir Ralph Neville, Knt. his son and heir, twenty-four years of age.³

Although the Nevilles assumed the title of Lord Latimer, and continued it through several generations, the Manor was, in the reign of Queen Mary, in the hands of Fulk Greville, their distant descendant, on, as is presumed, the attainder of one of the Latimers; and Queen Elizabeth succeeding to the Crown, in the 9th year of her reign confirmed to the same Fulk Greville, as heir to the ancient possessors, this Manor, on payment of 3s. 4d. rent to the Crown, to be holden as of the Honour of Ewelme.⁴

Fulk Greville died in 1559, leaving a son, Fulk; and, marrying the daughter and heir of Neville Earl of Westmoreland, is supposed by Willis, to have sold this estate to Sir Edwin Sandys, Knt. who held it in 1605; and about twenty years afterwards, he disposed of it to the Cavendish family; but Elizabeth, wife of Sir Edwin Sandys, being a co-heiress of the family of Bray, is presumed to have brought this Manor, as part of her inheritance, to Sir Edwin Sandys, who, probably to confirm his title, (having purchased the remaining portion of the estates of Sandys of Miserden, in Gloucestershire,) also paid a valuable consideration for this Manor of Latimers.

Here was born that greatly celebrated Lady, the daughter of Sir Miles Sandys, who was baptised at Chesham in 1569, and is recorded by Fuller, as having lived to see seven hundred of her descendants. She became the wife of Sir Thomas Temple, Knt. of Stowe, was the mother of thirteen children;⁵ and died in 1656, aged 87. This Manor, however, was part of the dower of Elizabeth, Countess of Devonshire, in 1628;⁶ and therefore might have passed to the family of Cavendish about the time mentioned by Willis; who says, that the family of Sandys held *Great Chesham* after the Seymours, and sold that estate, together with this Manor of Latimers, which he terms a distant Chapelry independent of the original Mother Church; and, being *thus* acquired by the Cavendishes, has ever since remained in the possession of their descendants. It came, circ. 1706, into the hands of the Lord James Cavendish, younger son of the first Duke of Devonshire, who married the daughter

¹ Dugdale's Bar. vol. ii. p. 31; and Esc. no. 51.

² *Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 33; and Esc. no. 52.

³ Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 297.

⁴ Rot. Pat. 9 Eliz. Test. 27 Nov.

⁵ See PEDIGREE OF TEMPLE, in STOWE.

⁶ When King Cha. I. had been forcibly carried away from Holdenby, and was entirely at the will of the army, among the places to which he was carried in a sort of military triumph, was Latimers, then the residence of the family of Cavendish, where he was received with a shew of respect; until his rebellious subjects, no longer having any restraint upon the full execution of their designs, entirely threw off the mask, and made the King a close prisoner.





of Elihu Yale, Esq. Governor of Fort St. George, in the East Indies: the latter resided here, and was buried at Latimers. The estate, descending to the Right Hon. Lord George Augustus Henry Cavendish, younger brother of William, late Duke of Devonshire, who was, in 1831, advanced to the Peerage by the title of Earl of Burlington, was holden by his Lordship until his death, and has subsequently passed to his son, the Hon. Charles Compton Cavendish.

MINISTERS.

Thomas de Chinnore, died in 1304.

Simon de Cotton, presented by John Botehurst, Knt. 8 Cal. Aug. 1304.

Robert at Cross de Bovenon, was pres. 13 Cal. Nov. 1328, to "the Chapel of St. James, within the Manor of Isenhampsted," by the Bishop, on lapse.

Thomas de Woburn, pres. per Lady Elizabeth Latimer, 16 Mar. 1347. He exchanged for Totternhoe Vicarage, Co. Beds, with

William de Seynyn, presented 11 Sept. 1349.

John Maryot de Sutton, presented 8 Dec. 1359.

William Barker de Spaldewich, pres. 30 April 1370.

Thomas Jone, or *Joye de Sutton*, presented 23 April 1377; but exchanged for a mediety of Chesham Vicarage, with

Richard Carleton, 1 Nov. 1390. He resigned; and

John Angret was presented by the King, who had custody of the lands of Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Sir William Latimer, 5 March 1396.

Nicholas Smyth. He was buried in Chenies Church.

William Rowthem, or *Rousham*, occurs 1518 and 1521.

William Coeper occurs 1534.

Robert Somnir, or *Somer*, presented 29 Nov. 1546, by John Owen, Esq.

The Chapel was a small edifice, in a cemetery enclosed with a wall, the approach being on the south side, and the entrance by a porch; but a new and elegant building, in the Elizabethan style of architecture, has been recently erected, on the site of the old one, at the sole expence of the Hon. Charles Compton Cavendish.

On a mural tablet, on the north of the chancel :

Arg. on a bend Gu.; charged with three Bezants between six martlets. M.S.

Suavissima nuper conjugis suæ Annæ filia Richardi Wortley de Wortley in Agro Ebor. milit. ex Elizabethâ uxore dudum sua, nunc prenobili Comitissâ Devon prognata Rotheram Willoughby Militis viduæ fœminâ multa mentis et corporis dole locupletis humilitate quam ortu majoris Georgius Morton Baronett amans et quinquam ex eâ susceperat proles ergo posuit 1632.

Amica vale! longum quæ vivens nuptia marito

Es hinc Trino mortua nupta Deo.

On a pedestal of veined marble, near the altars, is the Monument of a young Actress, Miss

John Percyval, presented "ad Rectoriam de Latimers," 6 July 1558, by Fulk Greville.

John Collins occurs "Chaplain of Latimers" 1561.

John Daves, styled "Curate," 1598.

Richard Battam, 1604.

Trystram Hyde, 1605. It was returned that Sir Edwin Sandes was Patron, and that there were 20 communicants.

Robert Pain, said to have been presented in 1628, by the King; but

Richard Ballam was presented in the same year, by Elizabeth, Countess-Dowager of Devon.

Henry Fishwick is said to be Minister 1650, and that it was worth 30l. per ann.

Henry Fletcher occurs "Curate" 1663.

William Covert, called "Rector of Latimers" 1669.

John James, 1672 and 1685. He is said to have been turned out for *suing for Tithes*.

John Hughes was Minister here 1689; died in 1704.

William Burroughs, 1704, was Minister in 1732, and also Rector of Chenies.

H. T. Grove, A.M. resigned in 1821, on his succeeding to the Rectory of Jevington, Co. Sussex.

Samuel King, A.M. inst. in 1821. He is also Rector of Flaundon, Co. Herts.

Campion, erected by George Duke of Devonshire, with the following inscription :

Requiescit hic pars mortalis Mæ. Cn. Ob. 19 Maii A^o 1706, ætatis 19 : quod superest ex altera parte quære.

Formam egregiam et miris illecebris ornatam virtutes animi superârunt : plebeium genus sed honestum nobilitate morum decoravit. Suprà ætatem sagax ; suprà sortem præsertim egenis benigna ; inter scenicos ludos in quibus aliquandiu versata est, verecunda et intemperata. Post quatuor mensium languore a febris heticâ correpta intempestivam mortem forti pectore et Christianâ pietate subivit. Humanitate præditis si quid mentem mortalia tangunt flebilis, amicis heu flebilior : dilectissimis reliquissis sacrum lapidem hunc poni curavit G. D. D.

CHESHAM BOIS

is bounded, on the North, by Chesham; on the East, by Latimers; on the South, by Chalfont; and on the West, by Amersham and Missenden.

THE MANOR

is first distinctly to be traced in the possession of the family of de Bois, or de Bosco, in the reign of King John. Ernald de Bosco, founder of the Abbey of Bitlesden in 1147, and many of his descendants, had large possessions in Gloucestershire; Ernald himself, was living in 4 Edw. I.; and John de Bosco in 15 Edw. I. William de Bosco was Lord of Chesham Bois in the reign of John;¹ and presented to the church in 1216. It was afterwards in the possession of a family deriving their name from the place; and passed, according to some accounts, by the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir John Chesham, Knt. in the reign of Henry VII. to her husband, Sir Thomas Cheyne, of Chenies and Drayton Beauchamp; but is described to have been intermediately in the possession of the family of Winslow, Citizens of London, who exercised the right of Patronage by presenting to the Church from 1392, to 1418. They disposed of the estate in the reign of Henry VI.; when, circ. 1445, it was purchased by Thomas Cheyne, Esq. called, by Brydges,² second son of Roger Cheyne, of Drayton Beauchamp; who married Eleanor, daughter of Sir John Chesham, and relict of Sir John Penniston; and had issue, John, who died March 1459, whose son and heir, John, (who was heir to *his great uncle, Sir John*, who died s. p. 1458,) married Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Brudenell, Esq. of Raans, and died in 1496. His son and heir, John, married Margaret, daughter of Robert Ingleton, of Thornton, and died 1 July 1535; as did his son and heir, Robert, 9 Dec. 1552; and his son and heir, John, in 1585, having been twice married. By the first wife, he left an only daughter, Temperance; by his second, he left John, his eldest son, said to have been disinherited; who died in 1597. Sir Francis, second son, died s. p. in 1619; and was succeeded by his nephew, Francis. He died in 1644, having had three sons, by his second wife, Anne, daughter of Sir William Fleetwood, of Missenden:³ William, ob. s. p. vitâ pat. 1641, Francis, ob. s. p. 1630, and Charles, who was, in 1680, created Viscount Newhaven. His son, William Viscount Newhaven, dying s. p. this estate passed to his widow, Gertrude Viscountess Dowager of Newhaven, who, in right of her ecclesiastical estate, claimed the presentation to the Church, the Minister receiving canonical induction from the Patron only.

When Archdeacon Clagett, in 1728, issued his citation to the Minister and Churchwardens to appear at his visitation, Lady Cheyne resisted the exercise of such authority; of which the annexed correspondence is illustrative:⁴

¹ Vol. ii. p. 539.

² Hist. Northamp.

³ Vol. ii. GREAT MISSENDEN; and PEDIGREE OF FLEETWOOD.

⁴ To the Minister and Churchwardens of the Parish of Chesham Bois, in the County of Bucks and Diocese of Lincoln: "The Archdeacon intending to be personally at y^r Parish Church, Saturday being the one and Twentieth day of Sept. 1728, expects your meeting him there, and having in readiness a paper signed by the Incumbent and Churchwardens, containing an account of the several Vestments and Vessels belonging to y^r Parish Church, and of the several Benefactions towards the Repairs, Utensils, and Ornaments of the same. James Garland, Apparitor."

Letter of the Lady Viscountess Cheyne, to the Archdeacon, delivered to him by Mr. Robertshaw, Rector of Amersham:

"REV^d SIR,—I have received Information of your Intention of coming to Chesham Bois Church on Saturday next, and of your requiring the Minister of that Place, and Churchwardens to meet you there, with an account in writing, of

From this period, no attempt seems to have been made to deny or infringe upon the right claimed by the Dowager Viscountess Cheyne, who, at her decease, bequeathed this Estate to Lady Gower; and Lord Gower subsequently, about 1738, sold it to his Grace the Duke of Bedford.

THE RECTORY

was formerly in the King's books, at 15l. 6s. 8d. certified value 50l. 9s. 0d. yearly tenths 10s. 8d. The income of the living seems to have been so completely swallowed up, that when the Advowson had passed into the family of Cheyne, the Patron took upon himself the whole expence of providing for the minister and maintaining the fabric of the Church: and thenceforth there were no institutions, (although the Ministers have been some times called Rectors) but the Church has been considered and admitted to be a Donative of peculiar and exempt Jurisdiction.

MINISTERS.

WILLIAM DE RISEMBERGHE, ad pres. Willi. de Bosco militis ad Vicariam Capellæ Sancti Leonardi de Chesham.

Hugo

Thomas de Parva Linford, inst. 13 Nov. 1295, ad pres. Thomas de Hanvill.

John de Parva Linford, inst. 14 Maij 1390.

John de Waterfell, pr. 2 Mar. 1365, by Petri de Breceux.

Walter de Weston, 14 Sept. 1367.

William Gerveys, pr. 10 Aug. 1392, by Johem Winslow, Dom' de Chesham Bois.

John Martyn, 9 Oct. 1393. He exchanged for the

Vicarage of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London, with *John Lach*, who was admitted 15 March 1393; but exchanged for St. Lawrence Vicarage, Bradwell, with

Thomas Aldeburgh, 30 Jan. 1395.

John Neel died 1417.

Richard Wapounde, succeeded 17 Nov. 1417.

William Harcey, Capellanus, resigned 18 July 1418.

Robert Sclatter, also called Capellanus, 1521.

William Salisbury, occurs 1594.

Thomas Thomas, 1570.

Robert Heron, or *Herne*, 1598 and 1605.

the several Books, Vestments, and Vessels belonging to the Church, and of the several benefactions towards the Repairs, Utensils, and Ornaments of the same. In regard of that Respect which I bear personally to you, and with intent to do that honour to my deceased Lord which he abundantly deserved, on account of that decent and ample Provision which he always made, and of the great care that he always took out of his own munificence to repair and ornament the Church, and provide all things necessary for the celebration of Divine Service there, I have desired Mr. Jones, the present Minister to meet you there, and shew you the several particulars in which his Lordship has been a Benefactor to such his Church. And I at the same time require Mr. Jones, with all Decency and Respect to you, Mr. Archdeacon, to enter my own and his Protestation, to prevent any prejudice that may by his appearance arise to that just Privilege and Exemption from all Visitations, Archidiaconal and Episcopal, and Jurisdiction thereto relating, which my late Lord and his Ancestors for time immemorial, always laid claim to and enjoyed, and from which I shall never consent to depart."

The Protest.—"Whereas, a printed paper, directed to the Minister and Churchwardens of the Parish Church of Chesham Bois, in the County of Bucks and Diocese of Lincoln, importing a Citation or Summons for you to be personally present on Saturday the 21st of September 1728, at the Parish Church there, with an account in writing, signed by the Incumbent and Churchwardens, of the several Books, Vestments, and Vessels belonging to the said Church, and of the several Benefactions towards the Repairs, Utensils, and Ornaments of the same: Now I, William Jones, Minister of the said Church, and I, John Grover, Churchwarden of the said Church and Parish, in the name of the Right Honourable the Lady Dowager Viscountess Cheyne, and of ourselves respectively, protest and declare, that we do adhere to and insist upon such Privilege and Exemption from all and every Act and Acts of Visitation, Archidiaconal and Episcopal, and all Jurisdiction thereto relating, as has been claimed and enjoy'd by the late Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Cheyne and his Ancestors for time immemorial; and under this, our Protestation, and saving of all the Rights, Privileges, and Exemption of the said Church, and as the Minister and Officers of the same belonging and appertaining, and not otherwise, We present ourselves before the Archdeacon, in order to satisfy any legal and reasonable enquiry that may be expected from us."

Memorandum.—"That upon the Archdeacon's receiving my Lady Cheyne's letter, he declared he did not come to invade the Right of my Lady Cheyne, and did not insist to have an account in writing, as in the summons required: and further said, he had often heard of the decency and prettiness of the Chapell, and therefore only desired to see it; upon which, the Protest was not delivered, and he was shewn the Chapell." [From an entry in the Parish Register.]

Philip Edmunds, 1608, and was buried here.

Holland Brandreth succeeded in 1638.

Mr. Whitby was Minister here 1650.

John Howes died Minister 1661.

Richard Chase, B.D. held it in 1662 and 1666, took out a licence 30 Mar. 1667; he was Rector of Stone, Kent.

John Hughes, 7 Feb. 1677; died 1704.

William Jones, 1704; was Minister 1740.

John Ball, A.B. of Trinity Coll. Oxon. pr. 1741, by John Duke of Bedford.

Edward Emily, A.M. pr. 3 July 1767, by Francis Marquess of Tavistock. He was of Trinity Coll. Cambridge, A.B. 1762, A.M. 1765; and was also Vicar of Chesham Woburne.

THE CHURCH

is built on a very high hill, nearly surrounded with woods; is a small edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel; and a tower, surmounted by a turret, in which is a clock, with its dial fronting the west.

On the north side of the nave are three windows, on the south side four. In the chancel are two windows on each side, and one at the west end; almost all of them having pointed arches with plain mouldings. The entrance is at the west end. The interior is regularly and neatly pewed with oak: the Pulpit and its sounding board elaborately carved. In the windows of the chancel are the arms of Cheyne, in coloured glass, viz: Cheque Or. and Az. on a fess Gu. three saltires of the First.

In the chancel, are these effigies in brass, with the annexed arms and inscriptions:



All christian People give thanks for the godly dep'ture of Robert Cheyne, Esquier, who

deceased the nyynth daye of December, in the yere of o' lorde God a Thousand fyve hundredeth ystie two Whose Soule we comende to God^e infinite mercy.

And likewise:

Of yo' charite pray for the soule of Elizabeth Cheyne, late the Wyf of Robert Cheyne, gentelman, the which Elizabeth deceased the xx. day of December the yer of o' lord M.v. xvi. on whose soule Jhu have mercy. Amen.

Another slab, also in the chancel, bears the following record, in a perfect state of preservation, but the effigy has long since disappeared:

All Christian people geve Thanks to the lorde for the Godly dep'ture of Menefride Doughter to the late lorde Mordant and Wyfe to John Cheyne Esquier, who deceased vijth day of July in the yere of o' lorde a m.cccc.lxij. Whose soule we comende to God^e infinite mercy.

There is also a small brass, in the chancel, with the effigy of a youth, enveloped in a close cap and shroud; and the following imperfect inscription attached:

Of Rog' Lee gentilma' here lyeth the son' Benedict Lee crysom' who' soule Jhu p'de'.

DORNEY

is bounded, on the North, by Burnham; on the East, by the Hamlet of Boveney; and on the South and West, by the Thames, which separates this County from Berkshire.

THE MANOR,

at the Domesday Survey, was the property of Milo Crispin;¹ and afterwards formed part of the possessions of Burnham Abbey: it is now vested in the Palmers.

Edmund Brudenell the elder, Lord of Raans in Amersham, died in 1469, seised of lands in Dorney, which he bequeathed, after the death of Philippa his (second) wife, to his son Drue Brudenell, in tail.²

In 1563, the Queen, for a valuable consideration, granted to Richard Clough, Citizen and Mercer of London, the reversion of all the tithes arising within the fields, parish, or hamlet of Dorney, late belonging to the dissolved Monastery of Burnham, (which had been formerly granted to William Tyldesley, by Letters Patent dated 3 May 1545, for forty years, at 3*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* per ann. ;) at the rent of 4*l.* per ann.: the said tithes being estimated at 17*s.* 0½*d.* clear value, to hold by fealty, in free soccage, as of the Manor of East Greenwich.³

In 1588, the Queen, (in satisfaction of a warrant made 10 Sept. 18 Eliz. to Peter Gray, Esq. for concealed lands,) granted to Walter Copinger and Thomas Butler, Gen. *inter al.* the Chantry in Dorney, and all lands, tenements, and pensions, and all yearly sums to find a Chaplain there; to them, their heirs and assigns for ever, in free soccage, by fealty; at the rent of 6*s.* 8*d.* per ann.⁴

In 1617, the King, for a fine of 40*l.* paid by Sir Marmaduke Dayrell, Knt. of Fulmer, demised to him 29½ acres of land and meadow, *cum pert.* in the fields of Dorney and Weston, Co. Bucks; also certain lands in the fields of Burnham; a butt in Higham field, alias Hitcham field; a close in Burnham; lands in Taplow and Hitcham, called Priestlands, in the occupation of Miles Beck; a piece called Aymill Piece, in Burnham; also Priestlands, in Cippenham; certain crofts there, formerly part of the possessions of the Monastery of Burnham, and afterwards annexed to the Honour of Windsor; to hold during the natural lives of Sampson and Marmaduke Dayrell, sons of Sir Marmaduke Dayrell, Knt. and to the longest liver of them, at 5*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* per ann.; and after the decease of the grantee before named, which shall first and next happen, then at 40*s.* rent, in the name of a heriot.⁵

DORNEY COURT

was inhabited by Roger Palmer, Esq. who had married one of King Charles's beauties. He was the eldest son of Sir James Palmer, Knt. by his second wife Catherine, daughter of Sir William Herbert, K.B. afterwards Earl of Powis; and married Barbara Villiers, Baroness Nonsuch, Countess of Southampton, and Duchess of Cleveland. Roger Palmer was created Earl of Castlemaine, in Ireland; but died without issue. This, however, could not have been the same Roger (unless his titles were omitted, and his arms not distinguished,) whose atchievement or escutcheon is in the Church at Dorney, with the date 1675, as of his death: and there called Roger, son of Sir Philip Palmer, Knt.

¹ Terra Milonis Crispin. In Bvrnehâ H'd. ̄ Radulf' ten' de Milone DORNEY, p̄. III. hid' se defil'. Tra'. ̄. III. ca.̄. In dño. ̄. ana. et v. nulli cū. IIII. bord'. hnt. II. ca.̄. Ibi. II. serui. Ptū. III. ca.̄. et eq's. et I. piscar' de q'ngent' Anguill. Siluæ cl. porc'. Val xxx. sol. Qdo recep. x. sol. T.R.E. LX. sol. Hoc ̄ tenuit Aldred hō ^{com} Morcari. et uende' potuit. [Lib. Cens. fol. 150.]

² See page 277; also PEDIGREE OF BRUDENELL and RAANS, in AMERSHAM.

³ Rot. Pat. 6 Eliz. Test. 2 Aug.

⁴ Ibid. 31 Eliz. Test. 22 Mar.

⁵ Ibid. 15 Jac. I. Test. 11 Mar.

The RECTORY of Dorney consists of between twenty and thirty acres of glebe.

Soon after the appropriation of the Rectory by the Convent of Burnham, the Churchwardens complained of the dilapidated state of the chancel, then in the patronage of William Tildesley, Esq. as *fermor*, under the Rev. Lord Cardinal.¹

It appears, by an Inquisition at Wycombe, 16 Aug. 17 Jac. that Sir William Garrard died 17 Nov. 1608, seised of the Manor of Dorney, &c.; the Rectory and Adwoson of the Vicarage, held by an unknown service; the Manor of Boveney, held by an unknown service; the Manor of Burnham, alias Rookesby's, held by an unknown service &c.; leaving, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Rowe, Knt. Thomas their son and heir, at 21 years, George, William, John, and Henry; of whom, Thomas, married Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Clerke.

By another Inquisition, also at Wycombe, 3 April, 14 Car. John Cage, Esq. was returned to have died, 15 Jan. 1638, seised of one capital messuage, &c. in Burnham, and divers lands, &c. in *Hychem*, Taplow, and Dorney, &c. held of the Manor of Cippenham, in free soccage, by fealty, suit of court, and yearly rent; with lands in Burnham, two messuages, lands called *Blackcroft's* and *Cock Edward*; and others in Burnham, Hitcham, Taplow, Dorney, Brightwell, and Cippenham, parcel of the Manor of Cippenham, held of the King, *in capite*, by Knight's service; his Will being dated 5 Jan. 1637, and Elizabeth his sole daughter and heir, then aged 8 years 8 months and 18 days.

RECTORS.

ROWLAND died Rector 1265.

Roland, presented by Sir Ralph Danvers, Knt, 1265.

Thomas de Radington, pres. by the Bishop, 2^d June, 1274, "ad presentationem Regis Regum," as it is rather strangely expressed in the Register: he was, the next year, made *Subdiaconus*, by the Bishop.

Nicholas de Spicerville died 1306.

Geffry de Wycombe, presented by several persons, (the title being in dispute,) 17 July 1306.

Henry Staly, presented by John de Lude, 12 Jan. 1308.

Richard de Farenden, presented 15 April 1310.

Richard de Loudon exchanged for Taplow, with *Eduard Mayne*, presented by the Abbess and Convent of Burnham, May 1340.

Thomas de Colyngbam, pr. by the King, 7 Nov. 1343; the Temporalities of Burnham being in the King's hands.

Reymer de Aston, 6 Mar. 1343: who exchanged for Inkborough, Co. Worcester, with

Thomas de Thornby, 3 Mar. 1350.

William Pule de Hadbury, presented by Burnham Convent, 3 Oct. 1361; but resigned in the same year, and *William Shirpeuloke* presented, 14 Feb. 1361.²

VICARS.

JOHN ELSEFIELD occurs as the first Vicar; who exchanged for Streatham Rectory, Co. Surrey, with

William Brokhampton, 6 Aug. 1390; but resigned.

William Carleton, pr. 10 Dec. 1391; but exchanged for Weston-on-Welland Vicarage, Co. Northampton, with *Robt. Tolyn*, 22 May 1393. Deprived for non-residence.

Thomas Cosyn presented, 2 May 1394.

Lawrence Breton resigned 1399, on an exchange with *Simon Chapman*, presented 8 Dec. 1399.

Walter Skott, alias *Cook*, was presented 20 March 1404; he resigned in 1409.

Geffry Huntingdon, presented 14th Sept. 1409; but exchanged for Bradhurst Chantry, Co. Sussex, with

Henry Turnour, 23 Aug. 1415; who exchanged for Eckingham Rectory, Co. Sussex, with

John Monk, 10 Mar. 1416. He exchanged for South Stoneham, Hants, with

John Walcombe, 17 Aug. 1416; who resigned, and *John Lanton* was pr. 1 June 1418; but exchanged for

a Chantry in Salisbury Cathedral, with

William Preston, 13 Aug. 1419.

Thomas Batys died Vicar 1471.

John Yngland was presented 17 Nov. 1471.

Richard Marchaunt presented 26 May 1508.

John Jeffry, presented 4 Sep. 1511.

William Bolton, presented 12 Feb. 1515.

¹ Compert et defect. in Visitat. Rev. Dom. Cardinal pro Rev. Pat. Johannem Lincoln Epum. a festo Pasch. A. D. 1556.

² The Convent of Burnham having had appropriated to that House the Rectorial Estates, subsequently presented to the Living as a VICARAGE.

Augustine Crosse, presented 1 April 1553. He was deprived, for marriage.

Thomas Hodson, presented 25 Oct. 1554, by William Garrard, Alderman of London.

Augustine Crosse was restored 1559; and died Vicar 1562; being also Fellow of Eton Coll.

Peter Ellis, pr. in 1563. He died Jan. 1572.

Lawrence Montague, presented 6 March 1572.¹

Jasper Frewill resigned in 1583.

Thomas Johnson, pres. 21 Nov. 1583. He resigned.

Thomas Baker, pres. 1 Sep. 1596; and died in 1632.

William Flood, presented in 1633, by James Palmer; and occurs Vicar in 1639 and 1650.

Roland Jones, pr. by Sir Philip Palmer, 29 Mar. 1667.

Thomas Herrings, pres. by Anne Palmer, 22 June 1685.

John Griffith, A.M. presented by the King, by lapse, 19 July 1698.

William Dodd, A.M. presented by Philip Palmer, Esq.; and instituted 25 Sept. 1699.

Alexander le Hunt succeeded in 1729.

George Grosmith, A.M. presented by Sir Charles Palmer, Bart.; and inducted 2 Oct. 1735.

John Griffiths, A.B. inducted 16 June 1747.

William Anthony, presented 22 July 1776.

George Buxton, pr. 12 Sept. 1788. He died in 1832.

. . . . *Palmer* was Vicar in 1842.

THE CHURCH

is situated in a remote corner of this obscure village, near the ancient Mansion House; and is so hidden by trees, that it only becomes visible upon a very near approach. It consists of a nave and chancel; with a small aisle or chapel on the north side of the latter, having a pair of iron gates under an arch, and appropriated as a burial-place to the family of Palmer and Garrard.

A small tower at the west end contains four bells, which is separated from the nave by a screen. Some fragments of painted glass remain in the windows; and over the door of the porch, the date 1661.

The Font is large and columnar; the compartments sculptured with a cross flory, a saltire, and a rose or cinquefoil within a lozenge.

On the north side of the chancel, is a mural monument, with these arms, in a lozenge:

Or. 2 bars Gu. each charged with 3 trefoils slipped of the First: in Chief a greyhound courant S. *Palmer*.

MORS MIHI LUCRUM.

Near this Tombe lyeth interred the Body of Jane Palmer, who died y^e 4th of August, in the year of our Lord 1663, about the age of 21 years: youngest daughter of Sir James Palmer, of Dorney, in the County of Bucks, Knight, and of the Bedchamber to King James; Gentleman Usher to King Charles the first; and Chancellor of the Honourable Order of the Garter: and of Dame Katherine his Wife, eldest daughter to y^e R^h Hon^{ble}. William Herbert, Lord Powys, of Powys Castle, in the County of Montgomery; and the Lady Elinor Piercy his Wife, Daughter to Henry Earle of Northumberland.

On the south side of the chancel, near the east

end, is a decayed altar-tomb, deprived of many brass plates and escutcheons.

On a lozenge-shaped stone in the floor:

Here lie William and Mary Festing, who died infants, in Sept. 1763. "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Within the burial-place or chapel, on the north side, is a large and once splendid monument, with arches, pillars, and panelled recesses; having statues of a man in armour, kneeling, with a high stiff collar round his neck; and a lady in a black dress, with very long waist, large ruff, enormous hood, and widely spreading hoop. Below these figures, seven sons and eight daughters, also kneeling. Two of the sons and three of the daughters bear skulls in their hands, probably, being dead at the time of the erection of this

¹ His son, Richard Montague, was born about 1578, at Dorney, and educated at Eton, and King's College, Cambridge. Having entered into holy orders, he was presented to the living of Wotton-Courtney, in Somersetshire; afterwards, became Rector of Stamford Rivers, in Essex: in 1616, was made Dean of Hereford: in 1628, consecrated Bishop of Chichester; and translated, in 1638, to the See of Norwich. He died in April, 1641; and was buried in his own Cathedral; having been the author of "An Answer to Selden's History of Tithes, 1621:" and afterwards being engaged in a controversy with the Roman Catholics, wrote "Apello Cæsarem," for which he was ordered to appear at the Bar of the House of Commons, in the first Parliament of Charles I. on a charge of maintaining Arminian and Popish errors. He also wrote an Ecclesiastical History, in Latin, which displayed his great learning.

monument. Two of the sons are in armour, like their father; the two elder and three younger in gowns, with stiff collars. The daughters kneel two and two, habited like their mother. On the pediment are shields of arms, with pyramids of variegated alabaster, and other architectural ornaments. Arms in the centre:

Quarterly, 1 and 4 2 and 3, a chev. between 3 crescents, Arg. *Crest*: a talbot sejant. On the dexter side, a smaller shield, and the like arms. On the sinister side, the coat before described, Quarterly, impaling a chev. charged with 3 between 3 trefoils slipped. Below:

Hic situs est Lector Gulielmus Garrardus Miles
Gulielmi Garrardi Militis Vir de quo fama communis
non tur Fide Innocentia Pietate insignis
. munificentia in egenos et qui
. obiit ut vivit. Obiit 17 Nov. Ano
Dom. 1607, æt. suæ 70.

Cujus uxor ejus Elizabethæ filia Thomæ Rowe
Militis concordia Mariti 39 ann. post

Along the verge, were fourteen coats of arms, now entirely decayed. Below the figures, is a coat of arms, with the name *Joannes Kederminster*.

Hoc socer ipse ejus monument'
Et fieri Generosem moderante jubet.
Auxit at hoc generi conjux soc
. Hæc artem sumptibus et

An old helmet is affixed to the wall, with its crest; and several achievements:

S. a saltire between 4 fleurs-de-lis Or. impaling *Palmer*. *Motto*: *Mors mihi lucrum*. On the south side of the chancel, *Palmer* (without the greyhound in chief) impaling Arg. a chev. between 3 water bougets S. On the frame, "Phœbe, wife to S^r Philip Palmer, 16 . . ."

1. *Palmer*, with a crescent, without the greyhound in Chief. 2. S. a fess Or. between 3 lioncels ramp. Arg. 3. Quarterly, per fess indented Gu. and Arg. in each quarter a crescent counter-changed. 4. Arg. on a chev. Az. 3 fleurs-de-lis Or. 5. Arg. 2 bends wavy S. on a Chief Gu. 3 lions' faces, Or. 6. Gu. within a bordure indented, a lion ramp. Or. 7. . . . 8 as 1. *Crest*: on a wreath, a demi-panther Proper, with flames issuant from his mouth and ears. On the frame, "S^r Roger Palmer, 1657."

Palmer: impaling lozengy Or. and Gu. a canton Erm. On the frame, "Roger, son of S^r Philip Palmer, 1675."

Palmer: impaling Arg. on a fess Gu. 3 Bezants. *Motto*: *Memento mori*. "Anne, 2^d Wife of S^r Philip Palmer, 1677."

On a tablet of wainscot, affixed to the wall:

M^{rs} Elizabeth Sedding, by her Will, dated 29th day of May 1810, bequeathed to this Parish 150*l*. 11*s*. 2*d*. reduced 3 per cent. Annuities, in trust, to Montague Grover, Esq., M^r Henry Beale, and M^r Thomas Hawkins; the annual dividends of such stock to be paid to the overseers for the time being, of the Poor of the Parish of Dorney; and directing such overseers, on S^t Thomas's Day in every year, to pay to the Clerk of this Parish for the time being, two shillings and six pence, to keep her grave or vault free from weeds or grass; and to distribute the residue of such annual dividends between such of the poor Widows of the Parish of Dorney, as the said overseers shall think proper. She farther directed, that when and so often as the said Trustees shall be reduced to one, that then the remaining Trustee for the time being shall transfer the said stock to himself and two other Trustees, to be chosen at a Vestry to be called for that purpose in the said Parish.¹

There is a very ancient and curious chest of stone, strongly banded with iron, in the chancel, in which the Registers and other muniments were formerly kept.

Willis says, "There was a Chantry here, worth (2 Ed. VI.) by the yere as heretofore shall appear, 10*s*. Sir John Mundaie, Clerk, Incumbent. The said Incumbent of the age of 60 yeres hath yerly one House, wherein he nowe dwelleth, worth by Estimation a yere, 10*s*. and be hath no other Living.

"Mem. That the Churchwardens of Dorney presented, that the said Chantry Priest was paid his Wages by Sir Andrew Wyndesore, Kn^t late Lorde Wyndesore, until three yeres before. 'Tis at some time 40*s*., and at some time 60*s*. but since that tyme he was never paid.

"Item. The said Chantry whereof there shold have been paid yerly by the said Lorde Wyndesore and his Heires 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. for his yerelic Annuite or Chantry, whereof there sholde be paid to our Sovereigne Lord the King for the Tenth 13*s*. 4*d*. as appeareth by the Surveie made in the 37th yere of our late Sovereigne Lorde King Henrie th^e eighth," &c.²

¹ In the Returns made under the Authority of Parliament, in 1786, it is stated, that no charitable Benefaction had then been bestowed upon this Parish.

² John Scott, Esq. was reputed the founder of this Chantry, temp. Hen. VI. [Hist. Ab. vol. ii. p. 40.]

FARNHAM ROYAL ; WITH SEAR GREEN, AND HEDGERLEY DEAN.

THIS Parish is bounded, on the North, by Chalfont St. Peter; on the East, by Stoke Poges; on the South, by Upton; and on the West, by Burnham.¹

SEAR-GREEN and HEDGERLEY-DEAN are Hamlets of this Parish.

Bertram de Verdon came into England with the Conqueror; and held, at the Domesday Survey, the Manor of Farnham, by Grand Serjeanty, or the service of providing a Glove, putting it upon the King's right hand on the day of his Coronation, and supporting the King's right arm the same day, during the time that the Royal Sceptre is in his hand.² Bertram de Verdon, who was Founder of Croxden Abbey, Co. Stafford, died at Joppa, in the Holy Land, and was buried at Acre.

Bertram de Verdon, son of Bertram, succeeded his father, and held the lands which had been in possession of the former by the gift of the Conqueror. He had a son, named Thomas, Lord of Farnham; but the seat of his barony was in Staffordshire. In 1194, (5 and 6 Ric. I.) he married Eustace, daughter of Gilbert Basset, Lord of Bicester, who gave a hundred pounds fine to the King, that this match might take effect. This Thomas held the Manor of Hethe, Co. Oxon.; and upon his marriage, paid a fine of three hundred marks, to have livery of the lands and castles of Bertram, his father. He had, in frank marriage with his wife, one moiety of the Manor of Wretchwike, Co. Oxon. of the gift of her father, Gilbert Basset.

In 1204, Richard, son of Gerard de Camvill of Middleton, Co. Oxon. having married Eustace, daughter of Gilbert Basset, and widow of Thomas de Verdon, in right of his wife, claimed the whole estate of Thomas de Verdon, then in possession of Nicholas, his brother; and, after a trial in the King's Court, it was determined that Nicholas de Verdon should restore to the said Eustace, as a reasonable dowry, the two Manors of Farnham, Co. Bucks, and Hethe, Co. Oxon.

Edmund Brudenell, Esq. of Agmondesham, held lands in Farnham Royal, of which he died seised; having, by his Will dated 7 Oct. (36 Hen. VI.) and proved by Drue Brudenell, his son (who is not mentioned as one of his executors), 1 Aug. 1469, bequeathed the said lands in Farnham to Drue Brudenell above mentioned, at twenty years of age; with remainder to Henry Brudenell (uncle of the Testator, in tail); remainder to Peter Brudenell, of Aynho, Co. Northampton, in tail; remainder to William Bulstrode, his brother, in tail; remainder to his own right heirs for ever.³

Queen Elizabeth having, in 1560, by Letters Patent under the Exchequer Seal, dated 23 June, demised to Anthony Reade, a water-mill, with its rights, situated in Farnham Royal, late parcel of the possessions purchased of the late Earl of Shrewsbury, and afterwards granted for the maintenance

¹ Terra Bertranni De Verdvn. In Stoches Hvnd. ꝥ BERTRANUS de Verduno ten' FERNEIA. p. x. hid. se defid. Tra. ē. viii. cař. In dno. v. hid. et ibi sunt. ii. cař. et v. uilli cū. iii. bord. hnt. iiii. cař. et adhuc 11^{us}. poss. ē. ē. Ibi. ii. serui. P'tū. ii. cař. Silu' ^{secont.} de. porc'. Int' tot ual c. sol. Q'do recep. 1111. lib. et tū'd. T.R.E. Hoc ꝥ tenuit Goda comitissa. de hoc ꝥ ten' Goisfrid' de māneule dim. hid. in Elmodeshā. de qua desaisiuit p'dictū Bertrānū dū transmare in seruitio regis. Hoc attestat' HVNDRED' ꝥ et Radulf' tailgebose fecit sup. trā Bertrāni. unū molin. qui non fuit ibi T.R.E. ut hnd. testatur. [Lib. Cens.] Bertraud de Verdun held Farnham, in *Stoke Hundred*.

² Dugd. Baronage, tom. i. p. 472; and Kennett's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 214.

³ Collins's Peerage, vol. ii. p. 317, ex MS. Lib. Brudenellorum, vide etiam Raans, in Amersham.

of the Queen (then Lady Elizabeth), with all waters, fishings, gryste, and other profits, &c. belonging to the same; two closes of land, called Great Bounds and Little Bounds, and all those meadows, pastures, commons, and hereditaments, *cum pert.* in the occupation of the said Anthony Reade (with the usual exceptions of woods, mines, &c.), for the term of twenty-one years, at 40s. annual rent; and the reversion of the premises belonging to her Majesty the Queen, in consideration of services, by Patent (11 Eliz.) demises to William Cox, the said mill, closes, and premises, with their appurtenances, parcel of the Manor of Farnham Royal, from the end of Reade's lease, for twenty-one years, at the same rent, payable half yearly.¹

In 1585, the Queen, for the good services of Anne Twiste, her Laundress, and Thomas Twiste, one of the Grooms of the Stable, demises to them, *inter al.* the water-mill, called Farnham Mill, at Farnham Royal, and two closes called Great Bounes and Little Bounes, and all arable and meadow, parcel of the Manor of Farnham Royal, part of the possessions of Francis, late Earl of Warwick, to the said Anne Twiste from the Feast of St. Mary 1603, at 110s. per ann. for twenty-one years.²

In 1592, the Queen, by Patent, reciting a demise to William Reading of Hoddesmore Wood or Spring of more than sixty-three acres, in the Manor of Farnham Royal, from 6 Aug. 19 Eliz.; also another, dated 10 April, 21 Eliz. of Lovegrove, being thirty-seven acres in Farnham, with other lands, for twenty-one years, at 63s. 8d. per ann. on the surrender of these terms by Reading, Powell, Doddington, and Hoddeson, granted to the said Thomas Hoddeson the premises for twenty-one years more.³

Queen Elizabeth also demised, in 1593, to William Weade, certain closes called Syregrove, in Farnham Royal, in the occupation of Nicholas Cooke, parcel of the Manor let to Cooke, by Patent 26 April (4 Eliz.) for thirty-one years, at 4l. 1s. 4d.; and in reversion, to Edmund Downing, 20 July (15 Eliz.), for twenty-one years from the end of that term; and other lands demised to George Buck, 15 April (22 Eliz.) for twenty-one years from Michaelmas 1592, at 25s. 4d. now demises, for forty years from the expiration of Cooke and Downing's term, for the farther term of forty years, at the same rent.⁴

King Jas. I. granted Farnham Royal to Queen Anne, his consort, *inter al.* for her jointure,⁵ with power to lease; and he also granted Farnham Royal Mill to Sir Edward Coke, with twenty acres of land, &c. after the death of the Queen, at 6s. 8d. per ann. to him and his heirs, in soccage.⁶

In 1619, the King assigned and granted to Charles Prince of Wales, &c. the Lordship and Manor of Farnham Royal, with all its appurtenances, parcel of the possessions of the Lady Elizabeth before her accession to the Crown, afterwards part of the jointure of the Lady Anne, late Queen, to him and his heirs, Kings of England, for ever.⁷

THE RECTORY.

The glebe lands consist of about 300 acres of arable, pasture, and wood; great part of the tithes being commuted for an allotment at the time of the inclosure.

RECTORS.

SIMON DE SANCTON, admitted to the Church of Farnham in 1230, on the presentation of Nicholas de Verdun. *Theobald de Verdun*, pres. on lapse, by the Bishop, 5 July 1269.

Geffry de Northburgh, inst. in 1235, on the presentation of Roesia de Verdun. *Thomas de Verdun*, presented by John de Verdun, 2 Dec. 1271.

¹ Rot. Pat. 11 Eliz. Test. 14 Mar.

² Ibid. 29 Eliz. Test. 25 May.

³ Ibid. 34 Eliz. Test. 30 May.

⁴ Ibid. 35 Eliz. Test. 10 Feb.

⁵ Ibid. 1 Jac. I. Test. 19 Sept.

⁶ Ibid. 7 Jac. I. Test. 4 Aug.

⁷ Ibid. 17 Jac. I. Test. 11 Oct.

Richard Oliver was instituted 17 Sept. 1318, on the presentation of Sir Roger Damory, Kut.

Mauritius de Waleden, instituted 1 March 1322, on the presentation of Elizabeth de Burgo, relict of the Lord Theobald de Verdun.

Robert de Stallington, instituted 13 Feb. 1334.

Thomas de Thetford, instituted 4 June 1338.

John de Llyn, presented 12 April 1340.

William de Manton, instituted 7 April 1343. He exchanged it for Colesbeek, Co. Leicester, with

Thomas Croxford, 6 July 1346. He exchanged for Kingston-on-Thames, with

William de Burstal, admitted 6 Nov. 1348.

Thomas de Middleton, instituted 13 Oct. 1361, on the pres. of Thomas de Fournyval, Dom. de Hallomshire.

Richard Shave was inst. 19 Feb. 1368. He resigned in 1392, being Canon of Windsor.

Henry Lokewode, presented 9 Nov. 1392, by Thomas de Nevill, Lord of Hallomshire.

John Wisbich, exchanged for Aeton, in Middlesex, with

Richard Thurston, pr. 18 Mar. 1399, and dying,

John Stokes, was pr. 25 Feb. 1400; resigned in 1422.

Walter Lawrence, instituted 6 Dec. 1422, on the presentation of Dom. John Talbot de Furnivall. He exchanged for Cound, Co. Salop, with

Richard Bond, 13 Nov. 1435.

William There, presented by the Earl of Shrewsbury, 21 Sept. 1452.

Thomas Thosley, pres. by the Countess of Shrewsbury, 26 July 1474.

Roger Thorley, presented 24 Nov. 1485; and occurs Rector in 1522 and 1533.

Edvard Hatfield, presented 14 Dec. 1534, by the Earl of Shrewsbury.

Alan Charlton, presented 27 Jan. 1540.

John Dyer, inst. 4 Feb. 1557, by reason of a grant of the Advowson by the Lady Elizabeth, the Queen's sister.

William Harward, A.M. inst. Jan. 1567. He was buried at Beaconsfield 7 Sept. 1569; so that there must have been an intervening Rector before

Roger Browne, B.D. pres. in 1589. He died 1601, and was buried at Windsor, where he was Canon.

Matthew Browne, A.M. 1601. He was Prebendary of Langford Minor, in Lincoln Cathedral.

Thomas Horne, S.T.P. pr. in 1629. He was Canon of Windsor from 19 Oct. 1616; died 4 Nov. 1636; and was buried at Windsor.¹

George Palmer, 1636. He was Prebendary of Gloucester, and died in 1658.

Nicholas Lockier was, in 1650, styled "Minister." He had been Chaplain to Oliver Cromwell; and, in 1658, resigned, on being made Provost of Eton.²

John Gardiner, presented 1658; was ejected at the Restoration.

John Basset, A.M. admitted 21 July 1660. He had been Rector of Fleet Marston.³

William Claggett, A.M. 1683. He was buried 28 Mar. 1688, at St. Michael's Bassishaw, in London.

Charles Hichman, A.M. 1688. In 1703, he was made Bishop of Derry, in Ireland.

Nathan Wrighte, A.M. pr. 4 Aug. 1703. He was a younger son of Sir Nathan Wrighte, Kut. of Barwell, Co. Leicester, and Cleece, Co. Warwick; Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; also Rector of Taplow, and Prebendary of Norwich. He became the progenitor of the Wrightes of Englefield, Co. Berks, where he died 5 Aug. 1721.

Richard Steech, S.T.P. presented 20 Nov. 1721, by Henry Godolphin, D.D. Provost of Eton, and the College. He died in 1729-30, and was buried at Windsor.

Stephen Steech, inducted 2 April 1729-30. Being afterwards promoted from his Fellowship to be Provost of Eton, he resigned this Living; and

William Gibson, D.D. was presented 19 Oct. 1752. He was of Ch. Ch. Oxon.; A.M. 24 April 1740; B. and D.D. 14 May 1751.

William Hetherington, A.M. inducted 2 Feb. 1753; and was succeeded by

William Hayward Roberts, D.D. presented 26 Mar. and inducted 3 June 1779. He was educated at Eton, thence elected to King's Coll. Camb. in 1752, took his degree of A.B. 1757, A.M. 1760, and D.D. 1773. He was some time an Assistant at Eton School; in 1772 was made a Fellow of the College, and Provost in 1781, continuing to hold this Rectory with his other preferments. In 1758, he obtained the Member's Prize at Cambridge, of fifteen guineas, for the best Latin Essay on the subject, "Utrum diversarum Gentium mores et instituta solvi possunt ex diverso eorumdem situ." In 1771, he published, in three parts, "A Poetical Essay on the Existence, the Attributes, and the Providence of God." 4to. In 1773, "A Poetical Epistle to Christopher Anstey, Esq. on the English Poets," chiefly those who have written in blank verse. In 1775, "Judah Restored," a Poem, in six books, 2 vols. 12mo.; and in 1781, "A Sermon preached before the Governors of the Magdalen Hospital." He was Chaplain to the King in 1774; and, at his death, was succeeded by his son,

¹ One of his name is in the list of Head Masters of Eton School, 1647. He was admitted of King's Coll. Camb. in 1658.

² See Eton.

³ See vol. ii, p. 331.

William Roberts, A.M. presented 28 Dec. 1791, and inducted 22 May 1792. He was of Eton School, and King's College, Cambridge, admitted to the latter in 1780; A.B. 1785; Assistant Master of Eton School, and Fellow of that College, 12 Jan. 1786. He edited a volume, entitled, "Corrections of various Passages in the English Version of the Old Testament, by the late

William Hayward Roberts, D.D. Provost of Eton College," which appeared in 1796. In 1802, he resigned this Living, when

Benjamin Heath, D.D. was presented 5 Jan. and inducted 6 April following.

John Septimus Grover, A.M. inducted 14 Nov. 1817, was the Rector in 1842.

THE CHURCH

stands at the distance of a furlong south from the village; and is a small neat edifice, consisting of a nave, with a chancel at the east end, and a small tower at the west end, containing six modern bells. The nave was completely re-built and enlarged by the Rector, in 1821. In the south wall of the chancel, is a piscena, in a niche. The Font, which is within a pew behind the Pulpit, in the south-east part of the nave, is ancient, and of an octagonal form, having its panels ornamented with carved shields within quaterfoils.

On a mural tablet, near the end of the chancel :
M.S.

JACOB BRYANT,

Collegii Regalis apud Cantabrigienses olim Socii. Qui in bonis quas ibi hauserat artibus excolendis consenuit Erant in eo plurimae literae nec eae vulgares. Sed exquisitae quaedam et reconditae quas non minore Studio quam acumine ad illustrandam S.S. Veritatem adhibuit : Id quod testantur scripta ejus gravissima, tam in Historiae sacrae primordiis erudiendis quam in Gentium Mythologia explicanda versata. Libris erat adeo deditum ut iter vitae secretum iis omnino deditum, Praemiis honoribusque quae illi, non magis ex Patroni nobilissimi gratia, quam suis meritis abunde praesto erant, usque praeponerit. Vitam integerrimam et vere Christianam, Non sine tristi Suorum desiderio, clausit Nov. 13, 1804, Anno Etatis suae 89.¹

Under the gallery at the west end, is a small mural tablet of white marble, inscribed :

In a vault beneath is interred the Body of Mr. Charles Cecil, a native of the City of Oxford, and Brother of Mr. John Cecil of this Parish, who departed this life the 28th April 1813, aged 29 years.

Also, of the infant son of John Cecil, of this parish.

On a mural tablet, in the north side of the chancel :

In Memory of John Perryman, Esq. buried April y^e 9th 1743, aged 82.

Mary, his Daughter, Sept. 27, 1737, aged 21.

Frances, his Daughter, July 24th 1741, aged 15.

John Perryman, Esq. his Son, April 26th 1763, aged 37.

A National School was established here in 1821, by subscription, with the assistance of 40*l.* from the funds of the London National School Society.

¹ Jacob Bryant was a native of Plymouth, and received his Education at Eton, as a Scholar on the Foundation; and at King's College, Cambridge, took the degree of A.M. 1744. He was the Author of—Observations and Inquiries relating to various parts of Ancient History; with an Account of Egypt in its more early State, and of the Shepherd Kings, 1767. A Dissertation concerning the War of Troy, and the Expedition of the Grecians, as described by Homer, aiming to shew that no such Expedition was undertaken, and that no such City as Phrygia existed. Mr. Bryant appeared in the Controversy about Rowley's Poems, by Chatterton; and also wrote on the Truth of the Christian Religion. His principal work was an Analysis of Ancient Mythology, originally printed in 3 vols. 4to, 1744, and subsequently in 8vo. He obtained great celebrity in his day, and not without justice; for he was unquestionably a man of extensive reading; but his Classic Literature he applied to subjects where it must necessarily fail; and accordingly, his Analysis of Ancient Mythology, though full of literature, is not of equal authority. But part of his theory had been ably supported before, by Abbe le Pluchet, and some parts of that seem tenable still. [Dyer's Camb. vol. ii. p. 189.] Mr. Bryant resided in Cippenham, a Hamlet to Burnham, but within the Parish of Farnham Royal.

HITCHAM, OR HUCHAM,

is bounded, on the North, by Taplow-common; on the East, by Burnham; on the South, by Taplow; and on the West, by the Thames.

THE MANOR.

At the Domesday Survey, Hitcham was the land of Milo Crispin, and contained six hides. It was reckoned parcel of the Honor of Walingford, till the abolition of feudal tenures; and was holden by two feudatory tenants, Ralph and Roger, who also held eight hides and a half in Marlow.¹

In an Inquisition taken after the death of Edmund Earl of Cornwall, in 1300, (28 Edw. I.) it is stated, that Milo de Bello Campo held of him three Knights' fees, belonging to the Honor of Walingford, in Hitcham and Marlow, in Bucks; and in Crowton, in Northamptonshire. In the Testa de Nevill, (about 1234) Milo Neyrunt held that land in Crowton, of the Honor of Walingford.

In an Inquisition, after the death of Edward the Black Prince,² Hitcham is stated to be held of him, as of the Honor of Walingford, by the heirs of Milo Beauchamp, as one Knight's fee and a half; and that the same heirs held, in conjunction with John Welton, one Knight's fee in Little Marlow, of that Honor. Brydges states that these heirs held two parts of a Knight's fee in Crowton, at that time.³

By Isabella, heir of the Beauchamps, this Manor descended (6 Ric. II.) to the family of Ramsey, the first of whom, recognized as Lord of Hitcham, was Nicholas, son of Adam Ramsey, Esq. His grandson, or great grandson, Thomas Ramsey, died in 1509, seised of this Manor; as did his son Thomas Ramsey, in 1524, leaving an only daughter, Elizabeth, then an infant.

In 1247, fines were passed of lands in Hucham, between Gilbert de Lenglegh and Maud his wife, and Miles Neyrunt, the right of Maud; and between William Fukot, and Ralph Corkel and Agnes his wife, the right of the former.⁴

Another fine was passed in 1248, between Geoffrey de Hengsterre and Gilbert de Linley and Maud his wife, of lands here, the right of Geoffrey;⁵ and in 1262, between Walter Goynn and Ralph Goynn, of messuages, lands, and rents, in Burnham, Cypennham, Dorney, Eton, Tappelawe, Hucham, and Bekenesfeld, the right of Walter, who granted the same to Ralph for his life.⁶

In 1289, a fine was passed between Eustace de la Haleweye and Thomas de Lunleye (Langley?) and Alice his wife, of lands and wood in Hucham, the right of Eustace.⁷

Upon the advancement of Edmund Langley, Earl of Cambridge, to the dukedom of York, in 1391, he obtained a grant of the Manor of *Hychen*, in Bucks, then valued at 100*l.* per ann. as also the Manor of Somerford Keynes of 40 marks per ann., and of the Manor of Wendover of 8*l.*⁸

James Doe, Esq. died seised of this Manor, 23 May, 1678; as did Edward Nicholas, Esq. 28

¹ Terra Milonis Crispin. In Bvrehā Hd'. Raduf' et Rogeri' ten' de Milone Hvchēbā. p. vi. hid. se defd. Tra'. ē. vi. cař. In dñio sunt. 112. et viii. uilli hāt. 1111. car'. Ibi. 111. serui. P'tū. cař. Silua c. porc'. De una piscar' qagent' anguill. In totis ualent ual. 111. lib. Q'do recep'. xx. sol. T.R.E. c. sol. Hoc ð tennit Haming' teign' R.E. et uende' potuit. [Lib. Cens. tomi. fol. 149, b.]

² Esc. 2 Ric. II. n^o. 57.

³ Rot. Fin. 32 Hen. III.

⁴ Rot. Fin. 18 Edw. I.

⁵ Hist. of Northamptonshire, vol. i. p. 158.

⁶ Ibid. 33 Hen. III.

⁷ Ibid. 47 Hen. III.

⁸ Dugdale's Baronage, v. ii. p. 157.

March 1700, whereupon it was purchased by Dr. John Friend, the celebrated Physician and Writer,¹ who died in possession thereof in July 1728; soon after which, it came by purchase, into the hands of William Wyndham, Lord Grenville, by whose representatives the estate is now holden.²

The Mansion House, long since demolished, stood N.E. of the Church; but many of the walls, which enclosed the kitchen gardens, and formed part of the domestic offices, still remain. In the old hall was a large picture of King Cha. I. on horseback, at full speed; and a full length of his Queen, in the character of St. Catherine; another, supposed to be an original of Oliver Cromwell; a copy of a portrait of King Cha. II. in armour; whole lengths of Lord and Lady Sunderland, presents to Dr. Mead, who was their Physician; with a copy of the celebrated picture of The Misers, at Windsor Castle, &c.³

RECTORS.

ROBERT, died Rector 1269.

Robert de Acle, pres. 13 Feb. 1269, by the Prior and Convent of Merton, in Surrey.

Richard de Herringwell, pr. 5 March 1277.

Edmund de Burnham, pr. 5 March 1324.

Elias de Sco Edmundo, pr. 7 Jan. 1342.

Thomas died Rector 1361.

John de Wroxtton, pr. 14 Feb. 1361.

John Aherman exchanged for Thorley, Herts, with

John Barton, 2 June 1405. He exchanged for Rowbarrow, Co. Somerset, with

Lewis Kinnerdesley, 19 Sept. 1406.

Robert de Mayfield was admitted 19 Feb. 1439. He was also Rector of Taplow.

Thomas Nordrym resigned 1444.

Robert Kokesey, pr. 14 May 1444. He resigned.

Robert Whithead, pr. 4 Dec. 1477.⁴

Richard Appulton died Rector 1483.

Richard Spurman, pr. by the Bishop, by lapse, 30 Nov. 1483.

William Sampson, pr. 4 July 1515.

Richard Erington, pr. 6 June 1522. He resigned.

John Belfield, A.B. pr. 5 Jan. 1531; occurs Rector 1534.

Thomas Beake succeeded 22 Aug. 1536.

Robert ap Griffith, pr. 2 July 1538; and was the last Rector presented by Merton Priory.

Thomas Story, pr. by the Queen 1553.

Bartholomew Green, pr. 9 Sept. 1555, by the King and Queen.

John Ball, pr. 2 Oct. 1556.

Thomas Hall, pr. by Roger Alford and Eliza his wife, 25 Dec. 1566.

Robert Lloyd, A.M. pr. 13 Oct. 1592. He occurs Rector 1607; Sir William Clarke being returned as Patron, and was living in 1625.

William Serjeant, pres. 1629, by Sir Francis Clarke. He occurs Rector 1650, when the value was returned, 80l.

James Herring, pr. 9 Nov. 1660, by Mr. Cha^r. Doe.

George Evans, inst. 28 March 1667, on the pr. of John Doe, Gent.

William Montagv, A.M. pr. 20 March 1701, by Mrs. R. Evans, of Windsor Castle; and, on his resignation,

¹ Dr. John Friend, married in 1709, Anne eldest daughter of Thomas Morice, Esq. then Paymaster of the Forces in Portugal, by whom he had issue an only son, John, who died, unmarried, in 1750. Friend is said to have had all the practise of the Tories, as Mead attended of the Whigs; and when the former was sent to the Tower, on suspicion of being concerned in a plot, Dr. Mead attended his patients, and restored to him all the fees which he had received. Friend was in such repute, that he had 300 guineas for a journey from London to Ingestrie in Staffordshire, to attend Mr. Pulteney, who lay dangerously ill. He was succeeded in this property by his son. Mrs. Friend, who died in 1737, was buried here, near her husband. [Nicholl's Lit. Ance. vol. ix. p. 583.]

² In October 1837, in the progress of the works on the line of the Great Western Railway, in this parish, near its abutment on Taplow, one mile east of Maidenhead bridge, on the declivity of a gravel hill sloping to the road, (subsequently entirely removed by the formation of the Railway) two very rude Roman Urns of unbaked pottery were found about two feet below the surface; the smaller, three inches and a half high, and the same in diameter; containing a number (not exactly ascertained, but said to be from 400 to 500) of Roman Silver Coins, averaging the weight of 2 dwts. 2 grains each. Amongst those which were minutely examined, were the Imperial Coins of Otho, Vespasian, Domitian, Nero, Trajan, Marciana, Hadrian, Sabina, Antoninus Pius, Faustina, Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius associated, Aurelius alone, and Lucilla. They were supposed to have been buried in the reign of Aurelius, or early in that of Commodus. The spot is not far from Bury-hill, at Taplow, the site of the Mansion of the Earl of Orkney. [Gent. Mag. vol. viii. New Series.]

³ MSS. Thorold, in Bib. Soc. Antiq.

⁴ See HEDGERLEY.

Richard Steech, A.M. inst. 6 July 1702. He died 1729-30; and was buried at Windsor, being Canon.

Thomas Archer,¹ succeeded 1729, on the presentation of Thomas Evans, Clk. and inst. 2 April 1730. [This Advowson was given to ETON COLLEGE, by Dr. Evans, whose heirs, on his death, he obliged always to present on Eton College nomination.]

Edmund Gibson, A.M. inducted 13 Dec. 1743.

Henry Steech, A.M. nominated by the Provost and College of Eton to the King, and by him presented for

this turn, by reason of the lunacy of Cath. Archer, inducted 3 Nov. 1771.

Thomas Pulton, Clk. pr. by the King for this turn, by reason as before, inducted 17 May 1785.

Joseph Goodall, D.D. pr. 7 May 1811. by Thomas Archer, of South Church, Co. Essex; the true and undoubted Patron thereof, in full right, on the nomination of the Provost and College of Eton.

W. M. Grover, A.M. was inducted March 1833, on the resignation of Dr. Goodall.

THE CHURCH

consists of a nave and chancel; and has, at the west end, a square embattled tower, and on the south side a porch. The windows, which appear to have been very rich in painted glass, still retain several figures, but much mutilated. The eastern window of the chancel consists of five lights, cinquefoil-headed, with two large quarterfoils, and a wheel above them. The chancel windows have slender columns of elegant proportion, their capitals being richly ornamented. Between the nave and chancel is a massive Norman arch, and on each side a large corbel carved, with a human head.

On a large plate of brass, affixed to a slab in the pavement, within the altar rails, is the following inscription:

HERE LYETH BYRIED SIR FRANCIS CLARKE KNIGHT YONGEST SONNE OF SIR WILLIAM CLARKE OF HITCHAM KNIGHT. HEE MARRIED GRIZELL DAUGHTER OF S^r DAVID WOODROOFE OF POYLE IN SVEREY KNIGHT BY WHOME HE HAD ISSUE THREE SONNES VIZ. JOHN WILLIAM AND EDMUND, AND FIVE DAUGHTERS GRIZELL DOROTHY FRANCES MARY AND ELIZABETH. HE DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE EIGHTEENTH OF MARCH ANNO DOMINI 1631.

At the head or west end of the same slab are these arms, in a lozenge-shaped plate:

Per fess and pale of six: 1. On a bend between 3 pellets 3 swans: in a sinister canton, a demi-ram saliant debruised with a baton in bend between two fleurs-de-lis in Chief: in middle Chief a crescent. *Clarke*. 2. *Ramsey*. 3. Vaire: in Chief a label of 3 points. 4. Within a bordure compone a lion ramp. 5. *Baldwin*. 6. Erm. a fess Cheque turtout in fess point a crescent. *Crest*: on a wreath a ram's head coupé at the neck.

At the foot or east end of the slab, these arms on an oblong square plate:

Clarke, as before impaling quarterly: 1. on a chev. 3 bucks' heads attired: on a Chief nebule of four pieces. 2. A fess charged with 5 Erm. between 2 lions passant gardant. 3 as 2. 4 as 1; within an arabesque border.

On the north side of the chancel is a very noble monument of alabaster, with the recumbent statue of a man in armour, of full proportion, on a mat upon an altar tomb, under a canopy, from which are suspended curtains of marble, held back by two Knights in armour. The principal effigy has a pointed beard, large ruff, his hair combed up before, his hands devoutly placed on his breast, with finely finished coat of mail cuirasses and greaves; within the recess, under the canopy, on one side, in alto-relievo, a helmet, with a beautiful plume or crest of feathers: on the other side a pair of gauntlets saltire-wise; the plume painted red and white, the gauntlets party gilt, as is the armour of the Knight. The armed Knights, who support the frieze and cornice above the recess, and hold back the curtains, are exquisitely finished; the one on the sinister side rests his left hand on the pommel of his sword, and has wrinkled or folded boots, with piqued tops turned down.

On the base:

Here lies Sir William Clarke, Kn^t: sonne and heire to Nicholas Clarke, of North Weston, Esq. & sonne and heire to Elizabeth Ramsey, of Hitcham. He died y^r first of February A^o. Dni. 1624.

In front of the altar tomb on which the statue reposes, are small figures of three sons on the dex-

¹ He was the Son of Benjamin Archer, S.T.P., Rector of Quainton.

ter side and two daughters on the sinister side; of the former, one is in armour, the other in cloaks, as are also one male and two female figures, on a grade lower, in front of the tomb: and all the figures devoutly kneeling. Above this monument is an old steel helmet and the remains of a banner.

On an altar-tomb of Sussex marble, in the body of the chancel, on a brass plate, the effigy of a man in armour, his head resting on an helmet, his hands devoutly pressed together, and a long sword by his side. On his right hand the figures of two sons in gowns; on his left the figure of one daughter, and the mark of a plate of another which has been taken away:



Were lieth Nicolas Clarke Esquier sonne and heyer to syr John Clarke of Weston Knight that took the Duke of Longevyle prisoner, who married with Elizabeth Ramsey sole Daughter and heyer unto Thomas Ramsey of Wychem Esquier, by whom he had iii

children, namely, Jane, William, Dorothy, & Jhon: and Dyed of the Sweet in the month of Julye, in the yere of our Worde mcccclij.

Were also lyeth by her father Ann Clarke one of the sayd iiiij Children, who Dyed in her tender yeres before marriage, in April Anno dni mcccclxiiij.

On a plate of brass the arms of Clarke.

Impaling quarterly. 1. A chev. between 3 ram's heads. 2. Vaire. 3. A lion ramp. within a bordure. 4. A saltire between 4 eagles displayed.

On a brass plate the following inscription:

An Epitaph upon Jane Clark.

Lapt in the moorde wherein the father lyes
The daughter dead here resteth in her grave
Fftaught erst with thelves and vertues in such wise
As eber yet such tender yeres could have
But God who knowe her meete for him alone
Dyd take her hens and left her frenches to none.

Affixed to a slab, in the pavement of the nave, are effigies of a man in armour, with a very large and broad sword by his side, the skirts of his doublet of chain mail; and of a lady with pointed head-dress, long veil, open cuffs of ermine, and pointed stomacher: at their feet four sons, in open sleeved gowns, or surplice, and three daughters, with veils:

Near the angles of the stone are escutcheons of brass with the arms of Ramsay:

Pray for y^r soules of Thomas Ramsey & Margariet his wif, which Thomas decessed the XXX day of January the yere of o^r lord M.V.IX. on whose soules Jhu have mercy. Amen.

On the south side of the chancel, within the Communion-rails, is a monument with statues: a man in plate armour with a large ruff, kneeling on the east side of a desk: and a lady with an angular head dress, long lappets, and ruff, opposite to the former. Behind the principal figures, two smaller statues of a son and a daughter, similarly habited, within a recess, bounded by pillars of black marble, supporting a broken pediment; in the centre of which is a shield, with these arms:

Gu. Six pears, 3 and 3, and a Chief Or. *Crest*: on a wreath Gu. and Or. a bear's head S. The like coat is repeated on a smaller shield within the recess, above the altar.

On the cornice is inscribed :

TRYE TRUST AND MISTRUST.

In the recess :

We beelve that our Redeemer Lyveth, and that we shall rise out of the Earth at the last day, and that we shall be clothed again with this skin. Job xix.

On the altar or desk, between the figures :

Christ is to us life; and Death is to us gain. St. Paul to Philippians, ch. i.

On the basement :

Here lieth buried Roger Alford of London and late of Hitcham Esquire, who married Elizabeth Clark, Widowe, late Wife of Nicholas Clark of Weston Esquire, and daughter and heir of Thomas Ramsey of Hitcham Esquire, and after they had lived together about twenty years he died the 16th daye of July A^o Dni. 1580, et Reg. Eliz. 22. leaving issue behind hym by her Anne and Edward. The said Anne married sins her Father's death Edmund Fettleplace of Chorley Esq^r and Edward Alford his Son and Heir, who was at his Father's death of the age of 15 yeares 2 moneths and odd dayes, The said Elizabeth had issue by Mr. Clark her first Husband, who was son and heir of S^r John Clark of Weston, Knight, 2 sonnes and 2 daughters; Jane, who died before marriage; William, who married Margaret one of the daughters of S^r John Borne, Kn^t and Dorothy, who first was married to Henry Long of Shingay, and after to Charles Morrison of Chashiobery, Esquire, and John, a Student and Master of Arts in Camebrige. This monument Elizabeth Alford made in her widowed for Mr. Alford and for herself, when God shall appoint the tyme.

On a sepulchral slab, within the altar-rails, arms of *Friend*, in relievo :

H. J.

Johannes Friend, M.D. Srenissimæ Reginæ Carolinæ Archiatrus et hujus Manerri Dominius, Obiit 26th Julij 1728, æt. 52.

On slabs, in the floor of the chancel :

Here lieth buried y^e Body of Gresselda Clarke, Daughter of John Clarke, Esq. & Philadelphia his Wife, who was born the 2^d of Dec. 1646, and died y^e 4 Nov. 1647.

Here lieth the body of Philadelphia Clarke, daughter of John Clarke, Esq. and Philadelphia his wife, who depeaded this life y^e 18th of September 1646, aged 9 months od dayes.

In the pavement, are several ancient sepulchral stones, some of them coffin-shaped; and on one of that form, in the nave, is a pastoral staff in relievo.

On a slab, in the pavement of the nave, at the entrance into the chancel :

John Grey Bennet, second son of Charles Earl of Tankerville, by Alicia his Wife, died August 23^d 1753.

On another slab, in the nave :

Three infant children of the Rev^d George Gretton, D.D. and Mary his wife; also their dearly beloved son, Edward Thomas Gretton, who died October the 9th 1800, aged eight years the first of June.

Stop, Passenger, and shed the plaintive tear

For youthful innocence that slumbers here :

Like a fair flower in spring, his mother's pride,

Nip'd in the bloom of opening sweets, he died :

Yet less for him let Pity's tear be giv'n ;

He changes pain for bliss, and earth for heav'n.

Weep for a Father's heart with grief opprest,

And the keen pangs that rend a Mother's breast.

On a mural monument :

In a vault near this place are deposited the Remains of Robert Walpole Esq. son of the Hon^{ble} Robert Walpole, and Nephew to Horatio 4th Earl of Orford. He died on the 15th day of August 1811, aged 49 years.

Also of Elizabeth Walpole, Relict of the above, and third daughter of the late Sir Benjamin Hammet, M.P. for Taunton. She died on the 19th day of March 1815, aged 43 years.

Arms : Quarterly, 1. Or. on a fess between two chevrons S. three cross crosslets of the First. 2. Az. a lion ramp. Or. 3 as 2; 4 as 1. impaling party per fess, Arg. and Gu. a pale counterchanged; surtout, a lion ramp. Or. powdered with comets. In a canton Arg. five fleurs-de-lis, 2. 1. 2.

On sepulchral slabs, in the pavement :

Richard Walpole, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife; also Louisa Hammet, widow.

On a white marble tablet :

In memory of Louisa Hammet, widow of the late Sir Benjamin Hammet, M.P. for Taunton, who died at Florence on the 16th of November 1814, aged 70 years: from which place her remains were conveyed to England for interment in his Vault in this Church.

On a mural monument, affixed to the south side of the nave, having a medallion, with the head in profile, and various ornaments :

Underneath lie the remains of George Cruickshank, Esq. formerly a Merchant of Amsterdam, who, by uncommon abilities and indefatigable application, acquired an ample Fortune with the strictest integrity and honour, which he employed in constant acts of charity and generosity most agreeable to his nature. Few men ever possessed a greater share of natural Talents, and none (in busy life as his was) ever improved them with more acquired endowments, which were aided by such a perspicuity of judgment and of reasoning on all subjects, as convinced and delighted all who conversed with him. Superior to every interested consideration, all the actions of his life discovered the most enlarged and benevolent mind: in fine, the greatness of his capacity was equalled only by the goodness of his disposition.

Finella, his wife (one of the Daughters of Henry Pye, late of Faringdon House, in the County of Berks, Esq. by Anne, sister of Allen Lord Bathurst), who possessed his most tender affection, returned the same particularly, by a faithful and constant attention to him during a tedious illness, which, alas! being ineffectual to preserve him longer in life, she hath erected this monument of affection for him in his death.

He died September 1st 1765, aged 56 years.

Arms : Or. three boars' heads S. impaling

Crest : On a wreath, a boar's head.

On an atchievment in the chancel :

Az. a pouter pigeon Proper: impaling, a lion ramp. Or. crowned Proper. *Crest* : On a wreath, a pouter pigeon.

On another atchievment, in the nave :

Hammet impaling *Crest* : A zany's head, with his cap Gu. on a ducal coronet.

On another :

Az. a lion ramp. Or. : in a canton Arg. seven mullets 2, 2, 3, impaling Gu. ; a lion's head erased between three estoils of six points wavy Or.

The REGISTER BOOKS contain the following entries :

Dr. John Friend, Lord of this Manor, and first Physician to Her Majesty Queen Caroline, was buried on the 2^d of August 1728.

Mrs. Ann Friend, widow, relict of Dr. John Friend, Lord of this Manor, was buried Sep^r. 21st 1737.

On a mural tablet, in the chancel :

To the memory of the best of Wives, the best of Parents, and most excellent of Women, Anne Delme, Lady Ravensworth, who died June the 12th 1794, in the 82^d year of her age, and is buried in this Church. Her truly grateful and affectionate daughter placed this tablet. "The blessing of him who was ready to perish came upon her, and she caused the widow's heart to sing for joy."

Arms : Arg. fretté Gu. *Liddell*, Baron Ravensworth. On a chief of the Last, three leopards' faces Or. impaling Or. an anchor Proper, between two lioncels passant gardant Gu. *Supporters* : on the dexter side, a lion; on the sinister, a lion spotted purple; both gorged murally Az.

On a slab in the pavement :

Anne Delme, Lady Ravensworth.¹

On another slab, in the chancel :

Here lieth the Body of Sir John Henry More, Bar^t. who departed this life the 16th of January 1780, in the 26th year of his age.

Also of Susanna Jane Dickson, only Daughter of Sir Henry Moore, Bar^t. by Catharine-Maria, his wife, who died 15th of April 1821.

On on atchievment :

Az. three mullets Arg. on a chief of the Last, three bendlets; sinister, purple: in an escutcheon of pretence Arg. three greyhounds courrant in pale S. collared Or.

Here lies y^e Body of Edward Nicholas Esq. second Son of the R^l Hon^{ble} S^r Edward Nicholas Princip^l Secretary of State to their Maj^{ties} King Charles the 1st and 2^d. He departed this Life the 21st Day of May 1696.

Here also lies y^e Body of Bridgett Nicholas his Wife, Daughter of S^r Thomas Clayton of the Vache in the Parish of S^r Peter's Chalfont in this County. She departed this Life the 28th day of May 1692.²

John Friend, Esq. Lord of this Manor, was buried April 8th 1750.

Robert Friend, Esq. buried in the chancel Jan. 25th 1780.³

¹ She was sole daughter of Sir Peter Delme, Knt. Alderman and Lord Mayor of London; married April 1735; and mother of Anne, Duchess of Grafton.

² Le Neve, vol. iii. p. 174.

³ Vide Nicholl's Literary Anecdotes, vol. v. p. 100.

P E N N,

is bounded, on the North, by Wycombe Heath; on the East, by Coleshill, in Amersham; on the South, by Loudwater; and on the West, by High Wycombe.

THE MANOR

is not mentioned in the Domesday Book, but it was from a very early period the property of the Penns, from whom it passed to Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bart. who married the heiress.

THE MANOR OF SEGRAVES,

in Penn, belonged to the family of Turville, in the reign of Hen. II. and in that of Edw. II. it being vested in the Crown, the King gave it to Thomas de Brotherton, from whom it descended to the Segraves, Mowbrays, and Berkeleys. Sir Reginald Bray was afterwards in possession of the Manor: it then became the property of the Penns, and passed to Lord Curzon.

Assheton Curzon was born 2 Feb. 1729, and married first, Esther, only daughter of William Hanmer, Esq. of Hanmer-Bettisfield and Iscoid, Co. Flint, who died 21 July 1764; secondly, 6 Feb. 1766, Dorothy, sister of Richard first Earl Grosvenor, who died 24 Feb. 1774; and thirdly, 17 Aug. 1774, Anna Margareta, sister of Sir William Meredith, Bart. and widow of Barlow Trecothick, Esq. who died 13 June 1804. He was a Burgess in Parliament for Clitheroe in Lancashire, in 1752, 1762, 1768, 1774, 1790; and, 13 Aug. 1794, created Baron Curzon, and 27 Feb. 1802, Viscount Curzon, with remainder to his issue male. By his Will, dated 24 June 1809, (and proved at London, 28 Mar. 1820) amongst other provisions and devises, he bequeathed his freehold estates in Lancashire, Bucks, Middlesex, Nottingham, &c. (by a codicil) to his son the Honourable Robert Curzon, whom he constituted sole Executor; and died in Lower Brook-street, Westminster, 21 March 1820, æt. 91; whereupon this Manor devolved to the said Robert Curzon, only surviving son of Assheton first Lord Viscount Curzon, by Dorothy Grosvenor; his eldest son, Penn Assheton Curzon, by Esther his first wife, having died, 3 Sept. 1797, during his life-time; and also the Honourable George Augustus William, only son of the said Penn Assheton Curzon, by Sophia Charlotte Baroness Howe, whom he married, 31 July 1787, (and who had succeeded to the Barony of Howe, under the limitations of the Patent, granted in 1788, to her father Richard Howe, afterwards Earl Howe, K.G.) which George Augustus William died at the age of 17 years, at Twickenham, 6 Jan. 1805.

Sir Walter Manny died seised of a certain Manor in Penn juxta Beaconsfield, in 1373.¹

In 1399, Thomas Duke of Norfolk died seised of the Manor of Penn, &c. and Elizabeth his widow had the same in dower, and died 3 Hen. VI., Thomas, her son and heir being 14 years of age at his father's death; the said Thomas died in the 11 Hen. VI. seised of Penn Manor, which *inter al.* was assigned to Katherine his widow, in dower; John, his son and heir, being then 17 years of age.²

In 1485, Penn Manor was sold, by Lord Berkeley, to Thomas Stanley Earl of Derby;³ and in the same reign, Maurice Lord Berkeley recovered back the Manor of Segraves, in Penn, which the Marquess of Berkeley had sold to Thomas Earl of Derby, and died 22 Hen. VII. seised *inter al.* of this Manor; leaving Maurice his eldest son and heir.

¹ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii. p. 159.

² Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 366.

³ 11 Hen. VI. Esc. n^o. 43. Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 131.

⁴ *Ibid.*

THE RECTORY

was estimated at the time of the Valuation of Hen. VIII. as paying annually *8l. 13s. 4d.* to the Priory of Chacombe, Co. Northampton, of which Thomas Stone was then superior during a vacancy.²

By an Indenture of 23 Car. II. Francis Lord Hawley, and others, conveyed to George Gosnold, Gen. of Beaconsfield, for a valuable consideration, *inter al.* the annual rent of *17s. 4d.* late belonging to the Monastery of St. Mary Chacombe, Co. Northampton, and payable out of the Rectory of Penn, by William Penn, Esq. Eton College paid a small reserved rent to George Puttenham, for lands in this parish, with other lands in Wycombe, which altogether amounted to *12d.* per ann.¹

RECTORS.

NICHOLAS DE LANGLEY vacated this Living for the Vicarage of Hamsted, in 1273.

William de London, pr. 7 June 1273, by Hugh de Penn.

Adam de Bottingdon occurs "Persona de Penn," 1299.

Richard de Middleton, pres. 16 June 1302, by the Prior and Convent of Chacombe.

Gilbert de Segrave, *Juris Canonici Professor*, 1304.

Jococus de Kinnebantou, pres. 5 Nov. 1304. He resigned 1314.

Richard de Wycombe, pres. 15 July 1314. In 1322 he was licenced to attend the obsequies of Sir John Segrave for one year.³

VICARS.

FRANCIS HENEY DE ERDINGTON, pres. 4 July 1349, ad vicariam de Penne de novo ordinatam, by Chacombe Convent. He died Vicar 1361.

Francis William de Clifton, Canon of Chacombe, 1361.

Robert atte Grene, pres. 2 June 1368; he resigned 1389.

Francis Robert de London, pres. 27 Sept. 1389.

John Dyzeh, pres. 22 Sept. 1414.

Robert Duston, pres. 19 Oct. 1416.

Robert Lovecock, exchanged for Boddington, with

John Selby, 17 March 14 . . . He resigned 1445.

John Freeman, pres. 17 April 1445. He died 1461.

Robert Kinethorp, pres. 16 Apl. 1461. He died 1471.

John Arnold, A.M. pres. . . . March 1471.

Richard Mason, pres. 8 Feb. 1473.

John Toyland, pres. 14 Oct. 1474.

Thomas Goodlake resigned 1481.

Robert Suell, pres. 4 June 1481.

David Ranton resigned 1484.

Roger Ansten, pres. 24 Nov. 1484.

William Bracy, pr. 28 July 1497.

Laurence Dodson, pres. 10 Jan. 1497.

Thomas Baily, pres. 28 May 1500.

John Hobland, pres. by Thomas Empson, Esq. ex concessione Prioris de Chacombe, 7 Jan. 1527.

William Eccleston, pres. 14 Feb. 1530.

Thomas Kings, pres. by David Penn and Sibilla his wife, 29 May 1553, on the grant of the King's Majesty to Sibil and her heirs.

John Blower, pres. 20 Jan. 1557. He died 1596.

Robert Rudrope, pr. 2 Aug. 1596, by John Penn, Gent.

William Linche, A.M. pres. 25 June 1607, by William Penn, Esq.; he occurs 1639 and 1650.

Martin Hill, pres. 4 May 1661.

Thomas Freeman, pres. 24 July 1663.

Richard Smith, A.B. was pres. 25 Oct. 1676.

John Davis, pres. 15 Oct. 1684.

Aaron Wood, pres. 28 July 1692.

John Bennet, A.B. pres. by Roger Penn, Esq. and inst. 23 Sept. 1700.

Benjamin Robertshaw, inst. 2 June 1716; he quitted it for Amersham, in 1728.

John Page, inst. 12 Sept. 1728.

John Nevill Birch, pres. by Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bart. on the death of John Page; and inducted 11 July 1750.

Thomas Pritchard, A.M. inducted 6 Aug. 1754.

Roger Mather, D.D. pres. by Asheton Curzon, Esq. and inducted 24 June 1757. He died in 1768.

John Dahbs, A.B. inducted 16 Sept. 1768.

John Middleton, inducted 2 June 1787.

Benjamin Anderson, inducted 6 Dec. 1808. He was of Magdalen Coll. Oxon. but did not graduate.

Henry Calcey Cotton, A.M. inducted July 1813; and having ceded the same, was again presented by the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Curzon, and inducted 17 Oct. 1820.

James Kuollis, B.D. pres. by the Right Hon. Earl Howe, and inducted 18 October 1823.

¹ Val. Eccles. Hen. VIII. vol. iv. p. 338.

² *Ibid.* p. 219.

³ Segrave, Lord of Penn, was a great Benefactor to Chacombe Priory; (see Rot. Pat. 19 Edw. II. (1325) m. 18.) by which Penn became appropriated to Chacombe Abbey. About 1342 a licence was granted to John de la Penn and Agatha his wife to have an Oratory at their house at Penn.

THE CHURCH,

which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, stands on the highest part of the ridge or eminence, whose lofty summit gives name to the village and parish. It is an irregular building, consisting of a nave, with one aisle; on the south side, a small chancel of much more modern erection than the Church, at the east end, constructed of brick; and at the west end, a square tower. The principal entrance is by a porch, having two stone benches in it, on the north side of the nave; and the windows of the whole edifice are very irregular in form and size.

The chancel, which is wainscoted, contains several elegant monuments; and has a window of coloured glass at the east end, set up in 1737, the year next following that in which the chancel was rebuilt.

In the chancel are two coats of arms:

On the dexter side: Arg. on a bend S. 3 martlets Or. with the canton of Ulster: impaling Arg. on a fess 3 plates, *Curzon* imp. Penn. Crest: on a wreath a martlet, Or. *Curzon*.

On the sinister side: *Curzon*, as before, quartering Penn, with an inescutcheon Arg. charged with a mullet pierced S. Crest: as before.

The nave, aisle, and chancel, are ceiled; but the beams of the nave, with their trefoiled spandrils, are left exposed, and painted black. On each side are carved corbels; one has affixed to it a shield of arms, viz. on a fess three escalops: another a human bust, with a book before it: another a crowned head: another with a mitre: a grotesque head, with a book, &c.

On a small mural monument, in the centre of the south side of the chancel: Arms of *Curzon*:

Near this place lies the Body of . . . daughter of S^r Nathaniel Curzon, of Kedleston, Bar^t by Sarah his Wife, daughter of William Penn, Esq. who died Jan. 19th 1701, aged 29 years.

On a similar monument, on the north side, with the arms of *Curzon*:

Near this place lies the body of Charles Curzon, Doctor of Civil Law, youngest son of Sir Nathaniel Curzon, of Kedleston, Bar^t by Sarah his wife, daughter of William Penn, Esq. who died Feb. the 4th 1713, aged 32 years.

On a neat tablet, affixed to the south wall, near the east end:

To the Memory of Esther Curzon and Dorothy Curzon, both buried here (two as excellent women as ever blessed the Marriage state) this Marble is inscribed by their affectionate and loving Husband Assheton Curzon; "deeply read in sore affliction's book." They were both

cut off in the prime of life; the former 21st July 1764, by a putrid disease, caught in attending her sick son; the latter in child-bed, 23^d Feb^r 1774.

On an oval tablet:

In Memory of Leicester Curzon, son of Penn Assheton Curzon, Esq. and the Right Honourable Sophia Charlotte Curzon, born November the 8th 1792, died Feb^r the 26th 1793.

"The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the Name of the Lord."

On another mural monument, with a profile in relief, and an urn of white marble:

This Monument was placed here An. Dom. 1765, to the Memory of M^{rs} Elenor Curzon, by her dutiful and affectionate Nephew Assheton Curzon. She was the youngest Daughter of S^r Nathaniel Curzon, Bart. of Kedleston, and Sarah his Wife, who was a Penn, born the 25th of Oct. 1691; and buried in Kedleston Church, near her Parents, the 15th of Dec^r 1754.

This Lady was a great example of Piety, had a constant attention to the Poor: steady in Friendship to those with whom she was most nearly connected; and of an affable behaviour to all her acquaintance. These, and many other virtues of which she was possessed, must make all who cast their eye on this stone reflect upon her memory with reverence and regard.

On the north side of the chancel:

Sacred to the Memory of the Hon^{ble} Marianne Curzon, only Daughter of the Hon^{ble} Penn Assheton Curzon, and of the Right Hon^{ble} the Baroness Howe, born August 30th 179 . She died Feb^r 18th 1820.

On a fine marble monument, by *Chantrey*, having a pedestal or altar, with a basso relievo of the head of an aged man, supporting an urn, before which is seated a weeping female, having another female veiled and also weeping, standing near her, is the following inscription:

Assheton Viscount Curzon Baron Curzon, of Penn, in the County of Buckingham, second son of Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bar^o of Kedleston, in the County of Derby, was born 2^d of Feb^r old style, 1729; died 20 March 1820. He married, first, Esther Hammer, daughter of William Hammer, Esq. of Iscoyd, in the County of Flint, and of Elizabeth Jennens, of Gopsal, in the County of Leicester, by whom he had Penn Assheton, who married Sophia Charlotte, eldest Daughter and Coheirress of Richard Earl Howe, K.G.; Esther, married to Sir George Bromley, Bar^o of Stoke Hall, in the County of Nottingham; and Mary, married to Bilson Legge Baron Stowell. He married, secondly, Dorothy Grosvenor, daughter of Sir Rob^t Grosvenor, Bar^o of Eaton Hall, in the County of Chester, by whom he had Elizabeth Assheton; Charlotte, married to Dugdale Stratford Dugdale, of Merevale, in the County of Warwick; and Robert, married to Harriet Anne, eldest Daughter of Cecil Bishopp Baron de la Zouch, of Parham, in the County of Sussex; also several other children, who died young. He married, thirdly, Anne Margareta Meredith, widow of Barlow Tregothick, Esq. by whom he had no issue.

This humble testimony of affection and respect is erected by his surviving children, to the Memory of the best of Fathers and of Men.

There are likewise two chaste and elegant monuments, from the chisel of the late *Sir Francis Chantrey*, which have been but recently erected by the Earl Howe; the one to the memory of the Right Hon. (Sophia Charlotte) Baroness Howe, the mother of his Lordship, who died Dec. 3, 1835; and the other to the memory of the Countess Howe, the late lamented wife of the present Earl. She died 25 Oct. 1836.

On an achievement, affixed to the south-east pier of the nave:

Arms: Arg. between two mullets S. on a bend of the Second, 6 martlets Or. On an escutcheon of pretence, Arg. 2 lionscels passant gardant in pale Az. langued Gu. impaling per fess Az. and Gu. in the former a garb, in the latter a lion ramp. both Or. *Motto*: Let Curzon holde what Curzon helde. A Viscount's coronet and supporter of Viscount Curzon.

On a mural monument, by *Bacon*:

Sacred to the Memory of the Honorable Penn Assheton Curzon, eldest son of Assheton Lord Curzon and Esther Hammer. He died Sep^r the 1st 1797, aged 40 years and 7 months. He married July the 31st 1787, Sophia Charlotte, eldest Daughter of Earl Howe, by whom he left two Sons and a Daughter.

Long will he live in the memory of all who knew him: beloved, esteemed, and lamented.

GOD'S WILL BE DONE!

Sacred also to the Memory of the Honorable George Augustus William Curzon, his eldest Son, who died Jan. the 6th 1785, aged 16 years and 8 months.

His abilities and disposition equalled the fondest wishes of his Family, and gave assurance of future excellence; but now he is numbered among the children of God, and his lot is among the Saints.

Arms: Quarterly 1 and 4 Arg. on a bend S. 3 martlets Or. 2 and 3. Arg. 2 lionscels passant gardant Az. impaling Or. a fess between 3 wolves' heads erased S. langued Gu. *Crest*: on a wreath an eagle rising Or. *Supporters*: two wyverns, their tails nowed and terminating in serpents' heads, Or. *Motto*: Let Curzon holde what Curzon helde.

On an tablet, on the same side of the chancel:

In Memoriam Gulielmi Penn Armigeri ex desiderio suo extra in Cæmisterio sepulti qui obiit duodecimo die Maij. Anno Dom. 1693. Anno ætatis suæ 64 hoc positum.

Affixed to a large slab, in the floor, within the Communion-rails, near the south wall, are several brass plates, viz. at the head, or west end of the stone, a large escutcheon, with these arms: Dexter, on a fess three roundels, impaling . . . a Chief . . . in base a buck trippant. Below, the effigy of a man in armour, his head uncovered, hands pressed together, and sword in an embroidered belt; and, on his left hand, a lady in a long robe; having a close head-dress, large quilled ruff, cuffs at the wrists, turned back; and a purse, or work-bag, at her girdle. At their feet, on another brass:

Heere lyeth the Bodies of William Pen, Esq. and of Martha his Wife, by whom hee had issue one Sonne and two Daughters. Shee dyed the 19th day of November, Anno Dni. 1635. Hee dyed the 9th day of January, Anno Dni. 1638.

An effigy of a man in armour, with a very wide shirt collar, escalopped and falling over his shoulders; his right hand open and pressed on his bosom, his left on the pommel of his sword; doublet of mail, with demi-cuirasses, stiff high-topped boots, with velvet puckered border at the knees. Opposite to him, two ladies, with embroidered bodice, or short cloaks, and close head-dresses; and towards the east end of the stone, a small shield, with the same arms as at the top.

Affixed to another slab are portions of two large brass figures: that on the dexter side, a male in plate armour, praying, the effigy broken off at the waist: the other, the head of a female, with a large quilled ruff, broken off across the breast:

Hic jacent corpora Johannis Pen Armigeri quond'm Domini hujus Manerij de Pen qui obiit . . . die Octobris

Anno salutis 1597 et ætatis suæ 63 et Ursulæ uxoris eius Que obiit anno salutis . . . et ætatis suæ Horum terreno clauduntur membra sepulchro Sed capiunt animas sydera sola pias Quos amor univit, mortis seperare potestas Non valuit, junctos cerimus hoc tumulo.

Below, are six figures of men, in cloaks.

Affixed to a large slab, in the floor, near the north wall, are effigies in brass, of a male and female:



HEERE LYETH INTERRED THE BODYE OF JOHN PEN OF PEN ESQUIRE, WHO MARRIED SARAH, THE DAUGHTER OF S^r HENRY DRURY, KNIGHT, BY WHOME HEE HAD ISSUE FIVE SONNES AND FIVE DAUGHTERS. HEE DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE SECOND OF JULY, A^o DNI. 1641.

Near the east end of the stone, on two plates, are representations of five sons; of whom the first has boots, fringed cuirasses and a short cloak: the three next in succession are also in cloaks, but wearing shoes with rosettes; and the fifth in the robes of a Judge



or Magistrate; and of five daughters, with round head dresses and short lappets; the second carrying an open book in her hand. The whole of the figures appear engaged in devotion.

Another brass, in the south aisle, amongst the tombs of the Penn family, is a curious plate of a lady in a shroud, with long flowing hair, and the hands devoutly laid on the breast. Above the effigy is a scroll, with the words :

In the Day of Judgement, save me lorde.

God which art Creatour & Redemer of all faithful people Grant vnto y^e Soule of Elizabeth Rok thy seruant & also to the Soules of all trew bilervers dep'ted Remysson of all their synes that through devout prayours they may attayne thy gracious p'don which they have alwey desired by Christ our lord. Amen.

9 AVGVST 1540.

On a plain slab, in the floor :

Here lies the Body of M^{rs} Henrietta Penn, Sister of Roger Penn, Esq. who died Jan^{ry} y^e 17th 1728.

On another : *Arms* of Penn in relievo.

Here lies the Body of Roger Penn, Esq. Lord of this Manor, who died, unmarried, March y^e 17th 1731, in the 55th year of his age.

On another, partly covered by a modern stove, which is placed near the entrance into the chancel :

. . . lies the Body of M^{rs} . . . Penn, Sister to Roger Penn, . . . who died Augst. 12th 1728. . .

On another :

Here lies the Body of Elizabeth Catharina Penn, Sister to Roger Penn, Esq. who died Feb^{ry} y^e 20th 1 . . .

At the east end of the south aisle is an achievement of arms :

Arg. Quarterly, in the 2^d and 3^d quarter a mullet S. over all on a bend S. 6 martlets, Or. with an inescutcheon Arg. charged with two lioncels passant gardant Az. langued Or. impaling party per fess Az. and Gu. in the First a garb Or. in the latter a lion ramp. also Or. *Crest*, *Supporters*, and *Motto*, as before described, with a Viscount's coronet; being the achievement of Assheton Lord Viscount Curzon, Baron Curzon of Penn.

On a mural monument, consisting of an urn, in alto-relievo :

Near this place lies the body of the late Rev^d. Roger Mather Clerk, eleven years Vicar of this Parish, to whom Assheton Curzon was Pupil, Patron, and Friend. He died the first day of September MDCLXVIII.

Arms : . . . on a fess
. [obscure; and nearly effaced.]

Crest : on a wreath a lion sejant.

On a brass, affixed to a slab, in the floor of the south aisle, with arms of *Durey* impaling *Penn* :

HEERE LYETH BURYED THE BODY OF THE LADY SUSAN DUREY, WIFE OF SIR HENRY DUREY, KNIGHT, AND MOTHER TO M^{rs} SARAH PEN, WIFE OF JOHN PEN OF THIS PARRISH, ESQ^o. SHEE CHANGED THIS LIFE FOR A BETTER THE THIRD DAY OF FEBRUARY, ANNO DOMINI 1640.

On a slab, in the pavement of the aisle :

Here lies the Body of Jonathan Grove, of this Parish, who died Nov^r. the 9th 1731, aged 87 years and 7 months.

On a white grave stone, in the floor, near the south door-way :

Master George William Magens, only Son of Magens Dorien Magens, Esq. died April 29th 1801, aged 9 years.

On a mural tablet, at the east-end of the aisle, ornamented with a bas-relief, in which is an altar of incense, and a female figure reclining near it :

Here rest the remains of General William Haviland, late Colonel of the 45th Reg^t. of Infantry; an experienced and successful Commander without ostentation : a firm friend without profession : a good man without pretence. He died Sep^r. 16th 1784, aged 67 years.¹

Also of Mary, relict of Townley Balfour, Esq. of the Kingdom of Ireland, who departed this life Augst. 2^d 1786, aged 56 years. After having, by her exemplary patience and pious resignation under a long and severe illness, impressed a genuine value upon those amiable qualities both of the understanding and the heart, which made her the delight of all who knew her.

¹ General Haviland was born in Ireland, where his father was on service as a military officer. He entered into the same profession when very young; was a Lieutenant under Lord Cathcart, at the siege of Carthage; was with Admiral Vernon, at the conquest of Porto Bello; and Aide-de-Camp, under General Blakeney, during the Rebellion in Scotland. He had a command in America, under Lord Amherst; and was second in command at Martinico. He was also at the Havannah, and gained a high reputation for his courage and abilities. He was placed on the Staff at the commencement of another war; was first at Whitehaven, and afterwards commanded the western division of the island during the expectation of invasion, maintaining the dignity of his situation, and preserving a perfect harmony amongst the troops entrusted to his command. He was exceedingly esteemed in private society; and, in the course of a long life, overlooked many opportunities of emolument and advantage to himself, but none of benevolence towards others. He was appointed Colonel of the 45th Regiment of Foot, which he held until his death.

Also of Mary, wife of Sam^l. Ruxton Fitzherbert, Esq. of the Kingdom of Ireland, in whom simplicity of manners adorned a fine understanding, and her affection was rendered inestimable by the sincerity and truth with which it was accompanied. She died Sep^r 13th 1786, aged 29 years. This Monument, sacred to the Memory of the best of Husbands, an affectionate twin-sister, and a dutiful daughter, is erected by their disconsolate survivor, SALISBURY HAVILAND.

Three shields of arms are placed above the tablet, all faded: and below, in a compartment, military trophies *in relievo*.

On stones, in the space way between the aisle and the nave, parallel with the south and north doors:

The Rev. Benj. Anderson, 1812.

Rebecca his Widow, 1814.

On an achievement, on the south side of the nave:

Arg. Three castles embattled, &c. S. impaling Arg. a fess S. in Chief: 3 lozenges of the Last. *Motto*: In cœlo quies.

On a mural tablet, on the south side of the nave:

To the Memory of the Rev^d. Benjⁿ. Anderson, Vicar of this Parish, who departed this life the 26th of July 1812, aged 78 years. Also Rebecca his Widow, who died August 11th 1814, aged 77 years.

On another tablet:

Sacred to the Memory of Thomas Carter, Esq. who died xv. July MDCCLXXXII. aged LXXXIV. Also of their two Daughters; Martha, born xxv. Dec. MDCCXXXIX. died vi. June MDCCCLXXXIII. and Elizabeth, born xxxi. July MDCCXLII. died 14 Jan. 1817. *Requiescat in Pacem*.

On a plain slab, in the pavement of the nave, near the west end:

William, Son of the Hon^{ble}. Thomas Penn, Esq. Proprietor of Pennsylvania, and of the R^t. Hon^{ble}. Lady Juliana Penn his Wife, died Feb. 14, 1753, aged 7 months.

In the nave, on the north side, is an achievement, with these *Arms*:

Az. on a cross Arg. 5 mullets Gu. impaling Arg. on a fess Az. engrailed and cotized, Or. 3 fleurs-de-lis, between two greyhounds courant . . . a Viscount's coronet. *Supporters*: Two lions ramp. *Motto*: Ung tout seul.

This is the armorial bearing of Elizabeth Viscountess Fermanagh, of the Kingdom of Ireland, daughter of Daniel Baker, Esq. and Lady of Sir John Verney, Bart. Lord Viscount Fermanagh and Baron Belturbet, for whose Family a mural Monument is placed in this Church.

On a monumental tablet, near the north door:

Hoc Monumentum

poni jussit

Sibi et Mariæ bene merenti Danieli Baker (ab antiquâ stirpe in Comitatu Cantii oriundo).

Marthæ

E. Mellishiorum Familiâ de Bligh in Comitatu

Nottinghamensi

Ille LXI. annis in hac parochiâ

E vita decepit MDCCXXXIII.

Illa Pietatis erga Deum

et amoris erga suos

Exemplar probe spectarum

Usque ad annum MDCCCLIII. enieta

Quatuor tenera ætate erepti

Reliqui fera Senectutem attigerunt

Et non impares humanarum sortem

de hac numerosa stirpe

Johannes Baker Holroyd

de Sheffield Place in Comitatu Sussexensi

Solus prolis virilis superstes atque Hæres

Hoc marmore

Mandavit Avia explevit

MDCCCLXX.

Arms: (defaced) Az. 3 bars Or. each charged with 3 roses Gu.

On a mural monument, on the north side of the nave, near the east end:

H. M. P.

Piæ Memoriam Sacrum,

Hic juxta conqutescentium,

Danielis Baker Armigeri,

Barbaræ que Uxor is Ejus

Londinensium.

Quorum Alter de honestâ stirpe ortus

Per septuaginta duosq; Annos in Urbe versatus,

Officiisq; Ejus quibusdam insignioris Tituli,

Summâ cum Laude perfunctus,

Repentinâ Morte præreptus; obiit in hac villa

viicesimo, Augusti 1700.

Sacrum Anteaetum Claudius,

Multumq; desideratus,

ob integritatem nunquam temeratam,

Morumq; candorem placidum, simul & æqualitem.

Universam nec non Benevolentiam, & humanitatem,
 Gestumq; latè exemplarium;
 Quàcumq; Relatione positum spectes,
 sive Filii, vel Parentis,
 Conjugis, vel amici,
 Subditi, vel Magistratús.
 Altera bis quinque solùm per Annos superstes,
 Fide & operibus bonis plena,
 Lentissimâ tandem emaciata Morte,
 Ad beatorum sedes antecessum virum
 Ductore Christo atque Auspice secuta est,
 Ex eadem villâ, Augusti etiam 3^{ta} 1710, ætat 70.

O mensis iniquissima!
 Filio suo unico Danieli post se relicto
 (Qui hoc in Parentes, pii sui gratiq; Animi Testimonium
 seris duraturum Nepotibus extruxit)
 Duabusq; Filiis,
 Quarum Sara Major natu nupta est Narciso Luttrell de
 Hospitio Graiensi Arm.
 Elisabetha autem minor
 Honoratissimo Domin. Johanni Verney de Claydon in
 hoc Comit. Baronetto
 Vicecomiti de Fernmanagh
 Et Baroni de Belturbet apud Hybernos Valeas.¹



THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

There is, in the Parish, a BOYS' NATIONAL SCHOOL, and a GIRLS' WORKING SCHOOL: the former rebuilt, by subscription, in 1828; and supported by an annual donation of 20*l.* from Earl Howe, in addition to a house and garden for the residence of the Master. The scholars likewise contribute a small weekly payment. The GIRLS' SCHOOL was erected in the year 1839, through the liberality of the Earl Howe, in memory of his deceased Countess. It is chiefly supported by an annual subscription from the Noble Earl; to which, however, Her Majesty Adelaide the Queen Dowager, and several of the principal inhabitants residing in the Parish, are likewise contributors.² The building is a neat structure, in the Elizabethan style of architecture, (of which the above engraving is an illustration,) and, besides the School-room, which is 16 feet wide by 38 long, contains a comfortable residence for the Mistress. It was built under the direction of Edw. Blore, Esq. and is also used as a Sunday School. The number of Girls clothed and educated, is about 36. An Infant School has since been connected therewith.

¹ Le Neve's Mon. Anglic. vol. iv. p. 12. ex MS. à Daniell Baker, Arm.

² A very pious and affectionate address to the children, upon the opening of the School, was published by the worthy and Reverend Incumbent.

TAPLOW

is bounded, on the North, by Hitcham; on the East, by Burnham; on the South, by Dorney; and on the West, by the Thames.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

Before the Conquest, Thapleslau was the Manor of Asgot, a man of Earl Harold, (never styled *King* in the Norman Survey,) and another tenant of Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury, who had one hide, which he might alienate.

At the Survey, this Manor was part of the possessions of the Bishop of Baieux, under whom Roger held it, and was taxed at eight hides and one virgate. The land was sufficient for sixteen ploughs. In the demesne was one, and eighteen villeins, with four bordars had fifteen ploughs. There were two servants, and a fishery of one thousand eels; pasture for one plough; woods for 70 hogs; altogether worth 8*l.*; when he first held it, only 60*s.*; but in the time of King Edward, 9*l.*¹

The Civil and Ecclesiastical History of this parish are closely united.

The Manor and Advowson were acquired by the Priory of Merton, in Surrey, of the Turvilles, who had been its ancient lay lords, probably, soon after the division of the lands of Bishop Odo. There is good authority for stating that, although William de Turville and Isabell his wife, were commonly reputed to have *given* this Manor to Merton Priory, the Prior and Convent of Merton *bought* it, and the Advowson of the Church (the whole spiritual and temporal estate together) in 1196, for forty marks of silver, paid to William Turville, and three marks to Isabell his wife.²

Manning, in the History of Surrey, who has chronologically arranged the grants to Merton, has inserted the grant immediately after that of Richard I.; nevertheless, many members of the same family of Turville, are, at different periods, described as continuing to hold lands here in the succeeding reigns.³

In 1280, (9 Edw. I.) Walter de Agmodesham had a charter of free warren in Taplow, &c.⁴

In 1296, it was found, by Inquisition, that Nicholas Turville died seised of one Knight's fee in Tappelawe and Penne.⁵ In the same year, Ela and Isabel Herdeberowe, held here half one Knight's fee, and the eighth part of another.⁶ George Charnells also died seised of a Knight's fee in Tappelaw and La Penne. In 1307, William de Clyvedene died seised of lands in Taplow.⁷ In 1349, (23 Edw. III.) Hugh de Berewyk held lands in Tappelowe, (with remainder to the said Hugh,) for the Abbat and Convent of Medmenham.⁸ In 1361, (35 Edw. III.) Henry Duke of Lancaster died seised of lands in Tappelowe.⁹

¹ Terra Ep̄i Baiocencis. In Bernehā H'd. ꝯ Rogeri' ten' de ep̄o Thapleslav. p viii. hid. et i. uirg' se defd. Tra'. ē. xvi. car'. In dñio. ē. una et xviii.⁶⁰ milli cū. iiii. bord'. hū. xv. car'. Ibi. ii. serui de piscar. mille anguill. p'tū. i. car. Silua septingent' porc'. In totis ualent' ual. viii. lib. Qdo recep. xl. sol. T.R.E. ix. lib. Hoc ꝯ Asgot hō^{com} Heraldi. et ibid habuit. i. hō. S. archiep'i fī unā hid'. et uende' pot'. [Lib. Censual, Tom. i. f. 144.]

² Cotton. MSS. c. vij. fol. 77, in Mus. Brittan.

³ See Rot. Fin. 10 Ric. I. n. 45, for a renewal of the grant, by fine, of the vill of Tappelau; also 9 Ric. I. of a croft in Tomelsmore, in villa de Penne; also 10 Ric. I. n. 45, of another fine of lands in Hegrare and Falesia, [Segrave, in Penn. and Fawley;] and in Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 246, many more grants. ⁴ Cal. Rot. Carl. p. 111.

⁵ Cal. Inquis. ad quod Damn. Abbrev. vol. i. n^o. 51, p. 139.

⁶ Ibid. n^o 86, p. 221.

⁷ Ibid. ⁸ Inquis. p. mort ut supra n^o. 27, vol. ii. p. 162.

⁹ Ibid. p. m. n^o. 122, vol. ii. p. 236.

The Priory of Merton unquestionably possessed the principal part of the lands here until the Dissolution, in the reign of King Henry VIII.

Thomas Cook, Parson of the Church of Tappelowe, likewise held lands here as tenant to the Prior and Convent of Merton, Co. Surrey.

John, Prior of Merton, and his Convent, demised, (12 Sept. 25 Hen. VIII.) to Thomas Manfeld, Gent. of Taplow, the Manor of Taplow, *cum pert.* (excepting the Advowson of the Church, and mill and islands,) for 21 years, from March 1551, at 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per ann. And 4 July, 3 Edw. VI. the King, by patent, under the great seal of the Court of Augmentations, demised to William Ferror, or Turnor, the same from Michaelmas then next, for 21 years, the interest in the said demise being surrendered by Thomas Jones to be cancelled.

Queen Elizabeth, by Patent, dated 20 Feb. 1562, recites Letters Patent, 4 Feb. (35 Hen. VIII.) of the Milne of Taplow and Baye, and Islands to the said mill, called Peynteryt, Assheyte, Ghadmaiseye, and Normanseyte, to Joane Hordeme, wid. and Roger Hordeme her son, demised, (and by Act of Parliament, afterwards assigned to the Crown and Castle of Windsor, to the said Joane, her heirs and assigns, from Michaelmas, for 21 years, at 8*l.* 10*s.* per ann. and 50*s.* per ann. which being surrendered to the Queen, and the said Roger undertaking the reparation of the mill then ruinous,) all the said mill, premises, &c. to Roger Hordeme, his executors and assigns, from Michaelmas, for 21 years, at 11*s.* per ann.¹

In 1580, the Queen, by Patent, reciting the above grant, demised to Roger Hordeme, Taplow Mill and Isles, on the surrender of a term of 21 years, at 11*l.* per ann., and a fine of 22*l.* on the demise of s^d. Roger, the s^d mill & Premises, as part of the Manor of Taplow, and Honour of Windsor, for 41 years, at 1*l.* per ann.

In 1601, Queen Elizabeth, for good services done by John Traherne and Robert Tenne, and 100*l.* fine, demised, *inter alia*, to Robert Morgan and Thomas Bradford, the Manor of Taplow, *cum pert.* parcel of the possessions of the Honour and Castle of Windsor, and before parcel of the late Priory of Merton, Co. Surrey, demised to Thomas Jones, by Letters Patent, 4 June, (3 and 4 Philip and Mary) for 30 years, from Michaelmas, at 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and afterwards demised to John Cely and John Whynniard, by Patent, 18 March, (12 Eliz.) for 21 years, from the expiration of the grant to Thomas Jones, at the above rent; and afterwards demised to Richard Pickman, Captain of the Town of Berwick, by Patent, 17 March, (29 Eliz.) for 30 years, from Michaelmas, 1608, at 5*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* *habend.* to Robert Morgan and Thomas Bradford, from Michaelmas, 1638, for 41 years.²

In Pope Nicholas's Ecclesiastical Valuation, the Church of Tappelowe was estimated at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1822, it was returned, that the annual value exceeded 400.

CLIFFDEN HOUSE.

Cliefden, distinguished by its natural beauties, and the fame of many illustrious persons who have resided here, was originally planned by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who expended very large sums of money, and evinced great taste in decorating this highly favoured spot. The choicest productions of foreign countries were lavishly imported, to form its distinguishing features; and of these, the magnificent Terrace, the Temple, the Alcoves, and Walks, still remain; and evince the architectural habits of the age in which they were executed. It became afterwards the seat of George Earl of Orkney, a favourite General under John Duke of Marlborough; and more recently of Frederic Prince of Wales, father of King George the Third. A classical renown was conferred

¹ Rot. Pat. 4 Eliz. Test. 20 Feb.

² *Ibid.* 44 Eliz. Test. 28 June.





THE GREAT HALL



THE GREAT HALL

on the spot by Pope, who immortalised "Cliefden's proud Alcove;" and by Thompson, who composed his *Masque of Liberty* for representation here, while the abode of Royalty.

The grand approach from the north is by the Gladiator's Gate, (formerly decorated with statues,) which opens to a fine avenue, with a terrace on each side, leading to the great court, from which it is separated by an ornamental iron screen, opening into the Basse Cour. On each side are walled gardens, containing orangeries, graperies, pineries, &c.

In the Basse Cour are two wings, substantially built, and connected by an arched *souterrain* of brick-work. The former Mansion¹ (destroyed by fire) was composed of massive materials, which greatly contributed to assist in the erection, on the same site, of a very handsome edifice, which, although of less elevation than the former, is constructed with great elegance, well-proportioned, and perfectly harmonizes with the wings.

The Drawing-room, from the windows of which is presented the same beautiful and extensive prospect mentioned in describing the terrace, is particularly elegant, and very richly ornamented; a profusion of the most magnificent furniture giving great brilliancy to the effect, on throwing open the folding-doors at its entrance.

Besides the Gladiator's Gate, there are also, as subordinate entrances belonging to the Mansion, *Cliefden Lodge*, (opening to the road between Burnham and Beaonsfield,) an elevation in the Italian style, in imitation of stone, with projecting slated roof, comprising two tenements of five rooms each: *Hedsor Lodge*, a brick building, with a Tuscan portico, containing three chambers, and other convenient apartments: An *Italian Pavilion*, in the northern part of the grounds, built in the Ionic order, having in front, a beautiful glade, embowered by woodland: An *Octagon Temple*, with a cupola, including a prospect-room, commanding very extensive and beautiful views: and the *Spring House*, a rustic building, containing a Banqueting and Drawing-room, in addition to suitable apartments for the residence of the person entrusted with the care of the Spring, which is much celebrated.

The estate belonging to Cliefden, comprising altogether about 435 acres, is in the three parishes of Taplow, Hitcham, and Hedsor; the site of the house, offices, gardens, park, and woods, occupying about 136 acres.

TAPLOW COURT,

now the seat of the Earl of Orkney, whose family rebuilt the ancient Mansion of the Hampsons, stand sneer the old Church, and commands a fine view over Windsor Forest and the Thames.

Having been acquired by his Lordship's ancestor, by purchase, about the commencement of the last century, it passed, by the marriage of his eldest daughter, to William O'Brien, Earl of Inchiquin. Her ladyship succeeded to the honours and estates, and became, in her own right, Countess of Orkney: and having had two daughters, co-heiresses, the elder, then Countess of Orkney, became the first wife of her cousin, Murrough, Earl of Inchiquin, who was subsequently created Marquess of Thomond, and, during many years, resided here; and on her Ladyship's decease, was succeeded by her Grandson, the present Earl of Orkney, its possessor.

¹ This noble mansion was consumed by fire, 20 May 1795, occasioned by the negligence of a domestic; and plate, linen, china, and ornaments, were involved in the conflagration, as also the beautiful tapestry representing the battles of John Duke of Marlborough: some few pictures only being preserved. The Earl and Countess of Inchiquin were in a pavilion in the garden, within view of the Mansion, at the breaking out of the fire. The wings, and part of the colonnades, by which they were connected with the body of the house, remained during many years in a ruined state, without any attempt to restore them, excepting only some of the apartments of an inferior order: but having been purchased by the Rt. Hon. General Sir George Warrender, Bart. K.G.H. the present liberal and hospitable occupier, the whole has undergone a complete and substantial repair, by which the beautiful terrace, and this princely edifice, have been again rendered one of the most attractive ornaments of this part of the Kingdom.

RECTORS.

GILBERT DE PAUNTON resigned 1273.

Richard Blandus, pres. by the Prior and Convent of Merton, 10 Oct. 1273.

Edmund de Burnham, presented 4 Feb. 1312.

Edward Mayne exchanged for Dorney, with

Richard de London, May 1340. He died, and

Thomas le Cok was presented 8 July 1349.

Thomas Mariner de Gloucester, or *Marny*, pres. 8 Oct. 1361: he exchanged for Tonbridge Vicarage, with

Thomas Draper, 8 Oct. 1369; but exchanged for the Subdeanry of Oxford, with
John Pessemac, 20 Oct. 1370; who exchanged for Clewer, Berks, with

John Shureshull, 1 Nov. 1373; he exchanged for the mediety of Isham, Co. Northamp. with

John Caylesmersh, 3 March 1374; he exchanged for Broadwell, Co. Glouc. with

John Goldspring, 30 Nov. 1380; and exchanged with *Thomas Fitzjohns*, 29 Sept. 1391; who exchanged for Cheshunt, Herts, with

Robert Bowyer, 28 May 1393. He exchanged for East-leach, Co. Glouc. with

William Stonyng, 25 April 1402: who exchanged for Aldburgh, with

John Wath, 20 June 1406; and he exchanged for St. Leonards, Wallingford, with

William Green, or *Green*, 8 June 1409; but exchanging for Stanmore, Co. Middlesex, with

John Bodeman, 15 Nov. 1419. He resigned; and

John Brampton was presented, 26 May 1423.

Robert Manfield resigned 1462.

William White was presented 26 July 1462.

Richard Hampton, presented 9 Oct. 1464.

Richard Palmer, pres. 19 Oct. 1465; resigned 1470.

Thomas Boteler was presented 30 Jan. 1470.¹

John Andleston died Rector, 1498.

Michael Mabson, pres. 18 Nov. 1498: died in 1537.

Simon Symonds, A.M. presented 24 June 1537. He was Prebendary of Crackpole, in the Cathedral of Lincoln; Vicar of Bray, Co. Berks; Canon of Windsor 15 March 1543; and died in 1551.²

George Curzon, presented in 1551.³

John King, A.M. presented by the Crown, 10 Aug. 1567. He was Fellow of Peter House, Cambridge;

Rector of Stourton, Co. Wilts; also Canon of Windsor, 26 May 1580; died 13 May 1607; buried at Windsor.⁴

John Ravelinson, A.M. 1607; was born in London; educated at Merchant Taylor's School; and in 1591, elected Scholar of St. John's College, Oxon.: became Fellow and A.M. He was a celebrated and florid preacher; and Vicar of Asheldam, in Essex; Prebendary of Netherbury, in the Church of Sarum; Chaplain to the Lord Chancellor Egerton, who presented him to the Rectory of Whitechurch, in Shropshire. In 1610, he was made Principal of St Edmund's Hall, Oxon.; D.D. and Rector of Selsea, Co. Sussex: died in 1631: and was buried 10 Feb. at Whitechurch; where his memory was long held in deserved estimation, being beloved for his great charity and public spirit, as well as admired for his oratory.⁵

William Edmunds, D.D. presented in 1625; occurs in 1639: Vicar of Rickmansworth, Co. Herts, 28 Feb. 1589, on the presentation of Dr. Humphrey Henchman, Bishop of London; but was ejected by the Parliament. He was restored at the return of the King: attained the age of 100 years; and died in possession of this Living, in 1670: called D.D. in returns of Browne Willis; and said by Steele, to have possessed this Living 40 years.

Hezekiah Burton, S.T.B. presented 20 April 1670. He was made Prebendary of Norwich, 24 Oct. 1667.

Thomas Lovell, instituted 5 Oct. 1681.

Charles Hickman, S.T.P. instituted March 1698. He was advanced to the Bishoprick of Londonderry in 1703.

Nathaniel Wrighte, A.M. of Brase-nose College, Oxon. 5 June 1702; presented by Queen Anne; and instituted 18 July 1703. He was also Rector of Farnham Royal; and son of Sir Nathan Wrighte, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal: died in Oct. 1721, Rector of Englefield, Berks.

Joseph Loveday, A.B. instituted 20 Dec. 1723. He was also Rector of Hedsor, in 1715: died, and was buried here, 23 Nov. 1742.

George Dracgerdile, A.B. inducted 5 Jan. 1742-3. He was made Rector of Hedsor, 20 Dec. 1742; and resigned both these Livings for Thegbean and Donaghadee, in the Diocese of Raphoe, in Ireland.

The Hon. George Hamilton, A.M. fourth son of James, seventh Earl of Abercorn; inducted 13 Dec.

¹ Did he not quit it about 1487, for Wycombe?

² Will dated 1566, Dec. 23, directing his body to be buried in Taplow Church; and died soon afterwards.

³ Le Neve's Fasti. p. 383; and Taplow Regist. See also Ashmole's Hist. of Berks, vol. iii. p. 156, 263.

⁴ Wood's Athenæ, vol. i. p. 476; Steele's MSS. penes J. B. Nicholls, Esq. F.S.A.; and Newcourt's Repert. p. 589.

⁵ See Willis's Cathedrals, vol. ii. p. 173, 545.

1759. He was of Merton College, Oxon.; A.M. 22 June 1742: Vicar of Cookham, Co. Berks: Prebendary of Sarum: Chaplain to the King: Canon of Windsor: died 27 Nov. 1787; and was buried here, 3 Dec. aged 69.

William Paxton, A.M. inducted 11 Dec. 1788. He was Fellow of King's College, Cambridge: Rector of Buckland Butcher, Co. Devon; and died 23 Oct. 1795, "Integer vitæ scelerisque purus," as says the Parish Register; and was buried at Saffron Walden, Co. Essex.

The Hon. Archibald Hamilton Cathcart, A.M. inducted 24 April 1796. He was of Balliol College, Oxon.; A.M. 19 Nov. 1788: also Rector of Clifton Reynes, and Vicar of Ravenstone, Co. Bucks.

Edward Vansittart, L.L.B. instituted 9 Feb. 1796. He was Fellow of New Coll. Oxon.; A.M. 1805; Rector of Stapleford, Co. Herts, which he resigned in 1819; and afterwards was instituted to the Vicarage of Bisham, Co. Berks, on the presentation of Nicholas Vansittart, Esq. He has since taken the name of Neale, in right of his marriage; and is the present Incumbent.

THE CHURCH.

The old Church was built on the brow of a lofty eminence, on the eastern bank of the Thames; the churchyard commanding a very beautiful prospect of the River, with the fine woods and elegant villas which are scattered around in vast profusion; together with the majestic castle of Windsor, the bridge at Maidenhead, the hills of Surrey and Wilts, and the recently constructed lines of Railway communication with the west and south-west of England.

On the summit of the hill, in the churchyard, is a very large spreading yew-tree, occupying an artificial mount.

The Church was about eighty-four feet long, by twenty broad, having handsomely mullioned windows, in some of which, remained numerous fragments of painted glass. In the north wall of the chancel, were niches, arches, pinnacles, and elaborately finished ornaments of the florid Gothic, of the time of Henry VI. Here was also an ancient tomb of the Manfield family.

The Font, square and very ancient, was supported by a circular column, placed on a square basement, near the north side of the nave, and the wainscot and cornice profusely decorated with carving and coats of arms; among which, the armorial bearing, or rebus, of a hemp-breaker, belonging to the family of Hampson, was very conspicuous. Besides numerous other ancient achievements, were the following: Gu. on a saltire Or. a crescent S. impaling Az. two bars wavy Erm.; on a ch. Or. a demi-lion rampant S. *Crest*: on a chapeau, a dexter hand and arm in mail Az. turned up Or. holding a sceptre, with a label above it, bearing the word *FULMUS*. *Motto*: Resurgam.

The north aisle has been immemorially the burial-place of the Hampsons, the O'Briens, and the Orkney family, successively inhabitants of Taplow Lodge, and Taplow House.

THE NEW CHURCH is a plain brick edifice, destitute of any architectural ornament, situated a little lower than the site of the original building, and having no claims to particular description.

On a stone, in the pavement of the old edifice:

In Memory of Alice Marsh, wife of John Marsh, of this Parish, who departed this life May 9th 1752.

The old Church being entirely demolished, there remained in the churchyard, many tomb-stones and other memorials; and amongst them, a parallel range of six altar-tombs, within the western part of the enclosure. One of these bears the arms of *Villiers*:

Per pale on a cross, five escalops impaling a fleur-de-lis. *Crest*: on a wreath, a lion rampant, crowned.

Here lieth M^{rs} Mary Villiers, second wife of Henry Villiers, son of Col. Henry Villiers, late Brother to the Earl of Jersey, grandson of Sir Edw. Villiers, Bart^o who departed this life Jan^y 7th 1767.

On an ordinary tomb-stone, near the north-west angle of the churchyard, is also the following inscription:

This Monument is erected by M^{rs} Villiers, in memory of her late Husband,
Henry Villiers, Esq.
who died May 29th 1753,
in the 61st year of his age.

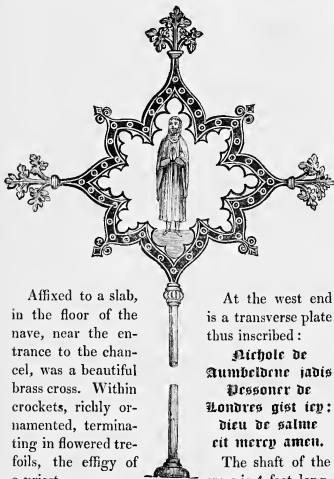
He was the eldest son of Colonel Henry Villiers,
 Brother to the first Earl of Jersey,
 Grandson of Sir Edward Villiers, Bart. of Brookesby Hall.

He was not only a good man,
 but exercised in all those Habits of Virtue
 that adorn and bless a private life.

Happy himself,
 His Family, Friends, and Acquaintance were
 happy in him.

A bright example
 That the public good is made up
 of private Virtue.

The tomb is inclosed with iron palisadoes, and
 at the west end has a shield, with arms.



Affixed to a slab,
 in the floor of the
 nave, near the en-
 trance to the chan-
 cel, was a beautiful
 brass cross. Within
 crockets, richly or-
 namented, termina-
 ting in flowered tre-
 foils, the effigy of
 a priest.

At the west end
 is a transverse plate
 thus inscribed :

Nichole de
Aumbeldene jadis
Prissoner de
Londres gist icy :
dieu de salme
rit mercy amen.

The shaft of the
 cross is 4 feet long.

On the north side of the chancel, is a low
 bracket arch in the wall ; before it, an altar-
 tomb, of Sussex marble; and in the compart-
 ments, many escutcheons of arms.

On a fillet round the verge :

✠ **Roberti Manfyld corpus teit iste lapillus**
Spiritus in celum adire deum.
Rex cristus capiat hunc post Inicia regni
H. quinti sexti Scandere regna poli 9 Apr.
Quarto nonas L. et M. Sociatis
C. quater et nono tollitur a medio.

On the cover of the tomb :

Quarterly, 1. Three dexter hands, coupé at the wrist. 2.
 Az. a lion ramp. within an orle of cross crosslets fitché 3.
 A fess: in Chief a label of three points. 4. A lion ramp.
 Vaire. impaling 2 bends.

On a plate of brass below :

CONDITUR HIC MILES ROBERTUS NOMINE MANFELDE
AULICUS EFFULGENS HENRICI TEMPORE QUINTI
QUI VARIOS SUBLIT SUMO PRO REGE LABORES
DUM GALLOS ET NORMANNOS PER BELLA DOMABAT
ARMIGER AC QUARTUS, H. PRO TUTAMINE SEXTI
EXTITIT ELECTUS, DUM MORS IN FUNERA TRAXIT.

On a brass plate, affixed to a sepulchral slab,
 the arms of *Manfield*.

Arms: in six coats: 1. Three dexter hands coupé at
 the wrist. *Manfield*. 2. A lion ramp. within an orle of
 cross crosslets fitché. 3. A fess: in chief a label of 3
 points. 4. a lion ramp. Vaire. 5. Two bends cotized,
 each charged with three cinquefoils. 6. Within a bor-
 dure Bezanté, a chev. between two cross crosslets fitché. 7.
 A cross patté, in chief three ermines, impaling, Quar-
 terly, 1 and 4, a lion passant. 2 and 3. A cross patté, in
 chief 3 ermines.

✠ **Here lyeth the bodie of Hester, late**
lounge wife to Henry Manfeild,
Esq. who died in the Catholique Romane
faith in w^{ch} shee lived.
Shee dep'ted this life y^e xij. of Decemb^r in
y^e yeate of our Lord 1617.

HESTER MANFELD.

Annagram :

Mars fled in thee.

The God of Mars and Discord needes must
peilde
Where thy all-peacefull soule doth man the
feilde.

So maruaite though dissention sic from thee,
Who alwaies didst embrace true charitie.

On brasses, on another slab :

Arms: Quarterly, 1. A chev. between 3 spear-heads, their points embued. 2. Three cocks. 3. A chev. charged with three martlets. 4. A lion ramp. *Crest*: on a wreath, a buck's head cabossed.

Here lyeth buried the Body of Thomas Jones, Esquier, who serued Kyng Henry the eighte, Kyng Edwarde the sixte, Quene Mary and Quene Elizabeth, and now being Departed to God, the xiiij. daye of February, Anno domini 1584.¹

On a mural tablet, on the south of the chancel :

To the Memory of the Honourable and Reverend
George Hamilton,
who died November the 26th 1787,
in the 70th year of his age:
And also to the Memory of the
Hon^{ble} Elizabeth Hamilton his Wife,
who died Jan^y. the 24th 1800,
in the 68th year of her age.

Within the communion rails, on a slab near the south wall, are effigies in brass, of a man in a gown, praying, between two females: his hair rolled up on his head; ears and temples bare: vest encircled with a girdle; the sleeves plain: his legs and ankles bare: and his shoes acutely pointed. The female on his right, has long flowing hair descending below her shoulders: a pointed stomacher: and dependent from her girdle, a tassel: from her shoulders, a mantle, fastened with a jewel on each side, falls gracefully to her feet. The female on his left is wrapped in a mourning hood, gathered into a tassel on the crown of the head, and cross crosslets on its folds. Her robes gathered up, display her naked feet. From the mouth of the man issues a label:

In Heven to have a place.

From the mouth of the lady on the dexter side, another label, with these words:

Thu heven King: graunte us grace.

From the mouth of the lady on the sinister side, another label, with

And the trinite graunte us thei' to be.



**Here lythe Rycharde y^e sone and y^e Eyre
Of Robard Mansfeld Squyer, & Katerpne
his wyfe,
With Isabelle hys Syster bothe yonge & feyre
That at xix yere of age he lette hys lyfe
With Yong John his brother be the seconde
wyfe,
The yere full complete of cristis incarnacion
Rycharde dyde ye vij daye of Aprill A. mcccclv
God rewarde her soulys wyl eternall salva-
cion.**

On an escutcheon of brass, these arms:

Quarterly, 1. Three dexter hands erect, coupé at the wrist. 2. Arg. a lion ramp. S. within an orle of cross crosslets fitchè. 3. Arg. a fess Gu.: in chief a label of 3 points. 4. Arg. lion ramp. Vaire: Arg. imp. 2 bend. S.

¹ On a plate of brass, mentioned in an ancient MS. account of this Church, but no longer remaining, [Steele's MSS.] were these words: "Ursula, one of the daughters of Thomas Denny, late of Cheshunt, in the County of Hartford, Esquier, and late wyffe of Thomas Jonys, of Taplowe in y^e Countye of Buckingham, Gentlemā, dyed the ixth of August in y^e yere of o^r Lorde 1564."

In the chancel are the following achievements :

Arg. a fess Gu. between six birds; 3 and 3: in fess point on an inescutcheon Gu. a fleur-de-lis Arg.

Gu. Three clarions Or. impaling Az. fretté Arg: a chief Or. *Motto: God is my hope.*

Quarterly, Or. and Gu. in the first quarter a crow Proper; with an escutcheon of pretence, Arg. on a fess Gu. 5 escalops Or. *Villiers. Motto: In caelo quies.*

Az. Six lioncels ramp. Arg. 3 2 1 impaling party per pale Or. and Gu. a lion ramp. between 3 fleurs-de-lis, Gu. and Or. counter-changed. *Crest: on a wreath Arg. and Az. a lion's gamb. of the First. Motto: In caelo quies.*

On a fragment of brass, in the pavement of the chancel, near the north wall, and partly covered with a pew, are these lines:

Loe here lyes Jane, who [whilst she livde, did lead a
virtuous lyfe,
John Lovelace onely childe [of Hurl, by Joane his
fornest Wyfe,
Who was of Blockfylde howse [& Gaynesforde had to
name,
And then of Henry Manfylde, [Squier, the loving Wife
became,
And made him father of two [sonnes, and daughters five
beside;
And living threescore years & seve [neth happie death
she died
The first day of December, month [of Christ o' Saviour
dere,
Five hundred fourscore-four [joynde unto the thousand
year.¹

Arms of *Manfield* as before, impaling . . .

On a slab, on which is a brass escutcheon, bearing the arms of *Jones* impaling *Drwy*, inscribed:

With in thys grave ys worthy Uorsula layd,
Whos honest lyff uppon great vertues stayd
The Worde of God she held her days so dere
And to her deathe therein she shone so clere
That neither payn nor yett the pryson straynge
Could move her mynd or make her hart to chaynge:
When blessyd lyff had ridde her from that yll,
With syckenes sharpe she was termentyd styll.
Thus free from bandys she fell in bandys ageyn
As all thyngs here ys borne to wo and payn.
O dolefull death thoue art the causer of thys,
That Thomas Jouys his worthy Wyff doth mys.

On another, the following inscription, surmounted with the arms of *Manfield*:

Hic jacet Henricus meritq. et sanguine clarus
Qui Manfildæ stirpe creatus erat
Terra tegit corpus sed spiritus alta petivit
Hoc illi recte vita peracta dedit
Allatum terris ergo deflete minores
Sed tamen æthereo redditum orate choro
Mille octo annos bis sex lustra et sæcula quinq.
Virginis a partu si munerare velis
Elysabetha decem quinq. jam regnaverat annos
Ultima lux illi quinta Novembris erat
Hunc tumulū conjunx. quæ proles Lovelacæa est
Impositiq. viro destinat atq. sibi.

On a large slab in the floor of the nave, are effigies of a man in armour, between his two wives: with four escutcheons of arms at the respective corners, and a large brass plate below. The man has his hair combed straight down by his cheeks; is closely shaven; has large bows at his elbows; a sword with a globular pommel girt on his left side, and a dagger on the right; very round-toed shoes, and large pointed rowels to his spurs. The ladies are dressed nearly alike, with flowing robes, very large loose sleeves, like a surplice, through which their arms appear, with ruffles at the wrist. Each has a band round her neck, and a jewel, or stay-hook, at the girdle, whence descends a long string of beads, terminating at the bottom by a rich tassel: their head-dresses square and pointed, with lappets pinned up, and a band of saltire-patterned embroidery round the head:

Off your charitic p'y for the Soules of Thomas Manfield, Esquier and Augnes his Wyf, one of the daughters & heyers of John Trewonwall, of Mollasse, yn the Countey of Kent, gentylmā, & for y^e p'sperite of Katren, now lefte wedow of y^e sayde Thoms Manfeld, whyche Thomas decessyd the xv. day of August an^o dni m^o xlvi. o' whois Soul God haue m'cy.

Arms: First coat, as in the dexter impalement of the Second, viz.: Quarterly, 1. Three hands coupè at the wrist. 2. Within an orle of cross crosslets fichè a lion ramp. 3. A fess: in chief a label of 3 points. 4. A lion ramp. Vaire impaling two bendlets. The third escutcheon, at the south-east corner of the stone, the

¹ The terminations of the respective lines are supplied from a volume of Steele's MSS. in the possession of John B. Nicholls, Esq. F.A.S.

same as the last described. The fourth has *Manfelin* in six coats, impaling, within a bordure Bezanté, a chevron between three cross crosslets patté fiché.

Affixed to a slab, near the south-west angle of the floor of the nave, are two effigies: a man in a close gown, with a string of large beads dependent from his girdle; and by his side, a female, with a still larger rosary, in a close-bodied gown, with broad cuffs at the wrist; a high cloven head-dress, and a large hood, or lappets, pinned up:

Hic jacet Johes White & Alicia ux' eius q'quide
Johes obiit primo die Maij A° Dni. M^oCCCC LXXXVIIJ.
q' aiabus p'priet de'.

On another plate of brass, affixed to the same stone with the inscription and effigies to Thomas Manfeld and wife, is the following:

Iff bodys deade to men alyve a lyulye paterne be,
That maie them teche to lyue and dye, then here beholde
& see,

Of Richard Cloterbooke, the corps nowe lapped up in
claye,

Who ledde his lyfe by vertues lampe from byrthe to
dyeing daye.

Hys last wyfe was the daughter of Henry Manfylde,
Esquier,

And eke of Jane his wyfe: to knowe her name if thow
desyer

Elizabeth it was, to whome in wedlocke joynd was he
Thre holy lyfe in wedded state to wedded folkes may be
A paterne true: III sonnes and one daughter by her he
had;

Hys care was styll wth vertues cloke those Impes of hys
to cladd:

Hys nature mylde gatt many frendes, good frendes
encrest hys fame;

Hys faythfullnes and dealyng just dyd well deserue
the same:

Hys lyfe by workes hys deathe did trye him good by
godlie trust,

If of hys fame thow partner be; thus lyue, thus dye
thow must.

Beneath the aisle, or chapel, in the vault of the
Hampsons, on tablets of marble:¹

Hic jacet condita Catharina Hampson filia natu maxima
Thomæ Hampson senioris Baronetti Defuncti et Domine
Annæ Uxoris ejus solaminis aeternaque Salutis spei Plena
obiit 22 Die Junii, Anno Domini 1678, Anõque Ætatis
sua: 60.

Heu Catharinæ jacet præclustris apexque Corona
Virginæ gentis, vera Diana huj'.

Te pietas facilisque manus Te vita pudica.
Ad superos Cœli jam rapuere choros.

To the Memorie of Dame Ann Hampson, Wife of S^r
Thomas Hampson, Baronett, and eldest Daughter of W^m
Duncombe, of London, Marchant, who departed this life
the 2^d day of Feb. Anno Dni. 1643, ætatis 43; by whom
he hath 4 sons and 5 daughters now living.

See truly Pious and soe loving True
To Husband, Children, Neighbours Rich & poore
Her Vertues as a patterne to thy view
Are here p'sented: Not that wee deplore
Her, but ourselves, that wee by goodnesse may
Hope to possesse her playse another day.

Hic jacet ipse Literarum Atlas vita vitii moriens,
Morte virtutibus vivens, vivendo diligendo
Moriendo deplorandus.

S^r Thomas Hampson, Baronett,² maryed Anne, one
of y^e Daughters & Coheires of William Duncombe, of
London, Marchant, by whom he had issue 5 sonnes and
9 daughters; and departed this life y^e 14 day of August
1655, leaving then alive 4 sonnes and 4 daughters.

Heare lyeth the Body of S^r Thomas Hampson, Bar^t
who married Mary, eldest Daughter and one of the three
coheires of Anthonie Dennys, of Leigh, Esq. by whom
he had issue four souns and four daughters; and de-
parted this life the 22^d March 1670, leaving then alive
S^r Dennys, Heury & Mary Hampson.

Here lyeth the Body of M^o Mary Hampson, the
eldest and only surviving daughter of S^r Thomas
Hampson, junior, Baronett, and Dame Mary Hampson
his wife, y^e eldest Daughter and Co-heire of Anthonie
Dennys, late of Orleigh, in the County of Devon, Esq.
She departed this life in the 18 yeare and 4th moneth of
her age, on the ix. day of August 1677: Who by a most
sweet heavenly conversation, which made her dear to God
and Men, she gave the world a rare example of a very
sincere and early piety, and then exchanged her short
and much regretted life for an eternal rest and bliss.

To the memory of Nicholas Hampson, Esq. sonne &
heire of S^r Robert Hampson, K^t and Alderman of Lon-
don, who departed this life the sixth day of Octob^r A^o
Dni. 1637, ætatis suæ 59.

To the poore charitable, to all men just,
His soule to Heaven's returned his corps to dñst.

¹ Steele's MSS. penes J. B. Nicholls, Arm. F.S.A.

² Second son of Sir Robert Hampson, Knt. Alderman of London.

To the memory of Dame Rebecca, youngest daughter of S^r Robert Hampson, Kn^t and Alderman of London, Relict of S^r Anthony Forrest, Knight, by whom she left Robert, Kateren, and Ann; and departed this life the 5th of September, Anno Dom. 1635.

M. S.

Gertrudes Dennys filia unica Dni Bernardi Granvil de Stow in Com. Cornub. Militis vicimesi octavi Comitiss Haereditarii de Corboile, Baronis de Thorigny et de Granvill in Ducatu Normanniae quae primo desponsata fuit Christophero Harris de Radford in Com. Devon Armig. sine prole deinde Anthonio Dennys de Orleigh in Com. eodm Armig. cui peperit tres Filios et septem filias ex quibus tres solummodo superstites et cohaeredes, Maria marita Dni Thomae Hampson de Taplow Court in Com. Bucks Baronetti, Gertrude conjux Nicholai Glyn de Glyn in Com. Cornub. Armig. et Elizabetha Uxor Gulielmi Alston de Strickson in Com. Northamp. Armig. Nata fuit Dna Gertrudes in Exordiis mensis Maij Anno Dni. MDCXXVII. Fatis concessit IX. die Julii et tumulata XIII. ejusdem Julii. A^{no}. Dni. MDCLXXXIII. vixit annos LXXXVI. mensis II. in spem laetae resurrectionis his requiescit in Domino: hoc in perpetuum filialis sui affectus testimonium pie parenti d^{na}. Maria Hampson vidua.

M.M. A. C.

In an arch in the wall, under the window, Steele describes a coffin, covered with black cloth, inscribed A. C. 1709, containing the remains of Lady Archibald Hamilton, whose name was Carey.

On a monument representing a skull, unwrapped in drapery, is inscribed :

Here lyes interred the Body of M^{rs} Rebeckah Benett, Widow of Ambrose Benett, Esq. who departed this life y^e first day of May 1695, aged 66 years and eight months.

On a marble, at the east-end :

Here lyes the Body of Mary, sole daughter of S^r. John Laurence, of Chelsea, Baron^t who married Mary, second daughter of S^r. Thomas Hampson, of Taplow, Baron^t She died the 13th of December 1649, aged three years.

Where rest thou pretty harmeless Dust,
Till Christ shall raise thee with the just,
And guard thee with his angells hence
To crowne thy spotless Innocence.

On another, at the north-end of the east side :

To the memorie of James Brownlowe, the sixteenth Childe of S^r. William Brownlowe, of Humby, in y^e Countie of Lincolne, Baron^t born December y^e 28th A^o 1642, and died y^e 12th of Apr^l A^o 1643, so soone did his soule returne to God who gave it.

THE REGISTER

commences in 1709; the more ancient volumes having been lost or destroyed (supposed wilfully,) as appears by a note in one of the volumes remaining. Amongst the entries are the following :

Baptisms.

Emma, daur. of Albermarle Bertie, Esq. and Emma his wife, 15 Oct. 1784.

Louisa Octavia, dr. of Pascoe Grenfell, Esq. and the Hon. Georgiana his wife; born 24 Dec^r 1803, bap. 15 Jan. 1804.

Henrietta Maria Jane, daur. of the same, born 30 June 1801, and privately bap. by the Rev^d. D^r. Gretton.

Mary Anne, dr. of the same, born 22 Sept. 1802, pr. bap. by the Rev. W^m. Cooley, Oct. 1802.

Emily Charlotte, dr. of the same, born 25 Sept. 1805, bap. 20 Oct^r 1805.

Margaret, dr. and seventh child of the same, born 22 Dec^r bap. 24 Dec^r 1805.

Riversdale William, son and eighth child of the same, born 29 Nov^r 1807, bap. 20 Mar. 1808.

Miss Caroline Temple, d^r of the same: testified to

have been baptized privately: born 23 Jan. 1809, bap. 11 June 1818.

Charlotte Jane, dr. of the R^t. Hon. Richard Lord Cabier and Emily his wife, whose maiden name was Jefferies, born 9th May, bap. 23 July 1807.

Frances Newenham, dr. and 9th child of Pascoe Grenfell, Esq. and the Hon. Georgiana, his 2^d wife, born 27 Jan. bap. 28 Feb. 1810.

Charlotte Maria French, d^r. of Pascoe Grenfell, Esq. bap. 22 May 1814.

Francis Henry, son of the Hon^{ble}. Francis Jack Needham and Jane his Wife, born 3^d Aug. bap. 14 Nov. 1819.

Marriages.

Lord Archibald Hamilton, to Lady Jane Hamilton, mar. 29 Sept^r 1719.

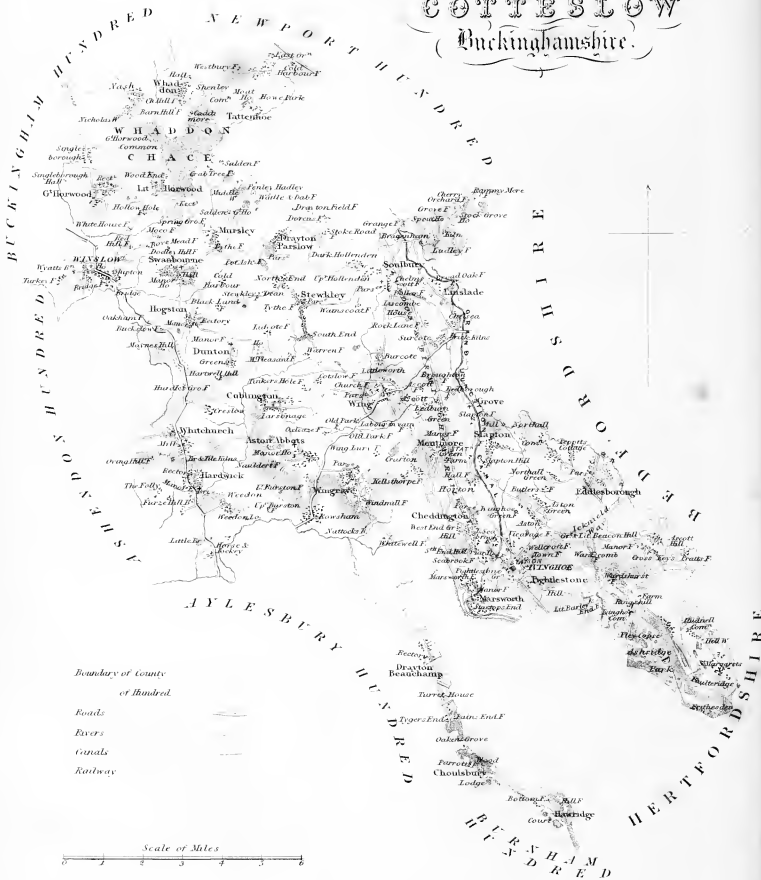
The R^t. Hon. William Earl of Inchiquin, to the R^t. Hon. Lady Anne Hamilton, mar. 29 Mar. 1720.

UPTON.

THIS Parish, although included in the Deanery of Burnham, being locally situated within the Hundred of Stoke, will be more appropriately introduced in that division of the County.



The Hundred
(OF)
COTTESLOW
(Buckinghamshire.)



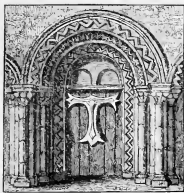
Boundary of County
of Hundred

- Roads
- Rivers
- Canals
- Railway

Scale of Miles



COTTESLOW HUNDRED.



Ancient Doorway in Stewkley Church.

THIS HUNDRED, some times called *Cotslow*, but more anciently *Cottesloe*, and in the Domesday Survey, *Coteslau*; comprises the three old Hundreds of Coteslai, Mureslei, and Erlai; and is bounded, on the North, by the Hundred of Newport, and a small portion of Buckingham Hundred; on the East, by the County of Bedford, and a small part of Hertfordshire; on the South, by the Hundred of Aylesbury; and on the West, by that of Ashendon.

Coteslau Hundred, in the Saxon times, contained—Cublington, anciently Coblingeote; Dunton; Hardwick, with Wedon; Linslade, or Lincelade; Mentmore; Soulbury, with Hollenden, Bragenham, Liscombe, and Chelmscote; Whitchurch, formerly Whitechurge; Wing, or Wenge; and Wingrave, anciently Withungrave; called *Langrave*, by Lysons.

Mureslei Hundred comprised—Chicheley; Drayton Beauchamp, with Helpesthorp, or Elstrop, and Drayton Parslow; Grove; Harmead, under the ancient denomination of Herowldmede, Herulfmede, or Horelmede; Harwoods, or Horwoods, Great and Little Horwood; Hawridge; Littlecot, or Litecote, in Stewkley; Mursley, or Moleslou, Moleslau, Mulso, Muresley, Mureslai, Muselei, or Mursalai, with Salden, anciently Seeldene; Sherrington, formerly Sernitone; Singleborough, anciently Sineleberia, in Great Horwood; Stewkley, or Stivelai; Swanbourne, or Sueneberne; Whaddon, anciently Wadone, including Snelshall Priory; Wavendon; and Winslow, or Weneslai.

Erlai Hundred included—Cheddington, or Cetendone; Edlesborough, corruptly Eddinberge, (and vulgò Edgborough, which describes its local situation,) with its Hamlets of Horton, Hudnall, Dagnall, &c. Estone, or the Astons, Aston Abbats and Aston Clinton; Ivinghoe, or Evinghehou; Marsworth, anciently Misseworde; Pightlesthorne, or Pitston, formerly Pincelestorne; and Slapton.

The names of the Parishes in the modern Hundred of Cotteslow, are as follow:

Aston Abbats, with Burstone.	Linslade.
Cheddington.	Marsworth.
Choulsbury, or Cholesbury.	Mentmore.
Creslow.	Mursley, with Salden.
Cublington.	Pightlestone, or Pitston, with Ashridge.
Drayton Beachamp, with Helpesthorpe.	Shenley Brook-End.
Drayton Parslow.	Slapton.
Dunton.	Soulbury, with Hollenden, Bragenham, Liscombe and Chelmscote.
Edlesborough, or Eddlesborough, with its Hamlets of Horton, Dagnall, Hudnall, &c.	Stewkley, or Stewkeley, with Lidcote.
Grove.	Swanbourne.
Hardwick, with Weedon.	Tattenhoe.
Hawridge.	Whaddon, with Nash, including Snelshall Priory.
Hogston.	Whitchurch.
Horwood Magna, with Singleborough.	Wing, with Ascot, Barcot, and Crofton.
Horwood Parva.	Wingrove.
Ivinghoe, with Ivinghoe-Aston, Seabrook, Horton, Nettleden, St. Margaret's, and Ringsall.	Winslow, with Shipton.

Hogston, anciently Hochestone, and Creslow, formerly Cresselai, have been included in Cotteslow Hundred; being transferred from Votesdone Hundred, now merged in the Hundred of Ashendon.

ASTON ABBATS.

ASTON ABBATS, so called to distinguish it from the other Astons, or Estons, (*i. e. east towns*), in this County, and marked by that addition, in consequence of this Parish being part of the ancient demesnes of the Church of St. Alban's, is situated on elevated ground, on the northern verge of the Vale of Aylesbury, about five miles from that town. It is bounded, on the North, by Cublington; on the East, by Wing; on the South, by Wingrave; and on the West, by Whitechurch.

THE MANOR.

At the Domesday Survey, the Abbat of St. Alban's held Estone at ten hides. There was land for twelve ploughs. In the demesne six hides; and there were three ploughs; and two more might be added. There were six villeins, with twelve bordars having six ploughs; one servant; and pasture for three plough teams; worth ten pounds. When he received possession, six pounds. In King Edward's time, ten pounds.¹

In 1163, Matthew Paris relates,² that the Bishop of Lincoln gave the Abbat of St. Alban's jurisdiction over fifteen churches in this diocese, (which subsequently belonged to the Abbats,) in exchange for the Manor of Thinghurst:³ and in 1224, (8 Hen. III.) it appears, by the Testa de Nevil, that the Abbat of St. Alban's held Aston in eleemosynage: that William Talbot held one fee of the Honour of Earl Warren; and Roger Wymbervill held one fee here of Geoffrey de Lucy. In 1268, (53 Hen. III.) the Abbat of St. Alban's impleaded Geoffrey de Lucy, Walter le Mareschall, and others, in respect to certain rights claimed by the said Geoffrey and others, in the Manor of the aforesaid Abbat, in Aston, with divers rights and privileges, &c. to the value of twenty marks.⁴

The Abbats of St. Alban's were successively Lords of this Manor until the general Dissolution, in the reign of King Henry VIII.; and in 1539, (31 Hen. VIII.) the King, in consideration of 10*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* granted to John Lord Russell, the Manor of Aston Abbats, with the Rectory and Advowson of the Vicarage, (parcel of the late Monastery of St. Alban's,) at the annual rent of 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the said John Lord Russell, his heirs and assigns for ever, *in capite*, by the tenth part of a Knight's fee.⁵ John Lord Russell conveyed it, in 1553, to William Dormer, son and heir of Sir William Dormer, Knt. who was found, by an Inquisition, to have died 2 July, 1553, seised of the Manor of Wing, Grove cum Broughton, Rowlesham, Hogston, Imer, Hughendon, Abbats Aston, Ashendon, and Eythorpe Manors.⁶ The Manor afterwards came to Sir William Stauhope, K.B. second son of Philip, third Earl of Chesterfield; and grandson of Philip, second Earl, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Charles Earl of Carnarvon;⁷ after whose death, *s. p.* the estate passed to the later Earls of Chesterfield, with the family estate at Eythorpe.

The Advowson of the Church, with the Manor, was advertised for sale 26 August 1834, when a new-built parsonage-house, with 96 acres of land, and a money payment, (altogether about 200*l.*

¹ Terra Sci Albani. In Coteslai Hvnd'. ∅ Ipse abb ten' ESTONE. p' x. hid se defd'. Tra'. ē. XII. caſ. In dño. VI. hidē. et ibi sunt. III. caſ. et adhuc due poss fieri. Ibi. VII. uilli eū. XII. bord' hñt. VI. caſ. Ibi un' seruus. P'tu. III. caſ. Val. x. lib. Qdo recep'. vi. lib. T.R.E. x. lib. Hoc ∅ jacuit et jactet in dño ecclēe S. Albani. [Lib. Censal. 1 fol. 145. b.]

² Ed. Watts, p. 98, 99.

³ See also p. 80, 81; and in the Lives of the Abbats.

⁴ Placit. Abbrev. 53 Hen. III. p. 171.

⁵ Rot. Pat. 31 Hen. VIII. Test. 24 May.

⁶ Vol. i. p. 485.

⁷ Ibid. p. 480.

per ann.) were stated to be the net income of the estate, subject to the life of the Incumbent, then about sixty years of age.

THE MANOR HOUSE

was the residence of the Abbats of St. Alban's, during the possession of the estate by that establishment; but, after the dissolution of the Abbey, and the grant made by King Henry VIII. to the family of Dormer, it was never subsequently inhabited by the principal proprietors of the place, but occupied by occasional residents here.

It appears, by ancient parochial documents, that in 1694, the Vicarage-house being much out of repair, the Archdeacon of St. Alban's, Mr. John Cole, admonished the Churchwardens to repair the Church-house before the next Michaelmas; which was accordingly done, at the expence of 13*l.*: that there were five tenements, inhabited by poor persons: and that, according to an old register, "the Tithes of Burston Grounds, in 1703, were certified by Roger Hitchcocke, Vicar, William Elling and William Woodard, Churchwardens: that in Mr. Whitaker's time, there was paid out of the Manor of Burston, 8*6l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and that there belonged to the Vicarage, pasture for seven beasts in Windmill field; three pieces of meadow in Brickfield meadow; nine acres and a rood of arable in Rowsham field; and five shillings payment for the service of the shepherd, with the tithe in kind of Duncombe's field:" signed, Jonathan Marshall, Clerk.

The Living is a Vicarage, endowed, valued in 1534, at 6*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*; a pension of 40*s.* being payable out of it to St. Alban's Abbey; 16*s.* to the Rector of Hardwick; and 2*s.* to the Rector of Wingrave.

In an old book, about 1250, (34 Hen. III.) it was called a Chapel under Winslow; and, together with Winslow, Little Horwood, and Grandborough, being Peculiarities of St. Alban's, no Registry of Lincoln mentions *any institution to these Livings*; so that the list and succession of Incumbents can only be collected from Newcourt's Repertorium of the Livings in the Diocese of London, to which, since 1542, these ecclesiastics became subject; and from which, and other old books, the following list has been compiled:

VICARS.

WALTER DE GRATTEWORTH, OF GRUTTLEWORTH, quitted Aylesbury Vicarage in 1325, for this Living, which he afterwards exchanged with

Richard de Streatley, 3 May 1344, for the Vicarage of Little Marlow.

William occurs Vicar in 1430.

Gilbert Stapilton, died Vicar in 1490; having directed his interment in Blackfriars Church, London; his goods to be sold to provide a Priest, to sing for his soul in Abbats Aston Church, and for the soul of Mr. John Tate, who might have been his predecessor.

Thomas Crofton was Vicar in 1490; and in his Will, proved 13 Nov. 1514, appointed to be buried here.

Robert Howys, or Heves, Vicar in 1534.

Robert Chaloner, presented 1554; died in 1581, being also Rector of Fleet Marston: and was succeeded by

Thomas Blanchard, B.D. instituted 2 Nov. 1581, on

the presentation of Robert Dormer, Esq.; died circ. 1595; being also Rector of Quainton; and was succeeded by

Hugh Whitacres, or Whittakers, in 1595; who was buried here, 7 April 1622; and was succeeded by

Robert Hitchcock, S.T.B. 1622. He occurs Vicar in 1650, when the Living was returned at 60*l.* per ann. He was fifty-one years Vicar; and was installed 8 Dec. 1660, Prebendary of Farendon cum Balderton, in Lincoln Cathedral. Very numerous entries of the names of his family, principally his children and grand-children, are inserted in the Parochial Register. He survived until 28 July 1673, when he died; and was buried here, (as had been Elizabeth his wife, 2 July 1668,) but without any inscription to his memory; being succeeded by his son,¹

Roger Hitchcock, A.M. instituted on the presentation of

¹ Willis's Cathedrals, vol. ii. p. 186.

Elizabeth Dormer, Countess of Carnarvon. He was buried here, 17 April 1705, as had also been Averina his wife, 7 March 1700. He was succeeded by

Samuel Spateman, instituted in 1705; died 5 Nov. buried 8 Nov. 1727; and was succeeded by

The Hon. William Carmichael, LL.D. instituted 26 Nov. 1727.

Richard Penn, instituted 6 Feb. 1753, on the presentation of Sir William Stanhope, K.B. but resigned; and

John Hotham, A.B. was instituted 4 April 1759, on the presentation of the same Patron. He was of Trinity Coll. Camb. A.B. 1756;¹ A.M. 1760; and on resigning this Living, was succeeded by

Potts Davies, instituted 8 Dec. 1767, on the presentation of Sir William Stanhope, K.B. by his attorney lawfully appointed. He had been Curate here in 1760; and at his death, was succeeded by

William Powell, instituted 3 Oct. 1777, on the presentation of Philip Earl of Chesterfield. He was of Ch. Ch. Oxon.; A.M. 8 July 1775.

Joseph Smith was instituted, 5 Oct. 1790, on the pre-

sentation of Thomas Green, Esq. of Whitechurch, Patron for this turn. He was of Oriel Coll. Oxon.; A.M. 5 July 1773; and at his resignation, was succeeded by

The Hon. Thomas de Grey, instituted 12 July 1802, on the presentation of Philip Earl of Chesterfield.

Philip Stanhope Smelt, A.M. instituted 14 Dec. 1804, on the presentation of Philip Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield. He was of C. C. C. Oxon.; A.M. 9 May 1804; and at his death,

Philip Thistlethwayte Strong, A.M. was instituted 9 Aug. 1809. He was of Oriel Coll. Oxon.; A.M. 7 Nov. 1806; and at his resignation,

Charles Smelt, A.M. was instituted, 24 May 1810, on the presentation of Philip Earl of Chesterfield; and on his resignation,

Philip Strong, A.M. was instituted, 24 Oct. 1823, on the presentation of the Right Hon. George Earl of Chesterfield, the Right Hon. Lady Caroline Thynne, Spinster, and Arthur Stanhope, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, the testamentary guardians of the said Earl, Patrons in full right.

THE CHURCH

stands on the north side of a small green, in the middle of the village, and is a neat structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, with an oblong square tower, embattled; having, at its south-eastern angle, a small projecting polygonal turret. The roof of the nave is covered with slate, and the tower with lead; the latter containing five small bells. The building is uniform, with a porch, having a gable roof, on the south side of the nave, between two windows; one of three cinquefoil-headed lights, bounded by plain sub-architraves; the western window of two lights. At the entrance to the porch are folding gates with iron spikes, under a pointed arch; but the door leading into the Church, within the porch, is ancient, very narrow, and under a semi-circular arch, closed with masonry. On each side of the porch is a stone scdile. The windows, on the north side of the nave, are of correspondent form and size with those on the south side; but the north door-way, which was opposite to the porch, is blocked up.

In the chancel are three windows; one at the east end, with a double range of lights, the lower having cinquefoil heads, and the six smaller and superior lights correspondent; two windows on the north and south sides, with two trefoil-headed lights, divided by a mullion, having a slipped trefoil in the spandril, under a pointed arch. Between the nave and chancel is a low-pointed arch; and the nave is separated from the tower by a wainscot partition, with a door under the gallery. The mouldings of the windows within, terminates by small corbelled heads; and near the east end of the south wall of the chancel, is a niche with a door.

The Font, like those of many Churches in this neighbourhood, is moveable, consisting of a small tin bowl or basin, painted, and set upon a tripod or frame, with a small cap, or covering of wood. This curious utensil is commonly placed within the altar-rails, where children are usually baptized; the ancient Font having been long dilapidated and taken away.

The Pulpit and Reading-desk were, in 1818, removed from the north to the south side of the nave,

¹ In this year, William Pugh signs himself Curate.

which is neatly pewed. These pews are numbered, and the names of the several proprietors exhibited in a list affixed to the wall near the entrance.

Above the arch into the chancel, are the Royal Arms, with the names of the Churchwardens who caused that decoration to be placed there, and of others who held the office in 1818, when the building was new-roofed, and otherwise ornamented. In the chancel is an old chest, with a convex-lid; and another of still ruder construction, in which parochial writings, registers, &c. are kept.

There are no monuments or grave-stones, excepting one large brown slab, within the rails, said to have been placed over the remains of Roger Hitchcock, some time Vicar. Length of the nave, about 50 feet; width, about 18 feet; the length of the chancel, about 27 feet; width, about 16 feet.

In an old church-book, is an account of persons liable to repair the church-mounds, to the number of about twenty-four, in respect of their several possessions; and also the following memoranda:

The Pew in the Chancel and y^e Seats joyning to it belongeth to the Vicarage on that side as the Pulpitt standeth. The Pew in the Chancel on the other side belongeth to the Court-House with the Seats joyning to it.¹

The oldest Register remaining begins 20 June 1559, and refers, by a memorandum at the beginning of it, to an "oude Church booke."

Besides the numerous entries of the family of Hitchcock, very many also occur of the names of Russell. The marriage of Richard Summer of Quainton, and Katerine Byrenger, 9 Feb. 1567; and John Liddell and Joane Bartlett, 11 Oct. 1641; but no marriage is registered from 1641 to 1664; and in June 1823, one of the Registers was missing, supposed to have been lost.

BURSTONE, or BIRDSTANE,

although only a Hamlet to Aston Abbats, was separately surveyed in Domesday Book, being in the hands of several proprietors, of whom the Earl of Morton was the chief; and Alan held two hides. There was land for two ploughs; in the demesne, one was kept; and three villeins, with one bordar, had one plough, and two carucates of pasture. It was worth thirty shillings; when he first held it, ten shillings; and in the time of King Edward, forty shillings. This land had been then holden by three Thanes; of whom, one was a man of Earl Lewin; another, a man of Godwin *Cill*, Abbat of Westminster; the third, a man of Alured of Wingrave; all of whom could sell their lands: and in the same vill, Almarus held of the same Earl one virgate; and there were belonging to it two villeins. It was, and had always been, estimated at five shillings. This land Siward, a man of Earl Harold, formerly held, and could sell it.²

Walter Gifard was also one of the possessors here; and in *Briestock*, Turstin held of Walter one hide; there was land for one plough; and one was employed, with two bordars, one servant, and one carucate of pasture; valued, altogether, at twenty shillings; when he first held it, at ten shillings; in the time of King Edward, at twenty shillings. This had been holden by Aluuen, a certain female, under Siuuardo, and she could alienate it.²

¹ For the reason above given, this account is now incorrect, the Court-House Pew (belonging to the Lord of the Manor) being on the south side, where the Pulpit now stands.

² Terra Comitatus Moritonienſis. In Coteslai Hd. In Briestock ten' Alan' de comite. ii. hid. Tra. ē. ii. car'. In dñio est una. et iii. uilli cū. i. bord. hñt. i. caſ. p'tū. ii. car. Val. xxx. sol. Q'do recep. x. sol. T.R.E. xl. sol. Hanc trā. tenuer. iii. teigni. Quor' un' hō Leuini com'. Alt' hō Goduini cñt' abbis Westmon' t'cius hō Alueradi de Withūga. et om̄s trā suā uende' potuer'. In ead uilla ten' Almer'. i. uirg' de comite et ibi sua ii. uilli. Val et ualuit v. sol. Hanc trā tenuit Siuuard' hō Heraldi com' et uendere potuit. [Lib. Censual. 1, fol. 146.]

² Terra Walterij Gifard. In Briestock ten' Turstin' de Walterio. i. hid. Tra'. ē. i. car'. et ibi. ē. cū. ii. bord. et i.

Milo Crispin held likewise part of *Bricstock*; and William, under him, four virgates. There was land for one plough and three villeins, pasture for one team, valued, and so had formerly been, at fifteen shillings; and in King Edward's time, at twenty shillings. This land Osulf, a man of Brictric, held anciently, and could sell it.¹

Leland describes, in his Itinerary, the Park and Lordship of *Bridestane*, as standing "somewhat high, and countd to be the mydle part of the Vale of Ailesbure."² This ancient Topographer mentions "Mr. Leigh's goodly house, with Orchardes and a Park." The old Mansion was nearly rebuilt by Sir Henry Lee, K.G. in the reign of Elizabeth, being one of those "four goodly Mansions" with which he ornamented the county, but of which every one has fallen into the condition of a mean farm-house. Sir Anthony Lee, father of Sir Henry, resided here. He had married into the family of Wyatt of Allington, Co. Kent; and the mutilated remains of a splendid monument, erected to his memory in Quarendon Chapel, in the vicinity, have been already described. He had a younger son, named Cromwell Lee, who was celebrated as a writer, and became the compiler of an Italian Dictionary, left in MS. in the Library of St. John's College, Oxon. of which he was a member, but with which, though very large, he had proceeded no farther than the word *Tralingato*. It was the size of a Church-Bible, and transcribed by Thomas Potticary, A.M. of the same College.³

BURSTON-HOUSE

was conveyed, by the late Lord Viscount Dillon, in 1802, about the same time that James Duprè, Esq. of Wilton Park, near Beaconsfield, became the purchaser of the principal Manor and Estate of Quarendon,⁴ to the late William Leader, Esq. at whose decease, it descended to his only surviving son, John Temple Leader, Esq. M.P. for Westminster, who is the present possessor.

The house is situated near the middle of the Vale of Aylesbury, on the road between Aston Abbats and Weedon, and, together with the lands belonging to it, seems, ever since the time of the Lees, to have been inhabited by farmers. It was unquestionably the residence of the ancestors of Sir Henry Lee, K.G. and was described by Leland, in his peregrinations through the county, as the seat of Mr. Anthony Leigh (father of Sir Henry), and one of those *goodly Mansions* which is mentioned in the monumental inscription for the latter in the now ruinous chapel at Quarendon.⁵ Mr. Taylor (since deceased), who was its occupier before it came into the tenure of the respectable yeomanry family of Denchfield, and who have been its occupants many years, described the building, as in his time, to have contained one very large room, which indicated its having been part of the original building in the time of the Lees; and the lands belonging to the estate, comprising a farm near the entrance into the village of Aston Abbats, and others, in the hands of Mr. Augustus Lines, &c. are presumed to have been included in Mr. Leader's purchase.

seruo p'tū. i. car'. Val. xx. sol. Q'do recep. x. sol. T.R.E. xx. sol. Hanc trā tenuit Aluuen quædā femina sub Siuuardo. et uende potuit. [Lib. Censual. 1, f. 147.]

¹ Terra Milonis Crispin. In Bricstock ten' Wills de Milone. 111. uirg'. Tra'. ē. i. car'. Ibi 111. uillī. P'tū. i. car'. Val et uluit xv. sol. T.R.E. xx. sol. Hanc trā tenuit Osulf hō Brictrici. et uende potuit. [Ibid. Tom. 1, f. 149.]

² Vol. iv. Part. 2, fol. 191; and Vol. viii. Part 2, fol. 114.

³ Wood, in the *Athenæ*, and Noble, in his *Memoirs of the Protectoral House of Cromwell*, have recorded many curious particulars of this eccentric person, to which the reader is referred.

⁴ See Vol. ii. p. 402.

⁵ Ibid. 408.

CHEDDINGTON

or, more anciently, CETENDONE, is bounded, on the North, by Mentmore; on the East, by Slapton and Edlesborough; on the South, by Ivinghoe and Marsworth; and on the West, by Hulcot, and a small portion of the County of Hertford.

THE MANOR,

at the time of the Conquest, was surveyed as in the hands of several Mesne Lords, viz. Ralph de Chenduit, William Fitz-Ansulph, Robert de Todeni, Robert D'Oyley, Hugh de Bolebec, and some smaller tenants, who held the Estate among them.

Ralph de Chenduit held of the Earl of Morton one hide and one virgate. There was one plough, and it was kept there, with one bordar; it was then and had always been valued at ten shillings. This land, before the Conquest, had been holden by three men, belonging to Stigand Archbishop of Canterbury, who could sell it: and it was unquestionably the land which included the village of Cheddington, excepting only that which belonged to the Honour of Walingford.¹

In the same vill, Ralph de Chenduit also held of the Earl half a hide. This land was half a carucate, in the possession of one villein; it was then and had always been valued at ten shillings. This land had belonged to Lewin, a man of the Abbat of St. Alban's, and he could sell it.²

The land of William Fitz-Ansulph was holden of him, by Suertin, as half a hide. This land was sufficient for two oxen, valued then as it had always been, at five shillings; in the time of King Edward, ten shillings; at which period, Lewin, a man of King Edward, held it, and could sell.³

The land of Robert de Todeni was holden as a Manor, by Gilbert, and was five hides and an half. There were three carucates and an half of arable; in the demesne was one, and another might have been added. There were six villeins, having one carucate and a half; four servants, and of pasture two carucates; it had been valued at sixty shillings; in the time of King Edward an hundred shillings. This Manor, in the Saxon times, had been holden by Osulf, the son of *Frani*, who could sell it.⁴

Robert D'Oyley's land was holden by Ralph as one hide and an half. The land was sufficient for one plough and one was kept, with two bordars; it had been always valued at twenty shillings.⁵

Hugh de Bolebec's land was only half a hide, and it lay waste: it was holden by Vluuin de Wadone, who could sell it.⁶

¹ Terra Comitum Moritonien. In Erlai Hvnd. In Cetedone ten' Radulf' de comite. 1. hid' et 1. uirg. Tra'. ē. 1. cař. et ibi. ē. cū. 1. bord. Val. et ualuit sep. x. sol. Hanc tra' tenuer. 111. hoēs. S. Archiepi. et uende' potueř. In ead' uilla ten' Rannulf' de com' dim' hid'. Tra' est dim' cař. et ibi. ē. cū. uno uillo. Val. et ualuit sep. x. sol. Hanc' tra' tenuit Leuing ho' abbis S. Albani. et uende pot. [Lib. Censual, Tom. 1, f. 146.] ² Ibid.

³ Terra Willi' Filij Ansvclni. In Cetedone ten' Suertin de Willo dim' hid. Tra'. ē. 11. bob'. Val. et ualuit. v. sol. T.R.E. x. sol. Hanc' tra' tenuit Leuing ho' R.E. et uende' pot'. [Ibid. f. 148.]

⁴ Terra Roberti de Todeni. In Erlai Hvnd. In Cetedone ten' Gisleh't de Robto. v. hid. et dim' p' uno ō Tra'. ē. 111. cař. et dim'. In dno. ē. una. et alia pot' fieri. Ibi. vj. uilli hnt. 1. cař. et dim' Ibi. 1111. serui. P'tu. 11. cař. Val. et ualuit. 1x. sol. T.R.E. c. sol. Hoc ō tenuit Osulf Frani filius teign'. R.E. et uende' potuit. [Ibid. Tom. 1, f. 149.]

⁵ Terra Roberti de Oilgi. In Cetedone ten' Radulf' de Robto. 1. hid. et dim'. Tra'. ē. 1. cař. et ibi. est cū. 11. bord. P'tu. 1. cař. Val. et ualuit sep. xx. sol. Hanc' tra' tenuit Findan et uende' pot'. [Ibid.]

⁶ Terra Hvgonis de Bolebech. In Erlai Hvnd. In Cetedone ten' Hugo dim' hid. sed wastata. ē. Hanc' tra' tenuit Vluuin de Wadone et uende' pot'. [Ibid. Tom. 1, f. 150.]

Suertin held of the King two hides and one virgate. The land had one plough, with one villen, and two servants; always valued at twenty shillings.¹

Formerly, Cheddington was not an entire parish, but had part of four other parishes intermixed with it,² there being but few furlongs in the common fields that exclusively belonged to the parish. Its extent was (including those parishes) four miles in compass; having Marsworth on the south, Betloe Lordship on the west, lying in several parishes; and Horton on the north, situated in four parishes.

It appears by the Charter of William de Albini, that Ralph de Chenduit held one Knight's fee of the ancient feoffment; and in the reign of Ric. I. Walter Fitz Walter gave the Church to the Monks of Daventry,³ which was confirmed in 39 Edw. III.⁴ Walter Mansel held one Knight's fee; Geoffrey de Lucy held one hide of land of the Honour of Gloucester; and Henry D'Anvers held one hide of the Honour of Walingford.

In the beginning of the reign of Edw. I. the Sheriff of Bucks was commanded to take into his hands the Manor of Cheddington, once belonging to the Reverend Father Walter de Merton, formerly Bishop of Rochester, deceased, and hold the same as belonging to the King.⁵

It is asserted, that Robert de Todeni, who held the Manor at the compilation of Domesday Book, chose the constables at the Leet of Aldbury, which is a Member of the Honour of Berkhamstead. In 1325 a licence was granted to John de Cheddington, to have an Oratory at his house at Horton.

The Manor was afterwards the property of the families of Brocas and Combe; the latter sold it to Hodson, in 1680, when it descended to Mr. Seare, his nephew.

THE ADVOWSON.

Robert Fitz Ranulph de Luda, who had several years possessed the Advowson, and Alice, wife of Ralph de Chenduit, and Simon and Ralph her sons, gave Cheddington Church to Nostel Priory; and Master Gerard, Secretary to His Holiness the Pope, with Ralph and Alice de Chenduit, withdrawing their appeal about the patronage in contention with the Convent of Nostel, that Convent subsequently presented to the Church. It was afterwards the property of the Crown, and then bestowed upon the Abbey of Woburn, being held of the Queen as of the Abbey of Woburn; and in the beginning of the reign of King James was purchased by the Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, from whom it descended to his successors, the Earls and Dukes of Bridgewater.

Certain lands here belonged to the College of Ashridge, in 1348; and had long been the property of that religious house, through a succession of grants from the reign of Hen. III.

RECTORS.

HUGH DE BRATTON, presented 1219, by Will. Fitz Fulk. He was in 1223, Archdeacon of Stowe.

Robert Fitz Ranulph de Luda, collated in 1224, by the Bishop (Domini Papæ Scriptor.)

Master Gerard, presented 1229.

Peter Haverhill resigned in 1304.

Robert de Hotoft, inst. 16 June 1304, on the presentation of Nostel Convent.

Matthew de Villariis, inst. 4 July 1316.

Reyner de Brampton, collated 3 Feb. 1320; and exchanged with

William de Blovill, inst. 3 June 1322; who exchanged for Geilding, Co. Huuts, with

John Coleman, at whose death,

John de Bello Campo was presented 14 May 1328; and exchanged for Sidelscombe, in Sussex, with

John de Woketon, inst. 3 Aug. 1334; who exchanged for Haselingfield, Co. Camb. with

¹ In Cetendone ten' Suerting de rege. 11. hid. et 1. uirg. Tra'. ē. 1. cař. et ibi. ē. cū. 1. uillo. et 11. seruis. Ptu. 1. cař. Val. et ualut sep. xx. sol. Findan' tenuit et uende pot'. [Lib. Censual, tom. 1, f. 153.]

² Ivinghoe, Edlesborough, Cublington, and Marsworth.

³ See Dugdale.

⁴ Rot. Abb. p. 284.

⁵ Rot. Orig. 6 Edw. I. ro. 19.

Richard de Chaddesdon, 5 May 1336.

Thomas Nymyot, presented 1344.

Robert Prior, exchanged for Inkopen, Co. Berks, with *William Nele*, 16 July 1373.

Robert Derfield, inst. 1 Oct. 1400. He exchanged for Charlwelton, Co. Northampton, with

William Bolton, 15 Oct. 1405.¹

William Cleter, exchanged for Mursley, with

William Bacon, 10 Nov. 1410.

Nicholas Cissel, exchanged for Pitsford, Co. Nptn. with *Roger Cotton*, 19 Oct. 1435; and he exchanged for Ivinghoe Vicarage, with

William Bayley, 29 Jan. 1435; who exchanged with

Roger Horwood, 30 Dec. 1440, for Leighton Buzzard Vicarage; and at his death,

Henry Cok, inst. 25 March 1466.

John Nettilton, inst. 4 Jan. 1471.

John Potter, inst. 9 Sept. 1491.

John Tothill, inst. 9 Sept. 1500.

James Clark, L.L.B. inst. 4 June 1506.

William Holywell, inst. 8 June 1526; Rector in 1534.²

Nicholas Fitz Williams, presented 14 Oct. 1541, by a grant of the dissolved Convent of Nostell.

Hugh Bideham, presented 1553, by the Queen.

James Bell, pr. 11 Jan. 1554, by the King and Queen.³

Thomas Clark was presented by the Queen, 9 Nov. 1568. He was deprived.

David Roberts, S.T.B. presented 9 Jan. 1593.

John Birl, B.D. 1611. He was Vicar of Luton, and Student of Ch. Ch. Oxon.; occurs Rector in 1634, and also in 1658, when it was valued at 94*l*.

Charles Powell, A.B. inst. 16 Apl. 1684, on the presentation of John Earl of Bridgewater.

Edmund Newbolt, A.M. pr 16 March 1685.

William Beesley, inst. 16 July 1686, on the presentation of Scroop Earl of Bridgewater, and was Rector till his death in 1735.

William Pitman, D.D. presented 14 Sept. 1743, by the Duke of Bridgewater.

James Hollifax, D.D. presented 30 Nov. 1765.

John Pitman, A.M. presented 21 June 1777.

David Jenkes was inducted July 1784, during the Bishop's inhibition.

David Jenkes, jun. A.M. presented 16 Feb. 1816, by the Right Hon. John William Earl of Bridgewater.

John Rich, A.B. pr. by the same Patron, 16 Jan. 1819.

THE CHURCH

was founded (either in the reign of Hen. I. or Stephen) by the family of Chenduit, who then held the principal Manor of William de Albini, as parcel of his Honour of Belvoir, by military service.

The building, dedicated to St. Giles, consists of a nave and north aisle, covered with lead, and a chancel, tiled. At the west end is a square tower, with four pinnacles: length of the Church and chancel, 80 feet; height of the tower, 57 feet; breadth of the Church, 26 feet. In the tower are five bells; on the fourth, which is more ancient than the others, *Sancta Maria ora pro nobis*.

Excepting the broken fragments of painted glass, and some imperfect legends, inverted and almost illegible, with the effigy of St. Katherine and her name below it, there is nothing worthy of particular description remaining in the Church; but the following inscription has been preserved:

Near this place lies interred, among his Ancestors, the Body of Henry Cooley, of Seabrook, in the Parish of Cheddington, in the County of Bucks, Gent. son of Francis Cooley, Gent. by whose death he became heir and next successor to Henry Cooley, his late grandfather of grateful memory, whom he truly represented in all virtuous qualifications. He married Mary, the daughter of William Jarman, of Little Gaddesden, Gent. with whom he lived but the short space of one year before death dissolved the bands of their inviolable affections, and parted the most united and happy pair; leaving issue by her Henry, his only son and sole heir, an infant about a

month old. He was a person pious in his life, peaceable in his conversation, and just in all his dealings: a most dutiful son to his mother, the tenderest of husbands to his wife, the best of masters to his servants, and is deservedly lamented by all that knew him. He departed this life the 25th day of March, Anno. Dom. 1704, in the 35th year of his age.

Thus quick the nimble sands betwixt them run,
Time turn'd the slender glass and all was done;
Death then cut off the fruitful branch, and so
Left all our hopes from one fresh bud to grow.⁴

¹ Hist. of Northamptonshire, vol. i. p. 300.

² The Rectory was vacant in 1561.

³ All the above were presented by the Convent of St. Oswald, York.

⁴ Le Neve's Mon. Angl. sub Anno. 1714, MS. Stanton.

CHOULSBURY, CHOLESBURY, CHOULESBURY; ANCIENTLY CHELWOLDESBUURY;

which is entirely omitted in St. John Priest's Agricultural Survey of this County, is bounded, on the North, by Drayton; on the East, by Tring, in Herts; on the South, by Hawridge and Chesham; and on the West, by Buckland; and is computed to contain about one hundred acres. The soil consists of gravelly clay, intermixed with flints, small pebbles, and oolite, which are found near the surface. At the distance of two or three perches eastward from the churchyard, is a copious spring or reservoir, called the Holy-well; by some, the Berry, or Bury-pond, which is never known to fail, even in the greatest drought, when throughout the whole parish and its vicinity the high lands of this portion of the Chilterns are commonly deficient in the supply of water.

BRITISH OR DANISH ENCAMPMENT.

On the northern verge of this Parish, on the border of Drayton Beauchamp, is an ancient camp of an irregular oval form, occupying a portion of level ground on the summit of that branch of the range of Chiltern Hills, which is common to the western limits of Herts, and the eastern boundary of Bucks. The area includes about ten acres, the Church and churchyard being included within the south-western angle of the entrenchment. The lines consist of a very deep trench and strong vallum or rampart of earth, on the north, east, and part of the south sides, strengthened by a second line at the north-eastern and north-western angles; and also from the south-eastern part, in a parallel line along that side, until it disappears near the churchyard: part of which seems to occupy the inner bank, as the site of the minister's house does likewise the exterior rampart, which has evidently been levelled. On the east and west sides or ends of the encampment the foss is single; in some places 30 feet in depth, but towards the south-west it is nearly obliterated.

In those parts where the trench is double, the width is about equal to the depth; and the rampart between them, as well as the sides of the ditches and verge exteriorly, are covered with trees and brush-wood, excepting only where a narrow approach to the area has been left on the south and west. About the centre of the north side appears to have been another opening, but long disused, so as to have become obscured by trees and bushes; and now, only to be *conjectured* one of the original entrances. The additions, at the angles on the north-east and north-west, have converted the oval form of the entrenchment into an oblong square; but considerable alterations having been evidently occasioned by the progress of cultivation, the vallum is less distinct at the south-eastern and south-western corners, where the embankments have been reduced and nearly levelled, and the trenches filled up; the appearance on that side is therefore less regular; the trenches, however, remain of considerable depth on the southern face, and, perhaps partly in compliance with the shape of the hill, form a curve in approaching the west, so that at that end, the area included within them, is much narrower than the opposite portion. On the north side, the contiguous ground is nearly on a level with the area enclosed by the vallum: but on the east and west, where the trench is single but of great depth, it declines rapidly. On the south, where are two ditches, the ground immediately contiguous is nearly on a level with the entrenchment, but soon gradually declines. Along this part of the camp is the course of an ancient road.

In form, the whole more nearly resembles the Danish Camp at Bratton, than most others; and it agrees in many particulars with the most correct descriptions of the military fortifications of that people. Originally it appears to have been a single vallum round the top of an eminence, favouring the irregularity of the ground. One entrance, or at most two entrances, are all that can be traced. Outworks, or an additional angular vallum having a double trench, have been made at the north-west and north-east angles; near which the height of the neighbouring ground seemed to render such defence necessary. If any such works were likewise added at the opposite angles, they are now no longer to be traced; the contiguous ground, on the north, remaining in tillage up to the verge of the lines. Some suppose this to have been a British Town, afterwards converted into a military work by the Danes, surrounded by woods, and occupying an eminence; but it seems more probably a Danish encampment.

THE MANOR

belonged to Aluric, King Edward's Thane; it was worth a hundred shillings. At the Domesday Survey it formed part of the possessions of Magno Brito; and Helgot held it as six hides and three virgates for a Manor, with three acres. There was land for four teams. In the demesne one was kept, and thirteen villeins had three ploughs. There were two servants, pasture for three teams, and wood for two hundred hogs. Altogether it was and had been valued at 4*l.*, in the time of King Edward, at one hundred shillings.¹

Choulsbury, not being mentioned by name in the Domesday Book, is conjectured to have been included in the lands at Drayton; and there is so near an agreement between this parish and the lands assigned to Helgot, one of the subfeudatory tenants of Manno of Brittany, the paramount Lord of Drayton at the time of the compilation of Domesday, that there can be little if any doubt that Choulsbury was intended to be described in the six hides and three virgates, there called a Manor, in his tenure.

It is presumed, that Choulsbury descended, together with Drayton, from Magno of Brittany, to his son, MANFELIN, Baron of Wolverton, of which Lordship it formed a portion, and was included amongst those fifteen Knights' fees belonging to that Seignior, which, after the death of Manfelin, came into the possession of his son and successor, HAMON, before 1161.

HAMON FITZ MANFELIN, in 12 Hen. II. certified that all his Knights' fees, of the number before-mentioned, were holden by his subfeudatory tenants, excepting his demesne of Wolverton, the seat of his Barony; and it appears that, "about the latter end of the reign of King Henry I. this Hamon had given Chaldewardesbury to the Knights' Templars."²

This account seems much more agreeable to chronology than that of Browne Willis, who mentions the gift of Choulsbury to those religious Knights, as having taken place in 1091, (4 Will. II.) whereas it is commonly understood that the establishment of the Templars did not originate before the year 1118.

Of Helgot, the subfeudatory at the time of the Survey, nothing appears to be known but his name. Willis states, that the Manor of Drayton, to which he considered this of Choulsbury appendant, had passed into the family of Beauchamp before the year 1200:³ and the Patron of that Church, in 1221, was certainly William de Beauchamp, who held, at the same time, the principal temporal estate there.

¹ Terra Mannon' Briton. In Erlai Hynd. In Draitone ten' Helgot de Maignone vi. hid' et iii. virg' p' uno. 3 et iii. acras. Tra'. c. iii. ca. In dno est una. et xiii. uilli hnt. iii. car'. Ibi. ii. serui. P'tu. iii. car'. Silua. cc. porc'. Int' totu' ual' et ualuit. iiii. lib'. T.R.E. c. sol. Hoc 3 tenuit Aluric teign' R.E. et uende' potuit. [Lib. Cens. I. f. 152.]

² Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 543, citing Monast. Anglie.

³ MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

Without indulging in conjecture respecting the early possessors of this Manor; and, amidst the confusion or the scarcity of authentic documents, presuming to assign to particular individuals rights which might not have belonged to them, it will be more correct to insert only such accounts as rest upon unquestionable authority, and to leave the elucidation of the minuter history of the descent of this Estate, in those dark ages, to future opportunities of investigation.

In 1247, a fine passed of this Manor of Choulsbury, between Hugh de Bretun, Qt. and William le Bretun, Imped. the right of Hugh.¹

In the year 1291, (20 Edw. I.) in the Ecclesiastical Survey of Pope Nicholas, Drayton is denominated as Drayton *Beauchamp*: but Choulsbury does not occur.

It appears by the Escheat Rolls in 1330, that Thomas Perot was seised of lands and tenements in Chilwoldesbury.² In the same Escheat are included, lands in *Coldelaw* and *Burton-Blakehedge*, names now become so entirely obsolete, or else mis-spelt, that they can only be conjectured to have been intended for Cottesloe and Bierton black-slade, which, on the death of Perrot, were committed to the custody of John de Crumbewell.³

In the same record, (1362) Mary Countess of Norfolk, wife of Thomas de Brotherton, Earl Marshal and Earl of Norfolk, and relict of Sir Ralph Cobham, is said to have been seised of lands and tenements in Chilwoldesbury; ⁴ which appears to have been then connected with Drayton *Beauchamp*, holden under the Barony of Wolverton, as before-mentioned.

Choulsbury seems to have passed with Drayton *Beauchamp*, from the family from whom it acquired that name, to the Cobhams,⁵ and Ralph de Cobham, who married Mary Countess of Norfolk, widow of Thomas de Brotherton, (fifth son of King Edward I.) which Mary was daughter of William Lord Ros, and had been first married to William Lord Braose, left issue by her a son, John de Cobham, who made proof of his age, and had livery of his lands in 20 Edw. III. and being in the Wars of France, in 1360, constituted the King his heir, in consequence of the great affection which he bore towards Prince Edward the King's son;⁶ and on his death, it was represented by petition, in the 1st of Ric. II. that the said John de Cobham had given to the said King Edward, since deceased, the reversion, *inter alia*. of this Manor of Chelwoldesbury, to have and to hold to the said King and his heirs,⁷ &c. and that he had given seisin by the delivery of a ring of gold, at Thorne, near Sandwich, in Kent, when the King was about to pass over into France. Whereupon divers persons, who had been present upon that occasion, were called to prove the facts stated, and examined by the Justices, King's Serjeants, and others, in Parliament assembled, who gave their testimony in support of the gift in manner as aforesaid; and that the said lands were to belong to the King, and his successors in the Throne, after the death of John Lord Cobham.

In 38 Edw. III. the King granted this estate, under the title of the Hamlet of "*Chelwardesbury*," (with Drayton Manor, and many other lands) by Writ of Privy Seal, to THOMAS CHEYNE, *habend.* to him and his heirs. In this grant, which bears date 15 Oct. 1364, Choulsbury, or Chelwardesbury, is described as lately holden by John de Cobham, son of Mary, late Countess of Norfolk, for life, and reverting to the King and his heirs, on the decease of the said John: and Thomas Cheyne, the grantee, is called our *our beloved Shield-bearer*, "*Dilecto Scutifero nostro.*"⁸

Choulsbury passed subsequently, in the same manner as Drayton *Beauchamp*, to the descendants of the family of Cheyne, being occasionally mentioned in records which relate to that Manor.

¹ Rot. Fin. Buck. n^o. 132, 32 Hen. III.

² Esc. 4 Edw. III. n^o. 31, Calend. v. ii. p. 30.

³ Rot. Orig. n^o. 12, Abbrev. vol. ii. p. 38.

⁴ Esc. 36 Edw. III. n^o. 9, Calend. ii. p. 253.

⁵ See DRAYTON *BEAUCHAMP*.

⁶ Dugd. Bar. tom. ii. p. 69; Esc. I Ric. II. n^o. 85.

⁷ See Copy of the Petition in Drayton *Beauchamp*; and Rot. Pat. I Ric. II. vol. ii. p. 8.

⁸ See DRAYTON.

In the reign of Hen. V. Sir Roger Cheyne, Knt. was seised of lands in Choulsbury,¹ appendant to Drayton, and continued to be so holden until the reign of Hen. VIII. when, in or about the year 1541, it was vested in the Baldwins, who had a considerable estate at Aylesbury, and in other parishes in this neighbourhood, acquired either by purchase or grant out of the possessions of religious houses, which had been seized by the Crown at the dissolution.

In 1571, (14 Eliz.) a fine passed between Richard Baldwin, Querent, and John Jeffes and Anne his wife, Deforc. of a messuage, orchard, garden, and twenty acres of pasture, in Choulsbury and Buckland, passed to Robert Maldred.

In 1601, the Queen demised to Ralph Clark and John Clark, from Lady-day then last past, for the term of ninety-nine years, at the reserved rent of 42s. per ann. one hundred acres of land, five acres of pasture, and 20s. rents, in Choulsbury;² and in another Patent dated 1603, the Queen granted to Francis Cheyne, Esq. and Mary his wife, and their heirs for ever, the Manor and Advowson of Drayton Beauchamp, with other lands, "parcel of the possessions of John de Cobham, the son of Mary, formerly wife of the Earl Marshal,"³ with an exception of the "messuage and 125 ac. and rents in Choulsbury, of the annual value of 42s." as comprised in the before-recited grant.

This Manor was sold by the Baldwins, or their representatives, and is presumed to have been purchased by the family of Seare, of Marsworth, about the year 1650, when they acquired also the neighbouring Manor of Hawridge.

Richard Seare, Esq. some time of Hawridge Court, was in possession of the Manor of Choulsbury in 1712, when he resided at Great Missenden, and was Sheriff of Buckinghamshire. He died seised of this estate in the year next following, and was buried at Hawridge.

In 1748, the Manor was purchased of John Seare, Esq. by Robert Dayrell, Esq. of Richmond, in Surrey, who died in the same year; when it descended or was bequeathed to his eldest son, Edward Dayrell, Esq. also of Richmond, and a Director of the Bank of England. He died in 1814, having left this estate to the Rev. John Jeffreys, Rector of Barnes, in Surrey, (son of John Jeffreys, D.D. Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, London, and Rector of Berkhamstead St. Peter's, Co. Herts, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of the before-mentioned Robert Dayrell, and sister of Edward Dayrell :) and the Manor of Choulsbury continues to belong to Mr. Jeffreys.⁴

THE ADVOWSON,

(which was appendant to the Manor, and both originally belonging to Drayton) was given to the Knights' Templars, by Hamon, the son of Manfelin, and grandson of Magno of Brittany, (who held it at the time of the Domesday Survey, circ. 1086,) about the latter part of the reign of King Henry I. according to the account of Dugdale;⁵ for if it had been bestowed upon this Society, in the 4th of William Rufus, as is elsewhere related, it must have been before the time when the Templars had, according to the most authentic histories, any fixed establishment in England, the Order being founded in or about the year 1118.

In the Lincoln Registers, whence the catalogue of Incumbents has been extracted, the first presentation of the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem to this Living, appears to have been in 1259 (43 Hen. III.) The possessions of the Templars, first invaded by the seizure of a portion of their estates in the time of Edward I. (circ. 1293,) were transferred (upon the dispersion of the Knights, in consequence of the interdict of Pope Clement V. and their persecution in the reign of Edward II.) to the

¹ Esc. 4 Hen. V.

² Rot. Pat. 43 Eliz. Test. 15 Oct.

³ Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk.

⁴ By Information from the Rev. John Jeffreys.

⁵ Dugdale's Bart. Art. WOLVERTON, tom. i. p. 543.

Hospitallers; and this Church remained part of their estates until the general dissolution of religious houses in the time of Henry VIII. But there are no traces to be found of any endowment of a Vicarage; and although it was considered as a benefice institutive, and presentation made to it accordingly, the temporalities were completely swallowed up by the Order to which the Advowson had been given; but, subsequently to the dissolution of Monasteries, the Rectory and Vicarage became consolidated and merged in the latter grant, so that only a very small stipend was allotted for the payment of the Minister, in addition to a few acres of glebe, particularized in the Terrier annexed.

In the time of King James I. (1605) Mr. John Baldwin was returned to be the Patron: and of his heirs, or representatives, it was undoubtedly purchased by the family of Neale, by whose generosity, together with other contributions, the Living has been, since that period, considerably augmented.

The Endowment of the Perpetual Curacy being very inadequate to the support of the Minister, it received a considerable addition, through the munificence of Joseph Neale, Esq. of Gray's Inn, London, and of Dean, Co. Bedford, who, by Indentures of lease and release, dated 12th and 13th July 1705, conveyed to Frederick Slare, Doctor in Physic, and others, and their heirs:—

The Advowson, and Right and Patronage and Presentation of and to the Parish Church of Choulesbury, alias Chollesbury, in the County of Bucks, with its rights, members, and appurtenances; and a messuage, or farm-house, barns, stables, &c. a close of meadow, or pasture, called *Pedler's*, containing six acres; two closes of meadow, or pasture, called Great Broad Close and Little Broad Close, containing eight acres; and three yard lands of arable and meadow, lying dispersedly in the common fields of Cublington, containing ninety acres; common of pasture for twelve horses, twenty-four cows, and one hundred and twenty sheep, in the commonable places of Cublington, situate and being in the parish of Cublington, in the County of Bucks: let at the yearly rent of sixty-six pounds, the tenant paying one-fourth part of the land-tax, to the use of himself for his life; remainder to the use of the said Doctor Slare, and other trustees therein named, and their heirs and assigns, upon trust, after his death, from time to time, as often as the Parish Church of Choulesbury, otherwise Chollesbury, shall become vacant, to present to the said Church a good, learned, and orthodox person, being a Protestant of the Communion of the Church of England, in Priest's Orders, and at least twenty-seven years of age. And on further trust, to receive the rents and profits of the estate, and apply the same to the charitable purposes after mentioned, viz:

1. To pay all reasonable and necessary charges of the Trustees in the Execution of the Trust.
2. To expend any sum not exceeding twenty shillings, once in every year, at the meeting of the Trustees, held for the management and execution of the trust.
3. To lay out yearly, in Bibles, New Testaments, Psalters, Catechisms, Common Prayer Books, Psalm Books, and other useful Books, to be distributed yearly by the trustees, or their order, amongst such poor men, women, and children of the parish of Choulesbury, as they shall think will make the best use of them.
4. To pay the residue and surplus of the rents and profits of the estate to such grave, good, learned, and orthodox Clergyman, as from time to time shall be, by the said Trustees, elected and appointed to preach in the afternoon, or Lecturer in the Parish Church of Choulesbury, according to the rules, orders, and directions after-mentioned, *so long time only as he shall continue Preacher or Lecturer of the said Church*, subject to the visitation, examination, and removal of and by the said Trustees. And upon the death, resignation, deprivation, or removal of such Preacher or Lecturer, the Trustees are to appoint another qualified as aforesaid, and so from time to time, as often as there shall be a vacancy; but all such Preachers or Lecturers to be removed in such manner as is herein after-mentioned.
5. That the appointment of such Preacher or Lecturer be under the hands and seals of the Trustees for the time being, or the major part of them.
6. That the person to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be qualified as aforesaid, and be of a regular and sober life and conversation, and well qualified and able to preach, catechise, and expound the Church Catechism: and shall be duly licensed to preach, &c.
7. That the Minister or Incumbent of Choulesbury may be elected and appointed Preacher or Lecturer as aforesaid, but subject to be removed from the said lectureship, as hereinafter is mentioned.
8. That every such Preacher or Lecturer so to be elected and appointed, shall constantly read the Offices in the Common Prayer Book appointed, and preach a sermon in the said Church, *every afternoon of every Sunday in every year, and on every Christmas-day and Fifth of November*: and shall, after

sermon, in the *afternoons of every Sunday*, catechise in the said Church of Choulesbury, the *Children* of the Inhabitants of the said Parish, and such of the Children of *Wiggington*, next adjoining, as shall come to the said Church, *except* on every second and fourth Sunday in every month, from Easter-day to Michaelmas-day, on which Sundays such Preacher or Lecturer shall preach and catechise in the Church or Chapel of *Wiggington*, in the Parish of *Tring*, in case the Incumbent of *Tring* will give the said Lecturer leave so to do. And the said Preacher or Lecturer shall expound the Church Catechism in the afternoons after sermon, and on every Sunday in *Lent*; and so every first and third Sunday in every month in the year, from Easter to Michaelmas, for ever, in the Church at Choulesbury, for the space of half an hour at the least. 9. That such Preacher or Lecturer, shall read the Office of Evening Prayer, and preach a sermon, at *Wiggington*, every second and fourth Sunday in every month in the afternoon, from Easter to Michaelmas in every year; and shall then and there catechise and expound the Church Catechism, at least for half an hour, if the Incumbent of *Tring* shall give leave for the doing thereof; and if he shall not give such leave, then such Preacher or Lecturer shall do and perform such duties in the Church of Choulesbury, in the afternoons on the said last mentioned Sundays, or on such of them as he shall not be permitted to do at *Wiggington*. 10. That the Trustees, or major part of them, shall for ever be the only visitors and judges of the behaviour, misbehaviour, performance, neglect, life, demeanour, and qualification of the person elected and appointed Preacher or Lecturer as aforesaid, and whether he observe the orders and directions above-mentioned touching the said lectureship, and be fit to be continued or removed, or not. 11. That if the Trustees, or major part of them, shall see cause to remove such person, then they shall, by writing under their hands and seals, revoke annul and make void the said instrument or writing whereby such person was appointed Preacher or Lecturer as aforesaid; and such revocation, after notice thereof given, shall be deemed an actual removal of such person from being any longer Preacher or Lecturer as aforesaid, to all intents and purposes. 12. And after such revocation and notice as aforesaid, such person shall not be entitled to any part of the said rents and profits; but the same shall remain in the hands of the said Trustees, to be given to the next elected Preacher or Lecturer, or be disposed of by them, during the vacancy, for such other charitable and good uses and purposes as the Trustees, or the major part of them, shall think fit. 13. That within one month after every such removal, the Trustees, or major part of them, shall elect and appoint a fit and able person, qualified as aforesaid for the purposes aforesaid, but subject to such visitation and removal as aforesaid; and may, if they shall think convenient, appoint again the same person so removed: if they shall be satisfied such person will amend such things as they shall think he has misbehaved himself in. 14. That in case the said afternoon lecture, catechising, and expounding shall cease, and not be continued, for any reason or cause whatever; then the Trustees, or major part of them, shall and may set up such lecture, &c. as aforesaid, in some other parish church, or chapel, where they shall think convenient; and shall and may in manner aforesaid, elect a person qualified as aforesaid, to be a Lecturer or Preacher therein as aforesaid, who shall be under the same rules, orders, and directions, as are before mentioned. And all the rules, orders, and directions, given for the preaching at Choulesbury, as near as may be, and for catechising and expounding the Catechism, shall be observed for ever, unless the preaching and lecture, &c. in manner aforesaid, shall be revived at Choulesbury aforesaid. 15. That when the Trustees, by death, shall be reduced to six, the survivors, in due form of law, shall grant and convey the said Advowson, messuage, lands, hereditaments, and other the premises, to themselves and such other persons as they shall agree upon, and their heirs, to make the number of Trustees NINE: and so likewise, when such nine so made shall be reduced to six, then the surviving six shall likewise in like manner convey the said premises to the use of themselves and such three other persons as such survivors shall agree upon, and their heirs, and so from time to time for ever hereafter, as often as by death the nine Trustees shall be reduced to six, subject to and upon the trusts aforesaid, to the end the said charity may be kept on foot to all perpetuity; in every of which such conveyance to be made as aforesaid, all the aforesaid trusts, uses, intents, provisoes, and qualifications before-mentioned, shall be punctually and literally expressed, mentioned, and declared. 16. That a book be kept by the Lecturer, or such person as the Trustees shall appoint, in which shall be entered all receipts and payments and transactions relating to the said estate, trust, and charity. 17. That the Trustees may, if they think fit, depute a fit and substantial person, from time to time to receive the rents and profits of the premises, without hazard to themselves, who shall once a-year account for the same to the said Trustees; to whom they may allot a reasonable salary or reward, to be by them paid or allowed to him on his account. 18. The Trustees are not to be accountable for any more money than they respectively shall actually receive, nor be answerable for the acts or defaults of one another, but each of them for his own acts and deeds only.

Mr. Joseph Neale had, in his life-time, presented the Rev. Peter Hill to the said Church at Choulsbury, and died the 23d April 1710; and the first meeting of the Trustees afterwards was held on the 4th of December 1710, who then appointed Mr. Hill, Lecturer of the said Church at Choulsbury, subject to the rules and orders above-mentioned; and ordered an authority to be prepared for his receiving the rent of the farm, which he was to account for to the Trustees: and such authority was soon afterwards executed by them.

On the 26th of January 1714, a copy of the deed of release and trust was ordered, and afterwards lodged in the Bishop's Registry, at Aylesbury; and another was written in a small folio book, bound, *huffed and bossed*, to be kept in the Parish Church of Choulsbury.

In July 1715, the Trustees ordered a table to be set up in the Church, wherein particular mention is made of the Deed of Trust of the Advowson and Farm; specifying the lands, the names of the Trustees, how the rent is to be applied, and the several particular articles of duty and services to be performed by the Lecturer; and complete copies of the said deeds of trust are deposited as above-mentioned.

The Living is a Perpetual Curacy, with a small house, and endowed with the tithes of the parish of Choulsbury; and glebe, consisting of two closes of pasture, the churchyard, church-lane platt, and barn platt, (with a barn in it) containing together 4 ac. 28 perches, in Choulsbury; and Priest-grove, in Drayton (Beauchamp), comprising 4 ac. 2 r. 20 p. of underwood.

In 1761, the Living was augmented by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, with 200*l.* of which 174*l.* were laid out in the purchase of 7 ac. of land, a cottage, and one ac. of wood land in Choulsbury; and the 26*l.* were laid out in repairs. The Incumbent keeps Priest-grove and the other acre of wood-land in his own occupation, and they are estimated at 6*s.* 8*d.* an acre yearly. The tithes are worth about 9*l.* 17*s.* per annum. and the house, cottage, glebe, and 7 ac. of land are let for ten guineas, yearly.

In 1769, an Act of Parliament passed for enclosing the common fields in Cublington, which allowed not exceeding 40*s.* the acre to be charged on the land, to defray the expense attending it; and allotments, containing 85 ac. 3 r. 1 p. commodiously situated with respect to the farm-house and old enclosures, being made to the Trustees in lieu of the open-field land, it became necessary to raise nearly the whole sum allowed by the Act to defray the expense; when Dr. Ramsey, at the instance of the Trustees, undertook to advance the money. The farm, before the enclosure, was let at 66*l.* per ann. the tenant paying 2*l.* 15*s.* in part of the land-tax: and after the enclosure, it was let at 90*l.* per ann. the landlord paying the whole land-tax.

In 1783, the Trust Estate, by the death of six of the Trustees, and Mr. Melmoth (another of them) declining and releasing the trust, became vested in Peter Holford, Esq. and John Blencowe, Esq. who examined and adjusted the state of the account between Dr. Ramsey and the Trust Estate; and it was settled that Dr. Ramsey was entitled to credit on the trust estate, at Midsummer 1783, for 170*l.* principal money; and to have a security made to him for the payment of that sum, with interest at 4*l.* per cent. per ann. subject to a provision for the gradual reduction and discharge of such debt, by the application of the yearly sum of 10*l.* with the interest from time to time becoming due on the principal sum remaining unpaid, in reduction and discharge of such debt, as a proper part of the improvement arising by the enclosure, to be applied for that purpose.

By deeds, dated the 23rd and 24th June 1783, Peter Holford and John Blencowe, Esqrs. mortgaged the allotments made to the Trustees on the enclosure, to Dr. Ramsey, his executors, administrators, and assigns, for 170*l.*, with interest at 4 per cent. per ann., redeemable on payment of 10*l.* with the interest from time to time becoming due on the principal remaining unpaid on the 24th of

June yearly, until the whole of such debt should be discharged. And to make up the number of Trustees nine, they vested the whole Trust Estate, (subject to the mortgage,) in themselves, the said Peter Holford and John Blencowe, and the Rev. John Jeffreys, D.D. Edward Dayrell, Robert Dayrell, William Ewer, Richard Capper, Joseph Baldwin, and Patience Thomas Adams, Esqrs. and their heirs. The debt, so secured by mortgage, was finally exonerated and discharged in 1799.

In 1787, an Augmentation of the Curacy of Choulsbury with 200*l.* from Queen Anne's Bounty, was granted by the Governors: and, in the same year, Lady Godolphin gave 200*l.* for a similar purpose. With these benefactions, an annual rent charge of 8*l.* was secured on an estate at Emneth, Co. Norfolk, then in the possession of Edward Dawson, Esq., and the first payment made at Lady-day, 1788. In consequence of the above augmentation by the munificence of Lady Godolphin, the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty gave, in 1788, the additional sum of 200*l.*

On the 6th of August 1800, at a meeting of the Trustees, then holden at the Crown and Anchor, in the Strand, London, in the room and place of deceased Trustees, and of Richard Capper, Esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, who relinquished the Trust; other persons were chosen to make up the number nine, agreeable to the directions of the original Founder; and which has been regularly done, on the occurrence of vacancies, since that period.

In November 1802, a close of arable and sward ground, called West Field, (heretofore consisting of Long Sallows Furlong, Short Sallows Furlong, and West Leys,) containing 10 ac. 2 r. 5 p. situate at Cublington, Co. Bucks, and abutting on the south side on part of the Estate of Joseph Neale, Esq. was purchased for the sum of 405*l.* being the whole sum appropriated to the Perpetual Curacy of Choulsbury, which, at that time, remained in the hands of the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty. The said Field was let for 16*l.* per ann., and was charged yearly 1*l.* 7*s.* to the land-tax.

On the 12th of February 1803, the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty redeemed the land-tax of the lands in Choulsbury, belonging to the Perpetual Curacy, being the sum of 1*l.* 1*s.* per ann.; and also that of Priest Grove, which was 5*s.* per ann.¹

On the 24th of December 1814, West Field was likewise exonerated from the land-tax;² and also the old farm at Cublington.³

The manner in which the powers of the Trustees, on the nomination of a Lecturer, have been carried into effect, is, by delivering to the Lecturer, so soon as he has been appointed, a Power of Attorney, enabling him, in their names, to receive the rents of the lands at Cublington, vested in them as Trustees; and which is revocable upon misbehaviour, as provided in the Deed.

In Ecton's Thesaurus, Choulsbury is called a Curacy, "formerly a Chapel of Drayton Beauchamp; stipend 8*l.* per ann. clear yearly value, 12*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*"⁴ In a Return made in pursuance of the orders of Government, of Benefices, Population, &c. and presented to Parliament in 1818, Choulsbury was inserted in the list of Benefices not exceeding 150*l.* per ann.

PERPETUAL CURATES.

Abel, Capellanus, presented by Geoffrey Briton, Anno 1230. (14 Hen. III.)

Robert de Aldebiri resigned.

Nicholas de Farendon, pr. 1259, (43 Hen. III.) by the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem.

Martin de Riseburgh, instituted 5 June 1277, on the presentation of the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem.

Richard Chievel, presented by the Bishop after two years lapse, 1294.

Ralph died Rector in 1305.

¹ The certificates of such redemption from the Office in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, were numbered 8338.

² Regist. n^o. 2293.

³ *Ibid.* n^o. 2307.

⁴ Ecton's Thes. Ed. 1742, p. 291.

William de Linford, instituted 4 Mar. 1305, on the presentation of the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem. He resigned, and was succeeded by

Roger de Scoule, presented by the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem, and instituted 26 Dec. 1308.

Ralph Fitz Robert, instituted 11 Oct. 1332, being collated by the Bishop, on lapse.

Robert Fitz Martin de Norfolk, collated 24 June 1355, by the Bishop, on lapse. He resigned in 1376.

Walter Dalton, presented 16 Oct. 1376; but exchanged for Totenhoe, near Dunstable, Co. Beds, with

Nicholas Ashwell, who was presented 15 Oct. 1381; and exchanged for Addington, Co. Surrey, with

Roger Wakelyn, 23 March 1382.

Robert Lose, instituted (on the resignation of Wakelyn) 11 Dec. 1384; but exchanged for Radford, Co. Warwick, with

John Smith, 30 June 1386. He exchanged for Tardebig, Co. Worcester, with

Richard Maddeley, 28 Oct. 1388. He exchanged this Living for Clophill, Co. Bedford, with

John Wiltonsherit, 6 Oct. 1389.

Philip Tiler, presented 20 May 1390, on the resignation of Wiltonsherit. He exchanged this Living for Bereford, with

John Tallour, 11 Jan. 1391.¹

John Bassingbourn exchanged this Living for Catmere, Co. Berks, with

Thomas Ryder, 23 Jan. 1397, who exchanged for Fulbrook, Co. Warwick, with

Thomas Timberland, 24 Aug. 1400. He exchanged for Lodington Chapel, Co. Warwick, with

Thomas in Le Wroo, 9 July, 1402. He exchanged for Horton, with

Nicholas Dodde, 26 Sep. 1402.

Gilbert Newman, instituted 19 Dec. 1403; (on the resignation of Dodde) and exchanged for the Chantry of Chiriel, in the parish of Calne, Co. Wilts, with

John Philips, 18 Aug. 1406; who exchanged for Wendon Magna, Co. Essex, with

Alan Boys, 26 Oct. 1409.

William Gratele resigned in 1411.

John Horlock, instituted 8 Dec. 1411; and exchanged for a Chantry in Morwell, (Shorwell?) Co. Hants, with

John Gore, 4 March 1411.

Walter Cheyll, instituted 13 Nov. 1415; (on the resignation of Gore) and exchanged for Salford, with

Robert Bungey, 24 Sep. 1416. [From this period, Willis remarks, until the time of Henry VIII. the Rectory and Vicarage, being entirely swallowed up in the

endowments of the Hospitallers, no Institutions have been preserved, nor even the names of the Curates who performed the duties here; but the truth seems to be, that the tithes of this small parish, with a few acres of poor land, were a very insufficient maintenance for a resident Minister; and therefore, the Church might probably be supplied only occasionally, or by the neighbouring Clergy: though in 1546, Richard Norman, Parish Priest, was buried here.]

Roger Palmer, Parson of Choselbury, willed, 26 Feb. 1568, to be buried in this Church.

Samuel Westwick, 1569.

Lewis Hall, Curate 1598.

Archibald Ogil, Minister 1639.

William Dyer occurs Minister here in 1663. Bishop Kennet mentions that he became a Quaker in the latter part of his life; and dying in 1696, was buried amongst persons of that persuasion in Southwark. He appears to have been of a very pious but melancholy cast of mind, and was the author of 1. Tract, entitled "A Believer's Golden Chain," in the title-page (at least of the reprint) of which he is styled "Preacher of the Gospel at Chesham and Chouldsbury, Bucks." 2. "A Glimpse of Zion's Glory." 3. "Christ's Famous Titles." 4. "Christ's Voice to London;" all written in nearly a similar style; and are, perhaps, portions of, or compilations from his discourses in the pulpit, much resembling the style of the noted John Bunyan. He is said to have been ejected for nonconformity, in 1662.

John Wood, Curate in 1669 and 1688. He was of Trinity Coll. Camb.; A.B. 1669; A.M. 1693.

Nathaniel Anderson, 1697.

Peter Hill, nominated to the Perpetual Curacy, by Joseph Hill, Esq. Patron, in 1702; and in 1710, appointed by the Trustees of Joseph Neale, Esq. to be Lecturer of the Churches of Choselbury and Wiggington, which he held until his death in 1754, at the age of about 84 years; when he was succeeded by

John Ramsey, A.M. presented in 1754, by the Trustees of Joseph Neale, Esq. and also appointed Lecturer here and at Wiggington, Co. Herts, in pursuance of the directions of the deed of the said Joseph Neale, Esq. He was instituted 22 May 1760, to the Vicarage of Abbots' Langley, in Herts, on the death of his father, who had holden that Living from the year 1748; as did also his grandfather from 1699 to 1724. He was of Exeter Coll. Oxon. A.M. 4 Feb. 1752; B.D. 28 Nov. 1763; and D.D. 6 Dec. 1781; Fellow of that Coll.; and by that Society, presented 24 Jan. 1782, to the Vicarage of Bushey, which he held until his death in 1785; when he

¹ From the similarity of names between these Ministers, there is probably some error in this entry.

bequeathed a legacy of *3l.* per ann. to be distributed in bread, to the poor of Abbots' Langley. In the year preceding his decease he resigned this Perpetual Curacy, and

David Roderick, A.M. (of Queen's Coll. Oxford, A.M. 15 Nov. 1769) was appointed 21 April 1784, Curate and Lecturer of Choulsbury and Wiggington, Co. Herts, by the Trustees, under the deed of Joseph Neale, Esq. deceased. With these benefices he held the Consolidated Vicarages of Sherborne and Windough, Co. Gloucester. He died at Choulsbury, 21 Aug. 1830, and was buried in the churchyard, near the east end of the chancel, on the 26 August. He was, during some years, one of the Masters of Harrow School; was esteemed an eminent

Greek scholar; and, if not the avowed author of any separate publication, afforded considerable assistance to others: having contributed to the History of Hertfordshire, some valuable remarks respecting the ancient roads; assisted by materials for the Memoirs of Dr. Parr, &c. He was an intimate friend of the learned Dr. Samuel Parr, and left Harrow School at the time when the latter seceded from it upon some dispute or disappointment of Parr, who continued until his death to admire and esteem the worth and learning of Roderick, and emphatically mentions him in his last Will, as one, "whose very name refreshed his soul."

Henry P. Jeston, A.M. licensed 4 Nov. 1830.

THE CHURCH,

which is dedicated to St. Lawrence, is situated on the northern verge of the Parish, near the boundary between Choulsbury and Drayton Beauchamp, and within the area of a Danish encampment.

The edifice consists of a nave and chancel, with gable roofs, tiled; and on the west end, is a small turret, containing one bell. Length of the whole building, 51 feet; breadth 15 feet.

The interior is plain, and neatly pewed. The only entrance is by a porch on the south side; the door-way being a handsome Gothic pointed arch, resting on plain slender columns; perhaps of the time of Henry III. The windows are irregular in size, with stone mullions. The east and west windows have tracery and trefoils; and some few fragments of coloured glass remain in those of the chancel.

In the south wall of the chancel, near the east end, is a piscena. The northern door of the nave has been closed with masonry.

The Font is large, and now stands near the west end of the nave, in the centre. On the compartments which surround the basin, are escalops and rude foliage.

The Pulpit, which is very neatly inlaid, is placed on the north side of the nave: and the upper part of a lofty pointed arch, between the nave and the chancel, is closed by a partition of wainscot; against the western side of which, the royal arms appear to have been painted.

On the north side of the nave, within a pair of wainscot doors, between two fluted Corinthian pilasters, is a long inscription, setting forth the benefactions of Joseph Neale, Esq. by which a Lecture was founded, and the income of the Perpetual Curate of this Parish augmented and settled, agreeable to the account before inserted; which therefore renders a repetition of the particulars unnecessary.

In the floor of the nave, is a large slab (its inscription obliterated,) which covers, probably, the remains of Sir Richard Norman, who directed his interment here in 1516; or those of Roger Palmer, Parson of Choulsbury, his successor.

CRESLOW

is bounded, on the North, by Cublington; on the East, by Aston Abbats; on the South, by Whitchurch; and on the West, by Oving.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

This Manor, *Wluucn*, a certain female, held, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and could sell it. At the Domesday Survey, it belonged to Edward Sarisberi, and was taxed at five hides. The land was sufficient for six ploughs; there were four in the demesne, and six villeins, with one bordar, had two. There were five servants; and pasture for five ploughs; the whole was worth a hundred shillings; when he received it, 4*l.*; and in King Edward's time, 6*l.*¹

The Manor, with which the Advowson of the Rectory passed, was, in the reign of Henry I. about the year 1120, given to the Knights' Templars; and after the time of the dissolution of that order, in 1541, remained amongst the demesnes of the Crown until 1673, (Car. II.) when the same was granted to Lord Clifford.

In 1347, a fine was passed between Elizabeth, who was wife of John de Stretle, Querent, and John More, Parson of the Church of Moreton, Deforciant, of the Manor of *Kerselawe*, the right of John, who granted the same to Elizabeth for her life, remainder to John Stretle, for life, remainder to Roger his son, for life, remainder to William, son of Roger, and the heirs of his body, remainder to Lawrence, brother of William, and the heirs of his body, remainder to Robert, brother of Lawrence, and the heirs of his body, remainder to Thomas, brother of Robert, and the heirs of his body.²

In 1450, a fine was levied between John Stretley, Querent, and William Wolton and Dennis his wife, Deforcients, of lands in *Kyrstowe*, to the use of John Stretley.³

In 1596, the Queen, by Letters Patent, reciting that certain houses, grounds, and pastures, called Creslow Pastures, are and have been from time to time, by the Queen and her progenitors, committed to the charge and keeping of the officers of the household, for the feeding of such cattle as are yearly sent to the said pastures; and whereas, there was always allowed to the officers having such custody, for their continual care in fencing the grounds, mowing, making and laying up of the hay, and shearing the sheep there, a yearly pension of 4*d. per diem*, and a yearly allowance of 60*l.* per ann. and also the benefit of feeding of six acres of pasture, inclosed and laying west upon the Mansion House belonging to the said Creslow Pastures, the Queen considering that such persons had no certain estate or interest therein, but only at pleasure, whereby they were not bound by covenants to repair the houses and other buildings, therefore, &c. demises and assigns to Benett Mayne, the custody and keeping of the Mansion House, wherein the herd or keeper of the said grounds and pastures used to dwell; also the following closes and pastures, called Cubb close, of 10 acres 3 roods; Sunny Hill, 80 ac. 2 r.; the Great Field, 310 ac.; Little Bushy Mead, 16 ac.; Great Bushy Mead, 56 ac. 1 r.; New field, 156 ac. 1 r.; Home Mead, 69 ac. 1 r.; altogether called "Creslow Pastures, let and assigned

¹ Terra Edwardi Sarisber'. In Votesdyne Hverd. Isd Rannulf' ten CRESSELAL. p. v. hid' se defid'. Tra'. ē. vi. cař. In dño sunt. iiii. et vi. uilli cū. i. bord' hñt. ii. cař. Ibi. v. serui. Ptū. v. cař. In totis ualent' ual. c. sol. Qdo recep. iiii. ib. T.R.E. vi. lb. Hoc tñt uillucn q'dā femina T.R.E. et uende' potuit. [Lib. Cens. 1, f. 152.]

² Ped. Fin. 20 Edw. III. n. 271.

³ Ibid. 28 Hen. VI. n. 54.

to the said Bennet Mayne, and lying in the parishes of Whitchurch, Cublington, and Dunton, in Com. Buck.; and which were, and are now, in the custody and keeping of James Quarles, Esq., Chief Clerk of our Kitchen, for the benefit of our Household." The Queen also demises to the said Bennet Mayne, the custody and keeping of all the mansion houses, barns, stables, ox-houses, pounds, and pens belonging to the premises; and makes him keeper and herd thereof for 21 years. The Queen also, in recompense of his charge, trouble, and attendance, &c. demises to him all the 60 acres of pasture, which the herds and keepers of the said pastures have always had to themselves, viz., the closes called the Further Corn Field, of 5 ac.; the Hither Corn Field, 4 ac.; Upper Heaven, 30 ac.; Nether Heaven, 40 ac.; the Warren, 15 ac.; "all which are part of our said pastures, called Creslow Pastures, and lye in the parishes of Whitchurch and Dunton aforesaid," and are in the occupation of the said Quarles, *habend.* to Bennet Mayne, for 21 years, at 1*l.* per ann. rent, during the life of the said Bennet, and after his death at 10*l.* per ann.; and to preserve and keep the said closes from spoil, or overgrowing with nettles, or thistles, or other weeds or bushes, and "to do his best endeavour to destroy all moulles and vermine;" and to repair all the premises, and to do and perform all other orders and directions from time to time appointed or commanded by any of the officers of our Green Cloth, and to have such allowance of 4*d.* per day, and 60*l.* per ann.; and such other allowances as formerly have been allowed to the keeper there, for the custody of the said Creslow Pastures, for the benefit of our Household as aforesaid.¹

In 1635, (10 Car. I.) these pastures were granted to Cornelius Holland, Esq. afterwards one of the Regicides, whom Browne Willis calls "a miscreant upstart," and says, was "born in a neighbouring cottage."² At the Restoration, Holland³ was attainted for high treason, and these lands, again, became forfeited to the Crown.

In 1662, King Charles II. by Letters Patent, reciting the Patent of 10 Car. I. granting to Cornelius Holland, the Custody of Creslow Pastures, therein described and enumerated, from the determination of the lease to Bennet Mayne, for 18 years, from 1 Jac. I. now grants to Edward Backwell, Esq. the custody, charge, and keeping of the premises, from 25 March, for 21 years, demising the lands before demised, to the herd or keeper of Creslow, at the rent of 10*l.* per ann., and with the accustomed allowances before mentioned, (on the usual terms and conditions,) and amongst them, the keeping of four horses for the said herd, and the allowance out of the cofferer's office of 60*l.* per ann. and 4*d.* per day, and 60 fleeces of black wool, yearly.⁴

In 1671, the King granted Creslow Pastures, in Whitchurch parish, from March 1669, for the term of 60 years, to Sir Thomas Clifford, Knt.⁵ and two years afterwards, 23 June 1673, the same King conveyed this Estate, in fee, to Thomas Lord Clifford, and his heirs male, in whose descendants it has continued until the present time.⁶

¹ Rot. Pat. 38 Eliz. Test. 2 July.

² Harl. MSS. ccccxxxiii. 1494.

³ Cornelius Holland was a Member of the House of Commons in 1642, and was the person appointed to issue monies, assigned to the Prince's children under the orders of Parliament. [Commons' Journals, vol. ii. p. 823.]

⁴ Rot. Pat. 2 Car. II. Test. 27 Mar.

⁵ *Ibid.* 11 Car. II.

⁶ Sir Thomas Clifford, descended from an ancient family in Huntingdonshire, was born at Ugbrook 1 Aug. 1600, and brought up to the study of the Law, being entered of the Middle Temple, London, and was a Member of that Parliament (for Totness, in Devonshire) which restored King Charles II. to whom his father, Hugh Clifford, was firmly attached. Sir Thomas was also in Parliament in 13 Cha. II. received the honour of Knighthood, and attended James Duke of York in the memorable engagement with the Dutch in 1665. He was likewise at Bergen, in Norway, in August following. He was employed to treat with the Kings of Sweden and Denmark, and to make new alliances with these Monarchs. He served under Prince Rupert and the Duke of Albemarle in 1666; and, in November of that year, was appointed Comptroller of the King's Household. On the 5th of December following, he was, "for his singular zeal in his Majesty's service," and especially in the late war against the Dutch and French, sworn of the Privy Council; and, on the death of

This Manor consists principally of pasturage, on which some of the finest cattle ever produced, have been reared by Mr. Westcar, the celebrated Grazier, who occupied the Mansion.¹

THE MANSION HOUSE.

The Mansion of Creslow still retains indubitable marks of great antiquity, some portions of which belonged to it in the early Norman reigns. It reverted to the Crown in the time of Elizabeth; since which period, the foundation has undergone but little change; although there is an evident deviation in the original style of architecture in the south and south-eastern part of the building, from that of the rest of the house. At the south end, is an old stone tower, with a semi-octagonal turret at its western angle, rising higher than its roof, and decorated with fillets or cornices, bearing carved heads and flowers. In this part of the building are, on the western side, two mullioned windows, with square cornices, and sub-architraves. The walls are about six feet in thickness; with a spiral staircase of stone, forming the ascent in the turret, to the roof, which is covered with lead. Under this part of the house is a crypt, built with stone, finely groined, the descent to which is, by a flight of stone steps, through a wall of great thickness. This apartment (now a cellar) is about twelve feet square, supported by arches, formed from four short columns, with groins at their intersections, and very beautiful and elaborately-carved flowers or bosses: the central one being about ten feet in height from the pavement.

RECTORS.

WILLIAM DE DINGEL, presented 1239 (23 Hen. III.) to Kerselaue Church, by the Prior of St. John.

Ernaldus, Rector de Kerselaue, died 1276 (4 Edw. I.)
Roger, last Rector, resigned; and was succeeded by
John de Sheffington, presented by the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem, 3 Jan. 1319, (12 Edw. II.) and institution given.

Henry de Hulle, presented on the death of Skeffington, 15 June 1324, (17 Ric. II.)

John de Berkeley, presented by the Prior of St. John's; but the Bishop refused to admit him, and so commended it to

Roger de Gildesburgh, who was presented 11 Nov. 1326, (19 Ed. II.)

Thomas Earl of Southampton, Lord Treasurer, was constituted one of the Lords Commissioners for executing that office. He was made Treasurer of the Household 14 June 1668. In 1672, on the death of Sir John Trevor, and in the absence of Henry Earl of Arlington, he executed the office of Principal Secretary of State, until his Lordship's return from Holland. He was advanced to the dignity of a Baron 20 April 1672, by the title of Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, in the County of Devon. In November following, he was appointed High Treasurer of England, by delivery of the White Staff; and, by Letters Patent, Treasurer of the Exchequer; in which high office he continued until 19 June 1673. He married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of William Martin, Esq. of Lindridge, Co. Devon, by whom he had seven sons and eight daughters. He died in September 1673, and was buried at Ugbrook; being succeeded in his title and estate by Hugh, his fifth, but eldest surviving son, who was the second Lord Clifford.

¹ An Ox, fed by Mr. Westcar, and exhibited at the Shew of Fat Cattle in Smithfield at Christmas 1799, was of so remarkable a size and weight, as not only to have been sold to the Chapman of Fleet-Market for 100*l.* but gained the Prize; and an Engraving of it was published 1 Feb. 1800, by E. Walker, of Cornhill, from a Drawing by F. Chapman. Admeasurement: high, 6 ft. 7 in.; girt, 10 ft. 1 in.; length, 9 ft. Weight: 241 st. 3 lbs.; tallow, 36 st. 4 lbs.; offal, 29 st. The same eminent Grazier obtained another Prize, in 1801, for a beautiful 5 years' old Heifer, of which another Drawing was made, and Engraving executed, by the same Artist. Admeasurement: length, 10 ft. 5 in.; girt, 9 ft. 5 in.; length of the horn, 2 ft.; height, 5 ft. 5 in. Weight: 171 st. 3 lbs.; hide, 15 st. 6 lbs.; feet, 3 st. 5 lbs.; head, 6 st. 4½ lbs.; pluck, 6 st. 0½ lbs.; entrails, 7 st. 7 lbs.; fat, 27 st. 2 lbs. Between the year 1799, when the first Prize was awarded, and the year 1821, when the attendance of the Duke of Bedford, and other eminent agriculturists, was withdrawn from the Club, in consequence of the object for which it was formed having been attained, Mr. Westcar received premiums to the amount of ninety-two guineas, in forty-two prizes, for different animals.



CHESLTON.

WEST VIEW.



CHESLTON.

EAST VIEW.



Roger de Stretle, instituted 10 April 1336, (10 Ed. III.) ad presentationem Prioris Sancti Joh.

Stephen de Donevale de Kerlawe, institutus 5 Cal. Jun. A.D. 1342, (16 Edw. III.) on the resignation of Roger de Stretle.

Robert Booth de Moncaster, exchanged it for Dodford, Co. Northampton, with

Nicholas Smith, 26 Oct. 1369, (43 Edw. III.) who exchanged it for Stretley, in the Diocese of Sarum, with

William Morgan, 11 May 1374, (48 Edw. III.) He exchanged it for Myrther, Co. Glamorgan, with

William de Alveston, 1 Feb. 1375, (49 Edw. III.); and he exchanged it for a Mediety of Stowe, in the Diocese of Norwich, with

John Standon, 17 April 1376, (50 Edw. III.) He exchanged it for Thornton Le Moor, Co. Lincoln, with

Elias Finche, in 1376, (50 Edw. III.)

Nicholas de Farninghoe, instituted by the Bishop, per lapsus, 19 April 1383, (6 Ric. II.) He died; and was succeeded by

William de Huntingdon, who was collated by the Bishop, by lapse, 9 April 1383.

William de Stewkley.

John Mordon, per cessionem Stewkley, instituted 11 Jan. 1386, (9 Ric. II.)

Thomas Tymberland, collated by the Bishop, by lapse, 21 Jan. 1388, (11 Ric. II.) and exchanged it for Westcote Barton, in Oxfordshire, with

William Edinton, 12 Nov. 1390, (13 Ric. II.) He exchanged for Little Oakeley, in Co. Northampton, with

William Fitz Robert Ives, 1 Dec. 1398, (21 Ric. II.)

William Stretle, instituted 6 Sept. 1402, (1 Hen. IV.) per resignat. Will. Filii Roberti Ives. He exchanged it for Ardington, with

Richard Warthing, 25 Oct. 1409, (10 Hen. IV.) who exchanged for Stachlesden (Stagsden), Beds, with

Richard Brown, 8 May, 1412, (13 Hen. IV.)

Richard Smith, instituted 9 Dec. 1414, (2 Hen. V.)

John Garmesthorp, instituted 16 March 1414: he exchanged for a Chantry near St. John's, Watling Street, London, with

Walter Baydon, 12 Feb. 1416; on whose resignation, *Jeffrey Berye* was instituted, 19 May 1424: his successor was

John Browne, who, in 1431, exchanged for St. Mary-Axe, London, with

Clement Blake, 19 Feb. 1431.

Richard Litchfield, LL.D. resigned 1461.

Thomas Twenlowe, instituted 31 Jan. 1461.

Thomas Allen, 15 June 1469, on resignation of Twenlowe: he resigned; and

John Mansell instituted, 8 May 1473; and

Thomas Allen took it a second time, in 1475.

Richard Knott, collated by the Bishop, on lapse, on the death of the last Incumbent, 14 Nov. 1477.

Roger Bird occurs Rector; and died in 1504.

Thomas Wallis, 28 Nov. 1504.

Thomas Richardson occurs in 1520; and on his decease, in 1524,

William Brampton was instituted, 24 March 1524; held it till 1535; and was the last Rector presented by the Convent of St. John of Jerusalem; excepting

John Redman, who was instituted 25 Feb. 1540.

Thomas Davis, A.M. presented 16 Feb. 1554, by King Philip and Queen Mary; and upon his voiding it, at the accession of Elizabeth, that Queen took into her hands the Spiritualities of this Parish, which were annexed to, and merged in the Temporalities.

THE CHURCH

stood near the Mansion House, in which Divine service was celebrated until Queen Elizabeth's time. It was a small tiled building, with a tower at the west end; the only portion remaining (in 1712) measuring about forty-eight feet in length.

When the Church ceased to be presented to, as a Rectory, the building was desecrated; part of it being converted into a dove-house, and afterwards into a house for feeding oxen.

The inhabitants of Creslow resort to the neighbouring Church of Whitchurch, where they bury their dead:¹ but in all parochial rates, they have a distinct assessment, and deny the right of the Vicar of Whitchurch, to tithes, &c.

¹ "Richard Hampden, of Creslow, Esq. willed, 26 July 1567, to be buried in Great Kimble Church, where his father and mother lie."

CUBLINGTON

s bounded, on the North, by Littlecot; on the East, by Wing; on the South, by Aston Abbats; and on the West, by Creslow.

THE MANOR.

It will be seen, on reference to the extract from Domesday Survey, that Cublington had been holden as two Manors, by Godwin and Torchilus, (two of King Edward's men;) the former held two hides, and the latter eight; with power to sell them. At the Survey, it was described as one Manor, in the tenure of Goselinus, who held it, taxed at ten hides. There were nine carucates of arable; five hides in the demesne, where there were four ploughs; and eight villeins, with eight bordars had five carucates; there were five servants; and four carucates of pasture. The total value, at the Survey, 6*l.*; when Goseline received it, 3*l.*; and in the reign of King Edward, 6*l.*¹

The Manor was anciently holden by the family of Chesnei, or Cheynè.

Amabil, daughter of Walter de Chesnei, became the wife of Almaric le Despencer, who lived in the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I.; and whose two sons, being in arms against King John, (Thurston le Despencer, the elder, and Almaric the younger,) the King deprived them of their inheritance; and bestowed part of it upon Osbert Giffard.

John de Beauchamp died, in the time of Hen. III. seized of the Manor of Cublington.

Geoffrey de Lucy, then in rebellion against the King, held Cublington and Chelmscote, in the same reign.

In 1283, (11 Edw. I.) Geoffrey de Lucy died seized of the Manor and Advowson of Cublington.

In 1293, (22 Edw. I.) a fine was levied between Hugh de Mussyndene and Isabell l'Archere, Quereuts, and Geoffrey de Lucy, Deforcients, of messuages and lands in Cublington, to the use of the said Hugh.²

It was found, by Inquisition, that Geoffrey de Lucy, and Desiderata his wife, jointly held the Manor of Cublington of the gift of William le Burne, to be holden of the Earl of Gloucester by the service of half a Knight's fee: and Geoffrey their son was seventeen years old.

In 1316, (20 Edw. III.) Sir Geoffrey de Lucy, Chivalr died seized of the Manor of Cublington, and of lands in Chelmscote, Grove, &c. &c.

In 1317, (21 Edw. III.) Hugh de Audeley, Earl of Gloucester, died seized of the Manors of Cublington and Stivecele, (Stewkley ?) with Knights' fees in Whitechurch and Singleborough.

In 1386, (9 Ric. II.) Hugh Earl of Stafford, died seized of Knights' fees in Cublington.

In 1393, Thomas Stafford, Earl of Stafford, died seized of Knight's fees in Cublington.

In 1399, William, brother and heir of Thomas Earl of Stafford, is said to have died seized of a Knight's fee in Cublington, which he held for Geoffrey Lucy.

In 1399, (1 Hen. IV.) Geoffrey Lucy, Chivaler, died seized of the Manor of Cublington, as of the Honour of Gloucester.

¹ Terra Gozelini Britonis. In Coteslai Hynd. Ω Ipse Gozelin' ten' COBLINCOTE. p. x. hid se defd. Tra. \bar{e} . ix. ca. In dno. vi. hide. et ibi sunt. xiii. ca. et viii. nulli cu. viii. bord. hnt. v. ca. Ibi. v. serui. P'tu. xiii. ca. Iot' totu ual. vi. lib. Q'do recep. iiii. lib. T.R.E. vi. lib. Hoc Ω tenuer. 11. ca. hoes R.E. p. 11. Ω . Goduin'. 11. hid. et Torchil'. viii. hid'. et uende' potuer. [Lib. Cens. tom. i. fol. 152.]

² Esch. Rot. Au. 33 Edw. I. m. 67. "By the Esch. Rolls, 33 Edw. I. it appears that Cublington Manor came to the Lucys from the Despenchers, about 1303." [Br. Willis.]

In 1403, (4 Hen. IV.) Edmund Earl of Stafford died seized of Knights' fees at Cublington, Whitechurch, Singleborough, and Horwood.

In 1460, (1 Edw. IV.) William Lucy died seized of the Manor of Cublington, and of lands in Chelmscote, Stewkley, Linchlade, and Southcote, held of the Honour of Gloucester, viz.: by the Escheat Rolls of the above date, it was returned that, William Lucy died on the 10th of July, 38 Hen. VI. (1459;) that Elizabeth, wife of Roger Corbet, daughter of Elinor, sister to the said William Lucy, and William Vaux, Esq. son of Maud, another of his sisters, were his next heirs: that Elizabeth Corbet was 34 years old, and William Vaux 24.

In 1463, (4 Edw. IV.) Sir William Vaux, who had been attainted, was returned to have held a purparty of Cublington Manor: and in the same year, the King gave to Ralph Hastings, his share of the said Manor,¹ and also his lands in Chelmscote, Stewkley, and Southcote.

On King Richard III. obtaining the Crown, in the year 1483, he confirmed to the said Ralph Hastings, for his services in the wars against the rebels, the Manor of Cublington, with lands in Stewkley, Chelmscote, Linchlade, Lathbury, and Stanton-Barry, forfeited to King Edward IV. by the attainder of Sir William Vaux.² But on the accession of Henry VII. the son of Sir William Vaux being restored to his father's possessions, held the Manor of Cublington, which continued in that family until it was conveyed to the Corbets,³ who thus obtained the whole estate; and by an Inquisition, taken 30 Hen. VIII. (1539.) it appears, that Robert Corbet, Esq. died 20th Dec. in that year, seized of the Manors of Cublington and Chelmscote, holden of the Honour of Gloucester; and Linchlade and Southcote, held of the Duke of Norfolk.

In or about 1580, the Manor of Cublington was conveyed by . . . Corbet, to Sir William Willoughby, from whom it descended to his grandson; who, in 1656, sold the same to Mr. Carter, and he conveyed his rights, in 1664, to Bernard Tourney, Esq. of Lincoln's-Inn: on whose decease, in 1681, it descended to his son, Bernard, who lived only a few months; and dying early in March next following, this Manor came to his infant son, born about the time of his grandfather's decease, and consequently an infant less than six months old.

The family of the Tournays had been long settled in Bucks, and held large possessions there, from the reign of Henry III.; their name occurring amongst the proprietors of land in Soulbury, Slapton, Great Brickhill, Little Brickhill, Bletchley, Stoke-Hammond, Cheddington, and other parishes.⁴

Bernard Tourney, above mentioned, the last heir male of that ancient family, acquired a degree of reputation highly honourable: he filled the office of a magistrate with great integrity; and was esteemed by a large circle of acquaintance, who daily witnessed his benevolence, and shared in his hospitality.

At his death, the Manor of Cublington (but without the Advowson of the Rectory, which, as is mentioned under its proper head, had been sold by Richard Tourney, Esq. in 1720,) descended to his sole daughter and heir, Mary, the wife of Thomas Sheppard, Esq. of Littlecote, alias Lidcote, in the adjoining Parish of Stewkley. Thomas Sheppard died seized of the Manor of Cublington;⁵ and this Estate then came to his next heir, Thomas Sheppard, Esq. some time of Lidcote, but afterwards of Thornton Hall; and is now the property of Sir Thomas Cotton Sheppard, Bart.

THE RECTORY.

Will. de Cheyne granted and confirmed to the Canons of Dunstable,⁶ "Ecclesiam de Coblinton quam Hugo Filius Gozelini Pater meus me presento et concedente concessit:—Eis quod facient pro

¹ Called, in one place, by Browne Willis, a fourth part; and in another, a moiety.

² Browne Willis.

⁴ See Oving, vol. i. p. 373.

⁵ He was buried at Stewkley.

⁶ Ex Registro de Dunstable.

me et uxore meâ Evâ sicut liceant pro Canonico et pro Heredibus meis in orationibus suis assiduis: et Ego et uxor mea Eva dedimus Corpora nostra cum finis vitæ nostræ advenit ibid. sepeliend." This is said to have been about the year 1160.

The Advowson, from about 32 Hen. II. (1185,) remained appendant to the Manor, until 1720, when Richard Tourney, Esq. then Lord and Patron, sold the right of presentation to the Rectory, to Matthias Mayo, Clerk, at that time Incumbent.

RECTORS.

ROGER occurs without date, pr. by Dunstable Convent.
Robert Lucy, in 1239.

William Tranyis, in 1290.

Edmund St. Leger, presented 6 March 1317, by Lady Elena de Lucy.

William de Thadhampton, collated by the Bishop, per lapsum, 6 April 1323: he exchanged 9 June 1323, with *Andrew de Woodstock*, for Combe, Co. Oxon.

John de Cotum, pr. 11 June 1324, by Geoffrey de Lucy.

Roger Bodyn de Collington, instituted 2 Jan. 1336, on the same presentation; and on the cession of Cotum,

John de Luton, in July 1340.

John Pankard, 15 July 1342; and resigned to

Geoffrey de Hargrove, 6 July 1350.

William de Gypewell and *John Barbon*, Jan. 1366.

John Dervyle, pr. 16 Sept. 1418, by Sir Reg. Lucy.

William Brandin died Rector in 1441.

William Rous died in 1447.

Thomas Alford, pr. 30 Nov. 1447, by Sir Walter Lucy.

John Smith, pres. 30 Oct. 1453, by Sir William Lucy.

John Carter, pr. 10 April 1456.

Thomas Bristow died Rector.

John Bartalot, L.L.B. presented 25 Feb. 1464, by Ralph Hastings and Thomas Corbet.

Robert Exe, presented 14 Dec. 1467, by John Earl of Worcester and Ralph Hastings.

Thomas Hexwyke, was presented 13 March 1497, by Sir Nicholas Vaux, Knt.

John Beptwike, presented 30 Dec. 1519, by the Earl of Oxford.

William Rowell, pres. 9 June 1534, by Roger Corbet.

Peter Husbaults, pres. 7 Dec. 1547, by Sir Andrew Corbet.

Jerominus Lee occurs Rector 1593.

Thomas Breamer, A.B. succeeded in 1595.

Thomas Breamer, jun. A.B. presented 20 Nov. 1635, by Matthew Brent. At his death,

John Bradshaw, S.T.B. was pr. 15 Nov. 1670, by Bernard Tourney, Esq. He was buried here 12 Aug. 1682.

George Breamer, A.M. presented 5 Sept. 1682, by Harris Smith and Richard Frank, Trustees to Mr. Bernard Tourney, an infant; and at his death,

Thomas Wagstaff, A.M. was pres. 4 May 1688, by the aforesaid Trustees. He died in 1723.

Matthias Mayo, A.M. presented 28 March 1724, by William Mayo, Clerk, who had purchased the Advowson.

John Lawrence, A.M. pres. 16 April 1762, by Charles Millan.

John Collett, A.B. pr. 4 Nov. 1762, by the same.

John Cox, B.D. presented 5 Dec. 1780, by the Warden and Scholars of Lincoln College.

Benjamin Halifax, D.D. presented 15 April 1782, by the Warden and Scholars of Lincoln College.

William Denison, B.D. presented 2 May 1805, by the Warden and Scholars of Lincoln College, Oxon.

Charles Rose succeeded in 1834.

THE CHURCH

was removed from the eastern part of the village about the year 1400, to its present situation, a furlong or more eastward; and contains, in the tower, only one bell, besides the sermon-bell.

The building consists of a nave and chancel, with a small square tower, about thirty feet in height, having brick battlements coped with stone, and a porch on the south side of the nave.

The body of the Church is covered with slate: but the chancel and porch are tiled.

At the west end is a window of two trefoil-headed lights, with a quaterfoil above them, under a pointed arch, deeply recessed. In the nave and chancel, are two windows on each side; all originally mullioned, and with quaterfoils; but some of them have been modernized, and the mullions removed.

Over the south door, is a sun-dial; and on the north side of the nave, a small porch has been converted into a closet, or vestry-room, in which is a print of Queen Elizabeth's Christening: the floor, which is of brick, as well as the walls, are excessively damp.

The window at the east end of the chancel, is of three obtuse pointed lights, under a square moulding. Between the nave and the chancel, is a pointed arch, with carved corbels of quadrupeds, having monstrous human heads: and near the ceiling of the chancel, are two smaller sculptured heads.

On each side of the east window, is a niche, three feet in height, by one foot in breadth, having a pointed arch, with a trefoil below; and above it, a square sub-architrave and cornice, embattled. At the bottom of the niche, is a low pedestal or bracket, as if for a statue.

Below the eastern window, on the south side of the chancel, is a cavity, about nine inches square, with a shelf of stone, and terminating above with a trefoiled head.

The Communion Table is small and plain, painted of a dismal blue colour: as is also a moveable Font, of a very unusual form and description. It consists of a large clumsy wooden bowl, about twelve inches in diameter, covered with a conical iron cap, terminating in a round brass knob, and supported by the pillar and claw of an ordinary oak-table, the only part of this curious utensil not painted. This Font is placed in the nave when required for baptism: at other times it stands in the chancel; where is likewise, within the rails, a high rotatory polygonal desk, to which are chained two volumes of Fox's Martyrology. On one side of the desk, are these words: "This desk was erected at the charge of Mr. Joseph Neale, Anno Dom. MDCLXXXV."

The Pulpit, which is square and quite plain, stands in the north-east angle of the nave: and at the west end of the Church is a gallery, with the following inscription on the front: "This gallery was erected by the contributions of the Rector, the Farmers, and the Lower Class of the Inhabitants of this Parish, in the year of our Lord 1753." Over the gallery, are the royal arms.

In the middle of the chancel:

Anno Dni m^o cccc^o hie tumulus dni Johis Derbyle p^{ri}mi Rectoris isti ecclie est fact. cui. memoria annuatim tenebit in festo purificationis beate marie virgins ut ejus ate ppriet ds Amc.

On another brass contiguous, on the south side:

Hic jacet Magister Willius Brand'm quondā Rector istius Ecclie qui obiit xxiiii. die Augusti Anno Dni m^o cccc^o lxi^o cui aie ppriet Dē Amē.

On the south side of the chancel:

Hoc marmore merito conservatur posteris istud nomen quod aliter abolere vetustas Ingentis sc^o et præclari viri Bernardi Tourney sen^o Armigeri Hospitiū Lincolnienſis per diu Socii et pro Comitatu Bucks. sedulū Pacis Justiciariū qui ut magno ingenio ita mira naturæ suavitate et omnibus illuxit virtutibus.

Erga Deum summe religiosus
Erga Principem maxime fidelis
Erga Amicos integer et constans
Erga omnes justus et benevolus.

Sic obiit hoc egregium vivientium exemplar et morientium decus 22 die Mensis Octobris Anno Dom. 1681, ætatis suæ 52 et hic juxta sepultus.

Hunc postea ad calcem pene sequebatur non minus desiderabilis Bernardus Tourney Jun^o Armig^o Bernardi prædicti filius unicus ejusdemque Hospitiū Socius verus

paternarum. Hæres virtutum et amicorum magna spes mœrentium. At ille vita meliori dignus vitam cum morte commutavit 8^o die Martii proxime sequentis A.D. 1681, ætatis suæ 31 et hic juxta situs est.

In ejus æ Patris memoriam hoc monumentum mœrens pie posuit charissima ejus Thori conjugalis consors Maria Tourney, A.D. 1686.

On a tablet of white marble, is the following:

Az. three swans' heads, their necks embowed, erased Proper. Crest: On a wreath Az. and Arg. a swan's head with neck embowed, erased Proper.

In a vault under this Marble, are deposited the remains of

Thomas Hedges, of this Parish, Gent. who died 28th March 1805, aged 52 years.

Also of Caroline

Daughter of the above, who died 9 May 1795, aged 11 months. Also of Elizabeth, daughter of the above, who died 1st Jan^o 1801, aged 14 years.

Also of John, son of the above, who died 21st Nov^o 1807, aged 15 years.

Also of William, son of the above, late of Newbury, in the County of Berks, Gent. who died 27th August 1823, aged 35 years, of whom it may be said, He was indeed a Christian.

DRAYTON BEAUCHAMP,

six miles from Aylesbury, and two from Tring, in Hertfordshire, is situated near the course of the turnpike-road from London, on the eastern verge of Buckinghamshire, and near the Roman Ickeneld Way, which intersects this parish, and has imparted to it many interesting features. The adjunct to its name was evidently derived from a great family, who had acquired possessions here at an early period; but, at the Domesday Survey, it was included in Muselai Hundred. It is bounded, on the North and East, by part of Hertfordshire; and on the South and West, by Buckland.

The Ickeneld runs through Drayton, skirting the surrounding hills: the road was first constructed by the Aborigines, and improved by the Romans. Within this parish might still be traced, near the eastern borders of the Chiltern Hills, a specimen of the *Lines*, or chariot courses of the Britons.

THE MANOR

formed part of the possessions of the Earl of Morton at the Domesday Survey, and was holden by two tenants, William Fitz-Nigel and Lepsi. The former held one hide and a half; the arable was one carucate; pasture, one carucate, and wood for twenty-five hogs; valued at twenty shillings.¹ The latter also held one hide and a half, and two-thirds of a virgate; the arable was one carucate. There were two villeins, two servants, one carucate of pasture, and wood for twenty-five hogs; always worth seventy shillings. This land, Wigan (one of King Edward's men) held, and could sell it.²

Helgo held of Magno Brito six hides and three virgates, for one Manor and three acres. The land was sufficient for four ploughs. In the demesne was one, and thirteen villeins had three ploughs. There were two servants; pasture for three teams; woods for two hundred hogs; altogether, valued at 4*l.*; in the time of King Edward, one hundred shillings. This Manor, Aluric, a Thane of King Edward, held before the Conquest, and could sell it.³

The Manor belonged to the Beauchamps in 1200, at which period they were Patrons of the Living; as was John Lord Cobham, in the reign of Edw. III. who was son of Mary, widow of Thomas de Brotherton, Earl Marshal of England. Lord Cobham having been in the wars of France, in 1361, the King granted to him this Manor; and in 1 Ric. II. by petition in Parliament, he represented to the King and his Council, that he had made King Edw. III. the heir of all his lands, after his death, from the great affection which he bore to Prince Edward, eldest son of that Monarch.⁴

In 1364, King Edw. III. granted the Manor of Drayton Beauchamp to Thomas Cheyne, Esq. in which family it continued until 6 Edw. VI.; it was then returned, that John Cheyne, son and heir of Robert, who died 9 Dec. 1553, was seized of the Manors of Drayton-Beauchamp and Chesham-Bois. It belonged to this family until 1745, when it descended to William Lord Viscount Newhaven.

¹ This land, a certain widow of Brictric held before the Conquest, and could sell it.

² Terra Comitiss Moritonensis. In Erlai Hvnd. In Draitone ten' Wills fili Nigelli. 1. hid. et dim. Tra'. ē. 1. car. P'tū 1. car. Silua xxv. porc'. Val et ualut sēp. xx^{vi}. sol. Hanc tra' tenuit una uida de Brictric et uende' pot. In ead' uilla ten' Lepsi de comite 1. hid. et dim. et 11. p'tu un' uirg'. Tra'. ē. 1. car. Ibi. 11. uilli et 11. serui. P'tū. 1. car. Silua xxv. porc'. Val et ualut sēp^{vi}. sol. Hanc tra' tenuit Wiga hō R.E. et uendere potuit. [Lib. Censual. tom. 1. fol. 151.]

³ In Erlai Hvnd. In Draitone ten' Helgot de Maignone vi. hid. et 11. uirg. p' uno ♂ et 11. acras. Trā. ē. 111. car'. In dño ē. una et x111. uilli hnt 11. car'. Ibi 11. serui. P'tū 111. car'. Silua ē. porc'. Int totū val et ualut 1111. lib. T.R.E. c. sol. Hoc ♂ tenuit Aluric teign R.E. et uend. pot'. [Ibid. fol. 152.]

⁴ Dugd. Baronage, p. 69.

In 1601, the Queen demised to Ralph and John Clark this Manor for ninety-nine years, at 36*l.* 4*s.* per ann.¹ In the following year, the Queen (upon Clark paying a fine of 20*l.*) confirmed to Robert Daw and Edward Thurland, for ninety-nine years, the preceding grant.²

In 1603, Queen Elizabeth, for 106*l.* 14*s.* paid by Francis Cheyne, Esq. granted to him, and Mary his wife, their heirs and assigns for ever, the Manor of Drayton Beauchamp, formerly the property of John de Cobham.³

THE MANOR-HOUSE

of the Cheyne family was entirely taken down in 1760, but its site is marked by a moated area, and the remains of fish-ponds in the contiguous grounds, with an avenue, and several rows of trees, north-west of the Church; but the general appearance of the vicinity of the spot has been remarkably changed, by the intersection of the canal, the improvements of the roads, the lowering of Tring-Hill, and other alterations.

TERRET, OR TURRETT-HOUSE,

on an eminence, in the southern part of the parish, built about 1777, by Mrs. Gumley, (widow of John Gumley, Esq. of Isleworth, Commissary-General of the Forces, and aunt to Lady Robert Manners,) was occupied, during several years, by the late General, and subsequently first Viscount Lake. It was also the temporary residence of H. R. H. George Prince of Wales, afterwards King Geo. IV. who, during his minority, was entrusted to the care of Gen. Lake, and was under the classical instruction of Dr. Lockman, then Canon of Windsor, Clerk of the King's Closet, and Rector of this parish. After the removal of the Prince from Terret, and the more active employment of General Lake in his profession, in India, &c. Terret became the residence of Lady Robert Manners; whose husband, Lord Robert Manners, son of John Duke of Rutland, having gallantly lost his life, in 1782, in a naval engagement with the French, left her Ladyship a widow, who survived to the great age of ninety-two years; and, dying here, the house was subsequently partly demolished, and formed into separate residences, of which one was occupied, in 1832, by Captain William Stanhope Badcock, R.N. who has since, by Royal permission, taken the name of Lovell, as a descendant of that family.

THE RECTORY.

In the Survey of Pope Nicholas, in 1291, this Rectory was valued at 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and a collection made in support of the Crusade. It stands charged in the office of first-fruits at 11*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; yearly tenths, 1*l.* 2*s.* 11½*d.*; archidiaconals, 10*s.* 7¼*d.* The family of Cheyne were Patrons of the Church from the reign of Edw. III. to 1730, about which period the Advowson was sold to John Gumley, Esq.

The Parsonage-House was formerly the residence of Hooker, the celebrated author of Ecclesiastical Polity. There was a pretty room, with a bow-window looking into the garden, and commanding an interesting view of the bold eminences called the Chilterns, including an ancient Danish Camp on the lofty summit of one of them, about a mile distant, towards the south-west, added by Dr. Lockman, during his incumbency. Several fragments of antiquity have been dug up, in the immediate vicinity of the house; and amongst them, a piscena, or holy-water pot, with a pedestal (on which it has been placed, and set up in the garden), and an iron breast-plate, which is preserved by the Rector.

In 1826, the house had become so much out of repair, that it was directed, by ecclesiastical authority, to be taken down, and a new one erected in its stead, which has quite changed the character of the building.

¹ Rot. Pat. 43 Eliz.

² Ibid. 44 Eliz.

³ Ibid. 45 Eliz.

RECTORS.

Milo, presented in 1221, by Will. de Bellocampo.
Ralph de Helpsthorp, present. per Milonem Pironam de Draitone cum consensu Willi de Bellocampo Patron, to the *Vicarage* in 1223.¹

Radulphus filius Rogeri was presented in like manner by Milo the Rector, in 1229.

Peter de Drayton, presented 10 May 1238, by Will. de Bellocampo, on the authority of a Council by the Bishop (Grosthead), the Vicarage being consolidated with the Parsonage.

William de Drayton, admitted to the Vicarage in 1269, by Milo the Rector.

Henry de Halyton succeeded, on the presentation of Milo the Rector, and was inst. 2 June 1273.

Richard de Drayton, pr. and inst. 9 August 1278, by John Chysyl, Guardian to Ralph de Beauchamp.

Simon de Burmestre, inst. 2 May 1306, on the death of Richard, and presentation of Thomas Logeys.

John Germeyn de Chesham was inst. 4 Oct. 1317, on the presentation of S^r Ralph de Wedon.

William Creton, pr. by Sir Ralph de Wedon, and inst. 4 June 1349, on the death of John Germeyn.

John Sainpré, or *Saint Pier*, was inst. 9 Feb. 1358, on the resig. of Creton, and presentation of John de Cobham.

Gilbert de Arches, or *Arcubus*, inst. 16 Jan. 1361, on the pr. of Mary de Breose, Countess Mareschal.

John Melton, pr. by Joan, late wife of Will. Cheyne, and inst. 12 Oct. 1381. He exchanged with

John Warmington, 27 Mar. 1398, on the presentation of Roger Cheyne of Drayton, Doñicelli, (i. e. Young Gentleman.) He exchanged it for Dadcote Rectory, with

Thomas de Drayton, pr. 4 Oct. 1410: exchanging with *John Pedwell*, adm. 6 Jan. 1415.

John Frank: exchanged for Yardley Hastings, with *Robt. Clegge*, adm. 16 July 1435, on the pr. of S^r John Cheyne: exchanged for St. Ethelbert's Rect. Lond. with *John Morton*, pr. 30 Nov. 1441, by Sir John Cheyne.

Robt. Isham, inst. 31 Dec. 1459, on the pr. of Sir John Cheyne: exchanged for Heythorpe, Co. Glouc. with *Hugh Byne*, adm. 9 Feb. 1468. On his decease,

Hen. Molineaux, pr. by Edm. Molineaux, Esq. and inst. 16 Oct. 1472.²

John Alison, pr. by Agnes Cheyne, and inst. 9 Sept. 1485, on the resignation of Molineaux.

Geo. Brudenell, pr. 1501, by John Cheyne, Esq. and quitted for Quainton.

Tho. Hill, inst. 26 Jan. 1506, on resig. of Brudenell, having the grant of this turn from John Cheyne, Esq.

Humphrey Dayrell, A.M. inst. 12 Dec. 1530, on the death of Hill, on the pr. of John Cheyne, Esq. He became Rector of Coggenhoe, Co. Northampton. 1538, and died 1559.

John Hody, inst. 5 Nov. 1547, on resig. of Dayrell, and pr. of J. Cheyne, Esq. He willed, 10 Feb. 1561, to be buried by the chancel-door; and gave six of his best books to William Salisbury, Vicar of Marsworth.

Robt. Grave, or *Grove*, inst. 1561 or 1562, on the death of Hody, and the pr. of J. Cheyne, Esq.

John Laughton, pr. by John Cheyne, Esq. inst. 25 July 1572, and buried here 27 April 1584.

Richard Hooker, inst. 7 Sept. 1584, on the presentation of John Cheyne, Esq. He was afterwards Rector of Bishopsbourne, with Barham Chapel annexed, being presented by the Crown.³

Edw. Field, A.M. inst. 5 Nov. 1585, on the pr. of John Cheyne, Esq.: and was buried here 8 Oct. 1625.

Edw. Fleetwood, 1626, pr. by Sir Wm. Fleetwood, Knt.

John Gerard, pr. by Fra. Cheyne, Esq.; occurs Rector 1629; and was buried here 30 July 1650.

Edw. Fleetwood re-possessed the Living, on Gerard's death, 1650; but was ejected 1661, for non-conformity.

Robt. Cheyne, A.M. inst. in 1662. He was also Rector of Putterham. Co. Herts, and died 1 Mar. 1688.

John Porter, A.M. inst. 20 April 1689, on the pr. of William Lord Cheyne; buried here in April, 1708.

Will. Chaloner, A.M. inst. 20 Sept. 1708, on the presentation of Lord Cheyne: died 1736.

Hon. Will. Carmichael, inst. 4 April 1737.

John Lockman, D.D. pr. 2 April 1746. He was made Canon of Windsor, Master of St. Cross Hospital, near Winchester; and died at Windsor, 27 Dec. 1807.

Basil Woodd, A.M. inducted 8 April 1808, on the presentation of the Right Hon. Mary Manners, and died 12 April 1832; being succeeded by

Charles S. Woodd, A.B.

¹ In 1228, the custody of this Benefice, valued at five marks, was granted to Ralph the Vicar.

² This Edmund married the Lady Agnes Cheyne, relict of Sir John Cheyne, Knt.

³ He was the celebrated Author of Ecclesiastical Polity; and (as appears by his Life, written by his friend, Isaac Walton) was born in 1553; admitted of C.C.C. Oxon. 1567; A.B.; Fellow of C.C.C. 1577; Lecturer in Hebrew 1579; took Holy Orders 1580; preached at St. Paul's Cross 1581; married Joan Churchman 1583; Master of the Temple 17 March 1585, (through the influence of his former pupils, Edwin Sandys, then Archbishop of York, and George Cranmer;) Minor Canon or Preb. of Salisbury, 17 July 1591; instituted to the Rectory of Bishopsbourne, near Canterbury, 7 July 1595; and died 1600, aged forty-six years

THE CHURCH,

which is situated on the eastern verge of the parish, is dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and consists of a nave, with two aisles and a chancel. In the west front of the tower, which is built with chequers of flint and chalk stone, is a door, with a pointed arch under a square moulding; and another on the north, under a porch, with an obtuse pointed arch.

In the window, at the east end of the south aisle, are many fragments of painted glass, with figures of the Holy Virgin and Child at the top of one of the lights; a small head in another division, and one large figure, which appears to have been injured and some of its parts displaced and confused, with much tabernacle work and splendid canopies. In the south window of the chancel are the arms of *Cheyne*: and in the east window, the same, with the arms of *Manfelin*, once Lords of Wolverton. On another pane, Az. a cross flory, impaling S. three mullets Arg. and the figure of the Virgin Mary. At the west end of the nave, above the door into the belfry, has been lately put up and new painted, a piece of ancient carving in wood, being part of the cornice of an old pew, consisting of cinquefoil heads of arches, perforations of quaterfoils, &c. and in the centre a coat of arms: a fess between three martlets. The Reading-desk is square; and on the velvet cover of the Pulpit is the date 1663.

The south aisle, having been new-floored and peded during the Incubency of the Rev. Basil Woodd, (and principally at his expense) an ancient sepulchral slab with a brass effigy, was taken up from the pavement of the aisle, and affixed to the north wall of the chancel; at the east end of which is the Manorial pew. The effigy represents a man in plate armour, with pointed helmet and chain gorget; his hands (on which are short gauntlets) pressed together and elevated to his breast. Surcoat plain; a sword, hanging on the left side, in a belt, ornamented with the arms of his family, and the skirt below with an escaloped border; the cuirasses decorated with rows of annulets; plain greaves, feet covered with scales, toes pointed, and spurs with star rowels. At the feet, a lion couchant; and on the left side, parallel with the leg, the arms of *Cheyne*. Three fillets remain perfect, the fourth, at the head, torn off; with the beginning of the inscription, including the Christian name of the person represented; but the following words are still remaining at wide intervals on the fillets:

[*Hic jacet Willus*] *Cheyne*¹ qui obiit *xxij. die Augusti Anno Dni. Millimo CCC. LXXV. Cujus aie p'prietur Deus. [Amen.]*

In the middle of the chancel is a very large slab, and the marks of many brasses, with shields, canopies, tabernacle work, and effigy; supposed to be designed for Sir John Cheyne, who died 15 Aug 1468, aged 100; having been in the Holy Wars, in which he slew "quondam immanissimum gigantem," near the sepulchre of Christ, and was thereupon made a Banneret.²

¹ This was William Cheyne, Esq. son of Thomas Cheyne, the Grantee of the Manor.

² Lysons, in his *Magna Britannia* (p. 552), mentions, that Browne Willis's Notes speak of a Tomb, on which the figure of a Woman only remained, with the date 1468, which tradition affirmed to belong to Sir John Cheyne. This figure, however, if it ever existed, as well as the date, has long since been destroyed.



Within the communion rails, on the south side :

Under this stone are deposited the Remains of Frances & Charlotte Giles, two Daughters of George Giles, Esq. and Charlotte his Wife, of Terrett House in this Parish. Frances departed this life the 10th of October 1810, and Charlotte, the 2^d of November, each aged 13 Months.

On a black mural tablet, in the north aisle :

M. S.

Reverendi Viri Gulielmi Porter, A.M.
Apud Wadhamesens Oxon nuper Comensalis
Doctrina Facundiâ atq. morum suavitate
Nulli secundi nec mirum cum Patrem
Habuerit Reverendum Johannem Porter

Hujus Ecclesiæ Rectorem

Ipsunq. nensis ipsissimas Delicias
Obiit 7 Id. Nov. A.D. MDCC. æt. suæ XXVIII.

M. item S.

Gulielmi Plaistowe Filii Gulielmi
Plaistowe Gen. atq. Elizabethæ Uxoris ipsius
Qui infans sepulchrum ac Cœlum
Sortitus est pridie Decemb. A.D. MDCCIV.

M. pariter S.

Elizabethæ Plaistowe amatissimæ
Nec minus amatæ Gulielmi Plaistowe Uxoris
Reverendiq. Johannis Porter Filia charissimæ
Ex obiit 3^o Novembris, A.D. MDCCI. æt. suæ 28.

M. item S.

Rev^{di}. Viri Johannis Porter, A.M.
Collegii olim Lincolnienſis Oxoniæ Decus

Hujus postea Ecclesiæ

Fidus Rector et populi Pastor
De quo Quæstio quidem foret
An ingenii ac bonarum artium
Famam magis meruit.

An ostentationem magis fugerit

Obiit^o pridie Novem^{bris} Apl. A.D. 1708, æt. suæ 65.

M. demum S.

Marie Porter Rev. illius Johanes Uxoris
Quæ post multa amicorum ac liberorum
funera animo licet ma
in Christo tamen fortis
sortita est æt. MDCC [XIX] LXXXII.

On a mural monument, at the west end of the south aisle, having in the centre of the pediment these *Arms*, and the inscription following :

S. a chevron between 3 cherubs Or. impaling Gu. a fess between 3 owls, Or.

Here lyeth buried the body of the Rev^d. M^r. William

Chaloner, M.A. and Rector of this Parish. He was the eldest son of William Chaloner, Esq. Lord of the Manor of Steeple Claydon, in this County, descended from Sir Thomas Chaloner, Kn^t: a person famous in his generation; of whom very honourable mention is made in the Annals of English History, particularly in the reigns of Edw. VI. and Queen Elizabeth.

Here is likewise buried the Body of his dearly beloved Wife, Mary Chaloner, who departed this life Augst. 19th 1726, aged 35. He, on the 24th of December 1736, in the 29th year of his Ministry, aged 60. His beloved brother and executor, Mr. Edward Chaloner, Lieutenant of a Man of War, caused this Monument to be erected to his pious memory.¹

On a brass plate, affixed to a sepulchral slab, in the floor of the chancel :

Here lieth the Body of Sir Francis Cheyney, Kn^t who departed this life January the 5th 1619, aged 72.

On another :

Here lyeth the Body of Thomas Cheyney, Esq. Brother to Sir Francis Cheyney, B^t who died January 29th 1619.

Affixed to a slab, near the west end of the chancel, is an effigy in brass of one of this family; but the inscription having been detached, it can be only conjectured to have been designed for Thomas Cheynè, Shield Bearer to King Edw. III. and grantee of the Manor: the figure is in armour, with pointed helmet, chain gorget, gauntlets, greaves striped with annulets: pointed solerets with cross bars; spurs, with very large circular rowels; sculptured knee-caps, with chevronel points, each terminating in an annulet. A sword on the left side, dependent from a rich belt, decorated with quatrefoils; the skirt fringed and scaloped, belt fastened before with a square clasp, finely enchased; and the hilt and pommel of the sword, circular. On the right side, part of the hilt only of a dagger remains. At the feet, a couchant lion, his head towards the sinister side, the reverse of the crest on William Cheyney's monument. The plate, with its inscription, has been torn off:

Limo plasmatuſ hic Thomas Cheyney vocatuſ
Armiger oratuſ Regis jacet infra humatuſ
Omnibuſ et gratuſ fuerat ſermone beatuſ
Chriſti (Dei natuſ) hujus rege terge reatuſ.²

¹ See STEEPLÉ CLAYDON, and PEDIGREE OF CHALONER.

² The inscription has been copied from Steele's MSS.

A sepulchral slab, near the steps leading to the rails, on the south side, has been deprived of two brasses, which are still in the Parsonage-house; and consist of the headless effigy of a Priest in his vestments, and the following inscription on a small plate :

Of your Charite pray for ye soull of S^r henri fazakerley prest w^{ch} decessed ye x. day of july ye yere of o^r lord god m.b.xxxi. on whos soull god ydon.¹

On the north side of the chancel is a large and elegant monument to the memory of William Lord Viscount Newhaven, to which, after its completion, was added, the statue of his lady.

The recumbent statue of the Viscount, reposing on an altar-tomb, in his robes, with a large full-bottomed periwig and ruffles, is a fine piece of statuary; behind which is a pyramid of veined marble, between two pilasters, supporting a pediment, with the *Arms* of Cheyne, impaling the coats of his two wives :

On the dexter side; Or. two bulls' heads attired *Thomas*.

On the sinister side: Arg. semèè of cinquefoils Or. a lion ramp. S. *Pierrepoint*. *Crest*: An escalop shell. *Supporters*: two lions ramp. that on the dexter side, semèè of cinquefoils.

On a basement, lower than that of the altar-tomb before-mentioned, is a statue of Viscountess Cheyne, sitting, her right arm resting on the verge of the mattress on which reclines the statue of her Lord: with her face on her hand; her left arm falling gracefully towards the knee of that side, and her hand holding a chaplet, circle, or perhaps, a wreathed snake. She wears ermined robes, with high stiff stays; a fine stomacher adorned with large jewels, a cord and tassel round the waist, ruffle-cuffs and border of rich lace at the neck, and her hair braided with pearls. The expression of grief, dignity, and serenity in the countenance, the form of the hands and arms (excepting that the latter are more robust than delicate) and the

general appearance of the figure, deserve commendation. On a cushion, near her feet, is a coronet of very large size, elaborately finished in white marble. It is the workmanship of *Woodman*. On the base, the following inscription :

William Lord Cheyne, Viscount Newhaven, the last of his ancient and noble family, lieth here interred. He lived to the age of 71 years. He died on the 26th day of May 1728; beloved for hospitality, respected for integrity, and admired for a well advised zeal for the true interests of his country.

To his Memory this Monument was begun to be erected by his Widow, Devisee, and Executrix, Gertrude Lady Cheyne, sister to Evelyn Pierrepoint, late Duke of Kingston. Forty and eight years they lived together in wedlock, in a constant emulation of acts of tenderness and friendship towards each other, the only strife they ever knew. Her social virtues added lustre to her birth. Her piety and charity were precepts to the world, as well as proofs of her Christianity. She survived her Lord four years, dying the 11th day of June 1732, aged 69 years.

M^{rs}. Gertrude Tolhurst, her faithfull kinswoman, (as my Lady styles her in her Will, in which she appointed her Devisee and Executrix,) caused the statue of her Ladyship to be added to the Monument. She soon after gave the strongest, and, alas, a fatall mark of her gratitude and affection, grief for the loss of her benefactress, her relation, her friend put an end to her life on the 17th day of July 1732, five weeks after the death of my Lady. She also is here deposited.

On a tablet of wood, affixed to the wall of the south aisle :

A. D. 1773.

Charities to the Poor of this Parish.

Forty Shillings from an Estate at Chesham Bois, now in the possession of His Grace the Duke of Bedford, paid annually at Lady-day.

Twenty Shillings to be paid quarterly from the following Lands, within the Parish of Chesham, to be collected as follows :

Mr. Crompton's Great Moor Farm, 10s. now paid by John Mayo.

From Harding's Land, now paid by ditto, 5s.

From Samuel Ware's Land, paid by ditto, 4d.

From Mr. Grover's Land, 7½d.

¹ There is, likewise, in the floor of the kitchen of the Parsonage-house, an old slab, with the marks of brass plates, both of effigy and inscription; but from what part of the church or chancel removed, is unknown: and other brasses are also gone, which (report says,) were many years ago, sold to smiths, or braziers, in the neighbourhood.

From Mr. Cogdell's Rushmore, now paid by Mr. Cogdell, 4s.

19s. 6d. at Lady-day, by the Lord of the Manor of Drayton Beauchamp.

2s. 6d. annually from George Humphrey's Stad-close.

One Acre of Land, in Blackmoor Field, in Tring Parish, now in the Occupation of Daniel Hinton.

1½ Acre in Terret Field.

1½ Acre lying in George Humphrey's home-field.

1½ Acre in Highway-hill-field.

1½ Acre in Howslow-furlong, in Tring.

1 Acre in Short Lonon, in Tring Parish, belonging to the Church.

Total of Money, 4l. 2s. Land Six Acres.

HELPESTHORP, COMMONLY CALLED ELSTROP.

a hamlet of this parish, had been formerly a Chapel of Ease to Drayton Beauchamp, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

At the time of the Domesday Survey, Helpesthorp is described as the lands, partly of the Earl of Morton, and partly of Mannon the Briton.

In the former, Rannulf (probably de Beauchamp) held of the Earl three virgates. There was land for one plough, and one was kept by two bordars. There was one servant, and one carucate of pasture; and it was and had been constantly valued at twenty shillings. This land, Lewin, a man of Godric, had holden, and could sell it.¹

The land of Mannon the Briton, in Helpesthorp, was holden at the Survey, by Helgot of Maigno, as four hides and one virgate for this Manor. There was land for three ploughs. In the demesne two ploughs; and two villeins had one plough. There were two servants, and pasture for three teams, valued at forty shillings; when he first held it, twenty shillings; in the time of King Edward, 4l. This Manor, four Thanes held; one, a man of Earl Lewin; another, a man of Wluen; the third, a man of Leuini of Mentmore; and the fourth, a man of Brietrici. All of them could sell their land.²

Helpesthorpe is mentioned with Drayton, in the reign of Edw. I. and was included as a Manor amongst those, which in 2 Edw. III. are described to have belonged to the descendants of the Earls Marshal and Thomas de Brotherton Earl of Norfolk. King Edward III. granted to John Lord Cobham, son of Mary, Countess of Norfolk, the Manor of Helpesthorpe, *inter al.* for life; and it was, in 1364, included as the Hamlet of Helpesthorpe, in the grant, made by the same King, of the Manor of Drayton, to Thomas Cheyne, his Shield Bearer, "dilecto Scutifero nostro" to hold to himself and his heirs, by Writ of Privy Seal, dated 15 October. Ralph de Helpesthorp was the first Vicar of Drayton after the ordination of the Vicarage, and it subsequently passed with Drayton Beauchamp, as an appendage to that Manor, until the reign of Queen Elizabeth; being included in her grant, as part of the possessions of John de Cobham before-mentioned, by Patent, (45 Eliz.) to Francis Cheyne, Esq. and Mary his wife, their heirs and assigns, for ever; and at length descended to William Cheyne, Lord Viscount Newhaven, and passed with Drayton as before described.

¹ Helstrop in Drayton Beauchamp. Terra Comitibus Moritonienis. In Coteslai Hd. In Helpestorp ten' Rannulf' de comite iii. uirg'. Tra' ē. i. car' et ibi. est cū. ii. bord'. Ibi. i. seruus. et P'tu i. car'. Val. et ualuit sep. xx. sol. Hanc tra' tenuit Leuini' ho' Godrici et uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. f. 146.]

² Terra Mannon' Briton'. In Coteslai Hvd. In Helpestrope ten' Helgot de Maignone iii. hid' et una' uirg' P'uno ⁊ Tra' ē. iii. car'. In dno. ii. car'. et iiii. uilli. cu'. i. car'. Ibi. ii. serui. P'tu. iii. car'. Val. xl. sol. Q'do recep. xx. sol. T.R.E. iiii. lib'. Hoc ⁊ tenuer. iiii. teigni. Vn' ho' Leuini comitis alt' ho Wluen et iii. ho Leuini de Mentmore et iiii. ho' Brietrici. Om̄s uo' uende' potuer'. [Ibid. p. 152.]

DRAYTON PARSLow

is bounded, on the North, by Newton Longneville, and part of Stoke-Hammond; on the East, by Stoke-Hammond and Soulbury; on the South, by Stewkley; and on the West, by Mursley.

The parish is about three miles in circuit; and the soil is clay and sand, with various loams.

THE MANOR,

at the Domesday Survey, formed part of the possessions of the Bishop of Baieux; and Roger was his tenant. There was land for three ploughs, which were kept; two villeins and three bordars had one carucate of pasture. It was holden at twenty-five shillings; in the reign of King Edward, at thirty shillings. In the Saxon times, two brothers (Men of Aluuard Cilt.) held this Manor, and could sell it.¹

Nigel de Bereville also held in Drayton, two hides and one virgate for his Manor. There was land for eight plough-teams; in the demesne was one, and to this two more might have been added. There were eight villeins, with two bordars having four carucates and a half, to which another might have been added. There were three servants; pasture for eight teams, valued at forty shillings; when he first held it, a hundred shillings. This Manor Lewin de Newnham held of King Edward; and afterwards, in the time of King William, Ralph de Passa-aqua held it, and found two armed men for the custody of Windsor Castle. Ralph disseised the Bishop of Constance.²

In the reign of King Henry I. the Manor belonged to the Passelews, and afterwards to the Monastery of Woburn, who had View of Frankpledge, and the Assize of Bread and Beer.

By an Inquisition, taken 26 April, (34 Hen. VIII.) 1543, at Aylesbury, it appears that Richard Laken died seised of the Manor, lessee, as is presumed, of Woburn Abbey.

In 1562, Queen Elizabeth, in consideration of 423*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* granted to John Fortescue, his heirs and assigns for ever, the Manor of Drayton Parslow, and the Advowson of the Rectory; the assize of 10*s.* 1*½d.*; customary tenants rents 6*l.* 19*s.*; also a messuage there; to be holden as of the Manor of East Greenwich, in soccage.

On the death of Sir Francis Fortescue, in 1729, without male issue, the Manor became the property of his only daughter; and, upon her marriage, the whole estate passed into the family of Whorwood: in whose possession it continued only a few years; for, in 1735, it was conveyed to the Greenwood's, who held the property in 1813; since which period, it has been purchased by the Right Hon. Robert Lord Carrington.

Philip Dauncey, Esq. of Swanbourne, gave a deputation to this Manor in 1825.

The Manor House is occupied by a farmer.

¹ Terra Ep̄i Baiocensis. In Myselai Hd'. In Draitone ten' Roger' de' ep̄o. 111. uirg'. Tra' ē. 111. cař. et ibi sunt. cū. 11. uillis. et 111. bord'. P'tū. 1. cař. Val et ualuit. xxv. sol. T.R.E. xxx. sol. Hanc 'trā tenuer' 11^o frs. hōes Aluuardi²⁰ et uende' potuer'. [Lib. Censual. tom. i. fol. 144.]

² Terra Nigelli de Bereville. In Myselai Hvnd'. NIGELLVS de Bereville ten' in Draitone 11. hid'. et 1. uirg' p̄ uno 32. Tra' ē. viii. cař. In dño. ē una. et adhuc 11.* possunt fieri. Ibi. viii. uilli cū. 11. bord'. hnt. 1111. cař. et dīm. et adhuc dīm. fieri. Ibi. 111. serui. P'tū. viii. cař'. Val. xl. sol. Q'do recep'. c. sol. et t'ntd T.R.E. Hoc 32 tenuit Leuun' de Neulā. de rege. et postea T.R.W. de eodē Leuuno tenuit Radulf' passa-aquā. et in ueniabat. 11.^o Loricatos in custodiā de Windesores. Hunc Radulfū desaiuit ep̄s constantiensis et lib' auit Nigello sup'dicto. [Ibid. i. f. 151.]

RECTORS.

- William de Godesden*, pres. in 1322, by the King.
William de Burneston, presented in 1272.
Hugh de Thorncroft,
John de Waleys, presented in 1304.
John de Chadendon, inst. 24 April 1323.
William de Alderbury, in 1329: on his decease,
Robert de Rason, inst. 6 Feb. 1331; and on his death,
Hugh de York, 4 March 1335.
John Clove, 8 June 1353, on the presentation of the King.
John de Charlesdon, inst. 3 May 1355; exchanged for Tyversholt, with
Ralph de Temple, 3 Sept. 1357.
John Hynton, 23 Aug. 1375: and at his death,
John Bertram, instituted 27 Jan. 1394.
Robert Burton, S.T.P. pr. 12 Nov. 1421, by the King.
John Massey, presented in 1423.
John Oculshaw, inst. 21 Nov. 1431.
Roger Blake, instituted in 1435.
Thomas Compton, instituted 5 Nov. 1445.
Henry Hanslope, inst. 9 March 1445: but resigned.
Edward Walton, instituted 23 Nov. 1446.
Richard Stacey, instituted 24 April 1447.
John Swancott, instituted 15 Aug. 1448.
John Challey died Rector in 1458.
John Burton, inst. 8 May 1458, on the pres. of the King.
Edward Betriche, inst. 25 June 1470: resigned, and
John Groom, was pres. 18 May 1472.
John Sterry died in 1489.
Richard Cocher, inst. 29 Oct. 1489. At his death,
John Hardy, instituted 2 June 1494: he resigned to
Thomas Harryson, instituted 7 April 1497.
Thomas Halsey, instituted 25 Sept. 1501; died, and
John Mason was inst. 4 Dec. 1522. He resigned, and
Robert Whittingham was pres. 26 April 1523.
William Kempe, inst. 9 Nov. 1553, on the pres. of Queen Mary.
Thomas Taylor, instituted 4 Nov. 1556, on the presentation of the Crown.¹ He died in 1601.
John Hodges, instituted 23 March 1602.
Robert Sharrock occurs 1639, but irregularly; and
Tobias Henchman, A.M. instituted 16 April 1642.
John Price, instituted 29 Sept. 1643.
Samuel Heart, A.M. inst. 29 June 1680, on the presentation of Richard Hawkins, Gent. He was succeeded by
Henry Hardacre, A.M. instituted 10 Dec. 1708, on the presentation of the Duke of Rutland.
John Lord, A.B. instituted 28 July 1740, on the presentation of John Lord, Rector of Toddington, Co. Beds, who purchased the Advowson of Samuel Brown, of Grendon, Co. Northampton.
William Lord, D.D. 1803; also Rector of Beaconsfield.
James Lord, A.M. admitted in full right as Patron, and instituted Dec. 1817.
Samuel Wright, instituted in 1838.

THE CHURCH

is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and consists of a nave and chancel. At the west end, is a small tower, coped at the top. In the east window of the chancel, are the arms of France and England, quarterly, in Chief a label of three points.

On the pavement in the church, near the pulpit, were the effigies of a man in armour, and a woman; under the man, three boys; and under the woman, two girls; below them, the following inscription: *Of your charitic pray for the soules of Benet Blacknelle and Agnes his wife, who died the ~~III~~ day of Sept. MDCXXV. with the children's soules In hanc m'ry. Amen.*

In the upper south window of the chancel are these Arms, in two distinct coats: Ern. on a fess Az. three cross crosslets *Passelev*. Vaire Arg. and Gu. *Stanton*. In the north window are these arms: Az. a chev. Or. bet. three lions' heads; over this coat, is written, *Dudley*. Bendy of six Az. and Arg. on a canton a spread eagle Or. *Blackwall*. Arg. a lion ramp. collared, with a cross on his shoulder Gu. In the same window are these words written, *Benedicite Nolite Maledicere*.

¹ This was the last Rector so nominated.

DUNTON,

anciently DODENTONE, is about eight miles North North-West of Aylesbury, and six East South-East of Winslow. The parish is bounded, on the North, by Hogston; on the East, by Littlecot, in Stewkley; on the South, by Cublington and Creslow; and on the West, by North Marston. It contains about 1200 acres, of which about two hundred are said to be arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture. The soil is a clayey loam, with sand and rubble stone, in alternate strata, situate near the surface.

The number of inhabitants in the parish has been returned at about one hundred, who are principally employed in agriculture.

In 1824, several Roman coins were dug up, near the village, on the estate of Earl Spencer. Two copper coins were found; one so much decayed, that it can not be ascertained to whom it related; the other having the bust of an Emperor, and the name "CONSTANTINVS AVG.;" on the reverse, the word "VOTIS," on an altar. A silver coin, "JUSTINIAN," with a bust; and a figure, with "VIRTVS ROMANORVM;" and under the feet, "T.R. S.E." Another, with "ANTONINVS PIVS AVG." surrounding a bust; on the reverse, a Priest presenting an offering on a tripod, "VOTA SVSCEPTA." Another coin, described as a *mite* of Chas. I. is said to have been found in the same field, which, from some fantastic notion, was supposed to countenance the belief, that the hill where the coins were discovered had been occupied as a *station* by the Romans, and "used for the like purpose by the troops of King Charles."

THE MANOR,

which, in the Saxon times, had belonged to the Earl Lewin, was, at the Domesday Survey, in the hands of the Bishop of Baieux, of whom Turstin de Giron held it, under the Bishop, taxed at ten hides. There was land for eight ploughs. In the demesne were two; and a third might have been employed. There were six bordars, having three ploughs; and another might have been added; four servants, and eight carucates of pasture. It was, altogether, valued at one hundred shillings.¹

This Manor was given to Odo, Bishop of Baieux, by William the Conqueror, whom he created Earl of Kent, and Turstinus was his tenant: in whose family the estate continued till 15 Edw. II. 1322. About twenty-six years afterwards, Sir Henry Chalfont, Knt. occurs possessed of it. In 1391, Roger Marshall, John Hemingford, Edward Marshall, and Thomas Agas, are styled Lords of Dunton; as were also John and Edward Hampden, in 1434, in which family it remained about three hundred years, and by whom, in 1729 or 1730, the Manor was sold to Sarah Churchill, Duchess-Dowager of Marlborough, who gave it to her grandson, the Hon. John Spencer.

In 1372, (45 Edw. III.) the King's precept was issued to Thomas Servale, Escheator for Bucks, to take security of Thomas de Chalfont, in respect to divers lands and tenements, with their appurtenances, in Dodynton, together with the Advowson of the Church of the same vill, holden of the King in capite, by the service of finding for the Wardship of the Castle of Dover; and also ten shillings

¹ Terra Epi Baiocensis. In Mursalai Hd. ∞ Turstin' de Giron ten' de epo. *Dodintone* p. x. hid. se defd. Tra' ē. viii. caŕ. In dno sunt. ii. et iii^{caŕ} pot' fieri. Ibi. vi. bord. hnt. iii. caŕ. et adhuc duæ poss fieri. Ibi. iiii. serui P'tū' viii^{caŕ}. Int' totū ual et ualut sēp. c. sol. Hoc ∞ tenuit Leuin' comes. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. f. 144.]

for other lands and tenements, with their appurtenances, in Littlecote and Chalfont St. Giles, of which full seisin was to be made.¹

The Manor of Dunton was surveyed in 1653, and a map made of the estate by Jos. Blagrave, Gent.²

PEDIGREE OF SPENCER, EARL SPENCER,

In continuation from vol. i. p. 564.

Arms: Quarterly of *b.* 1 and 8 Quarterly, *Arg.* and *Gu.* in the 2d and 3d quarter a fret *Or.* over all a bend *S.* charged with three escallops of the First, *Spencer of Althorpe*. 2. *Az.* a fesse Ermine bet. six eagles' heads erased, *Spencer*. 3. *Gu.* 3 stirraps in pale *Or.* *Deverell*. 4. *Or.* on a cross *Or.* three estoiles *Arg.* *Lincoln*. 5. *Or.* a chev. bet. three cinquefoils pierced, *Gu.* *Wasted*. 6. *Erm.* on a chev. *Gu.* 5 Bezants, *Grosart*. 7. *Or.* on a bend bet. two lions ramp. *S.* a wyvern, its wings overt of the First, *Radings*.

HON. JOHN SPENCER, of Althorpe, 4th and youngest son of CHARLES, 3d EARL=GEORGIANA CAROLINE CARTARET, 3d dau. of John, 1st Earl Granville; of SUNDELLAN; b. 13 May 1703; M.P. for Woodstock 1731-2; Bedford 1734, 41, and 44; Ranger and Keeper of Windsor Great Park. Ob. at Wimbledon, Co. Surrey, 29 June 1745; bur. at Brington, Co. Northamp. GEORGIANA, eldest dau. of Stephen Poyntz, Esq. of Aldham, Co. Berks, b. 27 Apl. 1737; mar. at Althorpe, 20 Dec 1755; ob. at St. Alban's, 18 Mar. 1814; bur. at Brington.

JOHN SPENCER, b. 19 Dec. 1734; M.P. for Warwick 1754; cr. VISCOUNT and BARON SPENCER of ALTHORPE, by Pat. 3 April, 1 Geo. III. (1761.) and EARL SPENCER and VISCOUNT ALTHORPE, by Pat. 1 Nov. 6 Geo. III. (1766.) High Steward of St. Alban's 1772; ob. at Bath, 31 Oct.; bur. at Brington, 9 Nov. 1783. DIANA, b. May 1735; bur. at Brington, 13 June 1743.

GEORGE JOHN, 2d EARL SPENCER, b. at Wimbledon, Co. Surrey, 1 Sept. 1758; M.P. for Northampton, 1780; for Surrey 1782; Commis. of the Treasury; High Steward of St. Alban's 1783; Pr. Council. 1794; Lord Privy Seal; Ambass. Extra. to Vienna 1794; 1st Lord of the Admiralty; Elder Bro. of the Trinity House 1795; K.G. 1799; Mast. of the Trinity Ho. 1806; Secy. of State 1809; Gov. of the Charter Ho.; Trustee of Brit. Museum; Pres. of the Royal Inst.; V. Pres. of the Asylum and Philanthropic Society; D.C.L. Oxon. F.R.A.S. bur. at Brington, Co. Northamp. LAVINIA, eldest dau. of Charles (Bingham,) 1st Earl of Lucan, in Ireland, b. at Castlebar, 27 July 1762; mar. in London, 6 March 1781. GEORGIANA, b. 7 June 1757; mar. 6 June 1774, to William, 5th Duke of Devonshire, K.G. ob. in London, 30 March 1806. [PREDECEASED CAVENISH.] HENRIETTA FRANCIS, b. 16 June 1761; mar. 23 Nov. 1780, to Frederick Lord Duncaison, afterwards 3d Earl of Beshborough, Baron Ponsanby. CHARLOTTE, b. 26 Aug. 1765; ob. 9th, bur. 21 Oct. 1766. LOUISA, b. 4th April 1769; ob. 24 April 1770.

JOHN CHARLES, 3d EARL=ESTHER, dau. of Ric. Acklom, SPENCER, b. in London, Esq. of Wynton Hall, Co. Notts, by Eliz. Bernard, sist. Oxenhampton 1604; Co. of France, 1st Earl of Bandonkilton 1656, 7, 12, dau. b. Sept. 1768; mar. in 18, 20; Lord of the London, 13 April 1814; ob. Treasury 1806. Chanc. 11 June 1818. of Exchequer, 1831. RICHARD SPENCER, b. at Dallington, Co. Nptd. 18 Oct. 1789; ob. 20 Jan. 1791; bur. at Brington. ROSEBY CAVENISH SPENCER, b. at Althorpe, 24 Oct.; bap. 8 Dec. 1791, Capt. R.N. FREDERICK SPENCER, b. 14 Apl. 1798; bap. at St. Martin's in the Fields. GEORGE SPENCER, b. 21 Dec. 1799; bap. at St. Martin's.

THE RECTORY.

In a Terrier made in 1680, and signed by Thomas Willis, Rector, the Rectory is stated to have had belonging to it: in the South Field, two acres of arable, five lands, two roods, two leys, and a rood of ground. In West Field, eight lands, two roods of arable, two leys, and one rood. In Wall Marsh Field, arable one acre; three lands, one ley, and a plot of ground. The Parsonage-House, of six bays; one barn of four bays; a stable, cow-house, and other out-houses, containing seven bays; a close of four acres of in-ground; a meadow of one acre, three cows, three horses, and twenty sheep-commons; the pasture paying 2s. in the pound tith; and the arable 50s. a yard-land. Each yard-land was computed to be worth 10*l.* per ann.

¹ P'cept est Thomæ Servale Esc' R. in Com. Buck' q^d accepta securitate &c. p'fati Thomæ Chalfhunte de divis' ten' et ten' cum ptin' in Dodyngton in Com. p'dcto una cum advocatiōe eccl'ie ejusdem ville q' de R. tenenda in capite p' s'vicium reddendi ad wardam castri Dovorr' p' viginti septimanas decem solidos nec non de diversis aliis terris et ten' cum p'tin in Littlecote et Chalfhunte Sc'i Edm' p' &c. plen' scis' fieri fac' salvo &c. [Rot. Orig. 45 Edw. III. ro. 21.]

² The demesne was then divided into Farms, the contents of which are described as follows: William Burton's Farm, including the Manor-House, Orchards, and Garden, 246 ac. 2 r. 13 per. with 128 ac. 2 r. 20 per. Meadow and Arable Land, amounting altogether to 375 ac. 33 per. Richard Tarbot's Farm, 103 ac. 3 r. 29 per. Edward Mallard's Farm, 131 ac. 3 r. 33 per. Mr. Clutterbake's Farm, 26 ac. 2 r. 23 per. Samuel Carter's Farm, 201 ac. 3 r. 4 per. Widow Addom's Farm, 110 ac. 1 r. 20 per. Samuel Mallard's Farm, 53 ac. 1 r. 16 per. Richard Cole's Pasture called "The Playne," 26 ac. 2 r. 3 per. William Pfyffer's Farm, 55 ac. 10 per. The Parsonage, including the House, 22 ac. 8 per. Commons, Waste, and Cow Pastures, 57 ac. 3 r. 33 per. The Common and Drift-Way, south of the town, 28 ac. 7 per. The Common and Drift-Way, on the north side, 30 ac. 3 r. 24 per. Total, 1223 ac. 3 r. 9 per. [From a MS. penes Geo. Rob. Com. Buck' &c. apud Hampden.]

RECTORS.

- JOHN PERNFORB*, pres. 1221, by Philip de Gerund.
Ralph de Stonele, 1270.
Ralph de Cromwell, pres. 4 March 1309, by Sir S. de Tidmersh.
Thomas de Sancto Neot, 2 Jan. 1335.
John Wygod de Combroke, inst. 2 June 1349, on the presentation of Henry de Chalfont, Knt.
Thomas filius Thomas de Wenge, pr. 6 July 1354.
Roger Tourner : exchanged, 7 July 1368, with *John de Laxton*, who exchanged with *Robert atte Crosse*, pr. by the King, 26 Aug. 1381.
John Elyngton : exchanged with *Walter Worship*, 4 May 1391.
John Lady, LL.B. admitted 13 May 1392, on the presentation of Edward Marshall and Thomas Agas, Lords of Dunton.
John Abington : exchanged with *Thomas Gylpin*, 16 April 1399.
Henry Brakeley, 3 Oct. 1403.
Robert Serman, presented 8 April 1412, by Simon Wedon and John Fitz-Thomas.
Thomas Hogges.
John Mele, presented 27 Nov. 1434, by John and Edward Hampden, Esqrs. and Thomas Durem.
John Trengys, presented 3 Jan. 1453, by Sir Edmund Hampden, Knt.
Robert Boteler, on the same Patronage.
William Wooton.
William Harris, inst. 21 May 1488.
John Syllly, inst. 18 Dec. 1489.
Roland Frithbank, inst. 20 Aug. 1496.
Richard Alcey, inst. 11 Oct. 1510, on the presentation of Elizabeth Hampden.
William Yardeley, inst. 22 Nov. 1542, on the presentation of Robert Dormer.
Henry Champynn, inst. 22 Feb. 1545, on the presentation of Griffin Richards.
Thomas King, A.M. inst. 21 June 1548.
Richard Adams, presented by Griffin Richards, and Ethelred his wife, relict of Sir William Hampden, Knt.
Richard Bulhange, inst. 4 March 1557, on the presentation of Sir John Hampden, Knt.
Martin Adams, inst. 22 May 1567, on the presentation of Sir Griffin Hampden, Knt.
Thomas Cook, inst. 23 June 1576.
Thomas Loring, inst. 13 Nov. 1586.
Jeremiah Lecch, inst. 1 June 1609, on the presentation of Elizabeth Hampden.
Nicholas Fenton succeeded, 1616.
Samuel Clutterbuck, pr. 1621.
Samuel Rolls was rejected for non-conformity.
Henry Hills, inst. 23 June 1662, on the presentation of Charles Cheyne, Esq.
Thomas Willis, A.M. inst. 4 Feb. 1663, on the presentation of Richard Hampden.
Samuel Masters, A.M. inst. 1692.
John Olyffe, LL.B. inst. 1 Nov. 1693.
James Moody, A.B. inducted 30 Sept. 1717. He died 24 Aug. 1772.
Benjamin Preedy, D.D. inducted 11 Feb. 1773, on the presentation of John Earl Spencer.
Matthias Mayo, A.M. presented 28 Feb. 1776.
Henry Stephen Milner, A.B. presented 16 Feb. 1788, by George John Earl Spencer.
Henry Stephen Milner, LL.D. presented 7 July 1798, by the same Patron.
Henry Stephen Milner, LL.D. again presented 27 June 1801, on his own cession, by the same Patron.
Charles James Blonfield, A.M. presented Dec. 1811, by the same Patron. He was afterwards successively made Rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, London, and advanced to the See of London.
Henry St. John Ballen, A.M. presented 15 Aug. 1817, by the Right Hon. George John Earl Spencer, K.G.

THE CHURCH,

which stands in the north-eastern part of the village, consists of a nave and chancel, with a square embattled tower at the west end, containing three bells. The length of the building, 73 feet; breadth of the church, 18 feet; of the chancel, 15 feet; belfrey, 8 feet by 9½; length of the nave, 39½ feet; and of the chancel, 25 feet. At the west end is a door: but the principal entrance is under a porch on the south side, which has within it two stone sediles. The porch is about 6 feet by 7, and shut up by a pair of gates with iron spikes. In the nave are four windows, and part of a fifth, over the roof of the porch, all of which have been modernized, and finished with semi-circular heads.

The chancel has, on the north side, two windows; on the south side, the same number, but of a smaller size; and one window at the east end. Between the nave and chancel, is a pointed arch,

partly closed, with a semi-circular-headed entrance, between the pews in the nave, into the chancel. At the west end is a gallery.

The Pulpit and Reading-Desk, which are in the south-east angle of the nave, are of modern erection, and elegant; the Pulpit being of oak, handsomely inlaid, and the Desk furnished with cushions of crimson velvet, presented by Dr. Milner, formerly Rector. The nave and chancel are ceiled; and in the latter, the enclosure for the Communion-Table, at the east end, is lined with wainscot, in panels, with a raised floor of boards, within the rails.

The Font is moveable, being a large pan of iron, vase-shaped, and painted to resemble veined marble. It is placed on the pillar and claw of an old mahogany table; and its cover is of iron or tin, painted green, with a gilt ornament at the top.

At the east end of the nave, inserted in a slab in the floor, are two small brass figures of a male and female, praying, with the following inscription:

Orate pro 'mabus Johes Sutton et Angnet uro', ejus qui quid Johes obiit xxvij. die mesis Martii Anno Dni mcccxcxviij, quorum animabus propitiatur Deus. Amen.

On a scroll, issuing from the mouth of the lady:

Credo videre bonit Deu in terra bibetiu.

Another scroll, proceeding from the other figure, has only three or four words remaining, which are scarcely legible.

On a broken brass, affixed to a slab, lying contiguous to the last described:

Collys the wyff of Richard whose soulys Zhu have m're.

Below, the effigy of a female in a close habit, with a hood and veil, in a devotional attitude, and with a smaller female figure standing behind her.

An inscription on a large slab, in the middle of the floor, having been obliterated, the following is painted on a tablet of wood, on the north wall:

Depositum SAMUELIS CLUTTERBUCK,	} conspic.
Literarum pondere	
Judicii gravitate	
Integritate morum	

Ecclesie hujus Rectoris septem lustra et quod excurrit ab omni parte instructi ut qui doctenti sibi face . . . Vivendi norma prætulerit æt. an. 66. Ap^{te} 9^o Passionis Dominicæ nimum festo in eodem Domino abdormivit MDCLVIII.

This Latin Epitaph upon the grave-stone of M^r Samuel Clutterbuck, who was buried in this chancel, time hath worn out, and is therefore preserved here by

the piety and duty of his two sons, viz. Thomas, D.D. Archdeacon of Winton, and John, Citizen and Grocer of London, to perpetuate the blessed memory of their dear and much honoured Father, and thus Englished, Oct. 14th 1697. For soundness of learning, depth of judgment, integrity of conduct, He Rector of this Church almost 36 years. In every thing exactly qualified strict regularity of life, taught himself, whilst he instructed others. In the 66th year of his age, on the 9th day of April, being the solemn day of our Blessed Lord's Passion, he sweetly slept in the Lord, MDC & VIII.

On a slab in the floor:

Here lieth the Remains of the Reverend Matthias Mayo, A.M. formerly Rector of this Parish. He departed this life Augst 30th, in the year of our Lord 1787, in the 62^d year of his age.

On a large slab in the floor of the chancel, near the north wall:

Sacred to the memory of the Reverend James Moody, 55 years Rector of this Parochial Church, from the year 1717; a faithful Shepherd, beloved by his Flock, having constantly resided with them near 30 years: labouring in the word and ministry to the time that he departed this life, August 22^d 1772, full of days, having lived 80 years, and in full assurance of eternal life through the alone merit of his Saviour Jesus Christ, who died for our sins and rose again for our justification, to whom with the Father and the Holy Ghost be all honour and glory now and ever. Amen.

In the south-west corner of the chancel, on two pieces of black marble, inserted in a brown slab:

Charles James Blomfield, died Nov. 17, 1813, aged 9 months.

Charles William Blomfield, died Dec. 6, 1815, aged 3 months.

EDLESBOROUGH

is one of the most extensive Parishes in the Hundred, being more than sixteen miles in circumference. It is, with its Hamlets, bounded on the North and East, by Bedfordshire; having some irregular portions of Hertfordshire, towards the South, so interposed, that it is extremely difficult to trace, much more to describe with minuteness, its boundaries. Hertfordshire may, however, be considered its Southern border, as Bedfordshire circumscribes it towards the North; and Ivinghoe, Pitston, or Pightlesthorne, with Cheddington, on the West.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

It had anciently numerous Hamlets, Lordships, and subordinate Manors, included in or belonging to it. Of these, the chief were (besides the Manors of Walter Gifard and Gilbert le Gand, in Ellesborough,) Northall, Dagnall, Hudnall (anciently written Hodenhale,) Ringsall, St. Margaret's, in Ivinghoe, (which latter, containing only two small farms and two houses, could never have been properly denominated a Manor, though perhaps called a Lordship,) three houses in Cheddington, and two in Horton: also the Manor called Botelers, or Butlers, Bowells, Fitz-Hughs, and Caldwells, or Cawdwell Abbey, afterwards merged in Ashridge. Several of these, having been separately noticed in Domesday Book, and surveyed in *different Hundreds*, but at length comprised in the modern Hundred of Cotteslow, will be hereafter enumerated and described, though, for obvious reasons, not exactly in the same order in which they appear in the various notices which have been preserved respecting them.

The TOWN of EDLESBOROUGH was of such importance in the reign of Edward III. that the Assizes for the County were holden here in 1332; but upon what emergency, history and tradition are alike silent; and it is not discovered that it has been, at any subsequent period, marked by a similar distinction.

The larger of the Manors in Edlesborough was given by the Conqueror to Gilbert de Gand, a younger son of Baldwin, sixth Earl of Flanders, by his wife, the heiress of Hainault. Gilbert was nephew to the Conqueror, and attended his uncle into England. He married Alice, daughter and heir of Hugh de Montfort, a great Baron; and had issue by her, Walter, Hugh, (who took the name of his mother,) and Robert, who was Chancellor of England; and also a daughter, Emma, married to Alan Lord Percy. Walter, his eldest son and heir, succeeded his father in the inheritance: and having munificently re-built the Abbey of Bardney, Co. Lincoln, bestowed upon it many lands. He founded the Priory of Bridlington, Co. York, giving to that house also large possessions: and, having married Maud, daughter of Stephen Earl of Brittany and Richmond, died in 1139, (4 Stephen,) leaving issue, Gilbert, Robert, and Geoffrey.

Gilbert, his eldest son, succeeded his father, and was the next Lord of Edlesborough. Having been taken prisoner with King Stephen in the Battle of Lincoln, in 1142, he was, during his captivity, compelled to marry Rohais, or Hawyse, daughter of William de Romara, Earl of Lincoln: and, dying in 1156, (2 Hen. II.) especially directed his interment in Bridlington Abbey, which had been founded by his ancestor. He left issue, two daughters, Alice, wife of Simon de St. Liz, Earl of Huntingdon and Northampton; and another, named Gunnora; but neither of them had issue. It is presumed, that Edlesborough reverted to Robert de Gand (brother of Gilbert,) who died seised in

1193; and having no male issue, this Estate is said to have been, from the time of his death, demised to tenants of the Crown. In 1196, about three years afterwards, the rent arising from it, is recorded in the Pipe Rolls, to have been paid at the Exchequer; and all subsequent possessors are said to have derived their rights from new grants emanating from the Crown.¹

The Manor of Walter Giffard was of smaller extent. It was holden of him by Ralph, his subfeudatory, who had only three hides for his Manor. There was land for two ploughs; one was kept in the demesne, and another might have been employed. There were two bordars, and pasture for two teams; valued at 30s.; when he first held it, at sixty; and in King Edward's days, at forty. This Manor had anciently belonged to Touu, a man of Alric Fitz Goding, and he could sell it.²

Gilbert de Gand's Manor was taxed at twenty hides. The arable was fourteen carucates; in the demesne ten hides; and there were four ploughs, and twenty-six villeins, with four bordars had ten carucates. There were ten servants, two mills worth fifteen shillings and fourpence; four carucates of pasture, and wood for four hundred hogs; the total value of which, amounted to 13*l.*; in the time of King Edward, 14*l.* This Manor, Vif, King Edward's Thane, held, and could sell it.³

In 1196, William de S'ce Mariæ Ecclesia accounted to the Sheriff for 46s. for half a year's rent of the *firm*e of *Edulfesberg*, and also 4*l.* for the lands of William Blund there.⁴ This person appears to have had possessions in Swanbourne, Bledlow, Thornbury, and Aston Clinton.

In an account of the lands in Buckinghamshire which had escheated to the Crown, in the next year, the same William is mentioned, with Ralph Hareng, as paying their proportion of the relief 100s. for the *firm*e of *Edulfesberg*, of William Blund: as is William Blund for the same, in 1197.

In 1211, Hugh de Beauchamp was released for his seutage of two fees (wanting the eighth-part of a fee,) in *Edulfesberg*, of the Knights' fees, in which Osbert Mantel had enfeoffed him.⁵

In 1268, Hawise de Bosevill died seised of a Knight's fee in Edulfesburgh, Seybroke, Chetinden, and Calthorp, with other lands, &c. in Bucks.⁶

In 1278, an assize was called between Hugh, son of Robert *atte the mill*, of Edlesborough, and Joane de Bosville, or Basevill, Lady of this Manor; when the jury found that, Hugh held his lands in soccage, by the service of 26s. per ann. and not by Knight's service: that the said Joan had disseised him of a messuage, one mill, thirteen acres of land, three acres of meadow, and 13s. rent, and the third part of four acres of pasture; and thereupon the said Joane was in misericordia.⁷

In 1288, (17 Edw. I.) a fine was passed between William de Chalfhunte and John de la Rye and Alice his wife, of messuages, lands, and meadows in Eselberwe (Edlesborough,) the right of William.

In 1294, William Fitz John held lands and tenements which had formerly belonged to William Walraund, brother and heir of John Walraund, deceased; and paid the King thirty-five shillings for his relief, for one messuage, fourscore and eighteen acres of arable land, seven acres of wood, and 48s. rents in Edlesborough, which he held of the King, by the service of the fourth part of one Knight's fee.⁸

¹ But some have doubted whether the daughter of Gilbert de Gand, the original grantee, might not have had an intermediate possession.

² Terra Walterij Gifard. In Edingeberge ten' Radulf' de Walterio. III. hid p' uno Ω . Tra. \bar{e} . II. car'. Ibi est una in dñio et alia pot' fieri. Ibi. II.º bord. et p'tu. II. car'. Val. xxx. sol. Qdo recep'. LX. sol. T.R.E. XL. sol. Hoc Ω tenuit Touu Alrici hō filij Godingi et vende' potuit. [Lib. Censual, Tom. I, fol. 147.]

³ Terra Gislebti di Gand. In Erlai Hvnd, Ω GISELBERTVS de Gand ten' EDNINGEBERGE. p. xxⁱⁱ hid se defid'. Tra. \bar{e} . XI. III. car'. In dño x. hide et ibi sunt. IIII. car'. et xxvi. nulli cū. IIII. bord' hāt. x. car'. Ibi. x. serui. et III. molini de xv. sol. et III. den'. P'tū. IIII. car'. Silua cccc. porc'. In totis ualent' ual. XII. lib'. et ualuit. T.R.E. XI. III. lib'. Hoc Ω tenuit Vif teign' R.E. et vende' potuit. [Ibid. Tom. i. fol. 149.]

⁴ Rot. Pip. 7 Ric. I.

⁵ Ibid. 13 John.

⁶ Esch. 53 Hen. III. n^o 18; Cal. vol. i. p. 33.

⁷ Placit. 6-7 Edw. I. ro. 14; Abbrev. p. 196.

⁸ Rot. Fin. Pasch. 23 Edw. I.; and Lansdowne MSS. 863, p. 101.

In 1302, Richard de Bello Campo, son and heir of Miles de Bello Campo, came into the King's Court, and stated, that he had that day paid his relief of twenty-five shillings for the fourth part of one Knight's fee, held of the King, as of the Honour of Morteyne, in Edlesborough, which the said Richard, by the King's licence, granted to William Fitz John, in free marriage with Alice his daughter, and sixty acres of land and a half, and thirty shillings rents, with their appurtenances, to be holden of the King by the aforesaid services.¹

In 1503, a fine was passed of a mediety of Dagnall, and lands in Edlesborough, and of Dagnall Church, to Alex. Quadring. In 1558, it was found, by an Inquisition, that Robert Brocas then died seised of Dagnall Manor, held of Richard Quadring. In 1616, it was the property of the Dormers, from whom it passed to the Stanhopes, by marriage; and was, afterwards, in the possession of Philip Earl of Chesterfield.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The Advowson and Church were, in the time of William the Conqueror, given to Bardney Abbey, Co. Lincoln, by Gilbert de Gand, the Founder, and possessor of the principal Manor and Estate here; and this grant was confirmed in 1115, by Walter, his son and successor.²

Gilbert de Gand, grandson of Walter, confirmed his ancestor's donations; and, by Patent, 15 Ric. II. the King granted to the Prior and Convent of the House of Carthusians,³ "the Advowson of the Church of Edlesburgh, Co. Bucks; and also license to appropriate, and to hold the same for ever appropriated to him and his successors, to their own proper use, *so as a sufficient allowance and endowment be made to the Vicar of the said Church, according to the value thereof, and the limitations made in those cases.*"

The estate of the Carthusians, after his appropriation, is described in the Valor Ecclesiasticus.⁴

In 33 Hen. VIII. the King granted the Rectory and Advowson of the Vicarage to Richard Breme, late belonging to the Carthusian Priory, near the City of London, dissolved, to hold to the said Breme, and his heirs for ever, for the twentieth part of a Knight's fee, and 3*l.* per ann. at the Court of Augmentations; and 23 June, (13 Eliz.) Arthur Breme, Esq. brother of Edward, son of Richard Breme, conveyed the said Manor and Advowson to Vincent Randall, and Edward Randall his son and heir, Citizens of London and Mercers. Vincent died, and Edward survived; and, by his Will, dated 22 Sept. 1577, demised this Rectory, until Edward Randall should come of age, to certain Trustees. Edward died 20 Eliz. leaving a son, Vincent, his heir, three years of age; and the devise of his father was ratified by a deed enrolled in Chancery, to which Arthur Breame, and Thomasine his wife, were parties. On the 2d Feb. 1614, Sir Edward Randall, Knt. of Albury, in Surrey, conveyed to the Lord Chancellor Egerton, and Sir John Egerton, Knt. his son and heir-male apparent, the Rectory, Parsonage, and Church, with the Advowson of Edlesburgh; and, by fine and recovery, suffered in Hilary Term, 1614, (12 Jac. I.) Sir Edward Randall, Knt. and Anne his wife, confirmed the above-mentioned deed; and the Advowson, &c. were thereupon finally settled. The Advowson of the Church, with the rest of the family estates in the neighbourhood, descended to the Dukes of Bridgewater, and ultimately became vested in the Trustees appointed by the Will of John William, sixth Earl of Bridgewater, who are the present Patrons.

¹ Fin. Term Trin. 31 Edw. I.

² See the Grant at length in the New Edition of the Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 628; also Bardney Charters, vol. iv. p. 630.

³ "Priori et Conventui Novi Domus Matris Dei prope Lond. Ordinis Carthusian."

⁴ "Valet in Rector de Edlesburge cum Xnis et aliis suis pertinens ut pat dict. declaracoem xxxl." In the same record is the following: "Pens annuali solut' vicar' de Stoketon p. firmar' ibm per ann. xx." [Val. Eccles. p. 431.]

RECTORS.

SIMON DE BELLO CAMPO, 1199.

Thomas de Capellanus, presented 1219.

Simon de Edlesbury, resigned 1247.

John de Crakepole, 1247. He founded a Chantry here, and, being Archdeacon of Bedford, gave the nomination of the Priest to his successors in that dignity. He died in 1260.

David de Frideswarde, Archdeacon of Derby.

Richard de Gravesend, pr. 1263, by Bardney Convent.

Oliver Sutton, presented 1292, by the Bishop.

John de Asheby, presented 5 April 1324, by the Convent of Bardney.

John de Steping, presented 1 Dec. 1325.

Richard de Melbourne, instituted 16 May 1344.

John Bulneys, resigned 1351; and

John de Steynstede was instituted, being the last Rector of the Church before it was appropriated to the Charter House, London.

VICARS.

JOHN MOGET was admitted 1 July 1396, to the perpetual Vicarage of this Church, on the presentation of the Charter-House, London.

Robert de Elton, 26 April 1402.

John Portrewe, 1466.

Robert Elliot, 3 Sept. 1466.

William Smith, 13 Aug. 1471.

William Croxton, 29 Jan. 1472.

Thomas Burley.

Richard Guybons, LL.D. 1524.

John Gale, inst. 27 Sept. 1550.

William Downham, inst. 17 Oct. 1554, on the presentation of Thomas Parry, Esq.

Nicholas Archbold, presented 5 Nov. 1555.

John Godland, inst. 22 March 1560, on the presentation of Trevor Smith, Esq.

William Norton, pr. by Edward Randall 2 Sept. 1602.

John Richardson, A.M. presented 3 June 1609, by Richard Sanders, Esq. to whom this turn was granted.

Matthew Carr, pr. 1632, by the Earl of Bridgewater.

Andrew Campion succeeded in 1658.

Edward Brown, pr. 22 Sept. 1661.

Robert Hitchcock, B.D. 13 Jan. 1664.

George Barhope, A.B. inst. 5 July 1667.¹

Thomas King, A.M. inst. 8 March 1691, on the presentation of the Earl of Bridgewater.

William Colemore, A.B. presented 20 March 1702, by Jane, Countess of Bridgewater.

John Dodson, inst. 29 March 1729, on the presentation of Scroop, Duke of Bridgewater.

Robert Crofoot, A.B. pr. 7 Jan. 1742, by the same.

John Tattam, 1760.

John Power, presented 21 July 1770, by Francis, Duke of Bridgewater.

Robert Oliver, pr. by the same Patron, 27 July 1781.

Robert Blucke, A.B. inst. 11 April 1783.

Henry John Todd, A.M. presented 2 April 1805, by the Right Hon. John William, Earl of Bridgewater. He was afterwards preferred to the Rectory of Settrington, Co. York; advanced to a Stall in that Cathedral, and to the Archdeaconry of Cleveland, &c. having vacated this benefice, on becoming Chaplain and Librarian at Lambeth, to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.²

Edward Northey, A.M. presented 10 July 1809, by John William, Earl of Bridgewater; and on his cession,

William Bruton Wroth, A.M.³ was presented in June 1816, by the same Patron.

¹ A Terrier, made by George Burhope, or Burghope, 20 April 1680, describes "the Vicarage-House, with a kitchen, pantry, and two chambers; a hall, parlour, buttery (with three chambers above them;) also a gatehouse, a barn of two bays, and three bays and a stable on the left side of the same; a yard, garden, or close, within a moat; and containing, in divers pieces, about eight acres and a half, with all small tithes, mortuaries, *secund stat*, obventions (for every Marriage, 5s.; Baptism, 1s.; Churching, 6d.; Burial, 12d.; and 4d. for each Registry;) with Easter-Offerings for every person above sixteen years of age." [Parochial Documents and Register.]

² Mr. Todd carried a magnificent work, descriptive of Ashridge, the seat of the Earls and Dukes of Bridgewater; and edited the new and enlarged edition of Johnson's Dictionary; a work which will be a lasting monument of his taste, learning, and erudition.

³ This Gentleman has been so very active and diligent in the discharge of his duties as a Magistrate, that, 2 Aug. 1839, his exertions were complimented by the present of a Silver Plateau and Epergne by the Members of the Board of Guardians of the Leighton Buzzard Union (in which the parish of Edlesborough had been included), to which more than one hundred Rate-payers were contributors.

THE CHURCH.

As this Parish is one of the most extensive in the Hundred, so the Church is proportionably one of the largest. It stands on an eminence, which has the appearance of having been either an ancient barrow, or perhaps, a Roman summer-camp. The fabric consists of a nave with two aisles, a chancel, and north chancel, or burial-place. It is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary; had a handsome square embattled tower, and thereon a pyramidal spire, covered with lead. In the tower were originally five bells, of unusually large dimensions, the tenor having weighed 2900 lb.; but in 1740, it was reduced about one cwt. on being re-cast. It formerly was inscribed, "*Sancta Trinitas, Unus Deus Miserere nobis.*"

The exterior admeasurement of the building was 96 feet in length, by 47 in breadth; the interior 90 feet, by 28; but it has undergone many recent alterations and improvements since the destruction of the Church, by an accidental fire, in 1828. Happily, the strength and massiveness of the walls of the tower confined the effect of this conflagration (notwithstanding the immense heat of the red-hot bells) from extending to the nave, in which the beautiful canopy of carved work over the pulpit, perhaps only equalled in this country at Salisbury and Exeter, remained uninjured, and is still a distinguished ornament to the Church.¹ The assistance of engines from the neighbouring towns,

and from the Countess of Bridgewater's, at Ashridge, was procured; and the inhabitants, with great activity, aided by the personal exertions of the Rev. W. B. Wroth, Vicar; and the Rev. John Horseman, of Little Gaddesden, speedily succeeded in extinguishing the fire.

In the original building, at the south-west corner of the tower, a small octagon embattled turret, contained spiral stairs to the roof. On the south side is a porch, with a pointed arched door-way. The windows are mullioned, with trefoil-headed lights, and a slipped trefoil in the spandril; those of the chancel have cinquefoil-headed lights, plain cornice and mouldings, terminated by small corbelled heads. Near the east end of the nave is a sepulchral slab, with marks of brasses; but many ancient memorials, and amongst them, a fine brass of *Siegestede*, the last Rector of this Church, have been taken away. The arms and coronet of the late John William, Earl of Bridgewater, are painted on the wall, at the west end of the chancel, above a fine old screen of carved oak, consisting of cinquefoil-headed arches, with trefoiled crockets, and a pair of doors opening from the nave. Between the nave and side aisles are, on each side, octagon pillars, supporting pointed arches.

In the south wall of the chancel is a stone sedile, under a plain pointed arch; and on the east side of it are the remains of a piscina.

The east window is remarkably handsome, consisting of five lights, with pointed arches and mullions, expanding into tracery, and forming three large circles, the sides being ornamented with three-quarter columns, of very delicate proportions.

On the sides, and at the west end of the chancel, are seats and desks, after the manner of a choir; with three seats or stalls on each side of folding doors, at the west end.

¹ The spire was set on fire by lightning, on Friday 21 March 1828, and the wood-work within the tower being consumed, the lead covering the roof was melted, and, running down, the bells became red-hot, when they fell with a tremendous crash to the ground; the tenor was broken, and all the rest (excepting the Saints' Bell) cracked by the water from the engines, then playing on the building; by means of which, however, plentifully supplied from a copious well in the vicinity, the rest of the edifice escaped destruction, only one of the rafters of the roof of the nave being scorched by the heat of the lead.



A very high-pointed arch opens into the belfry, under the tower, above the gallery, which latter is supported by fluted square columns. Above the aisles are, on each side, four clerestory windows, mullioned, neat and uniform: and in the upper story of the tower, are eight large windows in couples, in the respective fronts:

On a mural monument of veined marble, on the north side of the chancel:

P. M. S.
 Mulieris consummatissimæ
 Du^m Margaretæ Viri Rev^{di}
 Tho. Bayley, S. T. P.
 et
 Aulæ Novi Hosp. apud Oxonienses
 Principalis
 Conjugis charissimæ
 Nec non
 Virginis desideratissimæ
 Du^m Margaret. Theed.
 (Per Job. Theed de Horton Gen.
 priorem maritum)
 Filiae æjisdem Marg. unicæ
 Obiit { Fil^a Nov. 27, 1700.
 { Mater Mart. 10, 1701.

Utraq; urbanitate ac sanctimonîa vitâ ornavit
 Et jam in spem beatæ Resurrectionis
 dormiunt.

T.B. S.T.P. posuit.

Arms: A fess charged with three eagles' heads, erased between three Anchors.

On a slab in the pavement, near the west end of the chancel:

Margaret wife of Thomas Bayley D^r of Divinity and Principal of New Inn Hall, Oxon. lieth here interred between John Theed of Horton Hall, Gent. her 1st Husband, and John Theed of Horton Hall, Gent. her eldest son. She departed this life y^e 30th of March 1701.

Vivit post funera Virtus.

On two small stones:

I. T. obiit Maii 24, 1695.
 M. T. obiit Nov^r 27, 1700.

On another:

Vivit post funera Virtus.

Here lieth the body of John Theed, late of Horton Hall, in this Parish, Gent. who married Margaret, the Daughter of William Pym, Citizen of London, by whom he had issue, six children, of whom five survived him, viz. John, William, Thomas, Richard, and Margaret. He died March 31st Anno Dom. 1686, æt sævæ 53.

Beati mortui qui moriuntur in Domino.

On another:

Here lieth the Body of William Granger, of this Parish, who departed this life 29th day of May 1758, in the 63^d year of his age, leaving one son and one daughter.

On another:

Here lieth buried the Body of Richard, son of John Theed of Horton Hall, in this Parish, Gent. who departed this life the 15th day of February 1680, aged 1 year and 10 months.

On a slab, in the nave:

Here lieth the body of Elizabeth Hutchinson, Daughter to Henry Bruges, Gent. and Wife of Raph Hutchinson, Citizen and Vyntner of London, deceased the 28th of Sept. 1632.

Low here she's brought to bed, but spoused above,
 Who dyed to pay the living pledge of love.

On a slab, in the floor of the nave:

Saered to the Memory of Thomas Granger, Gentleman, who departed this life on the 8th day of August 1819, in the 49th year of his age.

"Blessed is he that considereth the poor and needy;
 the Lord shall deliver him in the time of trouble."
 Ps. xli. ver. 1.

On another slab, in the middle of the floor of the chancel:

Here lyeth the Body of William Granger, of this parish, Gent. who departed this life the 25th day of May 1738, in the 63^d year of his age. Leaving one son and one daughter.

In the north aisle of the chancel or transept, appropriated as a burial-place to the family of *Rufford*, is a brass, affixed to a large slab, with these arms:

A chevron between three trefoils slipped; and below, the effigies of a man in a gown, with his three wives.

Off y^e charyte pray for the soules of John Rufford son & heyre of John Rufford Esq. Bridgett Anne & Eleanor his wyfes: the whiche John deceased the . . . day of . . . yn the yere of or lord god M^{ccc}cccl. on whose soule & all cristen soules Jhu habe merry. Amen.

Round the verge of a slab are portions of an inscription, thus preserved by Browne Willis:

Hic jacent Thomas Rufford Armiger filius & heres Joh. Rufford Armigeri et Johannæ Uxoris ejus qui quidem Thomas obiit deſſo die Octobris Anno Dni MCCCCXXI. & Philippa obiit . . . die . . .

On another slab:

Quiescit hic in Domino Thomas Rufford Armiger unus ex filiis Johannis Rufford Armigeri Hæresq; Egidii fratris sui senioris. Uxorem duxit Annam filiam natu maximam Georgii Huntley de Froecer in Comit^u Claudiocestriæ Armigeri ex quâ suscepit quinque filios et sex filias. Eque hâc vitâ (utî semper vixit) Jesu Christi Verus et fidelis servus emigravit die 9^o Februarii 1599, anno ætatis suæ 69.

In the east wall of Rufford's aisle,¹ on a large stone corbel or bracket, is the sculptured figure of a dragon; and near it, a man in armour, holding a shield, on which, in relief, is a lion ramp.

CHARITABLE BENEFACTIONS.

EDWARD RANDALL by Deed dated 22 Ap^l. (39 Eliz.) directed that annually on the Monday before Easter two Quarters of dry good wheat and 5s. 4d. in money should be distributed at the *Parsonage House* in Edlesborough, among poor Inhabitants of the Parish, nominated and appointed on the next preceding Sunday by the "chiefest" of the Inhabitants of the said Parish: and that three quarters of Malt be brewed and twelve bushels of good Wheat be baked in bread; and cheese provided to the value of 3s. 4d. and spent yearly at Easter-Day after evening prayer, amongst the Inhabitants of the Parish of Edlesborough at a friendly and neighbourly meeting of the Inhabitants together at the Parsonage or other house in Edlesborough. The parties to the deed were Edward Randall of the first part, Thomas Roberts of the second, George Barber alias Gregg of the third, and Roger Markant of the fourth part.

The Reverend *George Burghope* gave to the Minister and Parishioners of Edlesborough for ever, Lands late Higbid's, lett for 4l. 6s. 8d. clear of all Taxes, viz.: 50s. to the Vicar for Preaching the Sunday next before Lent a preparatory Sermon and for reading Prayers every Wednesday and Friday in Lent and on each day in Passion Week and for preaching and administering y^e Sacrament on Good Friday and for preaching a Commemoration

On a small stone, these arms:

A chevron Erm. between three estoils of six points wavy: impaling . . . on a canton, a lion's gamb, erased. *Crest*: A wolf's head, erased.

On three other corbels:

1. A scull, having over it a ducal coronet. 2. A chev. between three trefoils. 3. The representation of a cup, or perhaps small font; and over it a ducal coronet.

On three shields above:

Arms: 1. On a bend, three pikes impaling; on a bend cotized, four lioncels passant, guard. *Houtrey*. 2. Arg. a chev. between three trefoils slipped S. impaling Arg.; on a chev. S. three bugle-horns of the Field between three bucks' heads erased. 3. Quarterly, 1 Arg. on a chev. S. three bugle-horns of the First, between three bucks' heads erased; 2 Quarterly per fess indented, S. and Arg.; 3 Arg. a chev. between three crescents Gu. 4. Arg. a fess S. in chief three pellets. 5. Arg. a fess S. in chief three escalops of the Last.

¹ A Bill against Benet Smyth, for the murder of Giles Rufford, was introduced into Parliament on 6th of November (2 and 3 Phil. & Mary), read again on the 18th; and on the 22nd, John Spencer, one of the murderers, was brought in custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms, and declared before the House of Commons, that Smyth promised Conyers 840l. to kill Rufford, and shewed the manner in which he was killed by Conyers, beyond Huntingdon. Francis Conyers likewise confessed, at the same time, to the same effect, and that he himself killed him; that Spencer did not kill him, but was with him at the murder. But Benet Smyth likewise being brought, utterly denied the fact, and all the circumstances. Whereupon Godfrey, servant to Smyth, declared, that he carried a letter, a ring, and twenty shillings in money, by his master's command, to Spencer at Ryckmansworth, after the murder was done, and justified the same to Benet Smyth's face. Roland, a tailor, also confessed before Smyth, that he sent him to Conyers and Spencer, bidding them to go out of the realm to Flanders; for which message Smyth gave Roland ten shillings. Conyers and Spencer avowed to Smyth's face all the procurement of Smyth to the murder, which he still denied. Whereupon all, save Smyth, were had out of the House; and then Smyth confessed to the murder, and promised to give Conyers twenty pounds for doing it. The Bill to take Clergy from Benet Smyth, for a murder of Rufford, was read in the Lords 23rd and 28th Nov. brought back from the Commons 5 Dec. and passed into a law 9 Dec. [Journals of the Lords and Commons, vol. i.; Statutes of the Realm, vol. iv. p. 292; 2 and 3 Phil. and Mary, c. 17.]

Sermon on May the 26th yearly being the day of his Funerall: 3s. 4d. to the Clerk that tolls the Bell: to poor widows and other poor that attend the service and Lent Prayers and Good Friday 13s. 4d.: and in commemoration of his Funerall 20s.

Item. The *Rev. Wm. Coleman*, in 1740, gave to the Vicar or officiating Minister 20s. per ann. for hearing and instructing the Children of this Parish in the Church Catechism every Lord's Day in the Afternoon between Easter and Whitsunday, and 4 Common Prayer Books at 2s. 6d. each to four children "that gave the best account of their Catechism."

In this parish were, anciently, two Chantries; one situated in Edlesborough, and dedicated to *St. Mary*;¹ and the other in the Hamlet of Dagnall, dedicated to *All Hallows*;² of which the following account is preserved:

A Chantry of our Ladie in this Parish of Edlesborough worth by yere over and above certain Reprises 3*l.* 14s. 1½*d.* Sir Robert Rufforde, Clerke, Incumbent. The said Incumbent of the age of 60 yeres, hath yerely coming of the said Chantry over and besides all Reprises 3*l.* 14s. 1½*d.* And what other Living the said Incumbent hath is not presented.

The Chantry of Dagnall, in the said Parish of Edlesborough, by yere clere, over and besides certaine Reprises, 3*l.* 18s. 8½*d.* (N.B. The founder of this was John Spigurnell, Knt. in Henry VI.'s time.) Sir Laurence Draper, Clerke, Incumbent. The said Incumbent of the age of 60 yeres hath yerely coming of the said Chantry over and besides all Reprises clere 3*l.* 18s. 8½*d.* (N.B. He had in 1553, a stipend of 3*l.* 10s.) And the said Incumbent is not Resident there, and hath a benefice in Cambridgeshire.³

DAGNALL.

The Hamlet and Manor of Dagnall contained, anciently, not only a Chantry Chapel, called the Chapel of All Hallows at Dagnall; but the *Adcowson* of the Church of Dagnall occurs in very early notices of this appendage to the Parish of Edlesborough. The Chantry here was founded by licence from Henry Bishop of Lincoln, in 1322, (16 Edw. II.) to "find a Priest for ever to the intent, to sing Masse dayly in the Chapel of Dagnall, for the soul of Henry Spigurnell, Knt. Founder of the same, and for the soul of Jane his wife, their children, parents, brethren, sisters, friends, and relations; the Chantry being distant from the Parish Church of Edlesborough two miles."

Henry Spigurnell dying in 1328, (2 Edw. III.) his lands were seized into the King's hands; and he was found, by Inquisition, taken before Simon de Bereford, the King's Escheator on this side Trent, to have holden one message, twenty acres of land, forty of wood, and fifty shillings rents, *cum pert.* in Daggenhale, of the King, *in capite*, by the service of paying one pound of cummin annually; and one mill in Pightlesthorn, at a fee farm rent of 20s. per ann.: that Thomas Spigurnell was son and next heir of the said Henry, and of full age; when his fealty was accepted. Richard Spigurnell, one of this family, held lands at Tottenham, Co. Middlesex, in the beginning of the reign of Edw. III.⁴

¹ In 1549, (3 Edw. VI.) the King, by Patent, granted to Edward Pease and William Winlove, the Chantry-house next the Church-yard of Edlesborough, late belonging to St. Mary's Chantry there; habund to them and their heirs for ever. [Rot. Pat. 3 Edw. VI. p. 7, Test. 24 Dec.] In the same year, by Patent, King Edw. VI. granted all messages and tenements, &c. late belonging to the Chantry Farm, after the Dissolution, to Silvester Taverner, to hold by fealty only, in free soeage, and not in capite, as of the Manor of East Greenwich, with the house, gardens, lands, meadows, on the Wyke; a *Pightell* called Chapel Yard; a message called the Chantry-House, and all houses, &c. to the same belonging, in the occupation of Benedict Smith, in Dagnall, in the parish of Edlesborough. [Ibid. Test. 29 July.]

² Lysons speaks of this Chantry Chapel as dedicated to *All Saints*, but without citing any authority. [Magn. Brit. vol. i. p. 355, 691.] ³ Willis's Hist. Abb. vol. ii. p. 40, from Certif. in Augmen. Office, 1549.

⁴ The account farther states, that it was of great ease to the most part of the parishioners, because many of them dwelt four miles from the said Parish Church, who resorted to the Chapel of Dagnall, to hear divine service there.

⁵ Esc. 13 Edw. III. n^o. 65; Abbrev. Rot. Orig. vol. ii. p. 134; and 14 Edw. III. n^o. 25, et ibid. p. 139.

By an Inspecimus of the grant,¹ it appears that Sir William Papillon, Priest, and his successors in the said Chapel of All-Saints, in Dagnall, held also the before-mentioned lands, with six cart loads of wood from Charlewode, in Hodenhale, and half an acre of wood-land, *cum pert.* in Dagnall; a messuage called his manse, or the Priest's House; a croft called Priest's croft, containing ten acres; Tibbe's croft, of five acres; two acres in East field, in Edlesborough, near the land of William Block; and on the east part, an acre in Akerman's mead.

The Chantry of Dagnall was, at the general Dissolution, estimated of the annual value of *4l. 6s. 8d.* including *6s. 8d.* for the chamber and garden of the officiating Priest, (his salary being *3l. 18s. 10d.* augmented by the parishioners of Edlesborough with *1l. 6s. 8d.*) the tenths payable to the King, being *7s. 10d.*, but without goods, ornaments, or jewels; the parishioners of Edlesborough finding the Priest in all manner of necessities, at their own charges.

In 1399, John Kirkham and Amice his wife, daughter and heir of Lucia Spigurnell, held of the King, two acres of land, *cum pert.* in Stodham, Co. Beds, and *inter alia*, a mediety of the Manor of Dagnall; with the reversion of the other mediety of the same Manor, after the death of Joane, late wife of William Spigurnell, by the service of the thirtieth part of one Knight's fee.²

The Manor was entailed on Alice, wife of Richard Wyot, who, having survived him, was married, secondly, to Alexander Quadring; and 21 May 1481, (21 Edw. IV.) William Lucy, Esq, and the said Alexander and Alice Quadring, conveyed the same to Richard Broughton, Esq.

In 1493, a fine was passed between Sir Thomas Fitz-William, Knt. and Humphrey Lathell, Q^r and Alexander Quadring and his wife, Thomas Cavendish (Cavendish ?) and his wife, Thomas Horton, Richard Curteys, Thomas Quadring, Richard Allen, and John Martyn, Def^r of a mediety of the Manors of Spigurnell and Loughton, and a mediety of certain lands in Dagnall, Northall, &c.

In 1517, Sir Thomas Fitz-William, Knt. and Nicholas Lathell, passed a fine of one mediety of this Manor, *habend.* to Richard Quadring and Margaret, then his wife, and the heirs of her body, and the other moiety to Thomas Cavendish and his wife, and the heirs of her body, which Richard Quadring and Margaret died in the life of Alexander Quadring; and John Smith, son and heir of the said Margaret, came into possession of her moiety 10th April 1529; and Thomas Cavendish and his wife of the other moiety, 8th Feb. 1543.

William Lucy, by bargain and sale, dated 21 Nov. 1547, conveyed to Robert Dormer, Esq, all his share of Dagnall, with other lands in Co. Beds, and likewise in Northall, Edlesborough, Pitston, Ring-shall, and Ivinghoe; and in the same year, Sir Robert Dormer released his estate in Spigurnell's Manor, to Sir William Lucy, in fee: and, thus acquired by the Dormers, this Estate descended in the same manner as Wing, with which it has subsequently passed.

HORTON.

The Hamlet of Horton being partly in the Parish of Edlesborough, and partly in Ivinghoe, that portion which belongs to the former, consists only of two small farms, with the like number of houses: but in a Survey of the Manor of Ivinghoe, the other part of Horton lying in that Parish, presents the names of South Lake, Frog-well, Tynker-well, Mere-way, or Merway, Greenway Hatch, Lake Furlong, Whaddon-Lake Furlong, and Nether Portway.

¹ The instrument is witnessed by Robert Fitz Nigel, Roger de Tyrringham, Philip de Aylesbury, Ralph de Wedone, John de la Penne, Knts. Walter Waldersloff, Walter Fitz William Fitz John, John de Chedington, John Fitz Nicholas, Stephen de Walkes, William Block, Robert atte Hyde, William West, Henry de Hodenhale, and others. Dated at Dagnall, 24 Aug. 1323, (17 Edw. II.) with confirmation at London, 1 Dec. 1325. To this is affixed, in green wax, a portion of a seal, representing an ecclesiastic, having in his left hand a pastoral staff; and on the dexter side a lozenge, with a fess between two bars, dependant from a green and red string.

² Rot. Orig. 1 Hen. IV.

This portion, altogether estimated to have contained about two hides, and as many virgates, had been separately surveyed in Domesday Book, when it was in the hands of three principal Lords, the Earl of Morton, Gilbert de Gand, and Milo Crispin, *separately* from the respective possessions of those persons in Edlesborough. These were all surveyed in the old Hundred of Erlai, now chiefly merged in Cotteslow; but some of them have been transferred to, and are now accredited to belong to Newport Hundred; which division of the lands has led to many mistakes, from the names of the Saxon Hundreds being some times called Moulsoe, or Mureslei: but these portions of the Hamlet were, undoubtedly, surveyed in the Hundred of Erlai, and described in the following manner:

The land of the Earl of Morton, consisting of one virgate of arable, valued at two shillings, was rented by Alestan. It had been holden by Bruman, a man of Stigand, who could sell it.¹

Suarting held of Gilbert de Gand, three virgates and half a carucate, valued at six shillings and eightpence. Before the Conquest, Vlf held this land,² but could not sell it, without a licence.³

Suarting also held one hide of Milo Crispin; there was a plough kept, and also one villein and two servants. There was half a carucate of arable, and half a carucate of pasture, valued at thirteen shillings and fourpence. Lepsi held this land before the Conquest, and could sell it.⁴

THE MANOR OF HORTON, which had been acquired before 1400, by the family of Brocas, (possessors of Dagnall from a very early period,) continued in possession of their descendants until 1663, about which time it was purchased by John Theed, Esq. who is designated of Horton Hall; and who married Margaret, daughter of William Pym, citizen of London, by whom he had six children; five of whom, John, William, Thomas, Richard, and Margaret, survived him. He died 31 March 1686, æt. 53; and was buried near his wife, in Edlesborough.

In 1716, this Manor was purchased by John Hall, Esq. who, upon the intended marriage of his only son and heir, Henry Hall, Esq. with Anne, only child of William Keene, Gent. settled the same upon them and their heirs. Henry Hall, Esq. had issue by the said Anne, an only son, Henry, and two daughters; of whom Elizabeth, the eldest, died in 1762, unmarried, and was buried at Cookham, Co. Berks, where her mother likewise had been buried in 1754. Henry Hall survived until 1770; and was succeeded by his only son, Henry Hall, Esq. who, in 1777, was High Sheriff of Bucks. He sold this Manor, &c. to his only surviving sister, Sarah, wife of Christopher Johnson, Esq. of Staple's Inn, London, and Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, Co. Middlesex, to whom, in 1797, she conveyed it. Christopher Johnson, Esq. by Will dated 17 Jan. 1807, and by Codicils, 16 July and 23 Nov. 1811, bequeathed this Manor, with all his freehold, copyhold, and leasehold estates, in the Counties of Middlesex, Bucks, Berks, and Surrey, to Charles Augustus Hoare, Esq. son of Thomas Hoare, cousin of the Testator, who, as such, was the rightful heir-at-law; and, at the death of Christopher Johnson, 10 Aug. 1813, all the before-mentioned estates became vested in Charles Augustus Hoare, Esq. of Kensington Square, Middlesex, who is the present worthy possessor.

No Courts had been holden here during many years, there being only two houses remaining within the precincts of the Manor; but an arrear of six years quit-rents, at 6*d.* per ann. to Michaelmas 1836, from the Executors of John William sixth Earl of Bridgewater, for lands here, late Christopher Buckmaster's, and other quit-rents, in arrear from divers other tenants to this Manor, have been since accounted for.

¹ Terra Comitūs Moritoniens. In Erlai Hvnd. In Hortone ten' Alestan de com'. 1. uirg'. 'Tra. ē. 11. bord'. Val et ualuit 11. sol. T.R.E. 111. sol. Hanc trā tenuit Bruman hō. S. archiepi. et uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual, vol. i. fol. 146.]

² Wlf was Chaplain to William the Conqueror, who made him Bishop of Dorchester.

³ Terra Gislebti de Gand. In Hortone ten' Suarting de Gislebto. 111. uirg'. ad dim' ear' 'tra. ē. et ibi. ē. car'. H. 'tra. ual et ualuit sep. vi. sol. et viii. den'. Hanc 'trā tenuit q'dā hō Vlf. n̄ potuit dare uende' 'pter ej' licentiā. [Ibid. f. 149.]

⁴ Terra Milonis Crispin. In Hortōne ten' Suerting de Milone. 1. hid'. 'Trā. ē. dim' car'. Ibi. ē. car' cū. 1. niillo et 11. seruis. Ptū dim' car'. Val et ualuit sēp. xiiii. sol. et iiii. den'. Lepsi ten' hō Briet. et uende pot'. [Ibid. f. 150.]

The boundaries between Horton and Ivinghoe, are set forth by the Commissioners of the Inclosure Act, as also those between the Hamlet of Horton, and the Parishes of Cheddington and Mentmore.¹

The old Mansion, or Manor-House, enclosed with a moat, over which was formerly a draw-bridge (recently superseded by a more substantial communication,) was rebuilt in 1835, by Charles Augustus Hoare, Esq. the present possessor, who has made it a very neat and commodious residence. There were also formerly, on the site, a chapel, many years since demolished; a dove-house, cow-houses, piggeries, and, attached thereunto, about two hundred acres of land.

HODENHALL, OR HUDNALL,

called a Manor, or Lordship, which had anciently belonged to the College of Bonhommes, at Ashridge, at the dissolution of that house came into the possession of the family of Dormer, and descended with other estates to Robert, second Lord Dormer and first Earl of Carnarvon, who held his Court Baron at Hudnall, 28 Oct. 1633; and had homage from his tenants. It subsequently came to Elizabeth, third wife of Philip Earl of Chesterfield, mother of Sir William Stanhope, K.B.; and in contemplation of his Lordship's marriage with Susanna, daughter of John Rudge, of Wheatfield, Co. Oxon. this estate was limited, by settlement, under the denomination of the Manor of Studham and Hudnalls, to the said Sir William Stanhope, for life, with remainder to the sons of the aforesaid Earl, in tail male, &c. and was sold by the Trustees appointed under that settlement, by virtue of an Act of Parliament of 5 Geo. II. by deed, dated 23 Feb. 1738, to Elizabeth Dyson, widow, of Charter House-square, Co. Middlesex; who, by her last Will, dated 25 Feb. 1743, bequeathed the same to her son Jeremiah Dyson, Esq. Clerk of the Honourable House of Commons, who by his Will, dated 26 Jan. 1775, devised it to his son of the same names, in trust, to be sold for the benefit of his younger children; and it was accordingly conveyed to Thomas Poynder, Esq. of Bishopsgate-street, London; and purchased of him, 14 May 1808, by John William, sixth Earl of Bridgewater.

THE MANOR, OR REPUTED MANOR OF PINKS,

of the history of which, no account, distinct from that of the Manor of Edlesborough, seems to have been preserved, was, in 1807, purchased of George Hadley Whitfield, Esq. Richard Whitfield, and the Rev. Thos. Whitfield (formerly belonging to the Dormers) by John William, sixth Earl of Bridgewater.

THE MANOR OF BOTELERS, OR BUTLERS,

passed, by the marriage of the daughter and heir of Thomas Boteler, in 1350, to the Ruffords; through whom it came to John Langford, who died in 1624; and whose heir, in 1650, sold the estate to John Kidgell, Esq. who held it in 1680. About 1700, he sold it to Mr. Brewster, who was in possession in 1712; and it passed in marriage with his daughter to John Moyer, Citizen of London, who held it in 1752. Mrs. Catherine Moyer, spinster, held it by inheritance at the beginning of the present century; since which it has been purchased by the noble family of Egerton, and was settled by the Will of John William, sixth Earl of Bridgewater, in the Trustees of the family-estates.

¹ The boundary and division between the Hamlet of Horton and the Parish of Ivinghoe, commences at the north end of Duck Lane, continuing southward between the said Lane, Medall Brook Furlong, and Edditree Piece, in Horton, and a place called Medall, in Ivinghoe, leaving the hedge and ditch to Ivinghoe; then to the s.w. by the Stade, crossing the Canal, to South Lake Meadow, in Horton aforesaid; from thence s.e. and again s.w. by the said Meadow and South Lake Furlong, including the hedge and ditch, to the Parish of Cheddington, in Horton Way.

The boundary and division between Horton and the Parish of Cheddington, commences at the south corner of South Lake, running s.w. along Horton Way to the Parish of Mentmore, equally dividing the said Way between Horton & Cheddington.

The boundary and division between Horton and the Parish of Mentmore, commences at the north corner of Cheddington Field, and continues n. by the side of the fences, as far as the Hamlet of Herton extends, leaving the ditch to Mentmore.

GROVE

is a very small place, although now a distinct parish, as it appears to have been at the time of the Conquest, but of so little account as to have been, not long afterwards, annexed to Mentmore, as an appendage to that parish, and not again severed until modern days.

THE MANOR,

at the Domesday Survey, was returned in Cotteslai Hundred, as the property of Gozeline Brito, holden by Robert, as two hides and a half. There was land for two ploughs, in the demesne one, and two villeins had another. It was, and had been estimated at fifteen shillings; in the time of King Edward, at twenty-seven shillings. This Manor was in the Saxon times holden by two brothers, who might sell their possessions.¹

Hugh, the son of Gozeline Brito, left a son, called Walter de Chesne, or Chenei, so called, as was customary in those days, from the name of his mother, the heiress of that ancient house. This Walter had an only daughter, who was married to Almaric de Spencer, and lived in the reigns of Richard I. and King John.

In 1197, a fine was passed between Cecilia de Broc and Osbert de la Grave, of lands, and a mill in Grove, which Cecilia claimed as her dower from Richard de la Grave, formerly the right of Osbert; and by this fine, Osbert gave to Cecilia all his lands of Broc, and three men in Grove.² In the time of Hen. III. the estate had been acquired by a family denominated from the place itself, and next descended to the Brocs, who were patrons of the Church after the De Groves, or De la Graves. The Brocs possessed the Manor in the beginning of the reign of Edward I.³

In the year 1347, a fine was passed between Nigel de Loring, and Robert, son of Laurence de Brok and Maud his wife, of messuages, lands, and rents, in Mentmore, Linchlade, and *La Grove* juxta Leighton Posard, and of the Advowson of the Church of Grove, which were then passed accordingly; and on the death of Sir Nigel de Loring,⁴ which probably was not long afterwards, the Manor and Advowson came, by an heir female, to the Broughtons; and by John Broughton, Esq. the descendant of that family, was sold circ. 1512, to Sir Robert Dormer, Knt. of Wing, ancestor of the Earls of Carnarvon, and ultimately came by the heiress of Dormer to the Stanhopes, circ. 1709.⁵

THE RECTORY

being of very small value, (in 1534, only *4l. 13s. 4d.* per ann.) after the acquisition of the Estate by the Dormers, was usually holden with the Vicarage of Wing, in the same patronage, having been augmented by Queen Anne's Bounty at several times. Altogether the endowment was reckoned at about *20l. 17s.* per ann., but in 1650, the value was estimated at no more than *11l.* per ann. and it was returned as a chapel to Mentmore; but after the augmentations by the Bounty of Queen Anne of *200l.* to meet a rent charge of *8l.* per ann. by Anne Baroness Godolphin, 26 Mar. 1787, it was computed at about *20l.* per ann.; yet, being incapable of sustaining the expense of parochial assess-

¹ In Langrave (i. e. Le Grove) tenet Robertus de Gozelino 11 hid' et dim. Tra'est 11. car'. In dominio e'. una et 11. villi hab' alt. Valet et ualuit xx. sol. T.R.E. xxvii. sol. Hoc 11 tenuer 11. frs et uend. potuer. [Lib. Cens. tom. i. fol. 152.] ² Rot. Fin. 9 Ric. I. ³ Esc. 3 Edw. I. Cal. vol. i. p. 54.

⁴ Sir Nigel de Loring, K.G. gave lands in Grove and Mentmore, to the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, at Toddington.

⁵ From a PEDIGREE OF DORMER, in Clutterbuck's Hist. of Herts, vol. i. p. 494.

ments, there being only two farm-houses, and two or three cottages, it was attached to Mentmore; and ecclesiastically, the patron, who was likewise the patron of Wing, was generously pleased to cause it to be added to that Vicarage, so that it was then estimated at about 70*l.* per ann. and the glebe lands valued at about 23*l.*

RECTORS.

ELIAS, Subdiaconus, pres. in 1222, by Richard Grove.
Galfridus de Cheltwoorth, inst. 7 August 1277, on the presentation of Hugh de Brock.

Hugh de la Mer, inst. 5 Oct. 1307, by Lawrence Brock.
Ralph de Solbury, inst. 2 Aug. 1351, by Tho. Mangrave.
John Smith, pr. 14 Feb. 1356, by the same Patron.
John Athelard, admitted 23 July 1373, on the presentation of Sir Nigel de Loring, Knt.

John Smith, presented 16 Oct. 1382.

Henry Hasolus, inst. 19 July 1389.

Nicholas Acton, inst. 28 March 1408.

Robt. Bungey, pr. 19 Sept. 1409, by Walter Brakespear.
William Cooke, inst. 22 Aug. 1414, on the presentation of Thomas Peover de Todington.

Stephen Gardiner,³ pr. 7 Apr. 1431, by John Broughton.

John Honeyburne, died Rector 1462.

John Gyrtton, inst. 21 Oct. 1462. On his cession,

Thomas Gyles, Prior of Dunstable, inst. 28 July 1473.

John Herlewey, died Rector 1485.

Robert Legeat, inst. 14 Nov. 1485.

Wm. Rotheram, pr. 4 Apr. 1498, by Sir R. Broughton.

Nicholas King, inst. 22 Aug. 1501.

Richard Bolton, instituted 28 May 1510, on the presentation of John Broughton, Esq.

Thomas Tomlinson, pr. 14 Nov. 1515, by Robt. Dormer.
John Hewett was Rector in 1525.

Thomas Titing, pr. 12 April 1536, by Sir Robt. Dormer.

Henry Hobbs, pr. 8 Feb. 1556, by Lady Jane Dormer.¹

Richard Plaite, inst. 4 March 1557, by the Bishop.

William Braytlowayt, pr. 24 June 1567, by Sir William Dormer, Knt.

John Faecer, inst. 31 Aug. 1583, on pres. of Tho. Allen.

Clement Faecer was admitted to serve under his father.

James Punge, A.M. in 1660.

Roger Hitchcock, inst. May 1673.

John Ditchfield, A.M. inst. 7 Feb. 1673.

William Brown, A.M. inst. July 1714; also Vicar of Wing and Prebendary of Lincoln.

Richard Penn, pr. 23 Jan. 1746, by Sir W. Stanhope, K.B.

William Ellis, collated July 1784, by the Bishop.

William Cornish Ellis, A.M. inducted 28 May 1795, on the presentation of Philip Earl of Chesterfield.

James Hewes, A.M. inducted 19 Sept. 1799.⁴

THE CHURCH

is the smallest in the County: it is gable roofed, and a barn-like fabric, with a door on the north side, and no other entrance. That part of the interior which is used for Divine Service, is separated from a porch (which during many years was a mere lumber-room) by a partition of rough boards.

The Font, which is very large, rude, and ancient, and the Communion Table, stand in the outer division, and are only occasionally removed into the Church; but the whole is much improved of late years, and has now six regular and neat pews, instead of a range of forms or benches.

The Pulpit is at the s.e. angle; and a small niche at the east, probably intended for a lamp or statue, now serves to receive the Communion Table, when required. There is also another smaller niche, evidently for a piscena. There are neither monuments in the Church, nor grave-stones.

¹ A Terrier, made by John Faecer, Parson, 16 Oct. 1607, describes the Endowment as follows: a Parsonage-house of two bays, a hall, and one chamber lofted over; one half-yard of arable land in Mentmore-field; commons for ten sheep, a horse, a cow, a weanyer, (yearling calf) and hogs. Arable in Redborne-field, 2½ acres in the middle-field, 1½ acres, one butt, one land, one lea. In the field next Mentmore, one acre and a land. In these three fields commons for ten sheep, one cow, one horse, one weanyer, and hogs. Out of Broughton, in the parish of Grove, a rate title of Sir Robert Dormer, Knt. of 26*s.* 8*d.* per ann. and the small tithes of the house standing in Broughton; tithes out of two meadows in Grove Bury, and of Mantell's-mead, 5*s.* and grass for a cow in the month of October; the 5*s.* to be paid on Midsummer-day, out of some leas; of 6*s.* 8*d.* per ann. on Midsummer-day, and a month's grass for a gelding every year. By another Terrier, in 1674, (John Ditchfield, Rector,) four acres of pasture land and five acres of arable, were likewise stated to belong to the Rectory.

² He was afterwards Bishop of Winchester.

³ See WING Regist.

⁴ No regular institutions have been discovered since this period: the Vicars of Wing usually officiating as the Rectors of this small Parish Church.

HARDWICK, WITH WEEDON.

The Parish of Hardwick-cum-Weedon, is bounded, towards the North, by Whitechurch and Cublinton; on the East, by Aston Abbats; on the South, by Bierton and Aylesbury; and on the West, by Quarendon, Waddesdon, and Pitchcot; being about three miles in length, and two in breadth. Hardwick contains 1100 acres of land: and the Hamlet of Weedon 1800 acres.

THE MANOR.

At the Domesday Survey, the Earl of Morton, Milo Crispin, and Turstin Fitz Rolf, held lands in this Parish: the property of the latter was called a Manor, and consisted of nineteen hides. The land was sufficient for nineteen ploughs; there were nine hides and a half in the demesne; and three ploughs, and land enough for another. There were twenty-four villeins, and four bordars, having fourteen carucates and a half, to which another half might have been added: there were eight servants and ten carucates of pasture, the whole being valued at 15*l*. When Turstin received it, 10*l*.; and in the reign of King Edward, when his Thane, Saxe, held the Manor, 16*l*.¹

Almaric held of the Earl of Morton two hides; the land was sufficient for two ploughs. There were two villeins and one bordar; one servant, and two carucates of pasture, valued at forty shillings. This land Seward, a man of Earl Harold, held, and could sell it.²

William held of Milo Crispin, one hide; and there was one plough and two bordars, with one carucate of pasture, worth twenty shillings. When he received it, ten shillings; in the time of King Edward, twenty shillings. This Manor, Osulf had holden, and could sell it.³

In the reign of Henry III. the Manor of Hardwick was in the hands of James de Newmarch, (or Newmarket,) descended from Bernard de Newmarch, one of the followers of the Conqueror;⁴ and, passing by the marriage of his two daughters, to Nicholas Moeles and Ralph Russell, each held his moiety of the Estate in severalty.⁵

Nicholas Moeles was succeeded by his son Roger, about the commencement of the reign of Edward I. and died seised of this Manor in 1284, (13 Edw. I.) leaving John, his son and heir, twenty-six years of age, who had summons to Parliament until 1309, (3 Edw. II.) when he died seised of a moiety of the Manor of Hardwick, and a moiety of the Manors of Kimble and Weedon. Nicholas, his son and heir, who was twenty years of age, doing his homage in the next year, had livery of his lands; and was summoned to Parliament in the 5th and 9th of Edward II. He died in 1315, leaving Roger, his son and heir, twenty years of age; who, paying a fine of one hundred marks, and doing homage, had, *through the King's special favour*, (not having made proof of his full age,)

¹ Terra Turstini Filij Rolf. In Coteslai Hvd. ☉ In HARDVIC ten' Turstin' xix. hid'. Tra. ē. xix. car'. In dno. ix. hidē et dim' et ibi sunt iii. car' et iiii^{te} pot' fieri. Ibi. xxiiii. uilli cū. iiii. bord' hāt. xiiii. car' et dim' et adhuc dimē pot' fieri. Ibi. viii. serui. Ptū. x. car'. In totis ualent ual. xv. lib'. Qdo recep'. x. lib. T.R.E. xvi. lib. Hoc ☉ tenuit Saxi teign' R.E. [Lib. Cens. Tom. 1. f. 151.]

² Terra Comitiss Moritonensis. In Coteslai Hvd. In Harduich ten' Almar' de com'. ii. hid'. Tra. ē. ii. cař. et ibi sunt. cū. ii. uillis et i. bord'. Ibi. i. seruus. Ptū. ii. car'. Val et ualuit sēp. xl. sol. Hanc 'trā tenuit Sauuard' hō comitiss Heraldi et uende' potuit. [Ibid. f. 146.]

³ Terra Milonis Crispin. In Coteslale Hvd. In Harduich ten' Wills de Milone i. hid. Tra. e. i. cař. et ibi. ē. cū. ii. bord. Ptū. i. car'. Val xx. sol. Qdo. recep' x. sol. T.R.E. xx. sol. Hanc 'trā tenuit Osulf et uende' pot'. [Ibid.]

⁴ Test. de Nevil.

⁵ See PEDIGREE, in vol. i. p. 202.

livery of his lands. He died in 1325, s. p. and John his brother became his heir, and succeeded to the inheritance. He died in 1337, (10 Edw. III.) seized of this Manor and Advowson, leaving only two daughters, Muriel, wife of Sir Thomas Courtenay, Knt. and Isabel.

Sir Thomas Courtenay obtained his wife's moiety of this Estate; and had issue, a daughter, Margaret, who became the wife of Thomas Peverell, and had by her a daughter, Catharine. One of his co-heiresses married Sir Walter Hungerford, Knt. and, in his mother's right, in the time of King Henry V. became Lord Moels. He was Treasurer of England; and father of Sir Robert Hungerford, Knt. who, by marrying Margaret, daughter and sole heir of William Lord Botreaux, and in her own right, Baroness Hungerford and Botreaux, united the great possessions of the Barony of Moels, with those of Botreaux, the means by which William Botreaux, Lord Botreaux, in 15 Ric. II. and Edward Botreaux in 12 Hen. VI. became successively possessors of this Manor or mediety. In 1378, (2 Ric. II.) William Botreaux had a licence to vest the Manor and Church of Hardwick in feoffees: he himself being in possession of the Manor in 1392. Elizabeth, widow of William Botreaux held a moiety of Hardwick Manor and the Church, and a carucate of land in 1411.

William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, held Russell's Manor, and the Church in 1386, (10 Ric. II.) He had also obtained from King Edward III. circ. 1466, a grant of the Manor of Weedon-juxta-Aylesbury, to himself and his heirs.¹

The Bishop made a settlement, upon his foundation of New College, Oxon. of his *moiety* of Hardwick Manor and Advowson, as part of the original endowment.

The veneration felt for the name of Wykeham, by thousands who have partaken of his bounty, whose genius has been fostered by his generous care, and who owe to his munificence the inestimable benefits of learning and the means of promoting it, of improving human life and the means of enjoying it, of advancing the progress of science, and promoting the cause of religion, will readily indulge the introduction of some particulars relative to so great a public benefactor, even if there be but little novelty in the following sketch;

William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, was born at Wykeham, in Hampshire, in 1324, 18 Edw. II. between the 7th of July, and the 27th September. He is said to have taken his name from the place of his birth, his paternal appellation being Long: but this assertion has been controverted.

He was instructed in grammatical learning at Winchester: and his first benefactor was Nicholas Uvedale, Lord of the Manor of Wykeham, and Governor of Winchester Castle, to whom he was Secretary. He is said to have been afterwards recommended by Uvedale to Edyngton, Bishop of Winchester, and by both of them, to the notice of Edw. III. Bishop Edyngton constituted him his attorney, to take possession of certain lands, 10 Dec. 1352.

It is doubtful whether he ever studied regularly at Oxford. But he was appointed Clerk of the Works to King Edward III. in his Manors of Henle and Yeshampsted, by Patent, 10 May 1356; and 30 Oct. following, made Surveyor of the King's Works at the Castle and in the Park of Windsor. He had also a grant of one shilling per diem while he stayed at Windsor; two shillings when he went elsewhere on his employment; and three shillings a-week for his Clerk: and 14 Nov. 1357, received a farther grant from the King of one shilling a-day, payable at the Exchequer, over and above his former wages and salary.

He was styled a Clerk in 1352; but his first ecclesiastical preferment, was the Rectory of Pulham, in Norfolk, in 1357. He had, 16 April 1359, another grant of 200l. per ann. until he should get quiet possession of the Church of Pulham, or some other benefice to the value of one hundred marks, as a compensation for some disappointment in being instituted to his Rectory. He had a new presentation to the same living in 1361. He was also, 1 March 1358-9, presented by the King to the Prebend of Flixton, in the Church of Litchfield, which he exchanged for another Benefice with John de Waltham, Nov. 1361. He was constituted Warden and Surveyor of the King's Castles of Windsor, Ledes, Dover, and Hadlow; and of the Manors of Old and New Windsor.

The King granted, 5 May 1360, to William of Wykeham, the Deanery of the Royal Free Chapel or Collegiate Church of St. Martin-le-Grand, which he exchanged, 3 Oct. 1361, for the Prebend of Iwerne Minster, in the

¹ Rot. Pat. 40 Edw. III. p. 2, m 6; and Harl. MSS. n^o 744.

Diocese of Sarum: but as he was, in the year afterwards, styled Dean of St. Martin's, it is supposed that he was presented to that Deanery a second time: and he was likewise again admitted to the Prebend of Iwerne, in the Church of Shaftesbury, by presentation of the King, in the vacancy of the Abbacy, 2 July 1362. During the time that he held the Deanery of St. Martin's, he handsomely re-built the cloister of the Chapter-house, and the body of the Church.

Wykeham attended upon the King in October 1360, at Calais, when the Treaty of Britany was ratified by the Kings of England and France, assisting at the ceremony as a witness; and, as is said, in quality of a Public Notary.

He was made Prebendary of the Church of Hereford, 12 July 1361. Prebendary in the Church of Abergwilly, 16 July in the same year; and at the same time Prebendary in the Collegiate Church of Landewy Brevy, in the Diocese of St. David's. Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of Bromyard, in the Diocese of Hereford, 24 July; which he quitted in October following. Prebendary of Osgate, in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, London, 1 Oct. Prebendary in the Monastery of Wherwell, in the Diocese of Winchester, 20 Dec. in the same year: as also Prebendary of Yatminster Overbury, in the Church of Salisbury, 16 August. Prebendary of Fordington and Wriglington, in the same, by exchange for Yatminster, 9 October. Prebendary of Bedminster and Ratcliff in the same, 15 October. Prebendary of Totenhall, in St Paul's Cathedral, 10 December, which he resigned in a few days; and was again presented by the King, in April 1363. Canon of Lincoln June 1362, being Prebendary of Sutton in that Church. Rector of Aswardly, Wodeland, and Gosberkirk, in the Diocese of Lincoln; but exchanged the latter for the Prebend of Langtoft, in the Church of York, the same year: and quitted that dignity in the next year, for the Prebend of Weighton, in the same Church. Prebendary in the Collegiate Church of Hastings, in the Diocese of Chichester, 27 February 1362-3. Prebendary of St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster, 21 April 1363. Archdeacon of Northampton 26 April. Archdeacon of Lincoln 23rd May, having resigned Northampton. Prepositor of Wells, with the Prebend annexed, 15 December in the same year. It is said, that he held some of the foregoing dignities before he was in Holy Orders. He was admitted to the inferior order of Accolite, 5 December 1361: Sub-deacon, a superior and holy order in the Church of Rome, 12 March following: both by Edyngdon, Bishop of Winchester, in his Chapel in Southwark; and was ordained Priest by the same Bishop, 12 July 1362. In June 1363, he was appointed Warden and Justiciary of the King's Forests on this side Trent: and 14th March following, had a grant of twenty shillings per diem out of the Exchequer. He was made Keeper of the Privy Seal, 11 May 1364; and within two years, Secretary to the King.

In May 1363, he was commissioned to treat for the ransom of the King of Scots, and the prolongation of the truce; being on that occasion, joined with the Chancellor, Treasurer, and Earl of Arundel. Soon afterwards, he was called Chief of the Privy Council; but it is conjectured, that this was not an official title, but merely descriptive of his influence and weight in that assembly.

In October 1366, it appears, by a certificate of Simon, Bishop of London, made to the Metropolitan, in consequence of a Papal Bull, dated in the preceding year, that Wykeham, at that period, held the following preferment in the Church, by the name of Sir William of Wykeham, Clerk, Archdeacon of Lincoln, Secretary of the King of England, and Keeper of his Privy Seal: The Archdeaconry of Lincoln, a benefice with cure of souls, of the annual value of 350*l.* sterling: The Canonry and Prebend of Sutton, in the Church of Lincoln, a benefice without cure, and compatible with a benefice with cure, estimated at 260 marks: The Canonry and Prebend of Langtoft, in the Church of York, a benefice without cure, compatible with a benefice with cure, rated at 110 marks: The Canonry and Prebend of Bonham, in the Collegiate Church of Southwell, a benefice without cure, compatible with a cure, 55 marks: The Canonry and Prebend of the Altar of St. Mary, in the Collegiate Church of Beverley, a benefice without cure, and compatible with cure, 16*l.*: The Canonry and Prebend of Totenhale, in the Church of London, 16 marks: The Canonry and Prebend of Fordyngton, in the Church of Sarum, 25 marks: The Canonry and Prebend of Wherwell, in the Monastery of the Nuns of Wherwell, in the Diocese of Winton, 60 marks: The Canonry and Prebend of Iwerne, in the Monastery of the Nuns of Shafton, in Sarum Diocese, 30 marks: The Canonry and Prebend of Swerdes, in the Church of Dublin, in Ireland, 90 marks: The Prepositure of Wells, with a Prebend annexed to the same, in the Church of Wells, 68 marks; there being paid out of the fruits and produce of the said Prepositure, 14 Canons for their Prebend, and to the Vicars and other Ministers of that Church, yearly 175 marks. Item: the said Sir William did hold, at the time of the date of the aforesaid monition, by collation of our Lord the illustrious King of England; The Canonry and Prebend of Alneethle, in the King's Free Chapel of Bruggenorth, in Coventry and Litchfield Diocese, of the King's Patronage; annual value 23*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* he having wholly resigned, and simply quitted it in form of law, &c.

Also, which he hath resigned in like manner, the Parish Church of *Manghmet*, in Exon Diocese; *Sl.* Item: the said Sir William did obtain a Bull Apostolical in the time of Pope Innocent VI. directed to the Bishop elect of St. David's, to examine the said William, &c. in order to his receiving a grant of the Canonry and Prebend of the Church of St. Andrew's of Aukeland, in Durham Diocese, but hath not had collation nor possession, &c.; so that these several dignities and benefices holden together, amounted to 873*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and that part of them still remained in his hands, to the sum of 842*l.* per ann.

The King's Congé d'elire, for his election to the See of Winchester, on the decease of William de Edyngdon, was dated 13 October 1366; and being accordingly chosen, he had the King's approbation 24th of the same month: he was instituted, by Papal provision, Administrator of the Spiritualities and Temporalities of the vacant See, 24 December; and admitted to the Administration of the Spiritualities by the Archbishop of Canterbury, 22 February following. His Bull of Consecration was dated 14 July 1367; and Bull of Provision of the same date. He was consecrated Bishop of Winchester in St. Paul's Cathedral, 10 October 1367, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London and Salisbury; and his Consecration Feast was celebrated the same day, with great magnificence, at the Palace of Lambeth: Wykeham, two days afterwards, receiving a grant from the King, of the Temporalities of his Bishoprick. He was introned in his Cathedral at Winchester, by William de Askeby, Archdeacon of Northampton, by commission from the Cardinal Archdeacon of Canterbury's Procurator-General, on the 9 July 1368.

Being now qualified, by his ecclesiastical promotion, for farther advancement in the State, he was constituted Chancellor of England, and confirmed in that high office, 17 September 1367.

He received a grant of full acquittance and discharge, &c. from the King, dated 22 May 1368, by which he was guarded from all possible evils, with respect to the several offices of trust and confidence which he had previously holden.

At the Parliament at Westminster, 27 May 1369, Wykeham delivered the speech usually addressed to that august assembly at the opening of a Session: as he did likewise, 24 February 1370-1.

The Bishop delivered up the Great Seal to the King, 14 March following, which was immediately afterwards committed to Sir Robert de Thorp, Wykeham being personally present at the ceremony.

He was summoned, with three other Bishops and thirteen Temporal Lords, to attend the King in a great Council, appointed to meet at Winchester, to consider of a proper method for levying 50,000*l.* granted by Parliament, 45 Edw. III.

In 1373, he was named by the Commons, (with seven other Lords,) to be appointed as a Committee, to confer with them on the supplies to be granted to the King.

Wykeham was appointed, in 1369 and 1373, one of the Trustees for the Administration of the Revenues, &c. of John of Gannt, Duke of Lancaster, when he made his expeditions into France; and in 1375, together with the Earl of Arundel, constituted Attorney to appear and act for that Prince in any of the Courts in England, during the absence of the Duke at the Congress of Bruges.

Having settled with the representatives of his predecessor, William of Edyngdon, for dilapidations, this munificent Prelate set about the great and expensive work of repairing all the Episcopal buildings belonging to the See of Winchester; consisting of ten or twelve castles, manor houses, or palaces, upon which he is said to have expended more than 20,000 marks.

In 1373, the Bishop held a Visitation of his whole Diocese, in person: and appointed, in 1374, Commissioners, with power to correct and reform such irregularities and abuses as he had discovered in the course of his Visitation. He subsequently visited all the Religious Houses within the Diocese of Winchester, and issued particular injunctions for their reformation and discipline, in order to bring them to an exact observance of the rules of their respective orders; and very particularly enquired into and rectified what was found amiss in the establishment of St. Cross Hospital, near Winchester, which had been considerably reduced by mismanagement.

In 1373, he established a school at Winchester, for the instruction of Students, "for the honour of God and increase of his worship, the support and exaltation of the Christian Faith, and the improvement of the liberal arts and sciences."

In the Parliament of 50 Edward III. a petition was preferred to the King, to augment his Council to the number of ten or twelve Lords and Prelates, to be continually near his person, to assist him with advice, &c.: and the King assenting, nine Lords and Prelates were appointed, of which number, the Bishop of Winchester was one.

On the death of the Prince of Wales, 8 June 1376, the Bishop of Winchester was constituted one of the

Executors of his Will. He also was chosen to fill the like confidential office some years afterwards, for the Princess Dowager of Wales.

On the return of the Duke of Lancaster to Court, after the death of the Prince, the Bishop of Winchester incurred his displeasure. The Prelate was accused of high crimes and misdemeanours, and eight articles of accusation exhibited against him in Michaelmas Term.

Wykeham was heard in his defence upon the charges before the Privy Council, in November following; and on the 17th, his Temporalities were seized into the King's hands. The Bishop was ordered to attend at Westminster on the 20th of January 1376, but the proceedings against him were prorogued to an uncertain day at the King's pleasure; so that he was, in fact, never brought to a hearing at all: but Wykeham, at the instigation of the Duke of Lancaster, was forbidden to come within twenty miles of the Court; and thereupon retired to the Monastery of Merton, in Surrey, where, and at Waverley, near Farnham, he passed some time. In the Parliament which met in January, a subsidy was granted; and the King solicited to grant a general pardon, it being his jubilee, or 50th year of his reign; and the Royal Assent was obtained, the only person excepted out of the act, being the Bishop of Winchester. However, this Prelate, though not called to Parliament with the rest of the Barons, was still summoned to Convocation: and 3 February being appointed for the meeting of the Clergy, when the business of the subsidy was introduced, Courteney, Bishop of London, inveighed in terms of just severity against the proceedings in the case of the Bishop of Winchester. The whole House of Convocation, excepting perhaps the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, being in favour with the Duke of Lancaster, was unwilling to act in any manner contrary to the wishes of that Prince, who was the avowed enemy of Wykeham, took part with the Bishop of London, and refused to enter upon the business proposed until the Bishop of Winchester was restored, and they so persisted, that the Archbishop was compelled to prorogue the Convocation; and as the King made no reply to that part of their representations which related to the Bishop, the Clergy became more resolute, and nothing could be obtained from them until Wykeham, being sent for in February, took his place in Convocation, and was received by the whole assembly with respect and reverence.

On the 18th of June, his Temporalities were restored, in consideration of his having undertaken, in the presence of the Prince of Wales, Duke of Lancaster, and others of the Privy Council, certain burdens in relief of the King, and for the defence of the kingdom, viz: to fit out upon the sea three ships of war, each with fifty men at arms, and fifty archers for one quarter of a year, at the usual wages, the King paying the mariners; and in case of such voyage not taking place, to pay the King a sum of money equal to the wages of 300 men, by reasonable computation, for three months service, three great Lords of the Council being sureties for the due performance of the premises.

On the death of King Edward III. in June 1377, Wykeham was summoned to attend at the Coronation of the new Sovereign, by Writ dated 26 June 1 Ric. II. and was present accordingly on the 15th of July. He had a very full pardon under the Privy Seal, on the 31st of the same month, which, after reciting several particulars, closes with the following remarkable paragraph: "Willing that all men should know that, although we have granted to the Bishop of Winchester the said pardons and graces, nevertheless we do not think the said Bishop to be in anywise chargeable, in the sight of God, with any of the matters thus by us pardoned, remitted or released unto him; but do hold him to be, as to all and every of them, wholly innocent and guiltless." By an instrument under the Privy Seal of the same date, the Bishop was remitted all the burdens which had been imposed upon him as a condition for the restitution of the Temporalities of his See; but it is affirmed, that notwithstanding this indulgence, the expenses to which he had been put by the accusations preferred against him amounted to ten thousand marks. In the first Parliament assembled after the accession of Richard II. the Bishop of Winchester stood so high in public estimation, that the Commons especially addressed the Crown to ratify and confirm his charters and pardons, to which the King readily assented. A Commission being afterwards issued for inspecting the revenues, &c. of the kingdom, the Bishop of Winchester was included amongst the Commissioners, which afforded an unquestionable proof of the high esteem in which his character was held by the community; and when a Parliament was afterwards summoned in 5 Ric. II. seventeen Lords and Prelates being proposed to confer with the Commons on affairs of great importance to the kingdom, the Bishop was one of the number; as also of the Commissioners subsequently empowered to enquire into the estate and management of the King's household, &c. In the Parliament which assembled 6th October 1382, the Commons named the Bishop of Winchester as one of the Lords for a conference respecting the Foreign Expeditions proposed by the Duke of Lancaster and Bishop of Norwich.

In 1383, Wykeham, in the Upper House, strenuously and successfully opposed the assistance required by the

Lords Marchers, for compensation for the fortifying of their castles, &c.; and in the Parliament at Salisbury, in the year following, he was one of the Barons upon a committee of conference upon the proposal of a treaty of Peace with France. In 1384, he was appointed, together with the Bishop of Exeter and two Bannets, to enquire into the state of the debts due to the Crown, &c.

In 1385, the Bishop of Winchester was one of the Commissioners appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, to preside in the convocation then holden, in the absence of the said Archbishop. He had, about the year 1373, established a preliminary seminary for the education of students at Oxford; in which, in 1376, there were a Warden and seventy Fellows, denominated "Pauperes Scholares Venerabilis Domini Wilhelmi de Wykeham Wynton Episcopi." In 1379, the Bishop, having completed his purchases of lands for the site of his College, took measures for erecting the building, which by Patent, dated 30 June 1379, and a Papal Bull, were licensed and permitted to be founded under the title of "Seinte Marie College of Wynchestre in Oxenforde;" and which title he accordingly bestowed upon his new foundation, in the Charter which he published 26th November following. The foundation of the College being laid 5th March, the building was completed in six years, and the Society made their public entry, with great pomp and solemnity, 14 April 1386. He endowed the establishment with ample provisions for its perpetual maintenance, by grants of divers lands and estates, procured its exemption from Legatine, Archiepiscopal, and other jurisdiction, excepting that of his successors, Bishops of Winchester: held divers Visitations of the Society, as in 1385, 1392, and 1400: and rewarded many men of learning and worth, who had been educated there, with preferment, and the honour of being admitted to his intimate acquaintance.

By another Charter, dated 20 Oct. 1382, Wykeham settled the foundation of another College, called "Seinte Marie College of Wynchester," which was established on the very spot where he himself had received the rudiments of his education. This last building had been commenced 26 March 1387, and took up about six years in building; and solemn possession was given to the Warden and Scholars, 28 March 1393. These great foundations were taken as models for the subsequent erection of the Royal foundations of Eton and King's College, Cambridge: Henry VI. being recorded to have made many journeys to Winchester for the purpose of acquiring the most exact information respecting the plan of Wykeham in his Colleges.

The Duke of Lancaster was ultimately reconciled to the Bishop of Winchester; for he was received as a guest, and treated with much respect, at New College, Oxford, about the year 1392-3, when that Prince thought proper to make a visit to the University.

Upon a dispute between Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury, as Legate from the See of Rome, and Peckham, Abbat of St. Austin's, Canterbury, an appeal having been made to the Pope, in consequence of the Abbat having shut his gates and opposed, with an armed force, the entrance of the Legate in Pontificalibus, with his cross borne before him; the holy father referred the matter in question to the decision of the Bishop of Winchester, to whom, by a Bull, he gave full power to hear and give judgement in the cause. He was, however, relieved from all difficulty in the decision by the death of the Archbishop, who, in the course of the next year, before the cause had been heard, was unhappily murdered by the Rebels, on Tower-hill.

Wykeham assisted at the Synod in which the doctrines of Wicliffe were examined; and upon the occasion of the Chancellor of Oxford being summoned before the Archbishop of Canterbury, for having given countenance to the preaching of that Reformer, the Bishop of Winchester interposed his good offices, and recommended mild and gentle methods of proceeding in that delicate conjuncture. About the same period, the King gave commission to this Prelate to enquire into the disputes between the Priory of St. Frideswide and the University of Oxford, respecting certain rights and privileges, when judgement was given in favour of the Priory, to which the University submitted. He was also one of the Commissioners for deciding a dispute between and amongst the Fellows of Oriel College, touching the election of their Provost in 1385. In 1393, the Bishop held his fourth Visitation of the Monastery of his Cathedral Church, when he made many regulations and injunctions; and having nearly completed his College at Winchester, proceeded to engage in another munificent undertaking, that of repairing and partly rebuilding his Cathedral Church, which he began towards the end of 18 Ric. II. and 28th year of his consecration to that See. This extensive work occupied about ten years, and was only just completed when the Bishop died; but he had amply provided for the expense to be incurred, in his Will, having allotted 2500 marks for what remained to be done, and 500 marks for the glass windows.

In the reign of Richard II, this Bishop was offered the custody of the Great Seal; and was, in 1389, much against his inclination, constituted Chancellor of England, in the room of the Earl of Suffolk. In this capacity, Wykeham delivered the Speech at the opening of Parliament, 17 Jan. 1389-90, and soon afterwards delivered up the Seal,

requiring openly that if any person had complaint to make of any thing by him done unlawfully, he should declare it to the King in Parliament; whereupon the Commons on the next day, with the Lords, upon demand made by the Duke of Lancaster, by the King's Orders, affirmed, that after diligent inquiry, they had found all things to have been very well done; and the Commons returning their thanks, by a vote to that effect in full Parliament, the King reinstated the Bishop of Winchester as Chancellor, at the same time that he restored others, his late Councillors, to their respective offices. The Bishop of Winchester addressed the Parliament, which met 12 Nov. 1390; and delivered up the custody of the Great Seal to the King at Windsor, 27 Sept. 1391.

After the deposition of Richard II. the Bishop of Winchester was summoned to the Council, assembled 23 Oct. 1399, by order of Hen. IV. but his name is not included amongst the number of those Lords who concurred in the advice by which the unfortunate Monarch, whom he had so faithfully served, was adjudged to perpetual imprisonment. The last Council at which the Bishop assisted, was holden 9 Feb. in the next year; age and infirmities had grown upon him, and under that plea he had not much appeared in public business; he, however, delivered the Pall to Roger Walden, on the latter being advanced to the Metropolitan Chair of Canterbury: but in May 1401, he was unable to bear the fatigue incident to the Celebration of Ordination, and though present in person, procured another Bishop to ordain in his stead. At the end of the year he retired to South Waltham, whence he went afterwards not farther than to Winchester. He made his Will, 24 July 1403, and thereby directed his body to be buried in the Chapel which himself had founded on the spot on which he had in his early days been accustomed to perform his devotion, at an altar dedicated to the Virgin Mary, on the south side of the nave of his Cathedral Church of Winchester; and established provision for a series of religious offices and services, to be celebrated there for ever, for the souls of his father and mother, his own soul, and the souls of all the faithful deceased, and distributed very large legacies to numerous persons. He died at South Waltham, on Saturday, 27 Sept. 1404, and was buried according to his directions, being attended to the place of interment by a vast concourse of persons, attracted by pious regard for his memory and worth; and many, no doubt, by the gratuity (which he ordered to be given on the day of his burial,) to every poor person coming to Winchester, and asking alms, for the love of God, and the health of his soul. Amongst his benefactions by Will, were legacies to the poor prisoners in Newgate and the Marshalsea, Wolvesey, Winchester, Oxford, Berks, Guildford, and Old and New Sarum; with a profusion of rich vestments, ornaments, &c. to the Church of Winchester, his Colleges, &c.¹

THE RECTORY.

New College presented to the Rectory, of which William of Wykeham is supposed to have purchased the alternate presentation before 1400; notwithstanding which, the family of Moels retained some interest here long afterwards; for Thomas Terrour, who was Rector of the Church in 1454, and Thomas Trysthorpe, who was instituted in 1463, were respectively presented by the family of Moels, or their representatives; and it was not until about 1639,² that the Warden and Fellows of New College purchased of the family of Lee (then represented by the Viscounts Dillon,) their mediety, or alternate right of presentation to the Church of Hardwick, the temporal estate being then severed therefrom; so that the Manor of Hardwick, including the Advowson of the Rectory, was held to be distinct.

¹ See Louth's Life of Wykeham, and the Authorities quoted in that Work.

² The following account of the value of this Living, prior to the year 1639, is taken from an Old Terrier of the Church:—Terrier of Hardwick Rectory, 20 August 1607, Richard Harris, Rector. The Homestall, or site of the Parsonage House being on the east, 8 poles 11 foot; on the west, 18 poles 5 foot; on the north, 21 poles 5 foot; on the south, 18 poles. The Parsonage House, consisting of 19 bays, whereof ten lofted and tiled, 2 tiled, but not lofted, being a brewhouse and kitchen, the other thatched; and 2 bays thereof lofted, being a malt-house. One barn, containing 5 bays, thatched. Meadow in East Mead; one half acre one yard in Little East Mead; one swathe in Monk Mead; 5 swathes in Mansgar Stocks, a hook; in Dun Mead, one acre. In West Field, 5 poles 6 foot; one plat at Marston Hedge, 5 poles 8½ foot. In High Grove, when it is the wheat or bean field, 17 poles 10 foot and a half, when fallow, 28 poles 9 foot. In Weedon Field one plot. Item, one other plot. In Hardwick Field, 3 acres 2 lands and 2 yards. At Weedon Hill, one plot, called the old Churchyard; the Watercourse east, the Highway south, Colecut north, and the Farmer's Leas west.

RECTORS.

Walter Russel, instituted A.D. 1223, on the presentation of John Russel, by reason of the custody of the lands, &c. of James de Newmarch, and of John Botreaux, in his wife's right; Thomas Fitzwilliams giving up his title. He had been presented a year before, but was put back, because he was not then in holy orders.

Edmund de London, instituted 7 June 1293, on the death of Walter Russel, (who, if this account be correct, must have held the Living seventy years,) being presented by Roger de Moels.

Thomas Cantock.

Roger Cantock, instituted 9 Nov. 1300, on the presentation of John de Moels, Esq. He occurs Rector in 1342, and was then called Roger de London.

Walterus Waleys, Canon of the Cathedral Church of Sarum, instituted 13 July 1349. He exchanged this Living for the Rectory of Spelsbury, Co. Dorset, with

John Edrith, who was admitted 7 July 1354. He exchanged for Farley, Co. Southampton, with

William de Backbrugge, 4 August 1357, who exchanged Hardwick, for Croydon, in Surrey.

John de Rouceby, instituted 1 Sept. 1363, on the presentation of William de Botreaux, Knt. He is supposed to be the same with John de Rouceby, Canon of Lincoln, who was murdered in 1388, at Lincoln Heath.

John de Keton was intruded into this Rectory by the Pope, but resigned in the next year.

Simon Membury, presented 21 Nov. 1389, by Sir William Botreaux, Knt.

Walter Worship, presented by the Warden, Fellows, and Scholars of New College, Oxon.; and instituted 5 April 1400, on the resignation of Simon Membury; William of Wykeham, Founder of New College, having purchased the alternate presentation. This Walter took orders in 1390, and was made Rector of Dunton; and at the time of his institution to Hardwick, held the Living of Whitchurch.

Thomas Terrour occurs Rector in 1454; and is presumed to have come in about the year 1436, on the right of Lord Moels.

Thomas Chandler, presented by New College, A.D. 1461. He died Dean of Hereford.

Thomas Trysthorp, A.M. and S.T. Scholar, presented in 1463, by John Brecknock, Esq. who purchased the Lord Moel's right of alternate presentation. He died in 1479, Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford.

Walter Hill, A.M. Warden of New College, instituted 22 Dec. 1479, on the presentation of his College.

William Butler, instituted 4 May 1494, on the death of Hill, on the presentation of Sir Thomas Bryan, Lord Chief Justice.

Thomas Cantwell, A.M. presented in 1519, by New College: occurs Rector in 1539; and was succeeded in 1543 or 1544, by

Richard Mortien, who died in exile at Frankfort, in Flanders, 17 March, 1556; and was succeeded by

Thomas Davis, A.M. Fellow of New College, instituted 8 Feb. 1557. He was deprived, being a Papist.

Thomas Washington, presented in 1562, removed.

Richard Harris, presented by New College, in 1564. He was buried in the chancel at Hardwick, 6 Feb. 1613; and was succeeded by

Edward Lee, presented by Sir Henry Lee, his brother; and instituted 2 March 1613; died Nov. 1641; and was buried here, as directed in his Will, by which he bequeathed his books to Merton Coll. Oxon.; of which he had been a Fellow.

Henry Stringer, B.D. presented in 1641, by the Warden of New College, Dr. Pink, 25 Nov. He was Greek Professor at Oxford; and in the times of usurpation, some time Warden of New College (1647,) but was ejected; and dying in February 1657, in London, (whether he had retired from his foes,) was buried in the Black Friars.

Edward Ryves, A.M. succeeded in this Rectory 1648, and held it until 1660, when he was ejected for non-conformity.

William Barker, B.D. (or, as Kennett says, S.T.D.) instituted 8 February 1660. He was a native of this county; received his education at Oxford: Fellow of New College; and 5 Sept. 1661, D.D.; installed in July 1660, Prebendary in the twelfth stall, in Canterbury Cathedral; died 26 March 1669, and was buried here.¹

John Dunmer, A.M. instituted 6 May 1669: he was of New Coll. Oxon.; A.M. 20 Sept. 1660; died in 1694; and was buried here.

John Warner, A.M. instituted 26 July 1694: he was also Prebendary of Winchester, where he died, and was buried; being succeeded by

Thomas Wood, LL.D. presented 17 March 1704. He was cousin to Anthony à Wood, the industrious and celebrated Antiquary; was a Student of New College, and a barrister of Gray's-Inn: but taking holy orders,

¹ Kennett describes him as "Vicar of Abberbury," (Adderbury?) after the death of William Oldys, S.T.B. 1644. [Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 190.]

was presented to this Rectory; and made Commissary and Official of the Archdeaconry of Bucks. He published, in 1712, "A New Institute of the Imperial or Civil Law, with notes; shewing, in some principal cases, amongst other observations, how the Canon Law, the Laws of England, and the Laws and Customs of other nations, differ from it." 8vo. "An Institute of the Laws of England, or the Laws of England in their Natural order, according to common use. Published for the Direction of young Beginners, or Students in the Law, and of others that desire to have a general Knowledge in our Common and Statute Laws, 1720," 8vo. reprinted in folio, 1722, with additions; and again in 1724, with a portrait of the author, by Vander Gucht, 4th edit. 1728." Also, "An Appendix to the Life of Bishop Seth Ward; severely censuring the innocent pleasantries of Dr. Walter Pope, in his Life of Ward, and for the liberties which he had taken with his cousin, Anthony Wood." 2

Edward Edmunds, A.M. of New College, Oxon. 14 Jan. 1714; instituted to Hardwick 22 Oct. 1722; died 24 July 1738, at Mr. Pilsworth's house, at Oving, whither he had gone on a visit on the preceding Sunday (16 July); and was buried in Oving Church; being succeeded in this Rectory by

James Fussell, A.M. instituted 19 Aug. 1738; and inducted 14 September: he was born at Winchester, 17 Dec. 1699, being the second son of John Fussell, of that City, by Elizabeth his wife, who was paternally descended from the Millets, and maternally from the Allens and Druels, of the Soke, near Winchester: he received his education at Winchester College, and New College, Oxon.: A.M. 14 Jan. 1726, and Fellow: he was also Vicar of Whaddon³ in 1728, which Living he held with the Vicarage of Swalcliff-cum-Upwell, Co. Oxon. until he became Rector of Hardwick, where he afterwards resided. He died at Bath, 29 Jan. 1760, having, by his Will, dated 8 May 1753, and proved at

London, 11 Aug. 1760, bequeathed his estate in Hampshire, to his nephew and heir-at-law, James Lipscomb, (father of the writer of this History,) and eldest son and heir of Thomas Lipscomb, of Winchester, Surgeon, by Mary Fussell, sister of the Testator; and his personal estate to his niece and executrix, Mary Lipscomb, (afterwards the wife of Francis Gresley, L.L.B. Rector of Grendon Underwood;*) and was buried in the chancel.

John Bridle, D.D. instituted 17 May 1760, on the presentation of New College, of which he was Fellow. In 1734, A.M.; Rector of Akeley 1748; B.D. 1753; D.D. 1758. He built near his Rectory-house a small cottage, as a temporary residence for his Curate; but constantly resided here until his death, in 1792; being succeeded by

Washbourne Cooke, B.D. presented and instituted in Nov. 1792. He was the son of Francis Cooke, Vicar of Edmonton, Co. Middlesex, by the daughter of the Rev. William Wellesbourne, late Vicar there. He was Fellow of New College; A.M. 15 Jan. 1770; B.D. 17 May 1781; and from 1778, Vicar of Whaddon; also Rector of Hatford, Co. Berks, by Dispensation with this Living, from 1795, until his death, when he was succeeded by

John William Aubrey, A.M. instituted 17 Sept. 1804; the son of John Aubrey, L.L.B. Rector of Stratfieldsey and Stralfield-Turgis, Co. Hants, and Fellow of Winchester College; A.M. 14 Jan. 1783; Rector of Lidlington, Co. Beds, on the presentation of the Earl of Upper Ossory; and Rector of Little Hinton, Co. Wilts, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. He died in December 1806, on a visit to James Bradford, Esq. at Swindon, Co. Wilts, and was succeeded by

John White, B.C.L. 25 May 1807, on the presentation of the Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxon.; B.C.L. 30 June 1781. He was also Prebendary of Sarum; and died here, coelebs 1833; being succeeded by

Christopher Erle, A.M. Fellow of New College, on the presentation of the Warden and Fellows, Oct. 1833.

¹ Nicholls's Literary Anecdotes, vol. i. p. 49-50. A MS. volume, written in a remarkably small hand, and very closely, apparently the original notes for the Institute, was in the possession of the writer of this History, when a boy; found among the papers of his uncle, the Rev. Mr. Fussell, Rector of Hardwick.

² A curious letter from Dr. Wood to Dr. Charlett, Master of University College, Oxon. is preserved: "June 2, 1717, Hardwick. Reverend Sir, I thank you heartily for your kind letter, and your concern for my health, and my wife's and children's. I thank God I am hearty, but so corpulent, that I am sure I could not walk for your lodgings to New College without resting once or twice. I ride much, but find little relief from it. Fasting does not agree with my constitution, but makes me peevish; which infirmity a judge (especially spiritual) ought, in a particular manner to guard against. I think the best remedy for your corpulency, would be the gout for two or three months. But I hear you can walk up Headington Hill, and want no such advice. An ounce of mustard-seed bruised, and steep'd two or three days in a quart of white wine, gives me great relief: as to my shortness of breath, a *beer-glass every morning fasting*, is an effectual cure. I am, your most affectionate and humble Servant, THOMAS WOOD, [Letters of Eminent Persons, vol. ii. p. 32.]

³ See WHADDON.

⁴ See GRENDRON UNDERWOOD, in vol. i. p. 260.

THE CHURCH,

which is dedicated to St. Mary, stands on a gentle eminence on the south side of the village, about a furlong north from the road from Aylesbury to Buckingham. The building consists of a nave and south aisle, with a chancel at the east end, and a square embattled tower with graduated buttresses at the angles. On the south side is a porch, with an obtuse pointed-arch doorway, with wrought mouldings, flowers, and foliage; the subarchitraves having corbels of human heads; and a plainer entrance on the north side. In the aisle are four windows; one at the west end, consisting of two cinquefoil-headed lights, with a central mullion; another, with two cinquefoil-headed lights under ogee arches; and a quaterfoil in the centre, beneath a pointed arch; the third has similar lights and tracery. In the point of the arch is a fragment of coloured glass, with a human visage and fine flowing beard. At the east end of the aisle is a circular light.

The nave has two windows on the north side; one pointed, with two mullions separating three arched lights, cinquefoil-headed, and forming in the tracery four trefoils; those towards the exterior sides reversed: the other is a similar window; and above the trefoil heads of the lower division, tracery is continued to the architrave; slender mullions, in a second series, resting upon the central part of the arches of the lower lights, form narrow openings above, with two trefoil spandrils, and a small quaterfoil. In the nave are, on each side, three square headed clerestory windows, each of cinquefoil-headed lights; and on the south side, between the second and third windows eastward, is a circular window, with quaterfoil and tracery.

In the upper story of the tower are four recessed windows, with mullions and tracery under a pointed arch. A spiral stone stair-case, in the south-west angle, terminates in a little turret, covered with slate, within the embattled parapet of the tower.

In the chancel, the east window has three trefoil-headed lights, bounded by a subarchitrave, with a low pointed arch, and two windows on each side, with pointed arches; the easternmost, on the north side, with cinquefoil-headed lights, and a quaterfoil in the double spandril. All the windows appear to have been originally correspondent in form and decorations, and richly storied; many fragments of beautiful painted glass, canopies, niches, and trellis-work, still remain. The nave is lofty, has a bracket roof of timber, and its floor paved with brick. Between the nave and aisle are, on each side, five arches resting on four ogee pillars, and two demi-pillars, or pilasters: the length of the nave, chancel, and tower, being about 110 feet.

Near the west end of the nave, on large black marble slabs:

Here lyes y^e Body of Richard Harris, of Leighton Bussard, Son of Richard Harris, of Northampton, Clerk, who died y^e 4th of Aug^r. 1704, in y^e 29th year of his age.

Here lyes y^e Body of Ann Harris, relict of Richard Harris, and Daughter of William Wingfield, of Weedon, Gent. who died y^e 17th of October 1708, in y^e 30th year of her age.

On a large slab, in the middle of the nave:

Arms: On a bend cotized . . . three pairs of wings.
Wingfield. Crest: A bull passant charged with a cross.

Hic jacet Nathaniel Wingfield, Gen. obiit quarto die Julii An^o Dom. 1698, ætatis suæ vicesimo sexto.

Siste Viator et lachrymas funde, quæ si nosces hic

sepultum juvenem injussæ prosilierent. Fuit, ah! quod tantum fuit liceat dicere, cognatis parens, notis charus et vel ignotis amicus absque ullis vitis supra modum innocens. Florente, nec tamen immatura ætate hei! mortuus est omnibus qui norunt, merito lamentandas: quiesce pie juvenis et perge cælo frui. Dum nos, sine te inconsolabiles ad te vestigiis fuis cupidi properamus.

In the floor of the south aisle is a small brown stone, which retains the name of *Michael* . . . with the date 1691; the remainder is illegible.

At the east end of the chancel, on the north side, is a mural monument, with Doric pillars, supporting an entablature; and with a recess between pilasters, in which are the statues of a Knight and a lady, kneeling on crimson cushions,

with gold fringe and tassels, at a desk, covered with a crimson carpet, and having an open book on a cushion at each end. The Knight is in armour, having a thick bushy beard, head bare, a ruff, his hands both broken off. The lady has a large head-dress, richly decorated; a great ruff, and long loose sable robe, descending in folds to her feet; her hands also broken off. Behind her, are effigies of six daughters; and behind the male figure, eight sons, all kneeling. On a black tablet:

Nobilis hic miles genere et virtutibus annos

Cum decies septem et tres numerasset obit;

Cui vitam ut renovet posuit castissima conjux

Hoc quicquid tumuli est sumptibus omni suis

Sic vivit moriens: justorum vita perennis:

Non moritur quisquis vix erat ante Deo

Mors ho'um ubique expectat ubiq. etia' expectet ea' homo

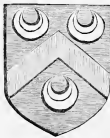
Ad vocem tubæ resurgent mortui

Anima moritur per culpam resurget per gratiam

Corpus moritur per pœnam resurget per gloriam.

Dexter Arg. a fess way between three crescents of the First: *Lee*. Sinister, S. three pickaxes Arg. *Pigot*.

On a shield, the arms of *Lee*, with a crest, resting on a fluted Corinthian column, with ducal coronet:



On a black tablet, below:

Here lyeth interred the Body of Sr Robert Lee, Kn^t. Sonn and heir of Benedict Lee, of Huccott, in the County of Bucks, Esq. who was second Brother to Sir Rob^t Lee, of Birdsthorne. He was born at Helstrap, in the P^{ish} of Drayton Beauchamp, An^o Dni. 1545, June 15th; and married Dame Luce Piggot, Daughter to Tho^s Pygot, of Beachampton, in y^e County of Buck^m. Esq. by whom he had issue viii. sonnes, vid.—Sir Henry Lee Knight & Baronett, Edward, Bennett, Thomas, George, Robert, Richard, and Anthonne; and vi. daugh-

ters, Fraunces, Elizab. Mary, Margaret, Joyce, & Alice; when he had lived married 55 yeares, he dep'ted this life in y^e Faith of Jesus Christ, at Stratford Langton, in y^e County of Essex, and was buried at Hardwick, A^o D^o 1616, Aug. 20, ætatis 78.

On a mural monument of veined marble, with Doric pilasters, supporting a triangular pediment, on the north side of the chancel:

In Memory

of the Reverend James Fussell, A.M.

Twenty-two years Rector of this Parish,

who departed this life,

greatly lamented by all that knew him,

Jan^y 29th in the year of our Lord, 1760;

and in the 60th year of his age,

with an entire resignation

to the Divine will,

in sure and certain hope of a joyful resurrection

to a glorious immortality,

through the merits of his blessed Redeemer,

Christ Jesus.

On another mural monument, near the north-door of the chancel, surmounted with an urn:

Arms: Dexter party per fess . . . and Az. a Chief escaloped Or. impaling . . . three wolves' heads coupeè. *Crest*: A wolf's head issuant from a ducal coronet.¹

In Memory of Thomas Wood, LL.D. Rector of Hardwick, Commissary and Official of this Archdeaconry; formerly Barrister of the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn, London; who died July 12th 1722, aged 61; also of Joan his Wife, eldest Daughter of Hugh Barker, Esq. of Great Horwood, who died March 30th 1733, aged 53.

Near this place lyeth Thomas Wood, a son, who died an infant.

On a tablet of black marble, with an Arabesque frame of white, on the north side of the chancel:

H. S. E.

Depositum Gulielmi Barker Rectoris de Hardwyke Canonici Cantuariensis dignissimi quonda Novi Coll. in Oxon. Socii et Doctoris in Altiori Theologia Sphaerâ merito collocati quam frequentibus Orthodoxis Concionibus Salibus innocuis, morumque candore ornavit.

Imitentur Posterî.

Natus A^o Dom. MDCLXIII.

Denatus Mar^o XXVI. CIOCLXIX.

¹ Under the portrait of Dr. Wood, by Vander Gucht, prefixed to his Institutes, is a coat of arms, Or. a wolf passant S. a Chief of the Last. *Crest*: out of a mural crown a wolf's head erased S. collared Or: and in Croke's Genealogy, it is stated, that these are the same arms, (granted by Sir Edw. Byssie, Clarencieux to Anthony à Wood, 1 May 1661.) except the wolf's head, erased, collared, Or. on a crown mural.

On a very handsome tablet of white marble, on the south side of the altar, against the east wall :

Arms : Az. on a bend sinister . . . cotized . . . three estoils of six points. *Crest* : a dexter arm, and hand holding a scythe.

M. S. Georgii Bridle, A.M.

Novi Collegii Oxon olim Socii

Propter Literarum Optimarum Peritiam

Et castam morum integritatem

Wykehamsi *cognatione* et munificentiâ vere digni;

Cujus sub *Ædibus* prope a cunis

Enutritus auctus consummatus erat

Et post paucorum annorum disciplinam

Wintoniî inchoatam Oxonii perfectam

Ob promptam *eruditionem*

Et præcipiam Indolis suavitatem

Juventuti informandæ

Juvenis designatus erat.

Hinc muneri utunque importuno

In Gymnasio Bedfordiensi

Per triginta et quatuor annorum spatium

Usque ad extremam vitæ horam

Strenue et feliciter invigilavit

Puerorum sicut omnium quæscuque

Eximie animæ dotes cordisque mansuetudo enduere
Deliciæ et Dolor.

Fratri dilectissimo virtutibus;

Quas novi; quas amavi; quas, eheu! perdidit.

Hoc desiderii nostri *monumentum*

Cum lachrymis pono I. B.

Decessit 11^{mo} die Mensis Augst. 1773, ætatis suæ 58.

Juxta reliquias fratris suas condidit voluit

Johannes Bridle, S.T.P. hujusce Ecclesiæ

Per 32 Annos Rector, pius, vigilans, eruditus

Amplissime bona ad varias benignitates

Erogavit vivens, legavit moriens.

Quot et quantæ fuerunt, enumerari vetuit

Loquentur Posterî,

Ob. 7^{mo}. Die Jun. æt. suæ 86. A.D. 1792.

On a mural monument of white marble :

Memoriæ Sacrum Johannis Dummer, Filii Johannis Dummer de Swathling in Agro Hantoniensis, qui nuper Ecclesiæ Rectoris. Non multis te morabor Lector sed admirandis et quod Epitaphi. rarum est etiam veris Scholam Wintoniensem, Novum Collegium Ecclæ Angliæ Moribus antiquis id est optimis ornavit Vitæ integritate Prudentiâ Industriâ et animatâ cura Pastorê Evangelicû (si quis unquâ secundû Apostolos) Implevit. Omnium Bonorum (excep^t sui ipsius unius) suffragio Episcopatu dignissimus Talem quidem Episcopum postulabat sed non ferebat Ætas pessima.

Nequorum nempè parentum progenies vitiosior
Vixit interim ille etiam vere Præsulatû reverendus admodû
Morum comitatem Personæ Habitus Sermonis
Elegantia tanquam res Vulgares mitis

Verbo dicam is unus erat quem stuperunt omnes

Quotquot Eum usquam convenerunt

Obiit 15 Maii A.D. 1694, Ætatis 73, Pastoris Curæ 25.

ΘΙΟΥ ΦΩΣΟΣ ΘΑΥΡΑΤΩΝ ΝΙΧΛΑ.

On a mural tablet, on the south side :

Richardus Harris

Ex celeberrima Wicchammicorum societate Artium Magis'

Hujus Ecclesiæ per annos 49 assiduus Pastor Reformatæ Religionis a primis usq; Regiæ Elizabethæ temporib' sedulus Propagator. Pietatis et antiqæ disciplinæ tam severus cultor, quam vitiorum acers & animosus reprehensor. Hospitio clarus Eleemosynis Dives Omni virtutum genere insignis post exactam non longam magis quam alacrem & iucundam senectutem: Hic condidit voluit. Una cum Aliciâ conjuge sanctissimâ castissimâ fœmina è quâ XI. liberos susceperat proba indole quorû aliquot jam piè defunctos vivens, spectavit reliquos honeste' et liberaliter viventes moriens reliquit.

Obierunt. { Ille Feb. 6. Anno Dni. 1613, ætat 76.
{ Hæc Aug. 15. Au^g. Dni. 1593, ætat. 46.

Contiguous to the south side of the tower, inclosed by slight iron rails, the area within being planted with shrubs, is a rude tomb of stone, on a rough bolder basement; and on a white marble are these words, very faintly cut, scarcely legible :

"Within are deposited the Bones of 247 Persons, which were discovered, A.D. 1818, buried in a field adjoining to Holman's Bridge, near Aylesbury.

"From the history and appearance of the place where they were found, they were concluded to be the Remains of those Officers and Men who perished in an engagement, A.D. 1642, between the troops of K. Charles I. under the command of Prince Rupert & the Garrison who held Aylesbury for the Parliament.

"Enemies from their attachment to opposite Leaders and to opposite Standards, in the sanguinary conflicts of that Civil War, they were together victims to its fury. United in one common slaughter, they were buried in one common grave, close to the spot where they had lately stood in arms against each other.

"After the lapse of more than a Century and a half, their bones were collected and deposited, together still, in consecrated ground.

"May the memory of brave men be respected, and may our Country never be called to take part in a contest such as that which this tablet records."

If the skirmish, near Padbury, which terminated in the defeat of the Parliamentary assailants, who were driven back to the brook north of Aylesbury, and many of them slain there, happened in the beginning of July 1643, when Colonel Middleton's troops were repulsed by the gallant Sir Charles Lucas,¹ it is by no means certain that the bones dug up, were connected with that event; though, in all probability, they were the remains of troopers killed in the same unhappy contest between the King and Parliament.

WEEDON, or WEDON,

the Hamlet to Hardwick, though not separately described in the Domesday Survey, was undoubtedly holden, in the time of King Harold, (if not before) under the Honour of Walingford, and partook of all those privileges and exemptions which had been annexed to that Honour at its original creation;² and was mentioned as one hide of land in the old Hundred of Coteslai, holden of Milo Crispin. At different periods it occurs under the several denominations of a Manor or Lordship, and a Hamlet; and its history is so completely intermixed with that of Hardwick, that it is difficult, if not impossible, to separate it.

WEEDON, in the reign of Hen. III. was in the hands of a family taking its name from the place; and there is scarcely any ground for doubting that Nicholas de Wedon, who is recorded to have paid scutage in 20 Hen. III. and half a mark for the fourth part of a Knight's fee in Weedon, as also one mark for his fee in the preceding year, as his aid at the Peace then made, which is expressly stated in the record to have been "holden as of the Honour of Walingford," was in fact the descendant of that William, who was tenant to Milo Crispin, as above mentioned. In the reign of Edward I. it was found, by Inquisition, that Edmund Earl of Cornwall died seised, *inter al.* of "Wedon Vill, cum placitis de portmote et halemete et tolnet fori." In the same year, by another Inquisition, the aforesaid Edmund Earl of Cornwall died seised of a Knight's fee in Wedon; and "that the said fee was *appendant to the Honour of Walingford.*"³ By an Inquisition, 30 Edw. I. it was found that Ralph de Wedon died seised of the *Manor of Wedon.*⁴ It likewise appears, by an Inquisition taken in 2 Edw. I. that Laurence de Broc died seised, *inter al.* of lands in Wedon. After a partition of the lands of the family of Newmarch between the co-heiresses, John Lord Moels, grandson and heir of Nicholas Moels (who married one of the daughters of James de Newmarch), died in 1308 (3 Edw. II.) seised of Wedon Hamlet.⁵ Also, by another Inquisition, in 1328, (2 Edw. III.) John Mayne, Parson of the Church of Drayton Beauchamp, died seised of "the *Manor of Wedon juxta Aylesbury, holden as of the Honour of Berkhamstead,*" he having purchased the same of Ralph de Wedon;⁶ and it likewise appears, by the Claus. Rolls of the same year, that Ralph Wedon, and Elizabeth his wife, *had been* seised of divers Manors in Bucks; and amongst them, "of Wedon *Manor, near Aylesbury.*"⁷ By another Inquisition, in 1349, William de Botreaux, and Isabella his wife, were found to have died seised of 200 acres of land in Wedon and Hardwick, near Aylesbury; and by another Inquisition, in 1362, Mary Countess of Norfolk, wife of Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, and relict of Ralph de Cobham, Knt. was found to have died seised, *inter al.* of the Manor of Wedon.⁸ By an Inquisition in 1372, (46 Edw. III.) it was returned, that William Mauntel died seised of lands in Wedon;⁹ and not long afterwards, this Hamlet is found in the possession of the family of Lee, (as is presumed by Lysons,) by purchase.

¹ See AYLESBURY.

² See HONOUR OF WALINGFORD, in vol. i. p. 21, in which the name of Weedon is included.

³ Esc. 23 Edw. I. no. 20 and no. 44.

⁴ Ibid. 30 Edw. I. no. 43.

⁵ Ibid. 3 Edw. II. no. 36.

⁶ Ibid. 2 Edw. III. no. 79.

⁷ Ibid. no. 149.

⁸ Ibid. no. 9.

⁹ Ibid. no. 27.

In 1601, Queen Elizabeth granted to Ralph and John Clarke, of London, Gents. *inter al.* the Manors of Wedon in the Vale, Wedonhull, and Padenshore, alias Padnore, *cum pert.* viz. 710 acres 10 marks rent; 12 acres of meadow in the same places, *cum pert.*; a loft, 100 acres of land, and 10 acres of meadow, in Wedon in the Vale; another loft, of 160 acres, 7 acres of meadow, and two acres of pasture, with 24s. rents, in Wedon aforesaid; the Manors of Drayton Beauchamp, Helpes-
thorpe, Masseworth, and Saunderton, alias Saundesdon; messuages, 100 acres of land, 5 acres of meadow, 20s. rent in Masseworth; and a messuage, 120 acres of land, 20s. rents, in Chelliwoldesbury, in Bucks, from Lady-day last, for 99 years, at the rents following, viz.: the Manor of Wedon in the Vale, 6*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*; Manors of Wedonhull and Padenshore, the lands there, and 10 marks of rent, 13*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* for the perquisites of the court of the said Manor of Wedon in the Vale, Wedonhull, and Padenshore, 40*s.*; for other lands, as expressed, 8*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*; for the Manors of Drayton Beauchamp and Helpes-
thorpe, 36*l.* 4*s.*; for the Manor of Masseworth, 8*l.*; for the Manor of Saunderton, 11*l.* for the messuages and lands in Chelliwoldesbury, 42*s.*; for the lands, &c. in Saunderton, 4*l.* 5*s.*;¹ and this lease appears to have been immediately transferred to Robert Dawe and Edward Thurland, of London, Gents. on the conditions of the former demise.²

Lady Elizabeth Pope, daughter and sole heir of Thomas Earl of Downe, who had been formerly the wife of Sir Francis Henry Lee, fourth Baronet of that family (of Quarendon,) was married, secondly, to Robert Earl of Lindsey, as his third wife, and held both Quarendon and Weedon, in dower. The Mansions of her ancestors having been demolished, she made Weedon her chief residence during many years, in her second widowhood; and here, as Countess of Lindsey, kept up a generous hospitality, and was highly esteemed by the whole neighbourhood. She had no issue by her last marriage; but, by Sir Francis Henry Lee, she was the mother of Sir Edward Henry Lee, the fifth Baronet, who, in 1675, was created Viscount Quarendon and Earl of Litchfield; which titles becoming extinct, on the decease, s. p. of George Henry, third Earl of Litchfield, his property here passed, by the marriage of Charlotte, his elder sister, and at length sole heir, to Henry, eleventh Viscount Dillon. In 1801, his son and successor, Charles Dillon Lee, twelfth Viscount Dillon, K.P. conveyed the *Manor of Hardwick cum Weedon*, and all his lands there, to the Most Honourable George Marquess of Buckingham, K.G. who repaired "the Manor-Place;" and it was subsequently occupied by Edward Nugent, Esq. who was its occupier in 1802. A commodious residence having been afterwards built upon the site, called *Lilies* (in compliment, as is asserted, to the Royal Family of France, and originally intended for the residence of one of the French Princes, then in habits of great intimacy with the Buckingham family at Stowe,) it was subsequently occupied by the Right Hon. Lord George Nugent Grenville, second son of the Marquess, and only brother of Richard Nugent Grenville Chandos Temple, late Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K.G. and, in his own right, as descended from his mother, Mary Baroness Nugent, Lord Nugent of the Kingdom of Ireland.³ About the same time when the twelfth Lord Viscount Dillon disposed of the Manors of Hardwick and Weedon, to the Marquess of Buckingham,⁴ two farms, situated also in this Hamlet, were, by agreement, reserved for the purpose of being conveyed to John Tirel Morin, Esq.; and the said purchaser having likewise bought an estate in Hardwick, the Manor of Hardwick was, at his request, re-conveyed to Lord Dillon, for the purpose of being passed to Mr. Tirel Morin; after whose decease, in 1807, it was sold to Mr. Nanson, of Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London; and subsequently conveyed to Mr. Lucas, of North Place, Gray's Inn Lane, London.

¹ Test. 22 Oct.² Rot. Pat. 44 Eliz. Test. 6 Aug.³ See vol. i. p. 601; and vol. ii. p. 27.⁴ Lysons's Mag. Brit. vol. i. p. 692.

HAWRIDGE.

HAWRIDGE is a very small Parish, bounded, on the North, by Tring; on the East, by Berkhamstead, (both in Hertfordshire;) on the South, by Chesham; and on the West, by Wendover. It probably derived its name from *Hare*, or *Hore*; *Hare-ridge*, or *Hore-ridge*, a crest of land, border, or boundary. In this respect, it agrees perfectly with its situation, on the verge of the County towards Hertfordshire, at the eastern termination of the Chilterns, where the chalk stratum becomes blended with the gravel and flints of Hertfordshire. This derivation of the name was suggested by the very ingenious elucidation of those ancient Boundary stones, which the late Mr. Hamper has, with so great diligence and ability, explained;¹ although no allusion is made to this place, in the copious extracts with which the learned author has fortified his opinion on the subject.

A few years ago, in assarting a wood about half a mile from Hawridge, on the south-east, towards Chesham, some labourers found (according to the vernacular idiom of the place,) “a power of gold and silver,” consisting of a quantity of ancient coins, apparently of various reigns; but not in such a perfect state of preservation as to enable, even those most conversant with such subjects, to fix their exact date. They were generally found scattered in various directions; but in weeding a piece of arable land, shortly afterwards, an earthen pot was discovered, containing silver coins. How they came to be deposited in the same receptacle, and at what period of time, can not be ascertained; but the account given of them, by the Rev. David Roderick, Minister of Choulsbury, who was well acquainted with such matters, was, that all the coins were of the reign King Edward VI. and of Valentinian, the Roman Emperor. This account, however, seems rather improbable; and the matter will no doubt ever remain involved in the greatest obscurity. The coins were principally disposed of at Chesham, by the labourers who found them.

In an orchard near a cottage, by the side of the Common, between Hawridge and Choulsbury, is the resemblance of an ancient barrow, of considerable extent.

The old Manor House, called Hawridge Court, is now occupied as a farm-house, and is a building of considerable antiquity. It stands within an area, enclosed by a moat 105 yards in diameter, from the bottom of the trench on one side, to the bottom on the other; from the verge to the bottom is ten yards. About the year 1780, on enlarging the garden, some square stones and human bones were discovered, both of which mouldered away when they were exposed to the air—a sure indication of remote antiquity: and some few years afterwards, there was also found, in digging the area within the moat, a strong iron casement, with very massive bars, &c.

In the beginning of the last century, this parish contained only twelve families; and between 1702 and 1709, the births were only 21, and the burials 14. The number of inhabitants has continued about the same to the present time.

The salubrity of the air has been much esteemed, and many consumptive persons were formerly accustomed to repair thither on that account. The peculiar heathiness of this rather obscure village, beyond that of the general salubrity of the atmosphere of most of the other sequestered towns in this fine agricultural county, is extremely questionable.

¹ Observations on Hoar Stones, 4to Birmingham, by William Hamper, Esq.

THE MANOR.

Willis presumed that it was included with Drayton Beauchamp, in the Domesday Survey; but the Manor belonged to the Beauchamps, in the reign of Hen. III. It had previously been in the possession of the Mauduits.

In 1253, (37 Hen. III.) a fine was levied of messuages and lands in Hawridge, between Laurence de Broc, Plaintiff, and John de Borley and Emma his wife, Def. to the use of Laurence.

The Manor passed, by the marriage of Isabel, daughter and heir of John Beauchamp, Baron of Holt, Co. Worcester, to Sir Thomas Penyston, Knt. having been previously mortgaged to the Burgesses of Berkhamstead, who presented to the Church in 1391 and 1403; for Edmund Cooke, of Berkhamstead, one of those Burgesses, dying in 7 Ric. II. was returned to have died seised of Hawridge Manor, one messuage with a garden, four acres of meadow, five of underwood, and thirty-four of arable in Aston Clinton.¹

Thomas Cheyne, Esq. having married the widow of Sir Thomas Penyston, possessed the Manor and Advowson *jure uxoris* in 1416, and continued to hold the estate in 1441. Anthony Penyston, Esq. died at Hawridge, 20 May 1559, seised of this Manor, which he held of Sir Thomas Knowles, Knt. by fealty, in free soccage, as of the Manor of Wingrave, at the rent of 13s.; leaving Thomas his son and heir, eighteen years and nine months old, who sold this Manor to Thomas Tasburgh, Esq. in 1572; and his son, Sir Thomas Tasburgh, Knt. sold it, circ 1620, to the Backwells; as did the latter to the family of Seare, in 1650.

Richard Seare, Esq. of Hawridge Court and Great Missenden, who was Sheriff of Bucks in 1702, died seised of this Manor in 1713. John Seare, Esq. his son and heir, sold this Estate in 1748, to Robert Dayrell, Esq. of Richmond, Co. Surrey, who died in the same year, having bequeathed it to his eldest son and heir, Edmund Dayrell, Esq. He died in 1814, leaving his lands here, &c. to the Rev. John Jeffreys, Rector of Barnes, Co. Surrey, who still holds this Estate with Choulsbury.

THE ADVOWSON

appears to have been in the possession of William de Maudit, as early as the reign of Hen. III. and it subsequently passed through the families of Beauchamp, Penyston, Cheyne, Bulstrode, Tasburgh, Blackwell, and Seare; all of whom exercised, at different periods, the right of presentation to the Living. It afterwards came, by purchase, into the hands of the family of Sandby; who still retain the right in possession.

In a Terrier, signed 4 Sept. 1639, given by Elidad Blackwell, Rector, the Rectory was stated to have had belonging to it, a hall, kitchen, and two butterys below; and two chambers, and five chambers above. Two barns of three bays each, a stable, hen-house, and hog-sty; 25 acres in two closes, altogether adjoining upon the house, and in the common field 36 acres.

RECTORS.

THESTON Bisset, in 1227, exchanged for Hanslap.
Richard de Fingherst, pretending a claim to this Living, was compelled to relinquish it to
Walter de Rothomago, who was presented in 1227, by William de Maudit, "Camerarius Domini Regis."
William de Weston, presented in 1228, by William Maudit, as were the following:

Richard de Thurne, presented in 1233.
William de Lillingston, presented in 1234.
Ralph de Basset, presented in 1235.
William de Asheden, presented in 1242.
William de Hembury, presented by Sir John Beauchamp, Knt. 13 Aug. 1276.
Henry Balle, presented in 1311.

¹ Esc. 7 Ric. II. Cal. vol. iii. p. 62, n^o 86.

William Alwyne, presented in 1348.
Robert Colyn de Finemore, presented by John de Bello-campo, Lord of Holt, 3 Sept. 1349.
Andrew Tripp, presented by John Beauchamp, Lord of Hawridge, 8 Aug. 1357.
John Taylor resigned in 1391.
Walter Cotte, instituted 5 Oct. 1391, on the presentation of Edmund Cooke, Richard Arnold, and William Edmonds, Burgesses of Berkhamstead.
John Clipstone, presented 17 March 1393.
John Baseley exchanged.
William Ashford, admitted 13 Aug. 1403.
William Clethe, presented 8 Oct. 1403.
William Bolten, presented 8 Oct. 1407.
John Attwood, instituted 23 Oct. 1410, on the presentation of John Penyston.
Henry Jony, instituted 4 Sept. 1416.
Henry Breveton, instituted 17 April 1441, on the presentation of Thomas Cheyne.
Thomas Ford, instituted 7 Feb. 1465, on the presentation of Robert Bulstrode and Margaret his wife.
John Long, presented 8 Dec. 1466.
John Hall, instituted 18 Nov. 1478, on the presentation of Sir Robert Bulstrode, Knt.
Edward Haetrey, L.L.B. presented 9 May 1496.
Christopher Mychel, instituted 29 May 1501, on the presentation of Margaret, relict of Robert Bulstrode.
Richard Thompson, instituted 23 Feb. 1526, on the presentation of Thomas Penyston.
Edmund Hodson, instituted 12 Oct. 1528.
William Huskey, L.L.B. instituted 10 June 1557, on the presentation of Anthony Penyston.
William Wabecyn, instituted 9 April 1568.
Peter Bates, presented by Thomas Tasburgh; and instituted 3 Feb. 1587.
John Priestley, instituted in 1616.

Edward Field, presented by John Blackwell, in 1618.
Elidad Blackwell, in 1625.
Ferdinando Appleby, in 1650.
Joseph Pretty, presented 20 March 1662, by Mr. John Seare.
Nathaniel Anderson, A.B. of New Coll. Oxon.; presented 29 Sept. 1692, by Mr. John Seare.
John North, A.M. presented 24 March 1724.
Richard Plaistove, presented in 1726. At his death, *Samuel Webster*, (or *Watson*?) was presented, 21 Feb. 1746; and, dying in 1747, was succeeded by *George Sandby*, A.M. of Merton Coll. Oxon.; presented by Mr. John Seare, of the Middle Temple, London, and inducted 18 Nov. 1747. At his cession, *John North*, A.M. of Merton Coll. Oxon.; presented by King George II. and inducted 13 Dec. 1759. He died 23 Feb. 1767; and was succeeded by *Charles Ray*, A.M. presented 4 March 1775, by *George Sandby*, D.D. Chancellor of Norwich. On his resignation,
Edward Roger North, A.M. presented 16 Feb. 1781, by the same Patron. He was of Trinity Coll. Camb.; A.B. 1775; A.M. 1778; at his death,
James Beresford was presented 29 April 1789, by *George Sandby*, D.D. &c.; and on his resignation, he was succeeded by
George Sandby, A.M. presented 9 March 1793, by *George Sandby*, D.D. Chancellor of Norwich, (his father.) He was of Merton Coll. Oxon.; A.M. 26 Feb. 1793; also Rector of Camberwell, Co. Surrey, and resident there in 1802. On his cession, he was succeeded by
Thomas Veel, of Merton Coll. Oxon.; A.M. 22 May 1789; but resigned; and thereupon
George Sandby, A.M. was inducted, May 1813, on his own presentation, in full right.¹

THE CHURCH.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is small, and tiled; with a little wooden turret, containing two bells, on the west end of the roof. The fabric is of flints and stone, with bricks intermixed. Besides a door, under an obtuse pointed arch at the west end, there is a porch of timber, with gable roof, on the south side.

The interior is rude and unadorned; the painted glass in the windows, mentioned in the account preserved by Browne Willis, being reduced to a single coat of arms in the north window of the chancel, and a few fragments of different colours.²

There are, in the whole building, eight windows of various sizes and forms: one at the west end,

¹ By information from the Rev. David Roderick, Curate, 18 May 1822.

² It is incorrectly described by Mr. Cole, and should be thus blazoned: Party per pale: Gu. a bend Erm. charged with a crescent: in chief a lion passant Or. impaling cheque Or. and Az. a fess Gu. fretté Or.

over the door, consists of two lights, with quarterfoils in the spandrils. The coat of arms before-mentioned, is in the north-eastern window, with the date 1585.

The Pulpit is ancient, stands on the south side, and has been neatly inlaid.

The Font is handsome, of a circular form, standing on a round pedestal, or base, with a fillet of roses and lilies round the bason, which is very large: it stands near the north-west angle of the building.

There is a small gallery of rude construction, at the west end of the nave: and the Communion Table, which stands in the usual place, at the east end, is railed in: the royal arms being painted on the east wall, above a beam, which is the only separation of the Church from the chancel; and underneath, is the date 1626.

On a mural tablet, on the north side of the chancel, above the manor pew:

Sacred to the Memory

of Richard Seare, of Great Missenden, Esq.
and High Sheriff of this County in y^e year 1712.

He married Elizabeth,

sole Daughter of M^r. Tho^s. Pistor, Citizen of London,

by whom he had issue, nine children,

Three of which died in their infancy,

and are buried near this Place,

viz., Pistor, John, and a second Pistor.

He departed this life Feb^r. y^e 6th 1713-4.

in the 43^d year of his age,

and lies here buried, in hopes of a joyful resurrection:

Having approved himself

an exact pattern of conjugal

Fidelity and Affection,

A tender and provident Parent,

A just and honourable Person,

A devout and sincere Christian.

E. S. P.

On a shield above the tablet, these arms:

Gu. a chev. Arg. between 3 birds of the Second; a chief Erm. impaling Arg. a spade with 3 roundels thereon, in fess, the handle terminating in a trefoil.

On a black marble in the floor:

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF JOHN SEARE, OF THIS PARISH, GENT. WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 14th OF MARCH 1682, IN THE 85th YEAR OF HIS AGE, & MARY HIS WIFE, WHO DYED THE 28th OF DECEMBER 1668, AGED 50, AND MARY THEIR DAUGHTER, WHO DYED THE 13th OF AUGUST 1687, AGED 27 YEARS. ALSO JOHN, THE SON

OF RICHARD SEARE, GENT. AND ELIZABETH HIS WIFE, AND GRANDSON OF THE SAID JOHN, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 24th OF FEBRUARY 1699, AT A MONTH OLD.

On a brass plate affixed to the cover of an altar-tomb, adjoining the south wall of the chancel, parallel to the communion rails, is the following inscription:

Here lyeth buried the body of Dame Dorothe Pakyngton: A Daughter of S^r Thomas Kytson, late of London, Knight, and the wyfe, first, of S^r Thomas Pakyngton, Knight, and last, of Thomas Tasburgh, Esquier. She lyved very vertuously, and departed this lyfe a mooste faythfull and godly Christian, the 2^{le} of Maye, when she had lyved xlvj year^e and vij monethes, Anno dni 1577.

On three escutcheons of brass, affixed to the same stone, are the following coats of arms, respectively marked:

Pakynghon and Kytson. Dexter, Quarterly, 1 and 4 party per chev. in chief three mullets pierced in fess Or. a crescent: in base 3 garbs: 2 and 3 on a bend 3 birds: impaling 3 lucies hauriant in fess a chief. 2. *Kytson and Donnyngton.* The arms of the sinister impalement last described impaling quarterly, 1 and 4 paly of six: on a chief 3 roundels, 2 and 3, a chev. between 3 mullets. 3. *Tasburgh and Kytson.* A chev. between 3 *pomegranates*,¹ impaling the dexter impalement of the last described shield.

These are the paternal and maternal arms of Dame Dorothy Pakyngton, and those of her two husbands, Pakyngton and Kytson.

¹ Browne Willis calls these, "cups covered;" but, though very obscure, are certainly not cups, and more resemble pomegranates.

HOGSTON, HOGGESTON, OR HOCHESTON.

THIS Parish is bounded, on the North, by Swanbourne and Mursley; on the East, by Dunton; on the South, by Dunton, Creslow, and Oving; and on the West, by Swanbourne. It contains about 1500 acres of land, of which, according to the Agricultural Survey in 1813, nearly two-thirds were in pasturage, and the remainder meadow and arable. The soil is a gravelly loam, upon a bed of clay. A small brook, which runs through the parish from south-east to north-west, is some times suddenly augmented, so as to overflow the adjacent grounds; and, uniting with another rivulet from the north, becomes the boundary between this parish and Swanbourne, towards its north-western extremity.

The parish is divided into five principal dairy farms, in which "cows are kept for three or four years, and then sold to graziers, as stores. The skimmed milk is applied to fatten hogs. Ewes are bought in the autumn; and as their lambs become fat, they are sent to salesmen for the London market; as are also the ewes."¹

THE MANOR.

At the Domesday Survey, Hogston was the property of William Fitz-Ansulph; and Pagan rented eight hides, two virgates and a half. There were ten carucates of arable; in the demesne two; and twelve villeins, with seven bordars, had eight. There were five servants, and ten carucates of pasture; the whole being estimated at 7*l.*; in the time of King Edward, at one hundred shillings. Before the Conquest, this parish consisted of one Manor, containing seven hides, in the possession of Almaric. Two allotments were held by three men; one belonging to Bundus, the Standard-Bearer, and another to a man of the Abbess of Barking, who held one hide each; a man belonging to Queen Edith held also two virgates and a half. All of whom could sell their land.²

The Manor descended from William Fitz-Ansulph to Ralph Paganel, who held it in the next reign.³

Ralph Paganel marrying Phyllis, daughter and sole heir of Althelstan, Lord of Dudley Castle, Co. Stafford, (son of Dud, or Dodo, Earl of Coventry, a descendant of the Mercian Kings, by Effri, daughter of King Edmund Ironside,) had issue, two sons, Gervase and William; and a daughter, Hawyse, or Hawesia; and died seised of this Manor; in the possession of which he was succeeded by his eldest son and heir, Gervase Paganel; but he, dying issueless, was succeeded in his inheritance by his brother,

William Paganel, who held vast possessions in Somersetshire, Derby, Lincoln, and Warwickshire, and died seised of this Manor amongst his estates, leaving no male issue; so that Hawyse, his surviving sister, succeeded to the lands of her ancestors, and carried the same, in marriage, to John, Baron de Someri, of the County of Cambridge, who, in right of his said wife, was seised of this Manor. He died before the beginning of the reign of Richard I. and was succeeded by his son and heir, Roger de Someri, Baron of Dudley.

¹ Such is the account of the usual routine of husbandry, by St. John Priest, in his Agricultural Survey of Bucks, p. 57.

² Terra Willi Filij Ansulphi'. In Votedone Hd. In Hochestone ten' Pagan' de Willo viii. hid. et ii. uirg' et dim. Tra. E. x. car.' In dno sunt. iiii. et xii. uilli cu. vii. bord. hnt. viii. car. lbi v. serui. P'tu. x. car'. Int' totu ual et ualut. vii. lib. T.R.E. c. sol. De hoc G tenuit Almer'. vii. hid. p. uno G ho Bandi stalri et un' ho abbatise de Berchinges. i. hid. et un' ho Eddeue pulchre ii. uirg' et dim' ten' et hi oims uenle potuer. [Lib. Censual, Tom. 1, f. 148.]

³ Fulk Paganel was the Founder of the Priory at Tickford, the chief seat of this great Barony.

To the family of Someri, succeeded, in the possession of this Manor, with other estates, the Birminghams, of whom the following account may not convey an imperfect idea :

Peter de Birmingham was a feudal tenant of Gervase Paganel in the reign of Hen. I. under whom he held nine Knights' fees, of which he was then enfeoffed. Of his ancestors, it seems only to have been known, that they derived their name from a town so called, in Warwickshire, which did not, until later days, acquire its great celebrity.

The successor of Peter de Birmingham was William, who, in 1220, married Isabel, daughter of Thomas de Estleigh, a Baron; and is said to have holden one quarter part of Hogston of Peter de Chalons, to which Peter, after the decease of William de Birmingham, in 1265, Isabel aforesaid, his widow, was married. This Peter de Chalons is recorded to have presented Robert de Chalons to the Rectory of Hogston in 1273, and is the first in the list of Patrons which has been preserved.

Peter de Chalons died in 1283, seised of Dorton Manor, and one quarter part of Hogston.

It appears, that the male issue of the House of Someri did not fail until the death of John de Someri, Baron of Dudley, 1322, when, by an Inquisition post mortem, it was found, that Margaret, his eldest sister and co-heir, was thirty-two years of age; and at that time the Manor of Hogston had been, during several years, in the possession of the Birminghams, and as certainly had, even during a considerable period, ceased to belong to the family of Someri; because, as early as 37 Hen. III. (1252), the Manor of Hogston was holden by Walkin de Alden, as appears by Letters Patent of that date, in which the King granted "*ad Instantiam Walkini de Alden quod Ipse et heredes sui in perpetuum habeant apud Manerium suum de Hoggeston,*" a fair of three days' continuance, on the eve-day and morrow of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, the Charter being dated apud Burdegat, 3 Sept. 1252; and including a similar concession at the Manor of Grovesfield, in the County of Stafford, likewise belonging to the same Walkin de Alden; which grant is *not* noticed by Lysons, although it preceded another Charter which *he has mentioned*, by which, in 1315, that King granted to William de Birmingham, a weekly-market on Friday, at his Manor of Hogston, Co. Bucks, and a fair there annually on the days before stated: this concession being by writ of Privy Seal, dated at Westminster, 27 Sept. 1314.

Whether the possessions acquired by the family of Birmingham were by a marriage with the Someris, or by any alliance to, or purchase of, the above-mentioned Walkin de Alden, or whether the latter derived his title as a lessee tenant under the Someris, is not perfectly explained.

It appears, by the Pedigree of the Birminghams, that Peter de Birmingham, who has been already mentioned as living about the commencement of the 14th century, had issue, a son, Richard, who was the father of William de Birmingham, to whom, it may be concluded, that *the latter of the two grants* for a fair and market at Hogston was conceded. He was the father of Robert de Birmingham, and of a younger son, Walter, who was Knighted, and advanced to the dignity of Lord Chief-Justice of the King's Bench, in 1348.

At the death of William de Birmingham, in 1342, his eldest son, Robert, (then also deceased) had left a son, Thomas, who succeeded to the estates.

On what authority the supposition mentioned by Lysons, that a stone-statue, under an arch in the north wall of the chancel of Hogston Church, was designed for this William de Birmingham, the founder, does not appear: the place in which it is deposited may indeed afford grounds for conjecturing that it was intended so; and if the model of a church were one of its ornaments, that circumstance would add weight to the same opinion; but the whole matter is at best conjectural: that which is called the model of a church, is as much, or more, like the pix; and the animal at the feet of the statue requires much imagination to find its resemblance to an antelope, the head of which is a crest of the Birminghams.

Hogston descended from Thomas de Birmingham through his second son, Walter, (Richard, his son and heir, being slain in 1371) to Richard, Edmund, and Thomas successively, the latter being called to Parliament in 6 Hen. VII. Edmund de Birmingham, his son and successor, being the last Lord seised of this estate, before it passed to Walter Bulstrode, Esq. of Hedgerley, by his marriage.

King Edw. II. by a Confirmation-Charter and Inspeximus of the Grant of the Fair and Market, by the desire of Walkin de Alden, granted a Weekly-Market on Fridays, with a confirmation of the former grant of the Annual Fair.¹

In or about the year 1546, this Manor was purchased by Sir Robert Dormer, Knt. who had become possessed of large property in this County, by grant from King Hen. VIII. in the 35th year of his reign, and who was seated at Wing; and it descended, with other Manors and Estates, to his son, Sir William Dormer, K.B. At his death, in 1575, it became the property of his son, Sir ROBERT DORMER, Bart. who was, in 1614, advanced to the Peerage by the title of Baron Dormer of Wenge; and in 1616, he departed this life, having had a numerous progeny. Sir William Dormer, Knt. his third, but eldest surviving son, (and who himself died about a month before his father, the said Robert Lord Dormer), having left issue by his wife, Alice, daughter of Sir William Molyneux, Knt. his eldest son, Robert, became heir to his grandfather's title and estates.

Robert Dormer, Baron Dormer of Wing, was, 3 Aug. 1628, (4 Car. I.) created Viscount Ascot and Earl of Carnarvon, the second title being derived from an estate called Ascot, in Oxfordshire, which belonged to him, and the name of which was borrowed and transferred to the Mansion-House erected in the vicinity of Wing, thence called Ascot. This Nobleman, whose estate was considerably reduced by the expenses which he incurred in the Civil War, was unfortunately slain at the Battle of Newbury, when fighting in defence of his Sovereign, 20 Sept. 1643. His titles, and the remainder of his possessions, descended to his son and heir, Charles Dormer, second Earl of Carnarvon, Viscount Ascot, and third Lord Dormer, by the Lady Agnes, daughter of Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery; and the said Earl leaving, at his death, 29 Nov. 1709, no male issue, this Manor, with other large estates, passed in marriage with Lady Elizabeth, his eldest and only surviving daughter, to Philip Stanhope, second Earl of Chesterfield, whose third wife she was, and by whom, at his decease, 28 Jan. 1713 (his male issue, by his two former wives, having failed), his eldest son, Philip, became possessed of this Manor, together with his paternal estates, and the title of Earl of Chesterfield. He died 17 Jan. 1726; and this estate subsequently passed to Sir William Stanhope, K.B. his second son, in the manner described in the history of Waddesdon. On the death of Sir William, in 1772, it reverted to his surviving brother, Philip Dormer, fourth Earl of Chesterfield, K.G. who enjoyed the great possessions, which, by that event, came into his hands, only until the next ensuing year, when, by the decease of the said Earl, 24 March 1773, it descended to Philip, fifth Earl of Chesterfield; during whose possession thereof, in 1765 or 1766, the parish was enclosed, without any Act of Parliament, by private agreement, the said Earl having granted a lease of his whole estate here, for twenty-one years, to Thomas Green, Esq. of Whitchurch, who, with consent of the Rector, Benjamin Reynolds, thereupon effected the inclosure of the parish; and afterwards, this estate was conveyed, for a valuable consideration, to Philip Stanhope, second Earl Stanhope, whose descent was derived from the same paternal stock.

Philip Stanhope, second Earl Stanhope, died in possession of the Manor of Hogston 7 March 1786, leaving issue by Grizel Hamilton, daughter of John Lord Binning, one surviving son, Charles

¹ Rex &c. Sciatis &c. concessisse &c. Will^o de Birmingham quod Ipe & hedes sui imperp. hēant singul. Septiman per diem Veneris unū Mercat. apud Man^o suum de Hoggstton in Com. Bucks et unā feriam ibī singulis ann. per tres dies duratur. viz. in Vigil, in Die et in Crastino Exaltat. S^o Crucis, Dum tamen &c. Dat. apud Westm^o. 27 Sept. Per bre^o Priv. Sigill.

Stanhope, who succeeded to his titles and estates; on whose death, in 1816, the Manor of Hogston descended to his eldest son and heir, by Louisa,¹ his second wife, sole daughter and heir of Henry Grenville, Esq. late Governor of Barbadoes.

Philip Henry, fourth Earl Stanhope, who was born 7 Dec. 1731, married 8 Nov. 1803, Catherine Lucy Smith, second daughter of Robert Lord Carrington, and is the present Lord of Hogston.

PEDIGREE OF STANHOPE, EARL STANHOPE, VISCOUNT MAHON, AND BARON STANHOPE.

CATHERINE, dau. of Francis = SIR PHILIP STANHOPE, Knt. Lord Stanhope, cr. 1616. = ANNE FERBERS, dau. of Sir John Pakington, Bart. of Westwood, Lord Hastings, son of George (14 Jac. I.); EARL OF CHESTERFIELD 1628; ob. 1656. Co. Worcester, relict of Sir Humphrey Ferrers, Knt. of Tamworth 4th Earl of Huntingdon. [PEDIGREE OF STANHOPE, EARLS OF CHESTERFIELD.] Co. Worcester, relict of Sir Humphrey Ferrers, Knt. of Tamworth Castle.
See PEDIGREE OF EARLS OF CHESTERFIELD.

ALEXANDER STANHOPE, Envoy Extraordinary to Spain, and = CATHERINE, dau. of Arnold Burghill, Esq. of Thiegehill Parva, Holland, temp. Will. III. and QUEEN ANNE. Co. Hereford.

JAMES STANHOPE, Col. of Foot Guards 1694, and Volunteer at Namur = LUCY, dau. of Thomas ALEXANDER STANHOPE, ob. at sea CATHERINE, ob. in-
M.P. for Newport, Isle of Wight, 1700; Brigadier-Gen. 25 Aug. 1704. Pitt, Esq. of Stratford, vita pat. nupta.
Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to King Cha. III. of Spain, Co. Wilts; Governor of PHILIP STANHOPE, Captain Com. MARY, Maid of
and Major-Gen. 1706; Commander-in-Chief in Spain 1706; Secretary of the Treasury 1714; First Lord of the Treasury 1717, and Col. of the Milford; killed 28 Sept. Honour to Queen
Chancellor of the Exchequer; created, 2 July 1717, VISCOUNT MAHON of the East Indies; mar. 24 Feb. 1708, at St. Philip, in Minorca. Anne; mar. to
and BARON STANHOPE, of Elvington, Co. Derby; Principal Secretary of Col. EDWARD STANHOPE, killed at Chas. Fane, cr.
State 1718; created, 4 April, EARL STANHOPE; one of the Lords the siege of Cardovil, in Spain. Vise. Fane, and
Justices in 1719 and 1720; ob. 4 Feb. 1720-1; bur. at Chevening. WILLIAM STANHOPE, born circ. Baron of Lough-
Co. Kent. 1691, at Madrid; ob. infans. syne, Co. Lin-
rick.

PHILIP STANHOPE, 2nd EARL STANHOPE, = GRIZELL HAMILTON, dau. of John Lord GEORGE STANHOPE, b. 28 Dec. 1717. LADY LUCY, b. 15 Aug. &c.; b. 15 Aug. 1714; ob. 7 Mar. 1786. HENNING, sister of Thomas Earl of JAMES STANHOPE, ob. 21 April 1730, 1714.
Haddington; mar. 24 July 1745. LADY JANE.

PHILIP VISCOUNT MAHON, ob. vita pat. = HESTER, old dau. of William Pitt = CHARLES STANHOPE, 3rd EARL = LOUISA, sole dau. and hr. of Henry
at. 17, at Geneva, 6 June 1763. 1st Earl of Chatham, K.G.; mar. STANHOPE, &c. b. 6 Aug. Grenville, Esq.; mar. 10 Mar. 1781,
19 Dec. 1774; ob. 18 July 1760. 1751; ob. 1816. ob. Jan. 1812, at. 93.

HESTER LUCY, mar. to Thomas Taylor. PHILIP HENRY STANHOPE, = CATHERINE LUCY, 2nd dau. CHARLES BAYNE STANHOPE, b. 3 June 1785.
GRIZELDA, 4th EARL STANHOPE, &c. of Robert Smith Lord Carrington; mar. 8 Nov. 1803. JAMES HAMILTON STANHOPE, b. 7 Sept. 1788.
RACHEL. b. 7 Dec. 1781.

It deserves to be recorded, that the present Earl Stanhope, to encourage the industry of the peasantry near his residence, devised a plan for building of mud-cottages, covered with thatch, at a small expense, and assigned to each labourer as much ground as would suffice for a house and garden, on a forty years' lease, on condition of his building a house of not less than three rooms, and a cow-house, within a certain time. He also let as much uncultivated land as these tenants could manage, (generally about five acres, sometimes more) on a fifteen years' lease; for the first five years, in consideration of the expense of sub-dividing the ground, and making fences, at 2s. 6d. per acre; for the next five years, at 5s.; and for the last, at 7s. 6d.; making an average of 5s. per acre for the whole term. The husbandmen were so desirous of obtaining ground on these conditions, that many applications were made from distant parts of the country, and cheerfully and humanely complied with.

¹ PEDIGREE OF GRENVILLE, in WOTTON. She was remarkable for the acuteness of her understanding, and exquisite sensibility of her heart. Notwithstanding her very advanced age, she retained her faculties entire; and the superior qualities of her mind appeared the more conspicuous, from her possessing them at a period of life when the affairs of this world seldom attract attention. Her philanthropy occasioned her to take the most lively interest in every thing that related to the concerns of humanity. Religion, and her confident expectation of a future and better state, were to her a never-failing source of comfort and happiness. The distressed always found in her a warm-hearted friend; and her judicious and extensive charities relieved hundreds of the indigent around her Mansion. The amiableness of her disposition was never more strikingly observable than in her last moments; and one of the affecting expressions which she used a short time before her death, was, that she had the consolation to reflect, that she had never spared any trouble to be useful. Her Ladyship bequeathed, by Will, all her possessions to her only son, Philip Earl Stanhope, whom she appointed sole executor, excepting legacies to several of her old servants. [Monthly Mag. vol. xxxiii. p. 71.]

Lewen de Newenham held lands in Hoggeston at the time of the Domesday Survey, which were vested in Grace, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Fitz-Neele, of Goathurst, Knt. as appears by an Inquisition taken in 1348, (23 Edw. III.) the said Grace being the widow and relict of Sir John de Nowers, Knt. Lord of Stoke-Goldington, &c. who had issue by her, a son, Sir John de Nowers, who died v. p. 1321 (15 Edw. II.), and left, by Maud his wife, Almaric, who died without issue, and three daughters; Grace, who died a nun; Agnes, who also died in celibacy; and Joane, only surviving daughter and co-heiress, who, in the reign of Hen. IV. was married to Robert Neville of Hornby, grandson of Sir Henry Neville of Prest, by Joan, daughter and heir of Sir Walter de Cotenham, Knt.

Sir Robert Neville held lands of his wife's inheritance in Hogston, and died in 1426.

THE RECTORY.

The Rectory is charged in the King's Books, for first-fruits, at 1*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; yearly tenths, 1*l.* 3*s.* 7½*d.*; and archidiaconals, 10*s.* 7¾*d.* The Glebe lands consist of about 80 acres; and the Rector is entitled to the tithes of the whole parish.¹

The Advowson was appendant to the Manor from the period of its original endowment, until the Estate having come into the possession of Charles, third Earl Stanhope, was sold by him in 1798, to Richard Lowndes, Esq. of Red Lion-square, in London, and by the latter, to the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of Worcester College, in Oxford, this purchase being effected in the Provostship of Whittington Landon, D.D.

RECTORS.

ROBERT DE CHALUNS, presented in 1273, by Peter de Chaluns.

William de Edgbaston, pr. in 1330, by William de Birmingham, Lord of Hogston.

William de Knight, presented in 1342, by the same.

Thomas Bach, pr. in 1345, by Falk de Birmingham.

Thomas Barry, pr. in 1349.

Robert de Bothensale, in 1357.

Simon de Veners, or *Viney*, presented in 1361.

Thomas Darnall, presented in 1389, by Sir John Clinton, and Elizabeth his wife.

John Wedon, pr. in 1393, by Sir John Clinton, Knt.

Peter Rose, pr. in 1399, by Lady Elizabeth Clinton.

John Babington, presented in 1400, by the same.

William Thomas, presented in 1411, by the same.

Adam Shelton, in 1412.

Johu Bennet, in 1414.

John Dowers, presented in 1414, by Lady Clinton.

Richard Offley.

John Gerbrage, presented in 1468, by William Birmingham, Esq.

Edward Wellesborne, presented in 1505, by Richard (Fox) Bishop of Winchester.

William Ilkstone, pr. in 1511, by William (Smith) Bishop of Lincoln, by donation of John Lacy, Clerk, and Thomas Hall.

Seth Attercliff, presented in 1513, by Richard (Fox) Bishop of Winchester, Feoffee, for the use of Margaret Birmingham.

George Brudenel, presented in 1520, by Walter Bulstrode. He was Rector of Drayton in 1501, of Quainton in 1506; and, dying, was buried at Chalfout, circ. 1522.

Edmund Lacy, pr. in 1522, by Walter Bulstrode; willed to be buried in Hogston chancel.

John More, pr. in 1527, by Margaret Bulstrode.

William Wright, pr. in 1555, by Sir William Dormer.

William Wrighte, presented in 1577.

Zach. Babington, presented in 1587.

George Deyos, presented in 1592 by Sir William Dormer. He was buried here 1617, and succeeded by *Bernard Jones*, presented in 1617, by John Dormer, William Carson, and William Mayne. By his Will, dated 1636, he directed his interment in the Chancel; gave 40*s.* to repair it; and 3*l.* to the Poor.

Thomas Gataker, A.M. presented about 1646. He

¹ The Rectory was said to be worth 80*l.* per ann. when Benjamin Reynolds was instituted, 1 June 1702. He was inducted on the 4th of the same month. There had been added to the Benefice, two small closes, worth 40*s.* per ann. the timber of which went to the repair of the Parish Church; and the residue to the Clerk.

was esteemed as a Scholar; died 1680, aged 67, and was buried in the chancel.¹

Charles Gataker, presented 7 Dec. 1680, by Charles Dormer, Earl of Carnarvon; and was the Son of the preceding Rector. He was of Clare Hall, Camb.; A.M. 1674; and died 10 Nov. 1701.²

Benjamin Reynolds, presented in 1702, by Barbara Gataker.³ He died in 1758, æt. 82, and was buried in the chancel here.

Benjamin Reynolds, (son of the preceding) presented in 1758. He died in 1781, and was buried here.

William Bower, presented in 1782, by Philip Earl Stanhope; and was succeeded by

Thomas Howard, A.M. presented in 1783, by Philip Earl Stanhope. He was also Rector of Little Betring, Co. Norfolk, from 1782.⁴

Francis Hungerford Brickenden, B.D. inst. Oct. 1828, on the presentation of the Provost and Fellows of Worcester College. He was A.M. 14 June 1799, and B.D. May 1810. He resigned this Living in 1829, and was succeeded by

Richard Grape, A.M. Dec. 1829.

THE CHURCH

is in the south-eastern part of the village, and consists of a nave, with two aisles; a small chancel at the east end; and a low square turret of wood at the west end of the north aisle, the summit of which is covered with lead, but not so high as the tiled roof of the nave. The length of the nave and chancel, within the walls, is sixty feet; the breadth of the nave and aisles, forty feet; length of the chancel, thirteen feet; and breadth, twenty feet.

¹ Dyer, in his History of Cambridge (vol. ii. p. 428), says, that "Thomas Gataker was an eminent Critic in the Greek Language, and was numbered with the eminent men of Sidney Sussex College. He was most celebrated for a critical work on the New Testament, which has been much admired. In this he was assisted by some of the Assembly of Divines, of whom he was one. He also wrote on Dr. Fuller's *Abel Redivivus*, the Lives of Peter Martyr, Bale, Whitgift, Ridley, William Whitacre, Parker, and others." Gataker, unquestionably, ranked amongst the most eminent scholars (particularly in the Greek language) produced by the University of Cambridge. He was the Author of a great number of works in that department of Literature, of which the following are the principal: The Nature and Use of Lots, a Treatise, Historical and Theological; Lond. 1616, 1619, 1627, 4to. Sermons, 1620, 4to, Lond.; 1637, fol. Two Sermons on the three last verses of the Lxxxii. Psalm. A Meditation on 1 Tim. vi. 6. Lond. 1620, 4to. Defence of a Treatise on the Nature and Use of Lots, against the exceptions of J. B.; Lond. 1623, 4to. A Discourse on Transubstantiation; with a Defence of the same Discourse; Lond. 1624, 4to. Sermons on Matth. vi. 33; with a short Catechism, and a Meditation on Genesis xxxii. 10; Lond. 1624, 4to. On Psalm xlvii. 7, 8; Lond. 1626. Antithesis Amesii de Voeti de Theobus de Sorte Reposita; Lond. 1637, 1638, 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1658, 8vo. Vindicatio Dissertationis suae contra Lud. Cappellum; Lond. 1642, 4to. De Nomine Tetragramato Jehova Dissertatio; Lond. 1645, 8vo. Traj. ad Rhen. 1707, 8vo. De Diphthongis sive Bivocalibus et de Literarum Quorundam sono Scripturâ Veteri Verâque; Lond. 1646, 8vo. Shadows without Substance, in the pretended New Lights against Joh. Saltmarsh; Lond. 1640, 4to. Dissertatio de Stylo Novi Testamenti, qua Seb. Pfochenii diatribe, ad Examen Revocatur; Lond. 1648, 4to. Cinnus, sive Animadversio num Variarum libri ii. priores ÷ sex; Lond. 1651, 4to. Antinomianism Discovered and Confuted; Lond. 1652, fol. Vindication of his Annotations against the Aspersions of Will. Lillie and others; Lond. 1653, 4to. Annotations upon Jeremiah. A Vindication of the Annotations, &c. 1653, 4to. Adversaria Miscellanea; Lond. 1659, fol. Antithesis, seu Dissertatio de Sorte; Lugd. Bat. 1669, 12mo. Antidote against Error, with The Way of Truth and Peace; or, a Reconciliation of the Holy Apostles, St. Paul and St. James, concerning Justification; Lond. 1670, 4to. Discourse on Conjugal Duty, on Prov. xix. 14, and xviii. 22. Marci Aurelii, de Rebus suis, Gr. et Lat. cum Commentariis; Lond. 1707, 4to. Opera Critica, edente Hermanno Witsio. Traj. ad Rhen; 1698, 2 tom. in 3 vols. fol. Tom. 2 continet M. Antonini Imp. de Rebus suis, Libros xii. et Opuscula Varia. [Watts's Bibliotheca Britannica, and Catal. Impress. Lib. in Bibliothec. Bodl. p. 280.]

² This Gentleman was equally celebrated, with his father, both as a Critic and Divine; and was the Author of the following works: The Way of Truth and Peace; or, a Reconciliation of St. Paul and St. James, concerning Justification; published at the end of his father's Antidote against Error; Lond. 1670, 4to. The Papist's Bait; being five Questions propounded by a Factor of Papacy; or, their usual method of gaining Proselytes answered; Lond. 1673, 1674, fol. 1674, 4to. An Examination of the case of the Quakers, concerning Oaths; Lond. 1675, fol. Ichnographia Doctrinæ de Justificatione, secundum typum in Monte; Lond. 1681, fol.

³ She was his wife's mother.

⁴ He married Mary, eldest daughter of William Lowndes Selby, Esq. of Winslow, and had issue. [See PEDIGREE OF LOWNDES.]



On the north side is a porch, with gable roof, tiled, and a door into the south aisle, under an obtuse pointed arch; another at the west end of the nave. Above the latter, is a large mullioned window, of three trefoil-headed lights. In the south aisle, near the west end, is a very small window, with a pointed arch; and another, near the east end, with a mullioned window of two lights, trefoil-headed, and a quarterfoil in the spandril. A similar window, but finished with more elegance and symmetry, is at the east end of the north aisle; and a modern window, under a pointed arch, in the north side.

The architecture of the south aisle evinces that it has undergone considerable alterations since its original foundation. Between the nave and north aisle are three pointed arches, resting upon two octagonal pillars; and one demi-pillar, or pilaster, at the east end of the western arch, terminating in a corbelled head, attached to the western wall of the nave; but on the south side, a large and strong pier has been substituted for the western pillar, and a circular column erected in place of the second pillar; which, together with the reduction of the size of the eastern window of that aisle, and the date 1623, on the exterior of the wall of the nave above it, seem to indicate that there has been a re-erection of the greater part of the south side of this edifice; and it is very rationally conjectured, that the wall may have been undermined or destroyed, by excavating vaults beneath that aisle, as the burial-places of the family of Mayne.

At the east end of the chancel, the window is guarded exteriorly by a handsome enclosure of iron palisades, which were erected when the floor was repaired and new-laid. Between the nave and the chancel is a lofty-pointed arch, resting on two demi-octagonal pillars.

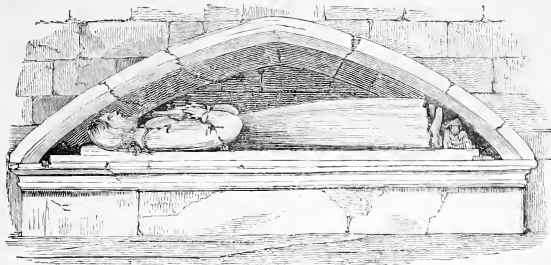
The roofs are ceiled close to the tiles. In the south wall, near the east end, is a piscina under a nail-headed arch. At the east end of the south aisle, elevated by steps above the pavement, there seems to have been an altar. A single bracket remains on the north side of the east window, for an image, or a light. In the same window are fragments of coloured glass; and in the north-eastern pier is a doorway, with five or six steps leading to the rood-loft.

The Font is large and octagonal, on a pedestal and base of similar form, plain and unornamented, near a pier in the nave, west of the entrance by the south door.

The Pulpit, which is placed in the south-east angle of the nave, is modern; the nave and part

of the north aisle are pewed; the Manorial-pew, which is contiguous to the Minister's desk, being distinguished from the rest. Two pews, belonging to the Rector, within the chancel, leave room for only one row of communicants to kneel at the altar-rails. The Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments, are painted on the wall on each side of the east window; and the Communion-Table, which is a demi-ellipsis, is affixed to the east-wall like a side-board, and enclosed by rails of correspondent form. The tower contains three small bells.

The Church is dedicated to the Holy Cross; and the feast, or wake, is held annually on the Sunday next after that festival, O.S.



On the north side of the chancel, in the wall, partly within the altar-rails, is a low-pointed arch, with the statue of a person in a monastic habit.¹ The features of the face have been worn away by time; the hair combed close down by the sides of the head; and at the feet, which are very small, a quadruped, not easily to be ascertained, but perhaps a dog, the head broken off, and the position couchant.² There is no mark or inscription to assist in a discovery of the person for whom it was intended: however, it is certain that, immediately beneath the spot, instead of one skeleton only, the bones of five or six persons, were discovered when the floor of the chancel was removed, a few years ago, in order to its reparation.

Contiguous to the wall of the south aisle, is an altar-tomb of stone, covered with a large slab, its north side divided into three panels, and three smaller divisions above them:

HERE LIETH THE BODY OF ELIZABETH MAYNE ONE OF THE DAUGHTERS AND COHEYRES OF FRANCIS BLYTHE OF GREAT WARLEY IN THE COUNTY OF ESSEX ESQ. & LATE WIFE OF JOSEPH MAYNE OF CRESLOW IN THE COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM GENT. WHICH ELIZABETH DECEASED THE 24TH OF AUGUST 1599 IN THE XIX YEAR OF HER AGE.

On the dexter panel: *Arms:* Erm. on a bend engrailed Az. three dexter hands coupeè at the wrist Proper. On the sinister panel, the same coat impaling Erm: on a fess Gu. three lions ramp. in fess Arg.

On a lozenge, at the west end of the tomb, the same arms, but blazoned incorrectly. On the three small tablets:

YET THE REPORT OF HIR GOOD LIFE
AMONG HIR FRIENDS REMAYNETH
HIR SOUL WITH GOD: THE REST OF HIR
THIS MARBLE STONE CONTAINETH.

¹ Mentioned in page 377.

² The Crest of the Birminghams was an Antelope.

A FAYRE & VERTUOUS WIFE WHOM ONCE
 THE HUSBAND HELD MOST DEERE
 DEAD IN THE FLOWER OF HER AGE
 BOTH LYE ENTOMBED HERE.
 WHOM FAITHFULL LOVE DID (NOT LONG SINCE)
 CONJOIN IN MARRIAGE BED
 UNTIMELY DEATH BY FATE ORDAIN'D
 HATH SOON DISSEVERED.

On a brown slab in the floor, the greater part
 of which is hidden by the base of the tomb :

. . . th Mayne fe of William . . . e departed
 . . . lief November . . . 17, 1695.

On another slab in the floor :

Here lieth the Body of Edward Mayne Gent. son of
 William Mayne of Hogston Gent. by Elizabeth his wife
 who departed this life y^e 20th of Jan^y 1717 aged 41.

Here lieth the Body of Mary Mayne wife of Edward
 Mayne who departed this life y^e 12th Dec^r 1741, æt. 57.

On another slab, these arms :

On a bend three dexter hands. *Crest* : A dexter
 hand coupé at the wrist between two wings, erect.

On a piece of white marble :

Here lieth the body of Bennett Mayne Esq.

Here also lieth y^e body of Philippa Daughter of Ed-
 ward Mayne Gent. & of Mary his wife who departed
 this life 5th day of Dec. 1767 in the 60th year of her age.

On a slab, near the south door :

Here lieth the body of William Mattes Mayne son
 of Edward Mayne who departed this life September
 the 29th 1742 aged 37.

Here lieth the body of Ann the wife of William Mattes
 Mayne who departed this life July the 26th 1747 aged 35.

On slabs, near the west end of the south aisle :

Beneath lieth the body of Henry Tatham, who de-
 parted this life on the 25th day of September 1780, in
 the 47th year of his age.

Beneath lieth the body of Alice Tatham, widow of
 Henry Tatham, who departed this life on the 12th day
 of October 1813, aged 77 years.

Beneath lieth the body of Martha, Daughter of Henry
 and Alice Tatham, who departed this life June 11,
 1777, aged 4 years.

Here lieth interred the body of Thomas Tatham, son
 of Henry & Alice Tatham, who departed this life June
 5th 1767, aged 3 years and 1 month.

Hogston Register begins 1547, and is regularly continued, to the middle of the eighteenth
 century, in two volumes, until the passing of the General Registration Act.

On a brass plate, in a large slab, near the
 middle of the nave :

Here lyeth the body of Thomas Mayne yeoman who
 had to wife Elizabeth and by her had issue four sons and
 two daughters. He deceased the 3^d day of June A.D.
 1608, being about the age of 79 yeres.

On a slab, in front of the altar, is the following :

Here lyes the body of Frances Reynolds Wife of
 Benjamin Reynolds y^e present Rector of y^e Parish &
 one of y^e Daughters of Thomas Gataker late Rector
 who died June y^e 13th 1715 aged 37 years.

Here also lies the body of the Reverend Benjamin
 Reynolds the Husband of the above Frances Reynolds.
 He was 57 years worthy Rector of this Church. He
 departed this life the 18th of December 1758 in the 82^d
 year of his age.

On a black slab, within the rails :

Hic requiescit a laboribus CAROLUS GATAKERUS
 Ex antiqua Gatakerorū de Gatak-Hall in Agro Salo-
 piensi familia oriundus Fidelis Pastor hujⁱ Parochia
 Annos 33. Pro eruditione & pietate filius merito primo
 genitus Doctis^{sim} & celeberrimi Thomæ Gatakeri non
 ita pridem Rectoris Ecclesie de Rotherith in Comit.
 Surriae Firmus p'mansit in Fidelitate et Justitia etiam
 in teterimis et periculosissimis dieb^{us}. Tandem dilectus
 & deploratus pacificè transiit ad aeternā pacem 20^o die
 Nouemb^r 1680 & A^o Ætat. suæ 67^o.

On a brown slab :

Latet hic Reverendi Viri Thomæ Gatakeri

Depositum

Thomæ cognominis ΤΩΜΑΚΑΡΙΤΣ

Caroli Gatakeri filius

Theologi . . . eruditione p . . . studemque ille vi . . .
 patri in hac Ecclesi . . . et per annos x [XII]
 Ingenio Prudentia merito amabilis

On another :

Here lieth interred the Body of M^{rs} Barbara Gataker
 lately of Swanbourn in this County and Reliet of the
 Rev^d M^r Tho^s Gataker formerly Rector of this Church.
 She died the fifteenth day of July 1735 and in the 79th
 year of her age.

On another, near the north wall :

Here lieth the Body of the Rev^d Benjamin Reynolds
 who was worthy Rector of this Place near 23 years &
 son of the late Rector. He departed this life on the 1st
 Day of November 1781 in the 78th year of his age.

HORWOOD, OR HARWOOD MAGNA,

is situated on the verge of Whaddon Chase, being a Parish of considerable extent, about five miles in circumference; bounded, on the North, by Thornborough; on the East, by Whaddon and Little Horwood; on the South, by Adstock and Addington; and on the West, by Thornborough and Buckingham. The soil is a deep clay, intermixed with sand.

THE MANOR.

In 1081, Great Horwood belonged to Walter Giffard, and is described in the Domesday Book as being taxed at ten hides. The land was sufficient for nine ploughs; in the demesne, five hides and four ploughs, and eight villeins, with ten bordars, had five carucates. There were two servants; nine carucates of pasture; and wood for a hundred hogs; the whole being constantly valued at 7*l*. This Manor Aluuard Cilt, a Thane of King Edward's, held.¹

It was given by Walter Giffard to the Priory of Newton Longueville, a cell to the great religious establishment of that name in Normandy; and his donation was confirmed by his son, Walter Giffard, the second Earl of Buckingham. It belonged to the Convent until the reign of Henry V. circ. 1415; and in 1441, the Manor, with the Advowson, was bestowed upon New College, in Oxford. King Henry VI. in 1447, the 25th year of his reign, granted to Nicholas Oselbury, then Warden, and the Scholars of the College of the B.V.M. of Winton, in Oxford, commonly called St. Mary's College, in Oxenforde, that they and their successors should have, without fine or fee, in Great Horwood, a market, to be kept on Wednesday every week in the year; and a fair to be held there every year on the eve-day and morrow of St. James the Apostle.

It is to be noted, that of the *ten* hides of land mentioned in the Domesday Survey as holden by Walter Giffard, only *eight* were given to Longueville Priory;² the two other hides having been given to . . . Durand, by Giffard, before the time of the grant to that religious house.³ That part of Giffard's lands which had been holden of him by Walter de Bec, and which was in *Sineleberia*, not being included in the donation to Winchester College, that establishment makes no claim to, although the Hamlet pays tithes to the Rector of Great Horwood.

About the same period, when the Manor and Advowson were settled upon New College, there was resident here, a family deriving its name from the place, as was very commonly the fact in numerous other parishes; and in the Lincoln Registers, it appears that "Bishop Fleming granted, 15th Dec. 1420, to *John Horewood* and Margaret his wife, a licence to celebrate mass in their chapel at Synkelburgh."

THE RECTORY

was estimated, in 1534, in the King's Books, at 14*l*. 4*s*. 2*d*. In a Terrier dated 1639, signed by Samuel Fryer, Rector, it is described as having belonging to it: a hall of two bays, with chambers

¹ Terra Walterij Gifard. In Coteslai Hvnd. ∞ Ipse Walteri' ten' Hereworde. p̄ x. hid' se defd'. Tra'. ē. 1*x*. cař. In dño. v. hide et ibi sun. 1111. cař. et v111. uilli cū. x. bord' hñt. v. cař'. Ibi. 11. serui. et ptū. 1*x*. cař'. Silua e. porc'. In totis ualentijs ual et ualuit sēp. v11. lib. Hoc ∞ tenuit Aluuard cilt. teign regis. E. [Lib. Censual. tom. i. fol. 147.]

² Rot. Hund. 39 Hen. III. vol. i. p. 27.

³ See Dugdale's Monast. vol. iii. p. iii.

above; a little cellar, with a closet over it; a buttry, with a study over it; two rooms of three little bays, with chambers above them; a kitchen of one bay, with a chamber over it; a brew-house, a larder, a milk-house with three bays, and a cheese-loft, with granaries for corn, over them; a cow-house and court-house of two bays; two barns of four bays each, with part of a close behind them, all in good repair; compassing a spacious yard, an orchard and garden on the east side of the house, a rick-yard, with a little barn of three bays, beyond which is part of the close; all which is counted the land of New College, Oxon. for which they receive rent of the Parson, under the name of Prior's Croft. The Parson hath in his occupation, two half-yard lands; one half-yard land in his glebe, and the other called Buckland, is the land of New College, for which he pays rent thereto: these two half-yard lands can not be distinguished, having been used together, time out of mind. In the east field, 13 acres and one rood of arable; in the south field, 10 acres and six leas of green sward at the church mead gate. There are two half-yard lands having common, at the rate of twenty sheep and five cows for every half-yard land. Church mead, containing three acres, in lieu of tithes for the meadows. Moore close, in *Singleborough*, which the Parson hath for tithes hay growing upon the meadows and lands there, (except the Midsummer plot;) a piece of meadow at Ridgeway End of the two poles, whereof seven for tithes of the meadows there, and five belong to the two half-yard lands.

RECTORS.

RICHARD DE TANEY, presented in 1228, by the Prior and Convent of Longueville.

Richard de Wimberville.

Ralph de Croper, Rector of Stoke Hammond, inst. 11 Dec. 1269.

John de Acle, presented by John Panneville, Prior of Newton Longueville, 15 Aug. 1277.

Angelus de Romá, intruded by Papal provision.

Stephen de Sancto Gregorio, appointed by the Pope.

Richard de Newton, inst. 1306.

Roger de Waura, instituted 2 Oct. 1306.

Robert de Kymbell, instituted 4 Sept. 1334.

John Squirrell, instituted 11 Oct. 1361, on the presentation of the Prior and Convent of Longueville.

Richard Missenden, instituted 6 June 1388.

Henry Virgin died Rector in 1407.

Lawrence Stafford, in 1409.

John Radcliff, presented on the King's nomination, and instituted 29 May 1421.

Henry Upmore, pres. by New College, 17 July 1464.¹

William Warham, instituted 8 March 1487; he was afterwards Bishop of London, and Archbishop of Canterbury.

Thomas Woodington, instituted 1494.

Andrew Bensed, A.M. instituted 15 July 1505.

Henry Dely, LL.B. instituted 1 Aug. 1529.

John Man, LL.B. instituted 7 July 1551; he was deprived in 1554, and

John Watt was appointed; but Man was restored in 1559; and died in 1565.

John Chandler, A.M. presented in 1567; he was Prebendary of Aylesbury in the Church of Lincoln, to both of which,

William Swaddon, A.M. succeeded, 13 May 1595.

Samuel Fryer, A.M. instituted 1623.

Robert Sharrock, LL.D. Prebendary of Winchester, instituted 1665, but resigned it to his brother,

Edmund Sharrock, A.M. instituted 1668.

George Thomas, LL.B. instituted 1689.

William Holloway, LL.D. instituted 3 July 1702.

Richard Pyle, LL.B. instituted 1718.

Joseph Spence, A.M. presented in 1742, by the Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxford.²

Edward Whitmore was his successor; and

Richard Tomkins, A.M. was presented 6 Oct. 1816.

Simon Thomas Adams, A.M. was inst. in 1839.

¹ The subsequent Presentations have been invariably made by the Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxon.

² He is said to have been a native of the County of Northampton, but the name of his birth-place is omitted in the various biographical sketches which have been published of his life. He was educated at Winchester, thence removed to New College, and took his degree of A.M. 2d November 1727, having entered into holy orders in 1724. He travelled on the Continent with Charles Earl of Middlesex, afterwards Duke of Dorset; and likewise attended Henry Earl of Lincoln, on his travels through Italy; and was highly esteemed by those noblemen, by whom Mr. Spence was accommodated with the use of a pleasant house and gardens at Byfleet, in Surrey, where he chiefly resided. In July 1728, he was elected

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to St. James, consists of a nave and two aisles, and a chancel, with a north aisle, used as a school. At the west end is a square embattled tower, containing five bells: the third is inscribed *Ser Johannes Baptiste ora pro nobis*. In the south window of the chancel, are these arms: S. three bells Arg.; which were the arms of Porter, Warden of New College; but they have some times a canton Erm. In the west window of the south aisle: Or. a ch. indented Az. In the north aisle: Arg. a fess charged with three fleurs-de-lis Gu. bet. three birds of the Last. In the roof, were carved in stone, near the rood loft, some insignia of the Crucifixion, with the initials I. H. S. In the middle of the pavement, the effigy of a man in brass, much defaced, with *Orate pro anima Henrici [Virgin] quondam Rectoris Eccleie de Magna Horwode qui obit xij. die mensis Feb. A.D. Mcccclij. cujus aie ppriet Deus.*

Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, and was continued in that office during ten years. About the same time he was presented by his College to the Rectory of Birchanger, in Essex, which he held with his Fellowship until June 1742, when he was instituted to the Rectory of Great Horwood, and made Professor of Modern History. Although he did not reside upon his Living, he made an annual visit to his parish, and assisted many of the poor inhabitants by his bounty. In May 1754, he was preferred to a Prebend in the Cathedral Church of Durham, in the seventh stall. In June 1758, he accompanied Mr. Dodsley on a visit to their mutual friend, Shenstone, at the Leasowes, in Shropshire; and afterwards made a tour to Scotland. Shenstone recorded the visit by an inscription upon a favourite seat in his clysum. Mr. Dodsley died at Durham, whilst on a visit to Mr. Spence, at his Prebendal House; and was buried by his friend, in the Cathedral there, 1764. He was accidentally drowned in a pond at Byfleet, in August 1768, being then in the 65th year of his age; or, as has been conjectured, fell down in a fit of apoplexy, at the verge of the water, which was so shallow that it did not cover his head. Spence was the author of *An Essay on Pope's Odyssey*, 12mo.; *An Account of Stephen Duck*, [a friend, for whom he had obtained the Rectory of Byfleet,] 1731; *Gorbodue*, with a preface, containing an Account of the Author, the Earl of Dorset, 1736; *Polymetis*, or an Enquiry concerning the Agreement between the works of the Roman Poets, and the Remains of the Antient Artists, being an attempt to illustrate them mutually from each other, fol. 1747. A third edition of the same work appeared in 1774. *An Account of the Life, Character, and Poems of Mr. Blacklock*, Student in Philosophy at Edinburgh, 8vo. 1754; *Moralities*, by Sir Harry Beaumont, containing prose pieces, published in "The Museum," and collected into a volume, 1753. *Crito*, or a Dialogue on Beauty, 1752. A particular Account of the Emperor of China's Gardens, near Peking, in a Letter from F. Attiret, a French Missionary, to a Friend at Paris, 1752. The two last reprinted in Dodsley's Collection of Fugitive Pieces. An Epistle from a Swiss Officer to his Friend at Rome; first published in "The Museum," afterwards in Dodsley's Collection, 3d vol.; Verses from the Oxford Collection, in Nichols's "Select Collection," 1781; A Parallel in the Manner of Plutarch, between a most celebrated man of Florence, (Magliabecchi) and one scarce ever heard of in England, Robert Hill, the Hebrew Tailor, 12mo. printed at the Walpole Press, Strawberry Hill; A Description of his Tour into Scotland, in a letter to Mr. Shenstone, published in a collection of Letters, by Mr. Hull, 1778; A panegyrical Letter to Mr. Ridley, under the signature of Phesoi Eneps, (Joseph Spence, transposed,) inserted in "Letters of Eminent Persons," vol. iii. p. 139.; Remarks and Dissertations on Virgil, with some other Classical Observations, by the late Mr. Holdsworth; with notes and additional Remarks, 4to. 1768. Besides these publications, which deservedly raised their author to considerable reputation as a poet and a writer, he is said to have left in manuscript, a volume entitled "Plain matter of Fact, or a Short Review of the Reigns of our Popish Princes, since the Reformation; in order to shew what we are to expect if another should happen to reign over us, Part 1, 1748, 12mo. Also MS. volumes of Anecdotes of eminent writers, collected by Mr. Spence. These volumes, then in possession of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, were entrusted to Dr. Samuel Johnson, who made many extracts from them for his "Lives of the English Poets." Mr. Spence was an occasional correspondent in the periodical works of his time; and amongst other communications to the Gentleman's Magazine, introduced, in 1772, p. 176, an Explanation of an antique marble at Clandon Place, in Surrey, the seat of Lord Onslow. His temper and disposition were most amiable, and acquired for him many friends: the estimation in which his character as a writer was held by able judges, may be collected from Johnson's encomium in his preface to the Life of Dryden; and the elegant remarks of Dr. Warton and Bishop Lowth. [Hutchinson's History of Dorset; Boswell's Life of Johnson; Wood's Athenæ, by Bliss; Nicholls's Literary Anecdotes, vol. ii. p. 376, also vol. viii.; Biographical Dictionary; Gent. Mag. &c.]

SINGLEBOROUGH.

This Hamlet, which was separately surveyed after the Conquest, is locally situated a little northward from Great Horwood; and was, at the Domesday Survey, the land of Walter Giffard, of whom Walter de Bec held it, taxed at six hides. The land was sufficient for six ploughs; there were three carucates in the demesne; and four villeins, with four bordars, had three carucates: there were four servants; three carucates of pasture; and wood for forty hogs; the whole valued at 4*l*.¹ Edward Cilt, King Edward's Thane, held this land, (then called a Manor,) which appears to have been considered a Manor in the reign of Henry VII. when it was part of the *Warwick Lands*.²

It appears that Geoffrey de St. Martin, in 20 Hen. III. paid half a mark for half a fee in Singleborough, held of the Honour of *Crendon*, under Walter Marshall, Earl of Pembroke; and that Roger de Clifford, who married Isabel, daughter and heir of Robert de Vipount, had a son, Robert, who, in 1298 (27 Edw. I.) upon the partition of the lands of Richard Fitz-John, had an assignment, in right of his mother, of the *Manor of Singleborough*. He was slain in the Battle of Bannockburn, in Scotland, in 1313 (7 Edw. II.) his son, Roger, being his successor.

Queen Mary, in the first year of her reign, leased to Nicholas Twiddell, one of the Grooms of her Chamber, the reversion of the domain or Manor of Singleborough, *inter al.* after the determination of the same lease to Thomas and Richard Greenaway, granted by King Henry VIII. in 1536, at 25*l*. 12*s*. *Id.* annual rent; being parcel of the possessions called *Warwick Lands*, and *Spencer's Land*, in Great Horwood.³

In more modern days, the Manorial rights have been severally claimed by almost every one of the great landed proprietors of the contiguous estates; but the New College Estate having almost entirely swallowed up whatever was valuable here, may be regarded as the real possessor; excepting some portions which, under the Inclosure Acts, were granted to their occupiers in severalties.

In Singleborough, there were, at the commencement of the last century, twenty families; and *Bradbury's Farm* in this Hamlet paid 8*l*. per ann. to a charity in Horwood.

¹ Terra Walterij Gifard. In Coteslai Hvd. Walter' de Bec ten' de Walthio' Sincleberia. p. vi. hid' se defid'. Trā ē. vi. car. In dno sunt. iii. car'. et iiii. uilli cū iiii. bord'. hnt iii. car'. Ibi iiii. serui. et ptū. iii. car'. Silua. xl. porc'. In totis ualentijs ual et ualuit sēp iiii. lib'. Hoc Ɔ tenuit Eduuard eilt teign' regis. E. [Lib. Censual. 1, fol. 147.]

² On the 13 Dec. 1488, Anne Countess Dowager of Warwick and Salisbury, by special feoffment and fine, conveyed this Manor to the King, and the heirs male of his body. [Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 307.]

³ Firma Manerii predicti cum omnibus redditus terris pratis pasturis pascuis *cur. let. visu franci plegii et perquis. eorund. &c.* Mem. the said Manor is entire of itself, and parcel of no Honour Manor nor Lordship, "ne enny of the Duches of Lancaster or Cornwall." "Item the said Manor is not nigh any of the Kinge's or Queen's Majesties honors houses or parkes reserved for their highnesses accesse, nor there are any leade or parkes upon the same to the Auditor's knowledge." [Ex. 29 Ap' 1557, per Johannem Thompson Audit. rem.]

LITTLE HORWOOD

is not mentioned in the Domesday Book, but it has been inferred, that it was surveyed with Winslow, to which it is a member in Temporals and in Spirituals, having always had the same Lords and possessors as the Manor of Winslow, with which it passed in 1541 (on the dissolution of St. Alban's Abbey) to the Crown. Queen Elizabeth granted these Manors, in 1599, to Sir John Fortescue, Knt. of Salden; whose son, Sir Francis, sold them, in 1619, to Sir George Villiers, Knt. (afterwards Duke of Buckingham); and his son having mortgaged them to Nicholas Goodwin, he obtained an Act of Parliament to sell these Manors in 1696, who accordingly sold them in the following year, to William Lowndes, Esq. The old Mansion at this place, which had belonged successively to the families of Pigott, Styles, Carter, and Adams, is now the property of Mrs. Langston.

The right of presentation to the Vicarage of Little Horwood, after having passed through the hands of various individuals, at length became vested in the family of Langston, who still continue to exercise it. The value of the Living, &c. is given in the annexed Terrier:

“A true Terrier of all the Buildings, Glebe-lands, Tithes, and other profits and rights belonging to the Vicarage of Little Horwood, in the County of Bucks and Diocese of London, taken this ninth day of June 1810, and exhibited at the Primary Visitation of John Lord Bishop of London: The House is in length 56 feet, in breadth 16 feet, situated on the south side of the Church Yard, built with framed wood, filled up with bricks, rough-casted, and covered with tiles: there is a wood hovel attached to it on the south side. There is also a garden, containing 25 perches, adjoining the high way on the west; the garden of John Clerke, Farmer, on the south, and his close on the east. There are no Glebe lands belonging to the Vicarage, nor any trees in the Churchyard, excepting elms and poplars, lately planted by the present Vicar. There is also a coach-house and stable in the Churchyard, in length 30 feet, in breadth 16 feet, built of the same materials as the Vicarage-house, and situated on the same side of the Churchyard, adjoining the field of the aforesaid John Clerke. The Vicarial Tythes were settled by Act of Parliament 1766, at the annual sum of 35*l*. deducting 3*l*. for land tax, which has been redeemed by the present Vicar. There are also tithes of the old inclosures belonging to the Vicar, amounting to the annual sum of 13*l*. 6*s*. 6*d*. There are likewise 32 acres of common field land, in the Hamlet of Northall and Parish of Eddlesborough, in the County of Bucks, let for the annual sum of 24*l*. in the occupation of Mr. James Gaddesden, purchased by Queen Anne's Bounty to the said Vicarage: also 14 acres of meadow land in the parish of Northchurch, Great Berkhamstead, Herts, called Woodcock hill, now in the occupation of Alexander Morgau, Esq. let for the annual sum of 17*l*. clear of all deduction, purchased in the same manner as the former, and annexed to the said Vicarage. There is further, a Debenture, paid from the Exchequer yearly to the said Vicar, at Michaelmas, amounting to the sum of 1*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. The Vicar moreover conceives that he is entitled to the tythes of certain wood lands in Whaddon Chase, in the Parish of Little Horwood, amounting to about 333 acres, together with meadows and agistments, to which he has laid claim for some years past. The Vicar has a right of common in Whaddon Chase for what cattle he pleases, from Old St. George to Old All-Hallows-day. There are no charges payable out of the Living, or established by custom, with which we are acquainted. There are three acres 27 perches of arable land allotted at the time of the Inclosure 1766, for the repair of the Church, assigned to the Churchwardens for the time being, now in the occupation of James Botts, of Bietchley, in this County, let for the annual sum of 9*l*. 16*s*. There are no houses or money belonging to the Church. The communion plate consists of one flaggon, two cups, one paten, one offering bason of Sheffield ware; likewise one small silver cup and paten. There are a bier and black horse cloth, a large Bible and Prayer-book for the desk, Clerk's Prayer-book, Book of Martyrs, and Wheatley on Common Prayer: pulpit cushion and cloth, communion ditto, and 6 bells, belonging to the Church, and two surplices. No one is liable in particular, so far as we know, for the repairs of the Church. The fence of the Churchyard on the highway side, is maintained by the Parish; on the other sides, by the occupiers of lauds respectively adjoining it. S. Langston, Vicar; Wm. Clarke, Jno. Harris, Churchwardens; John Faulkner, John Holdon, Christopher Foster, George King, principal inhabitants.

VICARS.

ROBERT WODEMAN willed to be buried in the Church, or Churchyard, as did

John Rouse, who died in 1518.

Robert Hawkshaw, presented in 1534.

Roger Shingleton, in 1546.

John Swann succeeded in 1547.

John Botte, presented in 1554; died in 1560.

Walter Pinfold, A.M. presented 5 Sept. 1560, by the Bishop of London.

Robert Daunce, pr. 24 Sept. 1562, by Nich. West, Esq.

William Randal, A.M. presented 6 Feb. 1580.

Henry Atkins succeeded 3 Nov. 1584.

John Robinson, pr. 11 May 1598, by Edm. West, Esq.

William Sterne succeeded in 1621.

John Harris occurs in 1627,

Thomas Footman, presented 13 July 1676, by Robert Grange, Gent.

Samul Foster, presented in 1701, by the same Patron.

Purchas Denchfield, instituted 17 March 1740, on the presentation of Robert Grange, Esq.

James Prosser, instituted 3 June 1775, on the presentation of Kidgel Sandon.

Stephen Langston, inst. 13 Feb. 1791, on the presentation of Stephen Langston, Esq. of Berkhamstead.

Stephen Hurt Langston, instituted 12 March 1817, on the presentation of the Bishop of London; he resigned.

Joseph Bosworth, instituted 16 Aug. 1817, on the presentation of Rebecca Langston, of Little Horwood.

THE CHURCH is dedicated to St Nicholas, and consists of a nave and chancel, with a square embattled tower at the west end.

At the east end of the chancel, on a panel of wainscot, below the Ten Commandments, are the following lines, with the date 1641 :

Both old and young these Lawes befit

W^{ch} God himselfe in Sinai writt,

These morall are right just and true,

W^{ch} all Men ought to keepe in view.

Who so these keepe and by the merit

Of Christ doth trust heaven to enherit,

Shall wthout doubt this life being past,

Obtaine the joyes thereof at last.

Then follow, the 18th & 19th verses of 5th St. Matthew.

On the north side of the chancel, are three mural monuments, thus inscribed :

Sacred to the Memory of

SIR STEPHEN LANGSTON, KNT.

Alderman of the City of London, & Patron of this Church, who twice served the office of High Sheriff, 1st for this County in the critical years of 1788 & 1789, afterwards for the City of London & County of Middlesex in the no less arduous Periods of 1796 & 1797.

Active & enterprising in his Disposition,

he dedicated his Labours

To the Glory of God & the Public Good;

And while honouring the Lord with his Substance,

The divine *Blessing richly descended* upon him.

Also of DAME REBECCA LANGSTON,

whose Eminence in every social & domestic Virtue, proved her a wife worthy of such an Husband,

Partaking in his pious Spirit,

& co-operating in his benevolent designs during a Union of nearly 33 years;

After they had together trained up 3 Sons & 7 Daughters, June 5th 1797, in her 58th year,

She was called away only a few months before him,

for Nov. 5th following, at the age of 55,

He quitted this vain & transitory scene,

And hastened to join her in those triumphant songs, of which Jesus is the immortal theme.

The shrouded Dead a solemn charge shall give

To teach the aw'd survivors how to live!

Catching the bright Example left behind,

Their Faith we follow, & their Rest we find.

Beneath this stone is deposited the Remains of two Sisters, Hannah & Sarah Langston, Daughters of Stephen Langston, Esq. Patron of this Church, & Rebecca his wife; who both died in the 20th year of their age. Hannah, Jan 8th 1789; Sarah, Oct. 14th 1791.

Also those of Ann Susannah Langston, Daughter of the Rev^d. Stephen Langston, Vicar of this Parish, & Rebecca his wife, who departed this life Dec^r. 29th 1791, aged 9 weeks.

The Lord gave & the Lord hath taken away. Job i. 21.

Sacred to the Memory of the Rev^d. STEPHEN LANGSTON, A.M. for 26 years Vicar of this Parish; during which period he laboured among the people of his charge to lead them to the knowledge of the Truth which is in Jesus. He died 13th March 1816, in his 51st year.

This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptance, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, of whom I am the chief.—1 Timothy I Chap. xv. verse.

Also of Henry William Langston, his seventh child, who died 19th August 1817, in his 21st year.

IVINGHOE,

with its Hamlets of Ivinghoe-Aston, St. Margaret's, Clippersdown, Barley-End, Ringshall, and Wardhurst, is bounded, on the North, by Cheddington and Edlesborough; on the East, by the Hamlets belonging to Edlesborough; on the South, by Pightlesthorne; and on the West, by a small slip of Hertfordshire.¹ The soil is chalk and flints; the latter in irregular strata, of various thickness; and the flints, in many instances, of enormous size, and every imaginable variety of shape; their interior perfectly black, and free from intermixture with gravel or other extraneous substances, and their coats every where of the purest chalk. A small brook, which originates in this parish, runs due north, and, unless wholly intercepted and swallowed up by the Grand Junction Canal, in its course towards Slapton, there unites with another stream, which forms the boundary line (for several miles) between Bucks and Bedfordshire.

IVINGHOE is situated near the eastern verge of the County, about seven miles south-west from the town of Dunstable, in Bedfordshire, and three miles north-east of Tring, Co. Herts. Near the town passes the old Roman road, called the Ickenield Way; but the alterations which have been made in the surface of the country, in consequence of tillage, enclosures, and agricultural improvements, have nearly obliterated its track, which is now, with much difficulty, traced through this parish.

THE MANOR.

The Bishop of Winchester held Ivinghoe at the Domesday Survey, when it was taxed at twenty hides, and valued at 18*l.* It is described as a Manor, consisting of land sufficient for twenty-five ploughs. The demesne contained five hides, there being three ploughs kept, and land for another. There were twenty-eight villeins, with four bordars, having twenty carucates, to which another might have been added; six servants, five carucates of pasture, woods for six hundred hogs, and ten shillings rent. The Manor was worth 10*l.* when it was given to the Bishop; and in the reign of King Edward, 15*l.*² In the Domesday Survey, it is recorded that this Manor "was and is situated in the demesnes of St. Peter's Church of Winchester;" and the Bishops of that See continued in unin-

¹ In the archives, at Ashridge, (where there are commodiously arranged more than a *million* of original deeds,) is a very curious and beautiful MS. volume, containing a minute Survey of the Manor of Ivinghoe, in 1586, (29 Eliz.) in which are finely ornamented initials and drawings, delicately executed, of figures of men, beasts, birds, monsters, reptiles, insects, and emblems; some serious, others ludicrous. Here are particulars of the lands, rents, and names of the tenants; subdivisions of the fields within the Manors and Parish, in which the names of Beacon-hill, Gallow-hill, Warde-field, Ward-hurst, occur. Beacon-hill is sufficiently obvious in the highest point of the eminences eastward of Ivinghoe, on the verge of Bedfordshire, north of the road from Little Gaddesden to Ivinghoe; and on the same road, an equally remarkable dell, or declivity, called Warde's-combe. Gallow-hill adjoins Beacon-hill, and was, probably, in the feudal times, the common place of execution for criminals. Crawley-wood, a coppice on the verge of a ridge of land eastward of Ivinghoe, more than 500 feet above the level of the sea. Bledcome seems to point out a valley of slaughter; and there are the following names of tenants here, at the time of this Survey: Pilkin, Fontaine, Mitchell, Johnson, Duncombe, Higbed, Lee, Seybrook, Sawell, Hibbs, *Payne, Pratt*, (the two last designated *native tenentes*) Mayne, West, Wid, Baron, Newman, Rauce, Gladman, Derick, Bishoppe, Scare, Gent, and Bernard Brocas. Divers lands of John Duncombe were situated in the tithing of Wardhurst; and Will. Stevens held "arable land on Gallow-hill, on the *Hicknell-waye*."

² Terra Wintoniensis Epi. In Erlai Hynd. ☉ Ipse eps Winton' ten' EIVINGHOEHOV. p. xx. hid. se defd. Tra' ē. xxv. car'. In dño. v. hidæ. et ibi sun. iii. car'. et iiith. pot fieri. Ibi xxxviii. nulli cū. iiii. bord. hāt. xv. car'. et adhuc pot' i^a. fieri. Ibi vii. serui. ptū. v. car'. Silua sexcent' porc' et x. sol. In tuis valent' val. xviii. lib. Q'do. recep. x. lib. T.R.E. xv. lib. Hoc ☉ jacuit et jacet in dño æclæs S. PETRI Wintoniensis. [Lib. Censual. tom. i. f. 143.]

errupted possession thereof, until the reign of King Edw. VI. when John Poynt, Bishop of Winchester, surrendered and alienated it (together with the Manors of West Wycombe and Morton), 18 June 1551, to the King, who thereupon granted to the Bishop divers Manors and Lands in other counties. The King, by Patent 26 Oct. in the 5th year of his reign, granted to Sir John Mason, Knt. and Lady Elizabeth his wife, the Manor of Ivinghoe, (valued at 10*l.* 5*s.* 6½*d.*) parcel of the possessions late belonging to the Bishop of Winchester, *habend.* to them their heirs and assigns for ever, *teneud. in capite*, by the fortieth part of a Knight's fee; and in 1557, King Philip and Queen Mary granted to John White, Bishop of Winchester, Ivinghoe and the two other Manors which had been alienated by Poynt, by Patent dated 4 and 5 Phil. and Mary. During the possession of the Manor by the Bishops of Winchester, it is to be remarked, that, in 1225 (10 Hen. III.) a grant was obtained from that King of a Fair to be holden here annually, on the Eve-day and Morrow of St. Margaret the Virgin; and also that, in 1319, John Sandall, Bishop of Winchester, obtained the grant of a Thursday Weekly-Market, and an Annual Fair here, on the Eve-day and Morrow of the Assumption of the B. V. M.¹ The Manor was subsequently holden, by demise, from the See of Winchester, *e. g.* by Ralph Fallowville, or Fallingwell, in 1336; and in the same, or the next year, by William Spigurnell, who continued to hold it in 1386.²

In 1468, Sir Robert Whytingham held the Manor of Ivinghoe; and in 1517, Richard (Fox) Bishop of Winchester, with the consent of St. Swithin's Convent there, demised to Robert Gyrtton, the site of the Manor of Ivinghoe, for sixty years.

In 1531, John Nevill, Lord Latimer, son and heir of Richard Lord Latimer, was found, by Inquisition, to have died seised of the Manor of Ivinghoe, holden, like his predecessors, as *lessees* of the Bishop of Winchester.

Queen Elizabeth granted to Sir John Mason, Knt. a Weekly-Market at Ivinghoe, on Saturday, and two Fairs annually; one on the Eve and Feast of St. Mark (in April), and another on the Eve and Feast of St. Faith the Virgin (6 Oct.), with a Court of Pie-Powder.³

In 1558, (1 Eliz.) the Queen, under an Act of Parliament, and by deputation of Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, gave license of alienation of the Manor of Ivinghoe, from Anthony Mason, and Elizabeth his wife,⁴ to Charles Glenham; who, in the following Michaelmas term, (3 Nov.) conveyed the same to Lady Jane Cheyne, widow of Henry Lord Cheyne; and who afterwards transferred it to Randolph Crew, Thomas Chamberlayne, and Richard Cartwright, *in fee, inter al.*

In 1604, in Easter term (the neighbouring Manors having been previously purchased by the Bridgewater family), Lady Cheyne, Sir John Crofts, and Dame Mary his wife, to whom Queen Elizabeth had demised this estate, levied a fine of the Manors of *Ivinghoe*, Ashridge, Gaddesden, and others, to the use of the same parties, and their heirs; and Randolph Crew, Thomas Chamberlayne, and Richard Cartwright, by Indenture, 21 Oct. 1605, granted the Manors of Ashridge, Gaddesden Parva, and Frithsdon, to Thomas Lord Ellesmere, Sir John Egerton (his son), and the heirs-male of the body of the said Lord Ellesmere; and for default of such heirs, to the use of the right heirs of the said Lord Ellesmere for ever;⁵ and they subsequently descended to the Earls and Dukes of Bridgewater, and were settled, in a similar manner as the other Family estates.

¹ Rot. Claus. 12 Edw. II.

² The Spigurnells possessed very large estates at Pightlesthorne, and many other places in this neighbourhood. It is related, that their name is derived from the Saxon word *Spursan*, to shut up or enclose; and that Geoffrey Spigurnell, the common ancestor, being *Spigurnell*, or Sealer of the King's Writs to Hen. III. and the first person who held that office, their successors, in after times, assumed this as their family name.

³ MSS. Lowndes.

⁴ Probably personal representative of Sir John Mason.

⁵ Chauncey's History of Herts, p. 554.

THE ADVOWSON

belonged to the See of Winchester until 1420, when the Bishop (with the Pope's consent) gave it to the College of Bonhommes, at Ashridge. It was then made a Vicarage, and descended with the Manor, till the reign of Queen Mary, when she gave the Advowson to the See of Lincoln; but the gift being shortly afterwards revoked, it reverted to the Crown. It was subsequently granted to Lord Chancellor Ellesmere; from whom it passed to the Earl of Bridgewater, who presented to the Vicarage in 1639.

The Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, at the time of the Ecclesiastical Valuation of Hen. VIII. A.D. 1535, received 3s. 4d. per ann. appropriated for the Church of *Ivingo*.¹

In 1826, an exchange was effected, (by Stat. 55 Geo. III. to enable spiritual persons to exchange the Parsonage, or Glebe-houses, belonging to their Benefices, &c.) between John Rich, Clerk, Vicar of Ivinghoe, and John Earl Brownlow, Edward Herbert Lord Viscount Clive, and Charles Baron Farnborough, devisees in trust of the real estates of John William, late Earl of Bridgewater, deceased, of a messuage or tenement, with the gardens and appurtenances, being the ancient Parsonage or Glebe-house belonging to the Vicarage of Ivinghoe, containing fourteen poles, and abutting on the High-street East, in lieu of a messuage opposite to the Church-yard, in the town of Ivinghoe, adjoining the High-street there, containing, by admeasurement, two roods and thirty perches.

The house thus acquired, with its offices, &c. have been re-erected, in a handsome and substantial manner, by John William Earl of Bridgewater, and is a commodious residence, with a good garden attached to it, situated north-east of the Church.

RECTORS.

HUMPHRY DE MIDLIERS, presented 1221, by the Bishop of Winchester.

Peter de Chaceport, presented 1241, by the King. He founded Ravenstone Priory, Co. Bucks, with King Hen. III. and was Archdeacon of Wells.

Guiscard resigned, and was succeeded by *William de Wyckham*, Chancellor of York Cathedral, inst. 4 Feb. 1262, on the pr. of the Bishop of Winchester. *Ralph de Ivinghoe*, 1280.

Walter de Preston, instituted 5 Dec. 1304.

James de Florence, inst. Nov. 1313, on the presentation of the Bishop of Winchester.

Reynerius Remtonius de Florence, instituted 17 April 1317.

Joventius Lami de Florence, inst. 3 March 1319.

James Francis de Florence, inst. 6 April 1321.

William de Packington, inst. 6 July 1372.

Richard Metford, inst. 4 Nov. 1381. He was afterwards Bishop of Salisbury.

Stephen Quainton, inst. 26 Jan. 1384.

George de Louthorp, inst. 21 Dec. 1385.

Walter Maberly, inst. 20 Dec. 1393.

William Lane, instituted 31 Jan. 1402, who was the last Rector.

VICARS.

WILLIAM GERMAN, instituted 12 March 1420, (by virtue of the Bishop giving up the Advowson, with the Pope's consent, to the College of Bonhommes at Ashridge) on the presentation of the Convent of Ashridge.

William Bayley, exchanged for Cheddington Rectory with

Roger Coton, who was inst. 10 Jan. 1435.

John Maunderville, inst. 23 Oct. 1455.

Thomas Fuller, resigned 1471.

Thomas Hayward, inst. 13 Feb. 1471.

Richard Billing, inst. 1 July 1491.

Richard Waynfleet, inst. 28 Oct. 1505.

John Barker, S.T.P. inst. 19 Nov. 1509.

Thomas Woodnancy, inst. 3 April 1519.

Gabriel Power, inst. 16 Nov. 1532.¹

Thomas Lovell, inst. 28 Nov. 1554.

Thomas Jones, inst. 19 Feb. 1558, on the presentation of the Bishop of Lincoln.

Evan Rogers, inst. 1564, on the pr. of the Queen.

Robert Bostock, 1639.

¹ Valor Eccles. 26 Hen. VIII. vol. iv. p. 9.

² All the preceding Vicars were presented by the Convent of Ashridge.

Thomas Woolfol, inst. 21 March 1639, on the presentation of the Earl of Bridgewater.

Thomas Brewer, 1648.

Thomas Mosceley succeeded 1660.

Francis Duacambe, presented 23 March 1663, by John Earl of Bridgewater.

Thomas Henshaw, A.M. inducted 6 April 1682.

Matthew Bird, A.M. inst. 24 Jan. 1684, on the presentation of John Earl of Bridgewater.

John Cleave, A.M. inducted 8 July 1688.

William Esobury, inst. 22 Sept. 1707, on the presentation of Scroope Earl of Bridgewater.

Thomas Frewen, inst. 26 March 1729.

John Breck, 1760.

Henry Manifold, A.M. inducted 20 Dec. 1777, on the presentation of Francis Duke of Bridgewater.

James Prosser, inst. 1794. He resigned, and

Thomas Bartholomew Woodman, A.M. was inducted 9 Jan. 1797.

Henry John Todd, A.M. inducted 17 Nov. 1803, on the presentation of John William Earl of Bridgewater.

Isaiah Blythe, inducted 1 May 1804, on the cession of Todd.

John Fitz-Moore, inst. 27 Dec. 1819, by the Right Hon. John William Earl of Bridgewater.

John Rich, A.B. the present Vicar, pr. 16 Jan. 1822.

THE CHURCH.

The Church, which is cruciform, stands on the south-east side of the Town; and consists of a nave, with two aisles; a cross aisle, or transept, dividing them at the east end from the chancel, and supporting the tower, which has a short spire of lead: the whole embattled, and substantially repaired in 1819, as appears by an inscription at the north end of the transept. At the west end of the nave, is a fine pointed arch, opening into a large porch with two stone sediles: another porch is attached to the south aisle; and a narrow door, under a lancet pointed arch, on the north side of the chancel. Two narrow lofty windows in the chancel on the north side; also two in the south aisle of the nave; and three in the north aisle, under pointed arches, with mullions separating into quaterfoils in the tracery; as have also the windows at the west end of the side aisles. The west window is large and lofty; and on each side of it within, is a slender column. This window is divided by two transverse mullions, into three parts: in the lower, are three cinquefoil-headed lights; in the second division, six lights; and in the third, under the point of the arch, three small trefoil-headed lights. The nave has ten clerestory windows, each of three lights, with mullions. Between the nave and aisles, are five pointed arches, resting upon four octagonal pillars on each side, with their capitals ornamented with foliage. The roof, which is very lofty, is of wood, divided by carved beams into numerous compartments, and ornamented by figures of angels, prelates, and other ecclesiastics, bearing shields.

In the transepts and chancel, the ceiling is also lofty, and similarly ornamented; the beams resting, as they likewise do in the nave, upon corbels of heads; some of grotesque animals, and others of human beings, but with the features very coarse and distorted. In the north transept is a large window at the end, and two small windows in the west wall, well finished as quaterfoils: the south transept having similar ornaments. The figures which decorate the roof, represent a monk, with a shield, charged with a spear and reed saltire-wise, and a human heart in the place of an inescutcheon: another with a key and a sword, saltire-wise: another bearing a shield with a cross: another with a shield, charged with a saltire: and in the north transept, figures of an angel and three monks, &c. In the south transept are two piscenæ; one in the south wall, and the other on the north side, under trefoiled arches. There is another piscena on the east side of the north transept. The tower, in the centre of the building, contains five good bells. The Font, which was large and ancient, supported by an octagon pedestal, having been broken, remains in a mutilated condition near the west end of the north aisle. A gallery terminates the nave on the west. At the east end of the nave, the Decalogue, Lord's Prayer, and Creed, are painted on the wall above the entrance into the chancel. The royal arms, very large in the centre, have attached, the names of Timothy Smith and Thomas Herbert, Churchwardens. The nave of the Church has been recently pewed; and a uniform row of

seats made in the aisles, the ends of the latter having carved finials, in humble imitation of the antique. In the chancel, are the remains of the seats once placed there as in a choir, with some carving upon them, especially of foliage and arches, and small corbels of human faces. The Pulpit, against a pillar on the south side of the nave, is richly carved, and of the time of King James I. In the back panel, is a representation of the Resurrection, the Saviour triumphantly bearing his cross, surrounded by seraphs. The sounding board is likewise very richly ornamented. In the Church are two old wooden chests; and immediately under the tower, is a brass plate, above which appear the marks of other brasses.

In the south transept, is a large slab, from which four large brasses, with figures, have been partly removed; and several smaller brasses, with effigies of male and female children: the arms gone. In the upper part of the stone, towards the dexter corner, is the effigy of a male, with round beard and whiskers, in a gown with open sleeves, buttoned down the breast, bordered with fur, and with a ruff round his neck; his hands in an attitude of devotion: and at his left hand, a small portion of a female figure remaining:



On a brass plate, below:

Here lyeth the body of John Duncombe and Alyce his wife, which John deceased the xxxixth daye of December, Anno 1594, being of the age of lxxxx. yeres. And they had issue, iiij. Sommes and iii. Daughters, Roger, Henry, Thomas, & William, Elizabeth, Alyce, and Agnes.

On a small brass plate below the male figure, are effigies of four sons in gowns, with ruffs; and below the figure of the lady, three daughters, with very large quilled ruffs, praying. Lower down, on the same slab, a man in a surplice; and by his side, the mark of another brass. At their feet was a slip of brass: and below the same space, two small plates: one, on the dexter side, with a series of six male figures: and on the sinister side, four females with hoods, stomachers, and girdles: at their feet, the names, *M^gret M^gret Elizabeth Anne.*

On a black marble in the south transept, near the wall, under the window:

Here lies the body of William, the son of John Duncombe, of Barley End, Gent. and Sarah his Wife, obiit 9^o Septembris 1739, ætatis 11^o.

In the north transept, is a large altar-tomb, enclosed with iron rails; and on the sides, (which have been repaired with brick-work,) appear to have been tablets. The cover is a large slab of black marble, with these

Arms: Erm. a lion ramp. between 3 right hands, coupé at the wrist: impaling Az. a bird Or. *Crest:* a dragon's or wyvern's head erased: on a wreath.

The like arms occur on a shield at the top of the pediment of a neat mural monument of white marble, affixed to the south-eastern pier of the same transept: and the following words:

Here lieth the Body of Deborah, late wife of Francis Neale, Esq. one of the Daughters of John Kidgell, Gent. who departed this life the 26th day of March 1714, in the 66th year of her age. She had issue, 3 Daughters, Marthannah, Deborah, and Frances; whereof Marthannah, who dyed an Infant, lieth here buried by her.

In memory of whose Piety towards God,
Charity to her Neighbours,
Loving Deportment to her said Husband,
And motherly care & affection
To her Children,
He, the said Francis Neale,
Her said Husband, hath caused
This monument to be erected.

On the north side of the chancel, is a mural tablet of white marble, with these arms:

Erm. on a chev. 3 leopards' faces gessant, as many fleurs-de-lis: impaling a crescent between two estoils in chief and base.

Near this place lies interred among his ancestors, the Body of Henry Cooley, of Seabrooke, in y^e Parish of Cheddington, in the County of Bucks, Gent. son of Francis Cooley, Gent. by whose death he became heir & next successor to Henry Cooley, his late Grandfather, of Grateful memory, whom he truly represented in all virtuous qualifications.

He married Mary, the Daughter of M^r Jarman, of Little Gaddesden, Gent. with whom he lived but y^e short space of one year, before Death dissolv'd the bands of their inviolable affection, and parted y^e most united and happy Pair; leaving issue by her, Henry, his only son and sole heir, an infant of about a month old. He was a person pious in his life, peaceable in his conversation, and just in all his dealings: a most dutifull Son to his Mother: the tenderest of Husbands to his Wife: the best of Masters to his Servants; and is deservedly lamented by all that knew him. He departed this life y^e 28th day of March, Anno Domini 1714, in the 35th year of his age.

Thus quick y^e nimble sands betwixt them run,
Time turn'd the slender glass, and all was done.
Death then cutt off y^e fruitful branch, and so
Left all our hopes from one fresh bud to grow.

On a large black marble slab in the pavement (which is of fine white stone, with lozenges of black marble at the junctures,) within the communion rails, near the north wall:

This Marble is sacred to the Memory of Lucy Hayton, youngest Daughter of William Hayton, Esq. &

Elizabeth his Wife; who, having fulfilled every social duty, & borne with exemplary patience a long series of infirm health, died in the blessed hope of everlasting life through the merits of Christ Jesus, on the 16th day of February 1808, in the 69th year of her age. Her remains were then deposited in Paddington Church; and removed for Interment in a vault beneath, at the time of her brother's funeral, July 1811.

On another slab, nearer the rails, on the same side of the chancel:

This Marble is sacred to the Memory of William Hayton, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, whose remains are in a vault beneath. He was the eldest son of William Hayton and Deborah his wife, widow of Mr. Joseph Duncombe, of Great Barley End, & Daugliter of M^r Francis Neale, Proprietor of the Manor and Rectory of this Parish.

William Hayton (the son) was many years Clerk of the Peace for the County of Bucks, and died May 1764, in the 55th year of his age, being the only one of his Father's children who left issue. Elizabeth his Wife was the Daughter and heiress of Henry Crosse, Esq. of Bledlow, in the County of Bucks, and Elizabeth Jodrell his wife. Elizabeth, the Widow of the said William Hayton, surviving him, & their eldest Daughter Harriot many years, died Feb^r 1788, in the 86th year of her age. They were a very humane and exemplary Pair, acknowledged the Most High in every dispensation, and kept through life the serious thought of Death. Their Daughter Harriot was the Wife of Samuel Whitbread, Esq. of Cardington, in the County of Bedford, by whom she left one son, Samuel, & two Daughters, Harriot & Emma.

On another slab, on the sinister side:

This Marble is sacred to the Memory of William Hayton, Esq. and Clara his Wife, whose remains are in a vault beneath. He was the only son of William Hayton, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, the surviving Daughter and heiress of John Duncombe, Esq. & Elizabeth Arnold his wife, and succeeded to the Property of Stocks, upon the death of her Brother, Arnold Duncombe, Esq.

William Hayton died at Stocks, in the neighbouring Parish of Aldbury, July 21, 1811, in the 79th year of his age, surviving his wife Clara, who died May 21, 1790, aged 56. They both lived and died with the Faith, Hope & Charity of sincere Christians.

On a small white stone, on the south side:

Will. Earbury, Vicar, died 1 Oct. 1728, aged about 80 years.

In the north wall, under a low pointed arch, with a plain moulding, terminated by corbels of human heads (that on the dexter, or western side, of a female, with a coronet or bandeau round the brows; the other, of a male, with very large and coarse features,) is a stone statue of a man, in the habit of a monk, with his hands elevated to his breast, and pressed together, as if praying; his head uncovered: his features very large; and the whole figure much obscured by coats of whitewash, with which it appears to have been repeatedly covered. The points of the fingers are broken off, and there is neither rosary, nor any kind of ornament, about the dress; the head reposing upon two thin cushions, the upper one laid diamond-wise, with regard to the figure. The arch above has a deep and rich border within, of crocketed trefoils; and above, a little on the east side of the point of the arch, is a stone head crowned, projecting from the wall. The statue lies with the feet towards the east, about two feet from the ground.

Over the south door, inscribed on a tablet of wood, is the following list of benefactions, given at various periods to the Poor and the Church of Ivinghoe :

¹ William Duncombe, of Aston, in the Parish of Ivinghoe, Gent. by Will, dated 23 Oct. 1576, granted all and singular his lands in Aston to the poor people of Ivinghoe parish for ever, to the use of the poor for ever, that the rents and profits from time to time for ever be distributed to the said poor by the good discretion of the Vicar of Ivinghoe and six of the most substantial men dwelling within the parish:—that John Fern of Aston his Executors and Assigns have the lands called Bestes in occupation from the day of the natural death of Michael Russel for one and twenty years paying 26s. 8*d.* per ann. at St Thomas and the Annunciation, to the “said Vicar and substantial six men,” to the use of the poor aforesaid: and grants to the same poor one Close of Pasture in Aston which he bought of the late Thomas Barnes, and at the time of making his Will in his own tenure, the said Close from the day of the death of Alice Duncombe his wife for ever; willing the distribution of the rents and profits to the poore from time to time at the discretion of the Vicar and six men. [Steele’s MSS. vol. i. penes Dom Joh. Sebright, Bart.]

² Giles Winchester, by Will, directed 3s. 4*d.* to be paid out of a Tenement at Clypton which he gave to his wife for life, and which premises and his lands he entailed after her decease on Thomas Giles his son and his heirs for ever: and Elizabeth Winchester of Ringshall Widow of Ivinghoe gave a yearly rent of 6s. 8*d.* to the relief of poor people of Ivinghoe Town and orphans: “to be paid on the day of the year of her decease out of a Tenement at Ford End late Thomas Deacon’s.” She was buried 25th March 1597. [Ibid.]

³ Francis Sawell, of Wardhurst, by his Will dated 28 Aug. 1631, gave 20s. per ann. to the poor of Ivinghoe parish for ever: the most part thereof to be distributed yearly amongst the poor of Wardhurst and Ringshall by even portions, one half at the beginning of Lent and the other at Whitsuntide, to be distributed by the Church Wardens with the consent of the Minister for the time being for ever issuant out of his freehold houses lands tenements and hereditaments in Wardhurst. Witness, Thomas Bostock, Vicar and others. [Ibid.]

“Their Bodies are buried in Peace, but their name liveth for ever more.”

M^r W^m Duncombe of Aston gave to the Parish 1st Lands called Bestes 2^{ly} one close of Pasture A.D. 1576.¹
1581. M^r Giles Winchester 3s. 4*d.* a-year out of a House and Backside at Clypton.²

M^r Ellis Winchester 6s. 8*d.* a-year out of a Tenement and Wick at Ford end: Two Acres of Land at Foxwell Dean and Ponds’ End A.D. 1597.

1603. M^r W^m Duncombe of Battlesden a Messuage in Leighton Town to the Poor 1st of Leighton 2^d Ivinghoe Town and Aston: 3^d Dunstable: 4th Battlesden: 5th Potsgrave.

1617. John Symons Two acres and half in Aston. John Cocks of Long Marston 3*l.* to be continued as a stock 1619.

1631. M^r Francis Sawell of Wardshurst 1*l.* a-year out of houses and lands at Wardshurst.³

1631. M^r Alice Duncombe a Close in Aston.

M^r Alsop 10*l.* A.D. 1726.

1723. By Timber cut off the Poor’s Close, Francis Stonill, Tenant, 20*l.*

1736. Two Acres of Arable Land bought with Mr. Alsop’s money and the Trustees’ money; which, with Charges of the purchase, cost 28*l.* 5s. Remains in the Overseers hands 4*l.* 15s.

10*l.* a-year in a House, now the Workhouse, and Lands. Acres conveyed by Giles Jenkins to new Feoffees 1663, given to repair the Church only.

N.B. Almost all these gifts are left to be distributed by the Vicar and Church-Wardens A.D. 1740.

In the chancel, taken down from the north wall, against which they were formerly placed, (in consequence of the repairs and alterations made in the interior of the building) are the following achievements :

Party per chev. engrailed Arg. and Gu. three talbots' heads erased Gu. and Arg. counterchanged; impaling Vert. a fess embattled Erm. between (birds) volant. *Crest* : A horse's haunch inverted S. shoed Or. issuant out of a ducal coronet. *Motto* : *Mors janua vite.*

On another :

Arg. three bells Proper : with an inescutcheon : party per chev. Arg. and Gu. three talbots' heads erased Gu. and Arg. counterchanged. *Duncombe, Motto* : *Resurgam.*

On another :

Gu. semée of cross crosslets Or. three lucies hauriant : with an inescutcheon party per chev. engrailed Arg. and Gu. three tallots' heads erased Gu. and Arg. counterchanged : langued Gu. *Motto* : *In celo quies.* *Crest* : On a ducal coronet, a griffin's head between two wings erect Arg. erased : langued Gu.

On another :

Party per chev. engrailed Arg. and Gu. three talbots' heads Gu. and Arg. erased, counterchanged : impaling Arg. fretté Az. each joint charged with a Bezant : on a dexter canton Gu. a lion's head erased Or. langued Gu. gorged with a laurel wreath Proper. *Lowndes. Crest* : A horse's haunch reversed S. shoed Or. *Motto* : *Mors janua vite.*

Ancient Religious Foundations.

A Stipend or Annuity graunted oute of certaine Lands in Edlesborough late Thomas Duncombe deceased, duringe the terme of 13 yeres yet to come, by yere 3*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* Sir Thomas Barker, Incumbent.

The said Incumbent of the age of 40 yeres, hath yerelye during the terme of 13 yeres nowe to come one Annuitye or yerelye Rent of 3*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* pro termino XIII annorum futurorum.

And the said Incumbent hath the Chaurtrie of Ivinghoe next adjoining.

The Chapell or Chaurtrie of S^t James in the Hamlett of Aston within the said Parish of Ivinghoe worth by yere clere, above all Reprises, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

The said Sir Thomas Barker Incumbent.

The said Incumbent hath yerely coming of the said Chaurtrie, over and besides all Reprises, by yere clere 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

And the said Incumbent doth teach children there &c. and hath no other Living then as before declared.¹

IVINGHOE ASTON.

This Manor, which in the Saxon times belonged to Asgar, the Standard Bearer, at the Doomsday Survey, formed part of Geoffrey de Mandeville's Barony. It consisted of four hides and one virgate, rented by Germund; the land was sufficient for four ploughs and a half; the demesnes were two carucates. One servant, with four bordars, had one carucate and a half of land; then valued at fifty shillings; in the reign of King Edward, forty shillings.²

Ralph held of the Earl of Morton, three virgates; the arable was half a carucate, worth five shillings, including the villein; in the time of King Edward, ten shillings. This land, Godwin, Chaplain to the Archbishop, held, and could sell it.³

Ivinghoe Aston Estate was purchased in 1806, of Sir P. Monoux, Bart. by the Right Hon. John William, sixth Earl of Bridgewater; and at his lordship's death passed in the same manner as Ashridge, Ivinghoe, and the rest of the family estates.

¹ In 1553, he received both these stipends. The Founder of Aston Chantry was Ralph Haliwell. [Willis's Hist. of Abbies, vol. ii. p. 42.]

² Terra Goisfr' de Manneville. In Estone ten' Cermund' de Goisfrido 1111. hid' et 1. uirg' p. una. Tra'. 6. 111. cañ. et dim'. In dno. sunt. 11. cañ. et un' uills cū. 1111. seruis hat. 1. cañ. et dim'. P'tu. 1111. cañ. Val. et ualuit l. sol. T.R.E. l.x. sol. Hoc tennit in dno Asgar stalre. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. f. 149.]

³ Terra Comit'is Moritonien's. In Etlai llynd. In Estone ten' Radulf' de comite. 111. uirg. Tra'. 6. dim' car' et ibi. est cū uno uillo. Val et ualuit v. sol. T.R.E. x. sol. Hanc tra' tennit Godwid' p'br. S. Arch' et uende pot. [Ibid. tom. 1, f. 146.]

ST. MARGARET'S.

This Hamlet is locally situated between Great and Little Gaddesden, in Hertfordshire, and contains the remains of the Monastery of Mursley, *alias* St. Margaret's Priory,¹ *alias* Muresley Priory, a Nunnery of the Order of St. Benet (Benedict.) It is very extensive and populous, about *five* miles distant from Ivinghoe; but the Nunnery above-mentioned has been very commonly denominated "the Priory of Ivinghoe."

When Lysons visited Ashridge, in 1804, the principal remains of St. Margaret's Nunnery, were described as consisting of some mullioned windows, with square mouldings and trefoil-headed lights, (the form adopted in the north front of the modern mansion of Ashridge) and having some fragments of coloured glass. This estate had been then lately conveyed by Mr. George Catherali (whose family held it during several generations) to Mr. Samuel Mercer, of Long-acre; by whose Will it was given to Sarah his wife; and she, in 1823, conveyed the same, under the denomination of *the Manor of Mursley, and the Nunnery or Monastery*, to the Right Hon. John William, sixth Earl of Bridgewater; and at his Lordship's decease, it passed in the same manner as Ashridge, to the Trustees appointed by his Will, and has become merged in the rest of the Bridgewater Estates in this County.

ST. MARGARET'S NUNNERY.

The accounts delivered of this religious-house have been uncertain and contradictory.

Leland describes it as included in Ivinghoe, and founded by Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, about 1160. *Willis*, says, that this Prelate, who died in 1171, was buried in the parish church; in the chancel of which, on the north side, is an ancient stone statue, recumbent under a crocketed arch, which has been supposed to belong to him.

In opposition to the accounts given of its founder, a Charter of Confirmation, from Beckett Archbishop of Canterbury,² is cited in the Monasticon, in which the lands bestowed upon this Nunnery, are stated to be the gift of Bishop Giffard, who died in 1129; and Henry de Blois is therein represented as *confirming*, instead of granting, to the Convent, those estates. Milo Heiremut, (Neyrunt?) and William de Pichenestorre, were benefactors.

King Edward I. in 1280, by a grant dated at Langele, gave to this Convent, for his own soul and the souls of his ancestors, lands in *Hereve*, Co. Surrey.³

¹ Tanner, and the Editors of the Monasticon, mention a Charter, in which this Monastery is called "*St. Mary's*." [Vide Pat. 35 Hen. III.]

² Thomas Dei gratia Cantuarinsis eulicæ minister humilis, universis S^e matris ecclesie filiis Salutem. Karitatis officium est Christi sciros et ancillas fovere et tueri eos maxime quos urget quotidie rei familiaris inopia. Eapropter dilectas filias nostras sanctimonialias de bosco de Ivingehou sub Dei et nostra protectione suscepimus, et omnes possessiones suas quas venerabilis frater Willielmus quondam Wintoniensis episcopus dedit, et postea Henricus successor ipsius concessit et cartâ suâ confirmavit, et omnes illas quas ex dono Milonis Heiremut (Neyrunt?) ejusdem carta confirmatas adeptæ sunt; terram quoque quam ex dono Willielmi de Pichenestorre consecute sunt. Necnon et alias omnes possessiones suas quas canonicæ adquisiverunt vel in *futuram adquisituræ* sunt, eisdem sanctimonialibus confirmamus, et presentis sigilli munimine roboramus: *struentes ne quis eis subtrahere aut diminuerè jus suum p̄sumat, nec iram Dei et nostram maledictionem incurrere contempnat. Valete.* [Monast. Anglic. vol. iv. p. 269, 270.]

³ Rex archiepiscopus, &c. Salutem. Sciatis nos intuitu Dei, et pro salute animæ nostræ et animabus antecessorum et hæredum nostrorum dedisse, concessisse, et hæc casta nostra confirmasse dilectis nobis in Christo priorissæ et monialibus S^e Margaritæ de Ivinghoe et successoribus earum ibidem Deo servituras, omnes terras et tenementa cum pertinentiis in *Merewe* que prius tenebantur ibidem de feodo nostro, et que in curia nostra coram dilectis et fidelibus nostris Johanne de Ryegota et sociis suis justiciariis nostris ultimo iūerantibus in comitatu Sorrie, versus ipsas recuperavimus, ut jus nostrum. Habenda et tenenda de nobis et hæredibus nostris, dictis priorissæ et monialibus et earum successoribus in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosinam Quare Volumus, &c. Dat. per manum nostram apud Langele xx. die Julii [Monast. Anglic. vol. iv. p. 270.]

PRIORESSES OF IVINGHOE, *alias* ST. MARGARET'S PRIORY.

Isolda, elected 1250, and died 1262; being succeeded by *Cecilia*.

Matilda de Hocclive, elected 11 Feb. 1274, and died in 1296.

Isolda de Beauchamp, elected 16 Sept. 1296, and was succeeded by

Sibilla de Hamsted, who resigned in 1340.

Maude de Cheyne, or *Cheyndrey*, elected 1341.

Eleanor Crosse, died 1467.

Eleanor Symms, elected 2 June 1467.

Elizabeth Wyvill, died 1534.

Margaret Harlbrich, appointed 31 Aug. 1534; in whose time the following Survey was taken by the Commissioners, &c. of King Henry VIII.

The Priory, or Nunnery of the Order of St. Benet's, the clere value at the first Survey 13l. 3s. 4d. at the second Survey 19l. 8s. 9d. Nonnes there 5, whereof professed 2; novices 3; desyring capacitys 3; servants 4; whereof hinds 2; women servants 2; bells, lead, and other buildings, worth 8l. 10s. 6d. The house in competent estate; the entire value of the moveable goods worth 1l. 13s. 4d. Woods, 7 acres, all above twenty years' growth; debts, &c. none.

In a window of the old building, these arms were remaining about 1756: Gu. a dragon pierced in the back with a sword, in his mouth a crucifix.

A lease of the site of the Monastery of Mursley, alias St. Margaret's, was made to John Verney, Gent. 28 Hen. VIII. for 21 years, at the rent of 1l. 15s. 8d. per ann.¹

¹ Hæc indentura facta inter excellentissimum principem et dominum Dominum Henricum octavum Dei gratia, &c. ex una parte, et Johannem Verney de hospitio domini regis generosum ex altera parte, testatur quod idem dominus Rex, per advisamentum, et consensum Consilii Curie Augmentationum Revenuorum Coronæ suæ, tradidit concessit, et ad firmam dimisit præfato Johanni domum et scitum nuper monasterii de Mursley, alias sanctæ Margarete, in comitatu Buckinghamæ, auctoritate parlamenti dudum suppressi et dissoluti, unum omnibus domibus, ædificiis, orreis, ortis, gardinis, terra, et solo infra scitum, circuitum, ambitum, et prociuntum dicti nuper monasterii; necnon omnia et singula terras, prata, pascuas, et pasturas, subscripta eidem nuper monasterio spectantes sive pertinentes, videlicet, quatuor parvas pecias terræ continentes per æstimationem tres aeras, unum campum terræ arabelis eisdem pociis adjacentes continens per æstimationem sexdecim aeras, unum campum terræ arrabilis continens per æstimationem tresdecim aeras, unum clausum terræ vocatum Colyers continens per æstimationem quinque aeras, duos campos vocatos Chappell Feldys continenter per æstimationem viginti et quinque aeras, unum campum vocatum Longreding continens per æstimationem tres aeras necnon septem aeras terræ arrabilis, sive plus sive minus, in quodam communi campo vocato Northfield, unum clausum terræ vocatum Stony-close continens per æstimationem quatuor aeras, ac etiam octo aeras terræ arrabilis, sive plus sive minus, in quodam communi campo vocato le Bekynfeld, unam parcelлам sive peciam terræ vocatam le Netherwike continens per æstimationem dimidiam aeram; necnon decimas quascunque omnium et singulorum præmissorum exceptis inde et dicto domino regi, hæreditibus et successoribus suis, omnino reservatis omnibus grossis arboribus et boscis de in et super præmissis crescentibus et existentibus, ac omnibus talibus et lujusmodi ædificiis infra scitum et prociuntum dicti nuper monasterii quæ dictus dominus Rex ibidem impostorū prosterui et auferri mandaverit, habendum et tenendum domum et scitum prædictum, ac cætera omnia et singula præmissa cum pertinentiis (exceptis præreceptis) præfato Johanni et assignatis suis, a festo sancti Michaelis Archangeli ultimo præterito usque ad finem termini et per terminum viginti et unius annorum, extunc proxime sequentium et plenarie pleniorum; reddendo inde annuatim dicto domino regi, hæreditibus et successoribus suis, triginta quinque solidos et octo denarios legalis monetæ Angliæ ad festa Annunciationis beate Mariæ Virginis et sancti Michaelis Archangeli, vel infra unum mensem post utrumque festum festorum illorum ad curiam prædictam per equales-portiones solvendum durante termino prædicto; et prædictus dominus Rex vult, et per præsentem concedit, quod ipse, hæres, et successores sui, omnia domos et ædificia præmissorum, tam in maeremiis quam in coopertune tegularum et selatæ de tempore in tempus, tocienis quociens necesse et oportunum fuerit bene et sufficienter reparari, sustentari et manteneri faciant durante termino prædicto; et prædictus Johannes et assignati sui sumptibus suis propriis et expensis cooperturam straminis, ac omnes alias necessarias reparaciones præmissorum præter maeremia tegulas et selatæ prædictas, de tempore in tempus suppetabunt et subintebunt durante termino prædicto; et prædictus dominus Rex ulterius vult, et per præsentem concedit, quod bene licebit præfato Johanni et assignatis suis habere et capere competens et sufficiens hegebote, fyerbote; ploughbote et cartebote, de in et super præmissis, ibidem et non alibi expendum et occupandum, durante termino prædicto. In cuius rei testimonium uni parti, &c. altero vero parti, &c. Dat. apud Westmonasterium vicesimo die Decembris anno regni dicti domini Regis vicesimo octavo. *Per consilium curie predictæ.* [From a Crown Lease in the Augmentation Office temp. Hen. VIII.; Dugd. Monast. Anglic. vol. iv. p. 271.]

The site of Ivinghoe Nunnery, with the Manor, or reputed Manor of Muresley, was granted 29 Hen. VIII. to Sir John Daunce, or Dauncey.¹

Priorat' de Se'ta Margareta infra Decanat' de Murseley, Ubi Margareta Hardwyk est P'orissa & Incumb'.

	£.	s.	d.		Sp'ual'	£.	s.	d.
Val' in redd' & firmis in Jvynghoo..	—	—	xxij		Marrowe, Val' in quad'm penco'ne	—	—	—
& Wyrlesthorne	—	—	iiij		exeunt' de rectoria de Marrowe, p' ann.	—	—	liij iiij
Edlesborough, Val' in redd' p' ann.	—	—	vi		Bytlesden, Val' in quad'm penco'nere-	—	—	—
Drayton [Beauchamp] Val' in redd'	—	—	—		cepta de abbi ib'm p' ann.	—	—	xl —
& firmis p' ann.	—	—	xxij	vj	P'prij's terr' d'nic' in manibus in-	—	—	—
Northill, Val' in redd' sex clausorum	—	—	—	—	cumbent' rem' occupat' q' val' p' ann.	—	—	ij iiij
p' ann.	—	—	xxiiij	—	Sm ^a om'i sp'ualiu' p'dict' p' ann. ..	—	—	iiij xv viij
Frysden, Val' in redd' & firmis p' ann.	—	—	xj	x	Sm ^a tol' valoris v'm tempaliu' q'm	—	—	—
Gaddesden P'va, Val' in redd' assis'	—	—	—	—	sp'ualiu' possessionu p'dict' p' ann. . .	—	—	xxij vi viij
p' ann.	—	—	v	ix ob	D'quibus Repris' de et ex ^a Possession	—	—	—
Gaddesden Magna, Val' in redd' &	—	—	—	—	P'rioratus p'dici' annuatim exeunt' scil't in	—	—	—
firmis, p' ann.	—	—	—	—	Tempal'.	—	—	—
Langley Reg ^a Val' in redd' terrarum	—	—	—	—	Johi Cheyny p' terr' in Drayton, p' an.	—	—	iiij —
p' ann.	—	—	—	—	Robto Dermer p' certis terr' in Dray-	—	—	—
Revyston, Val' in redd' terr' &c.	—	—	x	—	ton p'dict' p' ann.	—	—	— xxij
Sarratt, Val' in redd' & firmis p' ann.	—	—	—	—	Et in consilibus denarijs sol' Magistro	—	—	—
Val' in redd' assis in Barkeh'msted ..	—	—	—	—	Shaworth p' terr' in Albury & North-	—	—	—
Redd' ad val' in Helmested	—	—	—	—	ille, p' ann.	—	—	xj —
Redd' & firm' in Bovyngton	—	—	—	—	Et in feod' Johis Jamys senescalli	—	—	—
Flameden, Val' in redd' assis ib'm p' ann.	—	—	—	—	omi dominiorum et man'iorum p'deorum	—	—	—
Esyngdon, cu' Bedwell p'Re, Val' in	—	—	—	—	p' ann.	—	—	xx —
redd' &c.	—	—	—	—	Et in feod' . . . balliri & collec-	—	—	—
Thorneborough, Val' in redd' &c. ..	—	—	—	—	toris redd' omi dominiorum p'd'cos p' ann.	—	—	xx —
Suddeh'me, Val' in redd' terrarum	—	—	—	—	Et in quad'm annali penco'ne solut	—	—	—
ibm' p' ann.	—	—	—	—	& exeunt' de terr' & possessionibus	—	—	—
Marrowe, Val' in redd' assis ib'm	—	—	—	—	p'dcis p' salario unius capellani sive sa-	—	—	—
p' ann.	—	—	—	—	serdotis cotidie p' totum annu' divina	—	—	—
P'quis cur' d'niorum p'd'coz annis ..	—	—	—	—	s'cia infra prioratum p'd'cm coram	—	—	—
Terr' d'nic' prioratui p'd'co p'tinen'val'.	—	—	—	—	monchalibus p'd'nis celebrantis p' ann.	—	—	cvj viij
Arabil' continen' lx acr' jux ^a rat' iiij ^a le	—	—	—	—	Sm ^a totlis omi rep' p'd'cos tam temp'al	—	—	—
acr'	—	—	—	—	q'm sp'ualiu' p' ann'	—	—	viiij iiij vj
Pastur' cont x ^{oe} acr' ad iiij ^a le acr' ..	—	—	—	—	Et sic val' clare p' ann. £xiiij iiij j	—	—	—
Sm ^a temp'al' p' ann.£xvij x xj	—	—	—	—	Vade p' x ^{mas} p'te d'no Regi debuit ut sup ^a	—	—	xxviij iiij ^a

CLIPPERSDOWN

is situated south of Ivinghoe, between Dagnall and Ringshall, close to, or upon the boundary line of the County: and so few particulars have been preserved of it, that the topographical historian, not deeply versed in antiquarian researches, may be pardoned if he avail himself of traditionary legends, or probable conjecture: the former altogether failing, its name seems to imply, a place for *clipping*, or *shearing of sheep*: for which, indeed, it appears well adapted, being a dry and open eminence, conveniently situated for such a purpose.

¹ Rex 29 die Aprilis concessit Johanni Dauncey militi reversionem nuper monasterii de Muresley alias S^{re} Margarete ac omnia maneria, &c. in Meuresley, Ivinghoe, Wynleshorn, Edelborough, Northill, Northcotehill, Drayton, et Betlesden in com. Buk. ac. in Stodeham in com. Bed. ac. etiam in Fresden, Magna Gaddesden, Parva Gaddesden, Langley Regis, Royston, Savers, Berkehamstede, Hemstede Bonyngton, Bonyngton, Flaïmden, Esyngden, Bedwell Parke, et Thorneborough in com. Hertf. ac. in Marowe in com. Surre. ac. alibi, nuper Prioratui spectant. habend. ei et hered. masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis ro. cxlvj^{to}. [Rot. Orig. 29 Hen. VIII.] ^a Val. Eccles. vol. iv. iiii. p. 227-228.

It appears that Clippersdown anciently included the Tithe Barn of Ivinghoe, being reserved by King James I. out of a grant to Anthony Carew and George Starkey, in which it was called "the Tithe Barn of Ivinghoe, alias *Ivinghoe Clippersden*," and with the great tithes, was estimated at 3*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* per ann.¹

BARLEY-END.

This Vill, or Hamlet, is situated on the south of Ivinghoe, being *ipso facto* a portion of the town itself. It was the residence, during many years, of the family of Duncombe, and was called *Barley-End House*.

This estate was demised by Thomas Duncombe, Esq. of Barley-End, by Will, dated 29 Aug. 1659, to his brother, William Duncombe, in fee. He married Mary, daughter of Edward Hart, of Brill; and made a settlement upon her, by Deed dated 10 Nov. 1661 (13 Car. II.); and, by his Will, proved 24 Dec. 1687, devised his estate in Ivinghoe to his son, Thomas Duncombe, for life; with remainder in tail general; remainder to his second son William, in the same manner; and remainder to Thomas Duncombe, brother of the testator, in fee.

In 1693, William Duncombe barred this entail by fine and recovery; and the estate afterwards descended to John Duncombe, Esq.² who, in Trinity Term 1743, suffered a recovery of his estate to the use of himself, in fee. Rebecca, his daughter and sole heir, being married to Edward Lucy of Ivinghoe, Clerk, a settlement was made upon her, dated 29 Oct. 1757, and the issue of that marriage; consisting of three sons, who all died without issue, and two daughters. The descendants and representatives of the latter, in 1809, conveyed this inheritance, with *Clippersdown*, to the Right Hon. John William, sixth Earl of Bridgewater; under the provisions of whose Will, it passed, with the rest of the Bridgewater estates, as before-mentioned.

THE HAMLET OF RINGSHALL

is also situated on the south of Ivinghoe, nearer the boundary-line of the Parish and County, between Clippersdown and Little Gaddesden, Co. Herts. It contained, anciently, a farm-house, called Ringshall-Hall Farm, and was always appendant to Ivinghoe; but, having passed through the hands of divers possessors, was at length purchased of the Trustees of Thomas Squire and others, 20 May 1807, by John William, sixth Earl of Bridgewater, by whom it was annexed to the family estates, and forms part of the possessions now belonging to Ashridge and the Bridgewaters.³

THE HAMLET CALLED WARDHURST,

likewise connected with Ivinghoe, is presumed to have been situated on very high land, as its name seems to import, but can not now be locally traced; nor is it exactly ascertained whether it formed part of the Township of Ivinghoe, or of *St. Margaret's Nunnery*, and belonged to the estate of the Bonhommes, subsequently merged in Ashridge; and if so, whether it had been included in the grant made by the family of Blois, founders of Ivinghoe Church, to the Convent there?

¹ Rot. Pat. 2 Jac. I. Test. 29 Oct.

² See PEDIGREE OF DUNCOMBE.

³ From the Archives at Ashridge, in the custody of R. Clarke, Esq. Auditor to the Estates of the late Earl, and one of the Trustees of the Bridgewater Estates.

LINSLADE, WITH SOUTHCOTE.

THE name of this place has been conjecturally derived from the Saxon *Len*, a spring, and *lade*, a little hill. A spring of ancient celebrity undoubtedly caused the place to become noted, and seems to render the supposition of that origin plausible: but it has been also conjectured to derive its name from *linge*, a vegetable production abounding in the vicinity of the slade, or glade, between the irregular eminences, near and through which the Ousel takes its course; and on the eastern bank of which stream, opposite to Linslade, the *Heath*, which covers the surface of an extensive track on the verge of Bedfordshire, imparts its name to a little hamlet. In either case, such an origin would support the reasonable opinion, that, from the natural objects and features of a country, the names of its villages and districts are often derived.

The parish is bounded, on the North, by Soulbury and part of Leighton, Co. Bedford, which is also its boundary on the East; Grove, on the South; and Wing and Soulbury, on the West. It contains about 1580 acres; the meadows, bordering the Ousel, making a very small proportion of the whole. The surface varies from 274 feet in the lower grounds, to 485 feet on the hills, above the level of the sea; the soil there being chiefly clay, capped with a thin stratum of gravel, and chalky fragments washed from the Chiltern Hills; but in the valleys, it is sandy, and interspersed with springs and bogs.

THE HOLY WELL, or SPRING, issuing from the ferruginous sand rock, of which the neighbouring hill is chiefly composed, was situated in the northern part of the parish, near the Church. This Chalybeate water, fraught with medicinal properties, was sufficient to have acquired for it great fame, even if superstition had not lent her aid to confer sanctity as well as celebrity upon the spot. The spring has been wholly included in the line of the Grand Junction Canal; and it was well observed, by an ingenious inhabitant of the neighbourhood, that if the quality of the water were such, as to bear diluting, without losing its efficacy, its beneficial influence might continue to be diffused to a much greater extent than in the days of its pristine fame. Here are still several springs, partaking of the same nature, issuing from the root of the hills, and ultimately joining, either the Canal, or the Ousel, which nearly attends its course. The precise situation of the celebrated spring was near a cottage, close to the western bank of the canal, a little north of the bridge leading into Linslade, from the Grange Mill, and Bedfordshire.

THE MANOR.

Alwin, one of Queen Edith's tenants, held this Manor before the Conquest; as did Hugh de Beauchamp, at the Domesday Survey. It was taxed at fifteen hides; the land was for sixteen ploughs: there were five hides, and two ploughs, to which three more might have been added. Twenty-two villeins, with six bordars, had eleven ploughs; there were five servants, one mill of 1*l.* value, and pasture for two teams; altogether estimated at 10*l.*, the same in the reign of King Edward; but when Beauchamp took possession, only half that amount.¹

¹ Terra Hygonis De Belchamp. In Corteshula Hvnd. ∞ Hvgo de belcamp ten' LINCELADA. p. xv. hid' se defid'. Tra. e. xvi. car'. In dno. x. hidæ. et ibi. sub. 11. car'. et adhuc 111. poss fieri. Ibi. xxii. uilli cu. vi. bord' h'nt. xl. car'. Ibi. v. serui et i. molin' de xx. sol. p'tu. 11. car'. Int' tot' ual. x. lib. Q'do recep. c. sol. T.R.E. x. lib. Hoc ∞ tenuit Aluvin'. ho' Eddid regine et uende' pot'. [Lib. Censual. tom. i. f. 150.]

Hugh de Beauchamp's next descendant, Pain, or Pagan, with Roesia his wife, founded a Priory at Chicksand, Co. Beds, in the reign of King Stephen; and Simon, their son, in 1151, (or, according to Dugdale, in 1207,) gave thereto the Church of Lincelade, which was appropriated to that Convent, about 1247.

King Hen. III. in 1251, granted to William, son of William de Beauchamp, free-warren in all his demesnes in Linslade; and a weekly market on Thursday, with an annual fair for eight days, on the eve-day, &c. of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.¹

In the reign of Edw. I. the issue male of the Beauchamps becoming extinct, on partition of their lands, a considerable share came to Roger de Mowbray, as heir;² and in the family of Mowbray this Manor continued, in the time of Hen. IV. being holden under them by the Lucys. On the death of William Lucy, 2 Edw. IV. (1461) it was returned, that William Lucy died seised of this Manor, and of the Manors of Cublington, Chelmscote, Southcote, and Stewkley; and that his sisters, viz. Elizabeth, wife of Roger Corbet, and Eleanor, wife of William Vaux, were found to be his heirs.

William Vaux, being attainted, in 1464, King Edward bestowed his moiety of these Manors upon Ralph Hastings, which grant was confirmed to him by King Ric. III. in 1483. But the said William Vaux, being restored in blood, by Henry VII. he re-possessed these Manors, and conveyed his interest therein to the family of Corbet; for, by an Inquisition, taken 4 June 1514, (5 Hen. VIII.) it was set forth, that Roger Corbet, of Moreton Corbet, Co. Salop, Kt. died 11 Aug. last past, seised of the Manors of Lincelade, Southcote, and Chelmscote. In the family of Corbet, the Manor of Lincelade remained, and they continued sole possessors thereof, until the reign of Cha. II. when, by Letters Patent, in 1679, the King created Sarah Lady Corbet, relict of Sir Vincent Corbet, a Peeress of the realm, by the title of *Viscountess Lincelade*.

Sir Vincent Corbet, Bart. the next possessor of this Estate, died 6 Feb. 1680, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Vincent, who died 5 Sept. 1688, in his minority; whereupon the title became extinct, and two parts of this Manor, then worth nearly 900*l.* per ann. with the family seat, came to his sister Beatrix, who was married to John Kynaston, Esq. This property afterwards descended to her son, Corbet Kynaston, Esq. who died seised thereof in 1740, and then passed to Roger Kynaston, Esq. a gentleman residing permanently in the County of Salop.

A third part of this estate, with Chelmscote, descended to Andrew Corbet, Esq. and still belongs to that family; but Corbet Kynaston's portion of this property has been parcelled out, and sold to divers persons: the Manor house being purchased by Thomas Theed, Esq. of Mentmore, who demolished a great part of it. Mr. Thomas Uthwatt, of Great Linford, also made a purchase of part of the estate; and which portion subsequently passed to Mr. Matthew Knapp, of Great Linford aforesaid, who married his only daughter.

This Estate, with the Mansion of Linslade, and Right of Patronage and Presentation to the

¹ Rex Archieps &c. Salutem. Sciatis Nos concessisse dilecto Nobis Wilhelmo filio Willi' de Bellocampo de Bedford, quod ipse et heredes sui in p'petuū habeant liberam Warrenam in omnibus terris de Lincelade in Com' Buk', dum tamen terre illæ non sint infra metas forestæ nostræ. Concedimus etiam eidem Willo filio Willi quod ipse et heredes sui in p'petuū habeant unum Mercatum singulis septimanis p' diem Jovis apud p'fatum ☉ suum de Lincelade in Com' p'dco et quod heant ibidem singulis annis unam feriam per octo dies duraturam, viz. in vigilia et in die Nativitatis B'te Marie Virginis et per sex dies p'xime sequentes: nisi Mercatum illud et Feriæ illæ sint ad nocumentum vicinor' Mercator' et vicinar' Feriar'. Quare volumus, &c. Hijs testib.—Joh' de Placitis Com' Warwic' Bertram de Criole—Mag'ro Willo de Kilkenny Archidiacono Coventr' et aliis. Dat' p' manum nr'm apud Windlesore 25^o die Septembris Anno Regni 35^o—(1251.) [Rot. Pat. 35 Hen. III.]

² R. p'cepit Vic' Buk' & Bed' q'd retenta ad opus R. et ad opus Rogeri de Mowbray infra w'tatem et in custodia R. existen' tertia p'te Man' de Bromham et Lincelade que Amicia que fecit uxor Willi de Bellocampo nuper defuncta tenuit in dotem coheredib' suis de p'ptib' suis seisinam suam sine dilone h'ere facias, &c. [Rot. Orig. 6 Edw. I. ro. 29.]

Living, (subject to the life of the Rev. Dr. Mayne, Incumbent) were purchased in 1821, by William Pulsford, Esq. of Great St. Helens, in the City of London, who is the present proprietor.

The Manor of Linslade is co-extensive with the parish, extending over about 1800 acres of land, divided into the demesnes of the Mansion-house, with certain closes about 43 acres; Linslade farm, about 230 acres; and Broad Oak farm of about 195 acres.

LINSLADE HOUSE.

The mansion, formerly inhabited by the Corbets, stands a little eastward of the church, in the nook of a meadow, almost surrounded by small streams of water; and is a commodious inelegant building, containing numerous apartments, well adapted for the residence of a large family, but is without any features worthy of particular description, either exteriorly or interiorly.

On one of the doors is the date 1666, in brass numerals, which seem to indicate the period of the building of the kitchen, and perhaps, principal part of the house; to which a more modern sashed front, and many other additions, have been since made.

In one of the windows are the arms of *Corbet*: Quarterly 1 Or. a crow Proper with the Canton of Ulster. 2. Or. a carbuncle S. 3. Az. two lions passant guardant Or. 4. Gu. a lion ramp. Or. within a orle of cross crosslets Or. In another window, the arms of *Corbet*, impaling S. a lion ramp. Arg. *Crest*: an elephant caparisoned, and bearing a castle machicolated and embattled Or.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The great tithes of Linslade had certainly belonged to the Beauchamps, together with the Manor; and were, by Simon de Beauchamp, Baron of Bedford, bestowed upon the Priory of Chicksand, of his mother's foundation, in the reign of Richard I. Subsequently passing to the Mowbrays, by the marriage of a female heir to the Corbets, the right of Advowson was claimed by that family, and assumed to be a Donative, or Independent Perpetual Curacy, in the gift of Sir Vincent Corbet. In 1534, the annual value was 14*l.*; and, as the Appropriation of the Living, in 29 Hen. III. to Chicksand Priory, prevented the names of Incumbents being preserved in the Lincoln Registers, they have been entirely lost, until the beginning of this century. After the institution, or appointment of John White, in 1733, the Curacy was augmented, viz: in 1767, 1786, 1797, 1812, and 1832, by grants from Queen Anne's Bounty of 200*l.* each time, to meet proportionable benefactions, and has become decently endowed, so as to provide for the performance of Divine Service by a separate Minister, without being dependent upon the assistance of the neighbouring Clergy.

The Church of Linslade was denominated a Rectory, even so late as the reign of King Charles I. when Linslade and Southcote Manors were described as holden under the Earl of Arundel, in socage; Chelmscote Manor, likewise in socage, holden of the Honor of Gloucester; and the *Rectory of Linchlade*, holden of the King, *in capite*, by Sir Andrew Corbet, Knt. at his death. The Inquisition then taken at Shrewsbury, returned, that the said Andrew Corbet, Knt. died 6 March 1637, seised as above-mentioned, leaving Vincent Corbet, his eldest son and heir, aged 19 years 10 months and 23 days.

VICARS.

HENRICUS, Vicar in 1247, and died 1272.
Richard de Hargrave was inst. 3 Oct. 1272, on the presentation of the Prior and Convent of Chicksand.

Hugh de Hargrave, inst. 16 June 1273.

Jeffrey de Hargrave succeeded 1 Oct. 1319.

John de Hamelden succeeded July 1350, on Jeffrey de Hargrave's resignation.

William Baudewyn was inst. 5 June 1353.

Hugh Baudewyn was inst. 5 Sept. 1366, on William Baudewyn's death. He exchanged it for the Chantry of St. Mary, in Edlesborough Church, with

Nicholas Aghton, 24 May 1404. He exchanged it for Grove Rectory, with

Henry Haselus, 20 March 1405; on whose resignation,

Walter Paigne was instituted 28 March 1421; the next Vicar was

William Newport, who occurs 1458; and on his death, *Richard Upton* was pr. 9 Aug. 1459; he resigned, and *Peter Lawles* became instituted 21 Sept. 1461.

Thomas Compton was inst. 24 Feb. 1465, on the resignation of Lawles; as was, on his resignation,

John Aton,¹ Prior of Chicksand, 8 Nov. 1480, on the pres. of John Vavasour, Esq. He was alive in 1493; "when he was presented by the same patron, to the Rectory of Wroughton, which he resigned in 1498."² About 1500, this Prior, having consolidated the Vicarial tithes, with the Rectorial, the Church was served only by stipendiary Curates.

CURATES.

ROBERT PEARSON, 1525.

Peter Husband, 1530, on whose quitting it for Cublington Rectory,

John Davies succeeded, for he occurs 1553; and willed 1557, to be buried in this Church.

Morgan Griffith was Curate here 1597 and 1615.

Peter Mortimer, in 1616.

Humphrey Lloyd took it 1617, and held it with Soulbury, when he was succeeded by

Henry Lloyd, 1629; he quitting this, and retaining Soulbury, was succeeded here by

William Vaughan, about 1635. He occurs Curate here 1637 & 1663, and being also Rector of Potsgrove, Co. Bedford; died there in 1664, and was succeeded by

Edward Hargrave, A.M. admitted Curate here, 15 Dec. 1664. He died 1710; being also Rector of Fleet

Marston, and Schoolmaster of Leighton Buzzard, where he was buried. On his death,

John Barton, A.M. of Great Brickhill, took the Curacy for about a year, in 1710.

Martin Hall, 1711.

John Roe, A.B. Vicar of Whitechurch, and Schoolmaster of Leighton, took it 1713. He died 1716, and was buried at Leighton; being succeeded by

William Whipp, A.M. 1716; also Vicar of Leighton. He died 1720; and was succeeded by

Thomas Snow, A.M. 1720; also Vicar of Leighton, who died 31 March 1733, at Uxbridge, and was buried at Leighton; being succeeded by

John White, A.B. 1733.

Owen Gough, died Curate in 1777. †

Hugh Davies, admitted 1792.³

THE CHURCH

consists of a nave, which is leaded, and a Chancel, which is tiled. At the west end, is an embattled tower, in which hang three bells, with these inscriptions: 1. *Johes Dies hanc Campanam fecit.* 2. *Sece Gabriel ora pro Nobis.* 3. *Ecce Gabrielis sonat hanc Campana fidelis:* and two more modern bells have been added: on another of them, "Andrew Corbet, Esq.." On one of the beams, the date 1700. Amongst modern alterations, a pew, under the gallery, has been converted into a small vestry or closet. In the south-west window of the nave, are some remains of an inscription; also the Motto of the Corbets, *Deus pascit Corros*; with their Crest, a Crow, and *Virtutis laus actio.* In another window, *Corbet*, Baronet, impaling S. a lion ramp. Or. In the porch, on the south side, are two stone seats, and a niche for a piscena.

The Font is circular, large, and ancient, supported by an octagon pillar on a round basement, and having the brim of the basin encompassed by a broad border of foliage.

A Gallery has been erected at the west end of the Church, thus inscribed: "This Gallery was erected in June 1820." The ceiling is of wainscot, in compartments.

In the east window of the chancel, were some mean modern attempts at painting on glass. An effigy of Cardinal Wolsey; of King Henry VII. and Queen Margaret; St. John; a King, perhaps Henry VI. and the Head of Horatio Viscount Nelson, Duke of Bronte, but which were removed to Linslade House, during the Incumbency of Dr. Mayne.

On the south side of the altar is a piscena, and two brackets for lights or statues.

¹ He is called "*Acton*," in Cole's MSS. p. 79-86.

² *Ibid.* vol. xxxviii. p. 445.

³ No regular lists of modern Curates appear to have been preserved, the benefice being of very small value.

Near the north wall of the chancel, on a plate of brass, in the floor :

Hic jacet Agnes Aroun Mater Johes Aroun Prioris de Cheshonde cuius Anime propitictur Deus. Amen.

On a small mural monument, on the north side of the chancel :

Between this and the wall lie the Remains of the Rev^d M^r Owen Gough, who died March the 4th 1777, aged 78 years; and of Mary his Wife, who died Nov. the 14th 1761, aged 50 years: also of Jane, daughter of the above-said, who died Sept. the 14th 1756, aged 13 years.

On a mural tablet, on the south side :

To the memory of Charles Shipman, Esq. who died June 5th 1797, in the 98th year of his age, formerly a Major of the Blues, and resident for many years at Great Brickhill, in the County of Bucks, but the better part of his Life, in London. A sincere Friend, and an affectionate Father, he left an only Daughter to lament a separation, after forty years' attention to his ease and comfort, and who, as a small token of filial duty, has caused this monument to be erected near to his remains, which are interred in the middle part of this chancel.

On a small stone in the pavement :

C. S. Esq. in the 98th year of his age, 1797.

On the south side, on a mural tablet :

Near this place lieth the Body of John Humphreys, Citizen of London, who departed this life 22 Jan^r An^o Dnⁱ 1740, in the 58th year of his age.

Sunt cætera Famæ.

Affixed to a slab in the nave, are effigies of a male and three females: at the feet, near the sinister angle, twelve small figures, and the marks of three or four more on the dexter side; but the inscription is gone.

On an ancient atchievement, affixed to the south wall of the nave, are the arms of Corbet, in twelve quarterings, viz. :

1. Or. a crow Proper, with the Canton of Ulster. *Corbet*. Baronet. 2. Or. A carbuncle S. 3. Gu. a lion ramp. within an orle of cross crosslets fitchè Or. 4. Or. three bars Az. on a chief of the First, two pales of the Second, with an inescutcheon Barry of six Arg. and Gu. 5. Gu. three lucies hauriant, within an orle of cross crosslets Or. 6. Az. within a bordure engrailed Or. six lioncels ramp. Arg. 3, 2, 1. 7. Gu. within a bordure engrailed Or. two lioncels passant Arg. 8. Arg. three chevrons Az. 9. Gu. within a bordure engrailed Or. a lion ramp. of the Second, debruised, with a bend Az. 10. Barry of six Or. and Az. each charged with six fleurs-de-lis, counterchanged. 11. Gu. two bars vaire. 12. Gu. ten Bezants, 4, 3, 2, 1, in chief, a label of three points Az. *Crest*: On a wreath, an elephant Proper, caparisoned. and bearing on his back, a castle embattled Or.

On a slab, in the nave :

To the memory of the Rev. Hugh Davies, Perpetual Curate of this Parish upwards of thirty years, who died April 26th 1822, aged 68 years. He bore his afflictions with Patience and Resignation to the Will of his Creator.

On a tablet of wood, affixed to the south wall, near the Manorial-pew :

Sacred to the Memory of Sir Andrew Corbet of Morton Corbet in the County of Salop and of Linslade in the County of Bucks, Knt. ob. Anno Dni 1637; and of the following :

Sir Vincent Corbet Bar^t ob. Anno Dom. 1656.

Viscountess Corbet ob. An. Dom. 1679.

Sir Vincent Corbet Bar^t ob. An. Dom. 1680.

Sir Vincent Corbet Bar^t ob. An. Dom. 1788 æt. 19.

Richard Corbet Esq. ob. An. Dom. 1690.

Richard Corbet Esq. ob. An. Dom. 1710.

Andrew Corbet Esq. ob. An. Dom. 1757.

Richard Prince Corbet Esq. ob. An. Dom. 1779.

Andrew Corbet Esq. ob. unmarried Ap^l 21, 1796.

Erected by Sir Andrew Corbet Bar^t 1810.

On one of the pews, on the north side of the nave, is a silver crest of Corbet, viz. an elephant caparisoned, with a castle on his back.

The REGISTER begins in 1588.

Births and Baptisms.

Robert, son of Sir Vincent Corbet, and Sarah his wife, born 20, bapt. 28 Mar. 1647.

Andrew, son of the same, born 8 April 1649.

Rachel, dau. of the same, born 4 June 1651.

Thomas, son of Mr. Bernard Turncy, and Valica his wife, 28 May 1693.

Marriages.

Matthew Disney, Clk. and Sarah Ironside, of Heath, in Leighton Busard Parish, Co. Beds, 3 June 1683.

William Turney, of Linchelade, and Mary Stanley, 24 Oct. 1684.

Joseph Cleaver and Mary Theed, of Linchelade, 8 Jan. 1684.

In the Church-yard, the remains of a stone cross have been formed into a shaft, for the support of a sun-dial. The stone itself is apparently similar to the production of the quarries in the eastern part of Northamptonshire; but, whether originally placed here as a praying-cross, or market-cross, or both, is unknown.¹

SOUTHCOTE.

The HAMLET of SOUTHCOTE, in this parish, seems to have been vested with the same proprietors as Linslade, excepting in the time of King Edw. IV. when, in 1478, Ralph Josselyn is said to have been possessed of Southcote Manor. Soon afterwards, it came to the Corbets; for in the Inquisition, taken 7 Feb. 1589, Sir Robert Corbet is returned to have died seised of Linslade Manor, held of Thomas Duke of Norfolk; and of Southcote, called Josselyn's Manor.

Cole remarks, that "the first mention he found of this place was in 1275,² when Lawrence de Broc died seised of part of the lands of Linslade, given to Hugh de Beauchamp."³ Southcote had been probably derived by the marriage of his father, Sir Robert de Broc, Marshal of England, with Margaret de Beauchamp:⁴ but it did not descend with the rest of his possessions in this County; for William de Monchensy, of Edmonston, Co. Suffolk, died seised of lands here, and in Linslade, held by extent in 1286;⁵ and whether Southcote had reverted to the Beauchamps, and passed by the marriage of Beatrix, daughter of William de Beauchamp of Bedford, to William de Monchensy, or how acquired by the latter, does not appear? This property afterwards accompanied the possession of the principal estate in Linslade; and is specified amongst the lands of Thomas Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, and Duke of Norfolk, at his death, in Venice, in 1400, (1 Hen. IV.) and passed by Elizabeth his relict. This Elizabeth was eldest daughter of Richard Fitz Alan; Earl of Arundel,⁶ sister and co-her of Thomas Earl of Arundel, who was married, first, to William de Montacute, eldest son of William Earl of Salisbury; secondly, to the Earl of Nottingham; thirdly, to Sir Gerard de Ufflete, Knt.; and fourthly, to Sir Robert *Coushill*, (according to Dugdale but in the printed copy of the Record, Thomas *Gonshill*, Knt. who had been Esquire of the Body to the Duke of Norfolk, her former husband,⁷ and survived until 8 July, 3 Hen. VI.) to her fourth husband, Sir Thomas *Gonshill*, Knt.⁸ who held this estate at his death; but her son Thomas Mowbray, Earl Marshall, who was beheaded at York, in 1406, many years before his mother's death, was found to have died seised (with Constance his wife) of lands and rents in Southcote, parcel of the Manor of Gaddesden, Co. Herts.⁹ John, brother of the said Thomas, was restored to the title of Duke of Norfolk, in 1454, (3 Hen. VI.) but the lands here seem to have been holden by Maud, wife of Thomas Wake, whose family were subfeudal tenants to the chief lords.

¹ It might have been both; for it is very probable that markets, as well as fairs and dedication-feasts, were, in villages, some times held in church-yards. That markets, in some instances, were kept on Sundays, is well known, even so long after the establishment of Christianity as the Norman times; as was the fact at Battle, in Sussex. The Cross, where-soever erected as the grand emblem of Christianity, was undoubtedly intended as an object to excite devotion, and in no other manner connected with buying or selling, or mercantile affairs, than as it afforded, perhaps, an incitement to that religious feeling, which might remind men of the duties of justice which they owed to each other, whilst it prompted them to address their prayers to the Author of all good. It is scarcely probable that it was often removed from any other situation into a church-yard [Fosbroke's Encyclopæd. of Antiq. p. 109]; and, in this instance, was probably connected with the religious foundation of Woburn Abbey, to which the Grange and estate belonged.

² Cole's MSS. in Mus. Brit.

³ Esc. 3 Edw. I. n^o 10 Cal. vol. i. p.

⁴ Halsted's Genealogies, 22.

⁵ Esc. 14. Edw. I. n^o 27 cited by Dugdale, in his Baronage, tom. i. p. 562, in which those places are incorrectly stated to be in Berkshire.

⁶ Vol. i. p. 11.

⁷ Dugdale's Bar. tom. i. p. 129 and 320.

⁸ Esc. 5 Hen. IV. n^o 22 Cal. vol. iii. p. 295,

⁹ Esc. 6. Hen. IV. n^o 44 Cal. vol. ii. p. 303.

MARSWORTH,

about seven miles east from Aylesbury, and on the verge of the County adjacent to Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire, is situated close to the ancient British road, which, intersecting the County, from Dunstable, in Bedfordshire, at its point of junction with the *Walling-street*, passes south-west, and quits this County on its western side, near Saunderton and Bledlow, proceeding into Oxfordshire. It is bounded, on the North, by Cublington and Ivinghoe; on the East, by Pitston; on the South, by Hertfordshire and Drayton Beauchamp; and on the West, by Pottenham, Co. Herts.¹

THE GRAND JUNCTION CANAL, which crosses this Parish from north to south, has given rise to much improvement in the village, and the erection of many cottages for the abode of persons in the employment of the Company of Proprietors, on its banks and near the locks. About one furlong south-west of the Church, a branch of the Canal diverges to Aylesbury; which, quitting Marsworth at the junction of the Counties of Hertford and Bucks, passes in a western direction, pursuing nearly a straight course through the Parish of Tring.

In the north-west part of the village, is a square moated site of one of the ancient manor houses; but nothing of sufficient interest remains to demand a particular description.

Marsworth having been surveyed as part of the estate which, before the Conquest, had belonged to the Honour of Walingford, and into which the King's officers had not right of entry, no mention is to be found of it in any of the records of the Exchequer, until after the lapse of many years.²

THE MANOR,

having been surveyed in the Hundred of Erlai, at the compilation of Domesday Book, Ralph Basset is described as subfeudatory to Robert de Oilg , or D'Oyley, and to have holden Marsworth as his Manor, under the name of MISSEVORDE; then taxed at twenty hides. There were nine carucates of land; in the demesne four, and twenty-two villeins had five carucates. There were eight servants, and three mills, rated at 15s.; pasture, six carucates; woods for eight hundred hogs: altogether valued at seven-score pounds. This Manor, Brictric, a Thane of King Edward's, held, and could sell it.³

King Henry II. granted the *Custody* of the *Honour of Walingford*, in which this Manor was included, to his brother Richard; who was, in 1226, with great solemnity, created Earl of Cornwall, and, in 1257, crowned King of the Romans. He died at his Castle of Berkhamstead, in 1272; leaving, by his second wife, Edmund, his son and heir; who, marrying Margaret, sister of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and having no issue, made the King his heir; and dying in 1300, King Edward III. gave this inheritance to his brother, John of Eltham. Edward Prince of Wales, being created Duke of Cornwall, in full Parliament, the Honour of Walingford, with all its members

¹ Marsworth, Pitston, and Nettledean Parishes, Co. Bucks, are included in the Berkhamstead Union, Co. Herts, under the recent Acts of Parliament.

² See vol. i. and Account of the Honour of Walingford, p. 17, et seq.

³ Terra Roberti De Oilgi. In Erlai Hvynd. Radulf' basset ten' de Robto MISSEVORDE. p̄ xx. hid se defd'. Tr .  . ix. car'. In dno sunt. iiii. et xxii. uilli hnt. v. car'. Ibi viii. serui. et iii. molin' de xv. sol. 'Pt . vi. car'. Silua octingent' porc'. In totis ualent' ual et ualuit s p. xx. lib. Hoc   tenuit Brictric teign' regis E. et uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual, tom. 1, fol. 149.]

and dependencies, was, by special Act of Parliament, as part of the Dukedom, made the inheritance of the eldest son of the Kings of England. This will explain the several intermediate grants of this and other manors, previous to the death of Edward Prince of Wales, in 1375; at whose death, the Inquisition particularizes his Knights' fees in this County, as comprising, *inter al.* Pychelesthorne, Hawridge, *Marsworth*, &c.

In 1234, Ralph de Wedon, John le Brun, and Hegelina Burdon, paid also one mark each for half a fee in Marsworth, as their aid at the peace, holden of the Honour of Walingford; and Maud de Esserughe (Ashridge) one mark for half a Knight's fee, holden of the same Honour;¹ and in the next year, (20 Hen. III.) the same parties likewise paid in the same proportions for their scutage, expressed to have been holden under the Honour of Walingford.

By the several Inquisitions taken in 1299, Edmund Earl of Cornwall was returned to have died seized of rents in Marsworth, belonging to his Honour of Walingford; and also of a Knight's fee.²

In 1302, Ralph de Weden died seized of the Manor of Marsworth.³ In 1304, John Peyvre and Beatrix his wife, died seized of one messuage and 107 acres of land; three acres of meadow; and a bovate in Marsworth.⁴ In 1306, Walter de Rudham was found to have died seized of a *fourth-part* of the Manor of Marsworth, holden of the *Honour of Walingford*.⁵ And in the same year, Ralph de Monte Caniso (Monchensy) and Albreda his wife, were found to have died seized of a *Manor* in Marsworth, *holden of the Honour of Walingford*.⁶

PEDIGREE OF MONCHENSIE.

Arms: Three escutcheons vairy, Arg. and Az. two bars Gu.

WILLIAM DE MONTE CANISO, OF MONCHENSIE,
Lord of Boughton Monchensie, Co Kent;
seated at Swanscombe.

WARINE DE MONCHENSIE, living 15 Joh.; had
scutage of his tenants at Swanscombe, Co
Kent, 7 Hen. III.; ob. 38 Hen. III. (1253).

JOANE, 2nd dau. of William Marshall,
Earl of Pembroke, and sist. and co-heir
of her brothers.

WILLIAM DE
MONCHENSIE,
ob. 6 Joh.

WILLIAM DE MONCHENSIE, had livery of his inheritance 40 Hen. III.;
in Rebellion 48 Hen. III. and a Chief among the Barons: his lands
taken away, but restored; and 6 Edw. I. pardoned. Killed at the
Siege of Drussyn Castle, Wales, 17 Edw. I.

BEATRIX DE
BEAUCHAMP.

JOANE, mar. by WILLIAM DE VALENCE,
the King's up-|half brother of King
pointment. | Hen. III.; ob. 23 Edw.
| 1.

DIANORA, sole dau. and heir: her birth disputed by her uncle and aunt, but her legitimacy proved and allowed; and she was married to Hugh de Vere, third son of Robert Earl of Oxford, who, 25 Edw. I. had livery of her lands of inheritance; ob. 7 Edw. II. seized of Diston Manor, as per Inquisition; and Ademar de Valence, son of Joan and William de Valence, proved to be her next heir.

In 1316, John Peyvre was found to have died seized of ten marks rent in the Vill of Marsworth, holden of the Manor there;⁷ and in 1318, William de Goldyngton also died seized of a *Manor*.⁸

In 1377, John de Cobham, Lord Cobham, at the commencement of the reign of Ric. II. made the King, heir to all his lands, after his decease,⁹ for the great affection borne by him for the son of King Edw. III. The annexed engraving is traced accurately from the seal of John de Cobham.

King Edw. VI. granted, in 1553, to the Mayor and Commonalty of London, by Patent,¹⁰ "the Manors of Durdent, Denham, and *Marsworth*," described as "late belonging to Bridewell Hospital, and with the said Hospital, to the Mayor and their successors for ever."

Part of the Manor of Marsworth, which, in the reign of Ric. II. was at the disposal of the Crown, was, according to the statement of Browne Willis, soon afterwards given to the family of Bryan; but



¹ Test. de Nevil, 19 Hen. III. Term. Mich.

² Ibid. n^o. 43, 31 Edw. I.

³ Ibid. 35 Edw. I. n^o. 27.

⁴ Ibid. 12 Edw. II. n^o. 52.

⁵ Ibid. n^o. 232, in 33 Edw. I.; Cal. Abbrev. vol. i. p. 204.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ See Calend. vol. i. p. 272, n^o. 55.

⁸ Dugdale's Bar. vol. ii. p. 69.

⁹ Inquis. n^o. 44 and 52, 28 Edw. I.

¹⁰ Rot. Pat. 7 Edw. VI. p. 13, Test. 26 June.

the time of this grant not being discovered, it seems more probable that such grant must have been merely temporary, and that Marsworth passed with Mentmore and other neighbouring estates, in the reign of Henry V. to Catherine Queen Consort, and was part of her dower. It afterwards formed a portion of those lands, which, being vested in John de la Pole, son of Alice Duchess of Suffolk, by his marriage with the Princess Elizabeth, sister of King Edward IV. was forfeited by his attainer, and again came to the Crown.

In 1570, a portion of the Manor was in the possession of the family of West; when it passed in marriage with the heiress of the Wests, to John Poynter, Esq. of Kelshall, Co. Herts, son of John Poynter, Esq. Master of the Affidavit Office, London, circ. 1686; and at length Mr. Poynter's third-part of this Manor was, before 1739, sold to William Gore, Esq. of Tring Grove, Co. Herts, whose son, another William Gore, was in possession in 1756.¹ His descendant, Charles Gore, Esq. of Tring Park, died seised of the Manor of Marsworth *cum Goldington*; and his eldest son and heir, Charles Orlando Gore, Esq. conveyed this estate to Drummond Smith, Esq. afterwards Sir Drummond Smith, Bart. who died M.P. for Hertfordshire.

The two other portions of this Manor, which formed the MANOR OF DE LA HAY, in Marsworth,² being acquired by the family of Seare, they held the estate, and resided here, during the long period of more than three hundred years, in which there were sixteen generations; their Christian names being alternately Michael and John. John Seare, the last male descendant, son of Michael, whom Willis describes as the possessor in 1750, dying in 1792, this ancient family terminated in female heirs, of whom Mrs. Henrietta Seare, who remained living at Tring Grove, was in possession of the Manor of Marsworth de la Hay until her death, in 1807, when it became the property of Edward Barker, Esq. its present possessor.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The Vicarage is rated in the King's Books at 9*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; certified value, 68*l.* 9*s.* 8½*d.*; yearly tenths, 18*s.* 11½*d.*; archdeacons, 10*s.* 7¾*d.* The Living was appropriated to the Priory of Radwell, Co. Berks.

King Hen. VIII. by Patent, granted the Rectory and Advowson of the Vicarage to Trinity Coll. Cambridge, as then lately belonging to Caldwell Priory, Co. Beds.³

Queen Mary, on coming to the Crown, remitted to Trinity Coll. Cambridge, the rent of 36*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* payable out of Marsworth Parsonage, as granted by Patent of King Hen. VIII. above cited; and King Philip and Queen Mary, by Patent, in 1557, granted, for 186*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* *inter al.* the Advowson of this Vicarage, in remainder, to William Riggs and William Buckhurst.⁴

Trinity College continued to present to the Vicarage until after the institution of William Lax, Vicar, in 1801; and having subsequently transferred the right of presentation to John William, sixth Earl of Bridgewater, such right of Patronage has, since his Lordship's death, (21 Oct. 1823) under the provisions of his Will, passed to the Trustees of the Bridgewater Estates, before-mentioned.

¹ Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

² Undoubtedly so denominated from *Edward de la Hay*, Esq. of Berkhamstead, or from his ancestor; who, by his Will, dated 20 May 1520, bequeathed, *inter al.* a legacy of 10*s.* for the reparation of the Churches of Marsworth, Chesham, and Bulverton (Wolverton?) Co. Bucks; and directed his executors, Sir Raufe Verney, Knt. Raufe Verney, Esq. of Pendley, Co. Herts, Mr. John Shapreth, and Mr. Rich. Goodere, to cause his body to be buried in the Chapel of St. Katharine, in the Church of Berkhamstead, at the south end of her altar there, *where the Waterhouses* were buried. [Chauncey's Hist. of Herts, p. 586.]

³ Rot. Pat. 38 Hen. VIII. Test 24 Dec.

⁴ *Ibid.* 4 & 5 Phil. & Mar.

VICARS.

RICHARD DE TINGERES, died in 1253.¹
John, died 1274.

Richard de Bromham, inst. 10 Nov. 1274, on the
pres. of the Convent of Caldwell; and, on his resignation,
Robert de Malton, 9 July 1296.

John de Bernwell, 29 Mar. 1307; exchanged for the
Vicariate of Stewkley, with

Nicholas de Saltford, 14 Mar. 1339; who exchanged
for the Vicariate of Wing, with

William Vasesdeet, inst. 7 Dec. 1342; and exchanged
for the Rectory of Hampsted-Marshall, Co. Berks, with
Peter de Sevenoke, 14 April 1348.

William Wastell, resigned 1350, and was succeeded by
John Barber, of Fenny Stratford, inst. 30 Oct. 1350.

Gilbert Rawlyn, exchanged for Kensington, with
John de Kenelly, 5 Dec. 1363.

William Trugge, exchanged for Halsted Vicariate, with
William Ledcombe, 23 Sept. 1384; who exchanged

for Abberton Rectory, in Essex, with
John Baynton, 30 Dec. 1386; who exchanged for the
Rectory of Highclere, Co. Hants, with

John Bugge, Priest of Retford, 19 May 1388. He
exchanged for Wedon-Beck, Co. Northampton, with

John Battersford, 4 Oct. 1391: who was succeeded by
Benedict Baldington, presented 7 Nov. 1397.

Henry died Vicar in 1401.

John Wendlowe, instituted 3 Aug. 1401.

John Cowper, resigned in 1457.

John Chelley, LL.B. inst. 9 June 1457, and resigned to
Sir John Greyve, who was instituted 14 Nov. 1458; having

been Vicar of Preston-Magna, Co. Northampton.
William Hacker, instituted 15 Jan. 1462.

William Parker, inst. 11 Nov. 1464; who resigning,
Thomas Pawlyn was presented 26 Jan. 1476, and

occurs Vicar in 1517. He was succeeded by
Thomas Canner, who resigned in May 1524, on being

made Prebendary of Lincoln.
Henry White succeeded, being collated 2 June 1524.

He was also Prebendary of Lincoln.
Richard Pierson was collated 8 Feb. 1531. In his

Will, dated 9 Oct. 1538, he appointed to be buried in
this Church, and gave an acre of wheat towards buying

a Saint's Bell.
William Salisbury was instituted 28 Oct. 1538. He

died in 1584; and was succeeded by
John Duché, LL.B. who was inst. 12 Feb. 1584, on

the presentation of Trinity Coll. Camb.

Osborne Borne, B.D. inst. 7 May 1596. He quitted
it for better preferment; and was succeeded by

Nathaniel Cole, A.M. who was inst. 22 Dec. 1598.

He is the first who occurs in the Register; and, dying
5 Dec. 1612, was buried in the Church here, the next
day, being the Feast of St. Nicholas.² He married Mar-
tha, daughter of Edmund Freake, Bishop of Worcester,
William Barton, A.M. was instituted 16 June 1612.

Cheyne Roe is said to have been presented by Trinity
College, Camb. in 1628; as is

Thomas Goldfinch, in 1630, on Roe's resignation.

Andrew Whisem occurs in 1630.

Edmund Stubbings was Vicar in 1631.

Roger Wilford subscribed the Terrier in 1639; and,
in 1650, is returned to be Vicar, when it was valued at

50*l.* per ann. He was sequestered in the Great Rebel-
lion; and, after the Restoration, had the Rectory of

Northchurch given him, as a recompense. He became
D.D. and was Prebendary of St. Paul's 1665.³

Samuel Sackfield, S.T.B. is mentioned in the Lincoln
Register as dying Vicar here 1643.

John Braccgridle, S.T.B. presented 1643.

John Hooker was collated by the Bishop, *per lapsum*,
12 Feb. 1660. He died suddenly, in his bed, on a
Sunday morning, 1684, and was buried here obscurely.
He was also Rector of Leekhamsted 1635-8.⁴

Thomas Butler, A.M. succeeded, on the presentation
of Trinity Coll. Camb. 30 March 1686; but quitted it

1691, on account of not taking the oaths to King Wil-
liam and Queen Mary; and, retiring to Hatfield Broad-
oak, Co. Essex, died in 1710. On his deprivation,

John Theed, A.M. was inst. 20 July 1692, on the pre-
sentation of the Crown. He was Vicar in 1732, and

Master of Berkhamstead School.
Edmund Stubbe, A.M. inducted 3 Feb. 1734. He was

also Vicar of Eaton Bray, Co. Beds. and was living 1754.

Roger Mortlock, Fellow of Trinity College, succeeded
about 1748; but, on the death of his uncle, he altered

his name to Petward, for a great fortune, and resigned.
Thomas Greet, Fellow of Trinity College, and Vicar

of Eaton Bray, pr. 3 April 1762; and, at his death,
John Higgs, B.D. pr. by Trinity Coll. Camb. and in-
ducted 10 May 1777. On his cession,

Thomas Pinnoch, A.M. presented by the same Patrons,
and inducted 7 Oct. 1780, being also Vicar of Ippolitts

and Little Wymondley, Co. Herts.
William Lax, A.M. was inducted 25 April 1801.

¹ Chronicon de Dunstable, p. 302.

² Salmon's Hertfordshire, p. 127.

³ Le Neve's Monumenta Anglicana, sub Anno 1612.

⁴ He was not registered at Marsworth [Steele's MSS.]

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to All-Saints, stands on the brow of a projecting portion of the inferior range of hills which border the Vale of Aylesbury on the east, and accompany the root of the Chilterns in Hertfordshire; and its appearance, which is very conspicuous from the west, seems to indicate its site, as one of those artificial mounts thrown up by the Danes (nearly similar to others at Stone, Kimble, and Ellesborough); but, on a nearer approach, the ground is observed to swell gradually, on the north, into a broad expanse.

The building consists of a nave, tower, and chancel; with an aisle, on the south side, of equal length with the nave and chancel, viz. sixty-four feet. Since the beginning of the last century, it has been considerably altered, as there was certainly a north porch, if not two aisles, though Willis describes only a nave, north aisle, and chancel. The latter has, at present, a gable roof, tiled; the south aisle and the nave are covered with lead, and, as well as the tower, are embattled. On the roof of the tower (which is strengthened with buttresses) is a small circular turret at the south-west angle; and in the centre a flag-staff, supporting a vane. The entrances are by plain pointed arched doors, on the north, south, and west, without porches; the windows are various in size, and irregular, but have, chiefly, mullions and sub-divisions, with trefoil or cinquefoil-headed lights, under obtuse arches. In the east window of the chancel are remains of painted glass, and portions of figures. Above the west door of the tower is a well-proportioned window; and in the upper story, on the east and west sides, a pair of mullioned windows, with pointed arches; and a single one, of similar form, on the north and south. The tower contains five bells.

The interior has an unusual appearance, from the Communion-rails extending across the south aisle, the Table being in the chancel; between which and the aisle, is an open arch. The western portion of the aisle is separated from the nave by pillars and piers, supporting pointed arches. The west end of the nave opens into the belfry beneath the tower, by a high-pointed arch, between two demi-pillars, with foliated capitals.

The Font is small and circular, supported by an octagon pedestal of wood, on a circular plinth. On the verge, the names of "Edmund Field and Henry Batchelder, Churchwardens."

Near the east end of the south wall, is a piscina, under a trefoil-headed arch.

On a brass plate, affixed to a slab in the floor of the aisle, near the north side, is the figure of a Female, in a close gown, with a hoop, long stomacher, very large quilled ruff, and embroidered epaulets; a petticoat finely worked with flowers, and her hands devoutly pressed together. At her feet, on a plate, these words :

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF MAR^R CLARE WIFE OF EDMOND WEST ESQUIRE WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 6 OF OCTOBER ANO DNI 1606.

Below, on a very small plate, the figure of an infant, in a shroud.

On another sepulchral slab, are remnants of brasses, viz. the bust of a man in plate armour, with a large ruff, and the lower extremities of the same figure. Near the west end of the stone, on a square plate of brass, the arms and crest of

West, as before described. At the east end, a small portion of the legs of four male children on one plate, and the effigies of two females standing opposite, on another; also, a large escutcheon of arms, viz. West, impaling thirteen coats, now become so much worn, as to be with difficulty made out :

1. . . . 2. In fess five fusils. 3. Two chevrons. 4. Party per bend, a wyvern displayed, counterchanged.
5. On a fess a lion passant. 6. Two bars. 7. A saltire between four 8. Barry of six: over all, on a bend, three roundels. 9. . . . on a chief a demi-lion naissant. 10. as 8. 11. A buck's head eabashed, with a cross crosslet fitché between its antlers. 12.
13. On a brass plate, on the same stone :

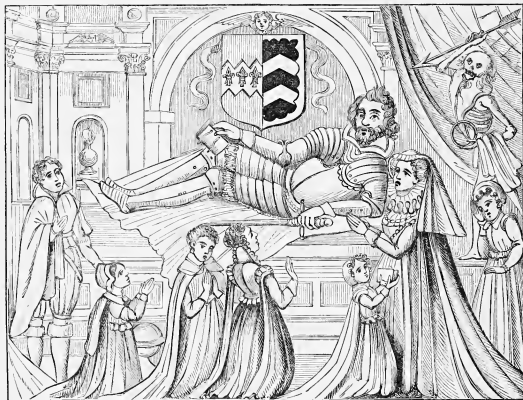
Hic jacent corpora Nicholai West Armigeri et Johanne uxoris ejus quiquidem Nicholaus per officium prius fuit

unius sex Clericorum Curie Cancellariæ nunc serenissimæ Domine Elizabeth Regine ac ipse ab illo officio translatus et unus magistrorum dicte curie electus et existens (deficiente interim natura ac sua mortalitate penitus relicta) debitum proprium clamanti et repaci morti reddendo hinc fugam feliciter faciens spiritum sim resolutâ Redemptori generis humani dedit 21 die mensis Junii A° Dñi 1586 prædicta verò Johanna iter suū similiter inter ærumnas bonis mundi pagens obiit 19° die mensis Octobris A° Dñi 1585.

Within the rails, at the east end of the aisle, is an altar-tomb of jet. In the central compartment, in relief, the arms of *West*, impaling two chevrons within an engrailed border: on others, a scull crowned with laurel or bay, a snake, and various emblems. Between the panels, on narrow slips of

black marble, the figures of a celestial personage, with a nimbus; the right hand in a posture of benediction, the left holding a cross: a mournful figure, in a long robe, with a staff: a figure, with dishevelled hair, pointing to the Sun in the firmament, his left hand on the top, and left foot on the tread of a spade, placed on the globe of the earth. These are on the north side. On the south remain only the fainter outlines of two mourners, and a skeleton holding a scythe, with emblems, on the panels.

At the west end is a plate of brass, with a Temple or Sepulchre, having a lofty arch in the centre, under which is a shield, containing the arms of *West*, as before :



In front of the arch, the effigy of a man in armour, reposing on a couch or bed, his right hand holding a book, the fore-finger between the leaves; his left hand grasping his sword. Near his left shoulder, is a Lady, praying, richly habited, having a double row of chain necklace, a large veil, quilled ruff, and other ornaments.

Immediately before her, also kneeling, a little girl, with a book in her hand: opposite, two male figures; behind them, an infant in a shroud; and near the feet of the prostrate figure, the effigy of a young man in a full cloak, with trunk, hose, and fringed boots. Behind the lady, a female attendant, standing, weeping: and in the corner above,

Death, with a grim aspect, holding a circle in his hand, and drawing back a curtain, as if approaching the couch on which the dying person lies.

Affixed to the east wall, above the end of the altar-tomb, is a stone, with these arms :

West. On a fess indented, three tigers' faces jessant fleur-de-lis. On each side, a weeping female. *Crest* : A griffin's head.

Well may a Monument for him abyde
That was a Monument before he dyde
An Historie of Vertues were his Dayes
Adorn'd with all Acts that can meritt Praise
What more can be ! Hee left when he left Life
One Sonne five Daughters and a mournfull Wyfe
His name his setting shew'd, and being deceas'd
The Sun of all their Joys set in that *West* !

On a black marble slab, in the pavement :

Arms of *West*, impaling *Croke*, as before.

Here lies the Body of Edmund West Searjeant at Law son of Edmund West of Marsworth in y^e County of Bucks Esq. who married Sarah the daughter of Alexander Croke of Studley in y^e County of Oxon Esq. who died on the 27th of February in the 51st year of his age and in the year of our Lord 1681.

On a small marble slab, in the floor of the south aisle :

Here lyeth the Body of Bridget West 3^d Daughter of Edm. West, Serj^t at Law, who was born on the Feast day of S^t Matthew & dyed on S^t Thom^{as} in the 1st yeare of her age & in the yeare of our Lord 1680.¹

On another, with the arms of *West* in a lozenge, impaling *Croke* :

Here lyeth the Body of Sarah West, wife of Edmund West, Serjeant at Law, of Marsworth in the County of Bucks, and Daughter of Alexander Croke Esq. late of Studley in the County of Oxon, who died y^e 1st Novemb. in y^e 45 year of her age, and in the year of our Lord 1691.

In the church-yard, on a tablet :

The Body of M^{rs} Bridget Wilford, one of the five daughters of Edmund West of Marsworth Esq. whose Monument is on the inside of this wall. She was the widow of John Wilford of Hadley in the County of Midd^{lesex} Esq. where she dyed Sep^r the 4th 1692 in the 76th year of her age, and is buried in this place, by her own appointment.

On a large slab :

The arms of *West* impaling on a bend three cross crosslets fiché between two cotizes. *Crest* : A griffin's head issuant from a coronet.

Here lieth the Body of Roger West, Esq.
the last Heir Male of that antient
Family of the Wests of Marsworth, and here

tofore of West place in this County.

His only wife was Eleanor, one of the
Daughters of S^t John Knatchbull of Masham
Hatch in the County of Kent, Baronet.

She dyed in Child Bed about a year after their marriage
her Child then also dy'd.

And about a year after he dy'd on the 4th of April
in the 29th year of his Age & in the year
of our Lord 1700.

He was buried in this place at his own desire,
next to the first of his Family that lived in
this Parish and who lyes under a Stone on the
North side of this Place.

On a slab, laid crosswise in the floor of the south aisle, with the arms of *West*, in a lozenge :

The Body of M^{rs} Theodosia West one of the Daughters of Edmund West of this Parish Esq. lies, the greatest part of it under this stone next on the North side of her Brother Roger West Esq. her head and feet lye directly from East to West, her head being under this stone which was laid with both y^e ends from North to South because it could not be laid nearer her body without moving the other antient stone. She died on y^e 27th of September in the year of our Lord 1701, in the 68th year of her age, having never been married.

On another black marble :

Here lyes the Body of Edmund West Esq. of Marsworth in this County and Ann his wife. In memory of whom this stone is laid by their Daughter Ann Hassell widow to Richard Hassell Esq. of Barnet in the County of Hartford in the year 1701.

On a mural monument, on the north side of the chancel :

Here under lyeth the Body of Nathaniel Cole Preacher of God's Words & Vicar of this P^{ar}ishe and one of the Senior fellows of Trinity Colledge in Cambridg^e whoe had to wife Martha Freake daughter of the late right Reverend flather in God Edmund Bishop of Worcester, which said Nathaniel Cole departed this life the fifth day of December Aⁿ Dni 1612.²

¹ Le Neve, vol. iii. p. 12, 13, MS. Bowles.

² Ibid. vol. i. p. 35, M.S. Bowles.

On a slip of brass, affixed to a slab within the rails, at the east end of the south aisle :

Ora te pro aiabz Johis Scelk et Cristine uxoris ejus.

On another plate, attached to a slab in the floor of the same aisle :

Here lyeth buried under this stone the Body of William West Gentleman who departed out of this world unto God the xth daye of July in the yere of our Lord God 1583.

Once my God, and ever my God.

On a mural tablet, on the south side of the aisle of the nave :

Here lye deposited, amongst those of her Ancestors, the remains of Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Michael Seare, Esq. of Grove, in the County of Hartford, and wife of John Lockman, D.D. and Canon of Windsor. After having added to every amiable Virtue those of Patience and Fortitude in a lingering illness, she departed this life on the tenth of September 1771, in the fortieth year of her age.

Arms : Gu. a branch of palm in bend, between two mullets Arg. : on a chief Or. a fleur-de-lis of the First : impaling Gu. a chevron between three martlets Arg. *Crest* : On a wreath, a bird's wing Arg.

On a mural tablet, below an urn, in relievo :

Sacred to the memory of John Seare, Esq. who died July 1st 1792, aged 59.

Also of Mary Seare, relict of the above John Seare, Esq. who died March 26, 1808, aged 59.

On another mural monument :

M^{rs} Henrietta Seare, Spinster, sister of John Seare, Esq. died Feb^r 11th 1807, aged 73.

On an achievement, affixed to the south wall :

Arms : Gu. a chevron Arg. between three mullets Or. on an escutcheon of pretence Erm. a griffin ramp. Gu. *Crest* : A stork Or. with a snake in its beak Proper.

On a tablet of wood, affixed to the north wall, above the door, is a memorandum of the Benefaction of John Sawell, Esq. to the Parish of Marsworth, consisting of twenty shillings, to be annually distributed in the north porch of the Parish Church, out of the proceeds of an estate in Marsworth (after the decease of his wife) to the poor persons inhabiting the Town-House in Marsworth, on the 24th day of June, or within four days next after, with power (in case of default of payment by the persons who shall be, from time to time, in possession of the said estate) to the Overseers of Marsworth for the time being, to enter upon and sequester, for a term of two thousand years, for the purpose above mentioned; the said lands consisting of two acres of meadow in Tring, in Longmead, in Short Seabrooke, the land of Roger Goodman lying between them.

(Signed) JOSEPH WEST, }
CLEMENT MONK, } Ch. Wardens, 1756.

REGISTER.

Baptisms.

Alice Rigwall 19 Ap^l 1558.
Edmond s. of Edm. West Esq. 24 Mar. 1607-8.
Mary dr. 9 Feb. 1609.
Penelope dr. 6 Jan. 1610.
Elizabeth dr. 12 Jan. 1611.¹
Frances dr. 20 Jan. 1613.
Bridgit dr. 9 Jan. 1616.
Eliz. dr. of M^r West & Aurnacus his wife 9 Oct. 1634.
Henry s. of Edmond West Esq. & Anna 26 Mar. 1636.
Theodosia dr. of M^r Edm. West 18 Mar. 1637.
Jeremyae son of Ed. West Esq. 10 Oct. 1638.
Anna dr. of Edm. West Esq. 13 Dec. 1639.

Marriages.

Robert Lope Esq. & Esther West 18 Jan. 1572.
W^m Cooper Gen. & Eliz. Potter 16 May 1575.

M^r John Mesye & Marg^t Blunt 11 Aug. 1591.
Mich. Reeve Esq. & Agnes Allen Wid^w 26 Jul. 1613.
Timothy Tirrell Esq. & M^{rs} Eleanor Kingsmill 22 Aug. 1613.
John Garrard Clk. Curate of Marsworth & Isabella Nicolson Gen. 5 May 1629.
M^r John Miller & M^{rs} Bridgett West 11 Dec. 1664.²

Burials.

Will. West Gen. 15 Jul. 1583.
Johanna West wife of Nicholas 19 Oct. 1585.
Nic. West Esq. 19 Oct. 1585.
Mary West W. of Edmund 9 June 1586.
M^r Edm. W. 12 Sept. 1618.
M^{rs} Penelope West 17 Aug. 1630.
Jane dr. of M^r West 5 Mar. 1634.
Francis dr. of Edm. West Esq. 5 Oct. 1640.

¹ She was married to John Barker; ob. 8 June 1677, vidua. [See PEDIGREE OF BARKER.]

² He died 30 Jan. 1708, et. 70; she died 7 June 1711, in her 63rd year; both buried in the south aisle of the Cathedral Ch. of Norwich. [See Antiq. of Norwich, p. 54.]

MENTMORE, WITH LEDBURNE,

is about eight miles N.E. from Aylesbury; bounded, on the North, by Wing; on the East, by Slapton; on the South, by Cheddington and Ivinghoe, part of the division line between Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire; and on the West, by Wingrave.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

This Manor, which, before the Conquest, belonged to *Fair Edith*, the wife of King Edward the Confessor, is described in Domesday Book, among the lands of Earl Hugh. This Earl was Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, (to whom the family of Albini were co-heirs) and Robert (no doubt Robert de Albini) held this Manor under him, taxed at eighteen hides. The land was sufficient for ten ploughs, four of which were in the demesne, and eighteen villeins had the remainder; there were three servants, and four carucates of pasture. The whole was then valued at 12*l.*; when he received the Manor, 10*l.*; and in the reign of King Edward, 14*l.*¹

The Manor passed from the family of Bussell, to the Zouche's, of Harringworth; who, being Lords of Mentmore and Leyburne, probably acquired these estates when they came into possession of Edlesborough and Middle Claydon.²

William Lord Zouche, of Harringworth, died in 1352, seised of rents in Mentmore,³ which had belonged to the family long before that period. He was succeeded by his grandson, William Lord Zouche, who died in 1381;⁴ as did his son, another William la Zouche, in 1395; Mentmore being holden for one fee, one fourth part, and an eighth, as of the Manor of Eyton (Eaton?) Co. Beds. He had View of Frankpledge, and two tofts and eighty acres of land here, with other possessions in the County.⁵ From this William, the lands of Mentmore descended to William, his son and heir, who, at his father's death, inherited great possessions which, in 1416, (3 Hen. V.) came to his son and heir, another William, then about thirteen years of age: and, descending to his issue, Sir William Zouche, Lord Zouche and St. Maur, in right of his mother, who was a great heiress, at his decease, in 1468, became the property of that John Lord Zouche, who, attending King Richard III. at the Battle of Bosworth-field, was attainted in 1485, and his lands escheated to the Crown. Whereupon King Henry VII. granted the Manors of Mentmore and Ledburne, with many other estates, to Sir Reginald Bray: to whom William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, subsequently conveyed, as it may be presumed, all the interest which he had acquired in the same, under a fine passed between John Lord Zouche, of Harringworth, and the Bishop.

Sir Reginald Bray, K.G. descended from a family of great antiquity;⁶ and (amongst whom is found the name of Ralph de Bray, Sheriff of Bucks in the reigns of King John and Henry III.) held numerous Manors and Estates in this County, by the favour of King Hen. VII. to whom he had rendered the most important services, in being the principal negociator of the union between the

¹ Terra Hygonis Comitit. In Coteslai Hvnd'. ∞ Hvgo comes ten' MENTMORE. Robt' ten' de eo. p. xviii. hid' se defd. Tra. ē. x. car'. In dnio. iiii. car'. et xviii. uilli hnt. vi. car'. Ibi. iii. serui. Ptu' iiii. car'. In totis valent' ual. xii. lib. Q'do recep. x. lib. T.R.E. xiiii. lib. Hoc ∞ tenuit Eddeus pulchra. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. f. 146.]

² See MIDDLE CLAYDON, and PEDIGREE OF ZOUCHE.

³ Esc. 26 Edw. III. no. 51 Calend. vol. ii. p. 174.

⁴ Esc. 5 Ric. II. no. 62 Cal. vol. iii. p. 44.

⁵ Esc. 19 Ric. II. no. 52 Calend. vol. iii. p. 192.

⁶ See Brydges's Hist. of Northamptonshire, in which the Pedigree is accurately traced.

rival houses of York and Lancaster.¹ Sir Reginald was the son of Richard Bray, Privy Councillor to King Henry VI., and was born in Worcestershire: he married Catherine, daughter and heir of . . . Husèc;² but dying, s.p. the descendants of his younger brother, John Bray, came to the inheritance. Sir Reginald, being sent to meet the Cornish rebels in 1497,³ made his Will, which was dated 21 April, 12 Hen. VII.

About five years before, the same King, by Letters Patent, granted, with Eaton Bray, Tattenhoe, and Houghton Regis, Co. Beds, the *Manors of Mentmore and Ledburne*, with one virgate of land, 44s. 8d. rent in the same; and a mill and appurtenances, in Edlesburgh, with View of Frankpledge, Knights' fees, Advowsons of Churches, Chapels, Chantries, Hospitals, and other benefices, to the said Sir Reginald, and his heirs males, for one pair of gilt spurs: confirming the same to him and his assigns.⁴

Sir Reginald Bray, in 1485, being at the Battle of Bosworth-Field, was there made a Banneret, and immediately taken into the Council of the new King; and, in conjunction with Archbishop Morton, (so long as the latter lived) acted as first Minister of the Crown, being advanced to the highest offices in the State, and to the Honour of the Garter. He was likewise High Steward of Oxford; and his character, as drawn in the Chronicles of his time, represent him, as "the father of his country, a fervent lover of justice, and of so honourable and independent a disposition, that he would even admonish the King himself in any point in which the Monarch swerved from equity and right."

Sir Reginald held, besides the Manors of Mentmore and Ledburne, those of Weston Turville, Boveney, and Burnham; Estates in Medmenham, Edlesborough, Hudnall, Kynges-hall, (often called Ringshall,) Northall, East and West Burnham, Dorney, Cippenham, Datchet, Stoke Poges, Great Marlow, and Hambleton: all of which were vested by him in feoffees to the uses mentioned in his Will; and Sir Reginald having no issue, and being desirous that the chief part of his estate should pass in the male line, adopted Edmund, eldest of the three sons of his younger brother, John; and with this intention, made an agreement with Sir John Norbury, for the marriage of his granddaughter and presumptive heir, then an infant, with the said Edmund his nephew, then about thirteen years of age. In this Indenture, dated 12 Feb. 12 Hen. VII. Sir Reginald is described as Knight for the King's Body, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.⁵ He subsequently purchased other considerable estates; and, according to Stow, died 5 Aug. 1503, being succeeded by Edmund, eldest son of John Bray,⁶ his younger, but full brother by Joane, second wife of Sir Richard Bray, and daughter of Houghton. This Edmund, in pursuance of the before recited agreement, married Jane Halliwell, heiress both to the Halliwells, and by her mother to the Norburys; and, in 1529, (21 Hen. VIII.)

¹ The origin of his family is deduced from a Norman follower of the Conqueror; and Le Sieur de Bray, in the Roll of Battle Abbey, is presumed to have been the same with William de Bray, one of the witnesses to the Charter granted to Battle Abbey, built near the spot on which the decisive battle had been fought.

² In what degree related to the Husèc's, of Missenden? see vol. ii. p. 366.

³ According to Dugdale.

⁴ Rot. Pat. (Test. 28 June, at Westminster, by Writ of Privy Seal,) Abbrev. vol. i. p. 113.

⁵ From the Archives in the Rolls Chapel, Claus. 75.

⁶ He directed that his body sho^d be buried in the chapel, on the south side of the church of our lady and St^r George, in the Castle of Windsor, which he had newly made for that purpose, & also in honour of Almighty God & our Saviour, our lady Mary, & of all the saints in heaven. He willed that his Exōrs sho^d out of his goods & the issue & profit of his estates, make & perform the new works of the body of the said church, & thoroughly finish them according to the form & intent of the foundation, in stone work, timber, lead, iron, or glass, & all other things necessary, & that they should cause a tomb to be made for him in the said chapel. He gave 40 marks a year to the Dean and Chapter, to distribute 13 pence every day to 13 poor men or women, at the door of the said chapel. And he gave 10 marks, annually, to each of his Exōrs who sho^d act in the execution of the deeds in his will, till the completion of the work.

had summons to Parliament as Baron Bray, of Eaton Bray, having issue, one son and divers daughters. John Lord Bray succeeded his father, Edmund, in title and estates; but, dying without issue in the life-time of his mother, the unentailed estates of his father passed to his sisters, who became his co-heiresses. Great disputes having arisen in the family, from the claims of the descendants of the first wife of Sir Richard Bray, (father of Sir Reginald) and the distribution made by the settlements of Sir Reginald, it is remarkable, that although the Will before-mentioned was made only two months after the contract of marriage of Edmund, nephew of Sir Reginald, *another Will* was afterwards assumed, as establishing the right of the family of Sandys, as claimants to part of the estates: and although William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, Sir Reginald's intimate friend, was one of his Executors, and survived ten years, he never joined in the Probate, with Serjeant Coningsby and others; and to that circumstance is attributed the fact, that notwithstanding the specific directions in the Will respecting his interment, no tomb has ever been erected to his memory, nor even so much as a stone placed to mark the spot where his remains repose.

By a deed enrolled in Chancery, dated 6 May 1510, it is recited, that variance and discord prevailed between Sir William Sandys and Margery his wife, cousin and heir to Sir Reginald Bray and Edmund Bray, Esq. concerning the right to all the Manors of which Sir Reginald died seised, for pacifying which differences it was provided, that, by the mediation of William Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury, Chancellor of England; Sir John Fineux, Chief Justice of the King's Bench; and Sir Robert Rede, Ch. Justice of the Common Pleas, with other friends; and by the advice of *both* the learned Counsel of the parties, (not named,) Edmund Bray should have all Manors, &c. given to him and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to Margery, "as in a Will, dated 21 April, 12 Hen. VII." and, as Edmund Bray, when he came of age, had made an exchange with his next brother, Edward, of certain estates, in Surrey and Sussex, which had belonged to Sir Reginald, no distribution could by possibility have been made: the settlement of 30 Hen. VIII. which limited the estates to Lady Bray, for life, must have been holden by her accordingly; and her son John dying in her life-time, it is almost certain that these estates passed to the sisters and co-heiresses, who were, according to the Inquisitions taken after the death of Lady Jane Bray, as follows:

1. William Lord Cobham, son of Anne, late wife of George Lord Cobham, one of the daughters of the said Lady Jane Bray, then twenty-six years of age.
2. Lady Elizabeth, late wife of Sir Richard Catesby, Knt. and then wife of Will. Clarke, Esq., another daughter of Lady Jane Bray, and of the age of forty-six years.
3. Frideswide, wife of Sir Richard Hart, another daughter, of the age of forty-three years.
4. Mary, wife of Sir Robert Peckham, another daughter, aged forty-one years.
5. Dorothy, wife of Edmund Lord Chandos, another daughter, aged twenty-nine years.
6. Frances, another daughter, wife of Thomas Lyfield, Esq. aged twenty-four.¹

Lady Jane Bray died 8 Nov. 1558, and is buried at Eaton Bray, Co. Beds, having, over a tomb in the north wall, a tablet, with her effigy, kneeling: before her, an open book; behind her, *ten* females kneeling; and an inscription, setting forth her descent from the Halliwells and Norburys. One of these ten daughters was named Jane, who died 5 March 1539, and was buried near her mother; Edith, another daughter, was buried at Stoke Dabernon, Co. Surrey. John Lord Bray, her son, had been summoned to Parliament, (27 Hen. VIII.) as a Baron, and was admitted to the House of Peers, 4 Nov. 1546. He was, in the next year, one of the Commanders of the Forces sent to France, under the Earl of Hertford; and, in 1548, (2 Edw. VI.) the Marquess of Northampton, having ineffectually attempted to subdue an insurrection in Norfolk, the Earl of Warwick

¹ There were, however, ten daughters in all, as appears by the Family monuments.

and Lord Bray were sent, with a strong reinforcement, and an end was put to the rebellion. In the same year he was made Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, and afterwards sat on the trial of the Duke of Somerset. In 5 Edw. VI. he attended the Marquess of Northampton, on an Embassy to France, to admit the French King to the Order of the Garter. He married Anne, daughter of George Earl of Shrewsbury; and, in 1566, was committed a prisoner to the Tower, for some supposed act of treason against Queen Mary; but, by the address and pains of his lady, he obtained a pardon, she being so urgent with the Queen in his behalf, that Mary gave her great commendation, and said, that "God sent oft times to good women evil husbands."

Historians mention a supposed conspiracy with a Frenchman, to rob the Exchequer; and Stow gives the names of several persons who were tried, convicted, and executed for this conspiracy, before Lord Bray was apprehended; but the exertions of his lady, and the interest of her father, procured a pardon under the Great Seal, which was exhibited to the writer of this account, by the late William Bray, Esq. of Shere, in Surrey; by which it appears, that the great crime committed by this Lord, for which he was indicted before the Lord Mayor of London, and a Special Commission, was, that on the 4th Jan. in 1555, Lord Bray had, at his house in Blackfriars, uttered these following English words: "If my neighbour of Hatfield (the Princess, afterwards Queen Elizabeth) might once reign, I should have my lands and debts given me again, which I both wish for and trust once to see."¹ The pardon fully absolved him from all conspiracies; and he was entrusted with a command in the army, sent by the Queen to assist in the war, at the siege of St. Quintin, when the English Forces entirely defeated the French, who surrendered 27 Aug. 1557; but it is suggested, that Lord Bray contracted an illness in that campaign, for he died soon after his return; and by Will, dated 17 Nov. in the same year, bequeathed his body to be buried at Chelsea, where his father and mother lay, making his mother sole Executrix. He died at his house in Blackfriars, and had a very pompous funeral at Chelsea, as recorded in the Herald's College.²

Sir Edward Bray, who became entitled to Mentmore, on the death of his nephew, John, had, in the 6 of Edw. VI. a grant of the reversion of the Office of Constable of the Tower, with a fee of 100*l.* per ann. for life, formerly granted by King Hen. VIII. to Sir John Gage, Comptroller of his Household; Sir Edward was also Master of the Ordnance, represented Surrey in two Parliaments; and dying soon after his nephew, *Mentmore* came to Edward Bray, Esq. his son and heir, who sold it with many other estates, and squandered the money produced by the sales, with great profusion. His mother, Dame Elizabeth Catesby, has been but little noticed, respecting her marriage to Sir Ralph Verney, who has been supposed her first husband;³ and herself, to have been the same lady who lies buried in Albury Church, Co. Herts, without inscription; but with an elaborate display of armorial bearings on the surcoat of Sir Ralph Verney, and herself.⁴

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The family of Bussell were in possession of the Advowson and Church of Mentmore at a very early period. Hugh Bussell, grandson of Warine Bussell, Baron of Penwortham, Co. Lancaster, and founder of Penwortham Priory, (who was living in the reign of Henry I.) gave, in the time of Richard I. one moiety of the Church to St. Bartholomew's Priory, in Smithfield, before 1220, as the

¹ From Family Documents.

² Lyson's Environs of London.

³ See MIDDLE CLAYDON, and PEDIGREE OF VERNEY, in vol. i. p. 179, 183.

⁴ See a representation in a fine plate, presented to the late Mr. Clutterbuck, in illustration of his History of Hertfordshire; and transferred by the donor, William Bray, Esq. of Shere, in Surrey (the worthy historian of Surrey,) as an embellishment for this work.

other moiety had been previously given and appropriated about 1203, by William Fitz-Milo, to the same foundation. A fine had been passed in 1202, (5 Joh.) by which Roger de Argentine and Maud his wife, granted a moiety of Mentmore Church to the Prior of St. Bartholomew.¹ Although it has been stated, that the donation was made in the time of the third Prior, it is clear that the Hospital was, previously to that time, in possession, having presented to the Vicarage in 1234, and being confirmed in their possessions by King Henry III. by a Charter and fine, in 1251, and by an Inspecimus of Richard II.:² as also the gifts of lands and rents in Mentmore, of the fee of Ralph le Poer, Walter, son of Hugh Bussell, Nicholas le Dun, and Richard de Idebury.³

The Priory continued to hold the Rectory until the Dissolution, when it was included amongst their possessions as "the Farm of the Rectory, 18l." a small pension being payable out of it, of 5*ls.*, as an augmentation of the stipend of the Vicar. In 1544, King Henry VIII. granted this Impropriation to Sir William Butts, Kut. the King's Physician;⁴ which is stated, by Willis, to have been sold to Newman and Wigg; from the last of whom, with Anne, daughter of Thomas Wigg, it came, in marriage, to Thomas Ligoe, circ. 1696, who transferred the Advowson (together with the Manor,) and his house at Burcote, in the Parish of Wing, to the Right. Hon. James Hamilton, Lord Viscount Limerick (in Ireland,) circ. 1729, who thus possessed both the ecclesiastical and temporal estate; being both Lord of the Manor and Patron of the Living; and who held the same in 1750.

In 1825, the Vicarage was augmented from Queen Anne's Bounty, with 200*l.* by lot.

VICARS.

GEROLDUS, Capellanus, pres. in 1234, by the Convent of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield, in London.

Sevallis, died Vicar in 1278.

Robert de Offington, instituted 14 Nov. 1278.

Stephen de Winton, instituted May 11 1296.

William de Melkenthorp, instituted 18 Jan. 1325.

John Pipard, instituted 4 April 1327. He exchanged it for Preston, with

John Martin, 2 Dec. 1331.

Peter de Sitchroth, instituted 13 May 1333.

Roger de Creton, instituted 10 July 1333. He exchanged it for Woolwich, in Kent, with

Simon atte Castelle de Stretton, 5 Oct. 1344.

John atte Hurne de Lincolade, instituted 12 April 1348. He exchanged it for Kensworth, Co. Herts, with

John de Stivecele, in Dec. 1353.

Thomas Smith resigned in 1356; and was succeeded by

John Mylde, or *Myle*, inst. 14 Feb. 1356.

William Davers, instituted 27 Feb. 1397.

John Rich, resigned 21 Sept. 1443.

John Mareshall, resigned in 1449.

John Adam, instituted 24 Sept. 1449.

Janus Wylson, presented 12 Nov. 1449.

Richard Martyn, or *Mertyn*, resigned in 1452; and *John Treple*, was inst. 16 Oct. 1452; on his resignation, *Richard Penington*, instituted 13 Feb. 1453.

Robert Pollockeston was instituted 19 July 1465.

William Baldeston was instituted 21 April 1465.⁵

Thomas Hoyward, inst. 1470; and resigned in 1472.

Thomas Rate, inst. 12 Nov. 1472. At his death,

John Freeman was inst. 9 May 1506. At his death,

William Walton was instituted 11 June 1522.

John Wigge occurs Vicar in 1525. He resigned.

Richard Ware, inst. 21 March 1533. [All these were presented by the Priory of St. Bartholomew, London.]

Richard Platt, inst. 17 May 1546, on the presentation of Edmund Peckham and Robert Cheyne, Esqrs. *pro hac vice*. He occurs in 1561: and at his death,

Vincent Take, instituted 19 Aug. 1567, on the pres. of William Newman and Thomas Wigge; on his cession,

Leonard Take presented 1569, by the same Patrons.

Robert Coney, A.M. instituted 9 May 1593.

Richard Knoeles was inst. 1597.

Thomas Noke, instituted 15 Aug. 1597.

William Palmer, A.M. was presented, 28 Aug. 1610, and occurs in 1617.

¹ Monast. Anglic. vol. ii. p. 171.

² Ex dono Hugonis Bussell medietatem Ecclesie de Mentemor. Ex dono Willielmi filii Milonis aliam medietatem ejusdem ecclesie. [Rot. Cart. 6 Ric. II. no. 7; per Inspec in Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 295.] ³ Ibid.

⁴ By Patent, 36 Hen. VIII. Test. 8 July.

⁵ Cole remarks that "This must be a mistake, as Pollockeston was instituted in July of the same year."

Richard Reynolds was presented in 1619, by *Thomas Wigge*; and occurs Vicar in 1640. His successor was *Thomas Stratford*, who was Vicar before 1660; but ejected in 1661. He afterwards conformed; and kept this Vicarage. He died; and

James Fisher, A.B. was instituted 8 May 1678.

John Horneby, A.B. inst 16 Mar. 1684. He hanged himself, in 1697, in his study, upon seeing a corpse brought over the Green, near the Vicarage, from the Hamlet of Leyburne.

John Littlejohn succeeded 1699; and resigned in 1706. *William Mason*, A.B. instituted 23 Dec. 1706, on the pres. of *Thomas Ligoë*, Esq. He died in 1744; and *Richard Penn* was presented, by Lord Viscount Limerick; and inducted 7 April 1744. He was living in 1760, and was Curate or Chaplain of St. Leonard's.

John Duprè, Cl. inducted July 1784, during the Bishop's inhibition, and by the Bishop's mandate. He was also Rector and Patron of Bow Brickhill; but resigned that Living in 1825.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to St. Mary, stands on an eminence, at the western extremity of the village, which consists of a number of farm-houses and cottages, irregularly scattered around a large green. The building consists of a square embattled tower, containing five bells; a nave, with two aisles, and a chancel. On the south side, a tiled porch. In the north aisle are two windows, each of two cinquefoil-headed lights, with a slipped trefoil in the spandril: in the south aisle are two small windows with tracery. The windows of the chancel are mullioned: and near the entrance are two pews, of which, that on the south side, is appropriated to the use of the inhabitants of the Hamlet of Crofton. On the north side of the chancel is a door-way, under a pointed arch, communicating with the east end of the north aisle of the nave; in which is a window with some fragments of painted glass. The roofs of the nave and aisles have a series of five carved figures supporting the beams; each of the human figures holding a shield, and alternately between them is a monster's head. Between the nave and aisles, on each side, are two pillars; and two ogee demi-pillars, with fluted bases and octagonal capitals, embattled, sustaining pointed arches, with plain cornices; above which are three clerestory windows, each of three lights, cinquefoil-headed. Over the arch into the chancel, the Royal arms, the Decalogue, &c. are neatly painted; with "James Warner, John Rogers, Churchwardens, 1825." On the north side of the arch, at the east end of the nave, is a smaller arch, with a carved corbel as its support. The Pulpit is of the time of James I. and stands contiguous to the pier, near the south-east angle of the nave. The Font is circular, on a pedestal of the same form. Near the east end of the south wall, is a piscina, under a trefoil-headed arch; and on the north side of the chancel, is a pew used by the proprietor of the Manor of this parish. Over the north and south doors of the Church, are texts of Scripture: Exodus, ch. iii. ver. 5: 1 Peter, ch. ii. ver. 17-18.

On a stone in the nave:

Under this stone ly buried John & Margaret, eldest Son & youngest Daughter of John Theed, of Ledburne, Gent. both remarkable for their early Wit & Vertue, liv'd belov'd & dyed lamented. John, Oct. 7 1683; Marg^t. Aug^r. 11th 1690, etat. su. 17.

O Formose Puer, Tuq; & O Formosa Puella

Quos etate pares, Dii Voluere Mori.

Quam Bene Juncta tibi Soror est, Tibi quam bene Frater
Haud alio Decuit Vos Jacuisse Toro.

Here also lyes buried the Body of Thomas, the

youngest & then onely son of the said John Theed, who departed this life at Westminster, y^e 17th Day of March 1691, of the Small Pox, being near 16 years old, to the great Greife of his Dear & near Relations.

If ever heavenly Soules, as some believe,
With most Regrett the lovely Mansions leave,
What Agonies, sweet youth, possesst thy heart
With its belov'd Inhabitant to part.
Nor with less grief do wee lament thy fate,
Wishing thy hopefull Yeares a longer Date;
Yet thou could'st ne'er have unlamented gone,
Such Excellence had always dyed too soone.¹

¹ Le Neve. vol. iii. p. 44.

On another:

Here lyeth y^e Body of Thomas Theed, late of Ledburne, in the County of Bucks, in y^e Parish of Mentmore, Gent. who was Steward of y^e lands to the R^{ty} Hon^{ble} Charles Earle of Carnarvon, & to the R^{ty} Worshipfull S^r Vin^{ce} Corbett, Bar^{on} who after he had lived sixty-one yeares, departed this life y^e 7 Day of Jan^y 1675. Vivit post funera Virtus.

Here also lyeth y^e Body of Mary Wigg, y^e Wife of Edward Wigg, of London, Merchant, & y^e only Daughter of y^e said Thomas Theed, of Ledburne, in y^e said Parish of Mentmore, Gent. who, after she had been married six months & five Days, dyed on the 14 Day of Sept. 1665, & in y^e two & twentieth yeare of her age.

Vivit post funera Virtus.

On slabs in the pavement:

Posteritati Sacrum.

Here lyeth buried the Body of Mary, y^e loving & beloved wife of John Theed, of Ledburne, in this Parish, Gent. y^e onely daughter of Mich. Seare, of y^e More, in y^e Parish of Chesham, Gent. who after she had lived 30 years 3 months & 5 dayes, and had been marryed almost 15 yeares, being in that time the happy mother of 8 Children, of which 6 survived her: departed this life for the enjoym^{nt} of a better Dec^r 12th 1678.

Christus mihi Vita
Mors mihi Lucrum.

Here lyeth the Body of the Rev^d. M^r William Mason, who departed this life y^e 29th of March 1744, aged 61. He was Minister of this Parish upwards of 37 yeares.

On a mural tablet, on the south side of the nave, above one of the pillars:

Arms: Arg. a fess Gu. charged with 3 eagles' heads erased Or. between 3 anchors S. *Crest:* an eagle's head erased, Or.

P. S.

Near this place lieth interred the Body of Thomas Theed, late of Linslade, in y^e County of Bucks, Esq. second son of Thomas Theed, late of Ledburne, in this Parish, Gent. who married Mary, y^e Daughter of Henry Redman, of Ascot, in y^e Parish of Wing, in the County aforesaid, Gent. by whom he had issue, three children, Thomas and Elizabeth, now living, and Mary, who dyed in her infancy. Ob. 27, 7^{bris} 1702, ætat. suæ 62.

T.T. fil. in memoriam
patris posuit.

On a brass plate, affixed to a black marble slab:

Here lieth the body of John Theed, of Ledburne, in the Parish of Mentmore, & late of Crofton, in the parish of Wing, who died the third day of September, Anno Dni. 1641, in the yeare of his age 66.

The same inscription is likewise cut in the slab.

On a black slab in the nave:

Here lyeth the Body of John Theed, late of Ledburne, in the psh. of Mentmore, in this County of Bucks, Gent. who departed this life in the fear of the Lord, on the nineteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord God 1713, and in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

Burials.

John Theed of Ledburne, bur. 2 April 1714.

John Theed of Ledburne-green, Gent. 28 Sep. 1730.

Joyce Theed, Widow, 14 March 1767.

George Pearse, Esq. bur. 10 Dec. 1770.

MURSLEY, WITH SALDEN,

is bounded, on the North, by Little Horwood; on the East, by Drayton Parslow; on the South, by Stewkley; and on the West, by Swanbourne. The Parish was partly enclosed, under an Act of Parliament, in 1815, when the property-tax amounted to 570*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*

MANORIAL HISTORY.

This Parish, at the Domesday Survey, formed part of three Baronies, viz. that of the Earl of Morton, who held but one hide here;¹ and those of Walter Giffard² and Lewin de Newenham,³ whose lands are described as Manors. Walter Giffard held five hides, which contained arable sufficient for four ploughs; two villeins and five bordars, having two ploughs; two being employed in the demesne; with two carucates of pasture, and two servants; constantly valued at 3*l.* The hide of land holden by Aluerad of the Earl of Morton was given to the Priory of St. Oswald, in York, as appears by the Hundred Rolls; but how ultimately appropriated, is not discovered.⁴

Walter Giffard's lands in Mursley, with the Chapel, described to have been appendant to Stowe, and also the Chapel of Maid's Morton, afterwards vested in the family of Peyvre, on the partition of the estate of the Giffards, being founded on his fee, were given to Osney Abbey; and, on the foundation of the See of Oxford, became vested in the Crown: but the greater part of those lands, which are described as holden, at the Domesday Survey, of Walter Giffard, by William, as his subfeudatory, was first given to the Nunnery of Maiden Bradley, Co. Wilts, who afterwards demised it to the Abbat and Convent of Woburn, Co. Beds, under whom the family of Passelowe held this estate. Lucy, or Lucia de Passelowe, certainly held five hides here, and view of frankpledge, without paying suit, hidage, or scutage, by the gift of the Convent of Bradley, for 5*s.* 3*d.* per ann. for those lands in 39 Hen. III. called Marshall's Lands, and of the *Honour of Giffard*; but the Jury returned, that they knew not by what warrant: that, of these lands, Ralph le Peyvre (or Poer) had one virgate, Richard le Peyvre two virgates, Robert Lord Peyvre one virgate, Ralph Pain (perhaps son of Pagan Beauchamp of Bedford) one virgate, and Robert le Bray half a virgate; and that another half virgate had been holden for more than thirty years then past, by the Knight of Codnor, who paid 6*d.* per ann. for hidage, and 3*d.* for suit of court; and the Jury farther declared, that Mursley and Salden were *then* both of the fee of Robert Fitz-Nigel (as six hides and an half), who paid to the Sheriff per ann. 13*s.* 6*d.* for his hidage, 6*s.* 8*d.* for his view of frankpledge, and the like for suit of court; but that, in respect of payment for castle-guard at Northampton, the Jury knew not.⁵ John Passelowe was summoned to answer to the Lord the King in respect to the view of frankpledge of his tenants in Mursley and Drayton Passelowe, belonging to the King's Crown, &c.; and, appearing at the King's Court by his Attorney, John

¹ Terra Comitibus Moritoniens'. In Myselai Hd. In Muselai ten'. Aluerad' de com' i. hid. Tra', ē. dim' car'. Val et ualuit vii. sol. T.R.E. x. sol. Hanc tra' tenuit Eduino' hō Azorii et uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual. tom. i. f. 146.]

² Terra Walterij Gifard. In Myselai. ten' Wills de Waltio'. v. hid. p' uno G. Tra'. ē. iiii. car'. In dño sunt. ii. et ii. uilli cū. v. bord hāt. ii. car'. Ibi. ii. serui. P'tū. ii. car'. Val. et ualuit sēp. 111. lib. xx. [Ibid. tom. i. f. 147.]

³ Terra Lewini de Neweham. In Myselai ten' Leunin'. iiii. hid. Tra', ē. iiii. car'. Ibi sunt. ii. et t'cia pot fieri. Ibi 1111. uilli cū. ii. bord'. P'tū. i. car'. Val et ualuit. xxⁱⁱ. sol. T.R.E. xxx. sol. Hoc G tenuit istemet. T.R.E. et uende' potuit. [Ibid. tom. i. f. 152.]

⁴ Rot. Hund. vol. ii. p. 336.

⁵ Ibid. 39 Hen. III. p. 26.

de Walys, he pleaded, that he held the *Manor* of Mursley of the Abbat of Woburn, as his predecessors had done; and their feoffees had held their View twice annually, without acknowledgement to the King, or any payment whatsoever: and it was demanded of him, if he had *judicialia* there? and he answered, that King Hen. II. father of King John, granted, by his Charter (which he produced) to Giffard de Lucerna, the said Manor, to himself and his heirs, with all its appurtenances, freely and quietly, and had *sok, sak, tol, thean, and infangenethef*, and all other customs and commodities. Similar questions were made respecting Drayton; and he answered, that himself and his ancestors had holden the like there, from time beyond man's memory, &c.; and the suit terminated, as was usual in such cases, by a compromise.

Lewin de Newenham's Manor consisted of four hides, three-fourths of which was arable, and the remainder pasture. Three ploughs were kept, and another might have been used. There were four villens and two bordars, altogether valued at twenty shillings.

From Lewin de Newenham, the Thane of the Confessor, who is said to have had the good fortune to preserve his Saxon possessions unmolested by the Conqueror, the Manor of Mursley, as four hides, and of Salden, as two hides, three virgates and a half (the latter in the hands of Lewin himself, "*tenet de Rege in Sceldene*"), passed to the family of Fitz-Neale, before the reign of Hen. III. and, with other lands in Beachampton, were holden (as appears by the Hundred Rolls of 39 Hen. III.) by Robert Fitz-Neale, under Richard Earl of Cornwall, who then possessed the *Honour of Walingford*.

The lands of the Fitz-Neales are said to have been holden by the service of performing castle-guard at Northampton. This was afterwards disputed; but Robert Fitz-Neale leaving an only daughter, Grace, by the Inquisition at her death, in 1349, she was found to have been seised of Salden Manor, with *rents* in Beachampton.¹ The Fitz-Neales certainly held their lands by *descent*; for *Richard Fitz-Nigel* is recorded in the Liber Ruber of the Exchequer, as holding one hide and a half *in capite* in 1189 (1 Ric. I.); and in 1212, his name is amongst the land-owners of Bucks, most of whom held by *descent and in capite*. He also paid scutage for the same extent of land in 1161; and is expressly mentioned as being the father of Agnes, who was married, first, to Reginald Basset; and, secondly, to Warine Fitz-Gerald.

Almaric de Nowers, son and heir of Sir John de Nowers, of Gothurst, by the above-mentioned Grace, in 1351, passed a fine to the King, and surrendered the Manor of Salden, with its dependencies in Salden and Mursley, and the *reserved rents* in Beachampton, to the Crown; but on what terms or considerations, are not expressed,² though probably, that he might thereby exempt his lands at Gothurst from the service of castle-guard at Northampton; and this is in some degree confirmed, by his surrendering Gothurst, or Gayhurst, at the same time, and then receiving it again, by a new grant from the Crown.

Mursley and Salden being thus at the disposal of the Crown, King Hen. IV. in 1403, gave the Manor of Mursley to his second son, John Duke of Bedford; the latter, in 1415, in the reign of his brother, King Hen. V. obtained a Confirmation-Charter for the Market and Fairs at the Manor of Mursley, which, after his death, in 1437, were granted by King Hen. VI. to his uncle, Cardinal Henry Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester; and in 1450, on payment of forty marks by Sir Robert Whitingham and others, he granted the estate to the Whitinghams.³ In the Verneys and their descendants it remained, until circ. 1660, when Sir Ralph Verney, Knt. sold Mursley to Sir John Fortescue, then Lord of the contiguous Manor of Salden, and thus re-united Mursley and Salden, after many years' separation.

¹ Esc. 5 Edw. III. no. 75.; and 23 Edw. III. no. 85.

² Rot. Orig. 43 Edw. III. ro. 52.

³ See MIDDLE CLAYDON, and PEDIGREES OF VERNEY and WHITINGHAM, in vol. i. p. 180, et seq.

A Farm here, of about 106 acres freehold, and paying a modus of 10s. 6d. in lieu of tithes; with another Farm, called Spring Grove Farm, also freehold and tithes-free, *cum pert.* containing about 195 acres, a brick-kiln and yard, and four small closes, in the whole, about fifty acres, were sold in 1829, by Mr. Robert Wright of Horynford, near Norwich.

SALDEN.

Upon reference to the extract from Domesday Book, relative to this Hamlet, it will be seen, that it was then, as it had been formerly, holden as two Manors, one of which, consisting of three hides and half a virgate, belonged to the Earl of Morton. There was sufficient arable and pasture for three ploughs, with three villeins and two bordars, valued at thirty shillings; and in the time of King Edward, forty shillings. Before the Conquest, four Thanes held this Manor, and could sell it.¹

Lewin de Newenham, who had holden his Manor in the Saxon times, retained the possession of it after the Conquest. It is described in the Domesday Book as consisting of two hides and three virgates and a half. The land was sufficient for three ploughs, six villeins and three bordars having two; the other was in the demesne. There were two servants, and pasture for three teams; the whole being then valued at thirty shillings; when he received it, forty shillings.²

This Hamlet, which anciently belonged to Mursley, afterwards came to the Fitz-Neales and Fitz-Gerals. Warine Fitz-Gerald, who was the second husband of Agnes, daughter and heir of Richard Fitz-Neale, or Fitz-Nigel, was a co-founder, with the said Agnes, of a Chantry Chapel at Salden, in 1250, dedicated to St. Nicholas, in which prayers were directed to be said for their souls, &c.; and, dying soon afterwards, the inheritance came to Robert Fitz-Neale. The date of the Inquisition taken at his death not having been discovered, has led to some doubts, whether the said Robert were the same person, who, in 39 Hen. III. is, in the Hundred Rolls, described as possessing the estate; that is, whether the immediate progenitor of Grace Fitz-Neale, or her grandfather? It is clear, that the first husband of Agnes was Reginald Bassett, who had by her a daughter, named Alice; and it is not incompatible with the dates of the several documents, about which there is *no conjecture*, that Robert Fitz-Neale, who succeeded to Salden as well as Mursley, was the father of Grace, wife of Sir John Nowers.

SALDEN-HOUSE,

of which there have been, during many years, no vestiges remaining, is reported to have been erected by Sir John Fortescue, Knt. the purchaser of the estate, which had formerly belonged to Sir Robert Whittingham, attained 4 Edw. IV. and of which Sir Edmund Verney had levied a fine in 1517, to the use of King Philip and Queen Mary; and being thus in the Crown, by means of this grant, and partly by the attainder of Francis Verney,³ Queen Elizabeth, by Patent, for 1305l. 15s. 5d. granted to James Woodford and Thomas Ludwell, Gent. in 1560, the Manor, &c. *habend.* to them and their heirs; who, before 1580, conveyed their title and interest to Sir John Fortescue, and he thereupon built a noble Mansion on the site of the more ancient house of the Ashfields, at the expense of about 33,000l. Sir John Fortescue, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer, had the honour of receiving

¹ Terra Comitatus Moritoniensis. In Myselsi Hd. In Sceldene ten' Radulf' de com. 111. hid. et dim' uirg' p. uno m. Tra. ð. 111. car'. et ibi sun. cu. 111. uillis et 11. bord. p'tu. 111. car'. Val et ualuit xxx. sol. T.R.E. xl. sol. Hoc m tenuer'. 1111. teign'. Hor un' hō Aluini. et al' hō Aluini de Neuhā. et t'eius hō Aluuardi. et 1111^{mo} hō Azori. Om̄s hi nende' potuer'. [Lib. Censual. tom. i. fol. 146.]

² Terra Lewini de Neweham. LEWINVS de Neuhā ten' de rege in Sceldene. 11. hid. et 111. uirg' et dim' p. uno m. Tra. ð. 111. car'. In dño 1. car. et vi. uilli cū. 111. bord. hut. 11 car'. Ibi. 11. serui. p'tu. 111. car'. Val et ualuit xxx. sol. Q'do recep. xl. sol. Hoc m tenuit istem T.R.E. et uende' potuit. [Ibid. tom. i. fol. 153.]

³ See vol. i. p. 180, in CLAYDON.

King James I. soon after that King's accession; and upon that occasion, many eminent persons, who were likewise entertained here, received the honour of Knighthood from the King, viz. :

Sir William Dunche of Berkshire; Sir John Dyve of Bedfordshire; Sir Gerard Throckmorton of Gloucestershire; Sir John Croke of Oxfordshire; Sir Richard Chetwode and Sir Robert Harewell, or Hartwell, of Northamptonshire; Sir Richard Pryce, or Price, of Hunts; Sir James Heydon of Norfolk; Sir Thomas Snagge of Somersetshire; Sir Francis Cheney, Sir Henry Longueville, Sir Henry Drury, Sir William Burlaey, Sir Thomas Denton, Sir Anthony Tyrringham, and Sir John Saudes, of Bucks; Sir Richard Huntley, and Sir Thomas Hyde, or Hill, of Kent; Sir Thomas Cave of Northamptonshire; Sir Thomas or John Carrell of Sussex; Sir John Townsend; Sir Henry Billingley of London; Sir Adrian Seroop of Lincoln; with some others, whose names are not ascertained.¹

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The Church of Mursley was bestowed, in 1237, (22 Hen. III.) upon the Prioress and Convent of Nun Eaton, Co. Warwick, by Warine Fitz-Gerald and Agnes his wife, daughter and heir of Richard Fitz Neale,² who had been first married to Reginald Basset; and in 1250, founded a Chantry in his Manor of Salden.

The Rectory of Mursley, holden by the Convent, was, in the time of Alexander Hogeson, or Hodson, at the Surrender, valued at 12*l.* 10*s.* 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*; there being payable out of it, to Richard Leighton, then Archdeacon of Bucks, for procurations and synodals, 10*s.* 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*; Pension to the Prioress of Merton, issuant out of a portion of the Rectory, 20*s.*; so that the clear annual value, deducting 22*s.* to the King for tenths, was 21*l.* per ann.³

On the accession of Queen Elizabeth, a grant was made of a close of land, pasture and meadow, in the occupation of William Dixwell, called Pawley's close, part of the Manor of Salden, and of the lands of Francis Verney, attainted, which had been demised by the Crown, for 31 years from Lady-day then passed, at 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per ann. by Patent, dated 1 July (1 Eliz.); and in the next year, another grant of a close, in the tenure of Thomas Cokes, called Morley pitts, parcel of the lands of the said Francis Verney, attainted, and the *Rectory and Church of Mursley*, subject to the payment of 10*l.* per ann. to the Vicar, *habend.* to Robert Davy and Henry Dynne, their heirs and assigns for ever, in soccage, as of the Manor of East Greenwich.⁴ Afterwards, the Manor and Advowson passed by Elizabeth, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Sir John Fortescue, Bart. of Nova Scotia, to her husband, Thomas Whorwood, Esq.; and so came to Thomas Lord Viscount Gage, of Firle, Co. Sussex. The family of Whorwood was of considerable antiquity:⁵ and the issue of the Fortescue's having failed, on the death of Sir Francis Fortescue, Bart. in 1720 (to whose father, Sir John Fortescue, the Manor of Salden had been sold, circ. 1580, by Sir Ralph Verney, who inherited both Mursley and Salden, by descent from the Whitinghams,) the estate passed, by the marriage of the daughter and sole heir of Thomas Whorwood, Esq. (Lord of the Manor of Drayton Parslow, who married Miss Ord, of Northumberland, of the same family from which descended Thomas Lord Bolton,) to Charles Greenwood, Esq. This gentleman was of Brize Norton, Co. Oxon. and, dying 21 Sept. 1751, æt. 42, was succeeded by his son, Charles Greenwood, who had possession of the Estate in 1813. The same being purchased of Lord Viscount Gage, by his near relative, Sampson Gideon, Esq. afterwards Lord Eardley, the Manor and Advowson of the Church of Mursley

¹ From a MS. of the late John Nicholls, Esq. the Historian of Leicestershire; Phillpot's Somerset Herald's Roll, published by Humphrey Moseley in 1660.

² Valor Eccles. vol. iv. p. 229.

³ Rot. Fin. 22 Hen. III.; and Willis's MSS.

⁴ Rot. Pat. 2 Eliz. Test. 18 March.

⁵ Robert, second son of John, son of John Whorwood, of Compton, Co. Stafford, died 13 Oct. 1591, and was father of Sir William Whorwood, Knt. who died 31 July 1614; leaving issue, Thomas Whorwood, of Sandwell, Co. Stafford; who bore for his arms, Arg. a chev. between three bucks' heads caboshed S. in his mouth an acorn branch, Proper fructed Or.

became the property of his Lordship, and so continued until his death, s. p. m.; after which, it was disposed of by the representatives of the family. In 1839, the Advowson and next presentation to the Rectory, were (including the Manor,) offered for sale; the Rectory being then described as containing about 239 acres, including the site of the Parsonage, gardens, stable, &c. together with 5l. 2s. payable to the Rectory from certain moduses.

RECTORS.

JOHN DE ESTON was collated in 1239, by the Bishop, on the authority of a Council; and afterwards admitted, on the presentation of the Prior and Convent of Eaton (Nun Eaton,) Co. Warwick.

Robert de St. Dennis, instituted in 1242, on the presentation of Eaton Convent.

Thomas Irkenbury died in 1275; and was succeeded by *William de Grafton*, instituted 13 Sept. 1275.

Thomas died Rector in 1312.

John de Redburn, instituted 9 Jan. 1312.

Henry de Outby exchanged 16 July 1370, for Horsham Vicarage, Co. Sussex, with

Stephen Coteley, (*Catesby*?) who exchanged in 1371, for Little Sandall Rectory, Co. York, with

Lawrence Allerthorp, who was presented 15 Dec. 1371, by the Convent of Nun Eaton; but exchanged with

Thomas de Evre, who exchanged for Hendon, Co. Middlesex, with

John Oussell, (*Husèc*?) 30 Sept. 1372. He exchanged for Leggebrook, Co. Lincoln, with

Walter de Oston, (*Aston*?) 2 March 1379, who soon quitted it to

William Boys, who, 13 May 1379, exchanged for Gorlington, Co. Somerset, with

John de Blackfordby.

John Werdeyn, resigned in 1391; and

John Levys was admitted, 2 Feb. 1391.¹

Roger Mason succeeded, 9 Dec. 1392, on the presentation of Nun Eaton Convent. He exchanged for St. Peter's Church, in Bistol, with

Thomas Pyke, 19 Nov. 1394; who exchanged for the Vicarage of Whaddon, with

William Bacon, 29 July 1397; and he exchanged for Cheddington, with

William Clethe, (*Clyth*?) 10 Nov. 1410. He exchanged for Holyngbourne, Co. Kent, with

John Willoushest, 21 Nov. 1413, who had been Rector of Eton, near Windsor; and exchanged for Wrangle.

William Symond, pr. 18 Feb. 1417.

Thomas Aldeverde resigned in 1434; and *Richard Cloughton*, inst. 6 Aug. 1434; who resigned.

William Kirkby, inst. 11 Mar. 1438; and succeeded by

Thomas Grey, who occurs Rector, and died in 1469.

John Lumbrey, instituted March 1475, by the Bishop, on lapse. At his death,

William Darsert instituted 12 July 1478, on the presentation of Eaton Convent; and on his resignation,

William Hall succeeded, 30 July 1479; but resigned.

John Clayton was instituted, 7 April 1489, and occurs Rector in 1525.

Alexander Hogston is the next on the list, the date of his institution not being mentioned; but he was the last Rector presented by Nun Eaton Convent; and was Rector in 1534.²

Edmund Hodson, instituted 20 Aug. 1556, on the presentation of Edmund Ashfield, Esq. He was also Rector of Hawridge; and at his death,

William Smith was instituted 11 Sept. 1580, on the presentation of John Fortescue, Esq. He was buried here July 1621: and by his Will, gave "two yard lands which he bought of Sir Edward Verney," to his wife and children; appointing to be buried in the chancel.

Robert Wallis, presented in 1621; subscribed as Rector in 1622; but vacated for Edlesborough in 1635. On his resignation,

John Burton, A.B. succeeded 19 Nov. 1639, on this turn of presentation being granted by the Fortescues, to Christopher Beswick. He was succeeded by

Thomas Kuffin in 1638, who was buried here 6 July 1644; and was succeeded by

John Gardner, in 1644; and confirmed Rector in 1657. He was buried here 4 March 1682.

Robert Armistead, A.B. instituted 3 May; inducted 5 May 1683, on the presentation of Abraham Crowther, Clk.; and was buried here 2 Sept. 1694.

John Armistead, instituted 22 Feb.; inducted 28 Feb. 1694-5, on the presentation of John Earl of Rutland, Trustee of the Fortescue family.

¹ See QUAINTON, in vol. i. p. 420.

² Cole supposes his real name to have been Hodson; that his last Will was dated in 1555; and that he was succeeded by his brother, or other relation.

Edward Gataker, A.M. instituted 16 Sept.; inducted 21 Sept. 1714, on the presentation of the University of Oxford. He was of Oriel Coll. A.M. 10 June 1706; died Sept. 1729; and was buried here. He was one of the sons of Thomas Gataker, Rector of Hogston,

Cornelius Craeford, A.M. inducted 29 Dec. 1727, on the same presentation; and was succeeded by

Benjamin Langley (son of Adam Langley,) who was inducted 19 May 1733; and living in 1754.¹ He was succeeded by

Thomas Rivett, Clk. who resigned.

George Wagner, Clk. inducted 9 April 1790, on the presentation of the Right Hon. Sampson Lord Eardley.

Thomas Pinnock, A.M. presented by the same Patron. He was also Vicar of Great Wymondley with Ippolitts, and Little Wymondley, Co. Herts, which he held with this Living until his decease, 13 Oct. 1800; when he was buried with others of his family, in King's Walden Church, Co. Herts.²

Charles Childers, presented March 1831. He resigned; and was succeeded by

Thomas Horne, presented Aug. 1833³

THE CHURCH,

which is dedicated to St. Mary, is on the west side of the common road through the village, on elevated ground; and consists of a nave, with two aisles, a chancel at the east end; and a square, low, embattled tower at the west end, in which hang six bells, re-cast in the last century. On the south side is a porch, with a door into the aisle: and another entrance into the chancel, on the same side, under a low pointed arch. In the south aisle are four windows; one at the east end, consisting of two trefoil-headed lights, with a stone mullion between them, expanding into a quarterfoil and trefoil in the spandril. Two oblong square windows on the south side are altered from their original form: and a window, between the porch and the western end, has two cinquefoil-headed lights, with openings in the spandrils. In the north aisle are four windows, of which three correspond with those opposite to them; and the other is a small window, filling up the pointed arch of the north door case, the lower part of which is closed with masonry. On the south side of the nave, is a small modern clerestory window, to give light to the gallery for singers, with the date 1791, and the names of "Newman Williat and William Clark, Churchwardens." The east window of the chancel has three cinquefoil-headed lights and quarterfoils in the spandrils: and on each side of the south door, is a window of two lights, with a mullion, forming a slipped trefoil under the point of the arch. Between the nave and aisles are, on each side, five octagon pillars, supporting pointed arches; and a large pointed arch divides the nave from the chancel.

The roof, which is of timber, unceiled, has rudely carved corbelled heads, supporting the beams; and on each side of the east window of the south aisle, is a bracket for a statue or a light. In the wall is a cinquefoil-headed niche for a piscena, and another in the lower part of the eastern window, on the south side of the chancel. The Font is of stone, painted a dismal deep blue colour, and placed near the western pillar of the south aisle. It is octagon, on a square base, apparently cut out of a single stone, and has no carving or ornament. The Pulpit is at the south-east angle of the nave.

The Communion table is inclosed with rails on the north and south, as well as in front. The Lord of the Manor has pews in the chancel on the north side; and the Rector, others on the opposite side.

The Royal arms are at the west end of the nave; and over the south door, are painted the names of "S. Simmons and Francis Emens, Churchwardens, 1721."

On the north side of the chancel, projecting from the wall, is an old altar-tomb of Bethersden marble, with a brass fillet round the verge, and :

"Ashfield militis filia Johannis Fortescue de Salden
Uxor hic sita est obiit 7 Feb. A^o 1570."

There is an effigy of a lady in rich brocade, with the following lines on a brass at her feet. Above the tomb are arches of stone, forming a mural monument, with black marble tablets on the west or dexter side, under an arch:

¹ Cole's MSS. in Mus. Brit.

² Clutterbuck's Herts, vol. iii. p. 136.

³ See the Clerical Guide, sub Anno.

HIC JACET JOHANNES FORTESCUE MILES MAGISTER MAGNE GUARDEROBE CANCELLARIUS ET SUBTHESAURIUS SCACCARIJ ET DE PRIVATIS CONCILII REGINE ELIZABETH.

On the sinister side, under an arch:

Postea Anno primo Regis Jacobi factus est Cancellarius Ducatus Lancastriæ Vixit annos 76 et mortuus est 23^{die} die Decembris Anno Dni. 1607. Reliquit filios superites Franciscum Prenobilis Ordinis Balnei militem et Gulielmum Militem qui in memoria Patris defuncti hoc posuere.

Under the arches, two figures kneeling, habited as a Knight and his lady, cut in alabaster, painted and gilt. On a shield at the top of the monument:

Arms: Fortescue impaling Arg. 3 estoils in fess point a trefoil, Gu. Ashfield.

On the south side of the chancel, is a mural monument, enclosed with clumsy wooden rails, and consisting of an altar-tomb, with pilasters upon it, bounding a recess, in which, kneeling at a desk, with books open before them, are represented, opposite to each other, a male in armour, bare-headed; and a female in a long black robe, with a large quilled ruff; and a veil descending behind her shoulders; the cushions on which they kneel finely bordered, fringed, and tasselled, and the whole painted and gilt. In front of the altar-tomb below, in a compartment, are the effigies of six sons and four daughters, kneeling; two of the sons bearing sculls in their hands, to signify that they had died previously to their parents. Arms:

A bend Az. cotized: being Fortescue impaling Manners.

On each side are two smaller escutcheons of arms, affixed to the pilasters. On the dexter side, Fortescue impaling Manners; and below, on a very small lozenge, Manners singly:

Gu. a chev. charged with two bars gemelles, Throckmorton impaling Fortescue.

Below it was another, now effaced; and on the remains of a portion of alabaster, between them, the marks of mullets or estoils, probably part of the armorial bearing of the Ashfields.

On a black tablet, above the principal figures:

Reader,

For example, know that this Monument was erected in pious memorie of S^r Francis Fortescue, of Salden, in

the Countee of Buck^m. Kn^t of the Bath, eldest Sonne of the Right H^{l^{ty}}. S^r John Fortescue, Kn^t pryvie Counsellour to Queen Elizabeth, and to King James, Chancellour to the Xchequer, & Dutchey & Master of the Wardrobe, & of Sicilie, Daughter & Coheire of S^r Edmund Ashfield, Kn^t. Whose pietie, vertue, & religion made him revered; whose liberalitie, hospitalitie, made him beloved; whose prudent care, and zeale of his Countrees good, made him honoured; and of Grace, Daughter of S^r John Manners, of Haddon, in the Countie of Darbie, Kn^t second Sonne of Thomas Earle of Rutland, and of Dorothe his wife, Daughter and Coheire of S^r George Veronne, Kn^t who, in conjugall love, maternall care, domesticke discipline, charitable workes, and religion, equalling Th^e auncient & best Christian Matrons, was 34 years his joyfull wife, bare him 8 sonnes and 5 Daughters, & in testimonie of her everlasting loyaltie, not onlie remained till death his sorrowfull widowe, but alsoe in memorie of their mutual love, erected this Monument at her owne proper cost and charges.

On slabs in the floor of the chancel:

To the Memory of William Whorwood, Son of Broome Whorwood, Esq. Son of Thomas Whorwood, Esq. by Elizabeth, Daughter of S^r John Fortescue, of Salden, Baronet, who died 23rd of July, 1731, aged 13 years. And also of Elizabeth Whorwood, Relict of Broome Whorwood, Esq. who died 14th of March 1737, aged 59. And also of Elizabeth Whorwood, Daughter of Broome Whorwood, Esq. by Elizabeth his Wife, who died 22^d of February 1734, aged 46. And also of John Kidwell Smith, Son of Eliza. Whorwood, by her first husband, Timothy Smith, who died 18th January 1762, aged 67.

Hic jacet Maria Huddleston. Filia Richardi Bastock Armigeri De Wixhall in Comitatu Salopie Uxor Henrici Huddleston Armigeri De Sawton in Comitatu Cantabrigiæ. Obiit Die 31^a Augusti Anno Dom. MDCXXXIX. Requiescat in Pace.

. Eques Auratus in Comitatu Buckinghamiæ. Obiit Die 9^a Novembris Anno Domini MDCXXXIX. Requiescat in Pace. Anno ætatis 67.

Here lies interred Edward, son of Thomas Gataker, late Minister of Hoggston, the Worthy Rector of this Parish for 15 Years. He left behind him a mournful widow & seven children. Ob. Sep. 16, 1729, æt. sue 45.

In Memory of Newman Willatt and Johanna his Wife. He died March 7th 1792, aged 87. She died June 2^d 1767, aged 66 years.

To the Memory of Elizabeth, the Wife of John Bradberry, who died June 21st 1788, aged 30 years.

PITSTON, PITLESTON, PITTLESTHORN, MORE ANCIENTLY PIGHTLESTORNE, AND PINCELESTORNE,

with its Hamlets of Nettledeu, Frisden, part of Barley-End (in Ivinghoe) and a small part of Horton, is situated on the eastern verge of the County towards Hertfordshire; being bounded, on the North, by Slapton and Ivinghoe; on the East, by Ivinghoe and part of Hertfordshire; as it is also on the South, and on the West, by Marsworth and Cheddington; being about seven miles in length and one in breadth, including the park; which comprises about 385 acres in Pitston, and 258 in Ivinghoe, besides the Hertfordshire portion thereof, altogether computed at about fifteen hundred acres.

The Ichnield Way crosses this parish as the road leading from Dunstable towards Wendover. The soil is, for the most part, chalk, with a great abundance of flints; in the vallies based on stiff clay.

Pitston contains two remarkable hills, called Broadwater and Woodbury; and the site of *Erlai*, one of the three ancient hundreds, (since merged in Cotteslow) which is now a large ruined farm-house, about a quarter of a mile from the parish church of Pitston, near Brook-End, formerly called *Erlai-End*; with a meadow, still denominated Erlai Meadow, and a large green, or common, of about one hundred acres, fronted by the house first-mentioned, anciently Erlai-House.

Another Mansion here, of some note, was called *Pitston-Place*, of which the greater part has been demolished, the rest being converted into a farm-house. A considerable portion of the materials of the building was removed to Aylesbury, and formed the principal apartments of the White Hart Inn, which still retains some small remains thereof. A third Mansion here, standing also near the church, which was converted into the Parsonage-House, included an ancient court, styled *Morrant's* cum *Barnet's* and *Butler's*, (the former probably corrupted from *Neyrunts*, or *Neyrnuts*) and having passed to the Egerton family, the Earls of Bridgewater held their Courts Leet and Baron for Pitston, there. The family of Milo de Neyrunt held the Manor from the time of Henry III.

Besides the hills of Broadwater and Woodbury, Pitston contains a far more remarkable object of distinction, called *ASHRIDGE*; a name derived (according to Norden, Kennet, and Willis,) from *Aesc*, a species of tree which is found in great abundance in this neighbourhood; and *Rugge*, a hill, or steep place: hence *Aescrugge*, or *Ascherugge*; that is, a hill planted with *Ashen* trees. Ashridge has, however, entirely eclipsed the subordinate eminences before-mentioned, having formerly been the College of the Bonhommes, in which a Parliament was once assembled; and since rendered still more attractive, as the *MAGNIFICENT SEAT OF THE EARLS AND DUKES OF BRIDGEWATER*.

THE MANOR OF PITSTON

was, under its ancient name of Pincelestorne, surveyed in Erlai Hundred: and in the time of the Conqueror, is described in Domesday Book, as in the hands of the Earl of Morton and Milo Crispin. In Pincelestorne, Ralph held of the Earl of Morton, three hides and a virgate for his Manor. There was one carcate of land, in the hands of one bordar; and wood for thirty hogs: it was valued at twenty shillings; when he first held it, at five shillings; in the days of King Edward, at twenty-five. This had been holden by Alured de Elesberie, before the Conquest, and he could sell it.¹

¹ Terra Comitatus Moritonensis. In Erlai Hvnd. In Pincelestorne ten' Radulf' de com. 111. hid' et 1. uirg' p' uno 33 Tra 3. i. car'. et ibi est cu. uno bord'. Silua. xxx. porc'. Val. xx. sol. Q'do recep. v. sol. T.R.E. xxv. sol. Hanc tra' tenuit Alured de Elesberie. et uende pot. [Lib. Censual, tom. i, f. 146.]

Bernard also held of the Earl three hides and one virgate as his Manor. There was one carucate of land, half of it was cultivated, and the other might have been. There were two bordars; woods for thirty hogs; estimated, as it had always been, at twenty shillings. This land had been holden by two men, belonging to the Abbat of St. Alban's, and they could sell it.¹ Fulco also held of the Earl, one hide and a virgate. There were four ox-gangs of land, and four oxen were kept; with wood for ten hogs. This had been constantly valued at ten shillings; and Godwin, a man of the Abbat of St. Alban's, had formerly holden this land, and could sell it.²

Turgis, a man of the Earl of Morton, had six hides in this Manor, of which the Earl (as was supposed) had unjustly possessed himself.³

Milo Crispin's Manor in Pincelestorne, was holden under him by Roger, as five hides. There were two carucates. In the demesne one, and three villeins with one bordar, had half a carucate, and another half might have been cultivated. There was wood for forty hogs. It was rated at thirty shillings; when he first held it, at twenty shillings; in the time of King Edward, at forty shillings. Lepsus, a man of Brictric, before the Conquest, had holden this land, and could sell it.⁴

Here also, Suerting held of Milo two hides. There was one carucate in the hands of one bordar, two servants; and wood for twenty-five hogs. It was rated at ten shillings; and in the time of King Edward, at twenty shillings. Lepsus likewise had holden this before the Conquest, and could sell it.⁵

Between the time of the compilation of Domesday Book, and the reign of Henry III. no other records of Pitston are discovered, besides those in the possession of the families taking their respective names from Erlai and Pightlesthorne; of whom, in the Archives at Ashridge, it appears that, in 1200, (2 & 3 Joh.) Gilbert Basset, Lord of divers Manors, under the Honour of Walingford, in Bucks and the neighbouring Counties, had a Writ of Quietus for seven Knights' fees within that Barony, on account of his attending the King in person when he went into Normandy, whereby he was discharged from the payment of scutage of two marks upon such fee.⁶

PITSTON itself seems to have been of little note before the reign of Henry III.; but when Richard, Earl of Cornwall, son of that Monarch, and King of the Romans, had accompanied his father into Germany, and there procured a portion of the blood of our Blessed Saviour, and upon his return founded the College of Bonhommes, at Ashridge, that establishment soon grew into such great repute, that thenceforth, Pitston was no longer considered as merely within the Hundred and Manor of Erlai, but as having acquired the superiority over it. From that period, the Monastery was established by Charter, dated at Langley, Co. Herts, 17 April, 14 Edw. I.; and he gave to GOD, and the Blessed Mary, and the Rector and Fraternity of Bonhommes, &c. his *Manor of Ashridge, with Pitstone*, and all other the appurtenances, which he had of the gift and grant of the Chenduits; with the close of the *Park* of the same Manor of Ashridge,⁷ within the parish of the

¹ In ead' uilla ten' Bernard' de com'. iii. hid' et i. uirg' p' uno O. Tra' ē. i. car'. Ibi ē. dim. et dimid' pot' fieri. Ibi. ii. bord. Silua xxx. porc'. Val. et ualuit sep. xx.¹⁰ sol. Hanc tra' tener' ii. ho'es abbis de S. Albano. et uende pot. [Lib. Censual. tom. i. fol. 146.]

² In ead' uilla ten' Fulcold' de com' i. hid' et i. uirg'. Tra' ē. iii.¹⁰ bord. et ibi sunt. Silua x. porc'. Val. et ualuit sep. x. sol. Hanc tra' tenuit Gladuin' ho' abbis S. Albani. et uende' pot'. [Ibid.]

³ De Manerio Pincelestorne su'psit Turgisus ho' comitis vi. hid'. quas ipse com' injuste ten' in dn'io suo. [Ibid.]

⁴ Terra Milonis Crispin. O In Pincelestorne ten' Rog' de Milone v. hid' p' uno O. Tra. ē. ii. car'. In dn'io. ē. una. et iii. uilli. cū. i. bord'. hut dim. car'. et dim' pot' fieri. Silua. xl. porc'. Val. xxx. sol. Q'do recep. xx. sol. T.R.E. xl. sol. Hoc O. tenuit Lepsi ho' Brictrici et uende' potuit. [Ibid. 150.]

⁵ In ead' uilla Suerting de Milone. ii. hid' Tra' ē. i. car'. et ibi ē. cu'. i. bord. et ii. seruis. Silua. xxv. porc'. Val. et ualuit x. sol. T.R.E. xx. sol. Hanc tra' tenuit Lepsi ho' Brictrici et uende' potuit. [Ibid.]

⁶ Kennett's Par. Antiq. vol. i. p. 236. ⁷ Anciently about 1300 acres, and in modern times increased to about 1500.

Church of the Blessed Peter of Berkhamstead,¹ and the parish of the Church of Pitston, and also the Manor of Little Gaddesden, *cum pert.* as well as the lands and tenements which the Lord Geoffrey de Lucy held there, as of lands and tenements which he had of the gift of Thomas Vixlestone;² also his Manor of Hemel Hempstead, *cum pert.* (excepting the Advowson of the Church) and free-warren of the said Manor, with the returning of Writs, Pleas of Withernam and of the Crown, goods of felons and fugitives, view of frankpledge, and all that belongs to the same; the assize of bread and ale, with hue and cry, pleas of blood-shed, and the homage and service of the Lord Geoffrey de Lucy for all the lands and tenements which he held in Little Gaddesden; with the homage and service of the heirs of Thomas de Flaundon, and of Lucy Lovell, in Hemel Hempstead; with the homage and service of William Turgys, his heirs, &c. with suits of courts; mills, called Picott's-mills, Bury-mill, Two water-mills, common of pasture in his wood of Berkhamstead, with the meadow adjacent, called the *Frith*;³ pannage for their hogs in his woods, house boot, hay boot, freedom from toll in the *Borough* of Berkhamstead, and all other payments, as his men of Berkhamstead and Walingford every where enjoyed: and moreover, providing that during any vacation of the Rectory (of the Bonhommes) the Bishop shall confirm him, although not presented by the Patron, with all pleas, &c. of the Manors of Ashridge, Pitstone, Hemel Hempstead, and Gaddesden, to hold the same *as his fee*, in pure and perpetual alms.⁴

In 1288, King Edward I. having granted a confirmation of the former Charter of Edmund Earl of Cornwall, to the Bonhommes, farther endowed their House with the Manors and Advowsons of Ambrosden and Chesterton, Co. Oxon.; and likewise renewed and confirmed their exemptions and privileges in like manner, as the rest of the tenants of the Honour of Walingford and Berkhamstead.⁵ This special Charter, which again enumerates the particulars of the intention of the King to do honour to the memory of Richard King of the Romans, his progenitor, is inserted at great length in the *Monasticon*, (vol. ii. p. 344,) bearing date in the 14th year of his reign; and it would be both tedious and unnecessary to repeat it here. The Rector and Brethren had, however, in the same year, received from Fulk Neyrnut, Rector of Pichelestorne, the privilege of celebrating divine worship in their College (which they seem not to have enjoyed before,) by a deed, dated on the Feast of the Purification, in the same year (1288;) and the episcopal assent was recorded 8 March, with the consent of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, in 1289; and Neyrnut, with the consent of Sir John Neyrnut, father of Fulk, and Patron of the Rectory, gave certain rights in the Park of Ashridge, to Ralph the Rector, and his Brethren, but with reservation of his tithes; specifying the limits for the boundaries of the Park, and of the new Inclosure then added to it.⁶ This Instrument bears date at Newport Pagnel, on the Feast of St. Paul, 17 Edw. I.; and was farther confirmed by Thomas Neyrnut, who succeeded Fulk in the Rectory of Pitston.

THE HAMLET AND MANOR OF ERLAI, OR ERLE,

being the site of that ancient Hundred subsequently comprised in Cotteslow, was, in the interval between the partition of the lands of the Giffards, and the reign of Henry III. together with Pitston,

¹ So expressed in the original. ² A hamlet, at a considerable distance n.w. ³ Hence probably Frith's-den, or Frisden.

⁴ See Todd's Hist. of Ashridge; Chauncy's Herts, p. 550, at seq. Dugdale's Monast. vol. ii. p. 344, 5. Ibid. vol. iii. p. 67, 8. Cart. Edm. Com. Coraubiæ de Maneris de Cestretone et Ambrosden, Co. Oxon. Rot. Cart. 15 Edw. III. n. 5. pro finibus et amercianentis Tenementum in Essernege Pitecesthorne, Hemel Hempstead et Gaddesden, Ordine Vicarie de Ivinghoe approp. Rectori et Fratibus A.D. 1420, in Regist. R.P. Ric. Fleming, Episcop. Linc. &c. &c. between Pat. 8 Edw. I. and 1 Hen. VIII.; also Willis's Hist. of Abbies, vol. ii. p. 9; Tanner's Notit. Monast. p. 32; British Topographer, vol. ii. p. 132, 133.

⁵ See Hist. of that Honour in vol. i. p. 18. ⁶ Ex Archivis Com. de Bridgewater at Ashridge; and Todd's Hist. p. 8.

or Pincelestone, in the hands of two families, deriving their respective names from these places. Many deeds and conveyances are still preserved in the Archives at Ashridge, descriptive of this property, and shewing the descent of the Manor: but although some of these deeds appear to be of very remote antiquity, and without date, it is not ascertained that any one of them was anterior to the grant made of Ashridge, to the Convent of Bonhommes, by King Edward I. In 1304, (33 Edw. I.) Geoffrey de Erlai passed a fine of six messuages, 148 acres of land, and rents in Pitston, held by John Neyrnut, and others.¹

In 1305, Henry Spigurnell paid to the King a fine, for having acquired without licence, a water-mill, *cum pert.* in Pychelesthorn, which he had of the gift and feoffment of John de la Bere, formerly valet to Master Ralph de Ivynghe, who had holden of the King the said mill, *in capite*, by the service of twenty shillings annually paid to the said Henry, his heirs and assigns for ever.²

In 1318, another fine was passed, between William Seybrook and John de Erlai and Isabella his wife, of messuages, lands, and rents in Pitston, the right of William, who granted to John and Isabel de Erlai, and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the heirs of John.³

In 1331, King Edw. III. by his Charter, dated 25 March, confirmed to the Rector and Brethren of the Church of Ashridge, all those privileges originally granted at the foundation of that Convent.

In 1356 (20 Edw. III.) a fine was passed of the reversion of the Manor of Erle, after the death of William Pleyer, with remainder to Thomas Knight; to which were witnesses, Roger Cheyne, Robert Puttenham, Ralph Falliwell, Richard Seybrook, Nicholas Young, and others; and Thomas de Erle, son and heir of John Erle, of Pitston, granted to William Fouke and Maud his wife, messuages, &c. in Erle and Horton, which descended to him by the death of Isabel his mother, at Pitston, by deed dated 30 Edw. III. on Tuesday next after the Purification.⁴

In 1379, William Foukes, of Pychelesthorn, and Maud, granted to John Lincoln, Richard Chastillon (Chaplains,) John Attewell jun., and Richard Purcas, of Pychelsthorn, their heirs and assigns, lands and tenements, and the *Manor of Erle*, with woods, meadows, homages and services, escheats, &c. of the feoffment of Thomas de Erle.⁵

In the next year, John Lincoln, Richard Chastillon, Cheval^r John atte Well, of Pychelesthorne, jun. and Richard Purcas, of the same, granted to William Foukes and Maud his wife, homages, &c. in Erle, which they held of the gift of the said William and Maud, in settlement.⁶ In 1399, (22 Ric. II.) William Freman, *Capellanus*, and Richard Parkes, granted to John Attewell, Henry Graynesby, and Thomas Buysch, the *Manor of Erlai*, *cum boscis, pascuis, pasturis, et red.* &c.; messuages, a mill pool, which John, Chaplain of Lincoln, John Attewell, of Pychelsthorn, held of the feoffment of William Pleyer, of Pychelesthorn, and Maud his wife, their heirs and assigns for ever.

After divers grants of lands and tenements in Pitston, Erle, Ivinghoe, Cheddington, &c. in the reign of Ric. II. John Attewell and Henry Graynesby released, in 1402, to Thomas Knyght and his heirs, all their rights in the *Manor of Erlai*, excepting a tenement called Loches, and two tofts and a garden adjoining; dated at Pitston, on Monday next before the Feast of Holy Trinity, 4 Hen. IV.; and by another deed, the aforesaid John Attewell and Henry Graynesby, and Thomas Knyght, released to William Pleyer, the Manor of Erle (with the exceptions before mentioned). Thomas Knyght granted the reversion of the same to Thomas Cheyne, Esq. and John Purchas, with lands, and tenements in Pitston, formerly belonging to William Pleyer, *called Erle*.⁷

¹ The seal is an eagle volant. ² Rot. Orig. 33 Edw. I. ro. 10, Abbrev. vol. i. p. 149. ³ Rot. Fin. 12 Edw. II.

⁴ The seal is red, of an oval shape, and circumscribed "Sigil. Dom. E." with the figure of St. Peter holding a key.

⁵ Rot. Cart. 3 Ric. II.

⁶ Ibid. 4 Ric. II.

⁷ Witnessed by John Cheyne, Knt. Robert de Puttenham John Chesham, William Barneston, &c., dated 10 Hen. V.

In 1422, John Purchas conveyed to Thomas Cheyne; and the latter gave, by power of Attorney, to William Germaine, of Ivinghoe, to deliver seisin of Erlai to John Purchas, on Friday after Corpus Christi-day: and John Purchas, of Pychelestorne, John Fitz-Hugh, Esq. John Carpenter, Citizen of London, Richard Oschere (Osborne?) of London, John Braham, of Cheddington, and William Stevens of Aston, conveyed the *Manor of Erle, in Pitston*, with homages and wards, &c. In the same year, John Southend of Edlesborough, Thomas Cowper of the same, and Nicholas Seare of Marsworth, enfeoffed Sir Thomas Montgomery, Knt., Sir William Stoner, Knt., Sir Walter Hungerford, Knt., John Hampden, Esq., Thomas Ramsey, Esq., Richard Hawler, Esq., William Puttenham, Esq., and Bernard Brocas, in the *Manor of Erle, in Pitston*, which had been lately by them committed to John Dive, Esq. late of the County of Northampton, and Hugh Breame, of Cheddington, since deceased, of the grant of Robert Purchas, late of Pitston, to hold of the Chief Lords of the fee; and by this deed, appointed Robert Atte-Moore, of Merston, Co. Herts, Yeoman, their Attorney, to give seisin of the Manor of Erle.

In 1429, the King confirmed to Thomas Botiller and John Vicory, Citizens of London, the Manor of Erle, which they held by the grant of John Purchas, for ten years, from Michaelmas then past, at 13s. 4d. per ann.¹

In 1450, Edmund Dyve, Esq. of Co. Northampton, John Breame of Cheddington, and William Stevens of Ivinghoe Aston, granted to Robert Purchas, son of John Purchas, of Pitston, and Margaret his wife, daughter of Reginald Carr of Marsworth, the *Manor of Erle*, and forty acres of land, &c.²

It appears that, by a deed without date, Thomas de Erle, son and heir of John, had granted the Manor of Erle, to William Fowke and Maud his wife; so that this must have been previously to, or at the very commencement of the reign of Richard II.

When King Hen. VIII. effected the Suppression of Religious Houses, and all the possessions of the College of Bonhommes had been surrendered into the King's hands, and his Majesty's supremacy acknowledged, a new scene opened, by the accession of his son, King Edward VI. who, in 1550, granted to his "dearly beloved sister, the Princess Elizabeth, numerous Manors and Lands, and amongst them, rents in Gaddesden and Frithsden, held of the Crown, at 6l. 10s. 10½d. per ann. parcel of the lands and possessions of the late College of Ashridge, together with the *Manor and Capital Mansion* there, with all edifices, curtilages, orchards, gardens, and hereditaments in the site,³

¹ Rot. Pat. 8 Hen. VI. Test. 8 Feb.

² Ibid. 29 Hen. VI.

³ Perhaps it has not been ascertained how soon, after the grant made to this Princess, she came to reside at Ashridge; but a letter, dated at this place, 20 Sept. addressed to her brother, King Edward, and mentioning the King's absence from London, on account of the sickness, seems, although the year is not affixed to it, to indicate that it was written in 1551, when there was a dreadful epidemic very generally prevalent [Todd's Hist. p. 28]; and on the accession of Mary, if not before, Elizabeth, having experienced not only many insults, but having become the avowed object of her sister's hatred, retired from Court to this House; and certainly was resident here, when the discovery of Sir Thomas Wyatt's Rebellion afforded a pretext for adopting violent measures towards her. She was accordingly charged with holding a correspondence with the conspirators; and Sir Edward Hastings, Sir Thomas Cornwallis, and Sir Richard Southwell, with a troop of horse, were sent thither, with orders to convey her to London. On their arrival, Elizabeth is said to have been sick, and in bed; but was compelled to rise forthwith, and was conducted, in the Queen's Litter, to London. Norden describes Ashridge, at that time, as "a most stately house." [Hist. of Herts.] The Commissioners, whose troops and retinue consisted of 250 persons, arrived at Ashridge between ten and eleven o'clock at night, and communicated their orders with much rudeness and insolence. Fox relates, that they were so boisterous in their behaviour, as to have rushed into her bed-chamber, and abruptly told her, that it was the Queen's pleasure that she should be immediately brought to London; and that, in obedience to their commission, they would convey her thither, either alive or dead. However, it is added, that they condescended to ask the opinion of Dr. Owen and Dr. Wendie, Physicians to the Princess, whether her life would be endangered by the journey, although it is surmised that they dared not refuse their consent; and on the

circuit, and precincts of the said Mansion, and to the same College belonging, to hold during life, by fealty and certain rents; and likewise, all that tenement called the Dairy House, and all those lands called Hodenhall Park, lying and being in Edlesborough, now or lately in the occupation of Robert Eme, or his assigns, parcel of the lands and possessions of the late College of Ashridge." Dated at Westminster, 24 April, 5 Edw. VI.² In 1556, an assignment was made of a considerable portion of her lands here, to Richard Combe, Esq.³

After her accession to the Crown, Elizabeth never visited Ashridge; but, in 1571, the Queen, for the good and faithful services of William George, one of her Gentlemen Pensioners, demised all those lands, meadows, and hereditaments, &c. belonging, and of old occupied, with the Mansion called Ashridge-House, in the Parishes and Hamlets of Ashridge, Gaddesden, Frithesden, Berkhamstead, and North-Church, Co. Herts, and *Pychelthorne*, Co. Bucks, parcel of the Manor of Ashridge, with Gaddesden Parva, &c. demised to Richard Combes, Gen. by Indenture, made before her Majesty's accession to the Crown, for twenty-one years from Michaelmas 1556 (3 and 4 Philip and Mary), to the said William George, for thirty-one years from the expiration of Combe's lease, at 6*l.* 10*s.* per ann. for the said premises in Bucks and Herts.⁴

The *Manor of Pightlesthorpe, with Ashridge*, was granted by Letters Patent, dated 10 Jan. 1573, to William George of Ashridge, who, 29 Jan. in the ensuing year, conveyed the estate to John Dudley and John Ayscough,⁵ and their heirs; they, by Indenture dated 12 February following,⁶ transferred this grant to Henry Lord Cheyne, Jane Lady Cheyne his wife, and the heirs of Henry Lord Cheyne. Other settlements were afterwards made; and Henry Lord Cheyne dying without issue, this Manor was assured to Jane Lady Cheyne, with remainder to her heirs; and Queen Elizabeth having, by Letters Patent, dated 12 July, in the 32nd year of her reign, granted and confirmed these Manors, with Gaddesden Parva and Frithesden, *cum pert.* to the said Jane Lady Cheyne, and her heirs, the same Lady Jane, together with Sir John Crofts, Knt. and Dame Mary his wife, by Indenture, 27 Nov. (44 Eliz.) conveyed these Manors, *together with the Manor of Ashridge*, to Ralph Marshall, and his heirs; who, by Indenture enrolled in Chancery, dated 7 March 1603, conveyed Ashridge, with the rest, to Randolph Crew, Thomas Chamberlain, and their heirs; and in Easter Term following, (1 Jac. I.) levied a fine of the said Manors and lands, to the use of the parties. Randolph Crew, Thomas Chamberlain, and Richard Cartwright, by Indenture, dated 21 Oct. (2 Jac. I.) granted the

next morning she was compelled to proceed on her way to London. [Bayley's Hist. of the Town, vol. ii. p. 438.] In the examinations which ensued, it appears that the Princess was interrogated respecting some conversation said to have occurred at Ashridge with Sir James Crofts, on an intended removal from this House to Donnington Castle (which was another of her Mansions); but, as there were, in fact, no grounds for suspicion, so nothing was elicited which could, in any degree, affect the high character of Elizabeth. This forcible removal, however, terminated her residence at Ashridge.

¹ Rot. Claus. 4 Edw. VI. Test. 17 Mar.

² Todd's History of Ashridge, p. 31.

³ The Indenture was dated 28 Mar. (3 and 4 Philip and Mary), purporting to be between "the right excellent Princess the Ladie Elizabeth's Grace, sister to our sovereigne Ladie the Queen's Majestie, of th' one partie, and Richard Combe of Hemelhamsted, Gent. of the other; and including pastures called the Aske-parke, Hodendale (Hudnall) parke; divers Meadows and Fields, called the Launde, Tuthill Feildes, Parke Feilde, Conygar Feilde, Turnor's Feilde, fyve acres Lose Feilde, North Woode, the Bushie Parkie, South Woode, Hamond Hill, Stepmother Woode, Thorney Grene, and Hard Hill, all in Ashridge; and all other demayne lands belonging to the late Monasterie of Ashridge, or of late in th' occupying of John Norris and Oliver Lowthe, with common of pasture in the Frith, &c. and the Custodie of the Colledge or Monasterie of Ashridge, &c. from the feast of St Michael preceding, until the end of one and twenty years, at 6*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* per ann. by two equal payments." [See the Indenture at large, in Todd's Hist. of Ashridge, p. 32.]

⁴ Rot. Pat. 14 Eliz. Test. 10 Jan.

⁵ MSS. at Ashridge.

⁶ There is some discrepancy in the accounts of these conveyances, which are placed, by one, in the 16th, and in the other, in the 17th year of her reign.

Manor of Ashridge, with other Manors and lands therein specified, to Sir Thomas Egerton, Lord Ellesmere, and the heirs-male of his body; and in default, to the use of the right heirs of the said Thomas Lord Ellesmere, for ever.¹

These Manors subsequently descended to the Earls and Dukes of Bridgewater; and, after the decease of John William, sixth Earl of Bridgewater, became vested in the Trustees of the Bridgewater Estates, viz. John Hume, Esq. Lord Viscount Alford, (eldest son of John Earl of Brownlow), Lord Viscount Clive, Sir Charles Long, Lord Farnborough, and others.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The Church of Pitston was appropriated to the neighbouring Convent of Ashridge, in 1381, as appears by the Episcopal Registers, which describe it "cum Capella de Nettleden," under date of 15 June, 4 Ric. II.

VICARS.

HENRY, called the last Rector of Pitston, is recorded to have died in 1263; and at his death,

Walter Neyrnut was instituted to the Living as a Vicarage, the Rectory and Vicarage being consolidated.

*Fulk Neyrnut*² occurs as the second Vicar.

Thomas Neyrnut was instituted 17 April 1317, on the presentation of Sir John Neyrnut, Knt. his father.

John de Strelle succeeded 6 May 1334.

Roger de Strelle, or *Stratley*, succeeded 5 May 1342.

John de Williamset, in 1350.

Thomas Styward, inst. 1 June 1350, on the presentation of Sir John Neyrnut, Knt. and at his death,

John Smyth was presented 4 Oct. 1373, by Sir John Neyrnut, Knt.; but the Patron dying without issue male, his great estate passed to his two daughters; and the Church of Pitston being vested in the Convent of Ashridge, no more Institutions are found: the future Incumbents are only denominated

CURATES.

ARTHUR TORBECK, 1524, and also Curate of Nettleden, *William Setyng*, 1533.³

John Trewlove, circ. 1550; and in 1561, it was returned that there was no Curate, the income being insufficient, Trewlove having quitted it for Long Crendon, circ. 1558, which he held until his death in 1564.⁴

Evan Jones, 1585.

Stephen Alanson, 1612; who, in 1616, was made Rector of Oving, in the Patronage of the Earl of Bridgewater.

Thomas Harrison, Curate 1617.

John Seabrooke, 1637.

Barnaby Holloway, 1648. He died in 1660.

Reginald Burdyn, 1661; who quitted it for the Rectory of Cuddington.

Matthew Bird, admitted 22 Mar. 1665: was made Vicar of Ivinghoe, which he held with this Curacy, as did all his successors in that benefice, from 1680 to 1734.

John Cleaver, in 1688.⁵

William Erbury, 1708; was Curate in 1714.

Thomas Fraser, of Ivinghoe; and

J. Stirling, also Curate of Nettleden; after which no more Institutions are found; there being no mention of Pitston Church in the Valor Ecclesiasticus, excepting as part of Ashridge Convent.

THE CHURCH

consists of a nave, with an aisle on the north side of it; a square embattled tower at the west end; and a chancel at the east end, with a small aisle opening into it on the north side.

The whole of the building is covered with lead, and strengthened with many buttresses of brick. Between two windows, consisting each of three lights, with mullions, (some of stone, others of wood, with cinquefoil heads,) is a gable-roofed porch, with a pointed arch doorway, being the principal entrance.

¹ Chauncey's Herts, p. 554; and British Topographer, vol. ii. p. 156.

² There are several different modes of spelling this name, but unquestionably they were all of the same family, who held great possessions in the County, and are recorded in Fleet Marston and other places, in vol. i.

³ In the next year the Rectory was valued at 15l. 18s.

⁴ See vol. i. p. 215.

⁵ Called *Cleve*, in Ivinghoe.

In the south side of the chancel are three windows, each of two lights, with trefoiled heads, and a quaterfoil in the spandril. At the east-end is a larger window, with cross mullions, three cinquefoil-headed lights in the lower series; and six smaller, with trefoil-heads above them: the point of the arch filled with a quaterfoil, but the mullions repaired with wood: this window, like the rest, is much decayed.

In the north aisle of the chancel are two small windows; and there is one still smaller at the east end of it. In the north aisle of the Church are two windows of the lancet-shape, with a pointed arch doorway between them.

The Font is capacious, circular, and ribbed, with a border of foliage around the brim.

Between the nave and north aisle are two octagon pillars, which, together with piers at the east and west ends, sustain three pointed arches. In the north-eastern pier is a niche; and in the southern pier a perforation, by means of a small arch, probably belonging, in former times, to a confessional. The north aisle of the chancel is separated from it, by two arches resting on an octagon column, of which the capital, as well as the capital of the piers on the east and west, are ornamented with a band of trefoils. Beneath these arches, and also between the nave and chancel, is a series of wooden arches, forming a screen of open work.

In the floor of the chancel aisle is a large sepulchral slab, on which are marks of brasses, effigies, filets, and plates of arms, long since torn off, which is the only monument in the Church. In Willis's time there were two sepulchral slabs, on one of which had been the half-length portrait of a man, and a brass plate below it. The other he describes as a very large stone, curiously inlaid with brasses, having two canopies, and effigies of a man, his wife, and six children; two sons under the father, and four daughters under their mother, on separate plates; and plates, perhaps of arms, and a label near the verge, with an inscription. These were, most probably, to preserve the memory of Sir John Neyrnut, who died in 1410, and his family.¹

In the middle of the pavement are two ancient brasses; on one of them these words:

*Hic jacet Joh'es Killyngworth qui' obiit
xxiiij. die Martij. Anno Dni. m^occc^oxxij. cu'
ait p'piter' d's. Ame'.*

On the other, which is above it, and inclosed with a modern border of brass, with perforations for the admission of air from a stove by which the temperature of the chapel is preserved. In the centre:

✠ Quod Expendo habui Quod donavi habeo
Qu'd negavi potiorior Quod servavi p'didit.

The other is a finely preserved effigy of a priest, in his sacred vestments, of large size; and has a

label round the head, inscribed, in the old text character:

*Xpc dilexit nos & lavit nos a peccatis n'ris
in sanguine suo.*

Beneath his feet:

*Hic jacet D'ns Johes de Swynstede quo-
rum Rector istius ecclie qui obiit septio Ano
die mensis Martij anno d'ni millo ccc^o lxxx.
quinto. Cuius anime p'picietur Deus Amen.*

This effigy was originally placed in the floor of the Church of Edlesborough, of which Swynstede was Rector, and removed hither, circ. 1818, when the Church was repaired.

THE COLLEGE OF BONHOMMES,

at Ashridge, which was personally visited by Leland in his Travels, is mentioned as "of the foundation of Edmunde erle of Cornwall, and owner of Bereckhamstede Castel;" and by Harpsfield, as having been built by Edmund, son of Richard Earl of Cornwall, brother of King Hen. III. near Berkham-

¹ See FLEET MARSTON, vol. i. p. 326.

stead; and that it was enriched by a portion of the Blood of the Lord (Jesus), on which account it was greatly revered.¹ The fable of Christ's Blood, which benefited that house so much, is told at large by Hollinshed, as follows :

"Edmund, the son and heir of Richard Earl of Cornwall, second son of King John, being with his father in Germany, and beholding the reliques and other precious ornaments of the ancient Emperors, he espied a box of gold, whereof he perceived (as the opinion of men then given), that therein was contained a portion of the blood of our Saviour. He therefore, being desirous to have some part thereof, so intreated him that had the keeping of it, that he obtained his desire, and brought it over with him into England, bestowing a third part thereof, after his father's decease, on the Abbeie of Hailes, as it were to adorne and enrich the same, because that therein both his father and mother were buried; and the other two parts he reserved in his own custodie; till at length mooved upon such devotion as was then used, he founded a Abbeie a little from his Manor of Bercamsted, which Abbeie was named Ashrug, in the which he placed the monks of the order of Bonhommes, being the first that ever had been seene of that order in England;² and herewith he also assigned the two other parts of that blood to the same Abbeie. Whereupon followed great resort of people to those two places, induced thereunto by a certaine blind devotion."³

Speed, in his Theatre of Britain, under the article *Bucks*, explains the cheat which had been practised by the Monks with regard to this relic.

"Ashridge (says that Author) was in great repute for the blood, supposed out of Christ's side, brought out of Germany by the eldest son of Richard King of the Romans, and Earl of Cornwall, whereunto resorted great concourse of persons for devotion and adoration thereof, when the sunshine of the Gospel had pierced thorow such clouds of darkness, was evidently only honey clarified and coloured with saffron, as was publicly exposed at Paul's Cross by the Bishop of Rochester, 24 February 1538."

It appears, however, that the veneration paid to this relic, inclined many to appoint their burial in the Church of Ashridge, to the great advantage of the Brethren there; amongst these were, Sir Thomas Bryan, Knt. Chief-Justice, who, by his Will made 7 Feb. 1495, and proved 11 Dec. 1500, directed to be buried there; Sir Thomas Denham, Knt. of *Eythrop*, Co. Bucks, by Will, 18 Sept. proved 13 Feb. 1519; and his son, Sir John Denham, Knt. by Will, proved 30 Oct. 1535.⁴

Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, who had succeeded his father as King of the Romans in 1271 (for Henry, his elder brother, having been slain at Viterbo, the inheritance thereupon came to this Edmund, the founder of Ashridge), died at his Convent here, on Saturday, 1 Oct. 1300, and his bowels were immediately buried; his heart and his flesh being reserved for a more solemn interment, on 12 Jan, following, in the presence of Edmund Earl of Kent, the King's son; Anthony de Beke, Bishop of Durham; Walter de Langton, Bishop of Chester; the Earl of Warwick, and many others: after which, his bones were carried to the Abbey of Hailes, Co. Gloucester, of his father's foundation, where his more magnificent funeral was solemnized on Thursday before Palm Sunday, the King himself being

¹ Leland's Collectean. MSS. tom. ii. fol. 286; Itinerar. tom. i. fol. 121; Hist. Anglic. Eccles. p. 480; Kennett's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 424.

² The Bonhommes were brought out of the south of France, and have been termed a sect of mystics, [Newcome's Hist. of St. Alban's] and were confused with the Albigenses; but, according to Mosheim, were a remnant of the Panlicians. [Du Cange.] The Preaching Friars and Minorities, who were introduced into England about 1221, incurred great odium, in consequence of their affectation of superior holiness and purity, and a pretended poverty and mortification; whilst their buildings were noble, and, of course, their riches considerable. Their opponents, the Albigenses, endeavoured, by various means, to bring them into contempt, and exhibited, by carvings and paintings, these orders in the most disgusting forms of caricature. The Historian of St. Alban's inferred, that the figures remaining on the walls of the Cloisters of the College at Ashridge, in 1794, (though much decayed) were "subjects chosen to deride the Preaching Friars and Minorities." [Todd's History, p. 2.]

³ Matt. Westmonast. An. 1247; Kennett's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 424.

⁴ Kennett's Paroch. Antiq.; Roger Dodsworth's Extracts of Regist. &c.

present; and having, by letters of invitation to the Bishops of Hereford, Worcester, and Exon, and the Abbats of Evesham, Tewkesbury, Cirencester, Osney, Stanley, Bordesley, Rewley, Gloucester, Worcester, &c. desired them to attend, for the greater honour of his cousin, the founder of Ashridge.¹

The sepulture of the heart of this great Prince at Ashridge, was, according to his own directions, with the heart of Thomas de Cantelupe, late Bishop of Hereford;² in veneration of whose merit, as a Holy Confessor, the founder of Ashridge had prepared a repository on the north side of the Choir of his Conventual Church; whence, by Papal authority, the Earl had provided for the removal, with his own heart, a portion of the Blood of Christ, and other sacred relics, to a shrine made in his lifetime for that purpose, at Hales,³ where the remains of his father had been deposited.⁴

The Charter of Endowment of the College of Ashridge runs thus in its preamble:

Sciãnt presentes et futuri quod nos Edmundus claræ memoriæ Ricardi Regis Alemanniæ filius et Comes Cornubiæ dedimus concessimus et hæc præsentî carta nostra confirmavimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris Deo et Beatæ Mariæ ac Rectori Bonorum virorum fratrum Ecclesiæ in honorem præciosi sanguinis Jesu Christi apud Eserurgæ fundatæ, &c.⁵

In 1258, King Edw. I. having confirmed the first Charter of Edmund Earl of Cornwall to the Bonhommes, further endowed their house with the Manors and Advowsons of Ambrosden and Chesterton, in Oxfordshire, and exempted them and their tenants from toll and stallage in all fairs and markets within his liberties, &c.⁶

King Edw. I. in the fourteenth year of his reign, by a special Charter of Inspecimus, recited and confirmed the original foundation of the Priory or House of Bonhommes, in terms nearly similar to those in the Charter of his ancestor; enumerating all those privileges to which the establishment was entitled as part of the Honour of Walingford and Berkhamstead.⁷

In 1290, King Edw. I. kept his Christmas at Ashridge, and remained here five weeks; and the Chronicle of Daustaple Priory records the grievances endured by the inhabitants of that town, by being compelled to supply provisions for the Monarch and his Court. This visit must have extended to a longer period than has been usually supposed, the Parliament being assembled at this house, in the following year.

¹ Guil. Dugdale Analect. MSS. vol. B. 1, p. 130; Kennett's Paroc. Antiq. vol. i. p. 484.

² Thomas de Cantelupe, Archdeacon of Stafford, Prebendary of Preston in 1273, Canon of Hereford, Chancellor of Oxford, and also High Chancellor of England, had the Royal Assent to his election to the Bishoprick of Hereford 20 June 1275, and was consecrated 8 Sept. following. He died at Civita Vecchia, in Italy, as Godwin says, 25 Aug. 1282; and his heart was buried in the Monastery of Ashridge, Bucks, on the north side of the high altar; and his body in Hereford Cathedral, in the great cross north aisle or transept, where his monument is yet remaining, consisting of an altar-tomb; his effigies in brass, with formerly an inscription round the verge, have long since been torn off. He was canonized for a Saint by a Papal Bull, dated at Avignon, in 1310; and many miracles are reported to have been wrought at his tomb, as described in his printed Life.

³ An Epitaph on Edmund Earl of Cornwall, who died 1 Oct. 1300. By one of the Monks of Ashridge, or Hales.

Cornubiæ Comes et dominus mandusque beatus	Regis et absentis regnum ratione tuetur.
Dicitur Edmundus de regnu germine natus.	Dulcis in eloquis, justus, pius atque benignus,
Virtutis titulum trahit à probitate parentum,	Prudens consilio, regni moderamine dignus.
Et decus addit ei comitiva modesta clientum.	FRAXINÆ DORSI per eum NOVUS ORDO virescit,
Dapsilis in mensa, frugalia pabula-præstans,	Summa cœlicolæ novæ messis in aggere crescit.
Sacratas Domini leges in pectore gestans.	Sumptibus Edmundi Comitis locus edificatur.
Protervos domitans ne Wallia prædominetur,	Regius Oxoniæ, quo plebs studiosa moratur.

[Dugdale's Collect. ex diversis MSS.; Kennett's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 484; Todd's Hist. p. 10.]

⁴ Ad Calcem Lib. MS. de Vitâ trium Magorum in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

⁵ The whole being included in Dugdale's Monast. Anglic. tom. ii. p. 344.

⁶ Ibid. tom. iii. p. 69.

⁷ See Todd's History of Ashridge, where the Charter of Inspecimus is given at length.

THE PARLIAMENT AT ASHRIDGE.

In 1291, King Edward I. who resided here near to his Castle of Berkhamstead, held a Parliament, in which were great debates respecting the origin and use of fines, and their necessity.¹ Although Pulton, in his Statutes, takes no notice of this Parliament at Ashridge, because it was of *short continuance*; and, although no act was passed therein (on which very account, it unquestionably was, that Pulton did not mention it, it being his business to collect *the Statutes*, not to deliver the History of Parliaments;) yet several judgements were given here, as appears by the record which made it a *Parliament*.

In 1294, the King being involved in a second year's war with France, many of the Clergy and others made contributions towards it; and in return, the King granted to them particular protection, or other benefits. Amongst such, were the Rector and Brethren of the Bonhommes of Ashridge:² but although these contributions were called *voluntary*, they were, in fact, compulsory; and in the same year, one half of the yearly profits of the benefices so acquired *in exchange*, were granted to the King; and orders issued, that those who resisted, should be dealt with as enemies to the King and nation.³ Kennett remarks, that neither the revenues of these, nor other churches bestowed upon Religious Houses, were originally designed to be converted to the particular use of those establishments; but *entrusted to religious men*, that they might better execute the office of Patrons, and more *incorruptly* provide an able Incumbent; yet, without regard to the real intention of the donors, Convents soon resolved that the inheritance should be their own; and so purchasing a deed of gift of the Pope, they quickly made themselves Perpetual Rectors. This was the illegitimate birth of most Improprations, the lay Patrons devoutly resigning their right of presentation to Religious Houses; and the latter, by their interest or money, procuring from the Papal See, an annexation of the tithes to themselves, with an arbitrary portion, or a small settled reserve for a dependent of their own, called a Vicar.⁴ This circumstance occurred to the Bonhommes; for it is stated,⁵ that this College received a gift of the Patronage of Chesterton Church, Co. Oxon. from Edmund Earl of Cornwall, who is presumed to have had this Advowson in exchange for some other benefice; and, if the account be correct, this was one of those four Vicarages, which, before the time of King John, as it is asserted by Noy,⁶ were among the very earliest benefactions to the Convent after its foundation; and is *conjectured* by Kennett, to have been long secured and bestowed upon St. Peter's Abbey, at Gloucester, by Robert D'Oyley, or Nigel, his father. A controversy arose between the Priory of Bicester and Ashridge Convent, respecting land in a common pasture near Wrechwick, Co. Oxon. which terminated in an agreement between Will. de Thornberge, Prior of Bicester, and Ralph de Astone, Rector of Ashridge, and his Convent, that the latter might appropriate and inclose three acres in Blakethorne, excepting a meadow reserved to be mowed, where the tenants of the Priory had been accustomed to common.⁷

The Black Prince so considerably augmented the revenues of the College, as thus to have acquired the honour of being considered its second founder: and Mr. Todd remarks, that a mandate of Ralph

¹ It was recorded, "Nec in Regis vel providentur vel si aliqua securitas major vel solemnior per quam aliquis statum certiorum habere possit, vel ad statum suum verificandum aliquod solemnium testimonium producere quam finem in Curie Domini Regis levatum, qui quidem finis sic vocatur, eo quod finis et consummatio omnium placitorum esse debet." [Placit. de Parliam. apud Ashridge, Ann. 19 Edw. I. Rot. 12; Coke 2 Instit. fol. 511; Chauncey, p. 551; Ex. Topog. Vol. ii. p. 133.] ² Pryne's Hist. Collections, tom. iii. p. 522; Kennett's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 457.

³ Annals Ecclesiast. Wigorn sub Anno; and Kennett.

⁴ Kennett, vol. i. p. 440.

⁵ Monast. Anglie. tom. iii. P. 1, p. 69; and Kennett's Parochial Antiq. vol. i. p. 123-24.

⁶ Sir George Palmer's Reports, p. 114.

⁷ Glynne's MSS. in Kennett's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 479-80.

de Aston, Rector, dated 4 July 1379, records this Prince as a Benefactor, for whom the Brethren considered themselves especially bound to pray.¹

In the College Register are many very minute particulars relative to the customs and management of the House: the candidate for admission as one of the Brethren, was upon a day appointed by the Rector, to undergo the tonsure, or shaving of a round patch on the crown of the head, an ancient form;² and having on the secular pall as well as the habit of the order, certain prayers were made, with great solemnity, in a form prescribed by the rules of the Convent.³

In a copy of the Statutes, in the Episcopal Registry at Lincoln, which seems to be a revision and alteration of the original, it appears that the number of Priests belonging to this Establishment, being only *seven*, was increased to twenty, by the bounty of Edward Prince of Wales, and others, in addition to the provisions of the founder. This Instrument is dated 20 April 1376.⁴

Edward Prince of Wales, by his Will, gave a large *tablet* of gold and silver, set with precious relics, in the middle of which was a cross, formed of the wood of the Holy Cross itself; the tablet garnished with precious stones and pearls, and vast numbers of rubies, sapphires, emeralds, &c. for the high altar; and it is remarkable, that the House of Ashridge is, in this Charter, described as of *his foundation*; thus appearing desirous of transferring the honour of the Establishment from the Earl of Cornwall, King of the Romans, to himself.⁵

RECTORS OF THE HOUSE OR COLLEGE OF BONHOMMES.

RICHARD, appointed by the founder, soon after 1276. His surname supposed to have been Walford;⁶ and that he resigned, and was succeeded by

William de Harwood, or *Horwood*, or *Harewood*, elected 8 June 1298.

Richard de Sarret, in 1335; died in 1346.

Gilbert de Bowelles, in 1346.

Ralph, in 1373; his name supposed to be *Aston*.⁷

John de Treuge, confirmed in this Rectory on Friday next after the Festival of St. Luke the Evangelist, 1396.

John.

Abel.

Robert, in 1428.

John, in 1435, supposed to be the same who is described as John Andelee, Rector, in 1445.⁸

John Whytton occurs as Rector in 1493; and is supposed to be the same who, in 1484, confirmed to certain tenants of the Honour of Walingford and Berkhamstead, their exemption from toll.⁹

Ralph.

John de Berkhamstead, resigned in 1521.

John Malden occurs in 1521; died 12 July 1529.

The Rector and Brethren acknowledged the King's supremacy in 1534, as recorded in Chauncy's History of Hert's;¹⁰ the establishment, according to that statement, then consisting of *Thomas Waterhouse*, Rector, Thomas Hyll, Elyas Barnard, Michael Draper, John Hatfield, Robert Hetchingham, Richard Gardyner, William Knyghton, Richard Bedford, Roger Byrchley, William Downham, Richard Lawndes, John Axyll, William Brook, Jos. Stepneth, Richard Canaan, and William Young, being seventeen in number. But Willis's account varies a little; not having included in it, Elyas Barnard; and the name of Hychen being inserted for Hitchenham. Willis mentions the following pensions (assigned by two payments, at Lady-day and Michaelmas,) commencing at Ladyday, 1541:

¹ Specialiter pro animabus excellentissimi Principis Edwardi primogenitii Edwardi tertii Regis Anglie et Johannis de Grey militis et omnium fidelium defunctorum, &c. [Hist. of Ashridge, p. 16.] ² Du Cunge in voc. *Corona Clericalis*.

³ Dugdale's Monast. p. 69; Todd's Hist. p. 14.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 15.

⁵ Item nos dennous et devisons notre grand table d'or et d'argent tout pleyn dez precieuses reliques, et en mylieu un croiz de ligno sancte crucis et la dite table est garniz. de pierres et de perles, cest assavoir viugt cynk balis trentquatre safirs, cinqent parles grosses, et plusors' autres safirs emerandes et perles petitiz a la haut autier de n're meson d' Ashe-rugge, q'est de n're fundatioun, a servir perpetuelement au dit autier sanz james le mettre en autre oeps pur nul meschiefs et de ce chargeons les almes du Rector et du convent de la d'te meson a resondre devant Dieu. [Nicholls's Collection of Royal and Noble Wills, p. 71-72. See also Todd's Hist. p. 15.] ⁶ Willis's MSS.

⁷ Todd's Hist. of Ashridge, p. 24.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ Page 551.

To Thomas Waterhouse, late Rector, 100*l.* Item. For his tenths yearly in the woods, by the delivery of the woodward, fifty loads of wood; Thomas Hyll, 10*l.*; Michael Draper, 10*l.*; John Hatfelde, sen. 8*l.*; Robert Hychen, 7*l.*; Richard Saunders, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Richard Canon, 6*l.*; John Stepnethe, 8*l.*; Richard Gardynner, 7*l.*; William Knyghton, 6*l.*; Richard Bedforde, 6*l.*; Roger Byrchelye, 6*l.*; William Yonge, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; William Downham, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; William Broke, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; John Axtell, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Edward Peacock, Novyce, 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Sum, 206*l.* and L. loads of wood. Per nos, Jo. Tregonwell, Jo. London, Wm. Cavendish, Auditors.

The Rector and eight Brethren last mentioned, were possessed of their pensions in 1553.¹ The total amount of the possessions of the Convent are stated at 416*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* with deductions to the King and others of 41*l.* 13*s.* 7½*d.* There are some slight variations in the several accounts by Willis, and others; one mentioning seventeen Brethren who had pensions; and the other only fifteen: and there is probably some mistake respecting Ashridge Wood, in Berkshire, which did not belong to the Bonhommes, but to the Convent of Billingsbury.²

THE OLD MANSION.

Soon after Lord Ellesmere had purchased this Estate, considerable alterations were designed in the Mansion; and, circ. 1606, or 1607, much assistance in the carriage of materials for the intended building was contributed by divers persons. Sir Edmund Ashfield, one of them, was likewise a Commissioner employed in the survey of the buildings. The alterations were planned by Lord Ellesmere.³ A minute account of furniture affords curious particulars of the taste and fashion then prevalent; from which Mr. Todd has made an interesting selection:

Two suites of Tapistry hangings for the purple bed chamber, and the with drawing chamber to yt (containing) the Storye of Alexander, in 7 pieces, and the Storye of Elyas, in five, 132*l.* 5*s.*

For Sir Thomas Egerton, his Daughters, 15 May 1607. Two beds of blew and whyte carroll, furnished with feather bedds and boulsters, pillowes, mattresses, matts, 4 kersey stools; and a bed, furnished for the chamber-mayd, 25*l.* 16*s.*

For the La. Francis's Nurcerie, three bedds of mingle colerd caroll, feather bedds, boulsters, pillowes, matts, mattresses, and seven kersey stools, 33*l.* 6*s.*

Payd Mr. Markham, a silkean, for gold and silver cawld fringe, and purple silk, fringe for the table, carpet, and cupboard, carpet of purple and whyte damaske, 4*l.* 12*s.*

Paid the Upholster for stuffe and workmanshippe for the purple and silver furnyture, beinge a high chayre, 3 high stooles, 2 low stooles, and a footstool, and 4 long quisheons, viz. red leather, &c. 6*l.* 16*s.*

Chappell, 7 long quisheons of blacke wrought velvet, 2 low stooles suitable, 6 tapistry quisheons; tawnye stringes and tassells for the long quisheons and stooles of blacke wrought velvet, &c. 2*l.* 19*s.*

For the Great Chamber, 8 peeces of Hanginges, 5 flemish ells and half depe, Storie of Scipio and Hannyball: in all 247½ Flemish Ells, at 10*s.* 123*l.* 15*s.*

Delivered to the Ladye Francis, 23 Mar. 1607, to buy 36 y^{ds} of Satten, at 15*s.* p^{ch} in exchange of the bezar cloth of silver, & skye color cloth of silver for the long Gallery furnyture, 27*l.*

A Hand bell for the Chappell, 8*s.*⁴

The front, formed out of the remains of the Colledge, was enclosed by a court having a gateway, and many commodious apartments; in which Francis, third Duke of Bridgewater, occasionally resided; who, having planned the crection of a new house, many preparations were made for it; and, circ. 1800, the buildings which had belonged to the Colledge, were almost entirely demolished.

The Lodge, as well as the Mansion, had been made the subject of a poetical effusion, entitled "The Vision, or a View of Ashridge," &c. written in 1699, by a lady, and dedicated to Lady Mary Egerton. This Lodge was built in the time of Lord Ellesmere.

¹ Willis's Mitred Abbies, vol. ii. p. 10. See also Todd's Hist. of Ashridge.

² Rot. Pip. 6 Ric. II.; Monast. Anglic. vol. iv. p. 507; Todd's History; also Tanner's Not. p. 311, col. 2.

³ Todd's Ashridge, p. 64.

⁴ Ibid. p. 65.

The front of the house, as it stood during the greater part of the last century, presented a range of seven Gothic windows in the hall, having two wings, with each a bay window; and two smaller wings beyond them, of about the era of Elizabeth, or King James I. On one side of the passage, at the entrance of the house, was the Buttery Hatch; on the other, the Hall, into which there were two doors. Willis has preserved a minute description of this room; which was 44 feet long, by 22 feet wide. The following are recorded as the dimensions of the Church which stood immediately on its south side: nave, 51 feet by 32; St. John's Chapel, 51 feet by 21; Lady Chapel, 51 feet by 21; south aisle, 26 feet by 32; north aisle, 26 feet by 32; chancel, 81 feet by 32; steeple, 30 feet square; cloister, west side, 90 feet by 10; south side, 24 feet by 9; north side, 42 feet by 9; Dorter house, or Dormitory, 108 feet by 34.¹

THE CONVENTUAL CHURCH ranged with the cloisters. Willis supposed it was two-thirds longer than the latter. The learned antiquary conjectured that Cardinal Beaufort, having given a legacy of 100*l.* to the College in 1447, the cloisters and part of the house which remained in his time, had been built in the reign of Henry VI.² The cloisters formed a quadrangle, 41 feet long, by 10½ wide. Those connected with the Church were larger. They were vaulted with Tottenhall, or Tottenhoe stone.³ The arms of the College were in the centre, and other coats near. On the walls, in forty compartments, were painted many Scriptural subjects. Fourteen of these divisions had been defaced when Browne Willis visited Ashridge, but the following remained:

1. Obscure, but seemed to represent Herod's Cruelty.
 2. Christ disputing in the Temple. 3. His Baptism.
 4. Temptation. 5. Healing the Sick. 6. The Transfiguration. 7. Raising Lazarus from the dead. 8. Entrance into Jerusalem. 9. Driving the Money Changers out of the Temple. 10. The 2d Psalm. 11. Christ's appearance to two of his Disciples. 12. The Passover. 13. Our Saviour betrayed by Judas. 14. Apprehension in the Garden, and healing the Servant's ear. 15. Christ before Pilate. 16. Crowned with Thorns. 17. Pilate washing his hands. 18 and 19 defaced. 20. Christ bearing his Cross. 21. Erecting the Cross. 22. Crucifixion. 23. Taking down from the Cross. 24. Sepulture. 25. Descent into Hell. 26. Obscure. 27. Ascension (as supposed.) 28. Appearance to the

Eleven Disciples. 29. The Trinity. 30 to 40 inclusive, defaced.⁴

In the windows were these arms, in the glass:

1. Sab. on a bend between 2 Garbs Arg. 3 esenlops Az. on a Chief Or, 3 Torteaux. 2. Az. on a Chief Or. 3 Torteaux. 3. Arg. a lion ramp. Gu. crowned Or. within a bordure Az. entoire of Bezants. *Edward Earl of Cornwall.* 4. France, quarterly, Or. 2 bars within a bordure Gu. impaling England. 5. Frette Or. and Az. semée de fleur-de-lis quartering, Or. 2 bars within a bordure Gu. impaling Gu. 3 lions passant guard. 6. Frette Or. semi of fleur-de-lis Or. quartering, Or. 2 bars within a bordure Az. 7. Arg. within a bordure, 7 mascles Gu. 8. Gu. a fess bet. six cross crosslets Or.

THE NEW MANSION,

now the seat of the Right Hon. Catherine Anne, Countess of Bridgewater, erected under the immediate direction of John William, sixth Earl of Bridgewater, from a design of Wyatt, occupies the site of the Conventual buildings; and has its principal fronts to the north, the south, and the east.⁵ The first extends from the eastern angle to the western point, more than one thousand feet in length; consisting of a varied and irregular line of towers and battlements, arched door-ways, mullioned windows, corbels, and machicolations, with a massive turreted centre, fine gothic porch, and a beautifully proportioned and graduated spire, surmounting the Chapel. From the north front of the

¹ Todd's Hist. p. 62.

² Letter to Scroop, Duke of Bridgewater, dated Whaddon Hall, 26 Sept. 1723.

³ From the Earl of Bridgewater's estate and quarry.

⁴ Willis's MSS. cited by Mr. Todd, p. 59.

⁵ An elaborate description of this magnificent seat, the well-chosen and appropriate decorations of the structure, and the arrangement of the various apartments, have been so admirably performed by the historian of Ashridge, that a brief and general outline is all which can be appropriately introduced.

house are fine vistas, towards the north and north-east end, cut through large plantations of forest trees. The principal entrance is by a richly decorated Gothic porch, with octagonal towers, foliated spandrils, and open battlements. Above the porch is a finely ornamented window, twenty-one feet high, of stained glass exteriorly, and plate glass within. Above the window, carved in stone, are the armorial bearings of *Egerton* impaling *Haynes*.

The Hall is decorated with a line of armorial bearings, springing from those of King Henry VII. in the central compartment on the east side. On the corbels which support the roof, are the arms of Thomas, first Lord Ellesmere, and his descendants. On a brass plate near the door, is an inscription, stating that the foundation was laid by Catherine Anne, Countess of Bridgewater, 25 Oct. 1808 (the anniversary of the accession of King George III.) and the Mansion inhabited 11 Oct. 1814.

The grand Staircase, which is 38 feet square, consists of double flights of magnificent stone steps, with a railing or balustrade of iron, ascending to a gallery on the east side, by three low pointed arches; the walls on the south-west and north being decorated with niches, corbels, canopies, and statues. The light is admitted by twelve windows with pointed arches; immediately beneath which, is a gallery, with an iron balustrade. The ceiling is richly adorned; and in the centre is a wind dial, ninety-five feet above the floor. In the several niches, are statues of the following personages connected with the ancient College of Bonhommes: Senchia, wife of Richard King of the Romans, and mother of the founder; Richard King of the Romans; and the Earl of Cornwall, the founder. Besides the statues, there are some very fine portraits.¹

In the Hall, at the foot of the stair-case, are carved frames of oak, supporting tables of alabaster and marble, some of the latter having been grave-stones of the Monks, or persons buried in the College. The ante-room communicates with the principal apartments by folding doors of oak. The drawing-room is 50 feet by 30, with a bow window, 19 feet by 7. In this apartment is a looking-glass, from the manufactory near Prescott, in Lancashire, 123 inches by 71½.

The Library is fitted up with book-cases of ebony, inlaid with brass; as is also the chimney-piece of black marble. This apartment, which is lighted by five windows, opens to an arcade, (with a richly groined roof) whence, under five gothic arches, is a descent by a flight of steps to a parterre of flowers.

The Billiard-Room and an ante-room adjacent to the library, communicate with the eastern wing, in a diagonal direction to the north-east; and in this wing are the family apartments; opening at the

¹ Lord Stafford; Queen Elizabeth; Henrietta Maria; Maria Infanta of Spain; Dame Catherine Harcourt, wife of Sir John; King James I.; Charles Prince of Wales; Lady Frances Egerton, wife of Sir John Hobart, Bart.; Lady Mary, wife of Richard Lord Herbert; Lady Elizabeth, wife of David Earl of Exeter; Lady Cecilia Egerton; Lady Arabella, wife of Oliver Lord St. John; Lady Catharine, wife of Sir William Courteen; Lady Frances Countess of Bridgewater, wife of the 1st Earl, daughter of Frederick Earl of Derby; Lady Magdalen, wife of Sir George Cutler; Mrs. Frances, her daughter; Thomas Egerton, youngest son of the Earl of Bridgewater; Sir John, 1st Earl of Bridgewater; Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, Countess of Bridgewater before marriage; Charles Lord Newhaven and Lady Jane Cavendish his wife; Frances Cavendish, Countess of Bolingbroke; Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Keeper; William Cecil, Lord Treasurer; The Lord Chancellor Hatton; Lord Clarendon; James Ley, Earl of Marlborough; Sir William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke; Lord Chief Baron Manwood, author of Forest Laws; Sir Francis Walsingham, Secretary of State; Alice Spencer, Countess of Derby, and Ferdinando Earl of Derby; Countess of Derby, mother of Earl Ferdinando, daughter of Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, and grand-daughter of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk; Mary Queen Dowager of France, his wife; Robert Lord Spencer, nephew of Alice Countess of Derby; Francis Morreys, last Earl of Berks; Sir George Stanley, Earl of Derby; Judge Williams, 1581; Countess of Buckingham; William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle; Henry his second son; Oliver, second son of the Earl of Bolingbroke; Countess of Denbigh; Two brothers of the Duke of Bedford, burnt to death; Alice Countess of Carbery, second wife of Richard Earl of Carbery; Lady Frances Cecil, wife of Cooper, 1st Earl of Shaftesbury; Henry Lord Herbert, of Chisbury; Edward the Black Prince; Richard de Watford, first Rector; Thomas de Cantelupe Bishop of Hereford; St. Benedict, (Tutelarv Saint,) one of the Brethren; and numerous arms in 84 coats.

extremity to a green-house and orangery, 130 feet long by 30 wide, with a glass roof, supported by iron tracery, dividing the building in the form of the nave and aisles of a church, and terminating in an open arcade, and an octagon tower, 50 feet in height.

The Terrace, in the east front, is ornamented with a statue of Queen Elizabeth, by Westmacott.

The Dining-Room is of the same dimensions as the drawing-room before described; and, by a plate glass window at the western end, opens into a Conservatory, 107 feet long, 20 feet wide at each end, and 30 feet in the centre, with an open-worked roof of oak, and ornamented with vases of Malta stone, and China jars; and, in the centre, with a magnificent copy of the Portland vase, in bronze, supported by four termini. From this Conservatory, a door opens into the south side of the ANTE CHAPEL, to which there is another approach by a corridor, formed by a line of arches. The west doors are finely carved, in the ornamental Gothic style, and formerly belonged to the old college. Entering under an arch beneath the organ, the interior of the Chapel displays an assemblage of elaborate carvings and ornaments, which is considered the finest work of that celebrated architect, James Wyatt.

The following description of it is given by Archdeacon Todd, the Reverend Historian of Ashridge, who preached the first sermon in this chapel, in November 1817 :

“ From the point at which the chapel is entered, it is difficult to say what most excites admiration. The perforated oak screen; the highly wrought Gothic ceiling; the windows filled with beautifully painted glass, and throwing around their various coloured and subdued light; the elaborately carved altar-piece and the brass rail which encloses it: all at once demand our particular notice.”¹

From the altar, the view is equally striking. The Pulpit and Reading-desk are opposite to each other, and elevated a little higher than the highest seats in the stalls on each side. The latter are terminated with two richly carved canopies over the seats of the Earl and Countess of Bridgewater. The organ, which is placed over the Gothic arch, in the screen at the entrance, highly contributes to the general effect. The altar-piece is a screen of the richest Gothic, forming five canopied niches, and flanked by two seats, with graduated pinnacles and flowered finials, rising to a considerable height above the centre. The table is altar-shaped, of beautiful alabaster, having a range of panels with trefoil-headed arches in front; and the covering, plate, and candlesticks, are of the most superb description and admirable workmanship. The windows, which were purchased in Germany, are equal in number, on each side; and three at the south end, which divide the three sides of an octagon, consist each of four principal compartments, formed by one upright and one transverse mullion; the two upper compartments cinquefoil-headed; and above them, in the sharp point of the arch is, in the centre of each, a trefoil-headed compartment, between a pair of inverted trefoils in the spandril; thus comprising a series of five divisions in each window, containing nine several representations of portions of Scriptural History, four in each of the larger compartments; and one above them, filled with painted glass, admirably executed, and with a legend at the foot of each of them.

This chapel has not been officially consecrated, but Divine Service is regularly performed in it when the family is at Ashridge, by one or more of their Chaplains.

The subordinate apartments, bed-chambers, and offices, are correspondent in number and size, with the splendour and scale of the principal rooms. The kitchen is 30 feet by 21, and 36 feet high, with its several dependencies, excellently arranged; and on the basement story, an ancient crypt, built of stone, with a range of octagonal pillars in the centre, supporting groined arches, which, descending from a central line, converge on the walls.² The coping of the battlements and other projections most exposed to atmospherical influence, are of Portland-stone, as being better calculated to resist the

¹ See Sermon, by the Rev. H. J. Todd, page 74.

² Todd's Hist. p. 75.

weather. From the roof of the central tower, which is covered with lead, is an extensive prospect of the Surrey Hills, at the distance of forty miles; Windsor Forest, and over the greater part of the west and north-west part of Bucks; on the verge of the Chiltern Hills, Crosley wood, (said to be visible from the sea); the hills of Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire, which are the boundaries towards the east; and on the north-west, those of Warwickshire are plainly visible. The arms of the Egertons, and the Earls and Dukes of Bridgewater, are richly blazoned on the walls and roof of the hall.

The PARK, about five miles in circumference, has been celebrated for its great variety of ground, and fine plantations of oak, beech, and ash. Its deficiency, in that important accompaniment of pleasing elegance, water, has also been noticed, even from a remote period. In Skelton's *Crowne of Lawrell*, the poet, who appears to have been well acquainted with this place, thus mentions Ashridge:

Of the Bonehomes at Ashridge beside *Barcanstede*,
That goodly place to Skelton most kynde,
Where the *Sauge royall* is, Christis blode so rede,
Whereupon he metrifed after his mynde.
A pleasanter place then Ashridge is, hard were to finde
As Skelton rehearseth with words fewe and playne
In his distichon, made in verses twayne.
Fraxinus in clivo frondetque viret sine rivo
Non est sub divo smils sine flumine vivo.

The Park was anciently in two divisions, one of them stocked with fallow deer and the other with red deer. The latter was situated n.w. of the house, and was bounded by a lane leading from Bishop's-heath, part of Ivinghoe-common, to the south, towards Berkhamstead and Pitston-copse.

The Gardens, on the south side of the Mansion, present fine views of the house from various points; and a gravel walk conducts, by a gently undulating line, to numerous pleasing and ornamental objects; amongst which are a circular rosary, with a fountain, a grotto, a Gothic cross, the Monk's garden, and several rustic buildings. These gardens were designed by Repton, but owe their principal elegancies and improvements to the refined taste of the Countess of Bridgewater.

At a short distance from the Mansion, toward the south, is a rude arch, formed with oölites and native rock, at the junction of the Counties of Hertford and Buckingham; the line of separation being continued from this spot, towards the north, *through the House, which it completely divides*; that portion of it which comprises the principal apartments, together with the chapel and conservatories, being in Buckinghamshire; and the inferior domestic offices and stables, with their accompaniments westward of this line, in Hertfordshire.

THE HAMLET OF NETTLEDEN

has a Chapel distinct from Pitston, and the inhabitants are separately assessed to the parochial rates. This Chapel (or, as it is more frequently called, Church) was built before 1470, there being then granted a license to John Hunden, Bishop of Landaff, to consecrate altars in it. The Cure is a donative, in the gift of the Family of Bridgewater. The following have been Curates:

<i>ROWLAND HEBLETHWETT</i> , 1566; buried 22 Jan. 1619.	<i>Philip Leigh</i> , 24 March 1647. He was afterwards
<i>Thomas Strother</i> , 1624.	Minister of Redbourn, Co. Herts, but sequestered.
<i>George Aldrich</i> , 1630.	<i>Henry Beaton</i> , A.B. who died 16 July 1686.
<i>Timothy Taylor</i> , 1634. He was Master of Berkhamstead School, and died of the Plague in 1648.	<i>Robert Whitehead</i> , A.M. died 21 Aug. 1706.
	<i>Thomas Whitehead</i> , A.M. 1710.

The CHAPEL was nearly re-built in 1811, at the sole expense of the Right Hon. John William Earl of Bridgewater; and consists of a nave, chancel, and tower at the west end. In the chancel are six

windows. The south porch having been removed, the principal entrance is now on the north side, towards the village. Between the nave and the chancel are old wainscot seats. The interior is neatly kept, and a brass in the floor, near the middle of the chancel, well preserved.

The windows of the old building were very large and curious. The door-cases, and ornamental carved work, were of Tottenhoe stone; and the rest of the building of flints. The roof was low, and remarkably flat, covered with lead; the chancel having a gable roof, higher than the body of the church. The church was 56 feet long, and 25 feet wide; the chancel 23 feet long, by 18 feet wide, exteriorly; and the walls supported by buttresses.

In 1710, the windows, which had been of painted glass, were almost entirely destroyed, retaining only, in one of those on the north side, . . . *Howellys: et: p: bo: statu: sab: 7: Jone bloyt. L.*

In the eastern window, on the north side, was an effigy of St. Stephen, in a Priestly habit, with his head shaven, and encompassed with glory, having his lap full of stones; and the Holy Virgin, crowned, with the Child on her right arm, her left holding a sceptre: a small figure of the Trinity; and below, a man and seven sons, his wife and five daughters kneeling devoutly, their faces towards the east, and an inscription beneath, . . . *bve & Thoe & bono statu . . . tis qui . . .* In the south window, the figure of St. John the Baptist, with the Holy Lamb in his arms; and below, divers persons of both sexes, kneeling, and these words: . . . *istam fenestra' fieri.* The screen separating the chancel from the church, was ornamented with gilding, and portraits of Saints, on panels.

At the west end of the church, a square tower contains three small bells, two of them very ancient; one dedicated to St. Lawrence, the other to St. Katharine, and the last having thereon an impression of one of King Edw. III.'s shillings.

An ancient Communion Table-cloth or cover, of crimson velvet, is richly embroidered with the arms of the Monastery of Ashridge. On an altar, Or. a lamb regardant Az. supporting a banner of the Last, whercon is a cross Gu.; besides several stars and fleurs-de-lis of gold, with the letters "R. L."¹

Formerly, in the middle of the chancel, in the floor, was a large stone, with the portrait, in brass, of a Knight in complete armour; under him, the inscription following:

*Dno Georgio Cottono Equiti Aurato bito
humanitate, prudentia, pietate, claro et nobi-
liss. principis Eduardi viccameraro et Anno
Dni 1545 vices. Sexto Martii post longam
Egritudinem vita defunct. Ricardus Cottonus
frater ejus et ejusdem Eduardi Principis
Comptrollarius hoc mæstus posuit.*

At each corner, a shield, bearing his paternal coat of arms, viz. a chevron between three hanks or skeins of cotton, with a mullet for difference.

Another monument, long since broken, and the fragments piled up within the altar-rails (1830), is described as originally an architectural design, with two Corinthian columns; and between them, under an arch, having its sides decorated with sculpture, representing implements of husbandry, scythes, spades, &c. were effigies of an old man and a woman, kneeling at a desk, and below, four sons and one daughter. On the cornice, three coats of arms, between two pyramids, of very curious red Italian marble or porphyry, with which jet and alabaster finely vary the different colours; the whole being elegantly decorated with painting and gilding.

SHENLEY BROOK END

is situated in the Hundred of Cotteslow, and was enclosed, by Act of Parliament, in 1752.²

¹ The writer adds: "But by reason, I have seen these arms otherwise displayed. I have here added the true form and description from the aforesaid embroidery itself, viz. on a Golden Altar, a coverture of green fringed with blue and orange coullor, over this a white Damask cloth or chrysmele hanging down in front, and fringed as the former; on this stands the Holy Lamb, as before, made of Pearl and Silver." [Cole's MSS.]

² See SHENLEY, in Newport Hundred.

SLAPTON

is bounded, on the North, by Grove; on the East and South, by Edlesborough and Cheddington; and on the West, by Mentmore and Grove. The Parish, which is about three miles in circuit, with the Grand Junction Canal passing through it, and many small rivulets, by which the latter is supplied, occasionally suffers from excess of humidity and partial inundations: the soil is a deep stiff clay.

THE MANOR

was, in Domesday Book, described as having been surveyed in the Hundred of Erlai, as belonging to the Abbess of the Convent of Barking (Berchinges), Co. Essex, and rated at six hides of land. There were six ploughs; in the demesne, one hide; there were two carucates; and eighteen villeins, with four bordars, had four carucates. There were four servants, and pasture for six teams. Altogether, it was, and had been, constantly valued at 6*l*. This Manor was the property of the Church of Berching.¹

At the time of the Conqueror's Survey, this Manor being in the hands of the Convent of Barking, with six hides of land, (as expressed in the *Liber Censualis*,) and continuing to be reckoned amongst the possessions of that House until its dissolution, the several Prioresses thereof may be enumerated in their proper order, both as holding the Manor and its appendant Advowson; and the following list is therefore presented, from the Monasticon, and Willis's and Cole's MSS. as conveying the best account of the descent of this property:

ERKENWALD, Bishop of London, is reported to have been the Founder of Barking, or Berking Monastery, according to the Register of Chertsey, in 666; or, according to Rymer, in 630 (which the Editors of the Monasticon contradict, as an erroneous statement); and, according to Leland, in 675; whilst the Charter of the Founder bears date in 677. However, it is not to be denied, that there is much uncertainty whether or no the said Charter can be depended upon as genuine; but the order of the Abbesses is as follows:

ETHELBURG, or *ETHELBURGHA*, the first Abbess, was buried at Barking, and afterwards canonized; but the time of her appointment to the government of this Religious House, and also of her death, is uncertain.

HILDILITHA, another Romish Saint, said to have been sent from France at the request of Erkenwald, the Founder, to instruct *his sister*, Ethelburg, in the duties of her station.

Osyneth, daughter of Edifrith, King of Northumberland, is recorded in a MS. of Mr. Smart Lethieullier, as successor to Hildelitha. She was succeeded by

Ethelburgh, wife to Ina, King of the West Saxons.

Cuthbergh, sister to King Ina, was chosen from

amongst the Nuns of this House, in which she was living in the time of St. Hildelitha. She was immediately Superior of the Convent of Wimbourn, Co. Dorset.²

In 870, the Monastery of Barking is recorded to have been burnt by the Danes, and that the house remained desolate during about a century, being situated in the territories ceded by King Alfred to Germund, the Danish Monarch. It was restored by King Edgar, in whose time presided

Wulfhilda.

Elfgiva occurs in the time of Edward the Confessor,

¹ Terra Ecclæ de Berchinges. In Erlai HUND. ABBATISSA de Berchinges ten' SLEPETONE, p. vi. hid. se defd. Tra. c. vi. car'. In dño una hida et ibi sunt. 11. car' et xviii. uilli cū. 1111. bord. hñt 1111. caſ. Ibi. 1111. serui p' tū vi. caſ. In totis ualent' ual et ualuit sēp. vi. lib. Hoc Ƴ jacuit et jacet in œcla de Berchinges. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 146.]

² Vide Script. post Bedam Ed. 1596, p. 7; and Monast. Anglic. vol. i. p. 437.

and was buried at Barking, where her name was inscribed on a slab at the east end of the north aisle of the Church.¹

Matilda, Queen of Hen. I.

Agnes, died Abbess in 1136.

Maud, wife of King Stephen, resigned to

Adeliza, sister of Pain Fitz-John.

Mary, sister of St. Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, made Abbess in 1173.

Maud, natural daughter of King Hen. II.

Christina de Valoniis.

Sarah de Walebar, 1214.

Sibilla, 1215.

Mabilia de Boreham, 1215.

Maud, natural daughter of King John, 1247.

Christiana de Boreham, 1252.

Maud Loveland, 1259.²

Alice de Merton, 1276.

Isabella de Basinges, 1291.

Matilda Grey, 1295.

Anna de Vere, 1295.

Eleanor de Weston, 1318.

Iolenta de Sutton, 1329.

Matilda de Montacute, 1341.

Isabella de Montacute, 1351.³

Katherine de Sutton, 1358.⁴

Matilda de Montacute, 1376.⁵

Sibilla de Felton, 1394, living in 1395 and 1407.⁶

Margaret Swinford, 1419.⁷

Catherine de la Pole, 1433, daughter of Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk.

Margery Nevill, circ. 1449 or 1459.⁸

Elizabeth Laxham, 1473.

Elizabeth Shultham, 1479.

Elizabeth Green, 1500.

Dorothy Bailey, 1523.⁹

On the surrender of Barking Monastery, 14 Nov. 1539 (31 Hen. VIII.) the last Abbess had a pension of 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

In a MS. in the Cottonian Library, called a "Charter belonging to the office of the *Celeresse* of the Monastery of Barkynge," is the following entry:

Slapton—To receive of the Collector of Slapton, at the two Festis (Michelmasse and Ester), by even portions, 8*l.*

During the possession of the Abbesses of Barking, a dispute arose respecting certain rights claimed here; and the Abbess was called upon, by a Writ of Quo Waranto, to prove her claim to gallows, the assize of bread and beer, and View of Frankpledge in Slapton, and to be quit of suits of Shires and Hundreds, and to have weyfs in the same vill. The Abbess, by William de Gatcombe, her Attorney, appeared and pleaded that the whole vill was of her fee, and that she had there gallows and tumbrel, but no other *judicialia*: that she held View of Frankpledge, and the correction of the assize of bread and beer, and all other commodities within the said Vill; that she held her view once in the year, and without payment to the King's bailiff, or other acknowledgement that she is exempt from suits of the County and Hundred, and has weyf in the same from very ancient date. Gilbert de Thorenton, on the King's behalf, contended, that the Abbess was not entitled to those privileges without the King's Special License, and prayed judgement accordingly. William de Boyville, the Sheriff of Bucks, and his bailiffs, appeared and said that the Abbess paid 20*s.* per ann. in the said vill for hidage, for which a day was appointed within fifteen days of Michaelmas; and as the

¹ Monast. Anglic. Ib. and a Charter inserted therein inter Chartas de Berkingense Cenobium.

² Although this List, taken from the Papers of Mr. Lethieullier, is more copious than that preserved in Anthony à Wood's MSS. there is no great reliance to be placed upon its accuracy. It is probable, for example, that Matildis filia Regis, and Matildis Loveland, are one and the same person.

³ These two are supposed, by Lysons, to have been daughters of William Lord Montacute, and sisters of William Earl of Salisbury.

⁴ Which date is corrected in the New Monasticon to 1363, with reference to Pat. 36 Edw. III. the Royal Assent being given to her election 15 Mar. in that year.

⁵ Conjectured to have been niece to the former Abbesses of her name, and daughter of Sir Edward Montacute. [Lysons's Environs of London.]

⁶ Cole's MSS. in Mus. Brit.

⁷ Supposed, by Lysons, to be the daughter of Catherine Swinford, afterwards Duchess of Lancaster, by her first husband, Sir Hugh Swinford, Knt. [Environs of London, vol. iv. p. 65.]

⁸ Cole's MSS.

Sheriff could not shew whether the said Abbess had gallows there, the cause was postponed from time to time: it is presumed, therefore, that the Abbess continued to possess her privileges.¹

The Manor of Slapton continuing in the possession of Barking Nunnery until the general dissolution, in the reign of Hen. VIII. King Edward VI. having ascended the Throne, granted it in 1551,² with the Abbey and Manor of Great Missenden, the Manors of Moulson, Newport Pagnall, Hanslop, Castlethorpe, Ashridge College, the Manors of Great Linford and Linford Parva, Langley Marsh and the park there, Farham Royal, and Risborough Manors, *habend.* for life, to his sister, the Princess Elizabeth;³ who, having succeeded to the Crown, in 1560, (2 Eliz.) granted this Manor in consideration of 770*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* with the Advowson of the Church, late parcel of the possessions of the Monastery of Barking, to Thomas Rowe, Esq. Citizen and Alderman of London;⁴ in whom, and his descendants, the estate continued until 20 of Cha. II. when Henry Rowe, by Deed dated 28 Sept. conveyed the same to John Theed, Esq. in fee; and he, in 1672, settled this Manor, *inter al.* upon his marriage with Margaret Pym. William Theed, Esq. presumed to have been the son of John, married Esther Cullen, spinster, circ. 1689; and in 1721, Esther Theed, then a widow, and William Theed her son, suffered a recovery of this Manor, whereby it was settled upon her for life, with remainder to William, in fee. In 1724, Esther and William Theed conveyed the Manor to Scrope Duke of Bridgewater; and it subsequently descended, in the same manner as the rest of the family estates in Buckinghamshire, until it became vested in the Trustees appointed under the Will of John William Earl of Bridgewater, as elsewhere described; but the Advowson of the Church being severed from the Manor, circ. 1720, was purchased by James Brydges, Duke of Chandos, who transferred the patronage in 1729, for 630*l.* to Ch. Ch. Coll. Oxon. and the Dean and Canons accordingly present to the Rectory.

THE RECTORY

was, in 1534, rated at 14*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* there being lands of 24*l.* per ann. in Billington, and Leighton Buzzard, Co. Beds, bequeathed to the poor of Slapton, and vested in Trustees for their use. The Rectory was returned at 80*l.* per ann. In 1712, the land-tax was assessed at 140*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*

RECTORS.

WALTER DE WINTON, presented in 1223, by the Abbess and Convent of Barking.

Adam de Berking, instituted in 1224.

Amicius, Rector, died in 1268. At his death,

Richard de Augre was instituted, 4 June 1268, on the presentation of the Abbess and Convent of Barking. At his death,

Gilbert de Lange instituted, 2 Dec. 1312, and, on his resignation,

John Kingsbury was inst. 14 July 1313. At his death,

John Cotun instituted 7 Nov. 1336. At his death,

Robert Launey inst. 11 March 1360. At his death,

Matthew de Asheton instituted, 2 Sept. 1361; and, on his cession,

Matthew de Asheton, the younger, Prebendary of Clifton, in the Church of Lincoln, was instituted 14

Dec. 1393. He resigned; and was Rector of Shitlington, Co. Beds, and of Waipole, Co. Norfolk; Canon of York and Lincoln at his death, in 1400; and was buried in the chancel of Shitlington Church, where he has an Epitaph.⁵

John Kempe resigned in 1407, about which time he was Rector of St. Michael, Crooked-lane, London; Dean of the Arches 1414; Bishop of Rochester 1419; thence translated to Chichester; in 1422, to London; at length made a Cardinal, Archbishop of York and Canterbury; and dying 22 March 1453, was buried at Canterbury, under a stately monument. On his resignation of Slapton,

William Jakys instituted, 10 Dec. 1407, on the presentation of Sibilla de Felton, Abbess of Barking. He resigned; and was succeeded by

¹ Monast. Anglic. vol. i. p. 443.

² Rot. Pat. 4 Edw. VI. Test. 17 Mar.

³ See ASHRIDGE.

⁴ Sir Henry Rowe, Knt. Lord and Patron of Slapton, and Alderman of London, died in 1612, and was buried at Hackney.

⁵ Cole's MSS. vol. xxxv. p. 109.

Robert Aby, who was instituted 30 June 1409, on the presentation of the Convent of Barking.

Richard Baron, A.M. instituted 18 April 1418; but resigned about 1426, to

Thomas Wynn, between 1425 and 1429. He resigned.

William Pentecost instituted, 2 Nov. 1431, on the presentation of the Convent of Barking. At his death,

Thomas Hull instituted, 18 Feb. 1432, on the presentation of the King, holding the Temporalities of the Abbess of Barking.

Reginald Manser succeeded, circ. 1449. He was buried in the chancel, here, and

Henry Croft succeeded about 1462. At his death,

Thomas Danet, B.D. instituted, 2 Sept. 1469. He was afterwards Dean of Windsor; and was buried in that College Chapel, 1483.

Clement Smith, Canon of Windsor, and Fellow of Eton, inst. 1 Dec. 1469, on the presentation of the Abbey of Barking. He resigned, and

Thomas Dohelly inst. 28 May 1479; he resigned, and

John Wymark inst. 18 April 1487. He died, and

Thomas Knighton was inst. 25 Feb. 1496. He died; and was buried here; and has his effigy in brass.

Richard Grey, inst. 17 Jan. 1529. On his cession,

Roderick Langley inst. 4 Oct. 1530. He died; and

Robert Amys, A.M. instituted, 4 May 1532; and was the last Rector presented by the Abbey of Barking. In his Will, dated 23 Sept. 1558, he appointed to be buried without the north door of his church, between the porch and steeple. He died; and

Robert Norwood, A.B. was presented 25 Feb. 1558, by Queen Elizabeth; he was also Vicar of Whitechurch.

John Lancaster, presented by Henry Rowe, Esq. instituted 11 Aug. 1529. He resigned, and

Enor Frith, A.B. Vicar of Staines; quitted that, and took this Rectory; being instituted 6 July 1602, on the presentation of Henry Rowe, Esq.

Enor Frith, A.M. was admitted 17 May 1634, on the death of his father, on the presentation of Henry Rowe, Esq. of Shacklewell, Co. Middlesex.¹ He was buried here 9 Dec. 1679; and was succeeded by

Henry Frith, A.B. Rector of Little Wolston, instituted 6 April 1680, on the presentation of John Theed, Gent. He died in 1693; and was buried here. His son, William Frith, became a Quaker; and was neglected by his father.

John Beauchamp, A.M. instituted 10 Aug. 1693, on the presentation of Margaret Theed, widow. He resigned; and was succeeded by

Thomas Bayley, S.T.P. instituted 10 Aug. 1694, on the presentation of Margaret Theed, widow, whom he soon afterwards married. He died in 1708, being Principal of New Inn Hall, Oxon. and was buried in St. Peter's, in the Bayley Church, in that City.²

Edward Butterfield, A.M. instituted 11 April 1709, on the presentation of John Theed, Gent. He was of Merton Coll. Oxon.; A.M. 7 July 1698; died Nov. 1725; and was buried in St. Alban's Abbey; being succeeded by

George Baxter, S.T.P. instituted in Dec. 1725, on the presentation of James Brydges, Duke of Chandos. He rebuilt the Parsonage House; and dying in 1737, was succeeded by

Daniel Burton, S.T.P. of Ch. Ch. Oxon. on the presentation of the Dean and Canons, 15 Aug. 1738. At his death, he was succeeded by

John Higgate, A.M. inducted 28 Oct. 1775, on the presentation of Jonathan Shipley, Lord Bishop of St.

¹ Terrier 1674, Enor Frith, Minister: The dwelling house, consisting of 4 bays, all tiled, having therein 5 lower rooms, viz.: a hall, a kitchen, a parlour, a buttry, and a brewhouse, and four chambers over the same; two barns of 4 bays a piece, all thatched; a cow-house, a gate-house and stable joining together under one roof, containing 3 bays, all thatched; one yard and one pigtle adjoining to the said dwelling house, which pigtle contains about an acre. In North field, arable, 7 acres; pasture, 1 acre; leys, 1 acre. In New Mead, 3½ acres and one rood of pasture. In West field, arable, 6½ acres and 2 roods, and two acres of ley. In South field, arable, 4½ acres, and 2 roods and 2 acres, and 1 rood of ley. In South Mead, 4½ acres and 2 roods.

² Le Neve has preserved the following inscription, from the monument said to have been erected to his memory:

H. S. E.
 Thomas Bayley, S. F. P.
 Et
 Rector de Slapton in Com. Buck.
 In officio fungendo
 Æquus, prudens, constans,
 Religionis ac Literarum Ornamentum & Fautor;
 Ingeniis Artibus instructus, moribus suavis
 Nec morte ipsâ sibi dispar,
 Quam juxta ac vitam pariter contemnedo
 Pariter bene habendo
 Et vivere docuit & mori
 Anno { Ætat. 65
 { Salutis 1709,
 Abraham Swain, A.M. Vic.
 de Slapenhill in Com. Derb.
 in Avunculi sui Memoriam
 M. P.

Asaph, and Edward Bentham, D.D.; and at his death, was succeeded by

William Collins, of Ch. Ch. Oxon.; A.M. 8 July 1780; and inducted 18 Oct. 1788, on the presentation of Jonathan Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, late Canon of Ch. Ch. Oxon. He was a native of Whitney, Co. Oxon. and Curate of Cogges, but resided chiefly at the former.

Hugh Hammer Morgan, Clk. succeeded, being inducted 1 Oct. 1808, on the presentation of Cyril

Jackson, D.D. Dean of Ch. Ch., John Lord Bishop of Bangor, the Lord Archbishop of York, the Rev. James Burton, D.D. Thomas Hay, William Jackson, and Charles Henry Hall, Canons of the said Cathedral Church, Oxon. Having resigned this Living, he was again inducted, in May 1813, on the same presentation.

Robert Phillimore, A.M. was presented by the Dean and Canons of the said Church, on the cession of Morgan; and inducted 22 April 1815.

THE CHURCH

consists of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel. At the west end, an embattled tower, in which are five bells, recast circ. 1680, out of four. The length of the church and chancel is 60 feet; width of the church 30 feet, of the chancel 14 feet. It is dedicated to the Holy Rood, or Cross; and the Feast annually follows, 14 September.

Within the altar rails, affixed to a slab in the pavement, is the demi portraiture of a priest in his sacerdotal vestments, with a rich collar and border of quaterfoils and roses alternately; having below it these words:

Hic jacet Dns Reginaldus Manser q'udm' Rector ist' ecclie qui obut v' die Aprilis Anno Dni milimo cccc lxxij' cuj' ate ppictetur de' amen.

Below the effigy, on the very centre of the stone, is the mark whence has been taken a brass escutcheon of arms: the latter is mentioned by Br. Willis, and by him conjectured to have been placed here for Henry Croft (successor to Manser,) who died at Slapton in 1469: but this is very improbable; for, from the form of the stone, it is evident, that if no coat of arms had been originally inserted in it, the portraiture would have been, most likely, placed nearer the middle of the slab, and not altogether at the west end of it. It is therefore more probable, that the coat of arms, whatsoever it might have been, had relation to Manser, for whom the effigy and inscription were unquestionably designed.

Affixed to a slab in the north aisle, are brass effigies of a man between his two wives, praying,

(the figure on the sinister side hidden by a pew;) and at their feet this inscription:

Off yo' charite pray for the soules of James Tornay, late Yeoman of the Crown to King Henry the vij. which decessed of february A° dni m.b.xix. Amye & Elizabeth his wifes who' soules Ihu pardon.

Near the dexter corner of the stone, are the effigies of five female children; and near the sinister corner, the effigies of four males.

Willis mentions, "under the portraiture of the first wife, three sons and two daughters; and under that of the second, four sons and five daughters."

The following appears to have escaped his notice:

The portraiture of a priest in brass, affixed to a slab within the rails, having, at the feet, the following inscription:

Here lyeth the body of Thomas Inghhton, P'son of Slapton, who decessed on the second day of the month of January, in the yere of our Lord God m^v.xix. on whos soule Ihu haue mercy.

SOULBURY; WITH LISCOMBE, BRAGENHAM, CHELMSCOTE, AND HOLLENDEN.

THE parish of Soulbury is of large extent, situated on the north-eastern side of the County; being bounded, on the North, by Stoke Hammond and Great Brickhill; on the East, by Linsade, and part of the County of Bedford, from which it is separated by the river Ouse; on the South, by Wing; and on the West, by Stewkley and Drayton Parslow.

Soulbury had been divided into several distinct partitions before the Conquest, and at the Norman Survey was in the hands of several possessors.

The lands of *William Fitz Ansculf*, much the larger part of the whole possession, were held under him by Pagan; and consisted of five hides and an half, and the third part of one virgate, sufficient for sixteen ploughs. In the demesnes were three hides; and fourteen villeins, with five bordars, had nine ploughs, and five more might have been kept. There were three servants, and a mill worth sixteen shillings per ann. and three carucates of pasture. In the whole, it was and had been rated at 7*l.* and in the time of King Edward, at 8*l.* The Manor had been before holden by eleven socmen, who might sell it.¹

Milo Crispin had an estate here, which Almar, a man of Brictric, held, but without power to alienate, unless with license. Roger was the sub-tenant of Milo, and the land was one hide, and one virgate and an half. There was land for three ploughs. In the demesne was one, and two villeins had another, and there might have been a third. There was pasture for two teams. It was worth, and had been always rated at 20*s.*²

Hugh de Beauchamp held two parts of a virgate of land; there were four ox-gangs. It was and had been rated at three shillings; and in the time of King Edward, at four shillings. Dotus, a holy man, held this land, and might sell it to whom he would.³

Gozelin Brito held one hide and an half, and a third part of a virgate, for one Manor. There was land for four ploughs. There were three servants, and one mill of sixteen shillings value; pasture for one team; and it was and had been always worth forty shillings. Alwin, a man of Fair Edith, held this Manor, and could sell it.⁴

The lands of the *Countess Judith*, here, were holden of the King, by Azeline, wife of Ralph Talbois, as half a hide. There was land for one team, and one was kept; and a carucate of pasture;

¹ Terra Willi Filii Ansculfi. In Coteslai Hvd. In Soleberie ten' Pagan' de Willō. v. hid. et dim' et iii. ^{dim.} part' 1. uirg. Tra. ē. xvi. car'. In dn'io sunt. iii. et xiiii. uilli cu. v. bord. h'nt. ix. car'. et adhuc. v. car'. poss fieri. Ibi. iii. serui. et i. molin' de xvi. sol. p'tu. iii. car'. Int' totu' nal et ualuit. vii. lib. T.R.E. viii. lib. Hoc ∞ tener' xi. sochi et uende' potuer'. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 148.]

² Terra Milonis Crispin. In Cot'eshale Hd. In Soleberie. Roger' ten' de Milone. i. hid' et i. uirg' et dim. Tra' ē. iii. car'. In dn'io ē. una. et ii. uilli hnt. alterā. et iii. ^{dim.} pot' fieri. p'tu. ii. car'. Val. et ualuit sep. xx. ^{6.} sol'. Hanc tra' tenuit Almar hō' Brictrici. non potuit uende' p'ter ej' licentia. [Ibid. 150.]

³ Terra Hygonis De Belchamp. In Cotteshula Hvd. In Soleberie ten' Hugo. ii. part' uni' uirg'. Tra' ē. iii. bob'. Val. et ualuit. iii. sol'. T.R.E. iiiii. sol'. Hanc tra'm tenuit Dot' ho' dei. potuit uende cui uoluit. [Ibid.]

⁴ Terra Gozelini Britonis. In Coteslai Hd. In Soleberie ten' Gozelin' i. hid' et dim' et iii. parte uni' uirg' p' uno ∞ Tra' ē. iiiii. car'. In dn'io dim' hida et ibi. ē. una car', et iiiii. uilli cu. ii. bord'. hnt. iii. car'. Ibi. iii. serui. et i. molin de xvi. sol'. p'tu. i. car'. Val. et ualuit sep. xl. sol'. Hoc ∞ tenuit Aluini' ho' Eddeve pulchræ, uende potuit. [Ibid. 152.]

then, and always rated, at ten shillings. Two Saxons held this land, who held it in the time of King Edward.¹

Godwin the Bedel held half an hide of the King. There was land for one plough, and one was kept, with one bordar, and pasture for one plough team. It was and had been always rated at seven shillings and six-pence.²

*Atrick Bolest*³ held it in the time of King Edward, who is said to have been its possessor at the time of the coming of King William.

Pagan de Beauchamp, who, as a subfeudatory to Fitz Ausculf, held this Manor, was the second son of Hugh de Beauchamp, who was seised of an estate here, given to him by the Conqueror, and holden with Linslade. His descendants and family appear to have possessed their lands in Soulbury, until the forfeiture of John de Beauchamp, in the time of Hen. III. At the compilation of the Testa de Nevil, Walter Mansel held one hide of land in Soulbury, for one Knight's fee,⁴ belonging to the Liberties of Dudley: and, in 1304, (33 Edw. I.) lands, messuages, meadows, and rents, in Soulbury, Liscombe, Chelmscote, and Hollenden, were passed by a fine to Robert Lovett and Sarah his wife, which Robert, within some few years afterwards exercised his right of Patronage; and possessing the chief estate here, presented to the Rectory, which continued to be vested in his family and descendants under the above-mentioned fine: and although there is no specific proof of the alliance between the families of Mansell and Lovett, as conjectured by Willis, it is quite certain, that from the time of passing the fine before-mentioned, the Lovetts continued in uninterrupted possession of the principal Manor and Advowson, from the period when Richard Fitz Robert de Merston levied a fine of his estate to Roger Lovett and Sarah his wife; and that Fitz Ausculf's Manor descended, with the rest of his possessions in this County, to the Paganel and Somerys, as part of the Barony of Dudley and Honour of Newport Pagnell; and, reverting to the Crown by the forfeiture of Roger de Somery, in the reign of Hen. III. were afterwards given to the Beauchamps; and thus, as the paramount lordship, united with the possession of the estate before holden under the Barons of Dudley.

THE RECTORY, CHURCH, ADVOWSON, AND DONATIVE.

The Advowson, or Right of Presentation to Soulbury Church, was vested in the family of Mansell, before the year 1231. Beatrice, Countess of Richmond, presented to the Rectory in 1273.

It had been acquired by the family of Lovett, very early in the fourteenth century, together with the Manors of Soulbury, Liscombe, Chelmscote, and Hollenden; and Robert Lovett, being the Lord and possessor of the chief estate here, obtained a grant from the Bishop of Lincoln, in 1301, that he might add a Chantry to the Church of Liscombe.⁵

In 1363, a fine was levied of the Manor and Advowson of Soulbury Church, between William, son of John Lovett, and Alice his wife, *Quevents*, and John, Parson of the Church of West Shefford, and William Williams, Chaplain, *Deforceiens*, to the use of William, son of John Lovett and Alice his wife, and the heirs of their bodies.⁶

¹ Terra Jvditæ Comitissæ. In Coteshale Hvnd. Azelina uxor Rad' Tailgebosch ten' de rege dim' hid' in Soleberie. Tra' ē. i. car'. et ibi. ē. p'tu. i. car'. Val. et ualuit sēp. x. sol'. Duo ung' tener et ipsi tener'. T.R.E. [Lib. Cens. 153.]

² In Soleberie ten' Godwin' de rege dim' hid'. Tra' e. et car'. et ibi. e. cu' i. bord'. p'tu. i. car'. Val. et ualuit sol' et dim'. Atric bolest tenuit T.R.E. et hoc die iste q'ne tenet qd p' aduentu. R.W. fuit forisfacta. [Ibid.]

³ There seems some doubt respecting the meaning of this word; whether it be designed as a *name*, a description of *rank*, or otherwise. After all, may it not be a *misprint* of the Abridgement of *Balustarius*, the Chief Bowman?

⁴ Test. de Nevil, p. 246-248.

⁵ Robto' Lovet D'no de Liscombe Epus concessit he're Cantuarium in Ecclesia de Liscombe. [Regist. Joh' D'Alderby Ep. Linc.]

⁶ Ped. Fn. 38 Edw. III. n^o 201.

In 1414, a fine of lands in Soulbury and Stoke Hammond, passed from John Chastillon, Chevalier, and Margaret his wife, to John Mason, *Capellanus*.¹

In 1499, a license was granted to John Mordaunt and others, to appropriate Soulbury Rectory to the Abbey of Woburn, in Bedfordshire, and to grant to that Convent the Advowson thereof;² and it was accordingly so appropriated on the first of March following, with the assent of Elizabeth, Queen Consort to Henry VII. to whom it is presumed that certain fee-farm rents out of the said Rectory had been assigned as part of her dower; and a Vicarage was thereupon ordained,³ to which the Convent of Woburn presented four several times; but after the institution of Robert Marler, in 1537, the succeeding Incumbents have only the title of Curates.

At the dissolution of Woburn Abbey, on the possessions coming to the Crown, the Advowson is presumed to have been then vested in the King, the Impropriation being of very small value.

King Edward VI. in the fourth year of his reign, granted to Richard Malorye, Citizen and Mercer of London, the Rectory and Church of Soulbury, with its appurtenances, parcel of the late Monastery of Woburn; with messuages, houses, lands, and glebe, valued at 23*l.* 10*s.* to hold to Richard Malorye and William Smyth, and the heirs and assigns of the said Richard for ever, by fealty only, in free-socage, as of the Manor of East Greenwich.⁴

Queen Elizabeth, in 1573, granted *inter al.* to Christopher Fenton and Bernard Gilpin, a rent of 22*s.* payable out of a tenement in Soulbury, to find a lamp in the Church there; and 2*s.* 2*d.* issuing out of a tenement in Soulbury, given by Percival Duvall, Vicar there, to find obits, and 3*s.* given to other obits, in Soulbury;⁵ and the Queen, in the next year, granted to John Herbert and Anthony Palmer, an acre and an half of meadow, in Soulbury, late belonging to Woburn Abbey.⁶

In 1587, the Queen granted *inter al.* to William Tipper and Robert Dawe, all the lands, tithes, tenements, &c. in Soulbury, late belonging to the Abbey of Woburn, subject to the payment of 10*s.* per ann. for the said tithes, *habend.* for ever, as of the Manor of East Greenwich.⁷

In 1590, the Queen granted *inter al.* to Sir Edward Stanley, Knt. thirty acres of heath-ground, in Soulbury, at a small quit-rent, in the same manner as the former grants.⁸

Robert Lovett, Esq. of Liscombe, son of Sir Robert Lovett, by his Will, makes mention of an arrangement, in a deed bearing date the 3rd June 1698, (executed by the said Robert Lovett and Edward Lovett, of Tawstock, Co. Devon, his brother) by which it was settled that 30*l.* should be paid, with all such advantages as had been allowed in the House of Liscombe; and if not, then 40*l.* to be paid quarterly, by 10*l.* each time.

Browne Willis mentions, that the ancient Rectory-House was adjacent to the Churchyard, at the west end;⁹ but this appears to be erroneous, certainly so far as relates to the building now standing, which, though not of modern date, was erected long after the reformation, (several centuries after the Appropriation of the Rectory to the Priory of Woburn) and since the arrangement made between the Crown and the Lovett family; under which, the latter claim the sole right of appointing the Minister. The Curates, after the Reformation, appear to have been domesticated in the family of Lovett, at Liscombe. A house, presumed to be that which Willis mentions, and which was commonly used as a jointure-house by the family, was converted into a residence for the Minister, instead of a permanent lodging in the Mansion-House; but he did not long enjoy it, in consequence of having claimed it in right of his appointment to the Curacy.¹⁰

¹ Rot. Fin. 2 Hen. V.

² Rot. Pat. 15 Hen. VII.

³ Ex Libro Memorand. Gul. Smith, Epi' Lincoln.

⁴ Rot. Pat. 4 Edw. VI. Test. 5 Mar.

⁵ Ibid. 16 Eliz. p. 14.

⁶ Ibid. 17 Eliz.

⁷ Ibid. 30 Eliz. p. 16.

⁸ Ibid. 33 Eliz. Test. 2 Jul.

See Lansdowne MSS. 391, fol. 49, in Mus. Brit.

⁹ Willis's MSS.

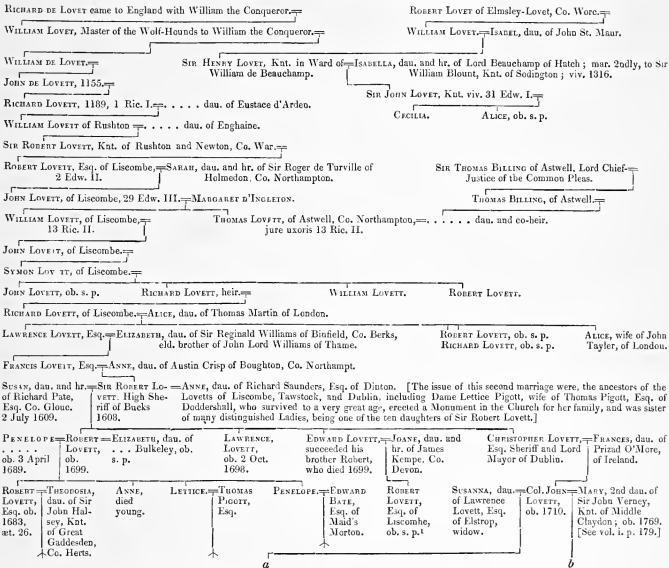
¹⁰ From information by the Family.

PEDIGREE OF LOUET, LOVET, OR LOVETT, OF LISCOMBE.

Genealogical Achievement of the Lovett Family. Quarterly of eighteen coats. 1. Quarterly 1 and 4, Ancient and Modern. Lovett. 2. Erm. within a bordure charged with ten roundels. Turville. 3. Arg. a cross ensigned, dividing four cross crosslets fitch. Billing. 4. Arg. a cross engrailed. Dreyton. 5. Arg. a chev. between three tigers' faces. Gymbles. 6. Arg. a chief Gu. Licures. 7. Arg. an incutcheon of the field, within a bordure Vaire. Lwises. 8. Arg. a bend between six martlets. Pravers. 9. Gu. a chief indented Arg. Cranford. 10. Party per pale Arg. and a chev. Erm. Jewell. 11. Arg. two chevrons Erm. Denton. 12. Arg. three Bonells passant guardant. . . . Gifford. 13. . . . a fretted Arg. Maltravers. 14. Arg. a chev. between in chief eight cross crosslets, 4 and 2 S. in base four cross crosslets 1, 2, and 1, also S. Paetz. 15. Arg. three barrels, with fuses at the bung. Ingleton. 16. Two organ pipes in saltire, the dexter superior between four crosses pattee. . . . Williams. 17. Arg. a horse passant. Percival. 18. Arg. three cones of wheat (barley?) Verney of Devon.

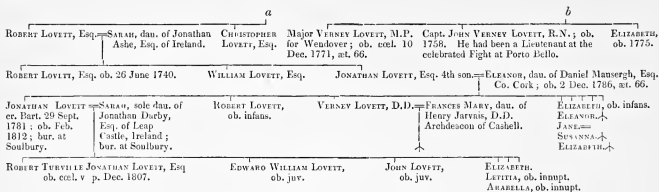
Ancient Arms of Lovett.—Az. three wolves' heads coupe Or. Crest: On a wreath of the colours, a wolf's head coupe Or. [These were borne by Richard de Louet, of Normandy, whose two sons, William and Robert, came into England with William the Conqueror. From the first are descended, the Lovetts of Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire; and from the latter, the Lovetts of Worcestershire.]

Modern Arms.—Arg. three wolves passant, in pale S. langued Gu. Crest: On a wreath, a wolf passant S. langued Gu. [These were borne by William de Louet, eldest son of Richard de Louet of Normandy, upon being appointed, by William the Conqueror, Master of the Wolf Hounds over all England.] [From a MS. in Mus. Brit. as Mr. Samuel Ljsons was informed by the late Sir Jonathan Lovett, Bart.]



1 Copy of The Will of Robert Lovett of Tawstock Devonshire Only Son of Edward Lovett.

In the Name of God Amen.—I Robert Lovett of Tawstock in the County of Devon Esq. being sick & weak of Body, but of sound & perfect Mind & Memory (Praised be God) Do make this my last Will & Testament in Manner & Form following (That is to say) First I recommend & Bequeath my Soul to the Almighty God hoping in his Mercy that through



the Merits & Sufferings of Jesus Christ my blessed Saviour & Redeemer, all my Sins shall be forgiven, and my Body I do commit to the Earth to be decently interr'd according to the Rights & Ceremonies of Christian Burial in the Church of England of which Church I ever was a true son & so resolved to die. And for my Temporal Estate I dispose therefore as followeth. Imprimis, I Give & Bequeath to the Poor of the Parish of Soulbury in the County of Bucks the Sum of Three Hundred Pounds of Lawfull Money of England, to be laid out & disposed off for the best Advantage & Benefit of the said Poor as shall be thought fittest by M^r Sambee the present Minister there, M^r Neal, & my two Cousins M^rs Bates & M^r Piggott. Item, I give & bequeath to the Poor of the Parish of Tawstock aforesaid the Sum of One Hundred Pounds Lawfull Money of England to be Employed by the Minister Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor for the time being in binding out Apprentices to some handicraft Trades as they by the advice of the Minister shall think fittest. Item, I Give to the Parish of St. Giles's Twenty Pounds for making an handsome Altarpiece there, if there is none already, but if there is no need of making any, then I give the said Twenty Pounds & Thirty Pounds more to the Poor of the said Parish, to be disposed off as the precedent Legacy. Item, I Give to the Parish of Tawstock the sum of Fifty Pounds of Lawfull Money of England to be laid out in making a New Floor before the Communion Table there. Item, I Give to my Cousin M^r John Leigh's two Children an Hundred Pounds to Each of them. Item, I Give and Bequeath to my Cousin M^r Lewis Gregory's two Youngest Children Fifty Pounds of Lawfull Money of England. In witness whereof I have herento sett my Hand and Seal This Twenty Seventh Day of November Anno Domini 1710. ROBERT LOVETT.

Sealed, Published and Declared in the presence of Us, Will^m Mesvin, Nicholas Jones.

May 14th 1728. The Rev^d M^r John Sambee & M^{rs} Lettice Piggott filed an Amicable Bill in the High Court of Chancery against themselves in the name of Robert Buckmaster & Others (Churchwardens & Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Soulbury) complaining that the said M^r Sambee had given their Parish no Account of M^r Lovett's Legacy of 300l. and that the Poor of their Town had received no benefit from it, Requesting the Court to oblige them to give their said Town full satisfaction herein &c. &c. And the Defendant Sambee admits that at the time of making the said Will he was & still is Minister of Soulbury and that about the Tenth of May 1712 he did receive the said Three Hundred Pounds from the said S^r Henry Northcott & John Hachee or their Order & not before which he put out at Interest at Five Pounds per cent. about the Twentieth of the said Month, and admits that no application hath been yet made thereof or of any part thereof & that he hath in his hands for Principal and interest now due Five Hundred and Forty Pounds as he computes the same. And the said Defendants say they are desirous to Lay out and Dispose off the same (in Case this Court shall approve and so Order) in Purchase of Lands of Inheritance to be conveyed to proper Trustees to be nominated and appointed by the Defendants to the uses following (viz.) One Equal Moiety of the Rents of such Lands to be paid to a Schoolmaster who shall be a person of Sober Life & approved of by the said Trustees or any three of them, being neither Vicar nor Curate of that or any other Parish & to be displaced at pleasure on misbehaviour, for Teaching of Twenty-four of such poor Children Boys & Girls of the Poor Legally Settled Inhabitants of the said Parish of Soulbury to Read, Write, & Cast Accounts & to be instructed in the Catechism of the Church of England. And the other Moiety of the Rents of such Lands to be annually apply'd for & towards placing out one or more Boys who do not receive Alms of the said Parish Yearly Apprentices to Trades or Employments in such manner as the said Trustees or any three of them shall approve. This was by the Court approved. And in Pursuance of an Order of the 5th of June 1728, the Defendants having proposed to me Robert Lovett Esq. of Liscombe in the Parish of Soulbury in the County of Bucks, Lord of the Manor for the time being, The Rev^d Doctor David Trimmell Rector of Stokhammond, The Rev^d M^r John Barton Rector of G^r Brickhill, The Rev^d M^r William Brown Vicar of Wing, The Rev^d M^r John Potter Vicar of Sewkley, all in the County of Bucks & their Successors to be Trustees for the Charity in question, I do allow & approve hereof which I humbly certify and submit to the Judgement of this Honourable Court. ROBERT HOLDFORD.

RECTORS.

ROBERT LE MANSELL, presented by John de Mansell, in 1231, when it was enjoined him, "quod scholas frequentet."

Edmund de Overle, instituted 6 March 1273, on the presentation of Beatrice Countess of Richmond.¹

Hugh de Walcot instituted 16 June 1313, on the presentation of Robert Lovett.

Hugh Durant or *Durand*, instituted 2 July 1344, on the presentation of Sir John Lovett, Knt. having obtained a dispensation: upon which he exchanged for Leckhampstead, with

Humphrey Ward, 4 March 1357, who was presented by John Lovett, Esq.; and dying, was succeeded by

John de Welford, instituted 13 Nov. 1375, who exchanged for Egglethorne, with

Robert atte Puete, 22 June 1387.

Henry Saltwood, instituted 25 Nov. 1401, on the presentation of the Feoffees of William Lovett. He was succeeded by

William Garwardby, on whose resignation, *Roger Eton* was presented, 8 July 1435, by Roger Lovett, Esq. He is supposed to have quitted it for Bletchley; and was succeeded by

Henry Hull, in 1436, who resigned.

Walter Rokes, instituted 1 Feb. 1461, on the presentation of John Lovett, Esq.

Thomas Elliott, presented in 1467.

John Smith resigned in 1479.

John Dunmow, instituted 14 May 1479, on the presentation of Elizabeth Lovett. He resigned; and

William Cokks instituted 14 March 1480, on the pres. of Richard Lovett's Feoffees, in his minority.

VICARS.

THOMAS HENRISON, instituted in 1501, on the presentation of the Convent of Woburn; and, on his death, was succeeded by

Thomas Hobbes, instituted 10 April 1528, on the presentation of Woburn Abbey; and, at his death,

Robert Marler was instituted 24 Feb. 1537.

CURATES.

RICHARD REY is so styled in 1545; as was

Thomas Tayler, in 1559 and 1562, and

William Milward, in 1585 and 1589.

William Stirrye also, in 1598; and after him,

Maurice Evans occurs Curate, 1605, 1608, and 1617.

Hunfrey Lloyd, in 1621, 1628, and 1632. He was also Curate of Linslade; as was his successor,

Henry Lloyd, in 1633; and dying here, 17 April 1646, was buried in the chancel, with a memorial on a board. His successor was

John Hatch, who was called Minister in 1650, when it was returned to be worth only 8*l.* per ann. He quitted it for Stoney Stratford; and was succeeded by

Robert Farington, who held it in 1658, as did

Eduard Edgeborough in 1663.

Robert Whitehead, A.B. was appointed 28 May 1666.

He quitted it for Great Gaddesden, Co. Herts; being succeeded by

John Sambee, A.B. appointed 3 June 1672. He died 26 Dec. 1728, aged 80; and was succeeded by

Michael Roberts, A.B. appointed 16 May 1729, on the nomination of Robert Lovett, Esq. He died; and

Potts Davies entered on the cure of Soulbury, 7 April 1755, on the nomination of Jonathan Lovett, Esq. He died in August 1777; and

Edmund Wodley, LL.D. was appointed his successor. He was in the Commission of the Peace for the Counties of Buckingham and Bedford; and also Rector of Cublington. He died 29 June 1808.

William Wodley, A.M. was appointed on the death of his father, by Sir Jonathan Lovett, Bart. Patron.

John G. Lawford, A.M. appointed 1839, by Miss Lovett.

THE CHURCH

consists of a nave, with a north aisle as long as the nave; and a square tower at the west end: a short south aisle having a large porch; and at the east end, a chancel. The tower and aisles are covered with lead; and the chancel tiled. On the north side is a door, where formerly was a porch. The tower and porch are embattled; the aisles and nave have a plain parapet. The height of the tower is about 56 feet, and it contains six tuneable bells; of which, the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 6th, are modern: the 4th and 5th ancient, and having respectively these inscriptions round the verge: *S*ra

¹ In 1291, the Church of Soulbury was valued at 20 marks, with a pension to the Prior of Tickford of 5*s.*

Martine ora pro nobis; and *Sca Margarita ora pro nobis*. The fifth bell was cast in 1529, being purchased with a legacy bequeathed by John Tomkins for that purpose. The largest bell weighs about 18 cwt. on which a clock strikes.

Between the nave and aisles are, on each side, two pointed arches, resting on an octagon pillar in the centre, between two piers. In the eastern window of the chancel, which has a pointed arch, and is divided into twenty-three compartments, (the work of Richard Staniford, a mason, about the year 1710, at the expence, and by the direction of Robert Lovett, Esq. then Patron,) are the arms of the family of Lovett, with the initial letters of the names of the donor and artist in the central compartment. The window at the east end of the south aisle (which aisle is shorter than that on the north side) was originally curiously painted; but so much broken and defaced, that Browne Willis could make out but little respecting the design; excepting, that the effigy of St. Catharine, and the History of the Murder of the Innocents by Herod, formed part of the series: there were then only remaining, in the same window, the armorial bearings and quarterings of the family of Windsor.

The Font is octagon, with a shield, and a lozenge alternately in the middle of each compartment enclosed by a quaterfoil; and the cover is of wood, rising from an octagon base, as a pyramid.

Over the Communion Table is a brass plate, with the following inscription:

Col. John Lovett, M.P. ob. 1710, and his Wife the Hon^{ble}. Mary Verney, 1769; she was the Daughter of Lord Viscount Fermanagh, of Middle Claydon, Bucks; their first Son, Verney, M.P. and Major in the Army, died, unmarried, 1771; as did their second Son, John, a Post Captain in the Royal Navy, 1758; and also Elizabeth their Daughter, 1775. They are all buried in this Vault.

On the north side of the chancel is a mural monument, with a pyramid of black marble, to which is affixed a modern shield with the arms of *Lovett*; and below it:

Gratitude and Affection erected this Monument to the Memory of Major Verney Lovett. He was the son of Colonel John Lovett and the Hon^{ble}. Mary Verney. He departed this life the 10th day of Dec. 1771, aged 66 years.

On a brass plate, affixed to the south wall, above the Manerial pew, are the ancient and modern Arms of Lovett:

Thomas Lovet, Arm. ob. 1491. By his Wife Joan, the Granddaughter and Heir of Sir Thomas Billing, Lord Chief-Justice of the King's Bench, Anno Dom. 1469. He inherited the capital Mansion and Lordship of Astwell, in Northamptonshire, with several other fair Manors and Estates.

Familia Louetorum sane antiquissima peculiare stemma a quodam Gulielmo Viro Bellico qui in conquestu Normanorum, Anno Dom. 1066, sub Gulielmo

Duce stipendia merebat bona sine explicata iste Gulielmus inter nobiles Normancie Generes qui cum Duce ad conquestum Angliæ venerunt; vir primarius fuit et ad eo fortiter se jessit ut Rex ei terras multas donavit cumque canum luperum quibus ea tunc insula non parum infestabatur majestrum per totam Angliam constituit, ratione cujus arma gentilesia respondente (scilicet tres lupes incedentes Sab. in campo Arg.) sibi appropriavit suisque reliquit, relinquens tres luperum capites Or. in campo Sab. arma Patris Ricardi de Lovet Normancie.

The above plate was originally placed in the Turville Chapel in Bitlesden Abbey, whence it was removed when that Abbey was destroyed, in 1704. The Turville Chapel was founded in the reign of Henry II. by Sir William de Turville, of Helmedon in Northamptonshire. He was succeeded by Sir Simon; he by Sir William; and he by Sir Nicholas; after whose death in 1309, it came to the Lovetts. His only Daughter and Heir, Sarah, having in 1304, married Robert Lovett, Esq. of Liscombe in Bucks, Son of Sir Robert Lovett, of Newton in Warwickshire, and Rushton in Northamptonshire.

On a mural tablet, in the north aisle:

In Memory of Robert Lowndes, Esq. of Bragenham, in this Parish, third son of Robert Lowndes, Esq. of Winslow, who died 16 Dec. 1782, in the 75th year of his age. He married Mary, second Daughter of Charles Shales, Esq. She died at Bath, 26 Sept. 1778, and was buried within the rails of the Font in the Abbey there.

Arms: Arg. freté Az. at each juncture a Bezante: on a canton Gu. a lion's head erased Or. gorged with wreaths of laurel Proper. impaling Gu. six escallops Arg. 3, 2, 1. *Crest*: A leopard's head erased Or. gorged with laurel Proper.

Against the north-wall of the nave is an achievement, with these arms :

Ancient and modern *Lovett*, impaling *Arg.* a chevron between three garbs S. the last banded Gu. *Crest* : A wolf's head coupé Or. *Motto* : In cælo quies.

On an old achievement this coat, *Lovett*. On a smaller shield on the dexter side, Az. a fess crenelle between three wolves' heads Or. On the sinister side, S. a chevron Erm. between three bulls' heads cabossed of the First, *Crest* : A wolf passant.

On a slab, in the floor of the nave :

In Memory of the Rev. Edmund Wodley, Curate of this Parish, who departed this life on the 29th of June 1808, aged 71 years.

Also of Mary Wodley, Relict of the said Edmund Wodley, who departed this life on the 14th of July 1808, aged 77 years.

Also of Charlotte Wodley, Daughter of the above, who departed this life April 4th 1816, aged 48 years.

Also of the Rev^d William Wodley, only Son of the above-named Edmund and Mary Wodley, who departed this life March 16th 1837, aged 71 years.

On an achievement, these arms :

S. a chevron between three pelicans vulning themselves Or. *Crest* : on a ducal coronet, an eagle displayed Or.

On a mural Monument, with an urn, a flame issuant from it, and a seraph bearing a celestial crown, as also these arms, Per pale *Lovett*, impaling *Lovett*, *Mordaunt*, and *Ayliffe*; is this inscription :

Here lyeth the Body of Robert Lovett, of Liscombe, in the Parish of Soulbury, in the County of Bucks, Esq. who departed this life, Aug. 11th 1699, in the 76th year of his age. He married Penelope, daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Ayliffe, of Hovel's, in the County of Essex, Esq. who departed this life, March 21, 1688, in the 52^d year of her age. By her he had issue 4 children: Anne, his eldest daughter, who died young, and lyeth in this vault; Robert, his only son, who married Theodosia, daughter of S^r John Halsey, of Great Gaddesden, in Hertfordshire, Knight, who died without issue, Nov. 29, 1683, in the 26th year of his age, and lyeth buried in this vault; Lettice, his 2^d daughter, now living, married to

Thomas Pigott, of Doddershall, in the County of Bucks, Esq. by whom she hath had two sons, Richard, the eldest, who died young, and is buried in this vault; and Penelope, his youngest daughter now living, and married to Edw. Bate, of Maudsmorton, in this County, Esq. by whom she hath two daughters, both alive. He also married a second wife,¹ now living, Elizabeth, widow of John Bradshaw, of Darford, in the County of Surrey, Esq. by whom he had no issue.

Here also lyeth interred in this vault, Lawrence Lovett, younger Brother of the said Robert Lovett, who departed this life the 2^d day of October 1698, in the 65th year of his age.² This Monument was erected at the sole charge of Lettice Pigott, wife of Thomas Pigott aforesaid, in Memory of her dear Father & Mother, in the year 1701.

Opposite, on the south side of the chancel, is a handsome mural monument, with a recess between pilasters, having the figures of a man and woman kneeling at a desk; and affixed to the pediment above, three shields of arms:

In the middle, quarterly, 1 and 4 *Arg.* 3 wolves passant in pale S. *Lovett*; 2 and 3 *Erm.* within a bordure S. Bezante; impaling quarterly, 1 and 4 *Cheque Arg.* and S.; 2 and 3 S. a cross crosslet *Arg.* in fess point a mullet Or. *Crest* : a wolf passant S. On the dexter side: the arms in the first and fourth quarters above described: On the sinister side: the arms in the second and third quarters of the principal coat as before.

Rob. Lovett Miles posuit hoc Memoriae Sacræ annoq. perpetui Testimoniū Conjux posuit mæstissimus euendē ut Corporis in Terra sic Spiritus in Cælo Locū simul expectans et expectas.

Sta meditare, time, gaude lachrymare Viator

Quisquis es, ecce meus te docet ista Civis.

Sta, Index Deus est, mors Lictor, Spiritus erro

Sistitur, en jacet ut carere Corpus humo.

Stando tuas meditare vices; Cito sic eris ut sum:

Nunc mihi; eras tibi; sors omnibus æqua veni

Ergo time, meditaus, ne non te pareā paratum

Poscat; ut hic vivas et moriāre feres.

Multiplīcisq; timeris lachrymare Piacula Culpaē

Ne quid agat præsens Vita futura luat

Te lachrymas prome, gaude cui Christus ocellos

Abstersit sordes, abluīt, Astra dedit.

¹ This second wife married Hon. Charles Leigh, of Leighton Buzzard. Mr. Leigh died July 30, 1704, aged 80; and she died 1729, aged about 84.

² Lawrence Lovett left a daughter, married to Mr. Butterfield, Rector of Middle Claydon.

Susan Brooke, the Daughter and heir of Mr Richard Pate, Esq. of the City of Gloster, late Wife of Sir Rob. Lovett, Knight. She deceased the 2^d of July 1609.

An Enigrama { SUSAN LOVETT.
NOW ALL'S AT REST.

If Wisdom, true Repentance, and Religion,
Birth, Beautie, Worth, Youth, Wealth, Friēds, Prayers,
or Praise,

Could have preserved a Bodey from corruption,
This Lady might have lived yet endlesse Days.
But those were wings whereon her Spirit fled hence,
Christ thought her fitter for his glorious presence.
Her Soule, altho' her Body sleeps in dust,
Attends like Angels, on Great God above.
Now free from Pain, Sin, Feare, or fleshy Lust,
Yet filled with heavenly joyes and saints pure Love.
Then praise wee God for her, I pray likewise,
That wee may live, die, rise, & reign in Blisse.

Here were in the chancel three stones, which had brasses affixed to them, now torn off: one of them had a small plate; and another, a fillet round the edge; but none of any seeming note. It is probable, that these stones have been either removed from their original situation, or partly covered by pews of modern erection.

On the south side of the altar, within the rails, is a monument of Coade's artificial stone, having a female figure reclining over an urn, inscribed: "A filial offering to maternal worth." Lower down, on trefoil-headed panels, resembling those on the sides of ancient tombs, are many inscriptions, in continuation of the following on a tablet:

Sir Jonathan Lovett, Bar^t. erected this Monument to the memory of his dear and beloved Mother, Eleanor Lovett, who departed this life Dec. 2, 1786, in the 66th year of her age. By her Father, Daniel Mansergh, Esq. of the County of Cork, she was descended from the Manserghs, of Cumberland, and the Wentworths, of York; and by her mother, Mary, eldest Daughter & co-heiress of Nicholas Southeote, Esq. from the Southcotes of Devon.

She married Jonathan Lovett, Esq. of Liscomb House, Lord of this Manor, by whom she had Robert and Elizabeth, who died infants, and the under-named, who lived to maturity. Jonathan married Sarah, daughter of Jonathan Darby, Esq. of Leap Castle, in Ireland, and has issue.

Verney, Chaplain to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, married Frances, Daughter to Henry Jarvis,

D.D. of Cashell, and has issue, Mary, married to Richard Weeks, Counsellor-at-Law.

Eleanor married to John Darby, jun. Esq. of Leap Castle, and has issue.

Jane married to John Bennett, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, in Ireland, and has issue.

Susanna married to William Henn, Master in Chancery, only son of William Henn, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, in Ireland, and has issue.

Elizabeth married to John Pigott, Esq. of Caparda, in the Queen's County, and has issue.

Arms: Dexter, Arg. 3 wolves' in pale passant S.: sinister, Arg. a bend raguly Gu. between 3 arrows in pale Or. *Crest*: A wolf's head erased S. langued Gu.

On a mural tablet, on the south of the chancel:

This Monument is erected by the Rev^d. Verney Lovett, A.M. to record his own Gratitude, and the Virtues of his Father, Jonathan Lovett, Esq. of Liscombe, in this Parish, and of Kingswell, near Tipperary, Ireland, where he died, August 24th 1770, aged 48.

Arms: Lovett. *Motto*: Spe.

On the south side of the chancel, is a handsome marble monument, at the top of which is an urn, and this inscription:

Near this place lies interred the Body of Robert Lovett, eldest son of Robert Lovett, late of Liscombe, in this County, Esq. who died June the 26, in the year 1740, and in the twenty-first year of his age. This Monument is erected by his sorrowful Mother, Sarah Lovett, Widow, daughter of Jonathan Ashe, Esq. of y^e Kingdom of Ireland, in Memory of the best and most dutiful of Sons.

On the north side of the chancel, is a white marble tablet, with this inscription:

M. S.

John Sambee, a faithful Minister of God's Word, of this Parish 53 years, obit Dec. 26, 1728 ætatis suæ 80. As an Augmentation to educate the poor Children of this Parish, at his sole cost, he built the house adjoining to the School-house. Mary his wife obit Sept. 15, 1723, ætatis suæ 77. Erected by his Daughter, Lettice Mathews.

At the upper end of the north aisle, is an altar-monument of freestone, supported by pillars of the Ionic order, conjectured to have been designed for one of the Mallets, but with few vestiges of it remaining.

On the pavement were formerly the effigies of a man and woman in brass, and this inscription :

Of your Charitee pray for the Soules of John Mallet Gent. and Alice his Wife, which John decessed the xij Day of February R^e Dⁿ m^o xvij: on whose Soules Jhu have mercy. Amen.

On another ancient stone, are the effigies of a man and woman in brass, with the following inscription under them :

Pray for y^e Soules of John Turnay & Agnes his wife, y^e which John decessed y^e xvij of March y^e yere of our Lord m^o xvij: on whos Soules Jhu have mercy. Amen.

BRAGENHAM.

The Hamlet and Manor of Bragenham, which, from the earliest recorded period, belonged to Soulbury, or, perhaps, rather to Liscombe, contained a Chapel; and, in the time of Elizabeth, was described as consisting of ten families, although, long since, forming one large Grazing-Farm and Manorial-House, occupied by a single tenant. The Chapel has been immemorially demolished; and no vestiges of a Village or Hamlet remain, save as above-mentioned.

By an Inquisition, held at Swanbourne, 30 May (20 Hen IV.) after the death of Richard Lovett, Esq. it was returned, that he held nothing in Bucks on the day he died; but, shortly before his death, John Mordaunt, late Serjeant-at-Law, deceased, and Robert Brudenell, Sen^r. then surviving, were seised of the Manor of Liscombe, and 20 messuages, 600 acres of land, 60 acres of wood, and 50s. rents in Great and Little Hollenden, *Braggenham*, Chelmscote, and Soulbury, in his demesnes, in fee, to the use of the heirs of the aforesaid Richard Lovett, deceased, and their heirs, held of Walter Bulstrode, as of his Manor of Hogston, by military service, of the annual value, beyond reprisals, of 10*l*.; that the aforesaid Richard Lovett died 11 May (20 Hen. IV.) and that Richard Lovett was his cousin and heir, viz. son of William, brother of the said Richard Lovett, deceased, and was thirteen years of age.²

¹ Cole has preserved the following extracts from the Wills of several persons connected with this parish: In 1535, 15 June, Alice Mallet willed to be buried in the Church of All Hallows of Soulbury; and gave to the building the said Church 5*l*. and made Sir Thomas Hobbs, Vicar of Soulbury, and Richard Lovett, her Executors. In 1551, Dec. 31, Alis Turney, of Hollinden, willed to be buried in Soulbury Church, and that her husband's Will be performed; giving her daughter Alice, and her sons, Bernard and John Turney, several legacies. In 1559, Sep. 3, Joan Turney gave several legacies to John, William, Alice, Jane, Emma, James, and John Turney, of Holinden; and a herse cloth, to serve the Parish; Witness, Sir John Taylor, Curate. In 1572, May 11, James Turney, of Holinden, made his kinsmen, James and Bernard, Overseers of his Will; and gave several Legacies to his children, Richard, James, Alice, and Margaret. In 1587, May 4, Richard Turney willed his daughters, Jane and Alice, 20*l*. a piece; and made his wife Agnes, Executrix; witness, William Milner, Minister. In 1528, March 6, Percival Duval, Vicar of Soulbury, willed to be buried in the chancel of All Hallows in Soulbury, before the Image of our Lady, on the right hand of the high altar; and gave Legacies to the Sepulchre Light, and the Rood Light; making Richard Lovett and John Poynter, Gents, Overseers of his Will; and ordered a yearly obit to be said for him.

² Harleian MSS. 4028, in Mus. Brit. That there was anciently a family residing here, who either received their name from the place itself, or possibly imparted their name to the Hamlet; but, whether before or after that Hamlet was denominated a Manor, the writer presumes not to attempt to determine. It appears that Warine de Bradenham, who was living, at least, as early as the time of King Edw. I. married Agnes, youngest sister and co-heir of Henry de Clinton, son of Henry, who confirmed the grant of his father, Geoffrey de Clinton, of the Church of Stewkley to the Monastery of Kenilworth; that the above-mentioned Geoffrey de Lucy died in 36 Hen. III. seised of lands in Bucks; and that his son, another Geoffrey, as is supposed, died in 12 Edw. I. That the families of Lucy, Corbet, and Danvers being allied, and Henry Danvers holding the fifth part of a Knight's fee in Soulbury, and Geoffrey de Lucy a hide of land of the Honour of Gloucester, (besides the corroboration found in the several accounts of lands holden in Soulbury, Stewkley, and the neighbourhood, under the Honour of Walingford,) it is not presumptuous to believe, that the family of Bragenham was of some account, although there be no positive proof extant of the Manorial rights which they seem to have possessed.

Bragenham Manor was purchased by Edward Lord Leigh of Stoneleigh, Co. Warwick, the possessor of very large estates in this neighbourhood, and *inter al.* of the Town and Manor of Leighton Buzzard, Co. Beds, as well as of Stewkley.

Edward Lord Leigh died seised in March 1737, being succeeded by his second, but only surviving son, Thomas Lord Leigh; who, dying unmarried, was succeeded in the possession of this estate by his only sister, the Hon. Mary Leigh, who held the same until her decease, in 1806;¹ when, with divers estates in various Counties, it passed to the Rev. Thomas Leigh, Clerk, Rector of Adlestrop, Co. Gloucester, heir-general of the family of Leigh of Stoneleigh, who died seised; as did also James Henry Leigh, Esq. 21 Oct. 1823; and it ultimately became vested in the Right Hon. Chandos Lord Leigh, who is its present worthy possessor.

The site of the Manor of Bragenham was granted, by Patent, 14 Feb. (4 Edw. VI.) to Humphrey Heydall, from Lady-day in the same year, for twenty-one years, at *4l. 13s. 4d.* per ann. to be paid half-yearly; also the Lordship of Linford Magna, parcel of the land of John St. Leger, afterwards annexed to the Honour of Grafton, and subsequently granted to Richard Champion and John Thomson, their heirs and assigns, for ever, with the reversion of the Granges, and Wavendon, and the Claypits.²

CHELMSCOTE

is a Hamlet and Manor, comprising about 300 acres, in the north-east part of this Parish, adjoining Linslade. It was not distinguished by this name in the Norman Survey, but seems to have been described as lands belonging to Hugh de Beauchamp, and Gozelin Brito, or the Briton.

The Manor-Farm, of about 182 acres, includes some remains of earth-works, or embankments, on the western side of the Hamlet, next Linslade, not far from the house, the demesnes of which are divided into twenty-four small inclosures; and this estate pays a quit-rent to the Manor of Soulbury.

Before the Conquest, Aluin, one of the tenants of Queen Edith, held those lands here, which were afterwards given to Gozelin, as well as Linslade, which was bestowed upon Hugh de Beauchamp; together with those possessions here, which had been in the hands of Dote (or perhaps, Datus, i. e. *Deo-datus*), a Holy man. The estate of Gozelin, the Briton, is presumed to have descended in the same manner as Cublington, and to have passed by Amabel, daughter and heir of Walter de Chesnei, grandson of Gozelin, to Almaric Despencer, in the reign of Ric. I.; and Juliana, daughter of Almaric, being married, first, to William Bardolph, and, secondly, to Peter de Stokes (neither of whom had issue by her), was, circ. 1207 (9 Joh.) married, thirdly, to Geoffrey de Lucy. But her father, Almaric, being concerned in the Rebellion, with his sons, Thurstan and Almaric, his lands were seized by King John. However, some years before that event, viz. in 1203 (5 Joh.), a fine was

¹ This most benevolent Lady, who was equally distinguished by her benevolence and eccentricities, alternately resided at her paternal Mansion of Stoneleigh Abbey, Kensington Gore, (Co. Middlesex,) London, and Bath, possessed an immense estate, which enabled her to display remarkable instances of generosity to her friends, and benevolence to the poor; the rental of her estate, by common report, amounting to more than 50,000*l.* per ann. By her death, the poor lost a generous friend and protector, whose wealth seemed only valuable to herself, in proportion as it afforded the means of benevolence, her bounteous hand freely dealing forth, unsolicited, that which modest merit often knows not how to ask. Her tenantry were regarded as her children; and it had been her uniform custom, like that of her deceased brother, never to increase the rent of the land in their occupation, so long as they, or any of their relatives, were disposed to occupy their farms; so that some of them acquired great opulence, and had, during the possession of their respective tenures, such constant opportunities of enjoying the benefits resulting from the benevolence of their friend and patroness, that few circumstances could have been more painful than a separation of that relationship.

² Rot. Pat. 2 Eliz. Test. 29 Jan.

passed of the Manor of Chelmscote, by which it was conveyed to Roland Blanckfort, or Bloet,¹ (whose daughter, Elizabeth, was the wife of Almaric le Despencer the *younger*), to whom the King committed the custody of Thurstan le Despencer, in consequence of the part he had taken in the Barons' Wars; and, as Geoffrey de Lucy adhered faithfully to King John during the troubles, he was rewarded with many of the estates which the King had sequestered. This family being afterwards possessed of Chelmscote, it is supposed that it was amongst the grants made to Geoffrey de Lucy by that Monarch, or his successor, Hen. III.; for it appears that Geoffrey de Lucy held one hide of land in Soulbury, of the Honour of Gloucester,² which Honour had belonged to the Despenchers, although the name of Chelmscote is not expressed in the record; and thus the estate, taken from the ancestors of the wife of Lucy, was eventually transferred to *his* family.

In 1262, a fine passed of lands in Chelmscote amongst the Knights' fees then conveyed from Henry le Mansel to John Peverc, or Peyvre.

Geoffrey de Lucy held Chelmscote Manor, as well as Cublington, in the reign of Hen. III.;³ but it does not occur in the Inquisitions taken after his death, in 1252, nor until the Escheat after the decease of his son, about 1283.⁴ Dugdale states, that Geoffrey de Lucy, who, in 1207, obtained license to marry Juliana, widow of Peter de Stokes, was Governor of Berkhamstead Castle in 1223, and of Porchester in 1236; and that his son, Geoffrey, died in or before 12 Edw. I.⁵ Brydges says, that Geoffrey de Lucy died 1 Edw. I. leaving his son at the age of eighteen; that Elena, his widow, had dower, of which the Sheriff of Northamptonshire was commanded to give her the possession in the 12th of that reign; and remarks, that the date of the Escheat, being in the *twelfth* year, might not have been taken until long after his death, and describes his son Geoffrey, as *then* eighteen; observing, that this coincides with the assignment of dower to Elena, his relict, who was living in 9 Edw. II.⁶ Another account mentions the death of Geoffrey de Lucy in 1252, and of his son Geoffrey, called Lord Lucy, in 1273, but omits the name of his wife, and introduces another Geoffrey, said to have been eighteen years of age in 1 Edw. I. and to have died in 1284, annexing the name of Elena (but with a query ?) as his wife, instead of the wife of the former Geoffrey, his father; and adds another Geoffrey as *their* son, who is described of seventeen years of age at the death of his father, (who, according to that account, could not have been more than thirty years old!) and gives the name of *Desiderata* as widow of the last Geoffrey de Lucy, in 30 Edw. I.⁷ Without presuming to suppose any mistake in *Desiderata*, as an *epithet*, instead of a christian name, and applied to this Elena, instead of denoting another lady, the remark may be allowed, that, as Geoffrey de Lucy, in 1332, obtained a grant of free warren in Chelmscote, and Fulbroke in Cublington,⁸ this person could not have been the same who was the son of Elena, because he must have been in his early minority, about eleven years of age, at that time; but might have been her husband, if he survived until the 12th of that reign. By the omission of the descent, which seems to have been added to the Family-Pedigree in the fourth Geoffrey, these discrepancies might be reconciled; for Elena, widow of Geoffrey de Lucy, Lady of Slapton, Co. Northampton, 9 Edw. II.⁹ held "Chelmenescote" as part of her dower;¹⁰ and although the time of her death seems to be unknown, Geoffrey, her son, was in possession of this Manor before 1343: for this Geoffrey, with Catharine his wife, obtained a license from Thomas Beke, Bishop of Lincoln, dated in that year, empowering them to make an Oratory in their Mansion at Chelmscote:¹¹ the said Geoffrey died seised in 1364.¹²

¹ Rot. Fin. 5 Job.² Test. de Nevil, p. 246.³ Willis's MSS.⁴ Esc. 12 Edw. I. n° 16; Cal. vol. i. p. 83.⁵ Bar. tom. i. p. 567.⁶ Brydges's Hist. of Northampt. vol. i. p. 256. n.⁷ Ibid. vol. i. p. 130.⁸ Rot. Cart. 5 Edw. III. n° 35; Cal. p. 166.⁹ Norm. Villar. penes Comit. de Cardigan; also Brydges, vol. i. p. 256. n.¹⁰ Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 566.¹¹ Regist. Tho. Beke, in the Archives of the Bishop of Lincoln.¹² Esc. 20 Edw. III. n° 34; Cal. vol. ii. p. 129.

In 1386, Hugh Earl of Stafford died seised of one Knight's fee in Chelmscote;¹ as did also Thomas Earl of Stafford, in 1392;² and William, his brother and heir, in 1398; Chelmscote being held under those Chief Lords of the Fee, by Geoffrey de Lucy.³

In 1437, the King confirmed to Sir Walter Lucy the grant of King Edw. III. to Sir Geoffrey de Lucy, of free warren here;⁴ and his son, Sir William Lucy, died in 1459, seised of Chelmscote.⁵ Elizabeth, wife of Roger Corbet, daughter of Eleanor, late wife of Thomas Hopton, Esq. of Hopton, Co. Salop, sister of the said Sir William Lucy, and William Vaux, Esq. son of Maud, late wife of Sir William Vaux, Knt. of Harrowden, Co. Northampton, another sister of Sir William Lucy, were his next heirs;⁶ the said Elizabeth Corbet being thirty-four years, and William Vaux twenty-four years of age.⁷

William Vaux being attainted in 1464, as an adherent to Hen. VI. his moiety of Chelmscote escheated to the Crown; and the King, in the same year, by Patent, gave it, *inter al.* for good services, to Ralph Hastings, Esq. and his heirs. This grant was confirmed by Ric. III.;⁸ but Vaux's attainder being reversed in 1 Hen. VII. the moiety granted to Hastings was restored to Nicholas Vaux, son and heir of William Vaux, the former grantee; and, being purchased by the Corbets, was re-united to the other moiety, which, on the decease, without issue, of Sir William Lucy, had passed to Elizabeth, wife of Roger Corbet, Esq. of Moreton Corbet, in Shropshire. After the decease of the said Roger, she was married, secondly, to John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, K.G. as his third wife; and that Earl being beheaded in 1470, she was married, thirdly, to Sir William Stanley, K.G. of Holt Castle, in Denbighshire, who was also beheaded in 1495; and, at her decease, about three years afterwards (22 June 1498), Sir Richard Corbet, son of her first husband, being then dead, this estate, with others, descended to her grandson, Sir Robert Corbet, Knt. who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Vernon, Knt. of Haddon Hall, Co. Derby; and, dying in 1513, seised *inter al.* of Chelmscote Manor, left Roger, his son and heir, eleven years of age,⁹ who also died seised of Chelmscote 20 Dec. 1539, and in whose family and descendants this estate afterwards passed, with Linslade, until the death of Sir Vincent Corbet, Bart. in 1688, without issue; when Chelmscote, and a portion of Linslade, being severed from the principal part of the latter, came to Andrew Corbet, Esq. his younger brother, who died without issue; and descending afterwards, with Linslade, became vested in the same family.

In 1304, lands in Chelmscote were passed, with Soulbury and its Hamlets, by fine, from Richard Fitz-Robert de Merston, to Robert Lovett and Sarah his wife; and this estate has continued to belong to the family of Lovett until the present time.

HOLLENDEN,

a Hamlet, on the north side of the parish of Soulbury, was separately surveyed at the compilation of Domesday Book; when it was, in three portions, holden by the tenants respectively, of William Fitz Ausculf, Milo Crispin, the Countess Judith, and Pagan (most likely of the Beauchamp family, who held under Fitz Ausculf, and was probably also his tenant in Soulbury.) These lands had been before the Conquest, holden by socmen, who had power of alienation; three of these were tenants

¹ Esc. 10 Ric. II. n^o 38; Cal. vol. iii. p. 87.

² *Ibid.*, p. 156.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 247.

⁴ Calend. Rot. Cart. p. 166.

⁵ MSS. Le Neve.

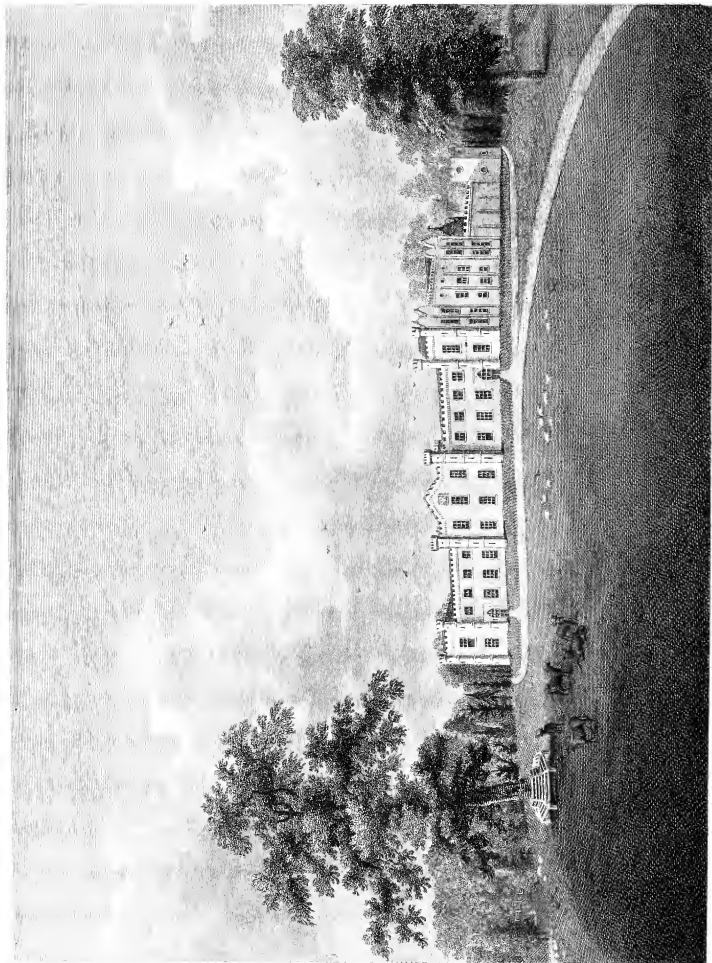
⁶ Esc. 1 Edw. IV.

⁷ Willis's account differs from the above; for he mentions Elizabeth Corbet as *sister*, instead of *niece*, of William Lucy, and Eleanor Vaux, as his other sister and co-heir, instead of being the daughter of Maud Lucy; and consequently niece, instead of sister, to the said William.

⁸ Rot. Pat. 1 Ric. III.

⁹ Esc. 5 Hen. VIII.





LISCOMBE HOUSE—BUCKS.

of Brictric, and the fourth a man of Wigo. The land was three virgates and an half, sufficient for one plough, which was kept; and it had been constantly rated at ten shillings.¹

The land of Milo Crispin was holden by Nigel, of Milo, as one virgate. There was half a carucate, and it was the hands of one villain. It was, and had been, rated at three shillings; in the time of King Edward, at four shillings. He had holden this land in King Edward's days, but could neither sell nor alienate it.²

Judith the Countess, held, in Hollenden, one hide and three virgates and an half. Torchill held under her. There were two carucates of land. In the demesne one; and one villain, with three bordars, had one carucate. It was, and had been, rated at 20s. In the time of King Edward, at 30s. The same man had holden it in the time of the Confessor, and could sell it.³

The greater part of Hollenden was certainly included in the Park, annexed to the demesne of Liscombe, and so continues vested in the family of Lovett.

LISCOMBE HOUSE,

the seat of the ancient family of Lovett during more than five hundred years, (in the whole course of which the hospitalities and urbanity of its possessors have been the characteristics of this Mansion;)* is situated on a rising ground, in a spacious park, abounding with fine oaks, diversified by a pleasing variety of surface, extremely rich in vegetation, and presenting many interesting objects in perspective; among which, in the foreground, are the lofty spire of Leighton Buzzard Church, about two miles distant, and the Village and Church of Soulbury.

The house is quadrangular, inclosing a large court of extremely irregular buildings; including, on one side, the old Church or Chapel of Liscombe, built in or about the reign of Richard II. but during many years neglected, and suffered to fall into decay, although having been originally the Chantry, licensed by John D'Alderby, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1301, to Robert Lovett, Lord of Liscombe, "in Ecclesiam de Liscombe." It was much resorted to, especially for the celebration of marriages, previous to the alteration of the Marriage Laws.

There are two entrances in the principal front of the modern Mansion, (which is an alteration and improvement of the Elizabethan House, probably built upon the site of *Old Liscombe*, as it is called, in a drawing in colours still preserved here) which is only two stories high, of brick rough cast, embattled and turretted at every angle, including numerous small apartments and stair-cases; the windows being all modernized, and the interior divided into suits of apartments. The principal rooms, which are of a very handsome size and height, contain many fine portraits of distinguished persons connected with the Lovetts and their alliances; and amongst them the following:

A fine half length, on panel, of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, in his robes, with a gold chain and badge. On his head a square cap. He is represented with a venerable aspect, short and full grey beard: in his left hand a nosegay, on his fore-finger a ring: he was related to the Lovetts, as appears by the inscription:

¹ Terra Willi Filij Ausevlfi. In Coteslai Hd. In Holendone ten' Pagan' de Willo. 111. uirg' et dim'. Tra. ē. i. caſ. et ibi. ē. cū. 111. uillis. Val. et ualuit ſep. x. ſol. Hanc' trā tenuēf. 1111. ſochi. Hoz. 111. hoēs Brictrici. 11. uirg' et dim' habuef. et 1111. hō Wige. 1. uirg' habuit. et hi om̄s trā uende potuef. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. f. 148.]

² Terra Milonis Crispin. In Coteslale Hd. In Holendone ten' Nigell' de Milone. 1. uirg' Tra. est dim' caſ. et ibi. ē. cū. 1. uillo. Val. et ualuit. 111. ſol. T.R.E. 1111. ſol. Ille q' hanc trā tennit. n̄. potuit dare eunde. T.R.E. [Ibid. f. 150.]

³ Terra Jvditæ Comitisse. In Coteslai Hvnd. Judita comitissa ten' in Holedene. 1. hid. et 111. uirg' et dim. Torchill' ten' de ea. Tra. ē. 11. caſ. In dño ē. una. et 1. uillo cū. 111. bord. līt. 1. caſ. Val. et ualuit xx. ſol. T.R.E. xxx. ſol. Istemet tenuit T.R.E. et uende' potuit. [Ibid. tom. i. f. 152.]

⁴ The House is represented in the accompanying View, which, by the kindness of Lady Lovett, relict of the late Sir Jonathan Lovett, Bart, embellishes this history.

“Carolus Brandon Dux Suffolcie, Præses privati Concilii Regis Henrici oct: qui fuit (ex parte matris) frater Humphridi Tyrrell Dni de Thornton in Com. Buck. Qui Humphridus sponsavit filiam Roberti Ingleton Domini de Thornton cancellarii S^ce Regis et unius predicti Regii concilii priuati.”

Arms: Quarterly 1 and 4 Barry of ten Arg. and Gu. surtout a lion ramp. Or. 2 and 3 Quarterly 1 and 4 Az. a cross moline Or. 2 and 3 Lozengy Gu. and Arg.¹

Half length of Sir Edward Montague, Knt. Lord Ch. Justice of both Benches, Privy Counsellor to two Kings, ob. 1556; by *Holbein*.

Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, by *Sir G. Kneller*.

Heads of Titus Oates, Archbishop Sancroft, and Hugo Grotius.

Nell Gwynne.

Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, beheaded temp. Car. I.

Sir Nicholas Crispe, Knt. in Armour.

Half length of John Russell, first Earl of Bedford, on board, date 1555.

A View of Liscombe Old House, on copper.

Ancient Views of Doddershall, the Seat of the Pigots.²

In the Dining-Room, which is a very handsome and spacious apartment formed out of the old hall :

Sir Robert Lovett, Knt. and his first Lady.

Sir Robert Lovett, his Son, by *Anne Saunders*.

Edward Lovett, Esq. of Tawstock, Devon.

Right Hon. Christopher Lovett, Lord Mayor of Dublin, in his Robes: and his Lady, Frances More.

His Son, Christopher Lovett, Esq. with a representation of Eddystone Light House, in the back-ground.

Colonel John Lovett, his brother.

King Charles I.

Sir Edmund Verney, Knt. Standard Bearer to the King, at Edge-hill Battle.

Lady Verney, his Wife.

The Hon. John Verney, Son of Lord Viscount Fermanagh, afterwards Earl Verney.

The Earl and Countess of Carnarvon.
John Piggot Esq. of Coparda, in the Queen's County, Ireland.

Robert Lovett, Esq. and Sarah Ann his Wife.

Major Lovett, Son of Col. John Lovett, in Regimentals, Captain T. Lovett, R.N. his Brother.

Jonathan Ash, D.D. Father of the Lady of Robert Lovett.

Wentworth, Niece of the first Earl of Strafford, and Wife of . . . Mansergh, Esq. Grandmother of Eleanor, Wife of Mansergh, and Wife of Jonathan Lovett, Esq. of Liscombe.

Jonathan Lovett, Esq. of Liscombe, and of Kingwell in Tipperary, Esq. Father of Sir Jonathan Lovett, Bart.

Eleanora Mansergh, his Wife.

Lord Viscount and Lady Viscountess Fermanagh, (Miss Palmer.)

Rev. Verney Lovett, D.D. Brother of Sir Jonathan Lovett, Bart.

Sir Jonathan Lovett, Bart. when a Boy, and his two Sisters (small.)

Ann Lovett, daughter of Sir Robert Lovett, first the Wife of Bouchier, Earl of Bath; and secondly of Baptist Noel, Viscount Campden, afterwards Earl of Gainsborough.

Sir Bevil Verney.

Mr. Pack.

Sir Henry Lovett, Knt.

Mr. and Mrs. Dawson.

In the Drawing-Room :

Sir Jonathan Lovett, in a Green Coat.

Robert Turville Jonathan Lovett, his Son.

Elizabeth Lovett, his Daughter, in White Satin.

Lætitia Lovett, do. do. in Purple Silk.

Arabella Lovett, do. do. in Green Silk.

Robert Day, Esq. one of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench, Ireland.

¹ This Duke was Grantee of the neighbouring Manor of Stewkley and the Grange, 30 Hen. VIII.

² See vol. i. p. 408-426.

STEWKLEY

is popularly supposed to derive its name from the stiff clay of the soil in its vicinity. The parish is bounded, on the North, by Drayton Parslow; on the East, by Soulbury; on the South-East, and South, by Wing and Cublington; and on the West, by Mursley; the boundary line extending to ten miles and a half, and containing 3874 acres, of which, 1180 are old inclosures; and the remainder enclosed and allotted under an Act of Parliament, in 1812. The soil is a clayey loam, with sand, in the northern part: the summit of the hill covered with an intermixture of water-worn pebbles and broken flints, in a considerable depth of alluvial soil: the substratum, blue clay and marl, with a thin bed of lime-stone on the south-east, belonging to the Portland stratum; and the *extreme* limit hitherto discovered of that formation in this direction. In this stratum are found stones of the usual character, in similar beds, about Quanton and Brill, and ammonites of very large size.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

At the Domesday Survey here were these Manors; one in the possession of the Bishop of Constance; another, belonging to Milo Crispin; a third, called the Manor of Litecote, or Littlecote, in the possession of Walter Giffard. The fourth Manor appears to have been afterwards added, called the "Manor of the Grange in Stukeley."

The lands of the Bishop of Constance, and of Milo Crispin, which were both surveyed in Muselai Hundred, differed not much in extent: each consisting of three hides and a half.

The Bishop's land was holden by William as his subfeudary. There were nine carucates; in the demesne two; and ten villeins, with ten bordars, had six carucates and a half, and another half might have been added. There were five servants; and eight carucates of pasture. It was, and had always been rated, at 4*l.* Wlunard *cilt*, a Thane of King Edward, held it.¹

On the forfeiture of the lands of the Bishop of Constance, in 1093, (6 Will. II.) on his joining Robert Curtois, against the power of the Sovereign, his lands reverted to the Crown; and his Manor in Stewkley, was given by King Henry I. in the ninth year of his reign, to Robert Mellent, his natural son, whom he afterwards created Earl of Gloucester; from which latter circumstance, this Manor was subsequently reckoned among the fees of that Honour.

Robert, Earl of Mellent and Gloucester, who had married Maud, or Mabell, eldest of the four co-heiresses of Robert Fitz-Hamon, Lord of the Honour of Gloucester, died 10 Sept. 1147, and had sepulture at St. James's Church, Bristol; being succeeded by his son, William, who died without male issue, in 1173; (20 Hen. II.) and to prevent his Earldom from being divided between his three daughters, he constituted John, the second son of the King, (who had married, Isabell,² his youngest daughter, by Howyse, daughter of Robert de Bossu, Earl of Leicester, in 1189,) to be the sole heir of his lands and Honours. But John, on succeeding to the Crown, in 1199, divorced

¹ Terra Epi' Constant'. In Muselai Hvd. In Stiuelai ten' Wills. III. hid. et dim' p' uno Ω . Tra. e. ix. car'. In d'no sunt. II. car'. Ibi. x. uilli. cū. x. bord'. bn't. vi. car'. et dim'. et adhic dim' pot' fieri. Ibi. v. serui. p'tu. viii. car'. Val' et ualut sep' III. Ω lib'. Hoc Ω . tennit Wlunard *cilt* teign' regis. E. [Lib Censual, tom. i. f. 145.]

² Other accounts state that, Isabell, Countess of Gloucester, had been the wife of Geoffrey de Say, son of Geoffrey Fitz Piers, who purchased the Earldom of Essex, of the Mandevilles; and after her divorce from King John, was married, thirdly, to Hubert de Burgh, Justiciary of England; [See vol. i. p. 158, in PEDIGREE OF MANDEVILLE.] but in this they all seem to agree, that she ultimately died, s. p.

Isabell, who was afterwards married to Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex; the Honour of Gloucester continued only during some few years in this family;¹ for although Almaric, son of Geoffrey de Mandeville, had married the daughter of Hugh de Gourney, he also died without issue; and this great inheritance came to Anne, the second daughter (of Robert Earl of Gloucester and Mellent) who, having been married to Richard Earl of Clare, her issue succeeded to the Earldom of Clare, in right of their father, and the Earldom of Gloucester, in right of their mother; and in that family this Manor continued until the partition of the Honours of Clare and Gloucester, among the three sisters of the last Earl of Clare and Gloucester, who was slain at the Battle of Bannockburn, in Scotland. The Manor held in 18 Edw. I. by Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, was surrendered to the King, with Little Brickhill and Easington (afterwards restored); and was part of the property of Eleanor, or Aleanore, co-heiress of the family, and wife of Hugh le Despencer the younger, Earl of Gloucester, favourite of King Edw. II. and passed to Hugh de Audley, Earl of Gloucester, second husband of Margaret, sister of the aforesaid Eleanor. By his daughter, it came to the Staffords, with the Earldom of Gloucester, and was held under that seignior, in 1399, (1 Hen. IV.) by Geoffrey de Lucy, and descended to William de Lucy, who, in 1480, died seized;² after which it became the property of the Crown; and King Edward IV. bestowed it upon the Dean and Canons of Windsor, under whom it was subsequently holden by the family of Leigh, with the rest of that property which had become vested in the same establishment, and had been transferred to the Leighs, as their lessee tenants.

Milo Crispin's three hides and a half were held under him by Nigel. There were nine carucates; in the demesne one; and two might have been added. There were nine villeins, with two bordars, having three carucates and a half, and two and a half might have been added. There were nine carucates of pasture, then valued, and had been estimated, at 4*l*. This Manor, Brictric, a Thane of King Edward, had holden before the Conquest, and could sell it.³

VAUX'S MANOR

so called from its having been part of the possessions, which, in 1463, the unhappy William Lord Vaux forfeited by his attainder. This Nobleman was 27 years of age at the time of his death, and the King immediately granted this estate, (which had been derived from Maud, one of the co-heiresses of Geoffrey de Lucy, a co-parcener of the Honour of Gloucester, in the reign of King Hen. IV.) to Ralph Hastings,⁴ which was confirmed by Richard III. upon his ascending the Throne, in 1483, by Patent, in which it was described as part of the lands of Sir William Vaux, attained; but on the reversal of the attainder of Vaux, and the change in the Government by the accession of Hen. VII. the family of Vaux regained possession; and Nicholas Lord Vaux was returned by an Inquisition to have died seized of the Manors of Stanton-barry, Lathbury, and Stewkley, the latter *holden of the Honour of Walingford*, leaving Thomas his son, 14 years of age.⁵

The family of Vaux are also said to have acquired lands here, by purchase, from the family of Fowler, similarly passed from John Barton, jun. who had purchased those lands of the Chastillons of Thornton, in the reign of Hen. V. which had been obtained in 1338, by a grant to Sir John de Molins, Knt. with View of Frankpledge, return of writs, &c. in Stewkley and Litcote.

¹ Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 534.

² Esc. 1. Edw. IV.

³ Terra Milonis Crispin. In Stiuelai ten' Nigellus de Milone 111. hid. et dim' p' uno ∞ . Tra. e. ix. car'. In d'no e. una. et 11. poss' fieri. Ibi. ix. uilli cū. 11. bord. hn't. 111. car'. et dim' et ob. et dim' adhuc poss' fieri. P'tu. ix. car'. Val' et ualuit. 1111. lib. Hoc ∞ tenuit Brictric teign' R.E. et nende pot'. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. f. 150.]

⁴ Rot. Pat. 2 Edw. IV.

⁵ Ibid. 12 Edw. III.

In 1559, by an Inquisition held at Aylesbury, it was set forth, that Benedict Jakeman died at Stewkley, 24 April 1557, seised of *Stewkley Fowler's Manor, and Vaux's Manor in Stewkley*; and that John, his son and heir, was 24 years old. William Jakeman, of Winge, (Benedict's father) died 12 June 1533, seised of Fowler's Manor in Stewkley, held of the Honour of Ewelme, and Vaux's Manor in Stewkley, held of the Honour of Gloucester; leaving Benedict, his son, fifty years old.¹

The property of Jakeman, being mortgaged in 1670, to William Farrer, Esq. of Aylesbury, and others, it was conveyed by them to John Gurney, Gent. whose son, Isaac Gurney, circ. 1694, sold the same to Thomas Hopper, Citizen of London, and an officer belonging to the Mint; who, dying in 1713, left his son his heir. This estate was then less than 80*l.* per ann. so that the demesnes, as well as the royalty, were but small: and coming into the hands of Mr. Foster, were purchased by the Rev. Edmund Wodley, formerly Curate of Soulbury.

WOBURN ABBEY MANOR.

A fine of *lands* in Stewkley is recorded to have passed in 1218, between Alicia, or Amicia de Clinton, and Woburn Abbey, which lands, according to Willis, *becoming a Manor*, were as such, at the Dissolution, granted in 1539, by King Henry VIII. to Charles Duke of Suffolk, called "Stewkley Manor and Grange," parcel of the possessions of Woburn Monastery, both which, were granted and confirmed in 1605, by King James I. to Sir John Fortescue, Knt. as late belonging to the Abbey of Woburn: but there seems some incorrectness in this account; and upon a careful examination of it, it will be found, that the title of a Manor bestowed upon *the Grange*, of the Abbats of Woburn here, is unsupported by authority. In 1538, King Henry VIII. granted to Charles Duke of Suffolk, the *Lordship and Manor* of Stewkley, alias Stewley, parcel of the possessions of the late Monastery of Woburn, with the *Grange Farm* also to the said Priory late belonging, to hold the same *in capite*, by Knight's service, the twentieth part of a Knight's fee, and the payment of 200*l.* per ann. rent;² and as the Duke of Suffolk died in 1545, and his sons also dying very young, soon afterwards, it may be inferred, that the Duncombes, who were an opulent family in the neighbourhood, might have acquired this estate by purchase, either in the Duke's life-time, or on the decease of his heir male; for Richard Duncombe, son and heir of Thomas, who died 3 Sept. 1548, had livery of Stewkley Manor, alias *Stewkley Grange*; and John Duncombe, his son, held the same estate in 1558, supposed, under lease from Woburn Abbey;³ and described as consisting of quit rents, and called the Copyhold Manor. This Estate was afterwards conveyed to the family of Fortescue, who had large possessions in the adjacent parish of Mursley: and in 1605, King James I. granted and confirmed to Sir John Fortescue, Knt. of Salden, the lands late belonging to Woburn Abbey, in Stewkley. About 1639, the Grange, with its appurtenances, was purchased by William Wigge, Yeoman, whose family resided here, and occupied the farm during three or four generations; and, until about 1760, when it passed (also by purchase, as is supposed,) to Mr. Ward, whose son (or descendant,) dying in 1822, the Manor of the Grange, with about 137 acres 19 perches, in ten enclosures for the poor, with Manorial rights extending over about 600 acres within this Parish, were purchased by Mr. Palmer.

THE VILLAGE,

which is built on a ridge of high ground, part of the subordinate series of hills which divides the drainage of the Ousel and the Thame, occupies a site about 500 feet above the level of the sea. It

¹ In 1503, (19 Hen. VIII.) a fine had been passed of the *Manor of Baraes*, in Stewkley, and lands in Stewkley and Litcote, from Sir Richard Fowler and Elizabeth his wife, to Robert Dycons.

² Rot. Pat. 30 Hen. VIII. Test. 16 Dec.

³ Willis's MSS.

consists of one very long irregular street, having several abrupt flexures, but chiefly running from south-east towards the north, passing near the west end of the Church; and contains several neat small houses, without any remarkable features demanding notice. A Meeting-House for Wesleyan Methodists has been erected here, capable of accommodating about 150 persons.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The Church was given, about 1170, to the Priory of Kenilworth, in Warwickshire, by Geoffrey de Clinton, son of the founder. He is said to have acquired it of Walter Pipard, as part of the lands of the Normans, in the time of Richard I.

Geoffrey de Clinton, who had succeeded his father in the office of Chamberlain to the King, left a son, Henry, who confirmed to Kenilworth Priory, the gifts of his ancestors:¹ and Amicia (daughter of Hanelad, or Halenad de Bidun) his wife, surviving him, in 1218, gave other lands here to Woburn Abbey. The Patronage of the Church continuing to belong to the Monks of Kenilworth, permission was obtained, in 1271, during the time of Richard Gravesend, Bishop of Lincoln, to appropriate the Rectory to the use of the Convent; and a Vicarage was ordained.² In 1291, the First-fruits were computed at eighteen marks, and the Vicarage at three marks. The Patronage was exercised by the Priory until its dissolution: and King Edward VI. in performance of his father's Will (to whom the possessions of Kenilworth had been forfeited under an Act of Parliament,) granted by Patent, dated 2 Sept. 1547, the Impropriation and Advowson to Robert King, first Bishop of Oxford, and his successors, in whose possession the Estate and Advowson have ever since continued.

The Impropriation having been leased for lives, is said to have been in the hands of Fleetwood Dormer, Esq. and passed by purchase, about 1720, to the family of Hedges. It remains vested in the lessees of the See of Oxford.

RECTORS AND VICARS.

HUBERT DE CONSTANCE, presented in 1226, by the Convent of Kenilworth. On his decease,

Hugh de Conteupe instituted 1246: was Archdeacon of Gloucester in 1256; Prebendary of York in 1269; and died in 1284: but a Vicarage being ordained, he resigned; and was succeeded, as Vicar, by

Ralph de Stanley, Copellane, admitted 19 Aug. 1271.

Richard de Ketene, or Ketton, instituted 11 Nov. 1293; died; and was succeeded by

Roger de Suiterfield, 4 Oct. 1307.

Nicholas de Saltford, instituted 4 Jan. 1318; and exchanged for the Vicarage of Marsworth, with

John de Bernevell, 12 April 1339; who, dying in 1340, was succeeded by

John Combrook, instituted 1 June 1340.

John de Chadeleshuete instituted 13 July 1349.

John Mile exchanged for the Vicarage of Meuntmore.

William Horwood was instituted 15 Feb. 1350.

John Sulle, inst. 23 April 1388: on whose resignation,

Richard Whaddon succeeded, 4 Nov. 1400.

Ralph Deye was the next Vicar: on whose death, *John Meel* was instituted, 6 Jan. 1407; and on his resignation,

Thomas Hogges instituted 24 Nov. 1434.

Thomas Clyffe; who resigned; and was succeeded by

John Reeves, 5 Oct. 1449; and at his death,

John Colley was admitted, 29 July 1450; who resigned; and was succeeded by

William Fourtier, 13 May 1454.

Thomas Hode occurs as Vicar in 1486; and afterwards

William Shelstone was admitted, 14 July 1501.

Sir William Yardley, or Gaudley, was instituted, 8 Feb. 1506; and by his Will, in 1545, directed his interment in the chancel; gave to the high altar a pound of wax to burn at all convenient times before the Sacrament; and to Roger Syngleton, Priest of Lidcote, and Sir Nicholas, the Parish Priest of Duntton, 6s. 8d. each.³

John Fox was instituted, 10 Dec. 1545, on the presentation of Leicester College, to which Kenilworth Priory had granted the Advowson.⁴

¹ Dugd. Bar. Tom. 1, p. 599, and 414.

² Dodsworth's MSS, in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

³ Willis's MSS.

⁴ There appears to be some reason for supposing Fox, the Martyrologist, to have been the same John Fox who was made Vicar of Stewkley 10 Dec. 1545. Wood doubts whether he ever held Cripplegate; but his Monument is there,

Lawrence Roby was presented by Robert King, the first Bishop of Oxford, and instituted 4 July 1554, on the deprivation of Fox.

John Fox was restored by Queen Elizabeth, in 1559, or 1560; but at his death.

William Priestwood was instituted 10 April 1583, on presentation of by Queen Elizabeth, and At his death,

Nicholas Wildear, A.M. of Magdalen Hall, succeeded, and was instituted 3 April 1599. He was called "a Licensed Preacher."

Abraham Harding, A.M. instituted 10 Dec. 1606, on the presentation of the Bishop of Oxford.

Richard Corbett, S.T.P. was presented in 1620, by the Bishop of Oxford. He was, in the same year,

which was erected by his son, Samuel. He is said to have been born in 1517. It is, however, remarkable, that the names of six children, in Stewkley Register, four sons and two daughters, between 1563 and 1576, do not include *Samuel*, who erected the Tablet at Cripplegate, wrote his Father's Life in 1610, and who was a Fellow of Magdalen Coll. Oxon; nor of *Thomas*, who was another son, and a Physician in London. Fox is said to have been in Sir Thomas Lloyd's family till he was grown up, and to have married a Citizen's daughter, of Coventry. He came to London only a few years before the death of Hen. VIII. and was Tutor to the Earl of Surrey, nephew to the Duchess of Richmond, who had the care of his education when his father, the Duke of Norfolk, was sent to the Tower. It is difficult to reconcile the seeming contradictions of this account. If the Stewkley John Fox were son of the Martyrologist, his name is not mentioned in the Biography of the family; he must have been, however, a contemporary; and if Roger, the eldest son, baptised at Stewkley in 1563, were his first-born, the Martyrologist must have been about forty-five years of age at the time of his marriage. Had he two wives?—and was not Thomas, who became his father's Biographer, an elder son by the former wife?

Aubrey, the Antiquary, says, he was the son of Vincent Corbett (better known "by Poynter's name, than by his own,") who was a gardner at Twicknan, as I have heard my old cosen Whitney say. He was a Westminster scholar. Old Parson Bussey, of Alscott, in Warwickshire (Gloucestershire,) went to schoole with him; and said "he was a very handsome man, but some times apt to abuse, and a coward." However, he was very facetious, and a good fellow. One time he and some of his acquaintance being merry at Friar Bacon's study (where was good Beere sold,) they were drinking on the leads of the house, and one of the scholars was assepe, and had a paire of good *silke* stockings on. Dr. Corbet (then M.A. if not B.D.) gott a paire of cizers, and cutt them full of little holes; but when the other awakd and perceived how and by whom he was abused, he chastised him, and made him pay for them. After he was D^r. of Divinity, he sang ballads at the Crosse at Abingdon, on a market-day. He and some of his comarades were at the taverne by the Crosse (which, by the way, was then the finest of England,) the ballad-singer complained he had no custome, he could not putt off his ballades. The jolly Doctor putts off his gowne, and putts on the ballad-singers leathern jacket; and being a handsome man, with a rare full voice, presently vended a great many, and had a great audience. He had a good interest with great men, and with the then great favourite, the Duke of Bucks: his excellent witt was letter of recommendation to him. He preach't a sermon before King James, at Woodstock, but it happened that he was out, (i. e. made a mistake,) on which occasion there were made these verses:

A reverend Deane,
With his hand starch't cleane,
Did preach before the King.
In his hand-string was spied
A ring that was tied,
Was not that a pretty thing?

If then without doubt,
In his text he was out
. next,
The ring without doubt,
Was the thing put him out;
For all that were there,
On my conscience dare swear,
That he handled it more than his text.

His conversation was extreme pleasant. Dr. Stubbins was one of his cronies: he was a jolly fatt D^r. and as Corbet and he were riding in Lob-lane, the coach fell, and Corbet sayd, that D^r. Stubbins was up to the elbows in mud, and he was up to the elbows in Stubbins. He had an admirable, grave, and venerable aspect. One time, as he was confirming, the country people pressing in to see the ceremonie, sayd he, "Beare off there, or I'll confirme yee with my staffe." Another time, being to lay his hand on the head of a man very bald, he turned to his Chaplaine and sayd, "*Some dust, Lushington,*" (to keepe his hand from slipping.) There was a man with a great Beard; sayd the Bp. "*you, behind the beard.*" His Chaplaine, Dr. Lushington, was a very learned and ingeniose man. The Bp. sometimes would take the key of the wine cellar, and he and his Chaplaine would goe and lock themselves in and be merry. Then first he layes downe his episcopal hat—" *There lyes the Dr.*" Then he putts off his gowne—" *There lyes the Bishop.*" Then 'twas, "*Here's to thee, Corbet:*" and "*Here's to thee, Lushington.*" [From Josias Howe, B.D. Trin. Coll. Oxon. to Aubrey.] His last words were, "Good night, Lushington."

made Dean of Christ Church; and Bishop of Oxford in 1628; Bishop of Norwich 1632, where he died; and was buried 28 July 1635; but seems for 15 years to have held this Vicarage, with all his other preferments.

John Simson, A.M. inducted 17 April 1629.¹

Thomas Jones, A.B. instituted 17 Oct. 1635. In 1666, he occurs possessed of it; and then resided at Wood Eaton, near Oxford, of which parish he was Rector. At his death,

William Alport was presented by Crew, Bishop of Oxford, being of Lincoln College, instituted 13 March 1673. He died in 1722; having been Vicar above 50 years; and was buried among his relations in Staffordshire; being succeeded by

Thomas Potter, (A.B. if at all graduated,) brother to Dr. John Potter, Bishop of Oxford, instituted 29 May 1722; he died about 1733, at Chatsworth, Co. Derby, of which Donative he was Minister. At his decease,

Joseph Gerard, A.M. of Merton College, was inducted 26 June 1734; being also Vicar of Banbury; and, in

1738, was made Rector of Monks' Risborough; but continued to hold Stewkley until his death.

Edward Townsend, A.M. inducted 9 July 1785, on the presentation of the Hon. Caroline Cornwallis, widow and sole Executrix of his Grace Frederick Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the true and undoubted Patroness for this turn, by grant, dated 4 June 1777, made to the said Archbishop, his Executors and Assigns, by John Lord Bishop of Oxford. He had a dispensation to hold this Vicarage with the Rectory of Henley-upon-Thames; but resigned Stewkley; and was succeeded by

John Montgomery, Clk. inducted 15 Feb. 1788, on the presentation of John Lord Bishop of Oxford.

Charles Ashfield, A.M. presented 1 Feb. 1802, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, by grant for this turn, from John Lord Bishop of Oxford. He was of Magdalen Hall, Oxon. A.M. 26 April 1786: and dying 25 Feb. 1830, was buried here; being succeeded by

Richard Roberts, A.M. instituted 27 April 1830, on the presentation of the Lord Bishop of Oxford.²

THE CHURCH

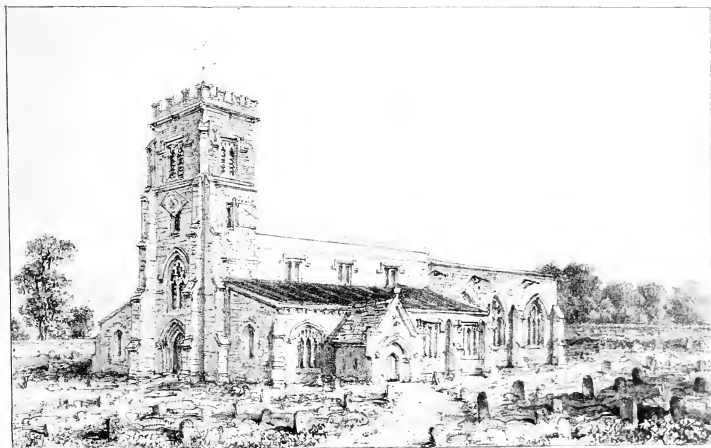
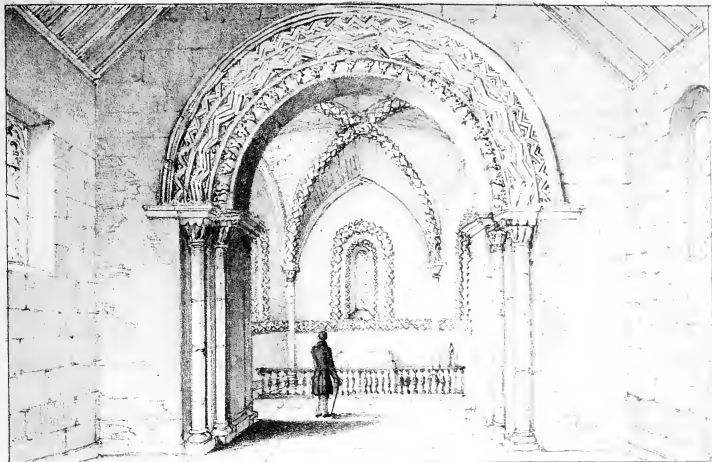
is dedicated to St. Michael, and the dedication feast still observed accordingly; but both Ecton and Willis say, that it is dedicated to St. Mary; as was likewise the Priory of Kenilworth, to which the Adwovson formerly belonged. It stands near the middle of the village, on, almost, the highest ground in the Parish, and is distant from Leighton Church, 22,310 feet; from Bow-Brickhill, 33,449; and from Wing, 14,770.³ The building is supposed to belong to the early part of the eleventh century.⁴ Stukely countenanced this opinion; but Willis conjectured it not earlier than the reign of Henry I. It affords a curious and very perfect specimen of Saxon, or early Norman architecture. Its form is a parallelogram of four squares; two belonging to the nave, one to the tower, and one to the chancel, each of 21 feet; so that the interior is 84 feet long: besides the thickness of the walls, or piers of the tower between the nave and chancel, which are nearly four feet. The tower is 57 feet high, supported on massive semi-circular arches, on piers having circular columns, with wrought capitals and double rows of zig-zag: its plain parapet having at each angle a pinnacle, and the centre supporting a small spire, cased with lead, and thereon a cross, and vane. In the upper story, attached to a frame, or cornice, are large projecting figures, as corbels, resembling those at Ely Cathedral; one at each angle, and one in the centre of each front. Lower, is a series of semi-circular arches, with zig-zag, interlaced, resting on short round columns: and in the centre of each front, a square-headed mullioned window of two lights. The eastern gable of the chancel is much higher than the roof, and has on its apex, the square wrought basis of a stone cross. On the east and west faces of the tower, are marks of a water table, or high pitched roof; and under it, a semi-circular arched door-way, opening from the belfry on the leads. The parapet of the chancel having fallen down, has not been

¹ Stewkley Regist. in which are the names of the witnesses to his performance of divine service, and reading the articles.

² The following persons sign themselves as Curates: Watkin Pugh, in 1754; Edmund Wodley, in 1759; Hugh Davies, in 1783; William Wodley, in 1800; and L. Armistead, Charles Haddock, and George Morley, in 1829.

³ From information obligingly supplied by Benjamin Bevan, Esq. of Leighton, and actual observations taken.

⁴ Parochial Return, signed by the Vicar, in which the precise date is given, 1007.



re-built. On each side of the building, are four windows, with double rows of zig-zag and semi-circular arches. At the east end of the chancel, three arches interlaced, richly sculptured with zig-zag, and supported by circular columns in pairs, the centre forming a window of correspondent size with the rest.¹ The west end of the nave has three large arches, recessed and enriched with mouldings, double columns with sculptured capitals, figures, and foliage; the alternate pillars spirally wreathed, and their capitals ornamented with a lion, pelican, and other figures.² Over the doorway, in the centre, which, after having been many years closed with masonry, has been lately opened, and a new door made, are two dragons, beneath vines, or other foliage.³ On the south side of the nave, is a gable-roofed porch, with an obtuse pointed arch, which, and the pinnacles, seem to have been the only additions made to the original building since its erection.⁴ The north door is closed; but like that on the south side, and another door into the chancel, has its semi-circular arch ornamented with zig-zag: as has also a door-way within the tower, near its north-east pier, which leads to the roof by spiral stairs; partly in the wall, and partly encased in a projecting buttress. The interior was formerly gloomy, but has been lately improved, by taking away an old gallery under the tower, which was partly fitted up with seats, and excluded the chancel from the nave. It had been probably erected after the destruction of the rood loft, and had the date \mathcal{R} . D. 1621. At the west end of the nave is a large modern gallery: and under it, near the west door, an ancient Font, formed out of a single block of stone, columnar, and quite plain; twenty-six inches high, and thirty inches in diameter; five inches thick, with a very capacious basin lined with lead, and an aperture at the bottom for the discharge of the water; and elevated on two circular steps, much worn.

The chancel has a vaulted roof of stone, the groins meeting in the centre, and sculptured with heads and zig-zag, resting on short columns, as represented in Lysons's plate. Near the east end, in the south wall, is a niche, with a stone sedile under a pointed arch; and on the opposite side a large cavity. A frieze of zig-zag is carried along the walls in the inside, correspondent with another exteriorly. The Communion Table is small and rude, and without rails. In the steeple are five modern bells, in bad condition: the old ones having been destroyed during the Civil Wars.

The regularity of the structure, its architectural simplicity, the symmetry of the windows, and general style of the building, occasion regret, that there are not an appropriate ceiling, and some few additional ornaments, by which it might be rendered a very attractive building.

The Pulpit, which is modern, is placed contiguous to the south-east pier of the nave: the Creed, Commandments, and Lord's Prayer painted on the wall, with some texts of Scripture: and the area, with the exception of a few pews, fitted up with the old open seats, introduced at the Reformation.

The Communion Plate consists of a chalice, paten or salver, inscribed with the name of Elizabeth Gurney, and these words: "May this humble offering be accepted for the use of the Holy Temple of God at Stewkley:" and the date 1746. Here are also a pewter flagon and a plate.

Willis mentions, that neither tombs, painted glass, arms, or epitaphs, of earlier date than 1660, remained here in his time: the fact being, that Cromwell's troops, in the time of the Civil War, turned this Church into a stable for their horses; and many of the perforations remained in the old timbers and seats in the nave, through which their halters were passed; and were traditionally remembered by the old inhabitants.

On a slab, in the pavement of the chancel:	who departed this life on the 8 th day of September.
Beneath this stone lieth the body of ELIZABETH	1778, aged 83 years.
HEDGES, wife of Joseph Hedges, late of this Parish,	On God's Providence her Hopes depend.

¹ Lysons's Magn. Brit. vol. i. p. 486.

See Vignette, at the commencement of this Hundred, p. 305.

² Lytleton's Letter to Cole, dated 18 Sept. 1750.

* Monthly Mag. vol. xix. p. 38.

On an oval tablet of white marble, affixed to the north wall, opposite to the pulpit:

Sacred to the Memory of the Reverend Charles Ashfield, M.A. 28 years resident Vicar of this Parish, who departed this life Feb. 25, 1830, in the 67th year of his age. This monument of their attachment to a most tender Husband and Father, was erected by the pious regard of an affectionate widow and children.

The place of his interment also is marked with his name; and on another slab under the tower:

In Memory of Robert Ashfield, of Stewkley, Gent. who died Sept^r 25, 1817, aged 85 years: and of Elizabeth his wife, who died Nov. 8th 1824, aged 81 years.

On slabs placed parallel in the floor of the nave:

Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Sheppard, dyed Sept^r the 5th 1734, in the 35th year of her age.

Beneath this stone lieth the body of Thomas Sheppard, of Littlecote, Esq. and Mary his wife, only daughter of Bernard Turney, Esq. of Cublington, in this County. She died on the 21st Sept^r 1741, aged 30. He on the 24th Feb. 1763, in his 61st year.

On the south side of this stone lieth the Body of Elizabeth, first wife of Thomas Sheppard: on the north side lieth the Body of Frances, third wife of Thomas Sheppard, daughter of Richard Smith, of Padbury, in this County, Esq. She died on the 30th of May, 1792, aged 72.

Non nobis Domine: non nobis sed Nonini tu detur Honor.

Ps. cxv. 1.

THE REGISTERS

commence in 1545; the leaves of the earliest volumes, which long remained in a chest in the Church, having been since preserved in bundles, containing Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages, from December 1545, to October 1620: from April 1624, to December 1634; and from 30 March, 1635, to 21 December, 1646; after which, the entries have been continued in volumes of different sizes, to the present time. On a leaf of one of the old Registers, is a memorandum of the appointment, by the inhabitants, of John Foskett, to the office of Registrar, 19 November, 1653, signed by John Theede, Esq. a Justice of the Peace. In 1637, only one entry in the Register. In 1641, only one entry appears to have been made, of a baptism; in 1642, none; and in 1643, only three.

LITTLECOTE, LITCOTE, OR LIDCOTE,

has so obviously a descriptive derivation, as to require no remark upon its origin. This Hamlet is situated on the south-west side of the parish, near Dunton; the soil being a clayey loam.

Lidcote was separately surveyed after the Conquest, and is described as in three portions even in the Saxon times; Wigo de Walingford, a Thane of King Edward, holding the Manor, which he might sell, and certain tenants of Brictric sharing other lands.

After the Conquest, the Manor was given to Walter Giffard, and was held under him as two hides and a half, the land being sufficient for three ploughs. Two were kept in the demesnes; and two villeins, with three bordars, had one plough. Here were three servants, and pasture for one team: altogether valued then, and previously, at 40s. per ann. and in King Edward's time, at 60s.¹

Robert, the subfeudatory of Walter Giffard, was probably Robert de Stokes, who has been often mentioned; who likewise held another estate in this hamlet, under Milo Crispin, as one hide, the land being sufficient for one plough, which was kept here, with one villein; and pasture for a team, worth fifteen shillings, but when he first held it only five, though in King Edward's days estimated at twenty-five shillings. It had been the land of Herch, a man of Brictric, who might sell it.²

¹ Terra Walterii Gifard. In Coteslai Hd. In Litcote ten' Robt^r. de Walterio n. hid' et dim' p' uno ̄. Tra' ē. n. car'. In dno n. car'. et n. uill' cū. n. bord'. hnt. 1. car'. Ibi. n. serui. et p'tu. 1. car'. H. tra' ual' et ualuit xl. sol'. T.R.E. l. sol'. Hoc ̄ tenuit Wiga teign' regis E. et uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 147.]

² Terra Milonis Crispin. In Coteslale Hd'. In Litcote teu' Robt' de Milone. 1. hid. Tra' e. 1. car'. et ibi. e. cū. 1. uillo. P'tu. 1. car'. Val. xv. sol'. Q'do recep'. v. sol'. T.R.E. xxv. sol'. Hanc tra' tenuit Herch, ho' Brictrici et uende' potuit. [Ibid. 150.]

Upon what circumstances depended the extraordinary depreciation of its value to one-fifth of its estimated worth when first bestowed upon the Norman, can only be a matter of conjecture; but it is clear that he had trebled its value during his tenure, so that it must have undergone some considerable changes.

The third portion of Lidcote, which, likewise, in the Saxon times, belonged to two men of Brietric, with power of alienation, was transferred by the Conqueror to William Fitz Ansculf, and at the Survey was part of the possessions of Pagan, (probably Beauchamp) who held one hide and a half, the land being sufficient for one plough and half as much more; and one was kept, with one bordar, and the land was sufficient for more; the pasture was for one team, value twenty shillings; when he first held it, at forty shillings; and thirty shillings in the time of King Edward.¹

It is remarkable, that although two of the estates out of these three, were in the hands of the same possessor before the Conquest, and seem to have been afterwards held, though under different lords, by the same subfeudatory, Lidcote, at the distance of many ages, subsequently appears to have been in the hands of three proprietors, respectively possessing about the same proportions of the whole as are mentioned in the Domesday Survey, when the original five hides were respectively held as two and a half, one and a half, and a single hide; for in the reign of Elizabeth, when the estate had been acquired by the family of Sheppard, Baldwin Sheppard was assessed to the provisions for the Royal Household, in 1599, at 2*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* and Thomas Sheppard, at 3*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* for lands, late Elmes's; and 5*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* for the grounds late Pigot's.²

The latter, which was probably the Manor, had passed (by means not ascertained) to intermediate possessors in the early Norman reigns, and was vested in Sir John de Molyns; who, in 1338, obtained a grant of Court Leet, Assize of Bread and Beer, in his Lordships of Littlecote, Stewkley, &c.³ having, *perhaps*, acquired this estate by his marriage with Egidia, cousin and heir of John Mauduit, by Margaret his wife, daughter and co-heir of Robert Pogeys, of Stoke, who seems to have been sometimes designated by the name of Robert de Stokes, or Stokys, and who might have been the descendant of Robert, subfeudatory to Giffard, in Lidcote.

The lands of Sir John de Molyns came to his descendant, Sir William Molyns, and were in the hands of the latter in 1440; and, in 1460, had become vested in Nicholas Iwardby, Esq. of Quainton: but as his maternal ancestors, the Missendens, had been in possession of an estate here long before the lands of Molyns were alienated, it seems doubtful whether the acquisition of the Manor belonging to the latter had not been in addition to the estate of the Missendens.

In 1363, Thomas Missenden passed a fine of messuages, lands, and rents, in Swanbourne, Lidcote, and Stewkley, with John Colewell and Elizabeth his wife; which included also the Advowson of the Chapel of Lidcote;⁴ and in 1395, Sir Edmund Missenden, his son, and Sibill his wife, were, by Inquisition, found to have died seised of lands in Lidcote, and of three carucates and three tofts there, and in Stewkley and Dunton,⁵ which lands seem to have been in the possession of his son Bernard de Missenden, in 1420;⁶ and passed, with his inheritance, by Katherine, his daughter, to John Iwardby, Esq. of Quainton; whose son, Nicholas Iwardby, having died seised in 1462, it was possessed by Elizabeth his widow, who, surviving her second husband, Thomas Selandyne,⁷ was, at her

¹ Terra Willi Filii Ansculfi. In Litecote ten' Pagan' de Willo. i. hid' et dim'. Tra' e. i. car'. et dim'. Ibi. e. una cu'. i. bord'. et dim' pot' fieri. P'tu. i. car'. Val. x. sol'. Q'do recep. xl. sol'. T.R.E. xxx. sol'. Hauc tra' tenner' 11. hoes Brictric et uende' pot'. [Ibid. 148.]

² Roll. 42 Eliz. and Willis's MSS.

³ Rot. Cart. 12 Edw. III. n. 3; Dugdale's Bar. tom. i. p. 146.

⁴ Rot. Fin. 38 Edw. III.

⁵ Esc. 18 Ric. II.

⁶ Ibid. 8 Hen. V.

⁷ Pedigree of HAMPDEN, in GREAT HAMPDEN.

death, about 1481, found to have been seised of six messuages, 100 acres of land, 10 of meadow, 10 of pasture, and 10s. rents, in Lidcote, of the dower settled upon her by her first husband; after which, according to Willis's account,¹ it came by the marriage of her granddaughter Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of John Iwardby, Esq. to her husband Thomas Pigott, Esq. Serjeant-at-Law, of Whaddon,² who, in 1519, by his Will, settled this Manor on the said Elizabeth for life: but a fine having been passed in 1495, between John Smith and . . . his wife, late the wife of William Woodward, to William Power, of a moiety of the Manor of Lidcote;³ and another in 1503, between Sir Richard Fowler, Knt. and Elizabeth his wife, and Robert Dycons, which included lands here; it may be supposed that the two other daughters of John Iwardby had shared with their sister, Elizabeth Pigott, their father's estate: and, after the death of Elizabeth, who survived her second husband, William Elmes, Esq. of Lilford, in Northamptonshire, and was living in 1548, her dower and the rest of the lands of the Pigotts here, passed by purchase to the family of Sheppard.⁴ The Sheppards had resided here in the reign of Hen. VIII. for, in 1543, William Sheppard, of Lidcote, is mentioned in a Will of John Deverell, of Swanbourne, and died in 1545. The Manor and demesnes, which Cole mentions, as reputed to be about 400*l.* per ann.⁵ continued in 1760, in possession of a descendant of the same family, who followed the "profession of the Law, and acted as Deputy Sheriff for many years:" and from whom it devolved to his descendant, Sir Thomas Cotton Sheppard, Bart. the present possessor.⁶

The CHAPEL, which was dedicated to St. Giles,⁷ and the site of which only, near the Mansion, can now be traced, has been long entirely destroyed. Lysons calls it a Chapel of Ease to Stewkley;⁸ but it seems to have been a Chantry for the use of the possessors of the Manor-house contiguous, or in which it might perhaps be included, for it came into the King's hands upon the dissolution of those establishments. The Chapel was granted, in 1553, by Edw. VI. to Edward Cowper, Clerk, and Valentine Fayrwerth, Citizen and Haberdasher of London, with land, called "Chapel-land," in Lytcote, then in the occupation of William Sheppard.⁹

The Mansion, which was inhabited by the Sheppards, has been considerably reduced in size, and a good farm-house built on its site; extensive garden walls, and some ornamental trees in the adjacent meadow, only remaining.

Another estate in Lidcote seems to have comprised that hide of land which Milo Crispin held at the Domesday Survey; and which, forming part of the Honour of Walingford, was in the possession of Bartholomew de Burghersh, in the reign of Edward III.¹⁰ and afterwards in that of Henry de Chalfont, held under the same Honour.¹¹ Part of which having probably been alienated at his death, in 1371, (45 Edw. III.) forty acres only were found to have been in his possession; and two tofts, and two carucates, in Litecote and Stewkley, in 1395, were in the hands of Sir Thomas Giffard, Knt. and subsequently, (but by what means are not ascertained,) passed to the family of Dormer, and descended, with Wing, to Sir William Stanhope, K.B.

¹ Esc. 21 Edw. IV.

² See DODDERSHALL and WHADDON, and PEDIGREE OF PIGOTT.

⁴ Willis's MSS.

⁶ See CUELINGTON and THORNTON, and PEDIGREE OF SHEPPARD.

⁷ Willis's MSS. and Ecton's Thesaur.

⁸ Mag. Brit. vol. i. p. 633.

⁹ Rot. Pat. 7 Edw. VI. Test. 4 May. MSS. Lowndes, in the possession of William Selby Lowndes, Esq. of Whaddon Hall.

¹⁰ Esc. 29 Edw. III.

¹¹ Ibid. 45 Edw. III.

³ Rot. Fin. 11 Hen. VII.

⁵ Cole's MSS. in Brit. Mus.

SWANBOURNE,

of which the varied orthography of *Sreneborne*, *Suenborne*, *Soenenbern*, and *Sueneberie*, has left much to conjecture, has probably acquired its name from SUEN, a man of Asgar Stalre, or the Standard-Bearer,¹ who held, in the Saxon times, that Manor, which, after the Conquest, was bestowed upon Geoffrey de Manneville. This name, with its adjunct, agrees extremely well with the situation of the place, a bourne or brook, at the foot of an eminence on which this large village is situated, near the centre of the northern part of the Cotteslow Hundred; being bounded, on the North, by Little Horwood and Mursley; on the East, by Drayton Parslow and Stewkley; on the South, by Hogston; and on the West, by Winslow, from which town it is about two miles and a half distant.

The soil is a gravelly sand, based on clay. The Village, which is of considerable size, occupies an eminence in nearly the centre of the Parish, and contains very many good houses, commanding pleasant views over the neighbourhood.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

Swanbourne, at the Domesday Survey, was included in the Old Hundred of Muselai, and is recorded as the Land of the King, having belonged to HAROLD (constantly described as *The Earl*) as his Manor, and rated at four hides and a half. There were four carucates of land; in the demesne, three hides and three virgates; there was one carucate, and another might have been added; three villeins held one carucate and a half, and more might have been added. There was one servant, with five carucates of pasture. The annual rents were thirty shillings *de albo argento* (of money assayed); in the time of King Edward, thirty shillings by tale.²

It is to be presumed, that these Royal Demesnes remained in the immediate possession of the Conqueror, as in the time of their former possessor, Harold, no record being preserved of their condition or alienation until many ages afterwards, when they are found in possession of Woburn Abbey.

Besides the King's Manor, there was another, which, before the Conquest, Brixtain, a Thane of King Edward, had holden, as four hides and a half, and Almar, a man of *Earl Harold*, one hide and a half, which they could sell; but, at the Conquest, this was bestowed upon the Earl of Morton, under whom Ralph and Almar held it, as five hides. There were five carucates of land, one in occupation, and four more might have been added. There were two villeins, and five carucates of pasture. This land was rated at 40s.; when he first held it at *Gl.*; in King Edward's time, 100s.³

WALTER GIFFARD held another Manor here, in the hands of William, his subfeudatory, as seven hides and three virgates. There were seven carucates; in the demesne two; and seven villeins, with five bordars, having four carucates. There were two servants, and six carucates. It was, altogether, estimated at 4*l.*; in the time of King Edward, one hundred shillings. This Manor had been holden

¹ For an account of Algar, his office, rank, and condition, see vol. ii. p. 411.

² Terra Regis. Ω SWANBOURNE, uilla iuit Heraldi 1000. p. 1111. hid. et dim' se defl. Tra. ē. 1111. car'. In dño 111. hidæ et 111. virg'. et ibi. ē una car. et adia pot' fieri. Ibi 111. uilli hnt 1. car' et dñm. et tot. poss. fieri adhuc. Ibi un' seruus et p'tū. v. car'. Int' totu redd. p. annū. xxx. sol. de albo argento. T.R.E. xxx. sol. ad num. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 143.]

³ Terra Comit'is Moritonien's. In Muselai Hd. In Sueneberne ten' Radulf' et Almarus v. hid. Tra' ē. v. car'. Ibi una ē. et 111.00 poss. fieri. Ibi 11. uilli. p'tū. v. car'. Hanc tra' ual. xl. sol. Q'do recep. vi. lib. T.R.E. c. sol. De hoc Ω tenuit Brixtain teign. R.E. 1111. hid. et dñm. et Almar' hō Heraldi 1000. 1. hid. et dim. et uende' pot'. [Ibid. fol. 146.]

by two Thanes; Aluard, five hides (less one virgate); and Alwi, his domestic, two hides and three virgates, as two Manors, and which they could sell.¹

WILLIAM FITZ-AUSCULF also had lands here, holden under him by Pagan (probably Pagan Beauchamp), not called a Manor, but consisting of only one virgate. There were two bovates of land. It was, and had always been rated at two shillings. This land Oswy, a man of Brictric, held, and could sell it.²

The Manor of Geoffrey de Manneville here, was in his own hands, consisting of two hides. There were two carucates; in the demesne, one hide and one carucate; and three villeins, with two bordars, had one carucate; and here were two carucates of pasture; altogether, valued constantly at thirty shillings. This Manor, Suen, a man of Asgar the Standard-Bearer, held, but could not sell it without his license.³

In the reign of Hen. II. the Abbat of Woburn, Co. Beds, had, by the gift of Hugh Mallet, and Margaret Passelai his wife, those five hides of land in Swanbourne and Mursley, which had been more anciently holden under the Honour of Brill (originally part of the Honour of Walingford),⁴ and in which, in the reign of King Edw. I. the Abbat held also Views of Frankpledge, and Correction of the Assize of Bread and Beer: in a Charter of Insepimus, in 9 Edw. II. these grants are set forth.

Kennett describes the Abbat as having holden, in Lower Swanbourne, *four hides and a half* of the Honour of Brill, by means of the heirs of Braybroke, who held those lands of the heirs of Henry de Clinton, and the latter of the King.⁵ There was also one hide of land which the Abbat is described to have holden in Swanbourne, and for which he was accustomed to render to the King *one boll of honey*, containing nine gallons and a half; and respecting the neglect of which service, there arose a dispute in the reign of King John; as there did likewise in regard to the Abbat's claim to Frankpledge in the Manor of Swanbourne, who was called upon, by Quo Warranto, to establish his right thereto; and the Abbat, by Henry Quythved, or Quythred, his Attorney, came and pleaded, that this third part of the aforesaid Vill is of his fee, and that he held it of the gift of Hugh Mallet, and had his aforesaid View once in the year, paying nothing to the King for the said view: that the aforesaid Hugh Mallet, and his ancestors and their predecessors, were always accustomed to hold their View in the same manner, and from time beyond memory. Gilbert de Thornton, who followed, for the King, said, that View of Frankpledge, &c. was a regality belonging to the King's Crown and dignity, and could not be severed therefrom, without the special grant of the King, or his Royal Predecessors; and that the Abbat, not having shewn such grant to him, he prayed judgement, and more especially because the said Abbat only holds his View once in the year; whereas the custom of England is such, that View of Frankpledge ought to be holden *twice* in the year, for the conservation of the King's peace. Afterwards, the same Abbat, by Henry Quythred, his Attorney, appeared and pleaded, that he had only about fifteen tenants of whom he had the aforesaid View, and prayed to be

¹ Terra Walterij Gifard. Willo ten' de Walter. In SOENEBERNO VII. hid. et III. uirg' p. uno m. Tra' ē. VII. caŕ. In dño sunt II. et VII. uilli cū. v. bord. hnt. III. caŕ. Ibi II. serui. p'tū. VI. caŕ. Int' totū ual et ualuit III. lib. T.R.E. c. sol. Hoc m tenuer' Aluard v. hid. IV. min' hid. et III. uirg. Alui hō ej. p. duob' Man' habuer' et uendere potuer. [Lib. Censual. p. 147.]

² Terra Willi Filij Ausevlī. In Suenberie ten' Pagan' de Willo I. uirg. Tra' ē. II. boū. Val et ualuit sēp. II. sol. Hanc terra tenuit Osuii. hō Brictrici et uende' potuit. [Ibid. p. 148.]

³ Terra Goisfr' De Manneville. In Myselai Hd. Ipse Goisfrid' ten' in Suenberie II. hid. Tra' ē. II. caŕ. In dño. I. hid. et Ibi. e. una car'. et III. uilli cū. II. bord. hnt. I. car'. P'tū. II. caŕ. Val et ualuit sēp. xxx. sol. Hoc m tenuit Suen hō Asgari stalre n. potuit uende' p. ter' ej' licitiā. [Ibid.]

⁴ Rot. Pat. 14 Edw. III. p. 3, m. 31; and Rot. Claus. 14 Edw. III. p. 1, m. 18.

⁵ Kennett, p. 285.

excused from holding the same, and offered to the King the payment of two shillings per ann. And afterwards, in Michaelmas term, in the fourteenth year of the King's reign, the aforesaid Abbat appeared by his Attorney; and it not being shewn that the King had consented to that arrangement, the cause was postponed.

A fine was passed in 1201, (3 Joh.) between Peter, Abbat of Woburn, and Hugh Mallet, of lands in Swanbourne; and the said Hugh gave warranty to the Abbat and his successors in respect to the aforesaid land. "To all the sons of Holy Church, Hugh Mallet sends health:—Know ye, that I have, with the will and consent of my heirs, and of Margaret my wife, given, and by this, my pre-sent writing, have confirmed to God, and to the Monks of St. Mary of Woburn, for the love of God, and the health of my own soul, and the soul of Margaret my wife, and the souls of all my ancestors and successors, and, together with my body, all my lands and rights, and all the customs and services of my men of Swanbourne and Mursele, or whatsoever I have or ought to hold in those lands, *tenenda et habenda*, in pure and perpetual alms of me and my heirs, with all their appurtenances, liberties, and appendages to the said lands belonging, with free ingress and egress in wood and in plain, in meadows, pastures, and commonable lands, in ways, in boundaries, and in all other things; excepting one virgate of land, which I have given and confirmed to the Monks of St. Mary de Prato: all this land, with all the appurtenances to the same, and with the Church of the town of Swanbourne, to be holden, with all things to the same belonging and appertaining to the said Monastery, of me and my heirs, in perpetual alms, freely, and quit and discharged from all services, customs, and secular payments, as my free gift, &c.; reserving only the acknowledgement of one mark of silver, to be paid annually, on the Feast of St. Michael, to the poor Monks of Braddele, by me and my heirs. And I and my heirs, and Margaret my wife, confirm this charitable benevolence to the aforesaid Monks of Woburn, and will maintain them in the possession thereof, and warrantize them against all men and women," &c.

There are some expressions in these grants which strongly indicate that the land here described had originally belonged to the Honour of Walingford.

A fine was passed in 1307, between Thomas de la Welde, and Alicia his wife, and Christiana, formerly wife of Thomas de la Welde, of messuages, lands, and rents in Swanbourne, the right of Walter, who granted to Thomas and Alice, for their lives; with remainder to Christiana, for life.

The Inspecimus set forth in the Charter-Rolls, reciting the grants of Hen. II. and Hugh Mallet, of lands in Swanbourne and Mursley, to the Abbat of Woburn, was dated in 1315.²

A fine was passed in 1339, between Sir John de Molyns, Knt. Querent, and Sir Peter le Veel, Knt. Deforcient, of messuages, lands, and rents in Stewkley, Littlecote, Dodyngton, Swanbourne, and Hoggeston, and the Advowson of the Chapel of the Vill of Littlecote, which Peter granted, and Thomas Trayley held, for life; and Nicholas de Saleford, Vicar of the Church of Stewkley, after the decease of the said Thomas and Nicholas, held; with remainder to William, son of John, and the heirs-male of his body: remainder to John, brother of William, and the heirs of his body.

¹ Rot. Fin. no. 34, 3 Joh.

² Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Hugo Maleth assensu et consilio uxoris mee Margarete Passelewe, et heredum meorum dedi et concessi, &c. Deo et ecclesie S. Marie de Woburne, et monachis ibidem Deo servantibus, in perpetuum elemosinam, &c. totam terram meam, et totum jus meum, et omnia servicia et consuetudines hominum meorum de Swanburne et de Mursele, tam liberorum quam rusticorum cum omnibus pertinentiis, &c. preter unam virgatam terre quam dedi et carta mea confirmavi monialibus infirmis S. Marie de Prato. Totam hanc predictam terram cum omnibus supra-dictis pertinentiis et libertatibus excepta predicta virgata, tenebunt et habebunt predicti monachi de Woburne de me et heredibus meis in perpetuum elemosinam, &c. Hiis testibus, Hamone Passelewe, Waltero Passelewe, Nicholao Passelewe, Roberto Passelewe, Radulpho Maleth, Petro Maleth, &c. [Rot. Cart. 9 Edw. II. no. 50.]

A fine was passed in 1348, between John de la More, and Margery his wife, and Alice, formerly the wife of John de la More, Senr. Querent, and Master Roger de Stretle, Parson of the Church of Pitchelesthorn, and Thomas de Brayly, Parson of the Church of Waterstock, Deforcients, of messuages, lands, and rents in Mursley, Swanbourne, Wingrave, Wing, and Cublington, the right of Roger.

Sir John de Molins was a very powerful favourite of the King, and obtained, besides his lands here, a grant of the return of Writs, Court Leet, and other liberties and privileges in Swanbourne, Lidcote, and Stewkley.¹

In 1353, Nicholas Passelawe, who was a witness to the Charter of Hugh Mallet, recited in the *Inspecimus* of 9 Edw. II. held lands in Swanbourne of the Honour of Berkhamstead; and in 1379, Edward Prince of Wales held Knights' fees in Swanbourne, and, as Duke of Cornwall, kept his Courts, and received quit rents for several houses; but his jurisdiction, according to Willis,² was but small.

In 1395, Sir Thomas Giffard, Knt. died seised of two carucates of land in Swanbourne; and in the same, or the next year, Sir Edmund de Mussenden, or Missenden, Knt. held two carucates of land here, which seem to have belonged, in 1407, to Alice, wife of Edmund, who then died seised of lands in Swanbourne and Lidcote, held of the Honour of Berkhamstead;³ and in 1420, Bernard Missenden had also possessions in Swanbourne, Lidcote, and Stewkley.⁴

In 1440, Sir William Molins, Knt. died seised of liberties in Swanbourne Manor.

In 1462, Nicholas Iwardby (the descendant of the Missendens) died seised of Welesburn Manor, in Swanbourne;⁵ and in 1468, it was returned by an Inquisition, that Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Selandyne, Esq. and relict of Thomas Iwardby, then held lands in Swanbourne and Lidcote;⁶ but, in another Inquisition, that Elizabeth, formerly wife of Thomas Selandyne, Esq. died seised of her reasonable dower of the inheritance of Nicholas Iwardby, her former husband, being sixty acres of land in Swanbourne.⁷

In 1468, it likewise appears, by the Escheat Rolls, that Sir Robert Whytingham, Knt. attainted of High Treason, held lands here.

In 1528, King Hen. VIII. granted to Cardinal Wolsey, *inter al.* the Manors of Swanbourne and Wing (with the Advowson of Wing, &c.); and in the same year, a fine was passed, under which Swanbourne Manor was granted by the Cardinal to his College in Oxford. In 1542, another fine was granted, by which this Manor, viz.:—four messuages, twenty cottages, ten tofts, three hundred acres of arable, sixty of meadow, and 11*s.* 8*d.* rents, were passed from William Dudley, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, Thomas Dudley, son and heir apparent of William, and Mary his wife, to Thomas Palmer, and Elizabeth his wife;⁸ and at the General Dissolution of Religious Houses, the Abbat of Woburn held lands here, according to the Ecclesiastical Valuation, amounting to 27*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* out of which were divers small payments to the Churches of Lincoln, Chesham, Whitchurch, Soulbury, and Birchmore (?) of about 1*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* per ann. with 20*s.* fee to Richard Kynge, Bailiff of Swanbourne.⁹

In 1531, the King granted to John Penn two yard lands in Swanbourne.

In 1541, St. Swithin's Church, in Swanbourne, which had been granted by King Hen. VIII. to the Monastery of Woburn, was resumed by the King; and by 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, (Test. 27 Sept.) granted to Ambrose Gilbert, Esq. of Swanbourne, as lands late belonging to Woburn Monastery, *habend.* to him and his heirs for ever, *tenend.*; and coming, not long afterwards, into the joint possession of Thomas Adams and Josias Askew (according to the information given by the Rev. Samuel

¹ Rot. Cart. 13 Edw. III. See also vol. i. p. 99. and BRILL, in vol. i.

² Willis's MSS.

³ Esc. 8 Hen. IV.

⁴ Ibid. 8 Hen. V.

⁵ Ibid. 2 Edw. IV.

⁶ Ibid. 18 Edw. IV.

⁷ Ibid. 21 Edw. IV.

⁸ Rot. Pat. 20 Hen. VIII. p. 1.

⁹ Val. Eccles. Hen. VIII. vol. iv. p. 212; and 26 Hen. VIII. in Monast. Anglic. vol. v. p. 480-1.

Foster, Vicar, to Browne Willis), were, in 24 Eliz. granted to Sir John Fortescue, Knt. of Salden, and Alice his wife (together with the Rectory of Swanbourne *cum pert.* and also the Rectory of Whitchurch, late belonging to the said Monastery of Woburn, with Winslow, late belonging to the Abbey of St. Alban), at the annual rent of 9*l.* The Vicarage of Swanbourne was also granted to the Bishop of Lincoln in 1557, but resumed by Queen Elizabeth, on her accession in the following year, and granted to Sir John Fortescue, Knt. and Alice his wife, for the residue of the term of sixty years, at the aforesaid rent of 9*l.*; and by Patent in 1606, it was again granted by the King to Sir John Fortescue and Richard Tomlins, with the aforesaid Rectories of Whitchurch and Winslow.

In 1619, another conveyance of the same was made by the King, together with all the fee-farm rent issuing out of those three Rectories, to Laurence Whitaker and Henry Price.

In 1612 or 1613, Mr. Bulstrode Whitlock, Mr. Cage, and Mr. Wailer, were appointed by the House of Commons to assign timber to the inhabitants of Swanbourne, Co. Bucks, for repair of such houses of the said town as had been burnt by the King's forces, out of Whittlewood Forest, the Earl of Carnarvon's woods, or other woods of delinquents which lie most convenient.¹ This order for timber being made 9 June, was directed to be sent to the Lords for their concurrence, and was accordingly carried up by Bulstrode Whitlock.

After the division of the lands granted in 1554, to Ambrose Gilbert, one of the two moieties, after the decease of James Adams, Esq. in 1773, passed, by his bequest, to Mr. Williamson, and was subsequently purchased by Joseph Farborough, Esq. The other moiety, which had been in the hands of the family of Askew, was purchased of them by the Deverells, of whom some of the family are still resident here. Mr. Josias Askew died in 1750, at the age of ninety-four.

When the Parish was enclosed, by an act of Parliament, in 1761, an allotment of land, in lieu of Great Tithes, was assigned to James Adams, Esq. then Improprator, and an allotment made for the glebe of the Vicar, with a corn-rent in lieu of vicarial-tithes, and an allotment set apart for the repair of the Church, with another to the poor, instead of the pasturage, which they had formerly enjoyed.

BUCKSLOW FARM,

consisting of nearly 164 acres, the property of Edmund Cox, Esq. in the Parish of Swanbourne, was advertised for Sale, by order of his residuary Legatee, in November 1822, being described under the following names, derived apparently from their form and situation, viz. :—Long Meadow, Square Meadow, Middle Meadow, Sow (or perhaps South) Meadow, Brickslow's Southward Close, Kempter's Far Close, Brickslow's Norward Close; and others, called Upper Chairland, Cragg's Corner, South Mead-Hill, Blackland's Piece, and Aylesbury Cross Close.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The Church of Swanbourne was given, in the reign of Hen. II. if not earlier, to the Abbat and Convent of Woburn, Co. Beds, either by Hugh Mallet, and Margaret Passelewe his wife, or some of their family; and Queen Elizabeth, by Letters Patent, 1567, recited, that Robert (Hobbes) Abbat of Woburn, and the Convent, demised, 20 Sept. (24 Hen. VIII.) to George Gifforde, the Rectory of Swanbourne, and all tithes of grain there, and likewise of the Grange in Swanbourne, belonging to the said Rectory, from Lady-day, for forty-one years; for the first nine years, 8*l.* per ann. and the residue 9*l.* and the surrender of the same by Thomas Gyfforde; and the Queen thereupon, and for a fine of 3*l.* demised to Thomas Gifforde, alias Gyfforde, the said Rectory *cum pert.* in the occupation of George Gifforde, and annexed to the Honour of Amphill, with the houses, gardens, glebe-tenths, &c. excepting the trees, woods, &c. and Advowson of the Vicarage.²

¹ Commons' Journals, vol. iii. p. 108.

² Rot. Pat. 9 Eliz. Test. 14 Jun.

VICARS.

ROBERT PERSLEW, presented in 1218, by the Convent of Woburn.¹ On his death,
Peter Peyere succeeded, in 1252.
William Presbyter, inst. 5 Mar. 1264. He died here.
Ralph de Wenge, instituted 18 Feb. 1275.
William de Ramsey, died 1343.
Adam de Queldrick, inst. 10 July 1343. He resigned.
Adam de Ahele Magna, inst. 12 Nov. 1361.
John Adam, admitted 11 Nov. 1375.
Walter Dobbes, instituted 23 Dec. 1388.
Nicholas Skirret, resigned in 1421.
John Bette, instituted 18 Dec. 1421.
Robert Stepyng, instituted 1451, but resigned.
Robert Newell, instituted 10 July 1451.
Nicholas Powting, resigned 1452.
William Sheppard, inst. 1 July 1452, but resigned.
Guido Dyggyl, instituted 28 June 1470.
John Chamberlayn, inst. 27 Sept. 1471, but resigned.
Richard Raudal, inst. 2 Oct. 1490, but resigned.
John Andreu, inst. 16 Dec. 1493. He died.
Henry Barnes, instituted 8 May 1504.
John Blott, instituted 22 July 1511. He died.
Edward Coeper, inst. 10 May 1535; but was deprived.

Henry Scot was presented by Queen Mary 1553.
Geoffrey Lovendes, pr. by Queen Elizabeth, in 1565, on the death of the last Incumbent.² He resigned.
Thomas Lovendes, inst. 5 March 1578, on the Queen's presentation. He was buried here; being succeeded by *Robert Lovendes*, his son, 1624; who was buried here.
George Barches, B.D. succeeded 1651. He died, and *Peter Barches* succeeded 17 June 1658.
Thomas Hancocks, pr. 29 Dec. 1660, by the King.
John Pilkington, A.M. instituted 12, and inducted 16, April 1679. He died, and was succeeded by his son, *John Pilkington*, A.B. inducted 3 June 1687.
Samuel Foster, A.M. Vicar of Little Horwood, inst. 29 July 1715. He died 1740, and was buried here.
John Ramsey, A.B. inst. 31 Oct. 1740. He was also Minister at Langley, Co. Herts. He died in 1760.
Thomas Brookes, D.D. presented in 1784.
William Wodley, A.M. presented 10 March 1792, by King Geo. III. He died 16 March 1837, and *Charles Lucas Reay*, A.B. was presented 1833. Having obtained license of absence for two years, in 1841, he attended the Right Rev. Dr. Selwyn, Bishop of New Zealand, to that country.

THE CHURCH,

in the middle of the village, consists of a nave, with a south aisle, a chancel at the east end, and a square tower at the west end, which, with a portion of the parapet of the nave on the north side, is embattled. On the north side is a large window, with mullions and tracery, near the west end. The other windows are smaller, excepting at the east end of the chancel, in which is one window of three lights; and between, in the inside, are lofty and handsome slender columns, but the upper part is closed. There is one door on the south side of the nave, another in the chancel, a third in the west front of the tower, and a fourth in the north aisle.

In the south wall of the chancel is a double piscena, or pair of small arches, and opposite, a cavity, or locker. The roof has carved corbels, some with musical instruments; and here are several old slabs, with the marks of brasses. In the chancel, near the north wall, is a raised tomb, with a covering of Sussex marble, brasses, and a shield of arms, two effigies, and smaller figures, with an inscription.

On a brass plate, removed from a slab, and affixed to the north wall of the chancel:

Here lieth the body of Willtam Newman Rygt called of many a gode man
 And Isabel also hys trewe wyfe The whyche he lobyd wete i al' hi' lyfe
 The whyche Willtam dyde the soithe to sey y^e xviij day of june y^e moneth of ma^y
 En the yere of owere lord m^cccclxij y^e whiche soule god bring to his mercy
 And alle that this shall leeve or se: Say the Amen for charyte.

¹ One Robert Passlew died 5 June 1252, Archdeacon of Lewes, and was buried in Waltham Abbey. [See Weaver's Fun. Monuments, p. 645.] He was also Rector of Dereham, in Norfolk, and Prebendary of London and Salisbury.

² Not named; no doubt Henry Scot. He commenced the Register here, which begins 1565, and records his interment, with the title of Vicar, 17 Sept. 1580, though he had resigned it, a year and a half before his death, to his son.

On a slab in the pavement :

In memory of the Rev^d M^r Samuel Foster, Vicar of this Parish, who died Sept. 25, 1740, in the 72^d year of his age.

Also of M^{rs} Alice Foster, Relict of M^r Samuel Foster, who died June 5th 1757, aged 78 years.

On another, on the south side :

Arms : A chevron Vaire between three roses.

To the memory of Robert Adams, Gent. who departed this life the 31st day of October 1716, aged 67. Also Robert, son of the above said Robert Adams, by Elizabeth his wife, dyed the 11th day of December 1716, in the 13th year of his age.

Robert is gone, and left this earthly stage
Of fading pleasures in his youthful age ;
But he (no doubt) amidst the Saints does reign—
E'en while our loss, is his eternal gain.
Resides in Heaven, his cheerful voice to raise,
To God his homage, and due songs of praise :
All outward woe, the strokes of Death and pain
Did he with patience & with faith sustain ;
At last resign'd his body to the clay,
Mouldering to dust, to the Resurrection day :
So all that live, to Death their tribute soon shall pay.

Also John, son of Robert Adams, Gent. who departed this life Jan^y 5th 1750, aged 19 years.

On other slabs :

Beneath lies the Body of M^r Francis Foster, Grandson of the late Reverend M^r Sam^l Foster, Vicar of this Parish. He died April 26, 1788, aged 57.

In Memory of Mary Askew, Wife of M^r Francis Askew, who died Nov. the 20th 1707, aged 41 years.

With patience I have run my race,
Kind Death hath set me free ;
And I am for another place ;
This world is not for me.

Here lies the body of M^r Francis Askew, Distiller of London, who departed this life the 11th of October, in y^r 36th year of his age, Anno Domini 1702.

Arms : A fess between three asses.

To the Memory of Mary, Wife of Thomas Gataker, Gent. who died the 8th day of Nov. 1715, ætat. 31.

Also of Matthew, son of Matthew Adams, Gent. by Susanna his wife : dyed the 18th of April 1716, aged 29.

To the Memory of Mary Adams, Daughter of William and Mary Deverell, and Relict of John Adams, Lord of this Manor. She departed this life January 3^l, 1760, aged 30.

Arms : A chevron Vaire between three roses, impaling gyrony Gu. and S. a lion rampant.

Beneath this stone lies interred the Body of Elizabeth, Wife of John Adams of Lutterworth, in the County of Leicester, Gent. Daughter of Thomas Matthews of Daventre, in the y^r County of Northampton, Gent. She departed this life the 21st day of March, in the year of our Lord 1758, in the 65th year of her age.

On a mural monument, in the chancel :

Near this place lies interred the Body of Josias Askew, Lord of the Prior Moiety of this Manor, who died April y^e 18th 1750, aged 94 years.

Reader, the deceased, above mentioned, was a constant Church-man, a good Master to the Poor, a sincere Friend to those who would obey his Instructions ; and what more ?—the Last Day will discover.

On a mural monument, on the south side of the chancel, within the Communion-rails :

Arms : Erm. a chev. Vaire between three roses, Gu. seeded Or. : impaling Arg. a lion ramp. S. within a bordure charged with eight crosses moline. *Crest* : On a wreath, a griffin's head erased Erm. gorged with a chevron Vaire.

John Adams of Lutterworth, by his last Will, ordered this Monument to be erected to the Memory of Robert Adams, and Elizabeth his wife, by whom he had two Sons and two Daughters : John, who married Mary, daughter of William Deverell, Gent. died without issue ; Robert, Joane, and Mary, who all died unmarried. Matthew, brother of Robert Adams, married Susanna, Daughter of Roger Adams of Little Horwood, by whom he had two Sons and one Daughter ; Matthew, who died unmarried ; Mary, married to Thomas Gataker, Attorney-at-Law, died without issue ; John, who settled at Lutterworth, in the County of Leicester, married by whom he had one son, Thomas ; Matthew, who died in the 20th year of his age, at Fort St. David's in the East Indies, and was buried in the English burying-ground there. Elizabeth, the Wife of John Adams, died 21 March 1758.

On another mural tablet, on the south side :

Arms : Adams, as before, impaling Arg. a fess between three estoils of six points wavy Gu.

Sacred to the Memory of James Adams, Lord of this Manor. He was the last surviving son of the late Roger Adams, Gent. and Susanna his wife, of Little Horwood, in this County. His mortal remains lie interred near this place. He exchanged this life for a better Oct. 1st 1775, aged 59 years.

On another mural tablet of white marble :

To y^e Memory of Mary, Daughter of Robert Adams of this Parish, Gent. and Elizabeth his Wife, who departed this life of the Small-Pox, in London, Jan^y the 16th 1725, in y^e 19th year of her age : whose body lies beneath interred, we trust, for a glorious Resurrection.

Whom though not Angel made in Heaven, shall she,
If virtuous found, with Angels equal be.
Here lyes a proof y^e youth nor w^{it} can be
Defence enough against mortality.

On a mural monument, on the south side of the nave :

Near this place lie the remains of M^r John Deverell, Lord of the Prior Moiety of this Manor, who died Sept. 21st 1784, aged 68 years; and of Mary his wife, who died March 12th 1787, aged 65 years. Also of Thomas, son of the above named, who died in May 1774, aged 29 years; and also of three Daughters of the same, viz. Mary, who lived in Wedlock with Thomas Deverell, late of this Parish, near seven years. She died in 1775, and lies interred under a large slab in the space-way; and Elizabeth and Sophia, who both died in their infancy.

Arms : Gu. three stirrups in pale, Or.

On a small tablet of white marble, over the south door of the nave :

In Memory of Anna Maria, Relict of William Penn, Gent. of Paulerspery, Northamptonshire : died Nov. 24th 1779, aged 79.

On a small stone in the floor of the nave, near the west end :

Beneath this stone resteth the Body of Mary Ann, Daughter of William and Mary Mathews. She departed this life of the Small-Pox August the 13th 1779.

Beneath, a sleeping infant lies,

To earth her ashes lent;

Hereafter shall more glorious rise,

And none more innocent.

When th' Archangel's trump shall blow,

And souls to bodies join,

What crowds shall wish their time on earth

Had been as short as thine.

On a slip of brass, affixed to a slab in the floor, near the Reading-desk :

Here lyes y^e body of Robert Addames and his Wyf, of Swanbourne, in the County of Bucks : deceased the 13th of Aprill & was buried the 14th of Aprill 1616.

On a large slab in the north aisle :

To the Memory of M^r Thomas Deverell, who departed this life the 20th of August Anno Dom. 1674.

'Tis as you see, nought but the spoyles 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

On a mural monument, in the aisle :

Underneath lye buried y^e Body of Thomas Deverell late of this Parish, Gent. and Ann his Wife. He was the only son and heir of Thomas Deverell, by Alice, one of the Daughters and co-heirs of Thomas Cock of Long Merston, in the County of Hartford, Gent. She was y^e only Daughter of William Lamborn of Cuddington, in this County, Gent. He died on y^e 27th of August 1699, in the 32^d year of his age. She died on the 4th of October following, in the 24th year of her age; both of the small-pox, having lived together in matrimony ten months. He left behind him six sisters, co-heiresses of his estate, viz. Margaret, married to John Deverell of this Parish, Gent.; Alice, to John Carter, Citizen of London; Elizabeth, to Elisha Nicholls, Citizen of London; Mary, to George Jennings; Sarah, to Mathias Dagnal of Ailesbury, Stationer; and Joan, to Robert Carter of this Parish, Yeoman; at whose joint charge this monument was erected.

Not youth, nor beauty, wealth, descent, or lands,

Can charm pale Death, or stay his cruel hands.

Arms : *Deverell*, as before.

There are other memorials with the name of Deverell, of which a branch is still living.

On a marble :

Mary, Wife of Thomas Deverell Jun^r, died August 24th 1775, in the 35th year of her age.

In Godly life, with lively hope, she bore

A long affliction with a soul resign'd;

Tho' human aid could not her health restore,

In Heav'n, we trust, Felicity she'll find.

If, in proportion to our sufferings here,

Almighty God does give eternal rest;

Then she whom Heav'n ordain'd such pains to bear,

Is, without doubt, superlatively blest.

¹ The same Epitaph is in the Church of North Marston.

TATTENHOE, TOTENHOE, OR TATTENHOE,

is a very small parish, situated on the eastern verge of Whaddon Chase, and bordering upon the old Roman road, called Watling Street, in its course from Hockcliffe, in Bedfordshire, to Stony Stratford. It is bounded, on the North, by Shenley (to which it was anciently called an *Endship*;) on the East, by Bletchley, and the Town of Fenny Stratford; on the South, by Newton Longueville; and on the West, by Whaddon.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

It has been stated, that there is no mention of this place in Domesday Book; but although this is literally true, there can be no doubt, that it had been included in the Survey of the lands of Urso de Bersers, in Shenley, entered in the Hundred of Muselai, as holden by him after the Conquest, for a Manor rated at two hides and a half;¹ for which, in the Hundred Rolls, of 39 Hen. III. it was rated at *one hide* only, but charged with 5s. for hidage, which is the amount payable for two hides and a half: by which the extent of the lands, and the fact respecting their tenure, may be explained.²

The Manor of Tattenhoe had been granted by a deed, *sans date*, to the Priory of Snelshall, by Ralph Mantel,³ with housebote and hebote in his wood of Tattenhoe, to which his wife Roase, was either a witness, or assentient:⁴ and by another deed, the same Ralph confirmed the former, and likewise granted to those Ecclesiastics, Tattenhoe Chapel, in the same manner as Sibill, his grandmother (Sibill de Jarponville), whose descendants continued to hold possession of the estate until it was transferred to the Stafford family, in the time of Edward IV.⁵ There had been a payment of 4s. per ann. made to Sibill de Jarponville; and the witnesses to that grant, were William, son of Ralph Mantel, and his brother Geoffrey. The Abbat and Convent of *Lavenden* were induced to confirm the Chapel of Tattenhoe to Snelshall; and William Mantel set forth that the Monks of Snelshall, being compelled to bury their dead beyond the boundary of their Cemetery, *in a Wood*, he gave them a piece of ground *near Whaddon Gate*, to enlarge that Cemetery.

In an old deed of William de Jarponville, and another of Nicholas his son, who were successively Lords of Tattenhoe in the reign of Edward I. grants were made to Hugh de la Motte, of a messuage in Tattenhoe, with a croft called *Mucheleroft*, and a piece of *Tilt* land, called *le Stocking*, in payment of 30s. rent; witness, William de Jarponville, and Richard Serviente, Rector of Shenley.

In 1313, a grant was made by Nichola, widow of William de Jarponville, to Amicia, her daughter, her portion.

In 1401, Alice and Joane Frenchfoyle confirmed to John Barton, jun. Thomas Thyrlby, Parson of Shenley, and John Gifford, sen. the Manor of Tattenhoe. Alice and Joane Frenchfoyle gave a letter of Attorney to admit John Barton to the possession of the Manor; and Joane, late wife of John Ikford, sister of Alice Frenchfoyle, and one of the daughters and heirs of

¹ Terra Ursonis de Bersers. Urso de Bersers ten' in Senlai ii. hid. et dim. p' uno ℥ &c. [Lib. Cens. tom. 1, f. 152.]

² See SHELLEY.

³ Ex Cart. olim penes Jacobum Selby, Arm. Serj.-at-Law.

⁴ Rot. Pat. 17 John, King John granted to Ralph Mantel, Totenhoe.

⁵ Many disputes took place between the Jarponvilles, who had been called upon by Quo Waranto, respecting their rights in the reigns of Henry III. and King John; in whose time, the lands of Richard Engayne and Vitalis his son, were given to William de Cantilupe, and which have been described as part of the possessions of Fitz Urse, in Tattenhoe. [Dugd. MSS. in Mus. Ashmolean, Oxon.]

Maud Frenchfoyle, released to John Barton, of Tattenhoe, the said Manor, by deed, dated 26 April 1430; and another Letter of Attorney was also given to John Barton, jun. and Thomas Thyrleby, Clk. to deliver seisin of Tattenhoe to John Gifford, sen. Esq. of Whaddon. John Barton, jun. and Thomas Thyrleby, Clk. granted to John Gifford, Esq. of Whaddon, and Elizabeth his wife, the Manor of Tattenhoe, *habend.* for their lives, remainder to John their son, and the heirs male of his body, remainder to John Gifford, his heirs and assigns, dated on Thursday before Michaelmas-day, 1431. In 1476, John Lord Grey, of Wilton, and Roger Hebbes, released to John Barry, the Manor of Tattenhoe, by deed, dated 12 Nov. 1476; and in the same year, John Barry, Roger Hebbes, and Philip Barry, released to Richard Heydon and Alice his wife, the said Manor, under date of 1 Dec. 1477; and a fine was levied settling the Manor of Tattenhoe, by Richard Heydon and Alice his wife, on John Broadewood and Thomas Stafford; and in the same year, Broadewode conveyed all his share of Tattenhoe to Thomas Stafford, Esq. On the 8 Jan. 1533, the Prior of Snelshall conveyed to Edmund Ashfield, Esq. of Tattenhoe, in consideration of certain sums of money paid to the reparation and use of the said Priory and House, Condes Close, within this Lordship, to hold as large a Manor as Thomas Stafford held, the same *habend.* for 99 years; and this Manor and Estate of Tattenhoe, after having remained in the family of Stafford more than two hundred and ten years, and being deeply mortgaged to James Selby, Esq. circ 1696, was at length conveyed, by a Decree in Chancery, circ. 1733, to his son and heir, Thomas James Selby, Esq. who held the Estate in 1735, and he bequeathed the same to his friend, William Lowndes, Esq. of Whaddon Hall and Winslow; and it has since passed, with the rest of their Estates, to William Selby Lowndes, Esq. who is its present possessor.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

In 1226, the King having confirmed to the Convent of Lavenden, the grant of Sibell de Augervill, of a place called Snelshall, and of the *Chapel* of Tattenhoe, with its appurtenances, Ralph Mantel, to whom King John, in 1255, had granted Tattenhoe, the founder of Snelshall having previously given the tithes of his Manor of Tattenhoe to the Convent of Snelshall, and the *Chapel* there to their use, induced the Monks of Lavenden to relinquish their rights to the old Chapel, which was afterwards permitted to fall entirely to decay; so that an order was obtained for enlarging the churchyard of Snelshall, and that the dead might be buried at Tattenhoe.¹

The tithes of Tattenhoe having been claimed by the Rector of Shenley, Dr. Dillon, the proprietor of the Manor, circ. 1636, was induced to appoint a Minister, whom he nominated, with a stipend or salary of 20*l.* per ann. payable by his successors, out of the estate here.

MINISTERS.

ROBERT RUDD, A.M. instituted 7 Oct. 1636, to the Church or Chapel of Tattenhoe, lately restored and endowed, on the presentation of Thomas Stafford, Esq. "ut in Registro liquet:" and on his resignation,

Philip Attey, A.M. instituted 22 May 1663, who answered at the Visitation, 18 May 1663, four days before he was presented by Thomas Stafford, Esq.

William Barnewell, presented 7 Sept. 1679, having been Minister of Tattenhoe 55 years within 2 months; he died the beginning of July 1734, Rector of Walton, near Hertford; and was buried there, 5 July 1734, aged more than 80 years; being succeeded by

Edward Stanton, A.M. inducted 4 Feb. 1734, on the presentation of Catharine Gardiner, widow.

¹ It is difficult, at this distance of time, to conceive the then degree of population in both places: Snelshall having been immemorially *depopulated*, and Tattenhoe containing only four houses, with about 31 inhabitants, according to Lysons's account, in 1813.

Robert Woodward, A.M. presented to the Rectory of Tattenhoe, by Thomas James Selby, Esq. on the death of Edward Stanton, and inducted 29 March 1759.

William Deacle, A.M. inducted 29 Aug. 1776, on the presentation of William Lowndes, Esq.

Richard Lowndes, A.M. inducted 1813, on the presentation of William Selby Lowndes, Esq. of Whaddon Hall.

William Howard, A.M. presented in 1828, by William Selby Lowndes, Esq.

THE CHAPEL

stands in a small cemetery, to which the entrance gate is at the west end. It is built with stone; has a tiled gable roof, and a small turret near the west end, in which hangs a single bell. The entrance is by a pointed arch low door, on the south side of the building. There are three windows looking towards the north, three towards the south, one at the west end, and one at the east end; which last described is the only window of the chancel, and consists of three cinquefoil-headed lights, divided by mullions in the lower series, and six small trefoil-headed lights above the cross mullion, and under the point of the arch. The side windows correspond with each other: those nearest to the west end being of two lights each, the others of three lights; the western window, those next to it, and the middle windows on each side, having square mouldings; and the others a low pointed arch, with moulding to correspond. In some of the windows are very small fragments of coloured glass. The roof, which is of equal height in the Church and chancel, is destitute of a ceiling, and the sky, in 1826, was visible through several interstices of the tiles.

The chancel is separated from the Church by an open screen of wood, elaborately carved and painted; a pair of open frame work doors opening in the centre, between a range of cinquefoil-headed arches or apertures on either side, having in the spandrils perforated ornaments of quaterfoils, whirled trefoils, circlets, and other carvings; and a cornice highly ornamented above them.

The Pulpit, (which stands in the north-east angle of the Church, with the reading desk immediately before it,) and a small sounding board above, are likewise carved very profusely.

The Communion Table, which is large in proportion to the chancel, is rude and plain, as are the rails; and a seat, or bench, is carried round the chancel.

The Font stands nearly opposite to the south door, and is very remarkable. Its basement consists of a large oval stone step, upon the centre of which stands a pedestal, or column, consisting of four circular pillars, with triglyphs between them; the capitals and bases of the pillars being carved in the nature of a fillet, band, or cornice. On this pedestal is placed a vase of an octagonal shape, on a base, representing a wreath; and the body of the vase, which, like the pedestal that supports it, is of free stone, is well carved and wrought, like the cornice or capital of a pillar, with the egg and anchor ornament. The cavity is shallow and small, and the cap, or cover, is of carved oak, like the work of the pulpit. In the south wall of the chancel, near the east end, is a piscina; and on each side of the east window a large bracket of stone. The floor of the Church and chancel are laid with brick, and the former commodiously pewed and seated.

WHADDON, WITH NASH.

THIS Parish is situated towards the northern boundary of the County, within three miles of the River Ouse, which separates Buckinghamshire from Northamptonshire; about five miles from Stony Stratford, southward; seven miles south-east of Buckingham; and five miles east of Winslow.

The soil is clayey, with sand; the surface varied and remarkably unequal, rising into considerable elevations, which present, especially near the eastern boundary, and the vicinity of the village, fine and interesting prospects, as well as towards the northern and north-west parts of the County. The extent is computed at about four thousand acres; but no actual admeasurement has been discovered. Its boundaries are, on the North, Thornton, Beachampton, and Calverton; on the East, Shenley and Tattenhoe; on the South, Little Horwood and Mursley; and on the West, Thornborough and Singleborough, in Great Horwood.

The population of Whaddon and Nash was, in 1712, under the return to Bishop Wake, about 500.¹ In 1815, the assessment of the real property of the Parish was 4022*l.*² The population, in 1801, was returned at 810; in 1811, at 811; and, in 1821, had increased to 900;³ since which period, the number of resident inhabitants has undergone but a very trifling increase.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

It is to be noted, that the lands described in the Domesday Survey, as in the hands of Walter Giffard, were recorded as situated in Coteslai Hundred, but that the respective possessions of the Bishop of Baieux, and of Hugh de Bolebeck, were there entered in Erlai Hundred.

The Manor, at the Domesday Survey, belonged to *Walter Giffard*, as it had previously to Edward (Cilt.) King Edward's Thane, who could sell it. There were fifteen hides, five of which were in the demesne; as were also five carucates; and fourteen villeins with nine bordars, had five carucates; and ten carucates were pasture. There were ten servants; and woods for a hundred hogs; it had been constantly valued at *8*l.**⁴

The Bishop of Baieux had three virgates, which Roger held. There was one villein; half a carucate of arable, and half a carucate of pasture, worth five shillings; before the Conquest, it was estimated at ten shillings.⁵

Hugh de Bolebeck held one hide, one half of which was arable; the other pasturage: one villein was kept; and the value of the tenure was ten shillings; but in the Saxon times (when two men, belonging to Brictric, held this land, with power to sell it;) it was worth twenty shillings.⁶

¹ Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

² House of Commons Paper, n^o 82.

³ Parliamentary Abstracts: but in which it will be apparent that there are innumerable errors, which have prevailed down to the latest periods of the Returns.

⁴ Terra Walterij Gifard. In Coteslai Hvdnd. ℞ Ipse Walt' ten' WADONE. p̄ x. hid' se defd'. 'Tra. ē. x. cař. In dño v. hide. et ibi. sunt. v. car'. et XIII. uilli cū. ix. borl' hāt. v. cař. Ibi. x. serui. p'tū. x. car'. Silua c. porc'. In totis ualent' ual et ualuit semp. VIII. lib. Hoc ℞ tenuit Eduuard cilt teign' regis E. [Lib. Cens. tom. i. fol. 144.]

⁵ Terra Epi Baiocensis. In Erlai Hvdnd. In Wadone ten' Roger'. ii. uirg' de epo. 'Tra. ē. diū cař. et ibi. ē. cū. i. uillo. p'tū dim' cař. Val et ualuit v. sol. T.R.E. x. sol. Hanc 'tū tenuit un' hō. uende' pot'. [Ib. 147.]

⁶ Terra Hygonis de Bolebeck. In Erlai Hvdnd. In Wadone ten' de' Hugo. i. hid'. 'Tra. ē. i. car'. et ibi. ē. cū. uno uillo. p'tū. i. car'. Valet et ualuit. x. sol. T.R.E. xx. sol. Hanc 'tū tener. ii. hoēs Brictrici et uende' potuer'. [Ibid.]

Walter Giffard having bestowed "the Church of Whaddon, with its appurtenances, and the tithes of the demesne lands and of his woods, pannage, and venison, and all other profits from his woodlands, and pasturage for the cattle of the Monks of the Chuniac Priory of St. Faith," which he had founded circ. 1084, at Longueville, near Dieppe, in Normandy, with many other privileges; obtained from King Henry I. a confirmation Charter of his benefaction: and it has been remarked, that this grant of the *Tithes of his Wood*, affords sufficient evidence of the existence of Whaddon Chase, at least as early as the time of William Rufus.¹



[Humet.]

Walter Giffard, *second Earl of Buckingham*, dying issueless, his lands escheated to the Crown; and the greater part of the Honour of Giffard was divided by King Richard I. soon after his accession to the throne; but before that partition took effect, the Manor of Whaddon had been separated from the Honour of Giffard, and granted by King Henry II. in 1173, to Richard Humet, Constable of Normandy; which appears to have been given as an appendage to that office. He is said to have died before the termination of that King's reign; and is conjectured (for no account has yet been discovered of his interment in England,) to have been buried in Normandy; being succeeded by his eldest son, William Humet, who obtained a renewal of the grant to his father, both from Henry II. and Richard I.² But when Normandy revolted against King John, and became attached to the Crown of France, the lands which the Norman Barons possessed in England, were seized into the King's hands, and were ultimately confiscated. These lands were afterwards granted to new proprietors; and Whaddon, then taken from Humet, was never restored to his family.



[D'Albini.]

Within three years, this Manor was granted to William d'Albini, Earl of Arundel, in recompence for the lands which he had holden in Normandy, and he held it until the King's death: but on the accession of Henry III. the Regency was committed to William Mareschall, Earl of Pembroke, the King's uncle, who had possessed himself of half the Honour of Giffard; and, in the exercise of the royal authority, he retained Whaddon. At his death, the Manor became vested in the Crown; but instead of passing to the Earl of Pembroke's brother, with the rest of his inheritance, was restored in the next year, to the Earl of Arundel.

Hugh d'Albini, his brother, having succeeded him in the possession of this estate, was not long allowed to retain so envied a possession as this Manor, without interruption; for, 8th Henry III. he was summoned to show cause, why he should not restore Whaddon into the King's hands, as part of the confiscated property of the Normans; but he pleaded expressly, that King John had granted the premises to Earl William, his father, because he had lost his own lands in Normandy, in consequence of the revolt there.³ Earl Hugh was the last male heir of the grantee; and dying s. p. 1241, the Manor again reverted to the Crown. It did not, however, continue long a part of the Royal demesnes; for, in the following year (27 Hen. III.) it was granted, *in capite*, to John Fitz Geoffrey, the son of Geoffrey Fitz Piers, late Earl of Essex, by Aveline, his second wife. This John had been Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1233; and with Isabell his wife, daughter of Sir Ralph Bigod, had Livery of the Castle and Honour of Ewyas Lacy, which were assigned to her in dower, as part of the lands of Gilbert de Lacy, her former husband. He was admitted of the Privy Council in 1256; and one of the Commissioners sent with Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, and others, to the Council of Lyons, to complain of the exactions of the See of Rome, in this realm; and in the

¹ Cooke's MSS.² Rymer's Fœdera, vol. i. p. 43, 48; also Cooke's MSS.³ Placit. 8 Hen. III. app. n^o. 5.

following year, constituted Justice of Ireland, in which service he merited so well, that the King granted to him and his heirs the whole custody of the Isles of Thomond.

This John (and not his son, as Dugdale states,) in 1258, had summons to be at Chester, to attend the King in his excursion against the Welch. Matthew Paris states, that he died that year, near Guildford: and the Clause Rolls of the following year mention the King's precept to John de Crakhill, then his Treasurer, to provide a cloth of gold, to lay over his corpse, when it should pass through the City of London.¹ He left issue, two sons, John and Richard, who both succeeded to this Estate of Whaddon; but both died without issue; and four daughters, who ultimately became the co-parceners of their father's inheritance. John Fitz Geoffry was succeeded by John, his eldest son and heir, who was called John Fitz John; he was not then fully of age, but was married to Margery, the daughter of Philip Basset, shortly afterwards Justice of England. In consideration of a fine of 300*l.* he obtained from the King a grant of the custody of all the lands of his inheritance, and the benefit of his own next marriage, in case Margaret should die before he attained his full age.²

In 46 Hen. III. adhering to Montfort Earl of Leicester, and the other rebellious Barons, when the peace was made, he sent his seal in ratification thereof; but he soon joined again with the Barons against the King; and was one of their chief commanders in the Battle of Lewes, when the King was taken prisoner. He was also made Governor of several castles in the north, against the King; and Constable of Windsor Castle: but at the Battle of Evesham (49 Hen. III.) where the whole rebel army was routed, and the chiefs slain in the field, he was taken prisoner, being the only person of note who escaped death.

His lands were seized by the King, and granted to Clare Earl of Gloucester; yet he was admitted to composition by the Dictum of Kenilworth, and again obtained their restoration. He held them till his death, in 1276, when he died without issue, seized of the Manor and Lordship of Whaddon.³

Richard Fitz John, his brother and heir, then twenty-four years of age, succeeded; and performing his homage the same year, had livery of all his lands. In 10 Edw. I. he was in the expedition into Wales; and 23rd of that King, was summoned to Parliament among the Barons of the realm. He was in the Wars of France in the 25th Edw. I. and died in that year, seized of this Manor of Whaddon, with the Chase; and of Singleborough, Steeple Claydon, Aylesbury, and Quarendon, in this County; Fanbrigge, in the County of Essex; Wyntersley, with certain lands in Cheriell, in Wiltshire; Moreton, in Devonshire; Shalford and Shere, in Surrey; Morelton and Potters-Pury, in Northamptonshire; Wytheton, in Lincolnshire; and the Advowson of the Priory of Shuldhham, Co. Norfolk; leaving Maud Countess of Warwick, his eldest sister, Robert Clifford, and Idonea Clifford (son and daughter of Isabel de Vipont, his second sister,) Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster in Ireland, son of Aveline, his third sister; and Joan, wife of Theobald de Butteller, the fourth sister, his next heirs.⁴

This Richard (De Burgh, Lord Ulster,) was son of Walter de Burgh, Earl of Connaught, by Aveline, third sister and co-heir of Richard Fitz John; and on the death of his father, 28 July 1271, succeeded him in the Earldom of Ulster. He was usually called, from his complexion, *the red Earl*; and had been educated for some years, in the Court of King Henry III. From the largeness of his

¹ Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 706; Banks's Bar. vol. iii. p. 273. Notwithstanding the authority of Dugdale, which has been adopted by Banks, it is presumed, that this last, and the preceding John, are the same person; and this opinion has been followed by Browne Willis, and by Clutterbuck, in his History of Hertfordshire. For John Fitz Geoffry was married in 18 Hen. III. and John Fitz John was of full age, and in arms against the King in 46 Hen. III. a period of only 28 years: this appears to negative the possibility of his being the grandson of John Fitz Geoffry.

² Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 707.

³ Ibid.; Esc. 4 Edw. I. n^o. 47.

⁴ Ibid.; Rot. Orig. 6 Edw. III.

possessions, he was reckoned the most powerful subject in Ireland; and in the Parliament at Dublin, 1295, took his seat as the Premier Nobleman of that Kingdom. On the death of Richard Fitz John, his uncle, in 1297 (his mother having deceased before,) and on the partition of his estates, made two years afterwards, he had for his share, several towns in Ireland, with a half and fourth-part of the cantred of the Isles in Thomond; also, on a subsequent partition of the said Richard's Estates in England, he had the Manors of Claydon, Co. Buckingham, and Moreton, Co. Devon, with 3*l.* 4*s.* land and rent issuing out of the town of Agmondesham, and 1*l.* 12*s.* land and rent out of the Manor of Shere. In 1300, he founded a Monastery for Carmelites at Loughrian; built several castles; and died at Athesil, 28 June 1327. He married Margaret, daughter of John de Burgh, Baron of Lanvallei, by whom he had five sons and six daughters. Walter, the eldest, died without issue male, in 1301; John, the second son, died also before his father, in 1313, leaving by Elizabeth his wife, sister and co-heir of Gilbert Earl of Gloucester, an only son, William, who, in 1326, at fourteen years of age, succeeded his grandfather in the Earldom of Ulster.

This William, the third of his family who enjoyed that title, was knighted in London, on Whitsunday, in 1328; and passing over into Ireland, took his seat in the Parliament at Dublin, in the year following. But he had scarcely attained his twenty-first year, when he was barbarously murdered near Carrickfergus, 6 June 1333, by Robert Fitz-Richard de Mandeville, and his followers, at the instigation (as was reported,) of Gyle de Burgh, wife of Sir Richard de Mandeville, in revenge for the imprisonment of her brother Walter. He had married Maud, daughter of Henry Earl of Lancaster (grandson of King Henry III.) by whom he had an only child, named Elizabeth, born the year before his death, who inherited his titles and estates.

In 1340, he was charged at the Exchequer with 10*s.* 4*d.* arrears of the ferm or quit-rent due to the Crown for his lands at Shere, in Surrey, (and Fanbriggs, Co. Essex,) which Elizabeth de Burgh, Lady of Clare, his mother, had taken seisin of, on behalf of his grand-daughter, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of the said Earl, at that time under age. Which Elizabeth, having fled with her mother into England, was married, (according to Dugdale,) in 1361, to Lionel of Antwerp, third son of Edward III. who, in his right, became Earl of Ulster. But other writers place this event ten years earlier, viz., 1352, and with greater appearance of probability; for, according to Dugdale, their daughter, Philippa, was thirteen years old at her father's death, in 1368, which brings her birth to 1355; in which year also the Irish writers place it. This alliance, which produced a powerful family connexion between the Sovereign and his Kingdom of Ireland, might be the reason of his appointment to the Lieutenancy of that Kingdom in 35 Edw. III. in which year, on the 8th of September, he arrived at Dublin; and in the next year, was created Duke of Clarence. In 1363, the Lady Elizabeth died at Dublin; and was interred in the Augustine Priory, at Clare, in Suffolk, where he was also buried, in 1368. And on the Duke's decease, (17 Oct. 1368,) the Earldom of Ulster, with the Honours and Estates of this Inheritance, descended to their only child, Philippa, born 10 August, 1355; whom, at about thirteen years old, her grandfather, King Edward, had married to Edmund Mortimer, third Earl of March, who, in his right, became Earl of Ulster, Lord of Trim, Clare, and Connaught. Philippa, Countess of March, died 4 Ric. II. Her husband, the Earl, died at St. Dominick's Abbey, near Cork, 26 Dec. 1384, seized of the Manor of Whaddon; leaving Roger, Earl of March and Ulster, declared in the Parliament of 1385, heir apparent to the Crown of England: but the Parliament being ended, he came into Ireland, to pacify some commotions in Ulster, and was slain with most of his company, by the natives. He married Eleanor, eldest daughter to Thomas Holland, the second Earl of Kent, niece to King Richard II.; and had Edmund, Earl of March and Ulster, who died childless; Roger, who died young; Anne, and Eleanor, the elder of whom became heir, and was married to Richard Plantagenet of Coningsburg, Earl of

Cambridge (second son to Edmund Duke of York, fifth son of King Edward III.) whose son, Richard Duke of York and Earl of Ulster, in the right of his mother, claimed the Crown; and was, by Act of Parliament, 1455, declared *heir apparent*; but was slain at the battle of Wakefield, whilst fighting against the house of Lancaster; and his son, Edward Earl of March and Ulster, ascended the throne as King Edward IV. whereby Ulster, &c. became the special inheritance and revenue of the Crown of England.¹

Edmund Earl of March, being the next heir to the Crown, was looked upon with great jealousy, though an infant, by Henry IV. who committed his Wardship to his own son, Henry Prince of Wales: but out of this custody he was shortly afterwards stolen away by the Lady Despencer; and being again recovered, was kept under a stricter guard. In the rebellion of Owen Glendowr, in the 3rd of Henry IV. he was placed at the head of the Herefordshire men, though then only ten years of age; and they being routed, he was taken prisoner; and while in the power of that great rebel, was with him in the Battle of Shrewsbury, in the 6th of Henry IV. where the King gaining the victory, he obtained his release. And, notwithstanding his being more nearly related to Edward III. than the reigning family, he continued faithful to the House of Lancaster till his death, in 3 Henry VI. He had married Anne, the daughter of Edmund Earl of Stafford, but died at the age of 24, s. p. leaving Richard Duke of York, son of Anne, his sister, his next heir. At his death, he was seised of this Manor of Whaddon.² He died in Ireland.³

Richard Duke of York was 14 years of age at the death of his uncle, Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, (1424) being then in wardship to Joan Countess of Westmoreland; and in 8 Henry VI. was made Constable of England, in the absence of John Duke of Bedford, Regent of France. In the 26th year of that King, he was constituted Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for ten years; but, in about three years afterwards, taking advantage of disturbances at home, in consequence of the insurrection of Jack Cade and the Kentish men; and thinking how to set the Crown upon his own head (being the lineal heir male to Edmund of Langley, fifth son to King Edward III. and right heir to Lionel Duke of Clarence, third son of the same King) he entered into consultation with the Earl of Devon, Lord Cobham, and several other noblemen, how he might best effect his purpose.⁴ Under pretence of the good of the kingdom, he raised an army of Welchmen, and marched them into Kent, encamping near Dartford. The King met him with an army at Blackheath, whereupon he made his submission, and for that time pacified his offended Sovereign, by his oath of fealty and obedience. This happened in the 30th year of Henry VI.⁵ His ambition, however, and his unquiet spirit would not suffer him to rest, and he took every occasion of joining himself with the discontented Barons of those times, and was at length slain at the Battle of Pontefract, on the 30th Dec. 1460: his body was found on the field of battle by the Lord Clifford, who cut off his head, put it on a spear, and presented it to the Queen, who commanded it, with a paper Crown,⁶ to be placed on

¹ Memoirs of the Clancardes. ² Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 151; Esc. 3 Hen. VI. n^o. 32. ³ Stowe's Annals, p. 590.

⁴ His principal adherents were, John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk; Richard Nevil, Earl of Salisbury, son-in-law to the General of the same name, slain before Orleans; Richard Nevil his son, who was shortly afterwards Earl of Warwick, by his marriage with Anne Beauchamp, daughter of the Earl of Warwick, who died in France; Thomas Courtney, Earl of Devon, though brother-in-law of the Duke of Somerset; and Edward Brook, Baron Cobham. Of these five, the two first were drawn to engage with the Duke of York, by reason of their affinity with him; for the said Duke had married Cecily, sister of the Earl of Salisbury. And John, Duke of Norfolk, took part with the Earl of Salisbury, as being the son of his sister Catherine, but more in the behalf of his father, who was banished, and of his uncle, who was beheaded at York in the reign of Henry IV. The Earl of Warwick's discontent was occasioned by a quarrel between him and the Duke of Somerset. As for the Earl of Devon, and the Lord Cobham, it does not appear what induced them to declare against Henry VI. [Rapin, vol. i. p. 464.]

⁵ Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 159.

⁶ Henry's Great Britain, vol. ix. p. 169.

the walls of York. He had married Cecily, daughter to Ralph Nevil, Earl of Westmoreland; and his issue by her, was, as some say, eight sons; Henry, who died young; Edward Earl of March, afterwards King Edw. IV.; Edmund Earl of Rutland, stabbed after the battle of Wakefield, by Lord Clifford, when only 12 years of age; John, William, and Thomas, who all died young; George Duke of Clarence; Richard Duke of Gloucester, afterwards King Richard III. and four daughters.¹

Cecily, his widow, survived him, and had Whaddon in dower, by Patent, from Henry VI. after the Queen had recovered possession of his person. And when her son, the Earl of March, succeeded to the Throne, as Edward IV. in the month of March following, he renewed to her the grant of Whaddon, for the term of her life, which grant was confirmed by Letters Patent of Richard III. her younger son, and Henry VII. on their respective accessions to the Throne, together with Nash, and the Chase of Whaddon. She lived till 1495, (10 Hen. VII.) and died in possession of the Manor of Whaddon.² But though King Hen. VII. had confirmed to her the grant of Whaddon, for the term of her life, he did not wait for her decease before he made a reversionary grant of this Manor and Lordship; for in the seventh year of his reign,³ he granted, by Letters Patent, the reversion of Whaddon, to his Queen Elizabeth, the daughter of Edw. IV. and grand-daughter of the Dowager Duchess of York. Under this grant the Queen succeeded to the Manor of Whaddon, on the death of her grandmother, in 1495, and held it till her own death.

On the marriage of Arthur Prince of Wales, eldest son of Henry VII. with the Princess Katharine of Spain, Whaddon was granted, as part of her dower in the event of her surviving her husband; and on her marriage with Henry VIII. after the death of Prince Arthur, was confirmed to her by the title of Queen of England, by Patent.⁴ She held this Manor in her own right, for in an Inquisition taken after the death of Thomas Pigott, (one of the free tenants of the Manor, and hereditary Ranger of the Chase) it is returned, that he *held his lands in Whaddon, of Katharine Queen of England*. By her death, in 1536, Whaddon again reverted to the Crown: but was, however, granted in the next year to Jane Seymour, the third Queen of Henry VIII. Her possession, however, was not much more than a year, for she died in child-bed, at the birth of King Edward VI.

The Manor and Lordship of Whaddon were now again in the Crown, and King Henry made no other grant of it during the remainder of his reign; but in 1540,⁵ demised the site of the Manor and the herbage of the Park to Elizabeth Pigott, widow, who resided at the Hall, under the devise of it for life by her husband, Thomas Pigott, Serjeant-at-Law. This demise was for 21 years, at an annual rent of six pounds, payable at the Exchequer.

Edward VI. made no grant of Whaddon; nor did Queen Mary, or Queen Elizabeth, grant out the Manor, Chase, or Courts Leet, &c. The site of the old Mansion, and the herbage of the Park, continued to be demised to annual tenants, or on a short term. The lease granted to Elizabeth Pigott, had been surrendered in the 1st and 2nd of Philip and Mary, by George Clifford, who then held it; and the King and Queen, in consideration of 100s. fine, granted him a new lease for 21 years, from the preceding Lady-day, at the same reserved rent of 6*l.* per ann.⁶

In 1569, George Tyrrell, one of the Gentlemen Ushers in Ordinary to Queen Elizabeth, obtained a lease of the same premises, at the old reserved rent of 6*l.* per ann. for 31 years, to commence in reversion, after the expiration of Clifford's lease, of which 18 years were then unexpired.⁷

The Queen, in the 37th year of her reign (1594) granted the same premises,⁸ and at the same

¹ Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 161. It would appear from the Ostrich feathers in his Seal, that he considered himself as the next in succession to the Crown.

² Vide Rot. Pat. I Edw. IV.; I Ric. III.; I Hen. VII.

³ Rot. Pat. 7 Hen. VII. m. 29.

⁴ Ibid. I Hen. VIII. p.^a 1. m. 21.

⁵ Ibid. 32 Hen. VIII.

⁶ Ibid. 1 Ph. and Mar. p.^a 3.

⁷ Ibid. 11 Eliz. p.^a 14.

⁸ Ibid. 37 Eliz. p. 14.

reserved rent, to Henry Best, of Whaddon, for 31 years, from Lady-day 1607, when Tyrrell's lease would expire. This lease of Henry Best was assigned to Sir George Villiers, Knt. about the same time that the latter obtained a grant of the Manor of Whaddon from King James I.

When James I. succeeded to the Throne on the death of Queen Elizabeth, he granted this Manor and Lordship of Whaddon to his Consort, Queen Anne, as part of her dower.¹ But she died before the King, whereupon Whaddon was again at the disposal of the Crown; and in 1617,² King James granted to his favourite, Sir George Villiers, Knt. then Master of the Horse and Gentleman of the Bedchamber, (with Biddlesden and other Estates) all this Manor of Whaddon and Nash, and all his demesne of Whaddon and Nash, and the site of the same Manor, and the Park of Whaddon, called the *Queen's Park*, and the Chase there, with all houses and lodges thereunto belonging, and all deer and other beasts of chase whatsoever, with all glebe lands, woods, underwoods, Courts Leet, Courts Baron, and other appurtenances thereunto belonging, to hold to him and his heirs for ever.³

And by other Letters Patent, the King also granted to him *Giffard's Manor* in Whaddon, and the Little Park, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging; which had come to the Crown by the attainder of Thomas last Lord Grey of Wilton; and by the death of Jane Sibilla Grey, widow of Arthur Lord Grey, who was father of the said Thomas Lord Grey, to hold in fee, in like manner.

Sir George Villiers being thus possessed of the Manors of Whaddon and Nash, with the Park and Chase, and also of the Hall and Little Park, called *Giffard's Manor*, and having obtained the lease of the site of the old Manor-house and herbage of the Park, by purchase; united in himself the entire Lordship of Whaddon and Nash, which had not been centred in one person since the time of John Fitz John, in the reign of Edward I.

After the attainder of Thomas Lord Grey, a petition was presented to the Queen, by Rowland Egerton and Bridget his wife, sole daughter of Arthur Lord Grey of Wilton, and the Lady Jane Sibilla his wife, only sister of the whole blood of the unfortunate Thomas, late Lord Grey, attainted; setting forth that Arthur, late Lord Grey, was seised of *Giffard's Manor*, in Whaddon, and the office of Keeper of "Whaddon Chase and Parke, parcell of her jointure," which had been enjoyed by the late Lord Grey of Wilton, as part of their inheritance; that Arthur Lord Grey conveyed the same to Lady Jane Sibilla, for her jointure; and after her decease, the reversion of the office of Keeper and possession of the Manor, came to Thomas, late Lord Grey, and by his attainder, to the King: that the said Bridget petitioned for a fine, and an annual rent of 500*l.*, a grant of the office, Manor, &c., to the friends of Lord Grey, from the death of Lady Jane Sibilla Grey, for the term of thirty-one years: that Lady Jane Sibilla being now dead, the petitioners declare, that the possessions of Lord Grey, attainted, would, but for such attainder, have come to the said Bridget; and the petitioners pray to hold the said office and Manor, &c.

The embarrassed state in which the last Duke of Buckingham, of the family of Villiers, left his property, rendered it necessary that almost the whole of his estates should be sold. Whaddon, which had been deeply mortgaged, was ultimately conveyed, under several orders and decrees of the Court of Chancery, with other lands, to James Selby, Esq. Serjeant-at-Law, and Thomas Willis, Esq. son of the celebrated physician of that name, whose intended partition of their purchase was suspended by the death of Thomas Willis, in 1699. The partition was afterwards effected by Browne Willis, Esq. only son and heir, on his coming of age, in 1705, and Mr. Serjeant Selby.



[Willis]

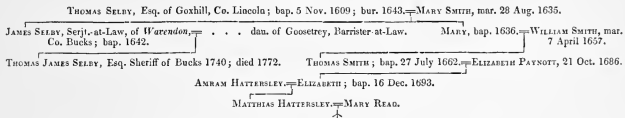
¹ Rot. Pat. 1 Jac. I. p^o. 20.² Ibid. 14 Jac. I. p^o. 23. n^o. 8.³ Ibid. 14 Jac. I. Test. 4 Jun. and 23 July.

The whole of Whaddon, excepting part of the Mansion called the Hall, fell to the share of Selby, who immediately required that portion of the building which did not belong to him, to be pulled down and removed. This was not complied with by Browne Willis, but with great reluctance; his reverence for the venerable pile, inducing him to make every effort in his power to purchase it, for his residence. To his perseverance in this point, Serjeant Selby at length yielded (but not until half the Mansion had been destroyed,) and Mr. Willis became the purchaser of the Hall, and the Hall grounds, which had constituted Giffard's Manor in the time of Edward I.; and of two pastures, called Old Lands, and Old Lands Meadows, which had been granted to Arthur Lord Grey de Wilton, by Queen Elizabeth: in this way, Willis acquired that portion of Whaddon which had been the property of the Lords Grey. Selby retained all the estates which had come to the Crown by the conveyance and surrender of Cecily Duchess of York, the last possessor (in dower,) of the Manor and Lordship of Whaddon, under the grant made to John Fitz Geoffrey, in 1243, by King Henry III.

Mr. Serjeant Selby died seised of Whaddon in 1724; leaving issue, an only son, Thomas James Selby, and one daughter Mary. Thomas James Selby, Esq. having succeeded to his father's lands, purchased the Hall and grounds, formerly Giffard's Manor, and the pastures called Old Lands, of the representatives of Browne Willis, in 1761, and again united the Manor of Whaddon and the whole estate, as they had been holden by Richard Fitz John.

Thomas James Selby, Esq. died in 1772; and in his Will (proved 22 December, in that year,) left his estates to his "right and lawful heir;" for the better discovery of whom, he directed advertisements to be published immediately after his decease, in some of the public papers; and then added, "I do hereby order and direct the legacies to be paid by the said heir, his heirs, executors, or assigns, within twelve months after my decease; but should it so happen, that no heir-at-law is found, I then do hereby constitute and appoint William Lowndes, Esq. my lawful heir; and on condition he takes the name of Selby, I give him the Estates and all the Manors before-mentioned."

PEDIGREE OF SELBY.



THE CHASE.

The Chase is supposed sufficient to feed one thousand head of deer; but the proprietor may stock it with as many as he thinks proper. Whaddon, Nash, Horwood-parva, and Newington, severally claim, and are admitted to have right of common in the Chase. Great Horwood claims right of common as far as the lands of New College extend: and Singleborough and Shenley claim commonage, but it is not admitted.

The family of Tyrrell, of Thornton (now Sir Thomas Cotton Sheppard, Bart.) claimed the Lieutenancy or Government of the Chase, with the office of Woodward there, and certain fees and perquisites: as also the Lodge, called Marwood Lodge, and the yard thereunto belonging. Henry Edlin claimed Shackloe Lodge, with the yard thereunto, of about three acres, with the warren adjacent, and profits and perquisites to the Lodge, for term of life. The sum actually paid by Thomas Willis, Esq. as the purchaser of the Chase and Estate of Whaddon, was 6,833*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

GIFFARD'S MANOR AND WHADDON HALL.

Robert Giffard held, circ. 1250, one yard-land and a half in Whaddon, by the serjeanty of keeping the Lord's Wood at Whaddon, and 3s. 4d. quit-rent, or chief rent. This yard and half seems to have included the whole site of Whaddon Hall grounds, before the Lord Grey obtained and added to them the Old Lands and Old Lands Meadow, in the time of Queen Elizabeth. On this site was built the messuage, now called *Whaddon Hall*. The descendants of the above Robert Giffard, as the learned Camden states, had been the hereditary keepers of Whaddon Chase under the de Burghs, Earls of Ulster, in the time of the three first Edwards; and were Lords of Whaddon from about 1300 to 1360, when it passed in marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William de Burgh, to Lionel Plantagenet, second son of King Edward III., and to the Mortimers Earls of March, and Plantagenets Dukes of York, who were also Earls of Ulster till 1460, when Edward Duke of York having ascended the throne, the title was merged in the Crown. At the end of King Edw. IV.'s reign, the issue male of Giffard failing, this office descended in marriage, to the Pigotts, by a daughter of Giffard, about 1482; and was, sixty-four years afterwards, sold by the Pigotts, to the Greys, together with the *capital Mansion House*, called Whaddon Hall, which, it is plain, had been anciently the inheritance, and part of the possessions and family seat of the Pigotts, Giffards, Greys, and Villierses, as it was afterwards of the family of Willis.

OLD WHADDON HALL was a very compact, rural residence, more picturesque in appearance than the Mansion of recent erection, by William Selby Lowndes, Esq.; which is, however, very elegantly fitted up; and few private residences in the kingdom can be found to rival the magnificence of its splendid stair-case. The apartments are commodious, as well as elegantly fitted up.¹

THE VICARAGE

was endowed in the Episcopacy of Hugh Wells, who presided over the See of Lincoln from 1209 to 1234, with the small tithes of the whole domains of the Parish and Lordship, Altarage,² &c. subject to the usual payments for procurations, synodals, archidiaconals, &c.

Here are many moduses claimed, e. g. for Whaddon Park, 6s. 8d. being calculated upon some ancient rental, amounting to about five marks: for Church Hill, Ford Roof, Bury-head, Barne Hill, Calves Close, Rookes Meadow, and Far Hill; and 7½d. for Anise's farm: but previous to the time of Cromwell, New College, Oxon. granted a lease of their great tithes to the Vicar; and Catherine Duchess of Buckingham, voluntarily added 10l. per ann. to the Vicarage; disparked the park, and converted it into pasture and tillage, in the reign of King Charles II.³

In an account of the Vicarage, 1815, the Modus of William Selby Lowndes, Esq. Lord of the Manor, and possessor of the Chase, and the whole Estate, amounted to 9l. 17s. 4d.; tithes 43l.; rent 30l.; ditto Gurney's, 12l. 1s. 4d.; Webb's, 16l. 10s.; Easter offerings, 19s. 2d.: total, 112l. 7s. 10d.*

In 1836, the Vicarage was returned at 152l. per ann.

¹ The representation of the exterior was supplied by the late Mr. Bull, Steward to Mr. Lowndes, to whose civilities and attention, when the Author was permitted to resort to the MSS. of the Chancellor of the Exchequer Lowndes, repositied here, he now pays this melancholy tribute of posthumous respect and acknowledgement.

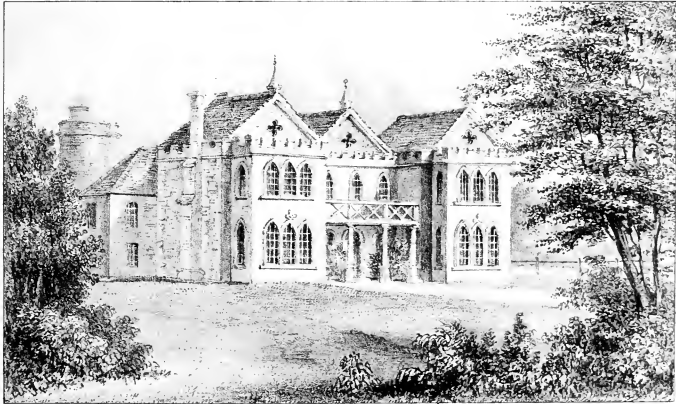
² Altarage was, by a solemn decree in Chancery, upon consultation with Civilians, in 21 Eliz. declared to be tithes of wool, lambs, colts, calves, pigs, goslings, chickens, butter, cheese, hemp, fruit, herbs, and other small tithes, with offerings: and the words "*cum minutis decimis omnibus*," are, upon good authority, taken to extend to tithes of under-wood, although not included specifically as tithes of *Silva Cedua*.

³ From notes of a Bill in Chancery, and the Answer to it, in the Tower, 30 Oct. 1819. [MSS. Rev. Ed. Cooke, A.M. LL.B.]

* From an account by the Rev. John Henry Mapleton, Vicar.



WELLS FARGO BUILDING
Tomb of Richard D. Webb and Son



WELLS FARGO BUILDING
Tomb of the Residence of Dr. Wm. W. Wells



The annexed Terriers, will show the extent of the property belonging to the Vicarage, at the respective periods mentioned:

Terrier, 25 Sept. 1607, John Allen, Vicar: the Vicarage House, consisting of two bays and a half, with a lean-to. A barn consisting of little bays. A home close and orchard of about an acre. Another close abutting upon it, of about 3 acres. This last close *in*, from March 25 till the fields be open after harvest, then common all winter long. In the field next to Nash, 2 roods 4 acres, a little butt, a headacre, 6 lands, 4 roods, 5 acres, 4 ridges, and 4 short swathes. In the middle field, 10 lands, a head-acre, 2 roods, 2 ridges, 2 leys, 2 yards, and a half acre. In the field next Old Land, 3 acres, 4 little roods, 2 lands, the third land, the 5 and 6 roods, a headacre, 4 lands, and 3 little roods.

Terrier by John Pinke, Vicar, 1674: One yard land with commons to it, as others have to a yard land in Whaddon. In the field next Nash, or the Stone-bridge field, 5 acres, a hadacre, 10 ridges, 2 sorry ridges, and a small ridge, and 6 roods of arable, and one acre of mead. In the middle field, 5 lands, a sorry hadacre, a havaere, 10 ridges, 2 yards, and 2 sorry yards of arable. In the field next Old Land, called March Field, 6 ridges, 7 little roods, a hadacre, an acre, the 5th land between Home and Smith mead, the 6th rood that butts upon Old Land, the 3rd land on this side the gutter on Bean Hill; an acre of leys, and an acre of mead. A little home close, several for all the whole year; a close butting on that, *in* from the 25th March till the Bean field be open in harvest, and then common all winter till 25th March; 3 bays of barning, and 4 bays of housing, whereof 2 are for dwellings. The dwelling-house hath a parlour, a kitchen, buttry, and wash-house. The Vicar hath tythe hay in all the home closes kept in severall all the year of old time. In both towns he hath lambs, pigs, and calves; a tithe at 7, & under 7 halfpence a piece, & above 10 halfpence a piece. Goslings he hath one in 7, farthings a piece. Wool, the 10th pound by weight. Colts 6 pence a piece. Every poor couple of householders at Easter, pay 4d. and husbandmen a plough penny for their arable: besides eggs, they pay 2 for a hen, and 3 for the cock, the Wednesday before Easter. For marriage, 10d.; for burying, 6d.; for churching, 5d.

VICARS.

Sirrow, Capellanus, presented ad Vicariam de Whaddon, and instituted in 1220, on the presentation of the Prior and Convent of Longueville.

Robert, resigned in 1273; and was succeeded by *William*, who died in 1313; who was succeeded by *Ralph de Noble*, inst. 5 March 1313: at his death, *Adam de Hemingburgh* was instituted 10 July 1349, on the King's presentation. He died; and

Henry Bacon instituted 4 Jan. 1350, on the King's presentation, by reason of the temporalities being in the Crown, on account of the war with France.

Robert Halton exchanged this Vicarage for that of Tilehurst, Co. Berks, with

Nicholas Bacon, who was instituted 10 Nov. 1383, on the King's title. He exchanged for Hornead, Co. Herts, with

Nicholas Hadham, 11 May 1386, but

Walter Bacon was admitted 23 Nov. 1386, on the resignation of Nicholas Bacon, on the King's title, who had presented six Incumbents. He exchanged for Mursley Rectory, with

Thomas Pype, 29 July 1397.

Robert Etton, presented by the King, 1 June 1402; but exchanged it for Edlesborough Vicarage, with

John Meget, 28 April 1402, on the King's title.

Thomas Marescall instituted 21 Jan. 1421, on the presentation of the King; as was his successor, *Nicholas Thorneton*, 15 April 1425: he resigned; and *Richard Hosteler* was admitted 26 Aug. 1429.

Thomas Neffe instituted 23 Jan. 1432, on the presentation of Sir Robert Rochfort, on the title of the Crown. The Vicarage being given in 1440, to New College, Oxon. the subsequent presentations have been ever since continued by the Warden and Scholars accordingly.

Andrew Newman, instituted 7 Oct. 1475, on the death or resignation of Neffe. He also resigned; and

William Bernard was instituted 13 Nov. 1478; on whose cession,

William Robinson was instituted 18 April 1497; at his death,

John Roke, LL.D. inst. 2 April 1501. He died; and *William Harpur*, LL.B. was instituted, 22 Aug. 1523; on his cession,

Robert Gerysshe was instituted 16 Jan. 1524. He resigned; and

Walter Pinfold was instituted 16 Jan. 1547. He seems to have been deprived in 1554; however, he obtained, in 1557, Shalston Rectory; and also Little Horwood Vicarage.

Thomas Willocks succeeded in 1554. On his cession,

Thomas Allen instituted 18 Jan. 1554.

Walter Pinfold seems to have been restored in 1560; for he occurs Vicar in 1561; and next year was B.D. He died in 1562; when

Edward Aune succeeded. He resigned; and

William Jones, LL.B. was instituted 29 April 1572.

He resigned; and

John Seddon was instituted 6 Jan. 1579;¹ and quitted Whaddon for Loughton, 1596; where he was buried.

John Allen, A.M. Chaplain of New College, was instituted 30 June 1597. He died; and was buried here, having been Vicar forty-six years.²

Brian Holland, A.M. was instituted in 1643; but there being disputes, he soon quitted it; and

John Pinke, A.M. Chaplain of New College, was presented to it, by the College, in 1645; but met with some trouble by Mr. Orme, Mr. Allen's Curate, who intruded; however, Pinke had at length quiet possession; and died Vicar; and was buried 24 July 1681.³

Thomas Sheppard, Chaplain of New College, was instituted 17 Oct. 1681: he died 8 Oct. 1712; and was buried here.

George Prince, LL.B. Fellow of New College, inst. 7 Jan. 1712: he exchanged it for South Stoneham, Co. Hants, with

John Brideoak, A.M. instituted 30 April 1714: he died in 1726; and was buried at Swerford, Co. Oxon. where he was Rector; and was succeeded by

Robert Bradley, A.M. Fellow of New College, inducted 16 Feb. 1726. He resigned; and

James Fussell, A.M. succeeded, being instituted 5 Dec. 1728. He was also Vicar of Swacliffe, Co. Oxon.; but quitted this Vicarage on being presented to the Rectory of Hardwicke.⁴ On his cession,

Richard Eyre, A.M. inducted 28 Feb. 1734; afterwards S.T.P. Rector of Brightwalton, Co. Berks; and in March 1760, collated to a Prebend in the Cathedral of Chichester. He married Alice, the youngest daughter of Browne Willis, Esq. of Whaddon Hall; and died in London, in 1778.

Washbourne Cooke, A.M. presented about the end of June, 1778. He was Fellow of New College, Moderator and Librarian there, at the time of his presentation to this Vicarage.⁵ He resigned, on being presented by his College to the Rectory of Hardwick, in 1792.

Cranley Lancelot Kerby, B.C.L. succeeded 15 April 1793. He was Fellow of New College. On his cession, *John Henry Mapleton*, A.M. inducted 11 July 1810. He was also Minister of Christ Church, Surrey, and Vicar of Streatham; and on his cession of Whaddon, was succeeded by

William Cotton Risley, A.M. presented May 1829: also Licensed Curate of Christ Church, Surrey. On his cession, he was succeeded by

William John Merch, A.M. Fellow of New College, Oxon. presented in 1836.

THE CHURCH,

which stands at the southern extremity of the village, close to the Chase, consists of a nave and two aisles; a chancel, with an aisle on the north side; and a square tower at the west end. The length of the building within, is 90 feet; breadth of the nave and aisles, 40 feet.

In the tower, which is embattled, are six bells, cast out of five; and a clock (having a dial plate on the north side of the tower,) which strikes on the largest bell.

The Church was built about 1280, and is dedicated to St. Mary, the feast being annually held on the Sunday after the Assumption (August 5.) The principal entrances are by a porch, on the south side, and another on the north. There is also a door in the western face of the tower; and another on the south side of the chancel. The windows have stone mullions; two on the north side, of two lights each, trefoil-headed, with a quarterfoil in the spandril: the east windows of the chancel and its north aisle, and another at the east end of the south aisle of the nave, have three lights, trefoil-headed, with three quarterfoils above them, under a pointed arch. There are, on each side of the nave, two clerestory windows, square-headed and mullioned.

The Font is placed under the western of three arches, between the south aisle and the nave, and is

¹ He began the Parish Register in 1580.

² In 1617, John Williams taught school here, when there was no Minister at Tattenhoe, and that Chapel neglected.

³ In 1650, it was returned, that John Pinke was Vicar, and that it was valued at 31*l*.

⁴ See HARDWICKE, p. 366.

⁵ Whaddon Register; also, see page 366.



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH



THE MANSION HOUSE



a plain cylindrical basin, supported by four short circular columns. Above it is a pulley, suspending a pyramidal covering of wood. Three arches on each side of the nave, are supported by circular pillars, with rudely sculptured and foliated capitals. The roof of the chancel only, is ceiled. The east end of the north aisle communicates by a small pointed arch, with the north aisle of the chancel. The door which led to the Rood loft is still remaining, on the south wall, near the east end of the nave, which is separated from the chancel by an open screen of wood. In the south wall of the chancel, near the east end, and within the communion rails, is a niche for the holy water basin; and near it, the remains of two stone seats, partly decayed, and partly filled up with masonry. In the wall of the south aisle of the nave, and also in the north aisle of the chancel, are piscinæ, under nail-headed arches. In the east window of the south aisle, are many fragments of painted glass, which have been collected from other windows, from time to time, and three busts or portraits, but nothing perfect. Affixed to one of the ancient open seats, of which there are two ranges in the nave, but in a very much decayed state, is an old locker, or poor's-box, formed out of a rude block of oak, and having three locks.

At the west end of the nave is a gallery, supported by four square columns, and having on a panel in the front of it, the following words: "This gallery was erected for the use of the singers, according to the Will of Mr. Edmund Hawkins, by his Executors, R. Taylor and Thomas Crowe, A.D. 1762." The Pulpit (rebuilt in 1737,) and Reading-Desk, which are very incommodious, especially the latter, are placed on the north side of the nave, contiguous to the eastern pillar; and opposite to them, is a large pew, belonging to the Lord of the Manor.

On the north side of the chancel-aisle, near the east end, is the monument of Mr. Serjeant Pigott and his two wives. It consists of an altar-tomb, having its south side, or front, and the west end of it, divided into compartments, ornamented with quaterfoils in relief, with an escutcheon in the centre of each. On this tomb stand two slender pillars, supporting a canopy or cornice of free stone, decorated with a row of perforated quaterfoils, between two ranges of trefoils. The pillars are delicately finished and trellised, or reticulated lozenge-wise; but the material of which they and the tomb are composed, being a grey coarse marble, has lost its beautiful polish, and is corroded, so that scarcely any part of the surface remains uninjured.

Above the tomb, within the recess, is the effigy, in brass, of the Serjeant in his gown; having above it, a label, with

O bone Jhu p'p'riosa morte tua miserere mihi.

Arms: Quarterly, 1 and 4, S. three silver pickaxes, *Pigot*: 2 and 3 Arg. three bugle horns mounted. *Giffard*, of Whaddon.

Between this effigy, and another of a female, richly habited, having a pointed head-dress and

long lappets, sleeves with ermine, or embroidered cuffs, a girdle fastened with three large roses, from which is dependent a chain, having at the end a globe, or globular tassel, is the impression of a crucifix, formerly inserted in the stone, but, excepting a very small portion of its base, broken off, and taken away.

On a label, above the head of the lady:

O bone Jhu p' admirabile ascensione tua miserere mihi.

Behind her are figures of two sons, in gowns with surplice sleeves: and three daughters, in dresses similar to that of their mother, all praying. Above their heads, a shield of arms appears to have been infixed in the stone, probably with the Serjeant's, impaling the arms of his first wife, for whom the effigy was apparently designed, and who was Agnes, daughter and heir of . . . Forster, of Writtle, Co. Essex, viz.:

Party per fess indented Arg. and S. four hunter's horns counterchanged.

Parallel with the before-described, is another effigy of a lady in a similar habit and attitude, having a label above, with the words:

☉ bone ꝥu p' gloriosa resurrectione tua
miserere mihi.

Behind her, the figures of three male, and two female children, and over their heads an escutcheon, with the arms of *Pigott* and *Giffard*, quarterly, as in the first mentioned coat, impaling *Missenden*, viz., a saltire engrailed on a chief, two mullets pierced; for Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of John Iwardby, Esq. of Great Missenden.

Below the effigies, was a long plate of brass (loose and displaced, but in custody of the Churchwarden,) inscribed with these words:

Here lyeth Thomas Pygott, of Whaddon, in the Countey of Buck. late Serjeant at the Lawe, and Agnes and Elizabeth, one of the daughters and heyres of John Iwardby, Esquyer, his Wyffe, which Thomas dyed the xxv. day of February, the yere of oure Lorde MVDXIX. and the seyde Elizabeth dyed the . . . day of . . . the yere of oure Lorde M^v. . . on whose soull Jhū haue m'c'y.

In the north wall, near this monument, is an anchoret, or low bracket arch, under which is an altar-tomb, projecting about one foot above the pavement, and covered with a thick slab, but without inscription, sculpture, or ornament: from its style and appearance, there can be little doubt of its being cœval with the building itself.

On a brass plate hung up in a frame, at the west end of the north aisle of the nave:

AMY EMERTON, THE WIFE OF JOSEPH EMERTON,
DAUGHTER OF MR. JOHN ALLEN, LATE MINISTER OF
THE SAME, GAVE A CLOCK TO THE PARISH CHURCH IN
WHADDON, IN THE YEAR 1613.

Will. Underwood, Tho. Stevens, Churchwardens.
*Anthony Chandler made me,*¹ 1673.

On an ordinary slab in the floor of the nave:

Here lieth buried THOMAS KING, who died March 5th
1770, aged 89 years.

Also, Here lieth the Body of M^r. William King, son of
Thomas King and Sarah his Wife. He died Dec. 21,

1775, aged 25 years. He was a dutiful son, lamented
of . . .

On the monument of Arthur Lord Grey de
Wilton, is the following inscription:

To the Glorie of the God of Hostes.

Here under resteth Arthur Lord Grey de Wilton,^c
borne at Hames, in France, who from his youth, trained
upp under his Father, the Lord William Grey, in
militaire affaires, served in Queen Marie's tyme at S^t.
Quintin's and Guiennes, being then of th' age of xx.
yeres; here leaving his Father prisoner, he was dis-
patched into Scotland, for the truce at Edinburge; and
after, in Queen Elizabeth's tyme, served under his
Father at Leete: lastly, he was implied L. Deputy into
Ireland, and there he defeated the Spanish Fort at
Smerwick, rooted out the traytors of the English pale,
and subdued the rebells in the rest of all the provinces;
and having governed there about twoo yeres, returned
into England, and died at Whaddon, the 14th of October,
1593, in the 57th yere of his age.³

Cole has preserved the following entries :

In 1544 (35 Hen. VIII.) Richard Watson, Under-
keeper of the King's Park of Whaddon, made his Will.

In 1548, Elizabeth Pigott, of Whaddon, widow, willed
to be buried in the Chapel of our Lady, in Whaddon
Church, where her husband lieth; and made Thomas
and Robert Pigott Executors; and Sir Walter Henley
and Doctor Cokks (afterwards Bishop of Ely,) Over-
seers; Witness, Walter Pinfold, Vicar of Whaddon.

William Rose willed, 26 Dec. 1552, to be buried in
the Church of Whaddon.

In 1556, Thomas Allen, Parson of Whaddon, gave a
legacy to the Rood light.

In 1558, Oct. 25, George Pigott, of Snellshall, willed
to be buried in Whaddon Church; gave Legacies to the
Vicar, to pray for him; and his lease of Snellshall to his
wife, to bring up Mr. English's children. Witness, Sir
Thomas Allen, Clerk.

In 1572, Pereval Giffardson, of Snellso, willed to be
buried in Whaddon Church.

In 1620, William Menard, of the Lodge in Whaddon
Chase, willed to be buried in Whaddon Church.⁴

¹ That is, the Clock.

² The learned Dr. Thomas Sparke, Vicar of Bletchley, who preached a funeral sermon at Whaddon, on the death of Arthur Lord Grey de Wilton, was one of his Lordship's Chaplains, and highly admired for his eloquence, and celebrated for his attainments.

³ *William* Lord Grey de Wilton died Nov. 14, 1462, at his son's-in-law, at Cheshunt, Herts; and was buried in that Church. [Cole's MSS.]

⁴ Ibid.

WHADDON CHARITIES.

The Poor's Stock of Whaddon was formed about 1630, by the following contributions:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
The Countess of Buckingham (the Duke's mother)	30 0 0	Sir Roland Egerton, Knt.	2 10 0
Mr. John Dancer	5 0 0	Thomas Missenden	2 10 0
Thomas Glanham	7 0 0	Richard Phillips	2 10 0
John Daniel	7 0 0	Mary Phillips	0 10 0
Edward Hull	10 0 0	Thomas Hawkus	5 0 0
Edmund Hawkins	1 0 0	John Emerton	5 0 0
		<hr/>	
		£78 0 0	

William Elmer¹ gave 40s. per ann. to two poor men, and 20s. per ann. to two poor women; besides 15s. per ann. to be given in bread. Moreover, William Elmer gave (amongst other benefactions,) five acres of land, lying in Nash fields, the rent to be distributed in money or bread, to the poor of Whaddon and Nash, on Rogation Monday, yearly, for ever.

In 1627, it was returned, that Sir Francis Browne and Elizabeth his wife, stood indebted to the King for two-thirds of the Manor of Bow-Brickhill. It is supposed he rented Whaddon Hall of the Duke of Buckingham; and died there in 1630.

In the Parish Register of Births and Burials, is this entry: Edward Hull gave 10*l.* and directed that the interest should be given to poor widows.

In 1721, all the Town money was called in, excepting Lines's 18*l.* and Edding's 2*l.* 10*s.*; and was, together with the 20*l.* given by Mr. Serjeant Selby and Mr. Willis, laid out in the purchase of 5½ acres of land in Whaddon field, there remaining 6*l.* 10*s.* in the hands of Mr. Perrot, of Newport Pagnel, but supposed to have been since entirely lost.²

Whaddon Town Lands, &c.—One acre and a half, late Edward Lines's, on a mortgage for 18*l.* in 1715, and taken up at a Court, 25 Oct. 1732.

Five acres and a half, bought of Henry Townsend, and redeemed at a Court, 25 Oct. 1721.

A message or tenement, bought of Winifred Reeve and Richard her son, 25 April 1699, at a Court Leet and Court Baron, then holden by James Hayes, Steward of James Selby, Esq. and Thomas Willis, Esq. Lords of this Manor. N.B. The said message, &c. is now made a school-house, for the parish children, at the cost of the Town of Whaddon, 39*l.*

One acre belonging to the Town, which, with the aforesaid seven acres, were occupied by John Willis, at 2*l.* 15*s.* a year; but after several years, at 3*l.* 15*s.* per ann. purchased with the Town money, at 80*l.*

Also a house belonging to the Town, near a pond; the Vicarage, worth about 15*s.* per annum, inhabited by poor persons.

The House, late William Hawkins's, became a Town House: on Hawkins's death, about 1728, Richard Taylor, Mrs. Selby's Bailiff, entered upon it, and let it as the Lord's Estate, for 20*s.* a year, to the widow of Robert Hamond, who occupied it in 1747. This house had been, time out of mind, possessed by the Town Officers, who repaired it for Hawkins's mother, at the Town's expence, and cut down a tree off the ground to prove ownership.

The house of Jonathan Massey was part of Winifride Reeve's, and occupied as a Town House.

Charities in 1740.—A Message now made use of as a School-House, at the Church-Yard Gate, worth per ann. 2*l.* 10*s.*;—Two Messages adjoining it, one on each side; A Message by the Pond, near the Vicarage-House; and Eight Acres of Land in the Field, let at per ann. 3*l.* 15*s.*

¹ Elmer's Will was proved at London, 3 May, 1653.

² Browne Willis (in a Note) states who had the Town Money, about 1695, then amounting to 76*l.* 10*s.* but the items make only 72*s.* 10*s.* :—"Some of this is lost; I think near 20*l.* I, Browne Willis, laid down 20*l.* and got what I could of the Town Money, and had it laid out in a purchase, which cost above 80*l.* On my giving my money, the Townsmen agreed to appropriate 40*s.* per ann. of it, towards putting out a poor child apprentice in three years, and it was some times done, but they don't regard it of late, and the design is dropped."



SNELSHALL PRIORY.

RALPH MARTEL founded a Priory at Snelshall, of Black Monks, to the Honour of St. Leonard, about 1218, temp. Hen. III. This small Priory was, at the Dissolution, endowed with no more than 18*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* by Dugdale's account, and by Speed's, 24*l.* It is situated in the parish of Whadon, little more than a quarter of a mile from the Church.¹

In 1227, King Hen. III. granted a Confirmation to the Convent of Lavenden de dono Sibillæ de Aungerville, Locum de Snelshall et Capellam de Tattenhoe *cum pert.*

In 1229, the King granted to the Monks of Snelshall, ex dono Radulfi Martel, Locum de Snelshall, Husboot and Heyboot, in Tattenhoe Wood, and what was necessary to build their house, and Firebote; and also granted the Chapel of Tattenhoe, and a tenement in Wylie, given by Geoffrey Gibwen; and Wallmead Meadow, given to the Monks by John de Calverton, which he held in fee of Thomas Mansel's Manor; and twenty-four acres in Shenley and Tattenhoe Fields, ex dono Alexandri filij Alexandri; which plotmead and twenty-four acres were Westcroft, near Westbury, ex dono Robti de Eton; and a yard-land in Loughton, ex dono Galfridi de Loughton.²

Taxation of Snelshall, 1291.

	£	s.	d.
In Loughton - - - -	—	xxj	v
In Newport, Crawley, Stoke Hamond, and Simpson - - - -	—	x	iv
In Snelshall and Codemere - - - -	v	xvij	vij
In Bechampton and Thornton - - - -	ij	ij	vj
Decime inde, — xijj xj.			

Taxation of Snelshall, about 1381.³

	£	s.	d.
Capella de Totenhoe - - - -	—	xij	iv
In Snelshall and Codemer - - - -	ij	xj	vij
In Loughton - - - -	—	xxj	v
In Newport, Crawley, and Stoke Hamond - - - -	—	x	iv
In Bechampton and Thornton - - - -	ij	ij	vj
Total, about £xv xvijj ij			

¹ The Arms of Ralph Martel were, three mallets Sable.

² This grant was in 1228, and is taken out of the Monasticon.

³ Ex. Arch^d apud Buckden.

Prioratus de Snelshall, ubi Wills Malthy est Prior et Incumbens, valet 26 Hen. VIII. (1534.) : ¹			Prioratus de Snelshall Reprisalia.		
Temporalia.					
In Terris dominicalibus, Scitus Prioratus, cum terris glebes proxime adiacentibus non arrentatis, in manibus Incumbentis	£	s. d.	Reddit' Dno Regi' p' certis terris in Deneshanger		iv
In Mursley, redditus unius Clausi	iiiij	xix —	Resolutio Priori Sci' Johis Jerusal' pro terris in Deneshanger & Wickon	—	ix —
In Shenley & Tattnall, in redditus & firmis	—	lxj	Resolutio Georgio Tyrrell pro terris in Thoroton	—	iv —
In Loughton, redditus terr' & tenement'	v	vj —	Resolutio Magro' Longueville pro terris in Wolverton	—	iiij vj
In Newport, redditus	—	xxiv —	Resolutio Magro' Pigot pro terris in Beachampton and Loughton	—	vij vj
In Wicken, redditus duor' tenementum	—	iv vj	Resolutio Francisco Pigot pro terris in Shenley	—	— xij
In Stony Stratford, redditus & firm'	—	xvij —	Resolutio Abbati de Woburn pro terris in Tattnal & Shenley	—	ij ij —
In Wolverton, redditus quart' Ordei & quart' Frumenti	—	xxij —	Resolutio Magro' Hampden p. terris in Over Shenley	—	— xij
In Simpson, redditus terr'	—	ij —	Feod' Ric. Blackhall Sencschallo Prioratus	—	xij iv
In Thorneton	—	vij —	Feod' Tho. Kendall, Ballivo de Deneshanger	—	xvj —
In Beachampton, redditus duorum tenement	—	xxij —	Feod' Maltby, Ballivo in Co' Back ^m	—	xij iv
In Waddon, redditus duor' parcel' terrar'	—	ij iv	Et in denariis solutis Rico' Leighton Archidiacono de Buck ^m	—	— ij vj
In Co' Northampton, in Deneshanger, redditus duor' tenen' & aliorum redditum	—	ij vij —	Suma totalis Reprisal'	—	v xvij j
Spiritualia.			Et sci' reman' clare p' ann.	xvii	j j
Decime tenementorum terrarum &c. pro fenis & glebes	—	ix x	Inde p' decimo Dno' Regi debit	j	xvj ij
	xxiv	—			

By an Indenture, (1 March 1534) between the Prior of the Monastery, or House of St. Leonard at Snelshall and the Convent there, of the first part, and Francis Pigott, Esq. of Stratton, Co. Beds, of the other part, it was covenanted, that the Prior and Convent, in consideration of divers sums of money by the said Francis Pigott, beforehand in the name of a fine paid, demised and agreed to let to farm their place called the *Greyning*, in Nether Shenley, with all other lands, tenements, and appurtenances thereto belonging, to the said Francis Pigott, his executors, administrators, and assigns, from the Feast of the Annunciation of the B.V.M. next following the date of the Indenture, for the term of *one hundred and twenty-six years*, in the same manner as Henry Frankelyn or Henry Watts, Gen. had formerly holden the same, at the yearly rent of 4*l*s. sterling, at two half-yearly payments, with other and the usual covenants respecting timber, &c.; the said Francis Pigott likewise paying the certainty money of 2*d*. out of the said farm called the Grainge, yearly, to the King's Grace, in discharge of the said Prior and Convent, against the Lords of Shenley, and the Church there.²

In the Patent Rolls, 1539, mention is made of a demise of Snelshall Priory to Thomas Lenthorp, of Pitchcott, Gent. The King granted to Francis Pigott, Esq. of Stratton, Co. Beds (in the same year), the fee-simple and reversion of Lenthorp's lease of Snelshall Priory, with the Church, belfry, and church-yard, and lands belonging to it in Shenley, Whaddon, Salden, and Mursley.³

In 1548, the King granted, *inter al.* Snelshall Priory to Sir Thomas Palmer, Jun. with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, in Shenley, Loughton, Beachampton, Whaddon, &c. parcel of the possessions of Francis Pigott, Esq. which the said Francis lately sold to Hen. VIII. his dear father.⁴

In 1553, Queen Mary, reciting that her father, Hen. VIII. demised Snelshall to Thomas Lenthorp, exhibited a recitation of all the estate belonging to it in Shenley, Whaddon, &c.; and on account

¹ In the First Fruits Office.² From a Lease in the Augmentation Office; and Dugdale's Monast. vol. vi. p. 236.³ Rot. Pat. 30. Hen. VIII.⁴ Ibid. 2 Edw. VI.

of Sir Thomas Palmer's attainder, on Lenthorp's surrendering his interest in the estate, granted all the premises, in consideration of 30*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* paid her by Edmund Ashfield of Tattenhoe, Esq. *habend.* to him and his heirs and assigns, for ever.

Snelshall being thus given to Edmund Ashfield, it came into the Fortescue family, by the marriage of Cecily, daughter of the said Edmund Ashfield. The Fortescues sold it, about 1620, to Sir George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; of whose son's Trustees it was bought, in 1697, by James Selby, Esq. Serjeant-at-Law; and has since descended, with the Manor of Winslow, and that part of Whaddon *which* was not conveyed to the late Browne Willis, Esq. LL.D. to William Selby Lowndes, Esq. of Whaddon Hall, its present possessor.

In 1574, Queen Elizabeth, reciting that King Philip and Queen Mary having made to Thomas Stafford, a lease of a Close called Oxwicks, lying near Newton Field, which Hugh Brecknock (11 Hen. VIII.) demised to John Cooke; and of Salden Leys, containing ninety acres, with eight acres lying on Bletchley Leys, abutting on Stoke Meadow, in Whaddon Chace; demised the same to Robert Nicholls, for the sum of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per ann. for twenty-one years.¹

In the following year, the same premises were granted in fee to John Dudley and John Askew, their heirs and assigns, for ever.²

In 1593, Queen Elizabeth granted to William Tipper and Robert Daw, lands in Whaddon, Simpson, and Stoke Hammond, late belonging to the Priory of Snelshall.³

In 1625, King Chas. I. granted a tenement in Beachampton, demised to Hugh Granger, in the occupation of John Cooper, belonging to Snelshall, to Henry Woodford, for thirty-one years from Lady-day 1626, at the annual rent of 3*s.*⁴

The following is an Abstract of the Estate of this Priory, granted to Edmund Ashfield, Esq. who became possessed of Tattenhoe, by marriage of the widow of Stafford,⁵ who had it in dower:

The herbage or pasture of a Grove or Wood, next the said Monastery, containing six acres. A Pasture, called Westcroft, of ten acres. Three fields of arable, containing sixty acres. Twelve acres of common land, in the Common Pasture, and pasture for 300 sheep. Tithes of the premises. Codymere's Close, in Whaddon. A message, called the Grange, in Shenley. A message, called the Grange, in Beachampton. A message and tenement in Loughton; and lands and pasture, called Mordaxes, in Lowton. A message and tenement and lands in Simpson. The clear value of the premises was 13*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*; which, at twenty years' purchase, came to 301*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*

Tenants to these Lands :—The lands at Snelshall, rented at 5*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* Lands in Shenley, by Thomas Alyu, at 17*s.* 4*d.* The Grange, at Shenley, by Thomas Lyne, at 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Other lands rented there, by William Carter, at 8*s.* Codymere Close, rented by Robert Willett, at 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* One tenement at Loughton, by Thomas Pigot, at 6*s.* 8*d.* One tenement at Simpson, by Agnes Hall, at 8*s.*

Terrier of the Lands belonging to Snelshall, 1547.—Imprimis: Houses, edifices, barns, stables, dove-houses, gardens, orchards, belonging to the site. A woodland, containing six acres, near the said Priory. A meadow, containing sixteen acres. A pasture adjoining the meadow, containing sixteen acres. A pasture, called Westcroft Common, containing sixty acres. A common, twelve acres, and pasture for 300 sheep. The tithes of grain and hay upon the lands, meadows, &c. of the said Priory. A message, called the Grange, and several lands in Shenley. A piece of land, called the Furze, in Shenley, being next to Well Park. A message, called the Grange, with messages and lands, in Beachampton. A message and two closes in Loughton. Three acres of arable, and close and croft, in Shenley. Thirty-four acres of meadow and land in Loughton. A pasture, called Codimere, and Codimere Close, in Whaddon. A message, tenement, croft, and four acres of arable, in Simpson.

Terrier of Lands belonging to Snelshall, late Sir Thomas Palmer's, attained, made about 1554:—The farm or rent of the site of the Priory of Snelshall; and also of one grove, containing six acres; and of one meadow, con-

¹ Rot. Pat. 16 Eliz.

² Ibid. 17 Eliz.

³ Ibid. 33 Eliz.

⁴ Ibid. 1 Car. I.

⁵ The widow of one of the Staffords of Tatnall retired, and lived at Snelshall about 1630. She was the mother of Thomas Stafford, Esq. called Old Major Stafford, who died 1684.

taining sixteen acres; and of one pasture thereto adjoining, containing ten acres; and also of three several fields of arable lands, containing sixty acres. Thomas English holds it *in capite*, at the rent of 10*s.* 10*d.* per ann. The rent of certain lands in Shenley, held in socage by Thomas Alyn, at 17*s.* 4*d.* per ann. The rent of a messuage, called Le Grange, with certain lands thereto adjoining, held in socage by Thomas Lynne, at 53*s.* 4*d.* per ann. The rent of certain lands in Shenley, held by William Carter, at 8*s.* per ann. The rent of one meadow, called Codymer's Close, held in socage by Robert Wyllyate, in Whaddon, at the rent of 20*s.* 8*d.* per ann. The rent of one tenement, called Le Graunge, in Beauchampton, held in socage by William Elmer, at the rent of 25*s.* 4*d.* per ann. The rent of one tenement in Lowton, held in socage by Thomas Pigot, at 8*s.* per ann. The rent of one tenement and certain lands, in Lowton aforesaid, called Mordax, held in socage by William Percyvall, at 6*s.* 8*d.* per ann. The rent of one tenement in Simpson, held by Agnes Hall, in socage, at 8*s.* per ann.

The Patronage of Snelshall Priory was in the Gift of the Lords of Whaddon, viz. the Earls of March, and so came to Cecily the Duchess of York, and to the Princess of Wales, as their dower.

PRIORS.

WILLIAM occurs first Prior, 1219.

Hugh occurs Prior, 1226.

Nicholas held this office, 1232; as did

John, in 1240.

Hugh de Dunstable was admitted 1250.

Warinus was elected 1272; on the cession of Hugh.

Nicholas de Hanslape, elected 1280; but resigned.

Richard de Eya, admitted on Nicholas Hanslape's cession, 3 Nov. 1300, with the assent of the Patron, the Earl of Ulster.¹

Nicholas de Hanslape was re-elected in 1302.

John de Covesgrave, elected 3 March 1318, with the assent of Richard, Earl of Ulster.

Hugh, who died 1358; was succeeded by

Richard de Nibbeley, elected 4 May 1358, with the assent of the Patron, Lionel Earl of Ulster.

Hugh Noble, or *Noble*, succeeded, and died 1367.

Roger de Oving was confirmed Prior, 7 Dec. 1367.

John de Middleton succeeded; elected 11 Feb. 1392.

Simon de London occurs Prior; on whose resignation,

William Whaddon was made Prior by the Bishop, on the Convent's neglect, 10 Nov. 1431.

William Fuller, occurs 1461, as does

John Melbourn, in 1478.

John Attewelle, or *Wells*, occurs about 1482. He quitted in 1492, being made Prior of Bradwell.²

Thomas Broke was put in by the Bishop, 14 April 1492, on license from the Patroness, Cecily Duchess of York, *eo quod non fuit sufficiens numerus* to elect a Prior, &c. He quitted, on being elected Prior of Tickford, 1503, where he was the last Prior; and (as Mr. Willis also supposes in another place) Rector of Broughton, near Newport.

Hugh Brecknock was put in by the King 1503, and admitted 19 Nov. that year; he died 1529, and was no doubt buried here, as his predecessors had been.³

William Malby was his successor, and was put in by Queen Catharine, on Hugh Brecknock's death, 24 Dec. 1529, *eo quod non fecit sufficiens numerus monachorum ad eligendum Priorem*. He was the last Prior, and subscribed to the supremacy, with his two Monks, and surrendered his Convent, 1539; he was, in 1541, presented by King Henry VIII. in order to void his small pension to the Rectory of Hethe, near Bicester, in Oxfordshire, which he voided about 1549, no doubt by his death; and was, as may be presumed, buried there, though the Register of Hethe, having been examined, was not ancient enough to shew it.

In the place where this little Priory stood, viz. about a quarter of a mile from Whaddon Parish Church, is a farm house, the north side of which is supported by some arches of the cloister of the Conventual Church: excepting which, no part is remaining, the whole of the materials having been disposed of to erect a new chapel at Tattenhoe, adjoining, which was, before the Reformation, subordinate to Snelshall: the dead of Tattenhoe being buried there.⁴

¹ John D'Alderby, Bishop of Lincoln, came to Snelshall Priory 2 July 1301, and gave institutions to Livings, particularly to John de Capella, to Ambrosden Rectory, Co. Oxon.

² In 1488, Edward Attewelle, Bocher, of Northampton, willed his best gown to his son, John Attewelle, Prior of Snelshall, as in the Will Office of the Archdeaconry of Northampton.

³ Cole quotes, for the authority of this date, a MS. in the Library of Magdalen Coll. Camb.

⁴ Willis says, that in the tower of Snelshall were reported to have been four small bells, which being carried to Bradwell Church in the neighbourhood, were hung up there. [Hist. Abb. vol. ii. p. 36, 37.]

W H I T C H U R C H

may be denominated a small Town, or a large Village, situated between Aylesbury and Winslow, on the principal turnpike road from London to Buckingham and Banbury; about five miles distant from Aylesbury, and nearly the same from Winslow.

The soil consists of clay, loam, and gravel; with substrata of *corn stone*, fire stone, green stone, pendle, lime, building stone; and, after penetrating through two strata, called the six feet rock and eight feet rock in the thinner layers above enumerated, at about the depth of 27 feet, another rock is found, through which arise copious springs: of which two (more especially) near the site of Bolebec Castle, like those in the Quainton Hills,¹ are unaffected by the vicissitudes of the seasons, never completely frozen in the severest winters, nor dried up in the hottest summers, as is the case with other tributary streamlets; and to which the honour has been transferred, of being parents to that noble river the Thames. In the lower parts of the parish, the soil is a deep tenacious clay, intermixed with gravel, to a very great depth.

This Parish is not commonly reckoned *within* the Vale of Aylesbury, though some of the lands belonging to it form its most northern border; and it comprises as rich and valuable pasturage as any in the County, not inferior in quality to the far-famed Bury-fields, in Quarendon, or the equally celebrated grounds at Creslow, to which it is contiguous.

Whitchurch is bounded, on the North, by North Marston, Creslow, and Dunton; on the East, by Aston Abbats; on the South, by Hardwick; and on the West, by Pitchcott and Oving.

At the approach to Whitchurch, from Aylesbury, is a gentle ascent for about six furlongs, which, towards its summit, discloses a thick bed of very tenacious blue clay, in which is found an abundance of crustated nodules, called by Geologists, *enhydros*; containing a perfectly pellucid fluid, from half a pint to three pints each, with a lively subacidulous taste, at various depths, but in clay only; ammonites of vast size are dug up amongst the lime stone of the hill, like those at Brill and Quainton, rarely retaining any portions of the real shell: but, more frequently than in those hills, having layers of calcareous spar between the wreaths.

The London turnpike-road, through Whitchurch, not far from the middle of the village, makes a flexure from west to south, and forms a communication, out of the course of the modern line, with the neighbouring villages of North Marston, Oving, Pitchcott, &c. the beginning of which line is near a spot still called the Market-hill, close to *Weir Lane*, an entrance to Bolebec Castle; and in which was formerly an old Drawbridge, remembered to have been remaining in the time of aged persons who were living towards the close of the last century; and although no vestiges of the walls or buildings now continue, a high rampart, or bank of earth, with the remains of four or five barrows, or tumuli, part of the site of the Castle, close to the Town of Whitchurch, are objects of great curiosity, visible from a considerable distance; and, as well as all that is left of the residence of the Bolebees, and their immediate successors, the Veres, are now the property of Henry Rhodes, Esq. a descendant from one of the ancient Lords of the place.

In 1772, the open fields and commonable lands in the parish of Whitchurch, were enclosed, by virtue of an act of Parliament passed in the 11 Geo. III. and separate allotments made to the respective possessors of property in the parish.

¹ See vol. i. p. 391.

THE MANOR

was holden in the days of King Edward the Confessor, by two brothers, who were the King's Thanes, and who had *two Manors*, with power to sell them. At the compilation of Domesday Book, the Conqueror bestowed Whitchurch upon Walter Giffard, under whom it was holden by Hugh de Bolebec, taxed as eight hides. There were twelve carucates of land. In the demesne three carucates, and two more might have been added. There were fourteen villeins with two bordars, having seven carucates. Eight servants, and six carucates of pasture. It was, altogether, valued at 8*l.*; in the time of King Edward, 10*l.*¹

Walter Giffard died seized of Whitchurch Manor, in 1103; and at the decease of his son Walter, second Earl of Buckingham, in 1164, *without issue*, his lands escheated to the Crown; and his sister Rohais, or Roesia, daughter of the first Earl, having been married to Richard Fitz Gilbert, Earl of Clare, had issue; and between their descendants, the greater part of the Honour of Giffard was divided; but the residue, after the death of the second Earl, was partitioned amongst his kindred, of whom Hugh de Bolebec, his subfeudatory in Whitchurch, was one, and thus acquired the Seigniorship of this Manor. He was the son of the Sieur Hugh de Bolebec, a follower of the Norman Duke, to whom he was nearly allied in blood, being descended from Aveline, sister of Gunnora, Duchess Dowager of Normandy, Great Grandmother of the Conqueror; and, in reward for his zeal and attachment, had a grant of divers Manors and lands. He held estates at Missenden, Amersham, Chesham, Medmenham, Brock, Culverton, Risborough, Linford, Wavendon, Whaddon, Hardmead, and elsewhere; and married Margaret, daughter of Richard Lord Mont Fitchet, by whom he had issue, Hugh and Walter.

BOLEBEC CASTLE.

Hugh de Bolebec, eldest son and heir, succeeded his father in the Manor. Tradition makes him the Founder of Bolebec Castle, in this parish; and the name appears to afford sufficient evidence of its being built by one of this family. There may be some doubt whether it were the same Hugh, or his descendant; for the foundership of Woburn Abbey, Co. Beds, is likewise ascribed to him, which certainly was not built during his life: but Walter de Bolebec, his brother, and successor in the Barony of Bolebec, has been popularly considered its Founder.

Langley, mentioning this circumstance, quotes a passage in the Liber Niger Scaccarii, to this effect; and at the conclusion, remarks, that this Hugh was supposed to have flourished in the reign of King John; and from a Manuscript in the Ashmolean Collection at Oxford, further states, that he was reputed the attesting witness of the Charter of Endowment of Notley Abbey, in Crendon, by Walter Giffard and Ermengard his wife, second Earl and Countess of Buckingham, in 1164.

There are many errors in the several accounts of this family, in which the dates are either suppressed or confused; but it is remarkable, that among these discrepancies, in an ancient list of Sheriffs of Bucks and Bedfordshire, Aubrey de Vere, into whose family the inheritance of the Bolebec's certainly came not long afterwards, was denominated in 1135, *of Bolebec Castle*, the same year (5 Stephen) in which Alberic de Vere is stated to have been slain at Guisnes.

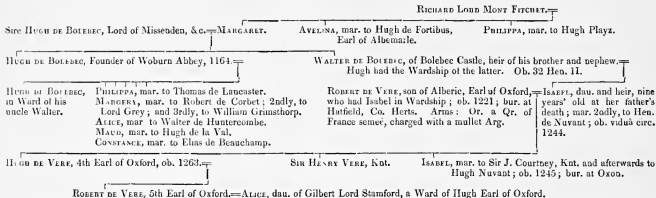
In the contradictory accounts of these families, perhaps the annexed Pedigree, from Willis's and Kennett's MSS. may enable the reader to form a more correct conclusion upon these doubtful points:

¹ Terra Walterij Gifard. In Coteslai Hd. ꝥ Hugo de Bolebec ten' de Walterio Wichnesce, p. viii^{to} hid' se' d'nd'. Tra. ē. xii^o ca^o. In dñio. iiii. ca^o. et i^{to} poss fieri. Ibi. xiiii. uilli cu. ii. bord. hn't. vii. ca^o. Ibi. viii. serui. ptu'. vi. ca^o. Ibi' totu' ual et ualuit. viii. lib. T.R.E. x. lib. Hoc ꝥ. tenuer ii. frs' teigni regis. E. p. ii. ꝥ. et uende' potuer'.

[Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 150.]

PEDIGREE OF BOLEBEC.

Arms: Vert. a lion ramp. Arg. double queued; but elsewhere Vert. a lion ramp. Arg. vulned Gu. and in Vincent, Or. a Quarter of France semi-charged with a mallet; but this was discontinued by his successors.



Alberic de Vere, son of Alphonsus de Vere, and a follower of the Conqueror into England, having married Beatrice, niece and heir of Manasses Earl of Guisnes, and sister of the Norman Duke, was called first Earl of Guisnes, and became the Founder of Colne Priory, in Essex, in which both himself and his wife Beatrice were buried; ¹ having had issue three sons, Godfrey or Geoffrey, son and heir, who died *rita pat.* and was buried at Abingdon, Co. Berks; William, who, though he survived his father, died young, and was buried at Earl's Colne; and Alberic, who surviving his father and brother, was Earl of Guisnes, and according to some accounts, married Adelize, daughter of Roger D'Ivery; but according to Dugdale, the daughter of Gilbert Earl of Clare.

Alberic, his second but only surviving son, was Chamberlain of England; and was, by the Empress Maud, created Earl of Oxford in 1137, and confirmed in his title in 1155, by King Henry II. He had issue by Lucia, daughter of William de Abrincis, three sons, besides daughters; and Alberic, the eldest son, becoming the *second* Earl of Oxford, died in 1214, s.p.; Robert, his next brother, being heir both of his father and brother, succeeded as *third* Earl of Oxford, and married Isabella, widow of Henry de Navant, sister and heir of Walter de Bolebec, and daughter of Hugh de Bolebec, of Whitchurch, and of Swaffham Bolebec, Co. Cambridge. He had issue, Hugh his son and heir, who died in 1221, seised of this Manor: his widow Isabell survived him many years, for she presented to the Living of Whitchurch in 1239.²

Hugh de Vere, fourth Earl of Oxford, Lord Great Chamberlain of England, did his fealty, (29 Hen. III.)³ and was admitted to his inheritance, and died seised of this Manor in 1263, being buried at Earl's Colne. He was called Lord Bolebec, having inherited that Barony from his mother, and married Hawisia, daughter of Saier de Quincy, Earl of Winchester. In 1248, (33 Hen. III.) he paid one thousand marks for the wardship and marriage of Alice, daughter and heir of Gilbert Lord Samford, late Chamberlain to Queen Eleanor; and she was accordingly afterwards married to Robert, eldest son of the said Hugh de Vere, and fifth Earl of Oxford.⁴

Robert de Vere, fifth Earl of Oxford, who succeeded his father in 1263, was then twenty-three years of age. He married Alice, daughter and heiress of Gilbert Lord Stamford, Lord of Hormead,

¹ MSS. in Bibl. Cotton, and Weaver's Funeral Mon. p. 373.

² Here seems to arise the great error in the Pedigree: for Robert de Vere, third Earl of Oxford, is commonly said to have married Isabel de Bolebec, the heiress of that family, and to have holden this Manor in *her* right.

³ MSS. Dodsworth, Mus. Brit. vol. lvi.

⁴ Lord Samford is said to have been a Baron, before the existence of Writs of Summons to Parliament; that is, previously to the reign of Edward I.

Co. Herts, late Chamberlain to Queen Eleanor, and died in 1295, his widow surviving until 9 Sept. 1312, when she died at Canfield House, near Dunmow, in Essex, and was buried near her husband.

Robert de Vere, sixth Earl of Oxford, succeeded to the Honours and Estates of his father, and died seised of this Manor 19 April 1331. He was so much distinguished by his virtues and piety, as to obtain the appellation of the *Good*; and was regarded by the common people as a Saint. He was also buried with his ancestors at Colne; and was succeeded by his nephew, John de Vere, seventh Earl of Oxford, son of Sir Alphonsus de Vere, Knt. *third* son of the fifth Earl.¹ He married Maud, daughter of Bartholomew de Badlesmere, and sister and co-heir of Giles Lord Badlesmere, widow of Robert Fitz-Payne, who survived him, and died 24 May 1365.

Between the time of his succession to the title and 1350, this Manor was, during some years, in the hands of Trustees or Feoffees; but, after his death, it descended to Thomas, the eighth Earl, who married Maud, daughter and heir of Sir Robert de Ufford, Kut. Lord Chief-Justice of England, temp. Edw. III. This Earl died 18 Sept. 1370, and was buried at Colne, his Lady surviving until 14 Hen. IV. Robert de Vere, their son, succeeded to the possession of the title, and of this Manor. He was the ninth Earl of Oxford, and was a great favourite of the King, who granted, as an augmentation to his Arms, Az. three crowns Or. within a bordure Arg. He married, first, Lentegronia, a Bohemian Lady, attending upon Queen Isabel; and, secondly, Philippa, daughter of Ingelram de Guisnes, Lord de Courci, Earl of Bedford, grand-daughter of King Edw. I. but repudiated; and, in 8 Ric. II. was created Marquess of Dublin, being the first instance of introducing that title. Two years afterwards, he conferred upon him the title of Duke of Ireland, with many prerogatives so nearly allied to Royalty, as to create great envy among the Nobility; and the Barons, taking arms against the King, whose troops were, in 1387, defeated at Radford Bridge, Co. Berks, by Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, and Henry Earl of Derby (afterwards King of England), the Duke of Ireland was compelled to quit the Kingdom; and in his exile, a few years afterwards, was killed by a wild boar, as he was hunting in France, in 1395. His body was brought over, and interred with great ceremony at Colne, having a chain of gold about his neck, and rings on his fingers; the King himself attending the funeral, and wearing black.

In 1396, Elizabeth, wife of Sir John de Vere, Chivalr, was, by Inquisition, returned to have died seised of the Manor of Whitchurch, and the Advowson. This lady appears to have been the widow of John, youngest son of John de Vere, seventh Earl of Oxford, and brother of Thomas and of Aubrey, the eighth and tenth Earls: for his father, in his last Will, directed his interment at the head of his two sons, Thomas and John; and it is plain that the latter had no issue by the above Elizabeth.

Aubrey de Vere, uncle (*not nephew*, as has been incorrectly stated) of Robert, Duke of Ireland, succeeded the latter in the possession of the Earldom of Oxford and of this Manor, of which he died seised on St. George's Day, 23 April 1400, and was buried at Earl's Colne.

In 1415, Richard Vere, eleventh Earl of Oxford, died seised of this Manor, of which, in 1475, John de Vere, twelfth Earl of Oxford, *attainted*, was found to have been seised; and by Inquisition, at Stony Stratford, 6 July 1514, John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, was found to have died seised of the Manors of Whitchurch, Aston Sandford, Culverton, and Stony Stratford.

In 1548, Edward, seventeenth Earl of Oxford, settled the *Honour* of Whitchurch, on account of the marriage of his daughter, to the Duke of Somerset.

¹ He was Lord of Aston Sandford; and married Jane, daughter of Sir Richard Foliot, Knt.; but died before 2 Edw. III. and was buried at St. Alban's. His brother, Hugh de Vere, *second* son of the fifth Earl, Robert, married Dionesia de Monchensie, who died s. p. 1314, having holden the Manor of Donington by extent, as appears by the Escheats of 7 Edw. II. and Brooks's Heraldry.

PEDIGREE OF WATERHOUSE.

From Visitations of Hertfordshire and London; a PEDIGREE of WATERHOUSE of HERTS and YORKSHIRE, by Camden and Cook, from Beckwith's MSS. in Lord Harrowby's possession; and from MS. Collect. of Edward Protheroe, Jun. Esq. M.P.

Arms in Morgan's Sphere of Gentry, and Edward Waterhouse's Arms and Armoury, and Vis. Herts: 1. Or, a pile engrailed S. *Waterhouse*. 2. Bendy Gu. and Vaire of Arg. and Az. *Longroth*. 3. Party per pale, indented Gu. and Arg. *Scots*. 4. Az. six lionscels ramp. Arg. *Leysbourne*. 5. Arg. three towers Gu. *Castle*. 6. Arg. bet. a chev. three cross crozlets fitché S. on the chevron, a trifol slipped for difference. *Dunport*. 7. S. on a cross Arg. bet. four towers of the Second, five spear laced Proper. *Waterhouse*. 8. Chequer Arg. and Vert. a bend Erm. *Spartes*. Motto: *Firma nobis Fidelis*.

SIR GILBERT WATERHOUSE, knight, or ab-quo Domino of Kirtou, Esq., dau. of Sir Richard de Longueville, or Langvale, and co-heir of her brother, Sir John de Longueville.
in Low Lindsey, Co. Lincoln.

ROGER WATERHOUSE = JANE, dau. and heir of Sir John Castle, knight, and Joan his wife, dau. of John Hastings. GILBERT WATERHOUSE = MARY, dau. of Baldon.

JAMES WATERHOUSE = MARY, dau. of John Smith, and Elizabeth his wife, dau. of Henry, son of Richard Smith, and Mary, dau. of Nicholas Bonville. WATERHOUSES of HALIFAX, and many other places in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

ANCE, dau. of Edmund Terpest = WILLIAM WATERHOUSE, of Little Shirley, = MAUD, dau. of Roger Preston of Alderney, and Joan, dau. of John Fitz-Andrew.

THOMAS WATERHOUSE = ANNE, dau. of Thomas Umphrevil. WILLIAM WATERHOUSE, ob. in Normandy. ANNE, mar. to Christopher Medefin.

JOHN WATERHOUSE = ELIZABETH, dau. of John Blewet. JOHN WATERHOUSE, ob. s. p.

JAMES WATERHOUSE of Ludlow, Co. Salop, = ANNE, dau. of Thomas Davenport, sist. and co-heir. of John Davenport.

FRANCIS WATERHOUSE = ELIZABETH ANNE, mar. to THOMAS MARY, mar. to Henry Bagard.

JOHN WATERHOUSE = ANNE, dau. and heir of . . . Sparks, Esq. of London. ROBERT WATERHOUSE, Chaplain to the King. CONSTANCE.

JOHN WATERHOUSE, of the Bury at Hemel Hempstead, = MARGARET, dau. of Henry Tarr, Esq. of Blunt Hall, Essex; died 10 Jan. 1538. THOMAS WATERHOUSE, 2nd son, according to a MS. in Sir William Bethan's possession, Ulster King-at-Arms. THOMAS WATERHOUSE, last Rector of the College of Bonhommes, died 25 May 1557; Rector of Quinton; died at Ashridge; buried at Hemel Hempstead. Will proved in Prerogative Court of Canterbury. Probate dated 17 July 1557.

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JOHN WATERHOUSE = ANNE, dau. of Henry Waterhouse, of Herts, where he had bought land, as by Inq. p. m. 9 March 1582-3. Died 1 Feb. (25 Eliz.) In his son's Inq. p. m. it is stated, that he died 5 Feb.	THOMAS WATERHOUSE = MARY, dau. of John Waterhouse, of 3rd son. by her own consent, being very young at the time of her marriage. Divorce confirmed 29 Mar. 1576, by a Royal Commission appointed to consider the Appeal made against it.	ELIZABETH = SIR EDWARD WATERHOUSE, knight, 4th son of Chace, of the Excheq. in Ireland, and a Privy Councillor; lived at Drogheda, and afterwards at Woodchurch, Co. Kent; ob. s. p. 30 Oct. 1591; aged 55; bur. at Woodchurch, 17 Nov. 1576, by a Royal Commission appointed to consider the Appeal made against it.
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THOMAS WATERHOUSE = ANNE, dau. of Thomas Umphrevil.	WILLIAM WATERHOUSE, ob. s. p.	ANNE, mar. to Christopher Medefin.
JOHN WATERHOUSE = ELIZABETH, dau. of John Blewet.	JOHN WATERHOUSE, ob. s. p.	ANNE, mar. to Christopher Medefin.
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a		b		c		d						
JOHN WATERHOUSE, only surviving son and heir, born 1 Oct. 1591; ob. 24 Sept. 1621, leaving no issue. Inq. p. m. taken at Wendover 27 Oct. (18 Jas. I.) He married Elizabeth, daugh. of Nutting of Co. Middlesex, who was living at his death. Whitchurch settled on her by deed, dat. Oct. 1619.	ANNE, only daughter, ob. 3 June 1628.	THOMAS WATERHOUSE, bapt. at Berkhamstead 11 Mar. 1609.	MARY, bapt. at Berkhamstead 16 July 1598.	ELIZABETH, daughter, and heir of Richard Berkham, Hartington, Co. Derby, and London, by Christiana, his first wife, daugh. of William Stone of London. 1640.	EDWARD WATERHOUSE, son, in Holy Orders, died at Mile-End 30 May 1670, aged 51; buried at Greenford June 11. He was Author of several Literary and Antiquarian Works.	MARY, daughter, and heir of Robert Smith, alias John- stone, by Magda- len, daugh. of Robert Har- vey, Comptroller of the Customs at James I.	CHARLES WATERHOUSE, son, of Castle Waterhouse. 1671.	ELIZABETH, daughter, of Cope Waterhouse, 1671.	ELIZABETH, daughter, of Cope Waterhouse, 1671.	JOHN WATERHOUSE, son, of Cope Waterhouse, 1671.	MADGENS OF CASTLE WATERHOUSE, 1629.	ANNE, daughter, of Cope Waterhouse, 1671.
PHILIP WATSON, son, at 3 yrs. and 5 months at the taking of Ipswich, on John Waterhouse, his great uncle, being br. to his estate.		WILLIAM WATERHOUSE, bapt. at Berkhamstead 29 Aug. 1601; buried there 3 Dec. 1601.	JEAN, living 1640.	EDWARD WATERHOUSE, son, of Cope Waterhouse, ob. s. p. 1670.	EDWARD WATERHOUSE, son, of Cope Waterhouse, ob. s. p. 1670.	CHARLES WATERHOUSE, son, of Cope Waterhouse, ob. s. p. 1670.	CHARLES WATERHOUSE, son, of Cope Waterhouse, ob. s. p. 1670.	CHARLES WATERHOUSE, son, of Cope Waterhouse, ob. s. p. 1670.	CHARLES WATERHOUSE, son, of Cope Waterhouse, ob. s. p. 1670.	CHARLES WATERHOUSE, son, of Cope Waterhouse, ob. s. p. 1670.	CHARLES WATERHOUSE, son, of Cope Waterhouse, ob. s. p. 1670.	CHARLES WATERHOUSE, son, of Cope Waterhouse, ob. s. p. 1670.

HIGH WATERHOUSE. Peck says, that Edward Waterhouse had one son by his wife Elizabeth; and Margaret Waterhouse, in her Will, 1640, mentions "my little cousin Hugh, my nephew Edward's son."

ELIZABETH, a widow, 1670.
BRIGLIT, a widow, 1670.

CHARLES WATERHOUSE, ob. s. p.
COPE WATERHOUSE, ob. s. p.
RICHARD WATERHOUSE, ob. s. p.
EDWARD WATERHOUSE, ob. s. p.

PATRICK HARRISON, ANNA.
CHARLES HARRISON, ob. s. p.

The estate of the Waterhouses in Whitchurch (and Oving) passed, after the decease of John Waterhouse, the last heir-male in a direct line (from Thomas and John Waterhouse, Lords of this Manor), to John, younger brother of Thomas, who married Mary, daughter of Agmondesham Muschamp of Row Barnes, and East Horsley, Co. Surrey; but, having no issue, on his decease, who was the last of his name and family of Whitchurch, in 1632, the Manor passed to the Watsons. Philip Watson had, by Mary, daughter of Thomas Waterhouse, one son, Philip, heir of his great uncle, John Waterhouse, born circ. 1629; and during his minority, or when he came of age, his estate was probably purchased by the Smythes.

Sir Edward Smythe, Knt.¹ Lord Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, died seised of the Manor of Whitchurch in 1681-2,² being succeeded in the possession of the Manor by his son, Edward Smythe, Esq. who died in 1690;³ after which, Mrs. Mary Smythe, widow, in 1692, is mentioned as Lady of this Manor; and again, in July 1695, in a list of collections for Briefs, in the Register. Lucius Smythe, Esq. (brother, or son of Edward) died here, and was buried 24 Nov. 1694;⁴ and either by Mrs. Mary Smythe, widow, or the said Edward, a short time before his decease, this Manor was conveyed to John Reynolds, Gent. John Reynolds, his son, circ. 1715, transferred the Manor to Governor John Russell, of Chequers, in Ellesborough, who, after a few years' possession, sold this estate to George Rowland, Gent. of Aylesbury, circ. 1728, who died seised of this Manor. His son, the Rev. Thomas Harding Rowland, Clerk, succeeded to the possession, and died at Aylesbury in 1741, leaving two daughters, co-heiresses; Martha, who became the wife of William Minshull of Aylesbury, Attorney-at-Law, and afterwards Receiver-General of the Land-Tax in Bucks; and Rebecca, married 12 July 1762, to David Williams, Esq. (afterwards Sir David Williams, Bart.) of Goldington and Sarrat, Co. Herts, upon whom (Rebecca) this Manor of Whitchurch was settled in dower, and which she held until her death; when she bequeathed this estate to her sister's son, William Minshull, Esq. (second son of the before-mentioned William Minshull of Aylesbury), and the Rev.

¹ His name, in various documents, is spelt *Smith*; but the identity of the person is undoubted.

² He was buried here 26 Feb. 1681-2. [Paroch. Regist.]

³ Edward Smythe, Esq. had married, 24 June 1675, Mary Matts of Whitchurch, descended from a family long possessed of property here, and probably grand-daughter of Ralf Matts, Gent. who willed to be buried in Whitchurch Church in 1618. [Willis's MSS.]

⁴ Sarah Spencer Smythe, daughter of Edward Smythe, Esq. and Mary his wife, was baptized here 16 July 1692.

William Stockins, Clerk, of Aylesbury,¹ in trust, to the use of Sophia Charlotte, sole daughter and heir of Sir David Williams, Bart. deceased, son and heir of the former Sir David Williams, Bart. by the said Dame Rebecca; which Sophia Charlotte Williams was married to Thomas Tyrringham Bernard, Esq. second son of Sir Scrope Bernard Morland, Bart. of Nether Winchendon and Kimble.²

After the death of the Rev. William Stockins, in 1828, a new Trustee was appointed in his place; and a Court-Baron and View of Frankpledge was held at Whitechurch, on Wednesday, 28 May 1828, in the name of William Minshull and Charles Johns Sampson, Esqrs. Lords of the said Manor; and in 1832, Whitechurch Manor, with other Estates, was settled upon, and became vested in, the aforesaid Sophia Charlotte Tyrringham Bernard, wife of the said Thomas Tyrringham Bernard, Esq. and her heirs, who is the present possessor.

THE RECTORY.

The Advowson of the Rectory of Whitechurch, part of the Barony of Bolebee, descended with the Manor, through the Veres, Earls of Oxford, until after the death of Elizabeth, wife of Sir John de Vere, in 1396; soon after which, by Patent, in 1398, it was appropriated to the Abbey of Woburn, in Co. Beds, and afterwards the Church was made a Vicarage.

In 1371, Thomas Courteney, Earl of Devon, died seised of the Advowson of the Rectory, part of the Barony of Bolebee.

King Henry VIII. in 1539, for a fine of 4*l.* demised to Ralph Harris, the Rectory of Whitechurch, with all tithes, glebe-lands, rents, services, commons, and profits to the same belonging, parcel of the possessions of Woburn Monastery, Co. Beds, and in the hands of the King, by the attainder of Robert Hobbs, late Abbat, of high treason, (excepting the nomination and presentation to the Vicarage,) *cum pert.* to hold from Michaelmas then during twenty-one years, at the annual rent of 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* payable at the usual feasts.³

In 1551, the King, by Letters Patent, under the seal of the Court of Augmentations, demised to Ralph Harris, the Rectory of Whitechurch, and all tithes, glebe-lands, rents, services, commons, and profits to the same belonging (excepting trees and woods, and the Advowson of the Vicarage,) for 21 years, at the rent of 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and the reversion remaining to the Crown. Queen Elizabeth, by Letters Patent, dated 5 March, 1568, reciting the former demise, for good and faithful services, and for 27*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* demised to Ralph Stafferton, from the termination of Harris's lease, a farther term of 21 years, at the annual rent of 13*l.* 18*s.* 10½*d.*⁴

In 1606, King James I. granted to Sir John Fortescue and Richard Tomlyns, *inter al.* the Rectory and Church of Whitechurch, late belonging to Woburn Abbey, to hold in fee, paying (for Whitechurch,) 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and to the Bishop of Lincoln 6*s.* 8*d.* out of Whitechurch; and 13*s.* 0½*d.* and 6*s.* 8*d.* to the Archdeacon.⁵

The Rectorial Estate, after various transfers, became the property of Richard Hopkins, Esq. of Oving; and was bequeathed, by his Will, to General William Northey Hopkins:⁶ and, in 1771, when an Inclosure of all the then open fields and unenclosed lands here, amounting to 1577 acres 18 perches, by admeasurement (being the much greater part of the whole Parish,) by Act of Parliament of 4 Geo. III. was effected, an allotment was assigned to Thomas Green, Gent., then Impropricator, in lieu of tithes, glebe-lands, and right of common, of 367 acres 2 roods 21 perches, which was

¹ See vol. ii. pp. 56, 65, 66, &c.

² See NETHER WINCHENDON, and PEDIGREE of BERNARD MORLAND, in vol. i. p. 521, &c.

³ Rot. Pat. 31 Hen. VIII. Test. 29 Oct.

⁴ Ibid. 5 Edw. VI. Test. 26 May; Ibid. 11 Eliz. Test. 5 March.

⁵ MSS. Willis, in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

⁶ See OIVING, and PEDIGREES of HOPKINS and NORTHEY, in vol. i. p. 376.

accepted. The Impropriation and Rectorial Estate, after several changes, became vested in the Rev. John Dell, A.M. Rector of Weston Longueville, Co. Norfolk,¹ and William Nash, Esq. of Kensington, Co. Middlesex, and still remains in possession of their representatives.

An allotment under the same Act of Parliament, to the Vicar (then the Rev. Thomas Atkinson,) of 57 acres and 35 perches, was likewise made.²

RECTORS.

PETER occurs in 1189.³

Jocelin de Ametiana, instituted in 1218, on the presentation of William de Marescal, in possession of Robert de Vere's lands, who then stood excommunicated.

Peter de Mara, presented in 1239, by Isabella de Vere, Countess of Oxford.

Nicholas died in 1312.

John Waryn, inst. 9 Nov. 1312, on the presentation of Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford.

Nicholas Faldye, inst. in 1336.

Hugo de Osewyll, presented by Robert de Vere, 11 March, 1325; died Rector in 1345.

John de Pelham, instituted 15 Oct. 1345, on the presentation of the Earl of Oxford's Feoffees, who was then in remote parts. He quitted for Wycham, in Ely Diocese.⁴

John le Hunt, instituted 3 March 1346, on the Earl of Oxford's Trustees' title. He exchanged for Stoke Neyland, in Norwich Diocese, 1355.⁵

Adam Keme,⁶ inst. 15 May 1355, and exchanged with *John de Bradley*, for St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate-street,

London, 10 Dec. 1363; on the presentation of Thomas de Vere, Earl of Oxford: at his death,

Walter de Earendon was instituted, 2 Feb. 1368: and exchanged for Ightham, Co. Kent, with

John de Tolthorp, 9 July 1373. He exchanged for Chagford, Devon, with

John Tourney, who exchanged for Burwescote, Co. Berks, with

John de Walton, admitted 6 June 1379, being presented by the King.

John de Tolthorp seems to have exchanged with John de Walton, for some other Benefice, and to have come in here a second time; for

Thomas de Fulford was instituted 30 July 1382, on the presentation of Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, on exchange with Tolthorp, for Chagford, Devon.

Walter Worship, presented by the King; instituted 21 May 1397, on the death of Fulford. He accepted the Rectory of Hardwick in 1400, and quitted this. It was then appropriated to Woburn Abbey, and was made a Vicarage.

VICARS.

WALTER DOBBES, Capellanus, presented by the Abbat and Convent of Woburn, "ad Vicariam de Whitchurch de novo eidem Monasterio Auctoritate Apostolica annexam 7 Sept. 1400."

Thomas Burwald, or *Berewold*, pres. 18 Oct. 1418.

John Rogers, instituted 3 Sept. 1453.

John Clyvelode, instituted 30 Oct. 1456.

William Wright, instituted 30 Sept. 1458.

Robert Stacy, instituted 10 July 1461.

John Gerbray, instituted 22 Sept. 1462.

George Parlond, or *Ireland*, instituted 18 Dec. 1468.

Richard Chernock, instituted 17 Sept. 1479.

Peter Vavasour, instituted 13 Jan. 1479.

John Mansel, instituted 13 Nov. 1482.

Thomas Jakeman, LL.B. instituted 14 Oct. 1504. He quitted for Aston Clinton; and died Rector there.

¹ He died at Walton, near Aylesbury, 7 Oct. 1838. [See page 71; and PEDIGREE of DELL.]

² The Vicar's allotment, through some error in the Instrument of Award, was not so large as it ought to have been, viz.: 67 acres 1 rood 3 perches,

³ Willis's MSS.

⁴ Wycham is in the Isle of Ely; but West Wickham in Co. Camb. is of the Earl of Oxford's Patronage, and where Pelham was Rector, being 12 Feb. 1346, presented to that Rectory, by Sir John Fermere, Knt. Sir William Crocheman, Knt. and Richard de Stoke, Rector of Lavenham, Attorneys for John de Vere, Earl of Oxford and Chamberlain of England, then in parts abroad. In April following, he was ordained a Priest by the Bishop of Ely; so that he held this Church when only in Deacon's orders, as he was when presented to Wickham. [Cole, vol. xxiii. p. 63, 123.]

⁵ Cole supposes that he also had been Rector of Wickham, Co. Camb. from the following entry in the Bishop of Ely's Register; "Md. qd. Johannes dñs Hunt de Lavenham Rector de Wykham resignavit Ecclesiam suam, in manus Epi Elien 8 Feb. 1346."

⁶ In Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 312, he is called *Adam Keme*. [Cole.]

Anthony Careswall, instituted 3 April 1509. He willed, 6 May 1521, to be buried in the middle of the choir, before the image of St. John the Evangelist: gave 20*s.* to the repairs of the steeple; St. John the Evangelist, the Roode, St. John the Baptist, St. Katharine, and St. Nicholas's lights.

Richard Muston, instituted 24 May 1521.

Robert Palmer, instituted 17 Jan. 1522. He occurs Vicar in 1536; and was the last presented by the Convent of Woburn.

Richard Rodworth, instituted 17 Feb. 1545, presented by the King, on the death of the last Vicar.

Robert Norwood, A.B. instituted 3 Oct. 1556; and resigned it for Slapton.

William Ally, or *Alle*, instituted 30 Nov. 1560.¹

Richard Fynny, instituted 6 Nov. 1574.

Alexander Sheppard, instituted 23 May 1576. He quitted it for the Vicarage of Buckingham; and was succeeded by

William Coventry, instituted 30 Dec. 1580. He began the Parish Register in 1598; and was buried here, 23 Jan. 1621.

John Guilliams succeeded in 1621; as did, on his quitting it,

John Brooks, in 1624.

Christopher Coats succeeded, being presented 5 Oct. 1626. He was Vicar 53 years; and was buried here.²

Thomas Roe, S.T.B. instituted 3 July 1679; and on his death, his nephew,

John Roe, A.B. was instituted, 20 Dec. 1703. He died 10 June 1716, being Schoolmaster at Leighton Buzzard, Co. Beds, where he was buried.

John Nicholson, instituted 2 July 1716; having been previously Perpetual Curate of Nether Winchendon. He died 26 March 1755; and was buried here.

Thomas Atkinson, A.B. instituted 10 June 1755.

Richard King, A.B. instituted 30 June 1755.

John Knight Tayler, Clk. instituted 16 Nov. 1782. He was a younger son of John Tayler, D.D. Rector of Weston Turville, and of New College, Oxon.; A.M. 6 July 1782. He was appointed Chaplain and Private Secretary to Philip Earl of Chesterfield, who was sent Ambassador to the Court of Spain; and died at Aix-la-Chapelle, in December 1784; being succeeded by

William Parsons, LL.B. who was instituted in 1785; and resigned in 1810, on being made Rector of Cannons Frome, Co. Hereford. He took the name of Hopton.

Samuel Watson, D.D. instituted 28 Dec. 1810, on the presentation of King George III. He resigned; and

Thomas Archer, A.M. was instituted in 1812.

THE CHURCH

stands on the eastern side of the principal street, or public road from Aylesbury to Winslow; and consists of a nave with two aisles, a chancel, and a square embattled tower; and at the west end, a pair of doors open into the belfry, under a handsome deeply recessed Gothic arch, supported by three slender three-quarter columns on each side, with richly foliated capitals, and having an architrave with corbels of human heads. Above the point of this arch is a recessed window of two cinquefoil-headed lights, with a mullion and tracery; and on each side of it, in the recess, is a lofty well-proportioned niche, with crockets, canopied head, and a short pedestal in the centre of the base: a sculptured bracket for a statue, also remaining in the centre of the window at the bottom, terminating underneath in a corbelled head. In the next story, is a lofty niche, partly hidden by the dial of the clock: and in the upper story, four windows, each with a stone mullion, and having a pointed arch. The marks of doors into the north aisle and chancel remain in the walls.

At the several angles of the building, are lofty graduated buttresses; and others have been added to strengthen the walls of the aisles and chancel. At the east end is a very large window, with a pointed arch, having mullions and tracery, forming a circle, radii, and trefoils. The Royal Arms, Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Commandments, are placed above the entrance into the chancel: a wainscot screen of open arches, which formerly separated the nave and chancel, having been lately removed. The roof has undergone considerable alterations; and several dates of the last and preceding centuries may be traced in different parts. On a shield, carved on the knee or spandril of one of the beams, is a coat of arms, with three mullets in chief.

¹ William Alley, who was made Bishop of Exeter in 1562? [Cole's Hist. of King's Coll. Camb. vol. xiii. p. 207.]

² In 1650, it was returned, that Christopher Coats was Vicar, and that the Vicarage was worth 20*l.*

In the south window of the chancel, is a single pane of coloured glass, with a pelican feeding her young : and in the north window, in a red pane, two triangles within a circle.

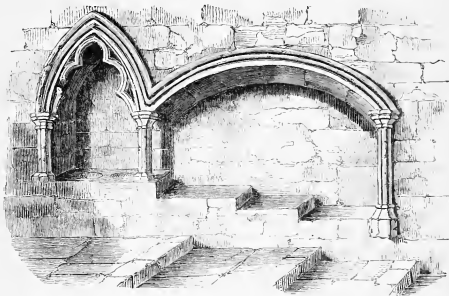
Between the nave and aisles are, on each side, five pointed arches, resting on octagon pillars on the north side, and circular columns on the south. At the east and west ends of the nave, are lofty pointed arches; the latter closed with a wainscot partition, against which is a gallery.

The Font is close to one of the pillars towards the west end of the south aisle. It is circular, and of stone, but rests on a wooden pillar, the whole painted of a dark blue colour. Round the base is inscribed " William Oliffe, Joseph Collett, Churchwardens, 1661. T. R.": The basin is large, of lead; and has a wooden cover, suspended by a rope and pulley.

At the east end of the south aisle, are two small cavities, or niches, contiguous to, and communicating with each other.

In the eastern window of the north aisle, are fragments of coloured glass; one of them appears like a comet or blazing star; there are portions of bordering of various colours, and also in other panes in the Church and chancel: and in the western window of the north side of the chancel, is part of a very rich border, composed of castles, quaterfoils, and blue tessera: and in the rosette of another window, a star of six points, in very rich colours; as also the outlines of a trefoil, or fleur-de-lis.

In the south wall of the chancel, near the steps leading to the communion table, is a low elliptic arch, seven feet in span by five in height in its centre, the base forming three grades, or sediles; the highest next to the altar, having contiguous thereto a pointed arch, five feet by three, resting on clustered columns, each consisting of four slender shafts, about two feet in height from their bases to their capitals at the spring of the arch: and that on the west side serving for an abutment to the low arch of the sedile above described.



The Pulpit stands on the south side of the nave; is of oak, carved and panelled hexagonally. On the pillar which supports it, is the date 1701. In the middle of the nave, is suspended from the roof by a chain, a brass chandelier for eight lights, with a label, having on one side of it, "The Gift of Mrs. Rebekah Evans, 1755."^c And on the other side: "To the beautifying of this Church." It appears to be almost the only ornament bestowed upon the building, during, at least, a century.

On each side of the chancel, at the west end, is a wooden desk, with a seat; the terminations high, with a flowered head, or pinnacle, and other carving: and eight times repeated on shields, the letters R. H. surmounted by stars, and in the centre, a crozier; which have been supposed the initials of Richard Hobbes, Abbat of Woburn, who was a benefactor to the Church there; on the cupola of which, upon the tower, the same initials are said still to remain.

¹ Probably, the initials of Thomas Rickards, Parish Clerk, whose descendants still live in the parish.

^c She was the widow of a Clergyman.

A pew of modern erection, in the north-west angle of the chancel, covers some ancient carving upon the upper part of the seats, which were originally continued in a choral manner at the west end; and has entirely hidden the words "Orate pro bono statu Magistri Roberti Pow . . ." The last letter or letters of the name, before the erection of the pew, being obscured by the elbow of a seat, has occasioned various conjectures, for whom it was intended. A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for 1796, calls this person Robert Powl, or Powt; but that name not occurring in any document which relates to this Parish, it is supposed to be a mistake for *Power*; the latter, at the beginning of the reign of Henry VII. (and especially recorded to have been a benefactor to the fabric of the Church,) had reference to *Robert Power*, who held under the Earls of Oxford; and instead of R. H. for Robert Hobbes, the letters in relief at the end of the seats, were, no doubt, carved in memory of *Robert Power*, the benefactor before mentioned.

At the east end of the north aisle, a marble is mentioned by Browne Willis,¹ with the arms and inscription following, which, since his time, have been covered by pews, or otherwise hidden :

Arms : Party per chev. three smiths' hammers, semée of cross crosslets, three lucies hauriant. *Crest* : An ostrich's head erased, holding a horse-shoe in its beak, issuing out of a mural crown.

Depositum

Eduardi Smith Equitis qui post diremptas apud Hibernos de Patrimonii lites reportavit: illic illasæ famæ premium jam factus summus Justiciarius sed quid ad cælum properanti cum sacro natis pudens maturam Deo animam partiri preinde meditatur optat flagitat. Et per omundum suum impetrat cessionem documenta ingens quanto Studio alii ambiunt Bonos Exuere purpuram dein apud Anglos in Parlamento partes sustinuit quamdiu istud a Carolo stetit et Ecclesiæ hoc est quamdiu sanis conciliis erat locus: Quæ vixerit post inde pauca, dicam, sed rara, dives Opum et Honorum Deum Coluit tanquam Egenus privatus prudentia et litteris præclarus tamen modestus facetus, candidus, municipalis Juris-consultus tamen Clero non. Inimicus sane Patronus omnium ubi vivis faventissimus omnibus animi Corporis fortunæ dotibus ad publica instructus. Maluit Deo vacare et sibi nec vivus tantum latuit sed et Moriens nam in Lecto Lipothymia correptus non Mortuus est Vir Optimus sed evasit ætatis 77, Februarii 20, A^o Dnⁱ 1681-2.

On a marble slab, in the floor of a pew, at the south-eastern angle of the nave :

Arms : Party per chev. three smiths' hammers. *Smythe*, impaling a chev. between three talbots' heads erased. *Crest* : An ostrich's head erased, holding a horse-shoe in its beak : issuant out of a crown mural.

Depositum Lucii Smythe Armigeri. Obijt vicessimo primo die Decembris Anno Domini 1694.²

On a brown slab, in the floor of the north aisle, partly covered with a pew :

. son Nicholas and Mary Wallis of Crislow, who died June 28, 1762, aged 7 years.

Lower :

Under this stone, in hopes of a blessed Resurrection, is interred the body of M^{rs} Mercy Wallis, Wife of M^r Nicholas Wallis, of this Parish, who departed this life the 20th day of May 1759, in the 59th year of her age.

A tender mother to her children dear,
And to her husband loving and sincere ;
A friend beloved by her neighbours all,
She died lamented, when her Lord did call.

In the same aisle, on another slab :

Here lieth the body of Frances Bruloe, Relict of Augustin Joseph Bruloe, and Daughter of Thomas and Susanna Topping, who died the 19th of July 1700, in the 26th year of her age.

On a slate-stone, in the floor of a pew, in the north-east angle of the nave :

Under this stone is deposited the body of William Hedges, who died August 4th 1792, aged 69 years.

And also Elizabeth, wife of William Hedges, who died Sept. 14th 1816, aged 95 years.

On a brass, inserted in a slab in the south side :
Here lieth the Body of Hannah Scott, the Daughter of Thomas Scott, and Avis his wife, who departed this life on the 29th day of March 1699, aged 20 years.

Repent in time, no time delay,
In my prime I was ta'ne away
And being dead to grave I must
And there to molder unto dust.

¹ Willis's MSS.

² Whether son or grandson of the Chief-Justice ?

On another :

Here lieth the Body of Thomas Scott, who lived at Crisloe, and departed this life on the 23^d day of April 1699, aged 63 years.

Since, Lord, thou hast been pleased
To call my body to the earth,
Do let my soul return to thee,
From whom it had its birth.

On another :

Here lieth the body of Avis Scott, the wife of Thomas Scott, who departed this life the 7th day of Jaun. 1707, aged 74 years.

Lo, here lies sleeping in the dust,
Until our Saviour Christ shall say,
At the resurrection of the just,
"Arise you dead, and come away."

In the floor of the nave are several sepulchral stones, whence brasses, with effigies and inscriptions, have evidently been removed. On one of them has been inserted the date 1650, with the initials E. C.; on another, G. C. and 1712. These are memorials of some of the family of Cheshire, possessed about that period, and until of late years, of considerable property in this parish.

On a brown slab in the floor of the south aisle, is the name, faintly cut, of "Joseph Collett;" perhaps the same person whose name is inscribed on the Font.

Against the north-eastern pier of the nave, in the angle towards the chancel, a small mural tablet of white marble, with the following words :

Sacred to the memory of Miss Ann Hedges, late of this Parish, who died the 12th of March 1820, aged 64 years, this Tablet is erected as a tribute of respect and affection. Through life she was a faithful Christian, a kind and sincere friend; charitable and generous in her conduct; ever trusting with resignation to the divine will, in sacred hope of Heaven, through the merits of her blessed Redeemer.

In the chancel are preserved, the following memorials :

Under the east window, on an oval tablet of stone, affixed to the wall :

The Body of Bennett Gaudrey, deceased the 29th of August 1666, and resteth here.

A hand, carved in relief, points to a sepulchral slab in the pavement, with the initials B. G.

On a similar tablet :

The body of Martha Gaudrey, the wife of Bennett Gaudrey, deceased the 25th of Sept. 1656, and resteth here.

On a slab, within the rails, on the south side :

Here lieth the body of M^r Benedict Gaudrey, of the Parish of Christlow, who died July . . . 1717, aged 33 years; also the body of Elizabeth Gaudrey, the wife of the aforesaid Benedict Gaudrey, who died Dec. 27, 1747, aged 66.

On a concave oval brown stone, against the east wall :

The body of Ann Gaderen, deceased the 9th of June 1669, and resteth here.

A hand in relief points to the floor.

On slabs on the north side, within the rails, are the initials and dates, rudely cut, of H. R. 1776,¹ and I. G. 1732.²

On a neat mural monument, on the north side :

Sacred to the Memory of Thomas Green, Esq. who departed this life the 17th of October 1795, in the 63^d year of his age. Sincere in the profession of piety, faithful in the discharge of the duties of life, with a conscience pure and undefiled, with a heart firm to justice and truth, he was resigned to God alone. These are the qualities which rendered him truly respectable, and ever to be regretted by his surviving friends. Erected to his memory by his widow, as a small testimony of ardent affection.

M^{rs} Mary Green, Widow of the above-mentioned Thomas Green, departed this life the 7th day of November 1803, aged 67.

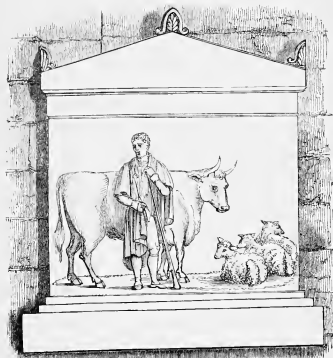
Below, are these Arms: Az. a chev. Erm. between three bucks trippant, proper attired, Or.: impaling S. a chev. Arg. charged with three Pellets, between three mural towers embattled Proper. *Green*, impaling *Towers*.

In the chancel are three large sepulchral slabs, from which numerous brasses have been removed, and of which no account can be discovered.

On a common grave-stone, in the church-yard : John Nicholson, Vicar of this Parish, died March y^e 26, aged 76 years, in the year 1750.

¹ Henry Richards.

² John Gaudery, the last of the name interred in this chancel.



On the north side of the nave is the following :

This Monument is erected to the Memory of John Westcar, Esq. late of Creslow, in the County of Bucks, who died on the 24th of April 1833, aged 84 years ; and also Mary Westcar, his Wife, who departed this life on the 14th of March 1781, aged 23 years.

Unblemished let me live, or die unknown :

Oh ! grant an honest fame, or grant me none.

On a tablet of stone, affixed to the south side of the tower, exteriorly :

This tablet is erected by M^r Westcar, as a just tribute to the Memory of Thomas Sirett, who was a

There are no other Charities returned, besides eight Church-houses, which were inhabited by the poor in 1715. Some of these houses have been, since that time, demolished, and only a few of them now remain. They stand on the eastern side of the principal street, or public highway, at the corner of a narrow lane, leading to the south side of the church-yard and to the vicarage ; and having been suffered to fall to decay, were, during many years, occupied by persons placed there by the overseers of the poor, until, upon some complaint made to the Ordinary, the remaining tenements were, about 1821, again appropriated to the reception of aged poor persons of the parish, under the direction of the Minister and Churchwardens.

The REGISTER of Baptisms commences in 1653, and those of Marriages and Burials in 1660. The old Registers are lost.

faithful and diligent servant to him at Creslow for more than thirty years. He died April the 25th 1811, aged 60, and is interred near this place. May this record of his merits incite others to an imitation of his praiseworthy conduct.¹

On a very neat mural tablet of white marble, on the south side of the chancel :

Sacred to the memory of ELIZABETH MARY, Wife of WILLIAM FLOWERS, of this Parish, who departed this life May 18th 1823, aged 51 years.

Also WILLIAM FLOWERS, who departed this life March 16th 1827, aged 56 years.

The same inscription repeated, and the words :
The Family-Vault of WILLIAM FLOWERS.

In 1496, John Power, Citizen of London, willed to be buried in St. John the Evangelist's Church at Whitechurch, Co. Bucks ; and gave 10*l.* to the works of the body of the Church, and 10*l.* to the making a new rood loft ; to the reparation of the steeple, 10*l.* and for a new treble to agree with the old bells.²

Sir Edward Smythe, Knt. presented to the Parish a New Communion-Table, and a purple carpet covering for the same, fringed with silk ; two Chalices, with covers of pure silver, marked I. H. S. for the use of the Altar ; a Pulpit-Cloth, and covering for the door of the pulpit, of fine purple cloth, with a cushion of the same, having tassels and fringe of purple silk ; as also, 15*l.* towards a treble bell.

Edward Smythe, Esq. Lord of the Manor in 1682, gave a Flagon of pure silver, which holds about two quarts, for the use of the Altar.

An old Silver Chalice, weighing about twelve oz. with the date 1570, was presented by a Benefactor now unknown.

¹ This unfortunate man was killed accidentally, as he was attempting to drive a cow through a gateway, in the presence of his employer.

² Willis's MSS.

WING, WITH ASCOT, BURCOT, AND CROFTON.

This Parish and its Hamlets are bounded, on the North, by Stewkley; on the East, by Linslade and Soulbury; on the South, by Mentmore and Wingrave; and on the West, by Abbats-Aston and Cublington. The soil is a gravelly clay.

Within the Parish of Wing are two or three fields of pasture, which, by the inhabitants of the surrounding villages, are traditionally said to have been the site of the place from which the ancient Hundred of Coteslai, or Cotteslow, in the Saxon times, derived its name, although Lysons has denominated it a Hamlet; one single house in his time remaining.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

Before the Conquest, this Manor had been holden by Edward *Cilt* (a title said to be similar to that of *Prince*), a man of Earl Harold, who could sell it. At the Domesday Survey, it had been given to the Earl of Morton, who held it, rated at five hides. There were forty carucates of land. In the demesne was one hide; and there were four carucates. There were fifty-one villeins with twenty bordars, having twenty-one carucates; and to these, fifteen carucates might have been added. The pasture was twenty-five carucates. From the pasture, there were iron ploughs for five carucates. It was altogether estimated at thirty-one pounds: when he first held it, and likewise in the time of King Edward, thirty-two pounds.¹

In or before the reign of Henry III. a Manor in Wing, together with the Advowson of Wing Priory, had been granted to John de Warren, Earl of Surrey; and in 1255, the King granted to the same Earl and his heirs for ever, a weekly market on Thursday, and an annual fair on the eve day and morrow of St. Michael the Archangel;² which is still continued as a statute for hiring servants. In 1308, King Edward II. granted a confirmation of the Charter to John de Warren, Earl of Surrey,³ who gave the Estate to his brother-in-law, Edmund Earl of Arundell, to whom, in 1315, it was also confirmed by the same King.⁴

In 1397, a grant was made of Wing Manor to Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk,⁵ who was banished in February next following, and his lands confiscated: but he died 1 Henry IV.⁶ seized of Wing, *inter al.* which passed to Elizabeth his widow, in dower; on whose death, in 1425, Thomas her son and heir (who was 14 years of age at his father's death,) succeeded: and died in 1433, seized of the same Manor, *inter al.* which was settled in dower, on his widow, Katherine; John his son and heir, being at the time of his said father's death, 17 years of age.⁷

From the Earl of Arundell, the Manor descended by an heir-female, to the Berkeleys. The Marquess of Berkeley is said to have given this Manor, *inter al.* to Sir Reginald Bray,⁸ of whose representatives, the Dormers are reported to have purchased it: but it was not until after the death of Maurice Lord Berkeley, who died in 1508, that it became the property of the Dormers.

¹ Terra Comitum Moritoniens'. In Coteslai Hvd. ☉ Ipse comes ten' WITCHUNGE. p' v. hid se defd. 'Tra. ē xl. caſ. In dñio est i. hida et ibi sunt IIII. caſ. Ibi. LI. uills cū xx. bord hāt. XXI. caſ. et adhuc xv. caſ. poſſ fieri. P' tu xxx. caſ. De paſtura ferr' ad. v. caſ. In totis ualent' ual xxxi. lib. Qdo recep. ſimiliū T.R.E. xxxii. lib. Hoc ☉ tenuit Edouard cū hō Herald' cū et uende' pot'. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 146.] ² Willis's MSS.

³ Rot. Pat. 2 Edw. II.

⁴ Ibid 8 Edw. II.

⁵ Ibid. p. 1, m. 11.

⁶ Esc. 71.

⁷ Esc. n^o 43; Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 131.

⁸ Lysons's Mag. Brit. vol. i. p. 666.

CROFTON.

In CROFTON, the Monks of St. Nicholas held two hides and a half of land of the Earl of Morton. It consisted of five carucates of arable, and five of pasture (valued at 4*l.*) three of which were in the demesne, and two in the occupation of eight villeins. This Manor, Prince Edward had holden, and could sell it.¹

On the forfeiture of the Earl of Morton's lands, the Manor reverted to the Crown, and was given by the Empress Maud, to the Abbey of St. Nicholas, at Angiers, founded in 1020; to which she was a great and early benefactress. Maud was the second daughter of King Henry I. and second wife of Geoffrey Mantel, son of Fulk Neva, in the 17th year of the reign of Robert, son of Hugh the Great; which Geoffrey had confirmed the gift of his father to that Abbey in 1037, in the presence of Hubert, Bishop of Angiers, William and Geoffrey, Earls of Poitiers, and Hubert Earl of Maine; whose bones, (he being accredited as a Saint,) Pope Urban II. translated from the Chapter House at Angiers, to the Chapel of St. Andrew. His first wife was Agnes, daughter of Hildegard, wife of Fulk Neva; and his second, the Empress Maud, who seems to have been religiously disposed to promote this pious work. The Cell to the Monastery above mentioned, being established at Wing, seems to have continued in possession of this Estate until the suppression of Alien Priors.

King Henry V. after the Parliament had dissolved these Priors, in the fourth year of his reign, granted the Priory of Wenge to the Prioress and Nuns of De la Prê, near St. Alban's.²

The Bishop of Lisures also held two hides and a half of land in Crofton, which were, at the Domesday Survey, denominated a Manor, and Robert de Nowers was his tenant. There were two carucates of arable and one of fallow, in the demesne, and two carucates belonged to four villeins, with as many bordars: the whole being then valued at forty shillings; and in the time of King Edward, at 4*l.* In the Saxon times, Blakeman, a man of Earl Tosti, held this Manor, but could not sell it without the Earl's licence.³

In 1247, a fine was passed to James, Abbat of Angiers, from William Talbot, heir of Quinton Talbot, of lands in Wing and Crofton, on doing certain services.

In 1309, a fine was passed to William, Abbat of Angiers, of lands in Crofton, from John Nubolt and Julian his wife.

In 1366, a fine of Crofton Manor passed from John Chamberlain and Catherine his wife, to John Kimbell of Salden, for his life.

¹ Terra Comitatus Moritoniensis. In Croustone ten' monachi de S. Nicolao. II. hid' et dim' de comite. Tra. ã. v. ca. In dño sunt. III. et VIII. uilli hn't. II. ca. P'ta. v. ca. Val' et ualut III. lib. T.R.E. VI. lib. Hoc ð tenuit Eduuard cilt. et uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual, tom. I, fol. 146.]

² Monast. Anglic. vol. III. p. 354. Amongst the possessions of De la Pré Nunnery, is mentioned the receipt from Richard Saie, "for the ferme of the P'sonage of Wyng for a yere and a half (w'in the tyme of the account,) £xlviij." In another statement, is, "It^m Rec^d for a fyne at Wyng xx^d." Also these entries: "It^m Paid to the Bisshop of Lincoln's officers for the licens of Wyng for ii yere, xxij'-viij^d." "It^m Paid to the fermour of Wyng, for his gowne for ij. yere xiiij'-iiii^d." "It^m In expences for the prioresse and the steward w^h ther s'vnts, and for hors hyre and for the wag^e of them that wente to kepe the courte with the Prioresse atte Wyng atte two tymes xvij'-v^d wherof the stewards fee was vj'-viij^d." "It^m Paid to the fermour of Wyng, for his expences ix^d." "It^m Paid for tyle, lyme, and sande for the chauncell of Wyng, and for the ferme xx'."

³ Terra Epi' Lisiacensis. In Coteslav Hvynd. Eps Lisiacensis ten' in Croustone. II. hid. et dim'. Robert de Nouuers ten' de eo p' uno ð. Tra' ã. v. ca. In d'no sunt. II. et III^{ca}. pot' fieri. et III^{ca} uilli cu' III^{ca}. bord' hn't. II. ca' Val' et ualut LX. sol' T.R.E. III. lib. Hoc ð tenuit Blacheman ho' Tosti comit' n' potuit uende absq. ejus licentia. [Lib. Censual, tom. I. fol. 145.]

ASCOT.

In 1435, a fine was passed of ASCOT MANOR, between Sir Thomas Sackville, and Thomas Rokes and Margaret his wife; granted to them and the heirs of their bodies.

In 1454, a fine was passed between Thomas Palmer and John Rokes, of Ascot Manor; granted to Thomas Rokes for life, remainder to Thomas his son, and Thomas Palmer, in tail.¹

In 1528, the King granted to Cardinal Wolsey, *int. al.* the Manor of Wing, which came to the Crown by the death of Alice (Eleanor?) Bernard, Prioress of the Convent of St. Mary de Prè, Co. Herts; upon whose death that Monastery was entirely dissolved.²

On the suppression of Priors, by the authority of Cardinal Wolsey, this Manor was annexed *in commendam* to his Abbey of St. Alban's; and afterwards, by a new grant from King Henry VIII. placed entirely at the disposal of that powerful Ecclesiastic;³ but, in 1529, on the Cardinal's disgrace and attainder, it was granted to John Penn, with the Advowson of the Church of Wing, and in 1544, granted, *inter al.* as parcel of St. Alban's Monastery, to Sir Robert Dormer, in fee.⁴

In 1529, Cardinal Wolsey had levied a fine of Wing Manor and the Rectory, to his College called Cardinal College, in Oxford.⁵

In three Inquisitions taken of the estates of the Dormers, in Bucks, their possessions are set forth as *inter al.* consisting of the Manors of Wing, Ascot, Burecot, and Crofton.

Sir Robert Dormer married Jane, daughter of John Newdigate, Esq. of Harefield, Co. Middlesex, and having obtained possession of this Manor, it descended, after the death of Dame Dorothy Pelham, who had dower here as the widow of Sir William Dormer, K.B. to Robert Dormer, Esq. his son, who, in 1615, was advanced to the Peerage by the title of Baron Dormer, of Wing, but who died in the following year. He was succeeded by his son and heir, another Robert Dormer, who married Anne Sophia, daughter of Philip Earl of Pembroke, in 1628, and was created VISCOUNT ASCOT and Earl of Carnarvon: he was a very brave and loyal subject of King Cha. I. and gallantly lost his life, fighting in defence of his Sovereign, at the Battle of Newbury, in 1653; the titles of Earl of Carnarvon and Viscount Ascot becoming extinct, at the death of his son Charles, second Earl of Carnarvon, in 1709, without issue male surviving, the title of Baron Dormer descended, by the marriage of Elizabeth, his eldest daughter and co-heir, to her *grandson* Philip Dormer Stanhope, fourth Earl of Chesterfield, and this Manor to Sir William Stanhope, K.B. the Earl's younger brother; on whose death, in 1772, without male issue by either of his three wives, his real estate here reverted to the aforesaid Philip Dormer Stanhope, fourth Earl of Chesterfield; who, likewise, dying s.p. in 1773, his estates passed by the descendants of Arthur Stanhope, seventh son of Philip first Earl of Chesterfield, to Philip fifth Earl of Chesterfield, and the issue of his second Countess, (Lady Henrietta Thynne, daughter of Thomas Marquess of Bath,) George Augustus Frederick, sixth Earl of Chesterfield, by whom it was holden, until its recent transfer, for a valuable consideration (with reservation of certain rights) to J. B. Harcourt, Esq. of St. Leonard's-hill, near Windsor, who is its present possessor.

In 1391, Sir Hugh Luttrell had the grant of an annuity of 40*l.* issuing out of the lands belonging to the alien Priory of Wing, in Co. Bucks. He was styled kinsman to the King, in the above-mentioned grant; was appointed Steward of the Queen's Household, 2 Hen. IV. and soon afterwards Constable of Bristol Castle, and Warden of the Forest of Kingswood. In 1402, he was Lieutenant of Calais; and in 1405, a Commissioner of Array in the County of Somerset, on an

¹ Called John and Thomas, by Mr. Willis, in his own hand-writing.

² Rot. Pat. 20 Hen. VIII.

³ Hist. of Abbies, vol. ii. p. 38.

⁴ Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 1046, New Ed.

⁵ Willis's MSS.

expectation that the French would assist the Welch, then in rebellion. He attended the King (3 Hen. V.) at the taking of Harfleur; and upon the surrender, was appointed Counsel to the Lieutenant, and soon afterwards succeeded him. In 4 Hen. V. in consideration of 286*l.* he agreed to serve the King in the French Wars, in person, for one year, with twenty men at arms, whereof one was to be a Knight and the rest Esquires, with sixty archers, all to be ready at Southampton by the 4th May: and the year following he was appointed to treat with, and take the surrender of the town of Monsterville. He was several times chosen Knight of the Shire for the County of Devon; and at the Coronation of the Queen of Hen. V. was appointed Steward of her Household. In his old age he lived at Dunster, Co. Somerset, where he re-built a considerable part of the Castle, and kept great hospitality. He had good interest at Court, as appears by a letter from Hen. VI. to the King of Scotland, demanding satisfaction on the complaint of Sir Hugh Luttrell, for harbouring a Spanish ship, which had taken one of his fishing boats. He died about 10 Hen. VI. leaving issue, by Catherine his wife, daughter of Sir John Beaumont, of Shirwell, Co. Devon, and widow of John Streeche, an only son, Sir John Luttrell, his successor, and three daughters.

In 1543, the King granted to Sir John Williams and others, *inter al.* rents in Wing, of 18*s.* per ann. parcel of the Monastery of Woburn, dissolved,¹ and two meadows near Crofton Bridge.

The Cell of Benedictine Monks, said to have been founded here, acquired the name of the Priory.²

Popular traditions, handed down through a long succession of ages, are usually founded on *fact*, however obscured or confused by time. In the comparatively few reminiscences of the ancient and illustrious family of Hampden, remaining in the archives, no traces are found of the old quaint adage:

Tring, Wing, and Ivinghoe,
Hampden did forego,
For striking of a blow.³

But it seems to receive some countenance from the fact, that in the wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster, Edmund Hampden, *attainted* for his adherence to the King's party, whilst Queen Margaret, the "she-wolf of France," and the Mortimers, held the reins of Government, was the person; who, being compelled by a forced exchange to alienate his estates in these parts, might, and probably did, by his submission, give rise to the tradition alluded to; as by Inquisition, after his attainder, 4 Edw. IV. he was found to have been then in possession of the Manor of Wingrave, and several others in the immediate vicinity.⁴

ASCOT HOUSE.

This was a large house, built by the family of Dormer, on acquiring the demenses of the Priory of Wing, which appears to have been situated at Ascot. In the time of Charles I. the Earl of Carnarvon added a noble apartment to the old house, on the plan of Inigo Jones, but it was never entirely finished;

¹ The Monastery of Woburn, Co. Beds, held lands here at the time of the Survey. "Reddit' & firm' in Wyngedim' Nicho Buekemaster & Robto Dorm' xiiij*s.* xd." [Val. Eccles. vol. iv. p. 212.]

² Willis states, that he had not been able to discover the name even of one Prior of this small Convent, which was dissolved in 1413, but *conjectured*, that it was at Ascot, on the site of the house built by the Dormers.

³ In Lysons's version of these lines, there is added, "and glad he did escape so;" and he assigns, as the origin of the story, that the tradition was, "that King Edw. III. and the Black Prince, once honoured Hampden with a visit; and whilst the Prince and his host were exercising themselves in feats of chivalry, a quarrel arose, in which the Prince received a blow on his face, which occasioned him and his royal father to quit the place in great wrath, and to seize on some valuable Manor, belonging to their host, as a punishment for his rashness." [Magna. Brit. vol. i. p. 570.]

⁴ When (the Princess) Elizabeth was removed from Woodstock, under the care of Sir Henry Bedingfield, and by the *interested* kindness of Philip of Spain, in order to her being brought to Court, she slept at Lord Williams's, at Rycot, the first night of her journey (of about twenty miles,) and the next night came to Wing, in Bucks, to Mr. Dormer's, whence she proceeded to Colnebrook, and lay there, on her road to Hampton Court.

after 1720, it was suffered to go to ruin, with the rest of the building, through the neglect of Sir William Stanhope, then its possessor, who, about 1727, cut down the timber, and disparked the demesne.

Amongst the depredations committed in this County during the Civil War, that of ransacking the Earl of Carnarvon's house, at Wing, was one of great atrocity. This Mansion was searched 29th November, 1642, under the order of the Parliamentary Committee of Safety; and one of the letters found there, in a trunk, (in the possession of George Marquess of Buckingham, K.G. and endorsed in the hand-writing of his great-great-grandfather, Richard Grenville, one of the Parliamentary Captains,) was written by Robert Earl of Carnarvon, to his Lady, the daughter of Philip Earl of Pembroke, complaining of the manner in which that Lord had perverted his intentions, in using a proxy, which the Earl of Carnarvon had given to him with very different views. It expresses great respect for her father, and friendly wishes to have effected a reconciliation between Pembroke and the Court; but regrets, that by the steps which that nobleman had then taken, he had become suspected by the King, and his power to serve both his father-in-law and himself, considerably abridged: that he, whose loyalty had been uniformly manifested by every proof of affectionate attachment, was suspected of unfair dealings; and that he was so much disobliged, as to be ashamed to shew his head. In conclusion, he desires "one favour, which" he "shall esteem above any;" that she "would be pleased to speak to her father, relating to him the inconveniences he (the Earl of Carnarvon,) had suffered, the greatest that ever could have happened to him, by bequeathing his vote to the discretion of the Earl of Pembroke;" and entreating him in future, either to restore his proxy into his own hands, or to give it in a manner which might regain him the good opinion of the King, agreeably to his own notions of loyalty and correctness.¹

LADY PELHAM'S ALMSHOUSE,

situated in a street, leading out of the village, eastwardly, to Leighton Buzzard, in Bedfordshire, is a building of red brick, of a single story, with pointed gables in front; and on a stone over the entrance, is the following inscription: "Dormer's Hospital, of the Foundation of Dame Dorothy Pelham, some time wife of Sir William Dormer, Knight, Lord of this Manor of Winge. Founded A.D. 1596." The Hospital, which is endowed with 32*l.* per ann. contains four apartments; each of the poor persons occupying them, receiving 1*s.* 6*d.* weekly.

The benevolent lady, its foundress, was the daughter of Anthony Catesby, Esq. of Whiston, Co. Northampton; and had a large dower settled upon her by her first husband, in pursuance of an agreement between Robert Dormer, Esq. of Eythorpe, in Waddesdon (father of Sir William, her husband,) who had accumulated great estates in this County, and was "the heir general of the Arundells," formerly possessors of this Manor. Sir William dying in 1575, Dame Dorothy was married, secondly, and as his second wife, to Sir William Pelham, Knt. a very distinguished military officer in the reign of Queen Mary.² Dame Dorothy having likewise survived Sir William Pelham, acquired great reputation for her munificence, charity, and hospitality, at Eythorpe; where she died in 1613, but directed her interment at Wing, near her first husband, Sir William Dormer, K.B.³

The Almshouse at Wing is farther stated to have had an addition made to it, after its foundation, of four more apartments, making eight in the whole; and which, in 1796, were, in the Returns to Government, stated to be of the clear annual value of 39*l.* 10*s.* secured upon lands in Linslade, and 13*l.* per ann. payable out of the estate of the Dormers, at Wing.

¹ Seward's Anecdotes, vol iii. p. 290, from the Grenville Archives.

² See vol. i. p. 477.

³ It is remarkable, that neither in the inscription on the fine monument which Lady Pelham erected for him at Wing, nor in the directions for her own interment, is any mention made of the name of her second husband, Sir William Pelham.

THE VICARAGE

having been newly ordained in 1229, and the Impropriation given to the Convent of Benedictines at Angiers, in France, and by that Monastery settled upon the Cell to their House founded in Wing Park, all the Ecclesiastical rights seem to have been exercised by the latter; for Browne Willis appears to have been in error, when he describes a temporal Manor, distinct from that which included the Advowson of the Church; inasmuch, as when a Manor became vested in a religious house, the presentation to the Church followed, of course, by those houses, the respective lay Lords exercising their rights when unappropriated.

All the lands are tithe free, excepting a small portion called Tinker's Hall,¹ which pays tithes to the Lord of the Manor, as Rector Impropriate.

The Glebe consists of 229 acres, allotted to the Vicar under an Inclosure Act, passed in 1797.²

VICARS.

ROBERT DE MESSEWORD was presented in 1229, by the Convent of St. Nicholas of Angiers in Anjou.

Richard de Folham resigned 1271.

Richard de Bradewell, inst. 3 July 1271, on the presentation of Geoffrey, Prior of Wing, &c. At his death, *Simon Crook*, inst. 2 Dec. 1312, on the presentation of Robert de Bures, Prior of Wing, Proctor of the Convent of St. Nicholas of Angiers. At his death,

William Power, inst. 1 July 1334.

William Varasour resigned in 1342.

Nicholas de Salford, inst. 7 Dec. 1342, on the King's presentation. "Ratione Temporalium Abbatis et Conventus Audegaviæ Occasione Guerræ in Francia."

Thomas Rudewell de Tysho, inst. 11 Sept. 1349, on the King's presentation. He resigned, and

Henry de Weld was inst. 5 Feb. 1351. At his decease,

John Podulbury was inst. 10 Sept. 1361, on the presentation of the King; but afterwards he obtained the title of the French Abbe; and on his resignation,

William de Wedon, inst. 16 May 1393, on the presentation of the King. He exchanged for Bierton, with

William Goldyng, 12 Feb. 1416; who exchanged for Halton Rectory, near Wendover, with

John Duffield, alias *Shirle*, 28 Feb. 1423. On his cession,

Nicholas Sceell was admitted 1425, on the presentation of Joane Queen of England.

John Chamberlain resigned in 1458; and

Roger Hugh was inst. 25 Jan. 1458, on the presentation of the Convent of St. Mary de Pré, near St. Alban's.

Walter Rookes was inst. 1464. He died, and

John Rickmond was inst. 29 April 1480. At his death,

Richard Walsale, inst. 7 June 1482. He died, and

Thomas Querndon was instituted 21 Sept. 1498.

John Clerk was inst. 22 July 1507. He died, and

Joha Holyman, S.T.P. inst. 6 May 1546, on the pres. of Sir William Dormer, Knt. He was a native of Bucks, a Monk in Reading Abbey, and had rendered himself famous by his preaching and writings.³ He was consecrated Bishop of Bristol, 18 Nov. 1554; died 20 Dec. 1558, and was buried, according to the directions in his Will, at Hanborough, Co. Oxon.;⁴ being succeeded by *Leonard Stopes*, A.M. inst. 16 Jan. 1558, on the presentation of the Lady Jane Dormer, widow: and at his death,

George Cotton, A.B. was inst. 10 Feb. 1558. In 1561, it was returned that he was then living at Oxford. His successor was

Richard Grove, in 1565, who was buried here; being succeeded by

William Bishop, A.M. 1591, who willed to be buried at the east end of Wing Church; and his successor was

William Prichett, A.M. inst. 21 Jan. 1614. He also was buried here; and was succeeded by

¹ Now called *Tinker's Hole*:—a small farm-house in the north-west part of the Parish.

² From Richard Symonds's Notes, taken from 17 Aug. 1645, during his continuance with King Charles Forces, it is collected, that on "Wednesday, 27 Aug. 1645, the King came to Wing, and lay in the Earle of Carnarvon's house; in the army in the adjoining close; and that on Thursday morning one of the Soldiers was hanged on a tree in Wing, for stealing the communion plate." The King's troops had come from Huntingdon, by way of Woburn, Co. Beds, where the King slept at the Earl of Bedford's, on Tuesday night; and marched from Wing, within view of Boarstall House, to Bicester, the King himself going to Oxford, and his guards to Islip.

³ Wood's Athenæ, vol. i. p. 91.

⁴ Willis's Cathedrals, vol. i. p. 778.

Elkanah Gladman, who, 13 June 1648, paid his first fruits for this Vicarage. He was also Vicar of one of the Medieties of Chesham; and his successor here was

John Ditchfield, A.M. inst. 26 June 1678, on the pres. of Charles Dormer, Earl of Carnarvon. He was buried here, 24 April 1714. The Vicarage was then 100*l.* per ann. He was succeeded by

William Browne, A.M. Minister of Burton-on-Trent, who was instituted 10 July 1714, on the presentation of Philip Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, grandson to the Earl of Carnarvon. He was also Prebendary of Litchfield; and resigning this Vicarage,

The Hon. William Carmichael, LL.D. presented 1746, by Philip Earl of Chesterfield. He had been previously Rector of Oring, from 1731 until 1737: then Rector of Drayton-Beauchamp; and 3 Oct. 1742, Archdeacon of Bucks. He resigned Drayton-Beauchamp for this Vicarage: was in 1746, appointed Chaplain to William first Earl of Harrington, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and

in Jan. 1753, resigned this Vicarage and his Archdeaconry of Bucks, on being promoted to the Bishoprick of Clonfert and Kilmaeduaugh. At his cession,

Stephen Walsh, LL.B. was inst. 19 March 1753, on the pres. of the Hon. Sir William Stanhope, K B.

William Dodd, LL.D. was pres. by the Right Hon. Philip Earl of Chesterfield, and inducted 13 Feb. 1775. At his *unfortunate* death,

Henry Jerome de Salis, D.D. was inducted 22 Aug. 1777, on the presentation of the Earl of Chesterfield. He afterwards succeeded to the title and estates of his family, and became Count de Salis.

Charles Smelt, A.M. was inducted in 1810, on the pres. of the Earl of Chesterfield; and on his cession,

Philip Strong, A.M. was inducted 25 Nov. 1823, on the presentation of the Right Hon. George Earl of Chesterfield, by Lady Caroline Thynne, Spinster, Arthur Stanhope, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, Testamentary Guardians of the said George Earl of Chesterfield, a minor.

THE CHURCH,

which is dedicated to St. Peter, consists of a nave with two aisles, covered with lead; and a square tower, containing six bells, cast in 1687, by George Chandler, which are said to weigh from 31 to 33 cwt. The length of the Church and chancel is 88 feet; the tower 20 feet square; and the breadth of the nave and aisles 54 feet. The nave, which is very lofty, and the tower, have handsome coped battlements. The building is erected upon demi-octagon crypts; and on the north and south sides are porches, forming the respective entrances. On the tower is a small flag staff; and there were formerly pinnacles at the angles. The sexangular form of the east end of the chancel gives that part of the edifice an unusual appearance.

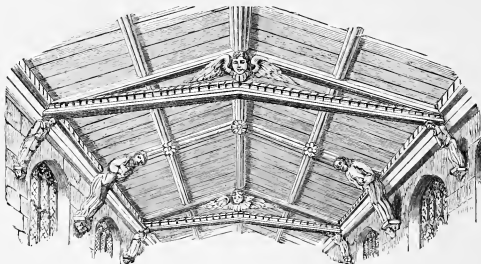


The Font, near the west end of the nave, in front of the gallery, (which is in an arch between the nave and the tower,) is octagon, having on each of the compartments surrounding the basin, a shield, with emblematical devices; such as, the wounds of the Redeemer, and the instruments of his torture, &c. carved in stone.

The eastern part over the manorial and rectorial pews, is divided into compartments; and the Royal Arms, the Decalogue, Lord's-Prayer, Creed, and figures of Moses and Aaron, are painted on the wall, above an open screen of arches, in wainscot, between the nave and chancel.

In some of the windows are fragments of coloured glass, and shields of arms, in good preservation; with similar remains in the chancel, and at the west end of the south aisle. On each side of the east window of the same aisle, is a square bracket, with a carved human head; and in the south wall, a cinquefoil arch, with a piscena; opposite to which, in the pier, is the stair-case and its door, leading up to the Rood loft.

The building is supposed to have been erected about 1420. The roof is of timber, unceiled; but the joists are terminated by a series of carved figures, of considerable size, and imposing appearance; many of them being nearly as large as life. They represent, beginning on the north side of the nave, at the western end:



1. A lion or monster sejant. 2. A female crowned. 3. A grotesque figure. 4. A King. 5. A grotesque figure playing on a musical instrument. 6. A monk. 7. A grotesque figure, with its mouth widely gaping. 8. A man clothed in a rough shaggy skin, holding a tube in his hands. 9. A figure with a musical instrument. 10. Another with a sackbut. 11. Another seated. 12. A king. 13. A cripple.

On the south side, beginning at the east end:

1. A figure holding a shield. 2. A king in his mantle. 3. A figure seated. 4. A man in a surplice, playing on a clarionet. 5. A figure seated, with a trumpet, or tube at his mouth. 6. A man in a plaited vest, wearing a cloak, and holding a roll of paper, or book, in his hand. 7. A figure seated. 8. Another, with his arms wrapped in his cloak. 9. A figure crowned, sitting. 10. A monk. 11. Another, seated. 12. A female figure. 13. Another, playing on music.

Under the Rood loft are rays of glory; and exteriorly, at the east end of the chancel, is a statue of St. Lawrence, in a niche.

The porch, on the south side, is very large, with an embattled parapet; and on each side are two mullioned windows, with trefoil-headed lights, under pointed recessed arches.

The Communion Table is small, square, rude, and plain; and immediately above it, at the bottom of the east window, is a passage from 1 Cor. 11 Chap. v. 23, 24, 25, and 26, painted on a white board.

A large chest, bound with iron, is placed in the chancel, and near it, a more modern coffer, with the names of Joseph Mortimer and George Simpson, Churchwardens, 1761, containing the Parish Evidences; but the Register Books are kept in an iron chest at the Vicarage House.

On a mural tablet, on the north side of the nave:¹

Sacred to the Memory of William Theed, Esq. of integrity, and the most Christian benevolence. He dyed Crafton, in this Parish, a most worthy Gentleman, who in Gray's-Inn, London, on the 15th of February 1757, fulfilled all the duties of this life with the utmost industry in the 58th year of his age.

¹ A tablet in the nave, contains a short account of a charitable bequest, annually distributed here. The tablet is of wood, and inscribed on paper: "A list of the Boys' names appointed to receive Mr. Robert Shepherd's Charity of twenty penny loaves of bread. It was Mr. Shepherd's will, that 20l. should be given at the discretion of the Minister, Churchwardens, and Overseers of Wing, to twenty boys, children of such poor people as should be then inhabitants within the Parish; which children should be of the age of six years, or more, and under twelve years; and were not only to be present at church in the morning to hear divine service, but also on Sunday in the afternoon, to be catechised, and then to receive the said loaves." The names of the boys in 1745, and in 1805, then follow; subsequently to which, no account appears.

On a slab in the north aisle:

Here lyes interred the Body of John Worley, Esq. who departed this life the 20th day of February in the year of our Lord God 1719, aged 78 years.

Here lyes . . . Elizabeth, wife of John Worley, and daughter of Francis and Joan Whitton, of Wing Park, Gent. who departed this life January y^e 29th day, in the year of our Lord God 1712, aged 60 years.

On a brass plate affixed to a slab in the nave:

Here lye the coverryd wth erthe & stone M^r W^m
Wyves Annys, Jone, & Anne, who invi^lable
in the yere of o^r lorde God m^lv. be re
and take him furth withe away from th
y^h prepared for all men and desired of n
wyves he hadd Children fyftene ix sones & v. . . .
I most hartely desyer you to pray that
full resurrection at the

On a brass plate, in the pavement of the nave:

IN MEMORIE OF JOHN THEEDE, ELDEST SONNE OF JOHN THEEDE, OF CRAFTON, IN THE PISHE OF WINGE, WHO DECEASED A PIOUS YOUTH AT Y^e AGE OF 17 YEARS, Y^e 25th OF SEPT^r. A^o 1622.

On a very small plate of brass in the pavement, rudely engraven, *Tankerville Fynes*; with a skull and cross bones.

On small slabs affixed to the step leading from the nave to the chancel:

Here lies the Body of Henry, the Son of Henry and Elizabeth Redman, of Ascott, in this Parish, Gent. who departed this life June 25th 1722, aged 30 years.

Here lyes the Body of George Redman, son of Henry Redman, late of Ascot, Gent. who departed this life the 10th day of December Anno D^o 1699, in the 36th year of his age.

On a sepulchral slab in the nave, are two large effigies, in brass, of a male and female; the former in a close gown, the latter with a square head-dress, lappets folded up, long sleeves, and large ermined cuffs: the marks of brasses, probably consisting of small figures of sons and daughters, and of a plate, or plates, with inscriptions, having been taken off. On the same stone are rude initials, K.S. and the date 1693. Nearer the entrance into the chancel, are also brass effigies of a man in a gown, with a string of beads affixed to his girdle; and a female in a

dress similar to that above described, excepting that the head-dress is of an enormous height, terminating in two pyramids on the crown; and on a plate of brass, below the figures:

Pray for y^e soulyes of Harry Blacknall & Agnes his Wyff, which Harry died y^e xij. day of Aprill, in y^e yere of o^r lord god mcccclxx. & Agnes died y^e xj. day of Aprill, in y^e yere of o^r lord god mcccclxxxix. on whos soulyes god habe m^ry amen.

On a mural monument, on the north side of the nave, below the statue of a boy, holding up drapery to display an urn of white marble:

Arms: Arg. six cross crosslets fitchè. 3. 2. 1. S. on a ch. Az. two mullets Or. with a crescent for difference. *Crest*: Out of a mural crown, a plume of ostrich feathers.

Sacred to the Memory of Henry Fynes, Esq. late of London, Merchant, who derived his descent from a noble family, being the Great Grandson of S^r Henry Clinton, commonly called Fynes, son of Henry Earl of Lincoln, by his second wife, the Mother of Francis Lord Norris, Earl of Berks.

By industrious application, joined to an extensive knowledge in Trade and Business, he acquired an affluent Fortune with unblemished reputation; and dying a bachelor, he nobly distributed the same, in amply providing for every branch of his Family.

This Monument was erected, with the utmost respect and gratitude to his memory, and in strict justice to his character, at the joint expence of his Relations, who so remarkably have felt the effects of his goodness and generosity. He departed this life the 4th July 1758, in the 61st year of his age.

Below, in relievo, a skull between two wings.

On another mural tablet, in the north aisle:

Here lieth the body of Sarah, the Daughter of Norris Fynes, Esq. son of the Hon^{ble}. S^r Henry Fynes, of Kirkstead, in the County of Lincoln, which S^r Henry Fynes was son of Henry Earle of Lincoln, and brother by his mother to the Lord Norreys of Ricott, and Earle of Berks. She departed this life the ninth day of May, in the eighteenth year of her age, and in the year of our Lord 1686.

Arms: in a lozenge: six cross crosslets fitchè. 3. 2. 1. in fess point a crescent: on a ch. two mullets.

On a small lozenge-shaped plate of brass:

Here lyes y^e Body of Margaret Fines, whose monu-

ment is set up at y^e charge of ye R^o Hon^{ble}. y^e Countess of Carnarvon, on y^e pillow neare this place her Daught^r. Sarah lyes next y^e wall, on y^e north side her Daught^r. Henrietta Maria between her & Sarah & her son Charles between y^e two pillows in y^e walke from y^e north end.

Near the east end of the north aisle, is a monument of singular delicacy of execution, consisting of a large altar-tomb of Italian marble, decorated with rams' heads filleted for sacrifice, and large festoons of flowers, in the very best taste of ancient design: on the east and west, are respectively, in couples, four Corinthian columns of stone, supporting a cornice, near which are the remains of a helmet and banner; and under it, four brass shields of arms, and two plates, with,

In the centre: Quarterly, 1 and 4, ten billets on a chief a demi-lion, *Dormer*. 2. A chev. charged with three martlets between three fishes naiant on a chief indented three escalops: 3. Three fleurs-de-lis. *Crest*: on a wreath, a fox between two wings erect. *Motto*: at the top, *A servier je v'veille*. Dexter shield below, the same arms, without crest or motto. Second shield: the same arms impaling per fess and pale twelve coats viz.: 1. Three birds' legs erased. 2. Three human hands erect coupè at the wrist. 3. Frette. 4. Three swans. 5. Within a bordure engrailed, a chevron. 6. Barry wavy of six. 7. A cross: in dexter chief a martlet. 8. On a chev. three mullets pierced: in dexter ch. a crescent. 9. On a saltire five Ermines: in middle ch. a crescent. 10. Frette on a dexter canton a ship. 11. Bendy of six: surtout a chev. charged with three Ermines. 12 as 1. The third shield wanting. On the fourth shield: *Dormer*, Quarterly, as before, impaling: 1. Two lionsels passant gardant, crowned. 2. Within a bordure bendy of six. 3. Two bars: surtout a bend. 4. Frette, a chief.

¹ A fine portrait of Jane Dormer, Duchess of Feria, when in her widowhood, is still preserved at Catesby, the Mansion of the Parkhursts (related to this family) in Northamptonshire. The Duchess, who was eldest daughter of Sir William Dormer, of Wing (by Mary, daughter of Sir William Sidney, and half sister to Robert, first Lord Dormer,) was Maid of Honour to Queen Mary, and married to Don Gomez Suare de Figuera Cordova, Duke of Feria, a Spanish nobleman, who attended King Philip into England. She is represented in a white dress enveloping her head, leaving only her face visible; and having a long black hood descending behind her. Her features are small and regular; her eyes dark; her lips finely formed, and florid; but the general expression of her countenance melancholy. At the corner of the picture, "D. Jana Dormer Ferise Ducossa Vidua D. Gomezii Suares de Figuera F Cordova Ferise Ducis Etatis sue 35 A.D. 1572." with arms. [See Hist. of Northamptonshire.] A MS. memoir of this Lady, by H. Clifford, is mentioned in Churton's Life of Newell, and said to be enriched with several fine drawings, and amongst them, with a copy of this portrait. Another portrait of the same Lady is at Grove Park, the seat of the Dormers, in Warwickshire; and a third at Tarriers, near High Wycombe, when inhabited by the Hon. Frances Knight, wife of Robert Knight, Esq. of Barrels, Co. Warwick, and daughter of Charles Lord Dormer.

On a slip of brass, towards the dexter side of the recess, below the shields of arms:

Here lieth buried S^r Rob^t. Dormer, of Winge, in y^e County of Buck, Knight, who married Jane, dought^r of John Nudigat^o, of Herfeld, in y^e County of Middle^x Esq^r, and of Amphelyce his wife, Daughter & heir of John Nevell, of Rolleston, in y^e counti of Nottingham, Esquier, w^{ch} Robt. had issue by y^e said Jane, S^r. William Dormer, Knight, his sone & heir, w^{ch} S^r. Robt. died y^e 8 daye of July Anno 1552.¹

On another brass plate, on the sinister side:

Here lyeth Dame Mary Dormer, Daught^r. of S^r. Will^m Sidney, Knight, firste Wyfe of S^r. Will^m Dormer, Knight, who had issue by her, twoe Dowghters, Jane, the eldest dowghter, maryed unto Don Gomis Swaris de Figueria, Duke de Feria, &c. in Spayne, Anne, y^e secūd dowght^r. married to S^r. Walter Hungerford, Knight, sōne & heire of y^e lord Hūgerford, w^{ch} Mary died y^e xth of February, 1542.

The Manorial pew, at the north-east angle of the nave, is enclosed, together with the greater part of the north aisle, as far westward as the north door of the church, with a massive screen of oak, along the upper cornices of which, are continued a series of rhymes (on both sides of the screen,) cut or embossed faintly in ornamental capitals, as follows:

Before thou any further goo,
Remember what thou hast to doo;
For the Lord commands us all,
By Prayer on his name to call.

Anno Domini 1578.

Adorne thyselfe with all good thinges,
Since from God all goodnesse springs:

Though God for sin some times gives pain,
 Yet God by sute gives grace again.
 O what a lovinge Lord is hee
 That hath such care over us all,
 When we were bound he made us free
 From Death that came by Adam's fall.
 Good soules are heaved to heavenly salvation;
 Evil soules are plagued wth hellye damnacion:
 Trust not the worlde, nor worldly prosperitie;
 Seeke rather the sweetnesse of heavenly felicitie;
 Love true dealinge; flye from subteltie;
 Worshipp God and hate all crueltye;
 To save thy soule . . . the bodye dye,
 Then saving lyffe to lose thy soule thereby;
 Nowe that y^e meane to depart
 Out of this holy place,
 Remember God, forget him not;
 But dayly calle for grace.

On a mural tablet, in the south aisle :

Here lieth interr'd the Body of M^{rs} Bridgett Neale, the Widdow of John Neale of Deane, in the County of Bedford, Esq. the only daughter and heir of John Merideth, alias Moore, Esq. formerly also buried here, who, after she had spent about 85 years in the fear of God, and of that time about 50 years in Widdowhood, departed this Life in y^e true faith of Jesus Christ, to a better, upon the 27th of March 1677.

On a slab :

M^{rs} Bridgett Neale obiit March y^e 27, 1677.

On a white stone, affixed to one of the piers of the nave, on the south side :

Near this place lies the body of M^{rs} Jane Bell, y^e wife of Henry Bell of Wing, by whom he had two sons, Harry and William. She was daughter of George Cherrert, Gent. in y^e parish of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, who was Steward to y^e R^t Hon^{ble} y^e Earl of Orford. She departed this life the 14th day of Dec^r 1721, in y^e 40th year of her age.

On another, below the last mentioned :

Near this place lies the body of Henry Bell, late of this parish, who departed this life August y^e 1st 1738, aged 67 years.

Also, near this place, lies y^e Body of William Bell, son of Henry Bell, who departed this life Jan^y y^e 28th 1723, aged 10 years.

On a mural monument, on the south side of the altar, below the bust of a female :

Near the place lieth the Right Hon^{ble} y^e Lady Anna Sophia Dormer, youngest daughter of y^e R^t Hon^{ble} Charles Earle of Carnarvon, by Elizabeth his Countess,

daughter of Arthur Lord Capel. Shee died of the small-pox the second February 1694-5, in y^e 22 year of her age. [Arms of Dormer in a lozenge.]

On a blue slab, near the east end of the nave :

Here lyeth y^e body of Henry Redman, late of Ascott, in the parish of Wing, in the County of Bucks, Gent. who was Steward of the Lands to the R^t Hon^{ble} Charles Earl of Carnarvon, who departed this Life the 21st of Sept^r in the 53^d year of his age, Aⁿ Dnⁱ 1672.

Here lyeth interr'd the body of Joyce, y^e Widdow of Henry Redman of Ascott, Gent. who departed this Life on the 10th day of June 1708, in y^e 79th year of her age.

Here lyeth interred the body of Henry Redman, son of Henry and Joyce Redman, late of Ascot, in this parish, Gent. who died Sept^r 17th 1729, in y^e 73^d year of his age.

On the north side of the chancel is a gorgeous monument, consisting of a lofty altar-tomb, on which lies the statue of a Knight (in full proportion), of white marble, party gilt, representing Sir William Dormer, K.B. in plate armour. On another altar-tomb, or grade, lower than the former, and on his right hand, lies the statue of Dame Dorothy, his wife, dressed in a close habit, with a large ruff, coif, hood, quilled ruffles, and bands of gold about her head. At the feet of the Knight, a fox, between two wings erect (his crest); at the feet of the Lady, a leopard. Above the figures, and supported by two lofty and beautiful pillars of Sicilian jasper, having Doric capitals of white marble, party gilt, are a richly ornamented pediment, frieze and cornice, sustaining five shields, on which are emblazoned the armorial bearings of the family. In front of the altar-tomb, on which the statue of the lady reposes, are kneeling figures, also in white marble, party gilt (in dresses similar to those of their parents), of one son and three daughters, behind each other, in a regular series; and towards the sinister side of the monument, behind the youngest daughter, three infants covered with a winding-sheet; the whole inclosed with handsome iron palisadoes.

Arms, on the large shield in the centre of the pediment. 1. Quarterly 1 and 4. *Dormer*. 2. Gu. on a chevron Arg. between three chub-fish naiant Or. three martlets S.: on a chief indented of the Second, three escalops. 3. Arg. three fleurs-de-lis Az. and the Crest of *Dormer*.

On a shield, next to the last described, on the dexter side :

Party per pale, dexter Or. five leaves erect Vert. sinister Arg. three bars Gu. : impaling quarterly 1 and 4 Gu. a hand Proper issuant from a maunch Or. holding a sword erect S. ; 2 and 3 Gu. a lion ramp. Or. impaling *Dormer*, &c. quarterly, as in the principal coat.

Over this shield is a Marquess's coronet ; and crests or coronets appear to have been broken off from some of the other shields.

On another shield, on the sinister side of the central one :

Party per pale and fess, of nine. 1. S. two bars Arg. in chief, three Plates. 2. Party per pale indented Gu. and Arg. ; over all, a chev. Or. 3. Barry of six. Erm. and Gu. 4. Az. three garbs Or. : a chief of the Last. 5. Arg. three escalops S. 6. Arg. a lion ramp. Gu. 7. Paly wavy of six, Arg. and Gu. 8. Arg. two bars Gu. in chief three mullets of the Second. 9. Or. three torteauxes : in chief, a label of three points Az. impaling *Dormer*, &c. quarterly, as before.

On another shield, on the dexter side, a little lower than the former, and near the western pillar :

Dormer, quarterly as before : impaling quarterly of eight. 1. Or. a phaon Az. 2. Barry of six, Arg. and Gu. surtout a lion ramp. Or. 3. Arg. two bars S. : in chief three escalops S. 4. Gu. three chevrons Arg. in chief a label of three points Or. 5. Arg. on a bend Gu. three leaves Vert. 6. Quarterly Or. and Gu. over all, a carbuncle. 7. Arg. a chevron between three mullets Or. 8. Arg. three lioncels ramp. Gu.

On another shield, on the sinister side of the pediment, towards the east :

Dormer, &c. quarterly as before, impaling quarterly. 1. Arg. two lioncels passant S. crowned Or. 2. Bendy of ten Or. and Vert. 3. Or. two bars Gu. ; surtout a bend Az. 4. Gu. a frette Or. a chief Arg. ; all within a bordure Gu. and a mullet Az. in fess point.

On two large tablets in the recess behind the statues, under an arch lined with compartments, in the centre of each of which is a large rose, in stucco or relievo, alternately red and white, seeded Or. are the following inscriptions :

Posteritate Sacrum.

Here lieth the bodie of S^r William Dormer, Knight of the Bath, sometime Lord of this Manoure of Winge, who had two wives, Mary and Dorothe ; Mary, his first wife, was daughter to Sir William Sidney, Knighte, by

whome he had issue two sonnes, which deceased in their infancie ; and two daughters, Jane and Anne. Jane, the eldest daughter, was married to Don Gomis Swary Duke of Feria of Spaine ; and Anne, his second daughter, was married to Sir Walter Hungerford, Knight, sonne and heir to the Lord Hungerford. The said Sir William Dormer deceased the 17th daye of Maye Anno Dni 1575.

Here lieth also the bodie of Dame Dorothe, the daughter of Anthony Catesbye of Whishow, in the County of North^h Esquire, second wife to the said S^r William Dormer, and the onely Foundres of this Monument, by whom he had issue, one sonne and sixe daughters, viz. Robert, Mary, Grisil, Katherine, Francis, Omphelis, and Margaret. The said Robert Dormer, Esquire, married Elizabeth, daughter to the L. Vicount Montague : Mary, his daughter, was married to Anthony Browne, sonne and heir to the said L. Vicount Montague : Katherine, his daughter, was married to John L. S^r John, Baron of Bletsoe : Margaret, his daughter, was married to S^r Henry Constable, Knight : the other three deceased in their infancie.

Along the verge of the tomb on which lies the statue of Sir William Dormer, are these words :

Finished Anno 1590 the 20 October.

Affixed to the front of the tomb, near the heads of the children, are placed, in order, the following shields of arms : First shield, on the dexter side :

Dormer, &c. quarterly as before, impaling sixteen coats, viz. : 1. S. in bend between two cotizes gemelles Arg. three lioncels ramp. of the First. 2. Quarterly 1 and 4. Gu. a lion ramp. Or. ; 2 and 3 S. a frette Or. 3. Gu. a saltire Arg. in chief a label of three points Az. 4. Arg. three fusils conjoined in fess Gu. 5. as 2. 6. as 1. 7. Or. an eagle displayed Vert. legged and beaked Gu. 8. as 3. 9. Gu. on a bend Arg. three lioncels passant gardant Or. 10. Arg. a saltire engrailed Gu. 11. Gu. a cross engrailed Arg. 12. Arg. on a cauton Gu. a rose Or. 13. S. a saltire engrailed Gu. 14. Or. a lion ramp. Gu. 15. Az. a fess between three lioncels' faces Or. 16. Arg. three fusils in fess S. charged with as many Bezants. [The next shield is gone.]

On the shield near the head of the second daughter, nine coats, viz. :

1. Arg. on a chev. two mullets Or. 2. Arg. a fess between six cinquefoils, 3 and 3 Gu. 3. Az. a bend Or. double cotized S. between six martlets of the Second. 4. Erm. on a fess Az. three crosses patee. 5. Arg. a lion ramp. Az. 6. Gu. on a fess between six

martlets, 3 and 3 Or. a mullet Az. 7. Arg. a fess between three crescents Gu. 8. Erm. a lion ramp. Az. 9. Paly of six S. and Az. on a bend Gu. three eagles displayed Or. impaling *Dormer*, &c. quarterly as before.

On another shield, nearer the east end of the tomb, the same arms as on the first of this series.

Opposite to this monument, on the south side of the chancel, is another of nearly similar architectural design, composed of various marbles, and comprising a magnificent arch, decorated with roses and lilies, painted and party gilt, between two pillars of black marble, with Corinthian capitals of white marble, party gilt, and containing two large statues, kneeling at two desks; the male in plate armour, with a stiff plain collar of enormous size, a sword-belt, but neither sword nor spurs, his hands devoutly pressed together, (now broken off,) and lying on the desk before him: the female in a close gown, with long sleeves, a hoop or farthingale, and an elegant sacque, fastened behind the neck with rosettes of riband, and falling very gracefully down, to meet the train of the robe; her hair combed straight up, very high, and her head decorated with gold bands.

On a square tablet, within the arch:

Heere lie y^e bodies of S^r Robert Dormer, K^t. Lord of this Mannor, Master of y^e King's Hawkes, & sonn and heire of S^r William Dormer, K^t. deceased, & Dame Elizabeth his wife, daughter of the Lord Viscount Montague, by Magdalē Daeres, daughter of y^e Lord Daeres of Naworth, in the Countie of Cumb. by whom he had issue, six sonnes, viz. William, John, & Henrie, deceased in their infancy; W^m. now K^t. Antony, & Rebart; & 3 daughters, viz. Dorothe, married to Henrie Huddleston, Esq. sonn & heire of S^r Edmond Huddleston of Sawstone, in y^e Countie of Camb. K^t.; Magdalē, married to S^r John Curson, K^t. sonn & heire of S^r Francis Curson of Waterpury, in y^e Countie of Oxon. K^t.; Marie, married to S^r John Carill, K^t. sonne & heire of S^r John Carill of Warnham, in y^e Countie of Sussex, K^t.

Along the front of the tomb are also smaller statues, kneeling, of a male and three females; then two more males, finely cut in white marble; the first mentioned in armour, like that of the principal figure; the females dressed similarly to their mother; two of the sons in doublets and

trunk hose. The females have roleau round the neck, instead of ruffs, but their sacques are fastened behind with bunches of roses, very becomingly.

On shields, these arms, in the centre of the pediment:

Dormer, quarterly as before, the crest broken off. On the dexter side, the like. On the sinister side, *Dormer*, impaling S. in bend between two double cotizes Arg. three lionsels ramp. of the Second.

On each side, above the pillar:

Dormer, &c. quarterly, impaling sixteen coats, as on the Monument of Sir William Dormer.

On a tablet, affixed to a pillar on the north side of the nave:

Here lyes the Body of M^{rs} Margaret Fynes, widow of Norris Fynes, Esq. son of Sir Henry Clinton, commonly called Fynes, which Sir Henry was son of Henry Earl of Lincoln, by his second wife, who was mother of Francis Lord Norreys, Earl of Berks. She had by her said Husband six Sons and five Daughters, viz. Norreys & Henry, Charles, Edward, Henry, and James; Bridget, Sarah, Bridget, Catharine, and Henrietta-Maria. All her daughters died unmarried in her lifetime (two of them, viz. Sarah & Henrietta-Maria, lying buried near her, and two of her sons, viz. Norreys and Charles, survived her.) She departed this life on the 19th day of June, in y^e 72^d year of her age, and in the year of our Lord 1707.

On a brass plate, affixed to a slab in the nave, is the effigy of a man in a cloak, kneeling, with a porter's staff under his feet, a high-crowned hat and a large key lying behind him; his hands lifted up, as if in prayer; and below, the following inscription:

HONEST OLD THOMAS COTES, THAT SOMETIME WAS
PORTER AT ASCOTT HALL, BATH NOW (ALAS!)
LEFT HIS KEY, LODGE, FYRE, FRIENDS, AND ALL, TO HAVE
A ROOM IN HEAVEN. THIS IS THAT GOOD MAN'S GRAVE.
READER, PREPARE FOR THINE, FOR NONE CAN TELL
BUT THAT YOU TWO MAY MEET TO-NIGHT. FAREWELL.

He died the 20th of Nov^r 1648.

Set up at the appointment and charges of his Friend,
GEO. HOUGHTON.

On a white stone in the floor, is the following inscription, nearly illegible:

Stephen Welch, Vicar of Wing, who died at Leighton the day after Old Michaelmas Day, in the year 1774, and the 72^d year of his age.

WINGRAVE

is bounded, on the North, by Aston Abbats and Wing; on the East, by Mentmore, Drayton Beauchamp, and Cheddington; on the South, by Hulcot and part of Herts; and on the West, by Weedon and Hardwick.

THE MANOR

in Wingrave, (which, in the Domesday Book, is spelt *Withungrave*) Nigel rented of Milo Crispin, five hides of land for his Manor, consisting of an equal quantity of arable and pasture. There were seven villeins with two bordars, who had two carucates and a half, and as much lying fallow: there was one servant: being then valued at 40s.; when he received it 100s.; and the same in King Edward's time. This Manor, Brictric, a man of Queen Edith, had holden, and could sell it.¹

Turstin, a Priest, held half a hide of land of Milo Crispin, consisting of one carcate of arable, and one of meadow, with one villein, worth 10s. This land, Lemar had holden, and could sell it.²

Almaric held of Milo Crispin, two hides of land, of which three carucates were arable; one in the demesne, and eight villeins had the remaining two carucates of meadow; it was always valued at forty shillings. This Manor, Almaric, a man belonging to Brictric, held, and could sell it.³

Before the Conquest, Suen, a Thane of the Confessor, whose name seems to have been imparted to a brook in the vicinity, since called Swanbourne, held that Manor in Wingrave, (with power to sell it) which, at the Domesday Survey, was recorded in Coteshale Hundred, as then the land of Godfrey (Gunfrid) de Cioches: holden of him by Wibald, as six hides for his Manor. There were five carucates; three in the demesne; and eight villeins, with three bordars, had two carucates. There was one servant, and six carucates of pasture. Altogether it was valued at one hundred shillings, and in the time of King Edward, at 6*l.*⁴

The family of Cioches (or, as popularly pronounced, Chokes,) are mentioned by Dugdale, in his Baronage;⁵ and the land is described as having belonged to Anselm de Cioches, to whom succeeded Robert his son; and that Peter de Cioches was Sheriff of Northamptonshire, and a Knight Banneret.

Sir Warine de Insula, or L'Isle, Knight Banneret, married in 1367, Margaret, daughter of William Pipard, of Wingrave; whose ancestor, John Pipard, or Pippard, together with Nicholas Fermbrand, held Wingrave "cum membris," before the reign of Edw. III.;⁶ and it was found by Inquisition, in 6 Ric. II. that Warine de Insula, *Chival.* held at his death, in right of Margaret his wife, according

¹ In Withungrave ten' Nigell' de Milone v. hid' per uno \mathcal{O} . Tra' est v. car'. Ibi. viij. villi' cu' ij. bord' hn' ij. car'. et dim' et totis possunt fieri. Ibi. j. servus. P'tu' v. car'. Val. xl. sol'. Q'do recep' e. sol' et tend'. T.R.E. Hoc \mathcal{O} tenuit Brictric ho' regine Eddid' et vend' pot'. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 150.]

² In ead' villa ten' Turstin' pb'r de Milone dim' hid'. Tra' ē. dim' car'. Ibi. j. uilli. P'tu' dim' car'. Val. et valuit semper x. sol. Hanc tra' tenuit Lemar' ho' Brictric et vend' pot'. [Ibid.]

³ In ead' villa ten' Almar de Milone ij. hid' per uno \mathcal{O} . Tra' ē. iij. car'. In dno' ē. una et viij. uilli hn' ij. car'. P'tu' ij. car'. Val. et valuit semp' xl. sol. Hoc \mathcal{O} tenuit Almar' ho' Brictric et vend' pot'. [Ibid.]

⁴ In Coteslala Hund'. Gunfrid' de Cioches ten' et Wibald' de eo in Witungrave vi. hid' p' uno \mathcal{O} . Tra' est v. car'. In dno' sunt iij. et viij. villi' cum iij. bord' hn' ij. car'. Ibi. un' servus. P'tu' v. car'. In totis valent val. et valuit c. sol. T.R.E. vi. lib. Hoc \mathcal{O} . tenuit Suen teign' R.E. et vendr'e potuit. [Ibid. tom. i. fol. 152.]

⁵ See also Harl. MSS. 313, in Mus. Brit.

⁶ Nom. Villarum, and Harl. MSS. n^o 6281.

to the custom and laws of England, the Manor of Wingrave, *cum pert.* of the King, *in capite*, as of the Honour of Wake, by homage and fealty, Margery, his daughter and heir, being about twenty-two years of age.¹ Warine de L'Isle had a son, Gerard, who, in 41 Edw. III. had been engaged to espouse Anne, daughter of Sir Michael de la Pole, of Suffolk, but died in his father's life-time, *s.p.* Dugdale states, that the marriage of Thomas Lord Berkeley, with the daughter of Gerard Lord L'Isle, by Alice his wife, daughter and heir of Henry Lord Tyes, was celebrated at Lord L'Isle's house, at Wingrave, in 1367; and that the said Margaret, by the death of her brother Gerard, in his father's life-time, without issue, became heir to the estate, and died 20 March 1392, at Wotton-under-Edge, Co. Glou. æt. 31. Her husband, Thomas Lord Berkeley, also died seised of this Manor in 1417, leaving his only daughter, Elizabeth, surviving, afterwards married to Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, K.G.² who, likewise, dying without male issue, this Manor descended, at his death, in 1439, to Elizabeth, his sole daughter and heir, who was the wife of George Neville, Lord Latimer. He also died seised of Wingrave, in 1480, held of the Honour of Walingford; and so descending to John Lord Latimer, who died seised in 1531, it was purchased by William Hampden, Esq. who held this estate in 1534; and his grandson, Griffith Hampden, in 1591; when, about 1607, it was sold to Sir Robert Dormer, Knt. in whose family and descendants the Estate continued.

Richard Ferband, or Firmband, had a grant of Free Warren in Wingrave in 1292,³ in respect of those lands of the Pipards here, for which William Pipard had paid one mark for scutage of a Knight's fee in 19 Hen. III. and the like sum in the next year,⁴ and which, there is no doubt, had come to the Pipards from the family of Wedon. These rights were, at a subsequent period, granted to the foundation of Wykeham's Colleges at Winton and Oxon.; and, being always holden as part of the Honour of Walingford, and afterwards of Berkhamstead and Ewelme, were particularized, with the Manor of Weedon in the Vale, and Lands in Weedon, Birdlesthorne (Burston), Rowsham, and Wingrave; and granted 49 Edw. III. by Thomas de Hinton, *juxta* Brackley, cousin and heir of Ralph de Wedon, Knt. to William de Wykeham, with his rights in the Manor of Weedon in the Vale, near Aylesbury, and in the Villis of Hardwick, Rowsham, and Wingrave; and farther described as having, in the reign of King Hen. VII. passed to John Collet, S.T.P. son and heir of Henry Collet, deceased, who held the Manor of Bury, two messuages, two hundred acres of land, twenty of meadow, eight of pasture, 6*l.* rents, and thirty quarters *mixtilionum*,⁵ in Wingrave, Rowsham, and Bourton, near Buckingham, part of the Manor of the King, *in capite*, by the service of two hundred parts of one Knight's fee, and paying 20*s.* to the King for his relief. By Patent, 15 Ric. II. they passed to the College, with Lands in Cowley, Hardwick, and Weedon, and Hayford Warren, Co. Oxon; the Lands in Wingrave being formerly of the fee of William Talbot, temp. Hen. II. held under the Earl Warren, Roger de Wymberville, and Geoffrey de Lucy; and those in Rowsham-cum-Wingrave, by Gilbert de Bronte, holden as one fee and one half, of the Honour of Walingford.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The Rectory of Wingrave (late belonging to St. Alban's Monastery) was granted, by a warrant, dated 15 June 1582, to Benet Duncombe, and Dorothy his wife, and Edward Duncombe, their son, for their respective lives; and it was afterwards granted in reversion, for twenty-one years, to Richard Beaumont and Myles Barker, by Indenture, 14 Feb. 1588; and subsequently, by warrant, in fee-farm, to Thomas Lord Ellesmere, his heirs and assigns, and confirmed by Writ of Privy Seal, dated at Westminster 5 Nov. (4 Jac. I.)⁶

¹ Esc. 6 Ric. II. and Harl. MSS. n^o 708.² Hist. of Northamp. vol. i. p. 443.³ Rot. Cart. 21 Edw. I. ⁴ Harl. MSS. no. 313.⁵ A mixture of wheat and rye.⁶ Ex Auto. apud Ashridge.

RECTORS.

STEPHEN DE ECCLESFIED, instituted 5 July 1223, on the presentation of the Abbat of St. Alban's: and on his cession,

William de Graham was presented in 1229. The Living being vacant in 1250, the Abbat of St. Alban's recovered the Advowson, in a proceeding against John de Wedon; and it was settled by an agreement between them, that the Advowson of the Church of Wingrave, which had formerly belonged to the said Ralph, being of

his inheritance, should thereafter remain freely and quietly in the possession of the Abbey for ever, the Parson of Wingrave paying annually an acknowledgement of two marks to Henry de Amodesham, and one mark annually for alms:¹ and having in the next year, or soon afterwards, obtained its appropriation to the Abbey, a Vicarage was endowed, and the Ecclesiastics afterwards presented to the Living, were accordingly termed Vicars.

VICARS.

JOHN DE WINGRAVE, instituted 2 Aug. 1266.

Thomas died Vicar in 1327.

Walter de Lokkeslie, instituted 2 Aug. 1327; but exchanged for Lewknor, Co. Oxon. with

Roger de Watlington, inst. 14 Nov. 1344. He died in 1361; and was succeeded by

John Avery de Wedon, inst. 2 Aug. 1361: who exchanged for Bramley, Co. Hants, with

John Milward, inst. 31 Jan. 1372. He died; and

John Bertram was instituted 25 Oct. 1374: and on his resignation,

Nicholas Swanbourne was instituted 12 Feb. 1394.

John Smith, inst. in 1419; who was succeeded by

John Colyn, inst. May 1421; and was succeeded by

Simon Fitz-Ralph, who exchanged for Wolverton Vicarage, with

Richard Stacey, inst. 8 Oct. 1438.

William Atte Halle, who was presented 16 Dec. 1447.

He resigned; and was succeeded by

John Ryche, instituted 29 June 1448. At his death,

Richard Fornby was inst. 3 Mar. 1468; and dying,

Richard Walrond was instituted 15 July 1479: at his death,

Lewis Nethe was instituted 25 Mar. 1479; and was succeeded by

John Trussell, inst. 5 Nov. 1480; and at his death,

John Corbett, inst. 21 May 1497. He died; and

James Rawson was inst. 8 Aug. 1508; and at his death,

Thomas Walsten inst. 31 July 1533. He died; and

William Lockyer was instituted 10 June 1537, being presented, like his predecessors, by the Abbat and Convent of St. Alban's, and occurs Vicar in 1543;² and was succeeded by

William Neworke, instituted 21 Mar. 1544, on the King's presentation. In his Will, dated 18 Oct. 1571, he appointed to be buried in Wingrave chancel: but being displaced in Queen Mary's reign, was compelled to quit this Benefice, in which he was succeeded by

George Greswold, in 1554; but after holding it about two years, was compelled to resign; and

William Newarke was restored, and a second time instituted, 10 June 1556, on the presentation of King Philip and Queen Mary; and was succeeded, at his death, by

Robert Nizon, inst. 4 Jan. 1571, on the presentation of Queen Elizabeth. He also occurs in 1607; and his successor was

Thomas Adams, A.M. instituted 21 Dec. 1614. He was Incumbent of St. Benet Fink, in London; and resigned in favour of

Robert Hitchcock, S.T.B. inducted 4 May 1636, on the presentation of the Earl of Bridgewater. He died in 1673; and was succeeded by

Roger Hitchcock, A.M. in 1674, who was also Vicar of Aston Abbats, where he was buried, 17 April 1705; and was succeeded in this Vicarage by

¹ Placit 2 John, ro. 21 and 31.

² Matthew Paris well remarks, in *Itinam.* p. 232, that "the power and good intentions of the Bishops to redress the scandal of appropriations, were in vain, while the religious houses had art and wealth enough to make the mischief still worse, and the Vicars poorer; in order to which, they took great pains, and exercised every species of imposition: and because, by the common laws of the church, the Bishop's consent was necessary upon the endowment of a Vicarage, and could be rarely obtained without a sufficient maintenance for the Vicar; they therefore deviated from the regular course, and bought dispensations from Rome (as at Wingrave,) and without even asking the consent of the Ordinary, provided for the officiating Minister at their own pleasure, with, in many instances, a very meagre allowance." [See vol. i. p. 230.]

William Newbolt, A.B. instituted 23 Sept. 1705. He was of Balliol Coll. Oxon.: and at his death,

David Jenks, A.M. was instituted 22 Nov. 1744. On his cession,

Richard Woolley, A.B.¹ was instituted 26 Feb. 1753; on the presentation of Francis Duke of Bridgewater. He was educated at Cambridge: and appointed Curate of Puttenham, Co. Herts, by Dr. G. Pretzman, Bishop of Lincoln, 28 March 1783.² He was succeeded by

Samuel Jackson, A.M. inducted 9 Nov. 1792, on the presentation of Francis Duke of Bridgewater. He was succeeded by

James Prossor, inducted 19 July 1796, on the presentation of Francis Duke of Bridgewater; and was succeeded by

Thomas Bartholomew Woodman, A.M. inducted 20 May 1803, on the presentation of Francis Duke of Bridgewater. He was of Trinity College, Camb.; A.B. 1781; A.M. 1784.

Thomas Dixon, A.M. inducted 25 Aug. 1804, on the presentation of the Rt. Hon. John William, Earl of Bridgewater. He was of Queen's College, Oxon.; A.M. 14 July 1798, and Fellow of that Society: also Perpetual Curate of St. John's and St. Bridget's, in Cumberland; and died 9 Feb. 1816; being succeeded by

Isaac Denton, A.B. inducted 27 April 1816, on the presentation of the Rt. Hon. John William, Earl of Bridgewater.

THE CHURCH

consists of a nave with two aisles; a chancel at the east end; and a square tower at the west end, all embattled. In the upper part of the gable of the nave, at its junction with the chancel, was formerly a perforated niche, or arch, as if designed for a small bell. At the angles of the tower and chancel are buttresses; and the whole edifice neat and regular. The principal entrance is under a porch on the south side; there is also a door into the north aisle; another on the south side of the chancel; and a larger into the belfry, under the tower, at its west end.

In each aisle are three windows, of three cinquefoil-headed lights; and the nave has ten clerestory windows, each also of three cinquefoil-headed lights, divided by mullions. On the south side of the chancel, are three windows, each reduced to about half its original height. The middle window of these three has two trefoil-headed lights, with a mullion between them, which ramifies in the upper part, so as to form a large slipped trefoil in the centre, between two smaller trefoils placed diagonally in the spandrils. The eastern and western windows consist each of three cinquefoil-headed lights. In the north wall of the chancel, near the centre, is a window of two lights, of correspondent form and size with the central window on the opposite side. At the east end is a large window, having three lights in the lower series divided by mullions, and six in a range above them, the central pair terminating under a pointed arch, with a large quarterfoil between two triangular slips.

Above the west door is a window of three lights; and on the north side of the chancel, and at the east end of the aisles, there were formerly windows. Between the nave and its aisles are, on each side, five well-proportioned octagon pillars, supporting pointed arches. There is also a pointed arch, now closed, resting on demi-octagonal columns, or pilasters at the west end of the nave, and another between the nave and the chancel; in the lower part of which is a screen of wood, (formerly painted)

¹ Mr. Woolley was generally represented as a *very eccentric person*; and entertained the strongest aversion to the crime of *witchcraft*. During his incumbency, Susanna Hannocks, an inoffensive old woman, being accused by one of her neighbours of *bewitching her spinning-wheel*, so that the owner could not make it go round; which the accuser and her husband insisted upon attesting on oath before a magistrate; when the accused was conducted to the church, stripped of her clothes, even to her shift and under coat, and was weighed in a pair of scales, against the Church Bible; but to the great mortification of her accusers, she passed the ordeal very triumphantly, outweighed the Bible, and was accordingly thereupon acquitted of the charge against her. [Cent. Mag. vol. xxix. p. 93.]

² He left two daughters, one married to Cooper (whose descendant was, in 1822, in possession of the property which Mr. Woolley had purchased at Seabrooke, a neighbouring hamlet, where he chiefly resided;) and Anne, who died unmarried in 1818; and was buried near her father, at Wingrave.

with a series of open arches, or window-shaped perforations and trefoil heads, having wooden shutters of modern workmanship to close them occasionally. In the wall of the south aisle, near its eastern end, above the wainscot of a pew, are two niches for a piscena, and in the east wall of the same aisle; as also two stone corbels by the sides of a niche, now closed. Similar niches are in the south wall of the chancel: and near the base of the east window, two brackets, or corbels, resembling the capitals of columns rudely sculptured; and a plain corbel on the north side of the chancel; and a smaller, with a sculptured human head, between the eastern window and the door.

In the north wall is a series of three wide arches, or niches, on low circular columns, with divers sculptured capitals: and contiguous, a low bracket arch, under which stands an old wooden chest, with convex lid, on which is inscribed, "Thomas Brookes & John Quarindon, Churchwardens, 1684."

The Font stands near the south door of the nave; is large and circular, of equal size from top to bottom, and has no ornament or sculpture, save only a sort of wreathed border, or fillet, round its lower edge; which rests on a columnar base, or pedestal, placed on a circular plinth: the whole painted with a deep blue colour, which very ill agrees with the general neatness of the pews, seats, walls, and pillars. At the west end of the nave is a gallery.

The Pulpit and Reading-desk are modern, of oak, and have cushions and coverings of black cloth, with purple lace or bordering.

The Communion Table (which is railed in, and has a wainscotting of deal on the north and south sides, and below the window at the east end) is also modern, of oak, and quite plain.

At the east and west ends of the north aisle, are sentences of Scripture painted upon the walls, in the old text; and on the north side, in similar characters, the record of a parochial benefaction:

As day doth passe from houre to houre
 Man's life doth fade away
 Let every man relieue the poore
 Whilste he on Earth doth stave
 Sir Richard Goddard who is dead
 And laid within the ground

Unto the Poore of Wingraue
 Hath giuen twenty pound
 The yearly profit of which stoeke
 The poore must haue full sure
 And eke the same from time to time
 For euer to endure.

The roofs of the nave and of the chancel are ceiled; but the aisles are of timber. The beams of the nave rest on uprights, formed into statues of men differently habited, some secular, others ecclesiastical; some having books in their hands, and all standing on corbels, or brackets, which are of stone, sculptured with monstrous animals, or with human heads, having their visages grossly exaggerated. The nave is about 60 feet in length and 48 in breadth, including the aisles. The chancel about 40 feet long and 16 in breadth. The tower about 16 feet square, within the walls.

Within the communion rails, which are elevated one step above the floor of the chancel, are two sepulchral slabs, from which the inscriptions have been completely obliterated: another, in a similar condition, lies in the north aisle, near the record of Sir Richard Goddard's Charity; and an old wooden desk, or seat, which appears to be of the time of King James I.

On a small brass in the floor of the chancel:

Here lyeth the Body of Penelope Cleaver, Daughter of William Cleaver, which departed this life the 9th of September, 1657, being of age fourteen yeares.

On a large slab in the floor, near the north wall:

Here lyeth interred the Body of William Cleaver, late of Weedon, in this Parish, Gent., and Margaret his first Wife, and their two eldest children, William and

Penelope. He departed this life in a good old age, upon y^e 29 of January, 1689, aged 71.

On a circular tablet of white marble, affixed to the north-eastern pier of the nave:

Mrs. Mary Ann Granville, of Weedon, in this Parish, Relict of Beville Granville, Esq. died the 8th of September, 1779, aged 76 years, to whose memory this Monument is erected.

On another slab:

In the Vault beneath are deposited the remains of Alexander Stewart, Esq. second son of Alexander Stewart, Esq. of Huntfield, North Britain, who departed this life on the 11th May, 1820, in the 28th year of his age.¹

On the same side of the chancel, is another mural monument, resembling a piece of drapery, with these words:

Near this place lyes interred the Body of Mr. William Cleaver, of London, Merchant, who dyed the 16th August, 1746, aged 58 years.

Arms: S. two bars gemelles, between three towers embattled, Arg. with an impalement, become obscure.

On a square tablet, on the south-eastern pier:

Near this Place lyeth y^e body of Samuel Theed, Esq. Justice of the Peace, and Barrister-at-Law, who dyed in the 55th year of his age, on the 27th day of Jan^r. 1676.

The same inscription is repeated on a black marble slab in the floor of the nave, near the entrance into the chancel.

On another slab:

Here lieth interred the Body of John Theed, of this Parish, Gent. who departed this life October the 13th 1702, and in the 82^d year of his age.

Arms: in relievo, three griffins' heads erased, on a fess between three anchors.

Nearly covered by the seats on the south side of the nave, is a large slab, retaining the marks of fillets of brass, &c. near its verge. On a slab:

Here lies the Bodies of Richard Rose, of Wing, in the County of Bucks, Esq. and Alice Rose his Wife: the former departed this life on the twenty-first day of December, which was in the year of our Lord God 1682, and in the sixty-sixth year of his age; the latter departed this life on the second day of January in the year of our Lord God 1713, and in the eighty-eighth year of her age.

On a small mural tablet:

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, M.A. Vicar of this Parish, & Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, died Feb^r. 9, 1816, aged 45.

On a mural tablet, on the north side of the nave:

Near this place lyeth interred y^e body of Simon Cleaver, a Cambridge Scholar, youngest son of William Cleaver, of Weedon, in this Parish, Gent. who died unmarried y^e 11th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1700, ætatis suæ 73.

Elizabeth Theed, his only sister, erected this as a grateful acknowledgment of his brotherly favours.

In the pavement, on a large black marble slab, the same inscription verbatim.

On another slab, near the north door:

Here lies interred the Body of Mary, Widow of Thomas Cook, of this Parish, Gent. who departed this life on the 26th Day of June, 1791, and in the 64th year of her age.

On another slab, contiguous to the latter:

Here lieth the Body of Thomas Cook, of this Parish, Gent. who departed this life on the 4th Day of November, 1766, and in the 35th year of his age.

On another:

Here lieth interred the Body of Samuel Cook, of this Parish, Gent. who departed this life Feb^r. the 11th 1769, and in the 55th year of his age.

Between the last described, and the north wall, under the second arch, between the pillars, is a pavement of lozenge-shaped tiles; some coloured and figured.

On a mural tablet, in the south aisle:

The Rev. R^d. Woolley, Vicar of this Parish 40 years, died 3^r. May, 1792, aged 72 years: to whose Memory this Monument is erected.

On another:

Sacred to the Memory of Anne Woolley, Spinster, Daughter of the late Rev^d. Rich^d. Woolley, obiit July 6, 1818, ætat. 62.

On slabs in the pavement:

Here lieth interred the Body of Thomas, son of Joseph and Sarah Lucas, who died Feb^r. 19, 1763, in the 6th year of his age.

Here lieth interred the Body of John, son of Joseph & Sarah Lucas, who died April 26, 1780, aged 27 years.

¹ This inscription has reference to a small mural monument of white marble, on the north side of the chancel, which has these arms: Quarterly, Or: 1 and 4, a lion ramp. Gu. within a double tressure flory counter flory of the Second; Stewart, 2 and 3, a fess Cheque Arg. and S. *Crest:* on a wreath, a demi-lion Arg. *Motto:* Never unprepared: and the following: "To the Memory of Alexander Stewart, Esq. second son of Alexander Stewart, Esq. of Huntfield, N.B. who departed this Life the xi. day of May, mDCCCXX. in the xxviii. year of his age."

And of Edward Munday Lucas, son of Edmund Munday Lucas and Molley Lucas, of Wards Combe, in the Parish of Ivinghoe, who died July 24th 1792, aged 6 years.

Here lieth interred the Body of Mary, Daughter of Joseph & Ann Lucas, who died Jan^r. 9th 1801, aged 10.

Here lieth interred the Body of Anne Lucas, eldest Daughter of Joseph and Ann Lucas, who departed this life the 11th Day of January, 1812, aged 24.

Affixed to the north wall, are four achievements:

1, Paly of three: 1 Gu. a chev. between three martlets, Arg. 2. Arg. a fess Gu. charged with three griffins' heads Or. between three anchors S: 3 Or. two bars Gu. *Crest*: On a wreath Or. and Arg. a griffin's

head erased Or. langued Gu. *Motto*: *Moriendo vivo*. 2. Az. a chev. Erm. between three water bougets Arg. impaling Arg. a fess Gu. charged with three griffins' heads Or. between three anchors S. *Crest*: on a wreath Arg. and Az. a buck's head attired Proper. *Motto*: *Post funera Virtus*. 3. Quarterly, the stag's horns in the crest being thrown back. *Motto*: *Mors janua vite*, with a black border. 4. Quarterly, 1 and 4 Barry of eight Or. and S.: 2 and 3 Gu. a fess between six crosslets 3 and 3 fitchè Arg. Over all, a bend Gu. charged with a spear Proper hafted Or: and in an escutcheon of pretence Az. on a Chief Arg. a thistle displayed Proper: in base three thistles of the Last. *Crest*: a demi sea-wolf S. langued Gu. between two wings erect, Chequè Or. and Az.

ROWSHAM.

THIS Hamlet, to which appertain manorial rights, is situated about one mile and a half west of the pleasant village of Wingrave.

Here was anciently a family, deriving its name from the place; for in the time of King John, Benedict de Rolleston (Rowsham,) and Dionisia his wife, occur with Walter de Berkhamstead, in the Placita;¹ and the Manor and lands having been seised in the reign of Henry III. (if not at a still earlier period, in the reign of Henry II. when the possessions of the Normans and foreigners escheated to the Crown,) Gilbert de Bronte (Browne?) held one Knight's fee and a half in Rowsham, which afterwards were so united into *one vill*, that the name of Rowsham seldom occurs *separately*, though perpetually in conjunction with that of Wingrave. Here was then a chapel, dedicated to St. Lawrence, but ecclesiastically dependent upon the mother Church of Wingrave, and recorded in Ecton, as "not in charge." The Manor House, called Burbage, and the Manors of Burbage and Theobalds,² (a corruption of the old name of Fernbauds, or Feraumbaulds, or Fernbraund) in the reign of Edward I. were certainly in the hands of the Pipards; and very soon afterwards in the possession of Edward Prince of Wales, who held half a Knight's fee in Rowsham, as part of the Honour of Walingford, as appears by an Inquisition.³ In 1362, Rowsham was particularised in the Inquisition taken after the death of Mary Countess of Norfolk, relict of Sir Ralph de Cobham, Knt. and wife of Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk. In the reign of Richard II. Wingrave and Rowsham having passed in marriage with Margaret, daughter of Gerard Warren, Lord L'Isle (by Alice his wife, daughter and heir to Henry Lord Tyes,) to Thomas Lord Berkeley, those lands in this County, which were of the mother's inheritance, descended not *to her son*, but to her only daughter, then married to Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick; who died seised in 1439, when it descended, with the rest of the lands which Sir John de Cobham had entailed upon King Edward III. and was expressly mentioned *by name*, in the Inquisition taken after the death of Mary Countess of Norfolk;⁴ so coming to the Warrens, Lord L'Isle sold the Manor to John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury; and, at length, by the grant of King Henry VIII. it came to the Dormers; which subsequently descended, by the heiress of the Dormers, to the Stanhopes, Earl of Chesterfield. But early in the last century, the Manor and Hamlet of Rowsham

¹ Page 207, rot. 14.

² Esc. 28 Edw. I n^o. 44, 46, and 52.

³ Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 360.

⁴ Esc. 36 Edw. III.

were in the possession of the family of Grace, for whom are many memorials in Wingrave Church, to which they were benefactors, and who appear to have been purchasers of this portion of the Estate, although the exact time of their acquisition of it, and the name of the person from whom it was acquired, are not ascertained.¹

From the several Wills and other documents preserved of this family, it appears, that in March, 1712, James Grace, described as of Wingrave, made his Will, and bequeathed *l.* 12s. per ann. issuant out of seven roods of land in Levy Mead, to the Minister and Churchwardens of Wingrave (for ever in succession,) to teach poor children to read and write: and William Grace, Yeoman, bequeathed 40s. per ann. out of a close in North Field, in Sandpit Furlong, to teach poor children, as in the Will of James Grace: that the Will of William mentions Thomas, son of John Grace, of Rowsham, and Sarah his wife; John, son of John and Sarah Grace, of Rowsham; William Grace, of Cublington, son of John and Anne Grace; and James Grace mentions in his Will, Mary his wife, James his son, (who was *deaf and dumb*,) William Grace, of Rowsham (presumed to have been the Yeoman above mentioned,) and William Grace, of Wingrave, brother of James. The Will of the second James Grace, bears date 2 Aug. 1720; and was proved before the Archdeacon of Bucks, by Thomas Grace, his Executor, 21 Nov. 1724, his seal bearing the impression of a fleur-de-lis; and Emanuel Bishop, David Steward, and James Gomme, being witnesses.

However, notwithstanding the high authorities of Dugdale and Willis, it has been likewise stated, that the Manor and Hamlet of Rowsham, of which the Graces were afterwards certainly possessed, were that part of Wingrave only, which was always holden as of the Honour of Walingford; and this family had the entire possession after the Hampdens, although the exact time of its acquisition has never been ascertained: and if derived with the Estate of the Dormers, subsequently passed with Wing, and not with Wingrave, to which it primarily belonged.

Rowsham, at a still later period, became the property and residence (either leasehold, or by other tenure,) of the Lucases, whose name occurs here as contributor, with others, to the gift of the tenor bell to Wingrave Church in 1620.²

A piece of meadow ground, called Shripsham, among the Estates of the Free Grammar School at Berkhamstead, founded and endowed 33 Henry VIII. by Dean John Incent, with certain Manors in Bucks and Herts, appears to belong to Rowsham.

¹ In 1584, John Collet's possessions at Wingrave, are described as containing, *inter alia*, the Manor of Bury, two messuages, two hundred acres of land, twenty of meadow, three of pasture, three pounds rents, and also thirty-three pounds rent, and the rent or payment of thirty quarters of a mixture, consisting of wheat and rye (*mixtilionum*;) in Wingrave, Rollesham (Rowsham,) and Bourton, near Buckingham, parcel of the Manor of the King, holden *in capite*, by the service of two hundred parts of one Knight's fee, and paying 20s. for a relief.

² Mr. Joseph Lucas, a descendant, became very opulent as a brewer, and eminent as a grazier; and in 1823, received from the Club established in Smithfield, for encouraging improvements in the breeding and management of cattle, a premium for a five years'-old Herefordshire ox, fatted on oil cake, and exhibited at their cattle-shew market. He built a very commodious house here, in which he resided with great hospitality; and enjoyed, as long as he lived, the respect of his neighbours, for his benevolence of disposition, kindness, and generosity.

WINSLOW, WITH SHIPTON.

THE parish of Winslow is bounded, on the North, by Addington, and by Great and Little Horwood; on the East, by Swanbourne; on the South, by Grandborough; and on the West, by East Claydon, Middle Claydon, and Addington. It contains more than two thousand acres; estimated, in St. John Priest's Survey, at 2478 acres; of which 1459 were returned to be in pasture, 719 meadow, and 300 arable; the whole being divided into about twelve farms, varying from 20 to 300 acres each.

The soil, in the southern part of the parish, is a clayey loam; in the more northern part, sandy, with veins of gravel and lime-stone.

It has been erroneously asserted, that chalk is found in this parish, but a whitish marl has probably been mistaken for it.

The south side of the parish is partly bounded by a brook, which runs from the north-east; and, being joined by smaller streams, bends its course between Winslow and Grandborough, running towards the west, and there becomes the boundary of the Claydons; and ultimately joins the Ouse.

THE TOWN OF WINSLOW

stands on an eminence, part of a ridge of hills sufficiently high to render the buildings conspicuous at a great distance towards the s. e. and s. w. which hills form a belt across the whole County, from Middleton Keynes, on the verge of Bedfordshire, n. e. to the borders of Oxfordshire, near Newton Purcell, between Twyford and Marsh Gibbon, on the western side of this County.

The direct turnpike-road from London to Buckingham, passes through Winslow, which is situated between the 50th and 51st mile-stone. Near the s. e. angle of the parish is a small bridge over the stream before-mentioned, at which the road makes an acute flexure before it ascends the hill; on which stands the hamlet of Shipton, an appendage to Winslow, very pleasantly situated, and through which the road passes in its approach to the town.

WINSLOW, though situated in the very heart of the County, with excellent roads, and in every respect well adapted for those improvements which would incalculably increase the value of property in its vicinity, and, in an agricultural County like Buckinghamshire, be productive of general benefit, as a Market Town, at present derives little advantage from those circumstances which are evidently well calculated to promote the resort of dealers and agriculturists. Its weekly market on Thursday, and its numerous fairs annually,¹ are so much neglected, as scarcely to be noticed: the increasing influence of the town of Aylesbury having greatly contributed to reduce Winslow to the condition of a mere village.

The Market-place, a clean, neat, but irregularly-built square, in the middle of the town, is disgraced by an old timber and plaster Market-house; and near its south-east corner, stands the only house of public entertainment and accommodation, which, under the *sign of the Bell*, now claims the title of an Inn.²

¹ The fairs at Winslow, are on the 20th March, Holy Thursday, 21st August, 22nd September, Thursday before the 11th October; and new fairs, by public advertisements, 20th April and 9th December.

² A long bending, irregularly built street, called Horn-street, (probably from its shape) passing from this spot, forms the communication between Winslow, the Claydons, Granborough, and the north western parts of the County; and near its commencement is the principal carriage approach to the Church.

Winslow was a royal residence for the Mercian Kings. Offa is especially mentioned as holding his Court here; and at Winslow, that Monarch is said to have planned the foundation of a Monastery, that, following the pious example of other Sovereigns, he might expiate his offences and obtain the favour of heaven: and deeply meditating on the choice of a Patron Saint for his intended establishment, and praying with great devotion that the Almighty, who had often delivered him from his enemies and the machinations of his wife, besought that He would be pleased to vouchsafe to him some especial light and information to direct his choice in fulfilling his vow of founding a Monastery. The history proceeds to relate, that a sudden light from heaven shone with peculiar brightness, and was believed by Offa to be a token of the favour of the Deity; and thereupon the King immediately determined to grant the royal Manor of Winslow, as part of the endowment of his new foundation of an Abbey, to the honour of the great British Proto Martyr, St. Alban.¹

THE MANOR,

at the Domesday Survey, formed part of the demesnes of St. Alban's Abbey, and was holden by the Abbat, for which he was rated at fifteen hides. There were five hides, three servants, three ploughs, and land enough for another in the demesne; and seventeen villeins, with five bordars, had fifteen carucates. There were nineteen carucates of meadow, and a wood worth ten shillings per ann.; the whole constantly valued at *11l. 13s. 4d.*²

This Manor, together with its members, Little Horwood and Grandborough, continued parcel of the demesnes of that Monastery, till the general dissolution of religious houses in the time of Henry VIII.

After which, in 1541, it remained in the hands of the Crown, until 1599; when Queen Elizabeth, in consideration of 2329*l. 7s. 1d.* paid into the Exchequer by Sir John Fortescue, Knt. of Salden, granted it to him in fee: and Sir Francis Fortescue, his son and heir, with John Fortescue (*his* son and heir) and Dame Alice Fortescue, on 18 Nov. 1619, sold it to George Villiers, Marquess (afterwards Duke) of Buckingham; whose son, George Villiers, the second Duke of that name, having deeply mortgaged this estate to Nicholas Goodwin, the said Goodwin obtained an Act of Parliament in 1696, to enable him to sell it; and, under the powers conveyed by that Act, the whole of the property was disposed of, in the following year, to William Lowndes, Esq. one of the Secretaries of the Treasury; commonly called *Ways-and-Means Lowndes*.

Mr. Lowndes was one of the Knights of the Shire for this County, which he had represented in several Parliaments, with Sir William Stanhope, Knt. on different interests; being a steady partizan of the Court. Mr. Lowndes was educated at Eton and Oxford; and had an only son, William Lowndes, Esq. a Captain in the Militia for this County, who then resided at Winslow, with his father and two daughters. Mr. Robert Lowndes, of Great Brickhill, younger brother of Mr. Richard Lowndes, was educated at Eton and the Inns of Court: and he and his brother married two sisters, the sisters of Barrington Shales, Esq. of Hertfordshire. Mr. Robert Lowndes had no legitimate children, and his wife died in 1757.

¹ Newcome's Hist. of St. Alban's, p. 24.

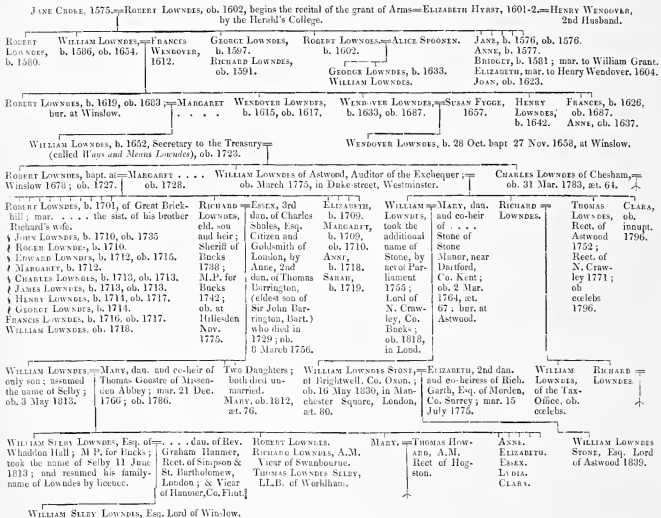
² Terra Sc'i Albani. In Coteslai Hvd'nd'. Ω . Ipse abb' ten' Wineslai. p' xv. hid' se defd. Tra' e. xix. car'. In dno v. hidæ. et ibi. sunt. iii. car'. et iiiiii. pot' fieri. Ibi. xvii. uilli cu' v. bord. hn't xv. car'. Ibi. iii. serui. ptu' xix. car'. De silua. x. sol. p' annu'. In totis ualent' ual' et ualuit sep. xi. lib. et xlii. sol. et iii. den'. Hoc Ω . jacuit et jacet in dno æclæ S. Albani. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 143.]

³ In 1723-4, Jan. 22, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer acquainted the House, "that this House hath lost a very useful Member, and the public as able and honest a servant, as ever the Crown had, by the death of William Lowndes, Esq." [Com. Journals, vol. xx. p. 242.]

PEDIGREE OF LOWNDES AND SELBY.

Arms: Quarterly 1 and 4, Arg. fretted Az. in a canton Gu. a lion's head erased Or, gorged with a chaplet of laurel Proper. *Lowndes*, 2 and 3, within a border wavy Gu.; Or, three bars S. *Selby*. *Crest:* A lion's head, as in the arms of *Lowndes*, a bearded man in a vest, G.L. coupé at the breast, gorged Or, having a quiver of arrows at his back Or, feathered Proper, fastened by a belt over the shoulders Az. bordered Or. and with three Bezants; wearing a round cap S. bordered with a wreath Or. and S. *Selby*. Quarterly of six; 1, Arg. three chevrons Gu. in chief a label of three points Az. *Barrington*, 2, Per fess S. and Or. a saltire engrailed, counterchanged. *Pole*. 3, Quarterly 1 and 4, Az. semée of fleur-de-lis Or. 2 and 3 Gu. three lions passant guard. Or. surmount, a label of three points Arg. enee piece charged with three roundlets. 4, Arg. three bars Or. in chief a pale between two piles, all Or. in honour point an insertcheon Arg. 5, as 3. *Clarence*, 6, *Neville*.

William Lowndes, son of Robert, son of William, son of Robert of Winstow, a younger branch of the Lowndes's of Overton, Co. Cest. had a grant of Arms 29 April 1704. William Lowndes Selby, Esq. took his name and arms out of regard and affection for the memory of Thomas James Selby, Esq. Sheriff of Bucks.



WINSLLOW HOUSE.

The Mansion, which stands at the entrance to the town, from Aylesbury, is a commodious plain brick edifice, close to the road, with a flight of several steps to the door, over which is the date of its erection, 1700, and the name of William Lowndes, Esq. for whom it was built by Inigo Jones. The offices are partially hidden, flanking the house on the side towards the town; the gardens being behind it on the north; and the front commanding an extensive view over fields and meadows on the opposite side of the road, towards the south. It is a very substantial fabric; the apartments are numerous, lofty, and spacious, but without elegance; appearing to have undergone few, if any, alterations since its original erection.

THE TOWN.

In 1836, a Workhouse was built on the Buckingham road, capable of containing 280 persons, at an expense of 5000*l.*; and also a National School, which cost 200*l.* The Town is now lighted at night; a Gas Company having been formed, with a capital of 1500*l.* for the purpose of supplying the Town and Private Houses with Gas.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The Church and Vicarage, with its members Ecclesiastical, Little Horwood, Grandborough, and Aston Abbats, being partakers of the peculiar privileges of the Abbats of St. Alban's, who exercised spiritual authority over all Churches belonging to their Abbey, an agreement was made in 1219, between Hugh Bishop of Lincoln and the Abbat of St. Alban's, that neither the Bishop, nor any of his successors, should interfere with the Appropriation and Ordination of any Vicarage belonging to that Abbey, but that it should appertain to the Abbat and his successors to appropriate to their own proper use such Vicarages, and endow and assign a Vicar;¹ and this Vicarage, being accordingly endowed and ordained, the Abbats presented the Incumbents until the dissolution of their Abbey; after which, in 1541, it was made part of the See of London, and wholly exempted from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Lincoln: but on the patronage becoming again vested in the Crown, the Impropration was given to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral, and its Ecclesiastical government vested in the Bishop of London, as his Peculiar, subject to the Archdeacon of St. Alban's; the patronage reserved to the Crown, and the presentation to the Vicarage, being made by custom as in other Livings under a certain value, in the King's name, by the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, under the Great Seal.

A cell, called Big-end Farm, belonging to St. Alban's, where formerly was a chapel standing, which John Deverell, of Swanbourn, pulled down after the Restoration, and sold the timber and stones, is mentioned by Browne Willis.

THE ADVOWSON.

In 1557, the Advowson of the Vicarage was granted to the Reverend Father in Christ, Edmund Bonner,² Bishop of London, *habend.* to him and his successors, in pure and perpetual alms.

¹ Matt. Paris, p. 1061; see also vol. i. p. 249.

² Bishop Bonner was a native of Worcestershire, educated at Oxford, and brought up by Cardinal Wolsey, who bestowed upon him several benefices, was made Chaplain to King Henry VIII. and greatly recommended himself to that Monarch by his zeal and activity in procuring from the See of Rome, the divorce of Queen Catherine to be confirmed: indeed, his behaviour at Rome was so bold, as to have given great offence to the Holy Father, who (being himself, no doubt, a man of very mild temper) is said to have threatened "to order his being thrown into a cauldron of boiling lead!" In 1538, he was made Bishop of Hereford, being at that time on an Embassy to the Court of France; and before his consecration, he was translated to the See of London. Having thus attained the height of his ambition, he seems to have lived quietly until the change effected in the established religion, in consequence of the doctrines of the reformation: but when King Edward VI. succeeded to the Throne, the Bishop, refusing to take the oath of allegiance and supremacy (although he had submitted, by at least an outward compliance, with established forms in the late reign) he was, in 1549, committed to the Fleet prison, but soon afterwards released, upon recantation. However, he was several times reproved by the King's Council, for neglecting to enforce the measures adopted to establish the Protestant religion, and at length was brought to trial for his contempt, deprived of his Bishoprick, and committed to the Marshalsea. In 1553, upon the accession of Queen Mary, he was restored, made Vicegerent and President of the Convocation, in the place of Archbishop Cramer; and became one of the most active instruments in persecuting Protestants, against whom he evinced the most violent and cruel animosity, of which many memorable examples are upon record. He enjoyed the confidence of Philip and Mary, until the end of that reign; but at the accession of Elizabeth, towards

The Advowson of the Vicarage was reserved to the Crown; but Queen Elizabeth, in 1573, by Letters Patent, reciting the demise dated 24 March 1534, by the Abbat and Convent of the late Monastery of St. Alban's, to John Boston, of the Rectory of Winslow, *cum pert.* and all fruits and tenths of corn and hay, within the parish of Winslow and fields there, and in Shipton hamlet, with a barn and close, for 40 years, at the annual rent of 14*l.* for divers causes and considerations demised to David de Leye, Goldsmith, from Lady-day 1584, for twenty-one years, at the before-mentioned rent.¹

In 1586, the Queen, for 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* fine, demised to John Fortescue, Esq. for twenty-one years, at the annual rent of 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* the office of Bailiff and Clerk of the Market at Winslow, and all waifs and strays in right of the Manor of Bigging, near Winslow, and all americiaments, "tam de insult et effusion. sanguinis et vis' franc'pl' apud Winslow;" and all stallage, piccage, tolnage, customs, rights, jurisdictions, &c. of the Forester in the woods of Little Horwood, in as ample a manner as John Boston, or any other who held the same.²

In 1595, the Queen demised to Henry Best, *inter al.* the Rectory of Winslow, and all titles of grain and hay in the parish and fields of Winslow and Shipton, with a barn and close to the said Rectory belonging and let to David Deley, for 21 years as above, *habend.* to the said Henry Best, from Lady-day 1605, for 31 years, paying yearly 14*l.*³

In 1606, King James granted to Sir John Fortescue and Richard Tomlyns, the Rectory and Church of Swanbourne, late belonging to Woburn Abbey; and the Rectory and Church of Winslow, and the tithes of Winslow and Shipton, and a tith barn and close of pasture to the same belonging, late belonging to St. Alban's Monastery; and the Rectory and Church of Whitchurch, late belonging to Woburn Abbey aforesaid, to hold in fee; paying for Swanbourne, 9*l.* Winslow, 14*l.* Whitchurch, 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and to the Bishop of Lincoln, 6*s.* 8*d.* out of Whitchurch, and 13*s.* 4*d.* and 6*s.* 8*d.* to the Archdeacon of Bucks, and 6*s.* 8*d.* to the Curate of Winchelcombe.⁴

In 1619, the King granted *inter al.* to Lawrence Whitaker, Esq. and Henry Price, the fee-farm rent of Swanbourne Rectory, amounting to 9*l.* and the Rectory and Church of Winslow, amounting to 14*l.* which Rectories were demised for certain terms of years, at those rents, to Sir John Fortescue and Richard Tomlyns.⁵

Joseph Rogers, a Carrier of this town, who died 1722,⁶ bequeathed 600*l.* to be laid out in land, towards founding a school to teach children of this parish to write and read; which was laid out accordingly, and the school set up.

whom he had an inveterate hatred, he again refused to take the oaths, and was thereupon again deprived and imprisoned in the Marshalsea, where he remained until his death, 5 Sept. 1569, having been in captivity more than nine years. He is said to have been buried in St. George's Church, Southwark, at midnight, with great privacy, in order to avoid any disturbance amongst the populace, whose indignation had been aroused to so great a degree, by his cruel conduct, that even the length of time during which he had been withdrawn from public life, could not restrain apprehensions of the consequences of their resentment being shewn in some outrageous indignity towards his remains. He is reported to have been well versed in the Sciences of Politics and Canon Law, but not to have been a profound scholar or divine. It is said that he enjoyed a large Estate left to him by his father, who, on the authority of a MS. of Cole, in the British Museum, grounded upon a Pedigree of Cheshire families, is reported to have been one George Savage, Parson of Davenham, (himself a bastard son of Sir John Savage, Knight of the Garter); that his mother's name was Elizabeth Frodesham, and that she was, after his birth, married to Edmund Bonner, a Sawyer, of Potter's Hauley, in Worcestershire. [Biog. Diet. Fox's Martyrology, vol. iii. Lansdowniana MSS. Brit. Mus. vol. xi. p. 42. Art. 64. Fuller's Worthies of Worcestershire, p. 169. Faulkner's Hist. of Fulham, p. 201.]

¹ Rot. Pat. 15 Eliz. Test. 21 Apl.

² Ibid. 37 Eliz. p. 14. Test. 28 Jan

⁶ See Parochial Returns.

³ Ibid. 28 Eliz. p. 14. Test. 21 Feb.

⁴ Ibid. 4 Jac. 1. 9 June.

⁵ Ibid. 17 Jac. 1. p. 3. 19 Jan.

The Vicarage, in 1534, was returned at 11*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* clear annual value 40*l.*; but it has been augmented twice with Queen Anne's bounty, and much improved by the inclosure, so as to be worth more than 100*l.* per ann.

The Vicarage-House is small, and situated near the church-yard: but many recent improvements have been made.

VICARS.

WILLIAM WELTOWN, inst. 1326, on the presentation of the Abbat of St. Alban's.

John Allyn exchanged circ. 1405, for Albury, Co. Herts, with

Peter Braunche, or *Braunden*, who, 4 May 1422, exchanged for Steeple Claydon Vicarage.¹

William Greccote, or *Gorcote*, inst. 25 March 1425, who exchanged for Croughton, Co. Northampton, with *Thomas Spencer*, 1425.

Henry Tomlyns, willed 10 Sept. 1451, to be buried in the chancel of the Church of St. Lawrence, in Winslow.

Richard Stratton, 1533, when he paid a pension, or stipend of 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the Vicar or Minister of Little Horwood. He was Vicar in 1534, and succeeded by

Thomas Hobbes, 1535, if not the same with

Sir William Hobbes, Priest and Curate in 1544.

Edmund Inco, presented in 1556, by Queen Mary.

Richard Edmunds, died Vicar, in 1558.

William Lewis, inst. 5 July 1588, on the presentation of King Philip and Queen Mary; and at his death,

Robert Dauncey, inst. 17 May 1565; at his death,

Philip Favour, inst. 10 June 1590; and at his death,

Robert Mainwaring, A.B. presented 10 Jan. 1597. He was of St. John's Coll. Oxon.: died, and was buried here, 20 March 1647-8.

John Bishop, inst. 1648; he was buried here, 3 Mar. 1651-2. In 1650, he was returned to be a constant Preacher; and the Vicarage worth 30*l.* per ann.

John Pownall, 1652: died Vicar, and was buried here, 7 Sept. 1663.

Samuel Dix, A.M. presented 2 Dec. 1663; he was buried here, 8 Jan. 1680, but without any memorial.

John Jones, A.M. presented 11 Mar. 1681; he died 27 Oct. and was buried here.

John Croft, A.M. presented 23 Nov. 1684; he died here, and was buried 29 Apl. 1716.

Egerton Cutler, a Sea Chaplain, presented 1716; he died 1720; and was succeeded by

James Edmunds, A.M. 26 May 1726; he died in April 1765.

John Rawbone, 20 May 1765, on the presentation of King Geo. III. He died; and was succeeded by

Thomas Prichard, 6 Feb. 1775.

Harry Waller, presented 31 March 1789. He exchanged 1 July 1793, for the Rectory of Hasleton, Yarmouth, or Emworth, Co. Gloucester, with

James Preedy, A.M. inducted 8 July 1793. He was the son of Benjamin Preedy, DD. successively Rector of the Abbey Church, St. Alban's, and Dunton, Co. Bucks. He was of Merton Coll. Oxon. A.M. 7 Nov. 1799; 4 Jan. 1783, instituted to the Vicarage of Welton, Co. Northampton, on the presentation of the King; and quitted that Living for the Rectory of Hasleton-cum-Yanworth, Co. Gloucester, (or Emworth Chapel?) in 1785, being instituted 6, and inducted 11 Sept. following. In 1796, being instituted 20 Sept. to the Rectory of Brington, Co. Northampton, on the presentation of George John Earl Spencer, K.G.; he obtained a dispensation to hold Winslow with that Living, to which he was inducted 24 Sept. in the same year; and having resigned Brington, had another dispensation to hold the Rectory of Ilinton-cum-Steyne, in Northamptonshire, to which he was instituted 28 June, and inducted 9 July 1809. His youngest daughter, Caroline, was married in 1812, to James Rousby, Esq. of St. Alban's. Another daughter was married, in 1822, to the Rev. Richard Tomkins, A.M. Rector of Great Horwood, who subsequently took the name of Berkeley. He died 12 Oct. 1836, *æt.* 84, and was buried in the Church, where a Marble Tablet is erected to his memory, with the following inscription: "In a vault beneath are deposited the remains of Mary and James Preedy." He was succeeded by

Thomas Henry Walpole, A.M. who died 1 Oct. 1840, *æt.* 41, and was buried in the Church Porch, which has been converted into a Chapel for the use of the Boys of the Sunday School, and handsomely ornamented with painted glass, by his successor,

W. W. McCreight, A.M. who was instituted 4 Feb. 1841, and is the present worthy Incumbent.



THE CHURCH.

The Church stands in a cemetery, enclosed by a low wall, which separates it from the public street or road, leading to Buckingham. The building consists of a square tower at the west end; a nave with two aisles, extending to the extremity or western face of the tower; and a chancel. On the south side is a handsome porch, and the whole of the walls of the tower, nave, aisles, chancel, and porch, are finished with perforated coped battlements. The principal doorway has a low pointed bracket arch, having foliated ornaments in the spandrils and quarterfoils, lozenges and other sculptured decorations. In the tympanum of the pediment, above the doorway, is an elegantly-shaped Gothic niche, with a groined canopy and rich tracery. At the east end of the chancel is a large window of five lights, in the basement story, divided by a cross mullion from smaller lights above, terminated in trefoils: the lower series having bracket arches with cinquefoils beneath them, and triangular, octagonal, and other perforations and ornaments. Sculptured heads of enormous size, with monstrously exaggerated features, project from under the battlements of the porch, which has a range of pinnacles on its roof, each faced with a trefoil-headed pannel, crowned with a flowered pinnacle or finial.¹

The Church has been recently re-paved, painted, and has undergone a thorough repair. The old porch on the south, to which a Gothic door has been attached, is converted into a temporary Chapel.

In the chancel, on a sepulchral slab:

Here lieth the body of Edward Baswell, Gent. who departed this life, 30 Aug. 1689.²

In the nave, on a slab beneath the pulpit (the

latter having been removed to its present situation from its original place, near one of the pillars):

Here lieth the body of Master Robert Lowndes, who died the 26th of January 1683, and is interred under this

¹ In the tower, which is sixty-four feet high, hang six modern bells, recast out of five, in June 1668. Weight of the old bells: treble, 700 lb. 2^d 1100 lb. 3^d 1300 lb. 4th 1800 lb. tenor, 2700 lb. total, 7500 lb. Weight of the new bells: treble, 600 lb. 2^d 700 lb. 3^d 800 lb. 4th 1200 lb. 5th 1500 lb. tenor, 2000 lb. total, 6800 lb. It may be presumed that 700 lb. was lost in the operation of recasting. Mr. Keene, of Woodstock, was the Founder.

² Here is a tradition that he was the *King of the Gipsies*.

stone; his father and other of his ancestors having formerly been buried in or near the same place.¹

On a small mural monument, affixed to the pier at the east end of the north aisle and nave are, these words :

Here lieth interred the body of Sarah, relict of Mr. Thomas Egerton, and daughter of the pious and learned Thomas Figge, Gentleman, who departed this life, 10th of March 1706, which Thomas Figge was the last male heir of the family; leaving behind him five other daughters. She bequeathed to the poor of the parish of Winslow (where she died, 17th Feb. 1722, in the 53^d year of her age, and directed to be buried among her ancestors) the annual sum of twenty shillings.

In vain I strove to be with quiet blest,
Various sorrows wreck'd my destin'd breast,
And I could only in the grave find rest.²

In the floor of the south aisle, on a slab :

Elizabeth Tookey, died 9th Sept. 1782, aged 73.

John Tookey, Esq. M.D. son of the above, obiit 17 Dec. 1817, æt. 69.

On a white stone, in the floor of the same aisle, near the east end, are brass letters affixed to a stone, "N. C."

In a pew, in the same aisle, on a brass :

Arms : 1 and 4 Az. a fess between three trefoils slipped; 2 and 3 a bend charged with three martlets.

On a plate below, the effigies of a man and a woman in gowns :

Here lieth under this stone the body of

Thomas figge gent & Janne his wyfe, who had issue by her ij. sonnes and v. daughters, & dyed p^r t^ri. Nov. 1578.

Below, are the figures of two male children and three females.

On a slab in the nave :

John Markham, Gent. died 29th May 1746, aged 63. Philippa his wife, died 20th Aug. 1723, aged 35. Also of Mary and Robert their children, who died in infancy.

On another :

In memory of M^{rs}. Susan Bigg, who departed this life the 28th June 1782, aged 83 years. Also of M^{rs} Eliz. Bigg and M^r. Robert Bigg.

In the chancel are four achievements for the family of Lowndes and Selby, viz.

1 Arg. frettè Az. charged with a bezant at each juncture. In a dexter canton Gu. a lion's head erased Or. gorged with a laurel wreath, impaling Gu. six escalops, 3, 2, 1. *Motto* : Mors janua vite. The like for a widower, with his *Crest* : a lion's head erased, Or. gorged with a laurel wreath, Proper.³

An achievement for the Lady of W^m. Lowndes Selby, Esq. who died 22^d March 1786. Arg. a chev. between three squirrels Gu.⁴

The body of Mr. Robert Lowndes, who was aged 64 years, and died the 26th of January 1683, is interred under this stone; his father and others of his ancestors having formerly been buried in or near the same place.⁵

¹ In the Topographer, vol. i. p. 453, it is asserted, in a note attached to the above inscription, that there are 34 or 35 coffins of the same family in the vault; and in the same book, the Church is said to have a spire.

² This Mrs. Egerton gave a large silver salver for the Communion Service; but neither the salver nor the annuity being appropriated, the writer in the Topographer states, that a monument, which had been provided, and on which the above inscription was cut, was not permitted to be put up in the Church, but remained in 1755, in the vestry. [Topog. vol. i. p. 453.]

³ In the centre of the east window of the chancel, the Crest and Arms of Lowndes, as above, in coloured glass. Below, on a scroll, Anno Dom. MDCc. From the roof of the nave are suspended two small brass chandeliers.

⁴ Mary, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Goostrey, Esq. of Great Missenden.

⁵ Mr. Secretary Lowndes paved the chancel throughout, which is 35 feet long and 20 broad, with Bicester stones, in 1700, and new leaved it; he also sunk a vault, at the east end, for his family, and raised the altar two steps, encompassing it with a rail, and paved it within the rails with Danish marble. His eldest son, Robert, on whom he settled this estate, afterwards set up, behind the Communion Table, the Creed and Lord's Prayer curiously wrote in gold letters upon handsome black wainscot. He new glazed the windows throughout; in the old windows remained only one pane, that was painted, which is still preserved and fixed in the east window under his arms, which are in the middle, with the date 1700.

The REGISTER begins in 1560, and contains the following Entries :

Baptisms.

George Deverell, bapt. ultimo die Maii 1576.
Edward Lowndes, bapt. 5 July 1576.
Anna Lowndes, 12 Jan. 1577.
Robertus Lowndes, fil. Robⁱ 28 Feb. 1580.
Bridget, dau. of Rob. Lownds, 15 March 1581.
Willielmus Lownds fil. Robⁱ 5 Jan. 1585.
Robert, son of Robert Lowndes, bap. 1587.
Mathew Deverell, 17 Aug. 1589.
Richard Lowndes, son of Robⁱ 13 Ap^t 1592.
John Deverell, son of Tho^s 1 May 1592.
Bernard Lowndes, 14 Sep^r 1593.
Robert Deverell, son of Tho^s 15 Nov. 1593.
Thomas Lowndes, son of Robⁱ 22 Mar. 1594.
Thomas Ffye, sonn of Peter, bap. 20 Feb. 1595.
Elizabeth, dau^r of Tho. Deverell, 22 July 1596.
Mary Ffye, dau^r of Peter Ffye, Gent. 7 Feb. 1596.
George Lownds, some of Robⁱ 28 June 1597.
Marie Lownds, dau^r of Robⁱ 1 Jan. 1599.
Rebecca Ffye, dau^r of Peter, 24 Jan. 1600.
Valentine Ffye, son of Peter, 14 Feb. 1601.
Robert Lownds, son of Robⁱ deceased 27 Feb. 1602.
Pfrancis Ffye, dau^r of Peter, 20 Feb. 1603.
Richard Adams, son of Tho^s 7 Ap^t 1604.
William Power, son of Will^m 29 June 1609.
John, son of Rowland Fell, 1614.

Marriages.

Rob. Lownds contraxit matrimonium Jane Croke, 4th day of June 1575.

Robⁱ Lownds was mar. to Eliz. Hyrst, 27 Nov. 1590.
W^m Lownds and Frances Wendover, 27 Oct. 1612.
Tho. Egerton and Mary Ffye, 1612.
Thomas Deverell and Marie Trelaine, 14 Sept. 1633.
John Chetwood and Susan Glenister, 1643.
Mr. Tho^s Bishop, Minister of this P^{ar}ish, and Mrs. Frances White, of Steeple Claydon, were married at Steeple Claydon aforesayd, 31 May 1649, per Tho. Berry, Cur.

John Nash, of the Parish of Hilsdon, and Anne Kendall of Cowle, of the parish of Presson, was published three severall market dayes, in Winslow Market-place; one 16 day of November, and one the 23, and one the 30 day, (1654.)

Wendover Lownds and Susana Ffyges was published three severall Lord's-dayes, in Winslow Parish Church; one the 27 of Sep^r one y^e 1, one y^e 11 of October, was married 10 Nov. 1657.

Peter Lownds and Doro. Brown, Feb. 15, 1667.

Raph Phipps and Frances Lownds was married 7 March 1658.

Oliver Mayne, ux^m duxit Anam Worstley, May 27, 1694.

Geo. Stone de Whitch^h et Anne fil. Tho. & Eliz. Blake de Winslow, 10 June 1705.

Henry Wendover and Eliz. Loudes, mar. 5 Nov. 1601.

Robert Lownds & Alice Spooner, 24 Julie 1627.

Thomas Pitkin & Mary Lownds, 24 Nov. 1642.

Burials.

Edw. Mayne, 22 Feb. 1566.

Edw. Lownds, sepult. est xxx. die Aug. 1575.

Tho. Ffye, sepult. fuit 6 die Nov^r 1579.

Jane Ffye, sepulta f. 20 Dec. 1582.

Tho. Ffye, Gent was bur. xxix. Maii, 1588.

Jone Lowndes, wife of Robⁱ L. bur. 8 June 1589.

Rich^d Lowndes, son of Robⁱ 28 June 1591-2.

Tho. Ffye, sonn of Peter F. Gent. 17 Mar. 1592.

Marie Lownds, 19 Ap^t 1600.

Robⁱ Lownds, 10 Dec. 1602.

Isabell Mayne, wife of Seb^r 3 Oct. 1605.

Jane Ffye, D^r of Peter, 31 Oct^r 1609.

Wendover Lownds, some of Will^m 25 May 1617.

Joan Lownds, 24 May 1623.

Thomas Dormer, 21 Oct. 1624.

Philippa Dormer, widow, Nov. 24, 1628.

George Lownds, some of Robⁱ 20 Julie 1634.

Anne Lownds, D^r of W^m & Frances, 11 Aug. 1637.

Joan Lownds, D^r of W^m & Francis, 12 Mar. 1638.

Peter Ffye, some of Peter & Martha, 24 June 1640.

William Lownds, some of W^m & Francis, 7 Oct. 1643.

Henrie Lownds, some of W^m & Fra. 25 Oct. 1643.

Thomas Maynwarring, 10 March 1647, Minister.

Elizabeth Ffye, wife of Peter F. sen. Gent. 15 Nov. 1650.

Edw. Mayne, 9 Jan. 1651.

Will^m Lownds, 6 June 1654.

M^r Valantyne Ffygge, 29 Sep. 1654.

Francis, D^r of Rob. Lownds, 25 Dec. 1654.

Martha, wife of Peter Ffye, 17 Mar. 1659.

Peter Ffye, sen^r 13 June 1660.

John Pownell, Vicar, 7 Sept. 1663.

Robⁱ son of Robⁱ Lownds, 22 Dec. 1663.

Mary, D^r of Robⁱ Lownds jun^r 25 Nov. 1664.

Susanna, Wife of Wendover Lownds, 10 Oct. 1667.

Robⁱ son of Peter Lownds, Oct. 16, 1667.

Samuel Dix, Minister, 8 Jan. 1680.

Susanna Lownds, 1681.

Robⁱ Lownds, 29 Jan. 1683.



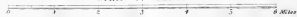
OF
DESBOROUGH

Buckinghamshire



- Boundary of Group
- Dale of Hundred
- Great Roads & Turnpike Roads
- Rivers

Scale of Miles



DESBOROUGH HUNDRED.



Medmenham Abbey.

ESBOROUGH HUNDRED, anciently DUSTENBURGH, derives its name, according to Langley, (the Author of the History and Antiquities of the Hundred of Desborough and Deanery of Wycombe, &c. including the Borough Towns of Wycombe and Marlow, and sixteen parishes, published in 1797,) from "a depopulated place in the parish of West Wycombe, situated about a mile East of Wycombe, a little distance from the London road, on the right hand; its remains being still apparent on a hill called Desborough Castle," which consists of a double entrenchment, with a high bank to the inside, and a deep graff outwardly; Mr. Langley, adds that, "before the western entrance, is a half-moon, with two apertures for greater security, and a proper outlet at the east end;" that "there seem to have been buildings of strength," and importance and "foundations with broken tiles, bricks, mortar, and rubbish:" that, in 1743, the wood, which grew upon the site, being "cut down, there was dug up an entire stone window frame," (as Mr. L. was informed) "of the fashion of those in ancient churches:" adding, that the "form and double fortifications would have induced him to think this a work of the Saxons; and its situation near the grand road to London might design it as a check to the inroads and devastations of the Danes, who more than once made excursions this way:" and then proceeds to suggest that, "thence perhaps it might get the name of Danesborough and Densborough, now shortened to Desborough," as a fortress on a hill, designed to put a stop to the ravages of the Danes; and likewise that, considering its lofty situation, as the Chilterns are well known to have suffered considerably from the ravages of those ferocious assailants, that this place might have been designed as a *Folk Mote*, for the assembling of the people in cases of public danger and emergency, and so called Desborough quasi Deys, or Daysborough, a place or borough of judgement: Day or Dey, according to Kennet, signifying the administration of justice; and thus Deysborough, from its lofty situation and entrenchments, was well suited to the assembly of the Hundred.¹

¹ Langley, however, is unwilling to assign this work to the Danes; and supposing it of still more remote antiquity, inclines to conjecture it an ancient British work, and to have some relation to religious character, from the British *Din*, or *Dyn*, or from *Dis*, the (perhaps fabulous) inhabitants of Britain; so that in such a sense, would be a *sacred fortification*. Mr. Langley carries his readers back to the times of Strabo, when woods were the cities of the Britons; and cots for the inhabitants, and stalls for their castle, the abode of the Aborigines. But it would be very unjust to Mr. Langley, if to the large extracts which have been made, and which, in the course of these pages, must be necessarily made from the varied and valuable sources of information contained in his history, and more especially after the liberal expression in his preface of a hope, that they "may lead to a more general history of the County," if the writer, greatly assisted by, and gratefully appreciating Mr. Langley's learning and diligence, did not avail himself of the very first opportunity of alluding to the beautiful account which Mr. Langley has subjoined to an elaborate description of the course of husbandry in his time practised in this part of the County; by citing his vivid and glowing description of the picturesque scenery of the Vale, through which flows the majestic Thames; where "the delicate foliage of the beech, which crown the varying amphitheatre, feathering the banks or bending over the cliffs, the verdure of the meadows and the pleasing tints which the hand of cultivation throws over the vale; and the natural beauties of the country are enriched by elegant Mansions, venerable Churches, the mouldering remains of Abbatial buildings, or their vivid ruins—bosomed high in tufted trees, and reflected in the clear expanse of the water below, are painted with a master's hand." [Langley's Desborough, p. 10, 11.]

This Hundred is topographically described as situated at the southern extremity of the County, although, on correctly referring to the maps, a considerable portion, both the Burnham and Stoke Hundreds, will be found extending more southward, to the interesting grounds of Ankerwyke and Runny-mead.

The sixteen parishes, included by Mr. Langley in his volume, are denominated :

Bradenham.	Medmenham.
Fawley.	Moreton, (part of Dinton.)
Fingest.	Radnage.
Hambleden.	Saunderton.
Hedsor, with Lilly-fee.	Turville.
Hitchendon, or Hughendon.	Wooburn.
Ipstone; (principally in Co. Oxon.)	Wycombe.
Great Marlow.	West Wycombe.
Little Marlow.	

This Hundred¹ being bounded, on the North, by the Hundred of Aylesbury; on the East, by Burnham; on the South, by the Thames, which separates it from Berkshire; and on the West, by the County of Oxford. It contains 50,000 acres of land, 7000 of which are woodland, and about 2000 common, or waste. It was part of the *Catiuchlani*, in the time of the Romans; and of the kingdom of Mercia, during the Saxon Heptarchy.

¹ The number of Inhabitants in the Parochial Returns of Desborough Hundred, in 1824, were: Bradenham, 220. Dinton (part of it called Moreton), 14. Fawley, 276. Fingest, 295. Hambleden, 1281. Hedsor, with Lillie-fee, 118. Hitchendon, 1247. Ipstone, including that part which is in Oxfordshire, 272. Great Marlow, 2532. Parish not in the Borough, 1231. Little Marlow, 775. Medmenham, 369.¹ Saunderton, 210. Turville, 362. Wooburn, 1831. Wycombe, 2864. Borough, 2735. West Wycombe, 1545. Total, 18,247.

BRADENHAM

is a small village, principally surrounding a cheerful common, at the upper end of which is the Manor-house. It is bounded, on the North, by Prince's Risborough; on the East, by Hitchenden, or Hughendon; and on the South and West, by West Wycombe.

The Parish contains 1250 acres; of which 70 are pasture, 880 arable, and 300 woodland. Langley remarks, that there was a peculiarity in the tenure of this Manor, inapplicable to the remainder of the parishes of the Hundred, viz.: that it was holden of the King in free soccage, the services of which were "certain and honourable."

THE MANOR.

Suarting and Herding held of the King two hides of land, of which Bradenham, at the Domesday Survey, consisted. There were two villeins, and two carucates of arable, constantly valued at twenty shillings: two brothers, men belonging to King Edward, had holden this land, and could sell it.¹

Bradenham is enumerated among the lands belonging to the King's Thanes, at the end of the County Roll; and probably, Suarting and Herding were Saxons, permitted to continue in quiet possession; for no account of this Manor is discovered till 1230, when the Countess of Warwick held it. There is no doubt that this apparent deficiency in the public records respecting Bradenham, and many other manors between the time of the Conquest and the reign of Henry III. has arisen from the fact, that the lands which had been seized by the Crown, in the intermediate Norman reigns, had been, in the time of Henry I. King Stephen, Henry II. and Richard I. (not to mention John, in whose time the Hundred Rolls convey somewhat clearer information,) bestowed upon some Monastic foundation, which, being included in the possessions of such religious houses, were subsequently seized by the Crown as escheats, wherever the property of *Normans* and *Foreigners* tempted the rapacity of the Sovereign.

The Countess of Warwick possessed Bradenham, and held it in soccage, as the daughter of Henry D'Oyley, of Hock (*vulgo* Hook,) Norton, Co. Oxon. and wife of Henry de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick. Her son, Thomas Earl of Warwick, presented to Bradenham Rectory in 1235; but dying without issue, 26 June 1242, his widow, Ela, daughter of William Longspee, Earl of Salisbury, had Bradenham, *inter al.* assigned for her dower. On her decease, this Manor came to Margery, sister and heir of Thomas Earl of Warwick, who married first, John Mareschall (brother of William Mareschall, Earl of Pembroke,) and secondly, in 1242, John de Plessetis, to whom, being a great favourite of the King, the Wardship of Hugh his son and heir (by a former wife,) was given as to his person, in case he should die and leave him under age; and shortly after, the King farther granted, that if the aforesaid Margery, his Countess, should die before him without issue of her body, all the lands and tenements in Bradenham, *inter al.* Knights' fees, &c. which had belonged to Henry D'Oyley, her uncle, and by inheritance were descended to her, should remain unto him, the said John de Plessetis, during his life.² He died 26 February 1262; and was buried at Missenden, leaving Hugh, his heir. After his decease, this Manor came to Robert de Bradenham;

¹ In Dvstenberg Hvnd. Suarting et Herding ten' de rege. Bradehā. p. 11. hid. 'Tra. ē. 11. caŕ. et ibi sunt cū. 11. ob. uillis. Val et ualuit sēp. xx. sol. Duo frs' hōēs R.E. tenuer. et uende' pot'. [Lib. Censual, tom. 1. fol. 153.]

² Dugdale's Warwickshire.

and in 7 Edw. III. Simon de Falwesley died seised of this Manor. The Wiltshires possessed it in 1368; and Sir John Wiltshire, in 1426, sold it to John Botiler, Clothier of London, who died seised in 1435, and ordered this Estate to be sold after the death of his wife Agnes; when John Scott purchased it, and continued Lord of the Manor until 1500, when it passed to Sir Andrew Windsor, K.B. at the coronation of King Henry VIII. by whom, in 1529, he was created Lord Windsor of Bradenham. He was a very brave man; and fought at the Siege of Terouen, and the Battle of Spurs: when, for his valour, he was made a Banneret, and employed in many honourable offices. Having married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of William Blount, Lord Mountjoy, and dying in 1543, was buried at Hounslow; leaving several children, of whom, Sir William Windsor became his heir, who was one of the Knights of the Bath at the coronation of Queen Anne Boleyn. He was Sheriff of Bucks in 29 Henry VIII. and an early supporter of Queen Mary. He built the Manor House of Bradenham, with the Chapel, and made the burial-ground adjacent. This Sir William, second Lord Windsor, married first, Margaret, daughter and heir of William Sambourne, of Southcote, Co. Berks, by whom he had seven sons and nine daughters; and secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Coundrey, Esq.; but, by the latter, had no issue. He died 20 August 1558; and was buried with great pomp at Bradenham; having bequeathed to Sir Edward Windsor, Knt. his eldest son and heir apparent, his arms and other personals at Bradenham, where he had chiefly resided; and also the Manors of Bradenham and Penn (called Bealings,) lands in Chipping Wycombe and West Wycombe; the Advowson of Prince's Risborough, with the glebe; the Manor of Eton, near Windsor; and the reversion of Boneforden, in Stoke Poges.

Edward Lord Windsor, in 1557, was distinguished at the siege of St. Quintin's. He married Catharine, daughter of John Earl of Oxford, and had a large family. In 1566, Queen Elizabeth, on her return from a visit to the University of Oxford, was entertained at Bradenham; and Miles Windsor, *kinsman* to this Lord, spoke an oration to the Queen, which was noticed with much approbation to the Spanish Ambassador, then present.¹ Edward Lord Windsor died at Spa, in Germany, 24 June 1574, having ordered his interment at Liege, and his heart (enclosed in lead) to be sent to England, and buried at Bradenham. He bequeathed to his eldest son, Frederick, *inter al.* the Manor of Eton, alias Colle Morton in Eton; the Manor of Wycombe, in Great Wycombe; and the Manors of Bradenham and Hitchenden; and ordered the erection and foundation of an Alms-house here, with chambers for a Master, and six poor men; the Master to be the Parson of Bradenham, and his successors, who were to endeavour to obtain the Queen's Patent for an Incorporation, by the title of "Master and Brethren of the Hospital of Bradenham;" that good ordinances should be made by his Executors for the government and continuance of the Corporation; that lands and tenements, to the value of 40*l.* per ann. should be purchased and assured to the Master and Brethren; out of which, the Master of the Hospital for the time being to have to the augmentation of his living *twenty marks* per ann. and the remaining *forty marks* to be equally divided among the *six* poor men, to find them living, that "they might pray for him and his ancestors, and the prosperous estate of his posterity."² But, notwithstanding all this, no Alms-house was erected or endowed at Bradenham.

Frederick Lord Windsor is said to have been eminent for his dexterity in the justs and tournaments which were the fashion of his times. He died 24 Dec. 1585, and was succeeded by his brother Henry; and Mr. Langley remarks, that, in his Will, he directed the performance of the testament of his father Edward, though he had himself neglected it.

Henry Lord Windsor, his brother, succeeded to the possession of Bradenham, and married Anne,

¹ Strype's Annals.

² Langley, p. 162; from Wood's Athenæ Oxon. vol. i. p. 416.

³ *Ibid.* p. 163, ex Regist. Pyckeryng, in Cur. Prer. Cant.

co-heir of Thomas Rivet, Esq. of Chippenham, Co. Cambridge, by whom he had one son and two daughters. He died 6 April 1605, and was buried at Tardebig, Co. Warwick.

Thomas Lord Windsor, son and heir of Henry, was created K.B. 2 June 1610. In 1623, he was Rear-Admiral of the Fleet sent to bring Charles Prince of Wales out of Spain; on which occasion, he entertained the Grandees of that Court, on board, at his own expense, his equipage and the costs of his embassy being at least 15,000*l.*: he being a Nobleman of great public spirit, and highly accomplished. He attended King Charles I. by a special summons, in 1639, at York; but died at the beginning of the Civil War, 6 Dec. 1642, leaving no issue by the Lady Catherine, his wife, daughter of Edward Earl of Worcester. He settled all his estates upon Thomas Windsor Hickman, son of his eldest sister, Elizabeth (who was married to Dixey Hickman, Esq.), on condition of his taking the name and arms of the ancient family of Windsor; and Bradenham being then alienated, became the property and residence of Sir Edmund Pye, Bart. who held this Manor and Advowson before 1660; for he was then voted by the Parliament a delinquent, and fined 3065*l.* for having quitted his residence here, and living in the enemy's (i. e. the King's) quarters.¹ Sir Edmund Pye married Catherine, sister of the brave and loyal John Lord Lucas, who gallantly lost his life at the siege of Colechester, and had issue, two daughters; the younger married to the Hon. Charles West, eldest son of Lord de la Warre, who died s. p.; and the elder, married to John Lord Lovelace, of Hurley, Co. Berks; who had by her two daughters, of whom the eldest died unmarried; but Martha, the younger, became the wife of Sir Henry Johnson, Bart. of Friston Hall, Co. Suffolk; and was, in her own right, Baroness Wentworth, as grand-daughter and heir of John Lord Lovelace, who married Anne, daughter and, after the death of her brother, sole heir of Thomas Lord Wentworth, Earl of Cleveland. The Baroness Wentworth dying 18 July 1715, was succeeded by Sir Edward Noel, created, in 1762, Lord Viscount Wentworth, who died 31 Oct. 1774; and was succeeded by his son, Thomas Viscount Wentworth, who, in 1787, sold the Manor and Estate of Bradenham to John Hicks, Esq. of Plomer's Hill, near Bath, who was Sheriff of Bucks in 1790. In November 1809, John Hicks, Esq. married Susanna Jemima, daughter of . . . Hurlock, Esq. of Box, near Bath; and the name of Plomer's Hill seems to have been subsequently adopted for a small Villa near West Wycombe, which, after the death of Mr. Hicks, became the residence of his second wife, now a widow, upon her retiring from Bradenham House (since occupied by successive tenants;) and in this place died John Wilkinson Hicks, Esq. late of Brasenose Coll. Oxon. 21 Jan. 1810, æt. 21, the eldest son of the late John Hicks, by the said Susanna Jemima, who continues an annuitant on the Estate; but the Manor and Advowson of Bradenham descended to Mrs. Hearle, wife of J. M. Hearle, Esq. (who resided here in 1826,) as the sole surviving child of the late John Hicks, Esq. who is the present possessor; with remainder to the Rev. John Graves, A.M. her nephew, son of another daughter, deceased: but since 1830, the Mansion has been inhabited, under the authority of the High Court of Chancery, by Isaac D'Israeli, Esq. a literary gentleman of great celebrity.

THE RECTORY AND ADVOWSON,

which have been always attached to the possession of the Manor, were, in the Taxation-Roll of Pope Nicholas, valued at four marks. It had been valued at five marks by the Bishop of Norwich, and stands in the King's Books at 5*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* It was returned to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty as worth only 4*l.* 10*s.* and discharged from payment of First-Fruits and Tenths; but, having been augmented, in 1801, with 200*l.* to meet a similar benefaction by John Hicks, Esq. then Patron, the Living was subsequently returned as worth 148*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* per ann.

¹ Whitlock's Memorials; also Langley, p. 165.

In a Terrier, dated in 1607, the Parsonage-House is described as consisting of five bays of timber, part thatched and part tiled, disposed into seven rooms; a garden and orchard, of twenty poles; twelve acres of land; and a parcel of wood of three acres, given in common. The House has been since entirely re-built (on, it is presumed, its original site), and is now a neat and commodious residence.

RECTORS.

WILLIAM DE BREIL, presented in 1235, by the Earl of Warwick.

Adam de Warwick occurs in 1276. He was also Master of Wycombe Hospital.

Thomas de Gaunt was instituted in 1293, by Simon de Bradenham, as was

Richard de Wottesden, 5 Oct. 1296.

Hugh de Falwese, pres. 15 July 1317, by Simon de Daventrè.

Thomas de Falwese, presented 11 March 1335, by Sir Edmund Hacluit, Knt.

Philip exchanged for Winchendon, with *William de Burstal*, 8 Feb. 1348, on the presentation of John Falwese.

Richard Hemp de Wapenham, presented 4 Aug. 1349, by Sir Thomas Falwese, Knt. He resigned; and

John de Uving was presented 16 June 1350, by the same Patron.

John de Barkeley, presented 4 July 1358, by Thomas Frisel of Bledlow.

William Cass was succeeded by

John Sares, 2 Aug. 1368, on the presentation of Margaret Wiltshire.

John de Preston Capes was succeeded by

John Bowalet, 6 Nov. 1375; he exchanged for Watlington, with

William Wiginton, 19 Dec. 1392, who resigned; and was succeeded by

John Wright, who was presented 9 July 1394, by Sir John Wiltshire, Knt. and who exchanged for Evington, with

William Robinson, 30 July 1396. He also exchanged for Chiswick, with

John Dancysell, and he exchanged for Parham, Co. Sussex, with

Robert Swift, 17 July 1399.

William Spenc, presented 30 May 1416, by the same Patron.

John Mershfield, died 1463.

Edmund Rule occurs 1463.

William House, presented 1466, by John Scott, Esq.

Henry Stokesbury, presented 12 July 1367, by the same Patron; as was

Eugenius Kenneth, 6 Oct. 1491. He resigned, and *John Barne*, A.M. presented 11 July 1496; but resigned, and was succeeded by

Dennis Crane, who was presented 22 Sept. 1508, by Andrew Windsor, Esq.

Richard Redeberd, died 1521, and was buried here.

William Waterson, presented 19 March, 1521, by Lord Andrew Windsor. He resigned, and

William Barabee, was pres. 16 Dec. 1528; but having quitted this Living for Monks' Risborough, was succeeded by

Ribbord Holwey, who was presented 4 Sept. 1555, by the same Patron.

Francis Fletcher, presented 1579.

Thomas Hall, presented 19 July 1592.

George Mutley, A.M. presented 3 Dec. 1593, by Henry Lord Windsor.

Richard Rastall, presented 1621.

Henry Wyat, A.M. presented 13 Sept. 1660, by Sir Edmund Pye.

William Lardner, A.M. ejected in 1660; but having conformed, was again presented 20 Feb. 1662, by the same Patron; and at his death,

Richard Deane was presented 12 April 1672. He resigned, and

John Cubeworth, A.M. presented 8 Feb. 1678, by Lady Catherine Pye; but exchanged for Kidlington, Co. Oxon. with

Jabez Bridconke, presented in 1682, but resigned.

Philip Davies, presented 15 Jan. 1684.

John Noreh, presented 30 March 1726, by the Baroness Wentworth.

Thomas Whitehead, A.B. presented 12 Jan. 1765, by Lord Viscount Wentworth.

Edward Orlebar Smith, A.B. presented 25 Jan. 1775, by the same Patron. He resigned; and

Richard Chaloner Cobbe was presented 4 Sept. 1790, by John Hicks, Esq.

William Hughes, A.M. inducted 7 April 1798, on the presentation of the same Patron; and at his death,

Isaac King, A.M. succeeded in 1832, on the presentation of Mrs. Hearle, and is the present Incumbent.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to St. Botolph, is about 70 feet long and 14 broad, standing near the east end of a gently sloping green, or lawn. In a low square tower, at the west end, are three bells and a clock. On the south side of the nave is a tiled porch, within which is a doorway, having circular columns, and a decayed Norman arch. Another door, on the same side, is the entrance into the chancel.

The Font, near the west end of the nave, on the north side, is large and circular.

The Communion Table was made at the expence of Mr. E. Lambeth, Citizen and Haberdasher of London, in 1742; and, as well as the Pulpit, and Reading desk, is covered with rich crimson velvet.¹

In the chancel windows were formerly many remains of painted glass, of which, Langley has preserved an account; and also many hatchments, with Arms of Pye, Luaise, West, Lord, De la Warre, and others, which are wholly decayed or removed. There were formerly, Pennon's and Banners; (long since decayed and removed) and on a monument of grey marble, with a canopy supported by two female figures, in the centre, these *Arms*: Quarterly, Arg. a fess indented S. West.²

Over the chancel door, on a tablet of white marble, is the following inscription:

To consecrate the memory of Lucy Mary Hughes, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Hughes, A.M. Rector of this parish, and Frances Vere his wife, who died 27 August 1814, aged 19 years; this tablet is inscribed as a testimony of her virtues, and of her parents' grief.

In the north aisle, or chapel, contiguous to the chancel, is an achievement, with these *Arms*:

In lozenge: Az. a fess lozengy Arg. impaling paly of 6 Arg. and Vert.

On another:

Gn. a fess wavy between three unicorns, Arg. *Motto*: Mors janua vite.

Over the altar, in the east window of the chancel, the arms of Lovelace on the dexter side, of Hicks on the sinister, and of England between them.

In the east window are two coats of recent introduction. On the dexter side:

Party per fess of three. 1. in chief, Or. on a chief crenelle S. in fess, three martlets. 2. Party per pale: dexter Az. on a saltire, Or. five martlets, S.; sinister, S. a chevron between three tigers' faces, Or. In base Az. within a bordure three escalops, Or. Supporters, two griffins, Arg. gorged and beaked, Or.

On the sinister, or south side:

Gn. a fess wavy between three fleurs-de-lis, Or.

On a neat marble monument:

Mary Nayler died at Bradenham Cottage 28 May

1821. She was the youngest sister of Sir George Nayler, Knt. Garter Principal King-at-Arms.

On another:

Died at Hastings, Co. Sussex, 3 Nov. 1824, æt. 47, Sir Will^m Lawrence Young, Bart. of Bradenham House, one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Buckingham, and Lieut.-Colonel of the Royal Bucks, or King's Own Regiment of Militia, in which corps he had served as an Officer during many years, having died Governor of Tobago.

His son and successor, Sir Will. Lawrence Young, Bart. of the 8th Reg^t of Hussars, married, 28 March 1832, Caroline, sixth daughter of John Norris, Esq. of Hughendon House; resided, in 1833, at Prince's Risborough; afterwards at North Dean, in Hambleden; and died M.P. for Bucks.³

On a mural monument in the nave:

Look up my soul,

And behold the glorious state

Prepared above for the spirits of the just made perfect.

With this consolation and humble submission

To the will of Divine Providence,

The remains of Sarah, wife of Charles Shurd, Esq.

Of Winkfield, in the County of Berks,

Are deposited in a vault underneath this table.

She died August 27th 1792, aged 39.

In a spacious vault, under the Patron's chancel, or north aisle, is a niche, containing an oval-shaped leaden vase, inscribed:

Herein is the heart of Edward Lord Windsor, who died at Spa Jan^y 24, 1574.⁴

¹ A tomb to the memory of this generous benefactor was erected in the Churchyard. [See Parochial Returns, in 1826.]

² Langley's Desborough Hund. p. 167, et seq.

³ Vol. ii, p. 327.

⁴ See Gent. Mag. vol. lcliii. Pt. 1, p. 328.

Arms: 1. Semeè of cross crosslets, a saltire. 2. with saltires, two lions passant gardant. 11. A tower embattled. 12. A fretté. 13. Within a bordure, charged with roundels, or plates, a pale fretté. 14. A lion passant, in a field semeè, of *Motto*: In Domino confido. *Supporters*: Two unicorns. *Crest*: A buck's head attired, erased, on a wreath of the colours.¹

PAROCHIAL CHARITIES.

Lady Catherine Pye, by Deed dated 15 Nov. 1713, conveyed to certain Trustees, an Estate of the estimated value of 30*l*. per ann. to educate twenty boys or girls from the several parishes of Bradenham, Towersey, Prince's Risborough, Hitchenden, and West Wycombe: which Charity being in the hands of very respectable Trustees, have considerably augmented its value; so that, in 1797, the number of children benefited by it had increased to twelve in Bradenham alone. The endowment is secured upon the produce of a Farm in Towersey, formerly only 54*l*. per ann. but, by good management, now producing considerably more. It is stated that no School-house has been built.

¹ It is very remarkable, that there is no Coronet over the coat of arms, or amongst the other decorations of the Monument. Edward Lord Windsor, of Bradenham, by his last Will and Testament, dated 20th Dec. 1572, ordered his Body to be buried in the Parish Church of Bradenham, if he died in England, with such order of Funeral as shall appertain to his degree and Honour: he bequeathed to the Poor of Bradenham, Great Wycombe and West Wycombe, five pounds, to be distributed on the day of his Burial: and *inter alia*, to his son Frederick, all the Plate, Furniture, &c. of his House at Bradenham, and all his Armour whatsoever in England: likewise his Chain of Gold, set with Rubies, that he had of the gift of the late Queen Mary, when he came from St Quinton's: also a Chain of Gold Wyre, with a Clock hanging thereat, set with Diamonds and Emroddes: with divers Legacies to his Wife, Servants, and Friends: and in the distribution of his Estates and Manors, directed that, amongst others, his Manor of Eaton, next Windsor, in Buckinghamshire, otherwise called the Manor of Colle Morton, in Eaton; his Manor of Wycombe in Great Wycombe, in the said Countie of Buckingham, with the appurtenances; his Manors of Bradenham and Hitchenden, in Bucks, &c. should descend and come to his next Heir, to the intent that the Queen's Majestie might have the Wardship and Livery of the said Estates, according to the Laws and Statutes of the realm. He bequeathed to his Executors his Manors, Capital Messuages, and Farms of Bilinges, in Penne, and Cooks in Agmondesham, in the Counties of Buckingham and Hertford, until his son Andrew shall accomplish his full age of twenty-one years, to find him in Education; and if he lived to that age, then to enjoy the said Lands to him and his Heirs for ever; and for the payment of his debts and legacies, bequeathed to his said Executors, his Manors of Towersey, Weston-Molins and Weston-Butlers, in Co. Bucks, with other Estates; also his Manors, Lands, Tenements, &c. in Weston-Turvil, until one that shall be heir-male of his body shall be of the age of twenty-one years; and entails the same on the heirs-male, as before-mentioned, and in default to the right heirs of his son Henry for ever: and further willed, that after his decease, an Almshouse be built at Bradenham, with Rooms and Chambers convenient for a Master and six poor men; and that the Parson of Bradenham aforesaid, and his successors, shall be Masters of the same Almshouse for ever; and that his Executors, or the survivor of them, shall obtain and procure of the Queen, her Heirs or Successors (which he trusts it will please his Sovereign, the rather for charity sake, to grant) Letters Patent, whereby the Parson of Bradenham and his successors, and six poor men, may be incorporated by the name of Master and Brethren of the Hospital of Bradenham; and that there be good Ordinances made and devised by his Executors, for the better Government, Rule, and continuance of the same Corporation: also, that his Executors, as soon as they can conveniently build the said Almshouse, procure the said Letters Patents for Corporation, and purchase Lands and Tenements to the yearly value of forty pounds, to be assured to the said Master and Brethren, by License by them in that Behalf obeyed: and that of the said forty pounds a year, the Parson of Bradenham, and his Successors, Masters of the said Hospital for the time being, shall have, towards the augmentation of his Living, twenty marks a year, and the forty marks remanent of the said forty pounds shall be to the six poor men equally amongst them, towards their finding and living, to pray for him and his ancestors, and the prosperous estate of his Posterity. By a codicil to his Will, dated at the Spawe, in Germany, 18 June 1573, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, he directed his body to be buried at Leage [Liege], and to have a convenient Tombe to be made in token of remembrance: his Heart to be enclosed in lead, and sent into England, to be buried in the Chapel of Bradenham, under the Tombe of his Lord and Father, in token of a true Englishman. [Gent. Mag. vol. xciii. part i. p. 328.]

FAWLEY

anciently FALELIE, FALLEY, FALLAY, or FALLE, is situated at the southern extremity of the Hundred; and, is bounded, on the North, by Hambleton; on the East, by the Thames; and on the South and West, by part of Oxfordshire; the boundary line of the Counties passing through the lawn of Fawley Court, very irregularly.

The Parish, about three miles long and two broad, extends to about ten in circumference, containing 2500 acres; of which, 250 are woodland, 100 meadow, and the residue arable and pasture.

THE MANOR.

Fawley, which at the Domesday Survey, was taxed at ten hides, belonged to Walter Giffard, and Herbrand held it as his tenant. There were fourteen carucates of arable; thirteen villeins, with one bordar, had twelve of them; and two were in the demesne, with five servants; pasture, two carucates, and wood for one hundred hogs; the whole being then valued at 6*l.* when he received it, 5*l.* and 6*l.* in the reign of King Edward. This Manor, Earl Tosti had holden, a son of Godwin Earl of Kent, who was created Earl of Northumberland, but deprived for cruelty, and his lands forfeited.¹

Herbrand de Salchevilla, who, according to Collins, was one of the Commanders of the Norman Forces, at the Conquest, and, by the same authority, placed at the head of the Pedigree of Sacheverel, or Sackville, was the seventh in the Roll in an ancient MS. in the hands of Edward Gwyn, Custos Brevium, in the reign of King James I. Herbrand himself returned into Normandy, and is said to have been living there in 1079, fourteen years after the Conquest; having three sons, Jordan, William, and Robert; and a daughter, Avice, married to Walter Lord of Alface and Hugheville, in Normandy. William, the *second* son, remained in England, and held one Knight's fee in Fawley. He married, and had by Albreda his wife one son, William, and three daughters, who, on the decease of their brother, s.p. became his heirs: but the male issue failing, Sir Robert, then called Sackville, third son of Herbrand, came into possession of Fawley, and his descendant, Bartholomew de Sackville, held this estate.

It appears, that notwithstanding the Conqueror's gift to Walter Giffard, of Fawley, that his tenant *Herbrand* was the actual possessor, and that it remained in the hands of *his* descendants at the time that the lands of the Giffard's were partitioned among the sisters of Walter second Earl of Buckingham, when his followers and dependents shared largely in his immense estates; and there can be no doubt, that amongst them, the Sackevils, or Sackvilles, retained possession of Fawley, the fee remaining in the posterity of the Giffards.

In 1250, when Bartholomew de Sackville, the descendant of Sir Robert, third son of Herbrand, held this estate, it is recorded, that it was part of the fee of the chief Lord of Credenon; and, like many other of his lands, holden under the *Honour of Walingford*.²

¹ Terra Waterij Gifard. In Dustenberg Hvnd. Ɔ. Herbrand' ten' de Walro' Falelie p. x. hid' se defid'. Tra' ē. XIII. car'. In d'no sunt. II' car'. et XIII. uilli cū. i. bord'. hn't. XII. car'. Ibi. v. scrui. P'tu. II. car'. Silua c. porc'. Int' totu' ual'. vi. lib'. Q'do recep'. c. sol'. T.R.E. vi. lib'. Hoc Ɔ. tenuit comes Tosti. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 144.]

² Bartholomew de Sakevill tenet unum fœdum in dominio in capite de honore de Credenon qui quidem comes nullum patitur vicarium habere ingressum in libertate suā ad faciendam inquisitionem de fœdo, dicens se tenere honorem de Walingford pro tribus militibus. [Harl. MSS. n. 313, p. 42.]

PEDIGREE OF SACKVILLE OF FAWLEY.

Arms: *Rokes* Arg. a fess bet. three rooks Prop. *Afford* Az. a Chief, in base six pears Or, impaling Arg. semée de fleurs-de-lis Or. a lion ramp. Arg.

HERBRAND DE SALCIVILLA, a follower of William the Conqueror, living in Normandy 1079.

SIR JORDAN DE SALCIVILL lived in Normandy.	SIR WILLIAM DE SALCIVILL held a Knight's fee in Fawley. [Ex Chart. Peytormar; and Colbin's Peverage.]	ROBERT DE SALCIVILLA held lands in Essex, Suffolk, &c.; died a Monk at St. John's, Colchester.	LETTICE, dau. of Sir Henry Woodvil, Knt.	AVICE, mar. to Walter, Lord of Aifaige sud Hugleville, in Normandy; ob. 8 Kal. Feb. after 15 years' wedlock.
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HOTIENA, dau. to Matt. de Geron.	AGNES, mar. to Ric. de Anestry.	HEATH, mar. to Wm. de Glauvil, Lord of Bromholme, (temp. Hen. I.)	JORDAN DE SACKVILLE = HELA, dau. and eold, son living, (temp. Steph. 1 Hen. II.)	STEPHEN DE SACKVILLE, dau. and vidua.	NIGEL DE SACKVILLE, Thomas à Becket.	HELLAS DE SACKVILLE.
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JORDAN DE SACKVILLE, called a Knight's fee in Fawley. Baron in the Charter of Ric. I. ob. 9 July, s. p. 9 John.	CLEMINTINA, dau. of John Vere, Earl of Oxford; Charter of Ric. I. ob. 9 July, s. p. 9 John.	RICHARD DE SACKVILLE, a Baron; ob. s. p.	SIR GEOFFREY DE SAUKVILLE, a Baron, living temp. Joh. had his estate seized, but on payment of 3000 marks, was restored to favour.	CONSTANTIA, dau. of Sir Ed. Brooke, Knt.	RALEPH DE SAUKVILLE, called Maresy, held an Estate Co. Leicester, 5 Hen. III.	GUY DE SACKVILLE, dead in Willm. Sidney, regi Chamberlain to King Hen. II.	WARREN SACKVILLE, witness to a charter of Willm. Sidney, King Hen. II.
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JORDAN SACKVILLE, a Baron in rebellion against King John; respected for his lands 1 Hen. III. He was one of the Framers for the observance of Magna Charta.	MAUD, dau. of . . . Normanvil.	GUY SACKVILLE held lands by grant of his bro. Jordan, for the use of William his nephew, and usor, and their heirs.	JOAN, mar. to William St. Leger.
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WILLIAM SACKVILLE, in ward of the King; Lord of Saukvil, B.igholt, Beckhurst, &c. ob. ante 19 Hen. III.	CLARA, dau. of Matthew Hasinges.	BARTHOLOMEW SACKVILLE, living 25 Hen. III. [2 Edw. II. no. 82 Ec.] he was found to have died seized of Fawley Manor, with other lands. [Langley's Desborough, p. 186.]	ALBERIA, dau. of Richard Seward.
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JORDAN DE SACKVILLE, in ward of Edehine, late wife of Gilbert de Aquilp, who had his Mynors assigned to her; afterwards, in ward of Ralph, son of Nicholas, his Steward. Eversham, 49 Hen. III.; ob. 1 Edw. I.	MARGERY, dau. and co-heir of Sir Robert de Aquilon, Sher. of Sussex temp. Hen. III.	JOHN.
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ANDREW DE SACKVILLE, 19 years of age at his father's death: held six Fees of the Honour of Pevensey, and two of the Baronry of Montecute: in custody of Step. de Pensester; Constable of Dover Castle, 2 years: summoned to attend the King at Worcester 5 Edw. I. (1276), and to be knighted 6 Edw. I.; died before 25 Edw. I.	EMMYNTRUDE, a Lady of the Household to Queen Eleanor; dau. of Sir Roger Malyns: mar. by the King's special command, without dowry. A widow at Worcester 5 Edw. I. (1276), and to be knighted 6 Edw. I.; died before 25 Edw. I.	THOMAS.
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SIR ANDREW SACKVILLE, Knt. of Beckhurst, Co. Kent; summoned 25 Edw. I. to attend the King with horse and arms before the sen, for his lands in Suffolk and Norfolk. Summoned to attend at Derwick, to march against the Scots, 29 Edw. I.: had a grant of free warren in Ebyngton, Co. Oxon, 32 Edw. I. Knighted 31 Edw. I. at the same time with Prince Edward, &c. ob. 9 Edw. II.	JOAN, dau. of . . . Mortimer.	ROBERT, (Inq. 2 Edw. I.)
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JOAN, sister of Sir Andrew de Sackville. Knt. born at Ebyngton, 28 Sept. 34 Edw. I. knighted before 8 Edw. III.; M.P. for Sussex 34 Edw. III.; Sheriff of Sussex and Surrey 41 Edw. III.; M.P. for Sussex 42 Edw. III.; ob. 44 Edw. III.; bur. in Christ Church, London.	JOANE, dau. of MAUD, wife; ob. s.p.	THOMAS, (Inq. 17 Ric. II.)
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SIR ALICE, dau. of SACKVILLE, Knt. Wales, ob. post mvo. s. p.	ALICE, mar. to John le Zouch, of Sidenham, Co. Oxon.	SIR THOMAS SACKVILLE, Knt. Lord of Fawley; bur. for Bucks 2, 4, 6, and 17 Ric. II.; M.P. for Sussex 18 and 21 Ric. II.; Sheriff of Sussex 7 Hen. IV. A Commissioner of Array in Sussex, 8 Hen. V.; ob. Dec. 1432; Testaments & Probate of the same date. [See Collins, vol. t. p. 506.]	THOMAS.
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THOMAS, (7 Hen. IV.)

THOMAS.

MARGERY, dau. and heiress = THOMAS ROKES, Esq.

SIR THOMAS ROKES, Knt. M.P. for Bucks, 12 Edw. IV.; Sheriff 2 Hen. VII. . . . FOWLER, Esq. of Ricot, Co. Oxon.

THOMAS ROKES, Esq. . . . dau. of Sir William Stoner, Knt.

THOMAS ROKES, Esq. = ELIZABETH, dau. of . . . Chambers, Co. Stafford.

MARY, dau. of Thomas Godsolve and . . . Huteham his wife = ROBERT ROKES, Esq. = ELIZABETH, dau. of John Ogletorpe, of Newington, Co. Oxon.

PULLIS = THOMAS LOVELACE, Esq. A son; ob. s. p. DOROTHY; ob. inf. SIR HENRY ALFORD, Esq. of Hall-place, Co. Berks = ELIZABETH.

JOHN ALFORD, Esq.

HENRY ALFORD, Esq. of Hall-place, Co. Berks; ob. 1645, = BRIDGET DE LA POLA.

Sir James Whitelock, Knt. died seised of this Manor 26 June 1632, having married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Bulstrode, Esq. of Hedgerley Bulstrode, and had one son and two daughters. Sir James was Chief Justice of Chester, and afterwards one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, of whom King Cha. I. said, that he was "a stout, wise, and learned Judge, who knew how to uphold magistrates and magistracy in their dignity;" and he was acknowledged very generally to have been an amiable and respectable man.

Bulstrode Whitelock, Esq. his only son, was born in London, 6 Aug. 1605, educated at Merchant Tailors' School, and was a Gentleman Commoner of St. John's Coll. Oxon.; but before he was admitted to a Degree, he entered at the Middle Temple, and was brought very early into notice: his talents were so various and eminent, that in a Masque, before the King and Queen at Whitehall, he had the principal direction of the music.¹

Sir Bulstrode Whitelock died seised of Fawley; but, about the time of the Restoration, had sold the Manor of Greenland in Hambleton, which, in 1651, he had purchased of Sir John D'Oiley, to Penning Alston, Esq.; and having attained great celebrity as a writer, and great notoriety as a politician,² he was succeeded by his son, James Whitelock, Esq. by whom, circ. 1686, this Manor was sold to William Freeman, Esq. at whose death, in 1708, this estate was bequeathed to his nephew, John Cook, who thereupon took the name and arms of Freeman, and in his family and descendants this estate has continued to the present time.

THE MANOR HOUSE.

The old Manor House, which, in the Civil War, had been so much injured by the brutality of the soldiers, who, in opposition to their officers, as Bulstrode Whitelock states, having about 1000 men, with Sir John Byron and his brothers at their head, in November 1642, plundered every part of the premises, consuming a hundred loads of corn and hay, and littering their horses with sheaves of wheat, lighting the tobacco in their pipes with books, MSS. writings, and even family deeds, and the old Court Rolls of the Manor. This wanton devastation rendered the house entirely unfit for future occupation, and it was subsequently neglected; which, falling to ruin, another house was built in 1654, and received the name of FAWLEY COURT.

It was erected by Sir Christopher Wren, and is a handsome and spacious residence, containing many very elegant apartments. It has four regular fronts, and stands near the Thames. The hall, which is much admired, is 40 feet long and 20 wide, opening into a saloon of equal size and correspondent height, and adorned with some beautiful statuary; more particularly with a Roman Senator and Vestal, from the Arundelian Collection.

¹ See his Memoirs, in which is a curious account of the entertainment and its ceremonies.

² Sir Bulstrode was one of the Parliamentary Commissioners at the Treaties of Oxford and Uxbridge; and is said to have been particularly favoured by the King. He was also of the Committee of State, in 1647; and, though an enemy to the King's arbitrary principles, was not an enemy to his person, and was averse from having his Majesty brought to a trial: but, after that tragical event, he seemed to *change his principles*, and professing attachment to a Republic, obtained the name of "the temporising Statesman." He was one of the Council of State in 1649 and 1650, Lieutenant of Windsor Castle and Forest; one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal, and Ambassador to Sweden, an appointment procured for him by Oliver Cromwell, after he had manifested a preference for the republican form of government. On the restoration of the King, Sir Bulstrode retired to his seat, at Chilton Park, Co. Wilts, where he died 28 July 1676, leaving a large family of children. He was the author of a Memorial of Embassy Affairs, from the latter part of the reign of Charles I. to the Restoration of Charles II. and of a History of his Embassy to Sweden. His knowledge of the Laws was extensive; his judgment, experience, dexterity, and address in the management of affairs, uncommon. He had a great share in those transactions, of which he has left an account; and his impartiality was at least equal, if not superior, to that of Lord Clarendon. [Noble's Memoirs of the Protectoral House of Cromwell, vol. i. p. 385. Faulkner's Chelsea, p. 312. Grainger's Biographical Dict. Svo. vol. iii. p. 69, and vol. iv. p. 64; also Langley's Desborough, p. 191-245.]

THE RECTORY

is in the gift of the Freemans, as will be seen by the presentations to the Living; and was rated, in the Taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas, at fifteen marks; but the Bishop of Norwich had previously valued it at seventeen marks.

The Parsonage-house, built by Mr. Stevens, is a commodious building, beautifully situated, and commanding an extensive view of the river Thames.

RECTORS.

Joan, died 1313.

Andrew de Saltre, presented 5 Feb. 1313, by Sir Thomas Sackville.

John de Hadenham, presented 8 July 1332, by John Witefield, Esq. *jure uxoris*.

John Forthay exchanged 2 Aug. 1343, for Hadenham, with

Richard de Aldeborn, who was presented by Mary Countess of Pembroke.

John de Audilliers, presented 3 Feb. 1347, by the same Patroness. He resigned.

John Stockton, presented 12 Aug. 1349, by Matilda de Sackville. He exchanged for East Idlesley, Co. Berks, with

John Wingrave, who was presented 5 Dec. 1353, by Sir Thomas Sackville. He exchanged for Ewhurst, Co. Hauts, with

Roger Kerslawe, who was presented 2 Feb. 1360, by Matilda Sackville.

Richard Bee al Weye, presented 5 Nov. 1361, by Sir Thomas Sackville, Kut. He exchanged for Barton, Co. Beds, with

Gregory de Southleigh, who was presented 30 April 1374, by the same Patron.

Robert de Hayton al Wanting, presented 7 Oct. 1375. He exchanged for Bridstow, Co. Devon, with

Robert Derby, pres. 17 Jan. 1391. He resigned, and *John Cayso* was presented 18 Dec. 1393.

Philip Harper, presented 18 Dec. 1410, by Thomas Sackville, Esq. He resigned, and

John West was presented; but resigned 1459.

John Belham, presented 23 Jan. 1459.

John Mersh, LL.B. presented 10 Nov. 1463, by the same Patron.

Stephen Scygor, or *Scygor*, presented 8 Nov. 1479, by Thomas Rokes, Esq. He resigned.

John Wilson, or *Watson*, presented 23 April 1480.

James Rogers, presented 3 Sept. 1487, by the same Patron.

Robert Collyns, presented 11 March 1513, by John Raynsford, Gent. He resigned.

Thomas Parkyn, pres. 5 Dec. 1519, by Sir Richard Sackville, Kut.

Philip Poole, presented 18 Nov. 1558, by Edmund Simonds, Esq.

Thomas Whitman, presented 14 July 1580, by Queen Elizabeth.

Richard Clerk, A.B. presented 9 Aug. 1583, by John Alford, Esq.

Robert Kitson, S.T.B. presented 7 Nov. 1605, by Sir Richard Montpesson, Knt.

William Kitson, presented 6 July 1613.

Nathaniel Basevet, presented 15 May 1668, by Bulstrode Whitelock, Esq.

John Franklin, A.B. presented 24 Oct. 1678, by the same Patron.

Devereux Gooding, presented 4 May 1716, by Serjeant Gooding.

John Stevens, A.M. presented 10 March 1738, by John Freeman, Esq.

Thomas Anyand, A.M. presented 29 April 1758, by Sambrooke Freeman, Esq.

Thomas Powis, A.M. presented 30 Oct. 1762, by the same Patron.

Charles Robert Fanshawe, A.M. presented 15 Nov. 1817, by Strickland Freeman, Esq.

C. S. Fanshawe, pres. 1832, by W. P. W. Freeman, Esq.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to St. Mary, is a small building, with a low tower. It was repaired with great taste, by John Freeman, Esq. in 1748; when the pews, pulpit, altar, and font, were purchased and brought from Cannons, formerly the seat of the Duke of Chandos, from which circumstance the interior has more the appearance of a College Chapel than a Parish Church.¹

¹ See Langley's Hist. of Desborough, p. 196.

In the north-western part of the churchyard, near the spreading branches of a very large yew tree, which appears to have tenanted its present situation during many centuries, is erected a mausoleum, for the family of Freeman of Fawley Court. It is plainly and substantially built of stone, the basement being of an octagonal form; above the parapet of which rises a circular turret, covered with a dome. The entrance is by a plain doorway on the north side, through an iron gate; and the remains of the dead are placed within a triple range of catacombs, each of which is closed by a stone, bearing the name of the person who is its occupant:

Arms: Az. three lozenges, Or.

In memory of William Freeman, Esq. son of Col. William Freeman. He built the Manor House called Fawley Court, 1684, and died 11 Oct. 1707, æt. 62. He was brave, friendly, and good. This monument was most gratefully erected by his nephew, John Freeman, Esq. A.D. 1750, as a burial place for himself and his family.

In the recesses are the following inscriptions:

John Freeman, Esq. ob. 9 Aug. 1752, æt. 63.

Jeremy Freeman, Esq. born 22 Feb. 1726, ob. 16 June 1759.

Mrs. Susanna Freeman, wife of John Freeman, Esq. ob. 9 May 1770, æt. 85.

Sambrooke Freeman, Esq. ob. 21 Sept. 1782, æt. 62.

In a small burial ground, built by Bulstrode Whitelock, Esq. is a mural monument of marble, under a canopy supported by two pillars of black marble, with the effigies of Sir James Whitelock and his Lady. Above, are two female figures with a scroll in their hands; with the arms and crest of *Whitelock* and *Bulstrode*:

Arms: A tower embattled and fretté Arg. and Gu. a goshawk Or. a bull's-head Gu. Underneath, 1. Az. a chev. engrailed inter 3 goshawks, Or. 2. Arg. on a bend. Gu. 3 stags'-heads erased, Or. 3 as 2. 4 as 1, imp. S. a stag's-head caboshed Arg. pierced through the nose with an arrow and attired, Or. inter his attires a cross paté fitché of the third, 2 Arg. a chev. S. inter 3 eagles' heads, 3 in chief two swords in saltire in base paly of 3 Arg. and S. 4. S. three lozenges conjoined in fess 5 party per fess Gu. and Az. a pair of pincers, Arg. 6 Arg. two wings S. conjoined in lure. 8. Erm. a pair of pincers. 9. Arg. six roses, Gu. 2, 3, and 1, on a canton a crescent and a mullet. 10. Arg. a fess indented Gu. in Chief, three leopards'-faces, S.

Hic deposita sunt corpora reverendi Judicis Jacobi Whitlock militis unius Justiciarii ad placita coram rege. Natus fuit Londini 28 Nov. 1570. Primum studuit Oxonii ubi suscepit gradum in jure civili deinde operam dedit juri municipali in Medio Templo Londin. et in eo legebatur. Postea serviens ad legem factus est justiciarius Cestrie termino Michael, 1624. Habuit ex uxore Elizabetha unum filium Bulstrode Whitlock et duas filias, Elizabetham nuptam Thomæ Mostyn militi, et Cæciliam inuuptam tempore mortis suæ Obiit apud Failey-Court 21 die Junii 1632. Vir eruditione et prudentia illustris et moribus venerandus.

On a stone:

Arms: Arg. two bars Gu. in chief, three martlets Proper.

Here lyeth the body of Robert Weedon, of Bosmere, who purchased the Wood-Ends; who had only one son Robert, to whom he left all that God had lent him in this temporal life. He died 14 Oct. 1659, aged 82.

The Church he always did frequent,
To hear God's Word was his intent;
He loved the poor, he hated pride;
He loved God's Word, which was his guide;
Nothing remains but the actions of the just,
Which never die, nor turn to rust.

F I N G E S T.

THE name of this Parish is variously written;¹ but the above seems to be the most common. Langley has entered into a long discussion of many Saxon (and perhaps British) names and terms, with an intention of shewing the origin of the name of Fingest; in which, however, he has laboured very unsatisfactorily, and left the question under discussion nearly as he found it.²

Fingest contains about 1300 acres, of which 250 were woodland (almost daily diminishing), 900 acres of pasture and arable; and comprising Cadmer's, Boulter's, and Wheeler's Endships. It is bounded, on the North, by Ipstone and the County of Oxford; on the East, by West Wycombe and Great Marlow; and on the South and West, by Hambleton.

THE MANOR.

Gilbert, Bishop of Liseux, held Dilehurst, for which he was taxed at ten hides.³ There was land for ten ploughs; two were in the demesne, and a third might have been added. There were fourteen villeins, with one bordar, having six carucates, and land for another. There was a servant, a mill worth three shillings, two carucates of meadow, and wood for three hundred hogs; the whole being then valued at 6*l.*; when he received it, 2*l.*; and in the time of King Edward, when Earl Lewin held it as his demesne, 6*l.*

On the forfeiture of Bishop Odo, this Manor undoubtedly reverted to the Crown; but Langley prefers the account of Delafield, that it remained part of the ancient demesnes of the Confessor, and was not again alienated until the reign of Hen. I. instead of adopting the opinion expressed, or strongly implied, in the Monasticon; and by Bishop Kennet and Willis, as well as others, who have assented to their notions.

It is generally admitted, however, that *Fingest*, as it is now called, (either under that name, or under the appellation of *Dilherst*, according to Willis's translation of Domesday Book; or *Th'Inghurst*, as inferred by Langley,) was holden under the Church of St. Alban's, from the time of Hen. I. to the Presidency of Richard the fifteenth Abbat, when (as stated by Matthew Paris,) this Manor and Parish were either given or restored to that Abbey;⁴ and after the termination of the dispute,⁵ which was

¹ Sometimes called Fingherst, Thingest, Vingest, Tinghearst, Tynghurst, Tyngehurst, Thinghurst, or Tinghurst. Langley says, that *Ing*, which signifies "a habitation or abode among woods; and sometimes a valley, meadow, or low ground, is still in use among the Danes;" and that Thinghurst may be conceived Th'Inghurst, or dwelling in the wood; and hence, not very consistently adopting the name of *Fingest*, argues that this village *property* obtained *that name* on account of its situation in a *flat bottom*, almost entirely surrounded with hills covered with beech, which, he says, were called by the Saxons *Hurst*, or *Hyrst*; and thus preferring Fingest to the more ancient name of Tinghurst, he strangely contends in the same sentence, that the former name is a sure sign of its antiquity.

² Principally from a MS. Essay towards an account of *Fingherst*, in the County of Bucks, both with respect to the ancient and present state, whether civil or ecclesiastical, by Thomas Delafield, Curate there, 1740. "This MSS." adds Mr. Langley, "was contained in 3 vols. 8vo, but the last is now missing." [Hund. of Desborough, p. 208.]

³ Terra Epi Baiocensis. in Bernehā Hvnd. ꝥ Gislebert eps Lisiacis' ten' de epo Baiocis DILENTRST. p' x. hid. se defd. Tra'. ē. x. car'. In dñio sunt. ii. et iii. potest fieri. Ibi. XIII. uilli cū uno bord hñt. vi. car'. et vii. pot' fieri. Ibi. t. seruus et i. molin de iii. sol. p' tū. ii. car'. Silva. ecc. pore'. In totis ualen' ual. vi. lib. Q'do recep. XL. sol. T.R.E. vj. lib. Hoc ꝥ tenuit Leuin' com' in dñio. [Lib. Censual. tom. i. fol. 144.]

⁴ Reddita sunt etiam huic ecclesie St. Albani manerium uocatum *Tinghurst* et ecclesia cum decimis omnibus ad eam pertinentibus *manerium adjacentibus*.

⁵ See WINSLOW.

settled by the interposition of the King himself, respecting the claim of the Bishops of Lincoln here to the Manor and Advowson of Fingest, upon an agreement, that on the Convent of St. Alban's surrendering to the King, lands of 10*l.* per ann. value, the Abbat would thereafter relinquish all claim of jurisdiction over the Abbat and Convent, and fifteen parishes, its peculiar; but on a subsequent offer, that the Manor and Church of Tynhurst, or Tinghurst, should be accepted, in lieu of the former, by the Bishop, and on proper securities being delivered to the King and Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury and Chancellor, and finally confirmed by a Bull of Pope Alexander III. in whose Pontificate (in 1163) the agreement was made, this Manor came under the jurisdiction of the Abbey, and subject to the Bishops of Lincoln; but it was not until the time of the Cardinal, or of his successor, Bishop Longland, that there seems to be found any direct proof of Fingest having been the residence of the Bishops of Lincoln. However, in 1537, a Court was holden at "Tinghurst, alias Fingest, Visus francplege cum cū baron Johis [Longland] permissione Divina Lincoln. Epis. Ibidem," 17 Dec. (23 Hen. VIII.) and another 13 Dec. 1544, (32 Hen. VIII.); and this Bishop dying at Wooburn, in the last mentioned year, as appears in the *Fœdera*, the Manor of Fingest came to the Crown, by surrender, to King Hen. VIII.; and in 1549 (4 Edw. VI.) the King granted the Manor to Edward Duke of Somerset; who, in 1551, exchanged it for the Corps of the Prebend of Doulting Court, or Dultingcot, with the Dean and Chapter of Wells; and the Prebendary thus acquired possession of the Manor, which has been, to the present time, in the possession of his successors, or their Lessees.

PREBENDARIES OF DALLINGCOT, OR DULTINGCOT, IN WELLS CATHEDRAL.

WILLIAM THYMER, 1551.

Richard Petre, or *Peter*, 1554; ejected 1570.

Walter Bayley, 1573.

Richard Larke, 1580.

William Whitlock, 1589.

William Barker, S.T.P. 1605.

John Young, S.T.P. 1611; also Dean of Westminster, but ejected in 1643; died circ. 1654, and was buried at Over Wallop, Co. Hants.

John Piers, 1630; died 1670; buried at Cuddesden.

Gabriel Thistlethwayte, LL.D. 1670. He was of New Coll. Oxon; died 1722.

Thomas Bigg, B.D. 1722. He was of Ch. Ch. Oxon. and Rector of Chaetleton. He died 1735.

John Wicksted, A.M. 1 Oct. 1735. He was of Jesus Coll. Oxon.

George Eackerley, A.M. 27 Sept. 1740.

David Cymes, A.B. 16 Dec. 1742.

Henry Willes, A.M. 29 Sept. 1751.

Philip Bearcroft, D.D. 12 Nov. 1755.

Charles Willes, A.M. 24 Oct. 1761; also Rector of Cherynton, Co. Warwick.

William Jackson, A.M. 14 Jan. 1792.

Since the last date, this Manor has been constantly holden by Lessees, under the Prebendaries.

Thomas Williams, Esq. of Temple House, Co. Berks, on the opposite bank of the Thames to Marlow, was Lessee Tenant of Fingest, under the Prebendary of Dultingcot, in the Church of Wells, in 1797.¹

The Manor-House is a plain old mansion, usually occupied by a tenant.

¹ Mr. Williams, who was one of the proprietors of the extensive copper-mines in the Isle of Anglesea, in Wales, was a gentleman of great liberality of disposition, as well as great opulence. His fortune had been principally acquired by the application of a shrewd and vigorous mind; and his wealth was devoted to works of kindness and benevolence. He was one of the founders and most liberal supporters of the Literary Fund, an Institution for the Relief of distressed and decayed Authors and their Families. He represented Marlow in Parliament; and, dying at Bath in December 1803, was succeeded in his leasehold estate here, *inter alia*, by his eldest son, Owen Williams, Esq. likewise M.P. for Marlow; at whose death, Thomas Piers Williams, Esq. his eldest son and heir, succeeded him in the possession of Fingest, and other estates, and is the present Lessee under the Prebendary, and M.P. for Marlow.

THE RECTORY.

The RECTORY was, in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, valued at eight marks, with ten marks payable to the Church of Norwich. It is rated in the King's Books at *6l. 7s. 11d.* per ann.; but, being returned at only *45l.* per ann. was discharged from First-Fruits and Tenths.

In 1674 (in the Incumbency of John Cadman), a Terrier described the Rectory-house as of four bays, with a back yard, cart-house, barn, and twenty-four acres of glebe.

In 1721, this Living was augmented with 200*l.* from Queen Anne's Bounty, to meet a benefaction, 20 Sept. in that year, of the Rev. Francis Edmonds, of 200*l.*;¹ after which, the Rectory was reputed to be worth 120*l.* per ann.

RECTORS.

WILL. DE BENINGWORTH, collated 1217, by Hugh Welles, Bishop of Lincoln; as was
Peter de Camb., 1218.

Walter Fitz-Terrie de Colon, 1233.

Peter de Powich, resigned 1269.

Nicholas de Malmesbury, collated 1269, by Bishop Gravesend.

Roger de Stuchesden (Stagsden?), 4 April 1270.

Simon de Blatherwick, 7 Ap. 1270, by Bishop D'Alderby.

Robt. de Bolton, 3 Dec. 1303. On his resignation,

Will. de Burwell, 2 Dec. 1309.

Robt. de Mayhen, 1314.

Richard de Chipping-Norton, 3 Feb. 1314. He exchanged for Trethyn Prebend, in St. Burien's Coll. Cornwall, with

William Mayhen de Deddington, pres. 18 Dec. 1319.

William Bolbeyn de Federinghay, collated 5 Sept. 1349, by Bishop Gynewell.

Roger Bellerban, 10 Oct. 1361.

John Crisp, collated 14 Jan. 1390, by Bishop Bockingham. He exchanged for Toft Newton, with

Thomas Ryder, 13 July 1392; who exchanged with

Laurence Breton; and he exchanged for Dorney, with *Thomas Colyn*, 28 Oct. 1393; who exchanged for Basilden, Co. Berks, with

Stephen Balingham, 1400, collated by Bishop Beaufort. He exchanged with

John Martin, 27 July 1401, for North Seawby, Co. Lincoln; who exchanged with

George Colne 21 Ap. 1408, collated by Bishop Repindon.

Simon Acres died 1419.

Walter Hammond, 28 April 1419. He was also Vicar of Turville.

Thos. Rogers, coll. 28 June 1461, by Bishop Chedworth.

Thomas Smith, resigned 1465.

Richard Smith, collated 15 Jan. 1465.

Robert Wymbush died, and was succeeded by *Richard*, or *Robert Scott*, collated 20 July 1471.

Roger Couper, collated 19 Mar. 1505, by Bishop Smith.

Humphrey Hussall resigned 1505.

William Barrot, collated 20 Feb. 1506.

Henry Peakyth, resigned 18 May 1509.

John Garard, collated 24 June 1509.

Roger Tuwesse, or *Graves*, collated 14 Sept. 1513, by Cardinal Wolsey.

John Dorman, coll. 20 Sept. 1532, by Bishop Longland.

John Garnet, collated 6 Jan. 1533.

William Gyllot, collated 7 Feb. 1538, during whose Incumbency the Manor and Advowson were taken from the See of Lincoln.

William Adde, presented 19 Feb. 1554, by the Bishop, on lapse, with the consent of William Thynne, Preb. of Dulting-court.

Edward Bagshawe, A.M. presented 7 Oct. 1557, by Richard Petre, Esq. He resigned, and

William Green was presented 17 March 1558, by Sir William Petre, Knt. of Ingatestone, Essex.

Peter Ryder, pres. 12 Nov. 1562, by the same Patron.

Christopher Edwards, A.M. presented 15 Dec. 1606, by William Barker, S.T.P.²

John Richardson, pres. 1647; buried here 4 Oct. 1667.

John Cadman, inst. 11 Oct. 1667.

Francis Edmonds, A.M. presented 5 March 1713, by Gabriel Thystlewayte, L.L.D.

Philip Bearcroft, pr. 28 May 1759, by Philip Bearcroft.

William Perkins, A.M. presented 9 July 1776, by Charles Willes, Prebendary of Fingest in the Cathedral Church of Wells; as was

Thomas Powell, A.B. 1 Jan. 1780.

Henry Joseph Thomas Drury, A.M. inducted 17 Jan. 1820, on the presentation of Joseph Drury, D.D. Prebendary of Dultingcot, in the Church of Wells.

¹ Hodgson's Account of Augmentations, p. 139.

² He died 10 July 1647, and was buried in the Church, with an inscription, stating, that he lived forty years peaceably with his neighbours, and was a benefactor to the Chancel and the Parsonage-house; but the stone has been long destroyed.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is situated in a narrow valley, surrounded by high hills, covered chiefly with beech-wood. The tower, in which there is one small bell, is much more ancient than the rest of the building. In its upper story, a pair of semi-circular arches, in each front, evince its early Norman origin; and the gable roofs erected over the nave, and covered with tiles, prove that, in its modern alterations, neither taste nor expense has been lavished upon the building. In the south side of the chancel are two windows; and there was another on the north side, lancet-shaped, but long since closed. The screen or altar-piece is of wood, carved, with a pediment supported by Corinthian pilasters. Between the nave and chancel is an open screen, with three arches; on the north side, is one small window, and another on the south; and a window at the west end, deeply recessed, consisting of three nail-headed lights, with three quarter slender columns, supporting a moulding.

The Font is octagonal, and its sides ornamented with trefoil-headed arches. The entrance to the building is under a gable-roofed tiled porch, on the south side.

On a slab, in the pavement :

To the Memory of Isabel Elizabeth Hayward, daughter of Charles Lewiston Hayward, and Sarah his wife, born 6th December 1817; died 30 March 1818.

On another :

Here lyeth interred the body of M^r Thomas Ferers, Gent. who married the daughter of M^r Bernard, and had by her two sons, Thomas and John, and four daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, Nathany, and Deborah. He departed this life the 14th of March 1646, being then Lord of Fingest Manor, who was very godly, and truly loving to his wife and children.

“ I know that my Redeemer liveth.”

Although my body laid, is now to sleep within this grave,
Yet afterwards, in glorious state, more beauty it shall have
When Death hath held it down awhile, anon it shall rise
With Christ to reign for evermore above the stary skies.

“ Them that sleep in Jesus will God bring with him.”

Formerly, there was a Portrait of the Blessed Virgin in the south window of the chancel; also, in a second window, St. Bartholomew and another Saint; and likewise the following ancient inscription :

*Fæct istam fenestram. Rosewall.*¹

The REGISTER begins in 1608; and an account of Charitable Donations mentions

A Cottage and two acres of Land, given by Thomas Pickett, in 1690, for the use of the Poor, to be distributed annually on St. Thomas's Day, valued at 2*l.* per ann.

Mr. Tipping gave 40*s.* per ann. out of his Farm at Cadmar End, for the like purpose.

Mrs. Mary Mole, in 1734, gave 3*l.* per ann. payable out of the *Vinings*, to eight poor widows annually.

¹ According to Delafield, the name of a place in the vicinity; so called from its then Possessors.

HAMBLEDEN, HAMLEDEN, HAMELDEN, OR HAMBLETON,

is bounded, on the North, by Fingest and Marlow; on the East, by Medmenham; on the South, by the Thames; and on the West, by Fawley. The parish, is five miles in length and four in breadth; containing about 7000 acres, of which 5500 are arable and pasture, 1200 woodland, 150 common or waste. Mr. Langley says, that in 1796, there were thirty farms, 154 cottages, and about 970 inhabitants. The land-tax assessment was 511*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*

The general appearance of the country, in the neighbourhood, is hilly. Almost all the eminences are covered with woods, whose appearance is rendered extremely beautiful by an intermixture of common and pasture. There is but little meadow in Hambleden, excepting the narrow valley near the Church. The soil of the lower grounds is gravelly; of the hills, chalk and flint. A brook, in the valley, called Hambleden-bottom, presents the extraordinary circumstance of beginning to run in February in every year, and continuing to supply a pretty copious stream (sometimes even a violent one) until towards the end of October, when it usually becomes dry during the remainder of the year, unless in remarkably wet seasons, when (but very rarely) it has been known to continue its current throughout the whole year. Its course is about one mile and a half in length, until it forms a junction with the river Thames.

The stratum of chalk in this parish is of great thickness, and affords an immense supply of that material, which is burnt into lime, and sold for the purpose of manuring the neighbouring district; but within the parish, the chief article used for a similar purpose is peat-ashes, which are brought from the vicinity of Newbury. Rape-seed cakes, rags, and malt-dust, are likewise used.

The produce of the land consists of wheat, barley, peas, beans, some few oats; and there are small plantations of hops, with orchards, and cherry-trees; but not in considerable extent. There is also an abundance of fish; such as salmon, trout, pike, perch, gudgeons, roach, and dace.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

Queen Maud held Hambleden, for which she was taxed at twenty hides. There were thirty carucates of arable; five in the demesnes with three ploughs; and fifty villeins, with nine bordars, had twenty-eight carucates. There were nine servants; one mill, worth twenty shillings; a fishery, which produced a thousand eels; eight carucates of meadow, and wood for seven hundred hogs. The whole rents amounted to 35*l.* according to computation; when the Queen was alive, 15*l.* In the reign of King Edward the Confessor, Earl Algar held this Manor, then valued at 16*l.*¹

From the death of Queen Maud, when this Manor reverted to the Crown, it is said that no account has been found of its subsequent alienation until towards the close of the reign of Hen. III. when Gilbert Earl of Clare was in possession of it; and of the Advowson of the Church, among the

¹ Terra Mathildis Regine. In Dvstenberg Hd'. Ω . Ipsa Regina ten' Hambledene. p' xx. hid' se defil. Tra'e'. xxx. car'. In dn'io sunt. v. et ibi. iii. car'. et t. uilli cu'. ix. bord' hn't. xxvii. car'. Ibi. ix. serui. et i. molin' de xxx' sol'. et de. i. piscar' mille anguill'. P'tu. viii. car'. Silua septingent' porc'. In totis redditionib' p' annu' redd' xxxv. lib'. et ad numeru'. Q'do vivebat regina. xv. lib'. T.R.E. xvi. lib'. Hoc Ω . tenuit Algar comes. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. f. 143.]

estates of his ancestors : and although his rights were contested by Edmund Earl of Cornwall, in 1295, who had married his sister, that Earl dying s.p. the Manor reverted to the Clares, and passed in marriage with Margaret de Clare to Bartholomew de Badlesmere; to whom was granted by Patent, 9 Edw. II. the privilege of a market here every Monday, and an annual fair on the Eve-day and Morrow of the Feast of St. Bartholomew.

Bartholomew de Badlesmere was a Nobleman of Kent, very high in the favour of King Edward II. who bestowed upon him great possessions in that County, and recommended him to Margaret Queen Dowager of Edward I. who appointed him Governor of Leeds Castle, which, with the Manor and contiguous Estate, was part of the dower settled upon her by her late husband. King Edward II. further granted to Lord Badlesmere, free-warren in his lands at Chatham, a member of his Barony: and on the death of his mother, Leeds Castle falling to the Crown, that demesne was soon afterwards granted to the said Bartholomew, in fee, with the Manor and Advowson of the Priory, in exchange for the Manor of Addressley, Co. Salop. He was also Steward of the King's Household, and K.B.; and having obtained a vast addition to his fortune, by his marriage with Margaret, one of the sisters and co-heirs of Gilbert Earl of Clare, who was commonly styled in Kent, the rich Lord Badlesmere; and became so puffed up by ambition, that forgetting his allegiance, he joined the Earl of Lancaster and other discontented Barons in rebellion; having left his lady, with his two sons and four daughters, shut up in his Castle of Leeds, where all his treasure was deposited, under the care of Thomas Colepeper, a gentleman of ancient family in Kent, as Lieutenant or Castellain, during his absence with the rest of the confederate Barons.¹ The King having intelligence of his disaffection, resolved, if possible, to obtain possession of Leeds Castle, which was a fortress of considerable strength. In order to effect this measure, the Queen, under pretext of going on a Pilgrimage to Canterbury, set forward with a great train of attendants, secretly intending to surprize the Castle; and approaching it, sent her Marshal and others to demand lodging for the night for herself and retinue: but being refused admittance by the Castellain, approached the gates in person,² and was

¹ A different account of the imprisonment of Lady Badlesmere, is given by Bayley, in his History of the Tower. Lady Badlesmere's imprisonment happened in 1321, and was occasioned by a singular circumstance: In those ages of darkness and superstition, such as were unable or not endued with sufficient zeal to make wearisome and expensive pilgrimages to Rome, or to the Holy Land, to enhance devotion, or expiate their sins, often soothed their consciences by visits and offerings at the tombs of reputed saints and martyrs in their own country; and the Queen, in returning from Canterbury, where she had been to perform her devotions at the shrine of Thomas à Becket, despatched some of her attendants to the Castle of Leeds, in Kent, which belonged to Lord Badlesmere, to signify that it was her pleasure to rest there on her journey towards London; but her admission was so harshly refused, that some of her servants were killed, as they presented themselves at the gates. This insult excited general indignation, and afforded Edward the means of redeeming himself and his authority, from that contemptible state to which both had been reduced by his own weak and impolitic conduct, and by the power and late rebellion of the Barons. It furnished him with a pretext, and enabled him to raise an army, with which he besieged the Castle; and having taken it, hanged the governor, and other officers of the garrison, and sent Lady Badlesmere, and some of her family, to the Tower as prisoners. [Vol. ii. p. 291.]

² In another account, it is said, that Thomas Aldone was Castellain of Leeds Castle, at the time of the siege, and that he was sent to the Tower with Lady Badlesmere and her children, by the King's command; who afterwards caused Walter Colepeper (not Castellain, but Bailiff of the seven Hundreds,) to be drawn in a most pitiable manner at the tails of horses, and to be hung up near the Castle: upon which, Thomas Colepeper and others, who were with him in Tunbridge Castle, hearing of the King's approach towards that place, fled to the confederate Barons. Langley, in his History, seems to have followed the account of Hume, who, mentioning Badlesmere as Governor of Leeds Castle (not as its demesne lord,) speaks of Thomas Colepeper as his lieutenant, offering a personal insult to the Queen, who had "occasion to pass by the Castle, and desired a night's lodging, but was refused admittance, or any kind of accommodation." Hume aggravates the relation by remarking, that the insult was not only unprovoked, but that Isabel had always endeavoured to live on good terms with the Barons, and joined them in their opposition to the younger Spencer, who was popularly considered the principal cause of the insurrection.

still resolutely denied entrance for herself or any of her company, without written orders from Badlesmere. The Queen made some attempt to enter by force, and a skirmish ensued, in which one or more of her attendants were slain: but being repulsed, she was compelled to relinquish her design, and to retire. The King, chagrined at the failure of the scheme, and highly resenting the indignity offered to the Queen, commanded the Earls of Pembroke and Richmond to besiege the Castle: and those who were within it, finding no hopes of relief, nor any assistance afforded to them by the confederates, yielded up the works. The assailants having taken possession, Lady Badlesmere, her sons and daughters, were sent prisoners to the Tower of London; Thomas Colepeper, the Castellan, was hanged near the site of the Castle, and all the goods and treasures which had been laid up within it, fell into the victor's hands.

Bartholomew de Badlesmere being, soon after the seizure of his Castle and Estates in 14 Edw. II. taken prisoner in Yorkshire, with the Earl of Lancaster, was sent a prisoner to Canterbury; underwent a form of trial, was convicted of high treason, and executed at the gallows of Blean, in that City; and his head being cut off, was set on a pole in Bargate.

The King's success in the reduction of Leeds Castle, and the consequent forfeiture of the Estates of the Badlesmeres, was immediately followed by the recall of the Spencers; and King Edward II. by Patent, in 1321, granted this Manor to the elder Spencer (as he was called,) and upon whom he likewise conferred the title of Earl of Winchester. Fresh commotions thereupon ensued, and the confederate Barons, in the sanguinary and vindictive scenes which soon led to the destruction of their weak and misguided Sovereign, glutted their vengeance upon his unfortunate favourite. The Earl of Winchester, who had nearly attained his ninetieth year, being delivered up by the garrison of Bristol, of which he had the command, was instantly, *without even the form of a trial*, most cruelly consigned to a miserable death, by the confederates, who hanged him on a gibbet, cut his body in pieces, threw his mutilated remains to the dogs; and sent his head to Winchester, the city whence he derived his title, to be placed on a pole, and exposed to the insults of the populace.

The misfortunes of the Badlesmere family seem to have been both sudden and complete; for, about the same time, the Abbess of Malden, in Kent, sister of Bartholomew de Badlesmere, was compelled to resign her dignity, on allegations of misrule in her Monastery.

On the accession of Edward III. in 1326, the King, taking compassion upon the widow and her children, liberated them from the Tower, and restored the greater part of their forfeited inheritance; and Bartholomew de Badlesmere, eldest of the two sons, was admitted to his paternal inheritance and Barony; which act of clemency and munificence of the King, made so deep an impression on his mind, that looking upon this happy reverse of fortune as a singular interposition of Heaven in his favour, in the superstitious notion of piety in those times, he became the founder of the Augustine Monastery, at Badlesmere, in Kent. It was found, by an Inquisition, 2 Edw. III. that Bartholomew de Badlesmere died seized of the Manors of Hambleden and Preston, in Bucks, and of lands in Thursell (Turville.) This could not have related to Bartholomew de Badlesmere, the father, who had been attainted, and his lands previously seized by the King;¹ but this Bartholomew was succeeded by Giles, his brother and heir, who, though not of full age in 1333, had possession of his lands. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, who had dowry of the Manor of Erith, in Kent; and surviving him, was afterwards married to Hugh le Despencer; and died 33 Edward III. in her second widowhood. Giles, son of Bartholomew Lord de Badlesmere was summoned to Parliament as a Baron; and dying without issue, in 1337,

¹ Hasted and Langley appear to have thought otherwise.

his four sisters became his heirs, and were placed in the Wardship of Richard le Scrope, Treasurer of England. Maud, the eldest sister and co-heiress, was married to John de Vere, Earl of Oxford; Elizabeth married first, to Roger Mortimer, and secondly, to William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton; and died a widow. Margaret, the youngest, who held this Manor of Hambleton as part of her inheritance, was married to Sir John Tiptoft, Knt. who had by her a son, Robert, who died in 1371.

Besides the discrepancies in the accounts of the attack upon Leeds Castle, and the family of Badlesmere, it appears that there are as many in regard to the subsequent genealogy of the Scropes.

Hasted, followed by Langley and others, state, that there were four sisters, co-heiresses of Gilbert de Badlesmere, placed in the wardship of the Lord Treasurer Scrope; but others, with equal pertinacity, insist, that four other co-heiresses, grand-daughters of the younger of the former sisters, the wife of Sir John Tiptoft, are the sources of descent by which the Manor is to be traced. The fact appears to be, that Lord Treasurer Scrope had the wardship of the four sisters and co-heiresses of Badlesmere; and his son Roger, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Tiptoft, who died in 1402, the same year in which he had been summoned to Parliament as a Baron, left a son Richard, ten years of age, who married Margaret, daughter of Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, who died in 1420, leaving Henry Lord Scrope, then only three years of age. He was summoned to Parliament from 23 to 33 Henry VI.; and died 14 January, 1458, leaving, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Lord Scrope, of Masham, John, a son, twenty-two years of age, who was, by King Edw. IV. made K.G.; and 2 Ric. III. Constable of Exeter Castle. He was a firm adherent to the House of York; and engaged in the wars of Scotland, being one of the Commissioners to treat of peace with that Kingdom. He married Joane, daughter of William Lord Fitz Hugh, and died in 1494; leaving issue, Henry Lord Scrope, aged thirty-years, who was made K.B. at the Coronation of King Henry VIII. He was killed at the Battle of Flodden-Field, 9 Sept. 1513, leaving issue by Mabel, daughter of Lord Dacres, John Lord Scrope, who had livery of his lands in 1533; and married Catharine, daughter of Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland. He died 22 June, 1549, leaving issue, Henry Lord Scrope, who, 5th Elizabeth, was made Governor of Carlisle, Warden of the West Marches towards Scotland; and afterwards served in the wars in that Kingdom. He was made K.G. in Carlisle, by Queen Elizabeth; and dying in 1592, left issue, by Margaret, daughter of the Earl of Surrey, Thomas Lord Scrope, who succeeded to his title and estate. He married Philadelphia, daughter of Lord Hunsdon, K.G.; was himself also made K.G.; and had a son, Emanuel, who, on his decease, 2 Sept. 1609, became Lord Scrope. He was Lord President of the North; and 19 June, 1627, was created Earl of Sunderland. He married Elizabeth, sister of John Earl of Rutland; and dying without lawful issue, in 1631, his titles became extinct: his estates were divided between his three natural daughters; and this Manor passed in marriage, with Elizabeth, his second daughter.¹ Richard, son of Thomas Earl Rivers, sold this Estate to Robert Abbot, Citizen and Merchant of London, eldest son of Robert Abbot, Scrivener, nephew to Sir John Chapman, and cousin to Sir Robert Clayton; after whose decease, in 1684, it became the property of Sir Robert Clayton, Knt. who was Lord Mayor of London in 1680. William Clayton, Esq. Sir Robert's brother, resided at Hambleton many years; and William, his son, became heir to his uncle, Sir Robert Clayton, who died in July 1707. William Clayton, Esq. M.P. for Blechingley, Co. Sussex, in several parliaments, was, 13 January 1731, created a Baronet. He married Martha, daughter of John Kenrick, Esq. by whom he had two sons, Kenrick and William,

¹ Mary, the eldest, was married to Charles Pawlett, Marquess of Winchester; and Annabella, to John Howe, Esq. ancestor of Earl Howe.

(the latter, Lord of the Manor of Great Marlow;) and three daughters, Anne, married to Sir Charles Blackwall, Bart., and secondly, to Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Rochester; and Martha, married to Jonathan Rashleigh, Esq. Sir William died in 1744; and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Kenrick Clayton, second Baronet, who married Henrietta Maria, daughter and co-heiress of Henry Herring, Esq. and sister of Mary Countess of Verney, of Middle Claydon;¹ died 10 March 1769, leaving Sir Robert, third Baronet, and two daughters. Sir Robert married Mary, daughter of Frederick Standish, Esq. Merchant in London; and dying 27 Feb. 1803, s. p. was succeeded by his cousin, Sir William Clayton, fourth Baronet, son of William, second surviving son of Sir William Clayton, the first Baronet, by Martha, his second wife, daughter and co-heiress of Rice Lloyd, Esq. of Carmarthenshire. He married, in 1785, Mary, daughter of Sir William East, Bart. by whom he had five sons: William Robert Clayton, Esq. born 28 Aug. 1786; East George Clayton, born 9 April 1794 (who, on coming into possession of his maternal estate, in 1838, was created a Baronet, as Sir East George Clayton East); John Lloyd Clayton, born 19 Aug. 1796; Rice Richard Clayton, Esq. born 15 Nov. 1797, M.P. for Aylesbury in 1842; Augustus Philip Clayton, Esq. born 1799; and two daughters, Catharine Emilia, and Mary Caroline. Sir William Clayton dying, was succeeded by his eldest son and heir, Sir William Robert Clayton, the present Baronet.²

THE MANSION HOUSE

was built by Emanuel Scrope, Earl of Sunderland, circ. 1604, (called the new house) the old house being supposed to have occupied the site of the present Parsonage; and his Lordship having annexed the remains of the old building to the Rectory, there were, from that time, until about 1724, two Parsonage-Houses, called the Upper and Lower; and Langley has recorded the arms, Quarterly, 1 and 4 Az. a bend Or. *Scrope*; 2 and 3 Gu. a saltire Arg. *Neville*; and a repetition of the same arms, encircled by a garter, (being probably the coat of John Lord Scrope, who died in 1494,) in the window of the old hall.

It was to this house that King Charles I. is said to have come, 28 Aug. 1646, with Dr. Hudson and Col. Ashburnham, when on his road from Oxford to St. Alban's; and Langley states, that he made his escape hence, by the connivance of Bulstrode Whitelock; suggesting, that the King had probably come hither through Watlington and Turville; not, as Hume asserts, through Henley, which was garrisoned for the Parliament.

Emanuel Earl of Sunderland, who was the last of the family, resided here, occasionally, until his death. The house was of flint and stone, in the style of the Elizabethan age, with low but spacious apartments; and in the Hall was a picture of Mr. Abbot, Lord of the Manor in 1684.

After the death of the Earl of Sunderland, the new house which he had built, was, during some years, tenanted by John Manley, Esq. a Barrister.³

The new Manor-House was inhabited, in 1826, by Charles Scott Murray, Esq. the possessor; but in 1839, and during several preceding years, it was occupied by James Buller Elphinstone, Esq.⁴

¹ See MIDDLE CLAYDON, vol. i. p. 180.

² Sir Robert Clayton, Bart. bequeathed this Manor, by Will, to R. J. Troward, Esq. his Solicitor; who, in 1803, sold the same, with a considerable part of the Estate, to Robert Scott, Esq. of Danesfield, near Medmenham.

³ See vol. i. p. 261, note in GRENDDON-UNDERWOOD; also QUAINTON, p. 439, 440.

⁴ He was the fourth son of William Fullarton Elphinstone (third son of Charles, tenth Lord Elphinstone); and, being Colonel and Captain in the 3rd Regiment of Foot Guards, called the Royal Fusiliers, took, by Royal License, 30 Jan. 1824, the name of Buller, on his marriage with Anna Maria, only surviving child and sole heir of Sir Edward Buller, Bart. (so created 3 Oct. 1808, who died in 1824, being then Vice-Admiral of the Red Squadron,) by Gertrude, daughter of Colonel Philip Von Cordandt, a German Officer.

THE RECTORY.

Buckinghamshire claims a prescriptive right to exemption from tithe of wood, which is of great importance to the Rector of this parish, in which are said to be 1200 acres of beech-woods, which, when assarted or grubbed up, and converted into tillage, becomes liable to pay tithe, and the income of the Benefice is thereupon proportionably augmented.

RECTORS.

LAURENTIUS DE HAMELDENE, presented 13 July 1269, by Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford; as was

Richard de Waltham, 1295.

Richard de Clare, presented 1314, by Bartholomew Badlesmere, Esq.

William de Wanton, presented 9 March 1355, by John Tiptoft, Esq.; as was

Robert de Watford, 1356.

Nicholas de Roos, presented 1361, by John Tiptoft.

John Spendlove.

John Grendon, presented 9 Nov. 1407, by Edmund Earl of Kent, and others.

Nicholas Bateman, presented 1 June 1432, by Guy Fairfax, Esq.

John Taylor, presented 26 July 1434, by the Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

Robert Tone, S.T.B.

Thomas Bladesmith, presented 12 May 1435, by Guy Fairfax, Esq.

Robert Kyng, died 1457.

Richard Kelsey, presented 16 Dec. 1457, by Henry Lord Scrope, and Elizabeth his wife.

Ralph Scrope, presented 24 March 1489, by Lady Elizabeth Scrope. He was Prebendary of North Kelsey, in Lincoln Cathedral, 3 May 1477; and of Aylesbury 3 Dec. 1478; Archdeacon of Northumberland 23 Feb. 1493; and died 1516.

Thomas Gurnell, presented 18 March 1517, by Sir Henry Scrope, Knt.

Lancelot Claxton, presented 6 May 1518, by Lord Scrope. He resigned; and was succeeded by

Thomas Dunnington, L.L.B. presented 2 Oct. 1529, by the same Patron; as was

Reginald Hindimere, 4 June 1532.

William Day, S.T.P. presented 19 May 1575. He was Fellow of King's College, afterwards Provost of Eton, 18 Dec. 1561; Dean of Windsor 1572; and Bishop of Winchester 1595.

Richard Pilkington, S.T.P. presented 27 May 1596, by Lord Scrope of Bolton. He was Archdeacon of Leicester 16 Aug. 1625.

John Donclauve, presented 5 Oct. 1631, by James Howel, Patron for this turn only.

George Roberts, S.T.B. presented 1 Feb. 1640, by John Scrope, Esq. He was ejected in the Rebellion; and was succeeded by

Henry Gooden, who was called Parson of Hambleton: but Dr. Roberts, who had been Fellow of Trinity Coll. Oxon. a good Scholar, and eminent Preacher, survived the troubles. In 1642, he had been sent for by the House of Commons as a delinquent, and is supposed to have fled to the King's quarters in Oxford. He was created D.D. 1 Nov. in the same year; and 9 Aug. 1660, installed Archdeacon of Winchester; but died in March following, was buried here; and has a monument, with an inscription, said to have been written by Dr. Ralph Bathurst;¹ notwithstanding this assertion, it is observed by Wharton, that, instead of such Latin inscription, there is on the Monument here mentioned only a short English one;² but notes, that probably such might have been prepared, but never inscribed on the Monument.³

Sebastian Smith, S.T.P. presented 11 April 1661, by Thomas Earl Rivers. He was compelled to quit, on account of Simony; and was succeeded by

John Lloyd, S.T.P. Canon of Windsor, presented 31 March 1664, by the King.

Francis Gregory, S.T.P. presented 8 July 1671, by Earl Rivers. He was a native of Woodstock, Co. Oxon. educated at Westminster; and afterwards Usher there, under the celebrated Dr. Busby. He was successively Master of the Grammar Schools at Woodstock and Whitney. He was made Chaplain to the King; and Anthony à Wood, who was his contemporary, has given a copious list of his works; to which Mr. Langley adds, "A Divine Antidote against a Devilish Poison," published and levelled against the Socinians. He was

¹ Wood's Fasti, in vol. ii. p. 30; Le Neve's Fasti, p. 291; Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, P. 2, p. 339; Topographer, vol. i. p. 428; Langley's Desborough Hundred, pp. 261, 270; Commons' Journals, A^o 1642; Preface to Wharton's Life of Dr. Ralph Bathurst, p. xvii.

² See Langley in loco.

³ Ibid.

created, 12 Sept. 1661, D.D. of St. Mary Hall, Oxon.¹ and was succeeded by

Arthur Charlett, S.T.P. presented 8 June 1707, by John Wallis, Esq. who had purchased this turn of presentation of Sir Robert Clayton, Bart. He was Master of University Coll. Oxon. in 1692; having been Fellow of Trinity Coll. and during several years, a Commissioner appointed by the Duke of Ormond, Chancellor of the University, to execute the office of Chancellor in his Grace's absence. In 1696, he was appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to King Will III.; and, dying 18 Nov. 1722, was buried at University College.² His successor was

Scaven Kenrick, S.T.P. presented 6 Dec. 1722, by William Clayton, Esq. He was also Sub-Dean of Westminster; died 2 May 1753, and was buried here; being succeeded by

Thomas Amyand, A.M. presented 23 May 1753, by

Sir Kenrick Clayton, Bart. He resigned in 1760; and, dying at Fawley, of which Parish he was also Rector about four years, was buried there.

Henry Berners, B.C.L. presented 11 June 1760, by Sir Kenrick Clayton, Bart. He was of Ch. Ch. Oxon.

Henry Ridley, A.M. as was his successor.

William Corne, A.M. presented 1 Feb. 1803, by John Way, Edward Hilliard, and Charles Crook, Esqrs. Trustees under the Will of Benjamin Colborne, Esq. Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart. and Dame Sarah his wife, and other deeds executed by him, on the cession of Henry Ridley, Clerk, the last Incumbent.

Henry Colborne Ridley, B.D. presented 21 June 1804, by John Way, Esq. and others; as was

William Musage K. Bradford, A.M. He resigned this Living, and was succeeded by

W. H. Ridley, presented 1840, by Lord Colborne.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to St. Mary, as says Ecton, but, according to the tradition of some of the ancient inhabitants, to St. Bartholomew, is a large handsome building; of which the dimensions are given by Thorold, as 149 feet long, and the length of the transept or cross aisle, 82 feet 9 inches; but by Mr. Langley, described as 108 feet long, and the transept 66 feet, which must exclude the chancel.

The tower, which originally stood in the centre, was taken down in 1703; and rebuilt in 1721, at the west end of the nave; so that, exteriorly, the edifice has sustained a very remarkable alteration. The tower is surmounted by four turrets on the respective angles. At the south end of the transept is a window of three lights; and in the nave are six windows, with stone mullions and quatrefoils in the spandrels. A small door opens into the nave near the west end, on the south side; and there is another entrance on the west side of the transept. In the three stories of the tower are as many windows, under obtuse pointed arches, on the north, south, and east sides of it. In the east window are three compartments, with paintings of the Resurrection; and on each side, Moses and Aaron. Six other windows, each having two compartments, comprise the figures of the twelve Apostles, with the instruments of their torture or martyrdom: and the arms of benefactors or contributors to these windows, which were executed by Mr. Rowell of Reading, who died in 1755.

The Font is large and handsome, with some small sculpture upon it, and a carved Gothic covering.

On a stone, in the pavement:

Richard, son of the Rev. Thomas Hinde, and Ann his wife, died an infant, 25 Sept. 1795.

On a mural tablet:

In Memory of M^{rs}. Ann Lane, Spinster, of Mill-end in this parish, who died 7 August 1786, æt. 71.

On another slab:

In Memory of M^r. Tho^s. Steele, Gent. who died at Little Chelsea, 15 Feb. 1778, aged 60 years.

In the floor of the north aisle is an ancient sepulchral slab, with two brass escutcheons. On one of them, *Arms*: a sheep in a washbrook. On the other a secretary *S*.

On a slip of brass, above which seem to have been the portraits of two persons:

Hic jacent Johes Shepwash, qui obiit xx^o die Nobemb^{is} Anno millo cccclij^o et Johanna ux^{or} ej^{us} quor^{um} aiabz, ppriet^{er} de^{us} ame^{re}.

¹ Wood's Fasti, Oxon. vol. ii. p. 146; and Hist. of Desborough, Appendix, p. 478.

² His arms were, Or. a lion ramp. armed and langued, within a bordure engrailed Az. [Gutch's Coll. and Halls, p. 54.]

Towards the lower sinister corner of the stone are the figures of three female children.¹



Under two coats of arms are the portraitures of a man and a woman, praying at a desk, with a book before them, and a demi portraiture of a priest between them, in brass. Out of the man's mouth a label, thereon : *Nunc Christe te petimus miserere quesumus*. Out of the woman's : *Qui venisti redimere perditos noli damnare redemptos*.

On a plate of brass are likewise effigies, in fine preservation, of a man richly dressed, having a cloak with a folding collar, and points thereon ; trunk hose, with very large bows at the knees

Here is a Sunday-school, which gives instruction to 220 children ; of whom twenty-five are likewise taught during the week, as also forty girls ; besides an Adult-school for 100 persons.

and roses in his shoes ; his beard pointed, and whiskers cut square. On his right hand, a lady with a large quilled ruff and hat of the time of James I. her sleeves puffed, the bosom of the robe embroidered, and the front fastened by a row of rosettes. On his left hand, another lady, dressed in a similar habit, but with her girdle fastened with a jewel in shape of a cross. On an escutcheon, above their heads, a sheep in a wash-brook.

Below the effigies of a man and woman in brass, affixed to a slab in the floor of the south side aisle, or transept, are these words :

Hic jacet Johannes White & Alicia ux ejus quide' Johannes obiit primo die Maij. A° Du'c. MCCCXXXVII. q̄r atabs, pp̄icet' de'.

Near the east end of the south wall of the chancel is a cavity for a piscena.

On a neat mural monument :

Sacred to the Memory of M^{rs}. Elizabeth Sedgwick, Spinster ; this Monument was erected by the children of her beloved sister, M^{rs}. Mary Manley ; with whom, both before and after her mother's death, she lived in the most perfect harmony and friendship, which was interrupted only by her death, 19 Sept. 1767, in the 80th year of her age.

On a mural monument, on the south side of the chancel :

Near this place are deposited the remains of Georgina Reay, who died on the 27th day of July 1815, aged 18 years, youngest daughter of Henry Utrick and Elizabeth Reay of Killingworth, in the County of Northumberland. The short period of her life was sedulously devoted to the attainment of that knowledge which could render her beloved in this, and worthy of that better world to which she was thus early summoned. The remembrance of her constant piety, her amiable disposition, the purity and cheerful innocence of her life, in some degree mitigates the poignant grief of her afflicted family, as affording them that most certain hope of her now enjoying that state of bliss, promised by the Almighty to those that love him and keep his commandments.

¹ In Mr. Langley's account, this monument is described as having four sons represented under the man, and three daughters under the woman ; but the former, as well as the principal figures, have been taken away.

THE MANOR OF EWDEN, OR GREENLAND,

was anciently the property of a family denominated Chowne; and Mr. Langley states, that the earliest documents which he had discovered respecting it, were some Deeds from *George Chowne* to Robert Shepwash, whose names occur on old decayed monuments in the Church, of which the dates on some of them are illegible. Afterwards, it passed to a younger branch of the family of D'Oyley, of Oxfordshire, by whom it was inhabited during many years; and, in 1651, was sold by Sir John D'Oyley to Sir Bulstrode Whitelock. The Manor consisted of about thirty farm-houses and cottages, and was called "a farm on the bank of the Thames;" but Greenland House was the property and residence of Sir John D'Oyley, and became celebrated for some remarkable events which happened here in the time of the Civil Wars, when it was garrisoned for the King, in 1644, with the intention of commanding the passage over the Thames from Henley and Reading to London.¹ Greenland House was the jointure of Lady Periam, first the wife of Sir Robert D'Oyley; secondly of Sir Henry Neville; and thirdly of Sir William Periam, Knt.; she died 3 May 1621, and was buried at Henley, having been a great benefactor to this and some of the neighbouring parishes. Her Ladyship bequeathed a farm called *the Borough*, in Hambleden, to Archbishop Laud, upon trust, to be bestowed upon such Colledge in Oxford as he might think proper; and therewith were founded two Scholarships in Balliol College, but without preference to Lady Periam's Grammar-school in Henley; or to Buckinghamshire, in which the estate of endowment was situated.

John D'Oyley, Esq. brother of Sir Robert, succeeded to this estate, from whom it descended to his son Sir Cope D'Oyley, whose son and heir, John D'Oyley, Esq. resided at Greenland at the commencement of the great Rebellion; and his house here was converted into a garrison for the King, and after a siege of *six months*, very severely contested, surrendered in July 1644.

THE SIEGE OF GREENLAND HOUSE

is described, in Whitelock's Memorials, in nearly the following manner. In May 1644, the Earl of Essex, Lord General, whose forces were quartered at Henley, reconnoitered Greenland House, and certified the Parliament that it was very prejudicial to the cause, but unsafe for him to make an attack upon it without a reinforcement of troops; and Major General Skippon approaching the works, had his horse shot under him. In June, the House of Lords sent a message to the Commons, desiring that a Regiment of Foot, at the least, might be sent to join the forces then before Greenland House, to batter it from the opposite side of the Thames; but the King being again at Oxford, the siege was discontinued until the arrival of Major General Brown, with additional forces, the better to ensure its reduction: and the Major General, having planted batteries on the opposite bank of the Thames, battered the house, and sent for some petards and two more pieces of ordnance; so that in the month of July, the besiegers had nearly destroyed the house; but a party being sent from Oxford and Walingford to the relief of the besieged, the Parliamentary forces at that time being but few in number, drew off to Henley. However, the King's forces brought but little relief, only carrying away in safety twenty-nine women, with some plunder; and so returning, the besiegers renewed the attack; and, in a few days, Major General Brown, with his whole brigade, having joined the assailants, the Governor of Greenland, Colonel Hawkins, demanded a parley, and surrendered the house to Major General Brown, upon the following conditions:

1. That the house and fort of Greenland, with all the ammunition, ordnance, and provision therein, be delivered up to Major General Brown, in their present condition. 2. That all officers shall quietly march forth of the said

¹ Walker's Historical Discourses, p. 11.

house, with their swords and horses; the common soldiers and cannoneers with their arms and colours, swords, pikes, and musquets. 3. That the Major General afford them a convoy of horse to Nettlebed, to return in six hours, without molestation to the forces so convoyed. 4. That the Major General shall provide for the said troops two teams and carts to remove their baggage, and necessary convoy for their escort to Walingford, to be immediately returned. 5. That all prisoners taken on either side be forthwith discharged.

They are said to have left in the house, five pieces of ordnance, thirty barrels of gunpowder, great store of bullet and match, a good quantity of cheese, biscuit, fish, malt, flour, beer, oats, peas, and great plenty of household stuff.

The Mansion being destroyed, Sir John D'Oyley sold his estate, in 1651, to Bulstrode Whitlock, Esq. who, at the Restoration, transferred it to Penning Alstone, Esq. from whom it passed by purchase to Robert Chandler, Esq. Alderman of London, in 1669; and from him it was conveyed to John Green, Esq. who was Lord of this Manor in 1687, and was buried in the Church.¹ Mr. Green bequeathed this estate to his two daughters; and by an agreement, Mill-end passed to the eldest, who was married, from whom it descended to Richard Lane, Esq. who was High Sheriff of Bucks in 1756. His widow, Anne, was subsequently married to the Rev. Thomas Hinde, and surviving him, still possesses that part of the estate called Mill-end, or Ewden: but Greenland became the property of Elizabeth the second daughter, who was married to Mr. Baker, by whom that property was sold in 1719, to Mr. Robert Ayre; and passing in marriage by Elizabeth, his sole daughter and heiress, to Henry Stevens, Esq. Proctor in Doctor's Commons, his son, the Rev. Henry Stevens, Rector of Bradfield, Co. Berks, was Lord of the Manor in 1797; but he sold the estate about the year 1810, to Mr. Coventry, the present possessor.

PAMOUR, OR PARMOUR.

This estate consists of 368 ac. 3 r. 22 p. freehold farms and woods. The Mansion is beautifully situated, and commands varied views over the vale and celebrated scenery on the banks of the Thames; contains a hall, dining room, small breakfast room, drawing room, and library; with suitable offices, green-house, stables, coach houses, and appendages. The estate has right of common over the waste woods, about 87 acres, exempt from tithes and poor rates.

Langley states, that this was the estate and residence of John D'Oyley, Esq. descended from that ancient family, who possessed property in this neighbourhood from the time of the Conquest: and that it belonged to the Knights' Templars, and subsequently to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, (to whom the Advowson certainly belonged in the reign of Hen. VI.) having been acquired by the D'Oyley's, after the dissolution of religious houses, by the marriage of Robert, third son of Sir Cope D'Oyley, with the heiress of Saunders.

¹ His Arms were Arg. a chevron between three trefoils, S. impaling Or. a fess Gu. charged with a wheat-sheaf, between three Moor-hens Proper beaked and legged Or.

HEDSOR

is situated on the eastern verge of the Hundred, at the junction of Hitcham and Taplow; being bounded, on the North, by Woburn; on the East, by Dropmore, in Burnham; and on the South and West, by the Thames.

The Parish is only about one mile and a half in length, and one mile broad, containing 450 acres; of which, 110 are pasture, 140 arable, and 137 woodland.

Mr. Lysons has stated, that a family deriving its name from the place, was, at a very early period, in possession of an estate here; and Langley mentions, that the earliest record which he had been able to trace, was of William de Hedsor having passed a fine in 1223, with Hugh Bishop of Lincoln, who gave lands to that See (which must refer to Hugh D'Alderby, Bishop of Lincoln): and although this fine can not be traced in an apparently very correct list of the fines preserved in the Tower, from a still earlier period to the reign of Henry VI. it might seem invidious to deny the *positive assertion* of Langley, who might be presumed to have had peculiar opportunities of avoiding errors on such a subject. He likewise mentions, that in 1282, William, son of Geoffrey de Hedsor, gave nine marks to the Canons of Missenden; but acknowledges, that an interval of more than a century had elapsed, before he could find further records of Hedsor, filling up this interval with an acknowledged *conjecture*, that the Bishop (D'Alderby,) *probably* gave up his title to the Manor, or that there might be some collusion in a subsequent grant, to bar entails, and thus vitiating the title to the Manor of Hedsor, which Mr. Langley *supposes* to have been soon afterwards sold, or granted to the families of Restwold, Tytley, Hawtrey, and Hynde. Mr. Langley is correct in remarking, that the series of Rectors, as delivered in the Archidiaconal Books, does not commence until 1403; and that the family of Restwold were settled here as early as 1457; but had been of ancient standing in Oxfordshire, as he infers, from an inscription on one of the bells in the old Cathedral at Dorchester: that Ralph Restwold was Sheriff of Oxon. in 2 Henry II.: that Richard Restwold had been Sheriff for Berks 13 Henry VI., and again in 2 and 3 Edw. IV.: that Thomas Restwold married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of John Boyvile, of Stockfaston, Co. Lincoln:¹ and that in 1491, Robert Restwold was Sheriff of this County.²

Langley states, that the Manor of Hedsor was in possession of William Hawtrey, Esq. Sheriff of Bucks in 1558; and that it was soon afterwards purchased by Roland Hynde, whose father, Angustine Hynde, Sheriff of London in 1551, is supposed to have been buried here in 1574; his name, that date, and the figure of an hour-glass, being traced in a stone, apparently by some rustic hand, on the outside of the Church wall.

Roland Hynde, according to Langley, presented to this Rectory in 1575, and died in 1608; having been recorded to have rebuilt the Church, but, as Langley infers, only in part, as some portions thereof are evidently of a more early date. He was succeeded by his son, another Roland, who died in 1658, at an advanced age; and his representatives sold the Manor and Advowson to William Chilcot, Esq. of Isleworth, Co. Middlesex, who died in 1692. Mary, his widow, survived till 1720; and from them, this Estate descended to the Parkers, of Rotton, in Sussex. On the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Parker in 1764, Hedsor was sold to William Irby, Lord Boston, descended from Robert

¹ Dugd. Warwickshire, p. 691.

² In an accredited list, he is called *Richard Restwold*, of Hedsor, as also in 1499.

Irby, Esq. of Laceby, Co. Lincoln. Edward Irby was, by Patent, 13 April 1704, created a Baronet by Queen Anne. He was M.P. for Boston in 1702, 1705, and 1707; and married Dorothy, sole daughter of Henry Paget, second son of William Lord Paget; by whom he had William Irby, his only son and heir, born in 1707, and who succeeded, at his decease, in 1718, to the Baronetcy: he was Equerry to Frederick Prince of Wales, son of King George II. in 1728; M.P. for Launceston, Co. Cornwall, in 1734; Vice-Chamberlain to Augusta Princess of Wales, in 1736; M.P. for Bodmin in 10 and 11 Parliaments of Great Britain: and 10 April 1761, created Baron Boston, of Boston, Co. Lincoln. He married 26 Aug. 1746, Albinia, eldest daughter of Henry Selwyn, Esq. younger brother of John Selwyn, Esq. of Matson, Co. Glouc. by whom he had issue: and dying 30 March 1775, was succeeded by his eldest son Frederick, *second* Lord Boston, who was born 9 July 1749; and married 15 May 1775, Christian, only daughter of Paul Methuen, Esq. of Cosham House, Co. Wilts, and had issue, seven sons and five daughters;¹ and dying in 1825, was succeeded by his eldest son, George Irby, who was born 24 Dec. 1777; and married Rachael, daughter of William Drake, Esq. of Shardeloes;² who died in 1830, having had one son, George Ives Irby, born in 1802; who, at his father's death, succeeded to the title as third Lord Boston, the present possessor of the Estate.

The old Mansion, built and inhabited by Lord Boston's predecessors, the Hyndes, as appears by the date 1584 still remaining, and attributed to Roland Hynde, was a low irregular edifice, chequered with flint and chalk; having in the hall these arms, viz., Gu. a chev. between three hinds Or. *Crest*: a dragon on a ducal coronet Or. 2. the same impaling Arg. on a chief Vert. two mullets Or.

The modern house, built in 1778, by Frederick Lord Boston, on a more elevated site than the former, is a regular handsome edifice, in which domestic comfort is combined with elegant decoration. Mr. Langley has enumerated the following pictures here: "William Lord Paget, K.B.; Lord Paget, Ambassador to Turkey 1692; Henry Lord Paget, first Earl of Uxbridge, and his Countess; the Annunciation, by Morello; Sir Anthony Irby, Knt. and his Lady Catharine, daughter of William, third Lord Paget; Endymion, by Guercino; William Lord Boston; and Lady Jane Grey, by Antonio More;" and Lysons mentions a curious portrait of Conrad Ernest Copperman, a dwarf Page to the Princess Dowager of Wales, who died, aged 35, being only 3 feet 5 inches in height. The grounds around the Mansion naturally possess great beauty; and having been tastefully improved, form a very pleasing scene: the Church, embosomed among trees, and a tower at a little distance; the meanders of the Thames; and the village and church of Cookham on the opposite bank; form a picture of no common beauty. Near the Church is a fine yew tree, more than twenty-seven feet in circumference.

In the Court Rolls of the Manor, which commence in 1460, is the following:

"1605. Imprimis. We present that Thomas Reading, on S^t. Stephen's daye, in Christmas 1603, did serve the first dish of the second course to the table of Roland Hynde (the Lord,) at dinner-tyme, and did bring with him to the house of the said Lord, two henns, one cock, one gallon of ale, and two manchets of white bread: and also we present, that on the same day, after dinner, the said Roland Hynde did render unto the said Thomas Reading, a sparrow-hawk, and a couple of spaniels, to be kept by the said Thomas Reading, at his cost and charges, for the service of the said Roland Hynde, according to the tenure of his lands."³

¹ The younger children of Frederick Lord Boston, and brothers and sisters of George Lord Boston, his successor, were Frederick Paul Irby, born 18 April, 1779; William Augustus, born 28 Nov. 1780; Henry Edward, born 27 Aug. 1783; Paul Anthony, born 16 Dec. 1784; Edward Methuen, born 21 March, 1788; Charles Lennard, born 9 Oct. 1789; and five daughters: Charlotte, Albinia, Christian Elizabeth, Augusta Matilda, and Anna Maria Louisa; for more minute particulars of all of whom, reference may be made to Langley's Desborough, p. 278.

² See AMERSHAM, p. 175.

³ Langley, p. 280. This Service, for which a composition is still paid, is due from Lambert's Farm, in Lilley Fee, now the property of the descendant of Edmund Waller, Esq. of the family of Waller, of Hall Barn, in Beaconsfield.

THE RECTORY

was, in the Taxation Rolls of Pope Nicholas, in 1291, valued at two marks. The Bishop of Norwich had previously estimated it at 40s. It stands in the King's Books at 4*l.*; certified to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty at only 17*l.* per ann. discharged from first-fruits and tenths. It was augmented once. Lord Boston and the Bishop of Lincoln are Patrons of the Rectory, the Bishop having every third turn.

In an old Terrier, "A small Parsonage-house" is described as "now occupied as a cottage, a small garden, and one acre of land."

In the Will of William Musard, of Hedsor, in 1442, he directed his burial at Wooburn; and bequeathed a bushel of barley to St. Nicholas Church, Hedsor.

RECTORS.

JOHN STEPHENS, pres. 29 May 1403, by the King.

John Fox, LL.B. presented 16 Dec. 1457, by Thomas Restwold, Esq.

Philip Leygate, collated 16 Aug. 1459, by the Bishop. He was made Sub-Dean of Lincoln, 26 Aug. 1478, to which the Prebend of Welton Westhall was annexed; and on his cession,

Thomas Mason, presented 18 May 1461, by Thomas Restwold, Esq.

Peter de Caversfield, alias *Caversham*, presented 27 Feb. 1486. He was Abbat of Notley; and collated to the Prebend of Asgardby, in Lincoln Cathedral, 20 June 1502, by papal dispensation; but soon quitted it, and

Thomas Fowler succeeded 14 Aug. 1490, whose successor was

Thomas Sotis; who was succeeded by

Thomas Kirkman, presented 16 July 1533, by Christopher Grantham, Esq.;¹ but was deprived; and was succeeded by

George Grantham, presented 1 July 1543, by Christopher Grantham, Esq.; but resigned; and

John Athwick succeeded, 27 March 1544, on the presentation of Edward Restwold, Esq.; but being made Vicar of Wooburn, resigned; and was succeeded by

Thomas Bayley, 9 March 1575, on the presentation of Roland Hynde, Esq.; and was succeeded by

William Tilbury, alias *Tilby*, who is supposed by some, to have been only Curate; but he was Vicar of Little Marlow.

Hugh Sheffield occurs in 1598.

Nicholas Sheffield in 1605.

Matthew Littleton, A.B. presented 18 Dec. 1612, by Roland Hynde, Esq.

Edward Horwood, in 1630.

John Peck, A.M. in 1641, and

William Hudson, all on the presentation of Roland Hynde, Esq. On his resignation,

Edward Rawson was instituted 13 May 1664, on the presentation of William Chilcot, Esq.: he was also Vicar of Wooburn.

Francis Crawley, A.M. presented 5 June 1668, by the same Patron; as was

Nathaniel Smalley, licensed Curate in 1694. He was also Vicar of Wooburn.²

Joseph Loveday, A.B. presented 2 Nov. 1715, by Mary Chilcot.

George Bracegirdle, A.B. collated 20 Dec. 1742, by the Bishop; but resigned for preferment in Ireland.

George Stinton, A.B. presented 11 March 1754, by Elizabeth Parker. He was Fellow of Exeter Coll. Oxon.; A.M. 18 April 1755; B.D. 18 April; D.D. 23 April 1765; Chaplain to Archbishop Secker, by whom he was collated, in 1765, to the Rectory of Wittersham, Co. Kent, which he quitted for the Vicarage of All-Hallows Barking, in 1767; and was made Chancellor of Lincoln. He was also Chaplain to Archbishop Cornwallis; by whom, in 1770, he was collated to the Rectory of Halsted, Co. Kent; and in 1771, to the Rectory of Newton, Co. Oxon. He was also a Prebendary of Peterborough, which, in 1776, he resigned; and was made Rector of Wrotham, Co. Kent; and died 30 April 1783;³ and on his cession, he was succeeded by

¹ Edward Grantham, of Hedsor, married Margaret, daughter of Robert Woodford, of Brightwell, in Burnham.

² John Borlase, Esq. in 1582, endeavoured to prove his right to the presentation, from a grant of Henry VIII. but was non-suited on this plea, that the King only granted *quantum in nobis*; and it was proved, that the Crown only held a small part of this parish, and not the Manor.

³ Ducarel's Hist. of Lambeth, Appendix p. 23; and Langley's Desborough, p. 288.

John Tickell, A.M. who was presented 21 March 1765, by Lord Boston.

William Langford, A.M. presented 6 Oct. 1772, by William Lord Boston. He was also Rector of Whiston, Co. Northton.; afterwards D.D.; Vicar of Sandridge, Co. Herts; Rector of Houghton, Co. Hants; Under-Master of Eton School; Canon of Windsor; and Chaplain in Ordinary to King Geo. III. On his resignation of this Rectory, he was succeeded by

Ralph Leicester, A.M. presented 29 March 1793, by the Bishop of Lincoln, for this turn, by the vacation of his See, and inducted 3 April 1793; at his death,

George Gretton, D.D. inducted 20 Oct. 1803, on the presentation of Frederick Lord Boston; he resigned; and *William Message Bradford*, A.M. was inducted 6 May 1814, on the presentation of the same Patron.

R. A. Youldon, presented in 1841, by the Bishop of Lincoln.

THE CHURCH,

which is small, and dedicated to St. Nicholas, is about forty-five feet long, by eighteen broad: the desk, pulpit, and altar, plain and neat: and the font a small marble urn. In the east window of the chancel, are six small paintings, descriptive of Scriptural history. In the west window, the arms of the late Lord and Lady Boston, viz., 1. Arg. fretted S. in a Canton Gu. a chaplet Or. *Crest*: A Saracen's head. *Supporters*: Two antelopes attired Gu. *Motto*: *Honor fidelitatis præmium*. 2. The same impaling Arg. on a bend cotised S. three annulets Arg. *Selwyn*. Between them a celestial crown.

The churchyard is described by Langley, as kept with remarkable neatness; and he particularly remarks upon the effect of substituting flat sepulchral slabs, which admit of the grass being kept smooth, and secured from the indecent neglect too often seen in country places, of cattle permitted to defile and trample upon the frail memorials of the dead.

In the chancel are, on a flat stone:

Here lyeth the body of Rowland Hynd, Esq. who re-edified the Church, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Drury, of Hugely (Hedgerley,) Knt. who died the 11th of January 1606, and the said Rowland did *over live* her 1608.

Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth Hynd, the wife of Rowland Hynd, Esq. who died the 3^d day of Oct. 1651, and hee *over-lived* her.

Remember, &c.

Here lyeth the body of Rowland Hynd, Esq. being of the age of fourscore years and odd. His first wife was M^{rs}. Anne Garret, dau. of Sir Will. Garret, of Dorney Court, Kn^t.; his second wife was M^{rs}. Elizabeth Bell, of Cippenham, dau. of M^r. Heury Bell, Gent. 1658.

On mural monuments:

Underneath are interred the bodies of Richard Parker, Esq. who died 5 Mar. 1720, æt. 63, and of M^{rs}. Sarah Parker, who died 27 Nov. 1731, æt. 71, and of Geoffrey Parker, Esq. son of the above Richard and Sarah Parker, who died 1 July 1746, æt. 51, and of M^{rs}. Elizabeth Parker, who died Jan^y. 7th 1764, aged 81.

In a vault under the font are deposited the remains of Nicholas Ramus, Esq. who was many years Page of the Bedchamber to King Geo. III. and died 8 Feb. 1779, æt. 70; also of William Ramus, his son, who held the

same office, and died October 1792: likewise Benedicta, relict of the said Nicholas, and mother of William, who died February 1796.

The remains of Nathaniel Hooke, the Roman Historian, were buried in the churchyard in 1793, and remained without any memorial, until Lord Boston, in 1801, caused a tablet to be erected, with the following inscription:

Sub hoc tumulo corpus deponi jussit Nathaniel Hooke Armiger, qui multiplici literarum varietate et studio eruditus Romanæ Historiæ auctor celebratus emicuit; de literis verò quantum exercuit edita usque testabuntur opera. Ex vitâ demigravit annorum plenus et verè plus vicesimo secundo die Julii Anno Domini 1763. Ad cineres patris sui pariter requiescit corpus filiæ dilectissimæ Janæ Mariæ Hooke ejus animæ propitiatur Deus, Sexagenaria obiit vicesimo octavo die Aprilis Anno Domini 1793. Hoc pietate signum poni voluit Fredericus Baro de Boston 1801.

Cui omnia unum sunt et omnia ad unum
trahit et omnia in uno videt, potest
stabilis esse corde, et in Deo pacificus permanere

O veritatis Deus fac me unum
tecum in charitate perpetuâ.

De Imit: Christi. Lib. 1. cap. 2.

N. N. 1763.

HUGHENDEN, HUGENDEN, HITCHENDEN, OR HUCHEDENE,

is bounded, on the North, by Hampden, Great and Little Missenden, Penn, and Amersham; on the East, by Amersham; on the South, by High Wycombe; and on the West, by West Wycombe and Bradenham. The Hundred of Aylesbury extends over about half of the Parish; but the Church, Manor-House, and Village, are situated in the Desborough Hundred, southward of that line of division.

The Parish altogether comprises, according to Mr. Langley, 7200 acres; of which 5500 are arable, 200 pasture, 1100 woodland, and 600 common.

The soil, consisting of clay, flints, and chalk, with the geological features common to that formation, presents great irregularity of surface throughout the whole parish; numerous deep valleys being formed between the steep sides of the chalk-hills, on whose tops are extensive flats of clay.

In this parish is a brook, which, rising northward of the Church, after the short course of about half a mile, runs into a small stream called the Wye, at Wycombe, and thence ultimately joins the Thames. Some ancient traditional appellations, which appear to have connected the vicinity of this place with the Danes, have been immemorially preserved here, giving strength to conjecture, although unsupported by historical evidence sufficient to establish irrefragable truth.

The name of *Deadman-Danes Bottom* has been thus supposed connected with the Danes, who, when they overran Mercia, left many proofs of their ferocity; which, however, meets with no support from history. It might, by possibility, indeed, have acquired the appellation from *Den*, a low place, unconnected with the Danes as a people. Thus, in the Weald of Kent, a woody track, the old names and their terminations relate often to woods and low situations, rather than the habitations of men; *Den*, or *Dene*, signifying a low place, or valley, *quasi Den*.¹

It has been conjectured, that, for the convenience of those who obtained grants, or assumed rights of pannage amongst woodlands, they might, in process of time, inclose or divide by fences, some of their lands, in order to sever their respective herds; and thus these Dens have become appropriated, first, for pannage of hogs, one of the principal means of support to the Aborigines; and afterwards for other cattle, driven in herds to different places, as necessity required.

An attempt appears to have been made in this place to revive the old superstitious legendary story, which, at Mordeford, on the banks of the Wye, in Herefordshire, and likewise at Lexden Heath, in Kent, and perhaps in other parts of the country, was formerly inculcated, viz. the belief in one of those absurd stories which have a tendency to retard the human mind in its progress to rational improvement, and which are, therefore, to be discountenanced by every friend of historical truth.

It is the story noticed by Langley, in the History of the Desborough Hundred, (from the Gentleman's Magazine in 1758,*) in which, on probably *worse than anonymous authority*, appeared the legend of a *Water Serpent*, pretended to have terrified a poor woman accustomed to resort to a pool of water near the verge of Penn-Wood and Wycombe Heath. It is assigned to so late a period as 1578, (21 Eliz.) long after the period when encouragement was given to such absurd relations. It must, therefore, be referred to a designing imposition upon the credulity of the ignorant villagers, and calling for severe animadversion.

¹ Markham's Weald of Kent, and Harris's History, p. 346.

* Vol. viii. p. 466.

ANCIENT COINS.

At various periods, but more particularly in the years 1826, 1827, and 1828, a considerable number of Roman coins have been described as found here; few of them of great scarcity or value, or which could throw much light upon the period of history to which they more especially belong; but, as many of them were stated to have been found by persons of doubtful veracity, and not *immediately* subjected to the examination of those who were competent to form a correct judgment of their authenticity, and, at subsequent periods, have been deposited in the Collections of John Norris, Esq. F.R. and A.S. at Hughenden, and other Gentlemen in the vicinity, the omission of a particular description of them here, may be at least pardonable, after referring to the several statements which have appeared in the public prints on this subject.

In 1826, a labourer, in trenching a piece of garden-ground, which he had taken from the common near Hazlemore Turnpike-gate, turned up a small urn, in which were four small silver Roman coins, in good preservation, and three copper coins, much defaced. Within a stone's throw of the spot, and about half a year afterwards, a brother of the labourer above alluded to, in digging up some mould for his garden, hit upon an arch of flints, supported by two side-walls, about the size of a common grave, the arch being not more than three feet long, and near this several other side-walls. The spot being visited by John Norris, Esq. F.S.A. and examined, as also by the Hon. Frances Knight, (sister of the then Lord Dorner) who was resident at Tarriers, (a little nearer to Wycombe, on the same side) by whom the small urn, with its contents, had been presented to Mr. Norris, there were found several portions of broken Roman tiles, pieces of urns, some of burnt, others of unburnt pottery, and fragments of millstones, which the labourer averred that he had thrown out of the places which he had opened; that some of the tiles were square, like paving-tiles; others had one edge turned up about an inch; from all which circumstances, Mr. Norris was of opinion, that this spot had been a Roman burial-place; but, as it does not appear that there ever was a finished Roman work here, it might rather be referred to have been hastily thrown up by the Britons previously to a skirmish with the Romans, of whom some were here buried: and from a farther account, in the autograph also of Mr. Norris, he proceeds to say, that, 25 April 1823, one Cox, a labourer, living at Hazlemore, brought to him an old iron battle-axe, much corroded; and stated, that in digging in that part of Wycombe Heath, called *Deadman-Danes Bottom* (long reputed, traditionally, to have been the scene of a conflict between the Saxons and Danes), he accidentally struck upon the crown of an *arch of flints without mortar*, about eight feet long, the side-walls about eighteen inches high (about the same height as the arch), the floor quite level, and covered with a dark-coloured substance: that thereon lay a human jaw-bone with teeth in it, a shoulder-blade and hip-bone, and an iron axe, with a wooden handle *about six feet long*; but that the wood crumbled to dust, and four or five inches of the hollow iron handle broke off on lifting it up: that the next day, the same labourer shewed Mr. Norris the shoulder and hip-bones, which, from their lightness, were evidently very old, but that the man *had removed and sold the stones.*¹

¹ Another version of this discovery was given in the *Bucks Chronicle* of 10 May 1823; in which, after describing a grave of flints, about eight feet long, four wide, and three deep, it is stated, that they found the remains of a skeleton, the bones of the clavicles and pelvis appearing to be perfect, but, upon exposure to the air, soon crumbled into dust: that *eight molares* remained perfect in the upper jaw (whence the subject was inferred to be not much past the middle age); and that a large battle-axe lay by the side of the skeleton, of which the handle appeared entire, until it was exposed to the air, when it also crumbled into dust; but that a *large* stone, conjectured to have been a personal ornament, weighing more than a pound, was, with the iron head of the battle-axe, purchased and reposed by John Norris, Esq. F.R.S. of Hitchenden House, in

It is to be noted, that, according to the remotest traditions of this part of the Kingdom, the discovery was made within a quarter of a mile from the spot commonly called *Deadman-Danes Bottom*, in the parish of Hughenden, bordering on Penn-Wood, in which, to this very day, exists the tradition, that a company of Cambo Britons, journeying southward, gave their assistance to the inhabitants of the district in a skirmish with the Danes, so as to turn the victory in their favour; and the Welsh have ever since claimed, by prescriptive right, to depasture their herds of cattle, when in progress to the Metropolitan Markets, near this valley; so that it seems quite reconcilable with the belief, that full credit might be given to the labourer who discovered the coins, and entire acquiescence in the opinion of Mr. Norris, that it was a partial encounter with the Danes; at the same time that it gives support to the legendary story which has been immemorially cherished by the Welshmen as having given rise to the practice still prevalent; whilst the solitary interment of the Pict, having no relation whatever to the presumed battle on the verge of Penn-Wood, in no degree diminishes the value of the suggestion, that the conflict here might have been between the Romans and Saxons.

THE MANOR.

The extract from Domesday describes the tenure here, to be that which Queen Edith had holden before the Conquest; and when, for all dues in the Confessor's time, it was rated at 7*l.*; but which had been transferred to William Fitz Oger; who, when he first held it, was taxed at 6*l.*; and at a subsequent period, valued at 100*l.* The land is described as ten hides, with ten carucates of ploughed land; in the demesne, two carucates and fifteen villeins, with three bordars having eight carucates, five servants, and two carucates of pasture; and woods for six hundred hogs.¹

No certain accounts seem to have been preserved of the possessors of Hitchenden, until the time of Henry I. when, either by a direct grant from the Crown, or otherwise, this Estate was certainly in the hands of Geoffrey de Clinton, the King's Chamberlain. Except as an historical fact, it seems of little importance to ascertain the exact manner in which this property, like that of many other Manors in the kingdom, has passed; but it has been ingeniously suggested by a learned antiquary, that the estates of Bishop Odo were not alienated by the Crown; and that being mentioned in the Survey, after the arrival of the Norman Duke, is a farther proof of the correctness of his opinion, that these lands continued to be vested in the Crown until the time of Henry I. when, according to Dugdale,² at the Domesday Survey, a manor in Hughendon, or Hitchenden, was in the hands of Nigel de Albingi, or Albin, recorded as holden under him by Roger, who was taxed at five hides. There were eleven carucates, in the demesne three, and thirteen villeins with one bordar, had seven carucates, and an eighth might have been added. There was wood for twenty hogs; and it was altogether estimated at 7*l.* When he first held it, one hundred shillings: in the time of King Edward, 7*l.* This Manor, Turbert, a man of Earl Algar, had holden (in the Saxon times,) and could sell it.³

his Collection; the inference being, that this was an ancient *British Interment*, and the stones called portions of mill-stones, that most formidable weapon, which is described in the representation of the ancient British or Pictish Warriors, appendant to the staff, spear, or battle-axe of the Aboriginal inhabitants.

¹ Terra Epi Baiocensis. In Dvstenberg Hvnd. ℞ Wills filius Ogeri. ten' de epo HVCHEDENE. p̄ x. hid se defid. 'Tra ē x. car'. In dñio sunt 11. et xv. uilli cū. 111. bord hnt. vii. car'. Ibi. v. serui. ptū. 11. cař. Silua sexcent' porc'. In totis ualent' ual. x. lib. Q'do recep. vi. lib. T.R.E. vii. lib. Hoc ℞ tenuit Eddid' regina. [Lib. Censual, tom. 1, f. 144.]

² Hist. of Warwickshire, p. 163, original ed.

³ ℞ Nigellus de Albingi ten' et Roger de eo. In Dvstenberg Hvnd. Tilleberie p̄ v. hid se defid. 'Tra. ē xi. car'. In dñio sunt 111. et x111 uilli cū. 1. bord hnt. vii. cař et viii.³³ pot' fieri. Silua xxⁱⁱ porc. Int. totu ual vii. lib. Q'do recep. c. sel. T.R.E. vii. lib. Hoc ℞ tenuit Turbt'. hō. Algari com. et uende pot. [Lib. Censual, fol. 151.]

Nigel, according to Kelham,¹ was the younger son of Roger de Albini, *Pincerna*,² by Amicia his wife, who was of the family of Mowbray: and Nigel, fighting at the Battle of Tenerchebray, having slain the horse of Robert Duke of Normandy, brought the Duke a prisoner to King Henry I. who, for his great services, added, to the possessions which the Conqueror had bestowed upon him, the lands which Robert de Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, had forfeited by his treason. Nigel died in 1137 (3 Stephen;) and his eldest son Roger, by the command of the King, took the surname of Mowbray, and was the progenitor of the Dukes of Norfolk. William de Albini was Sheriff of Bucks and Beds 10 Ric I. and 1 John: but this Manor, in 1289, descended to Richard Fitz Alan, by the marriage of Isabel, sister of Hugh de Albini, with his father; and it having continued to be vested in the Earls of Arundel until the reign of King Henry VI. *Ursula, daughter and heir of Bartholomew Collingridge, heir-general of Arundel, as descended from the Fitz-Alans*, carried this Manor, as part of her inheritance, in marriage, to Geoffrey Dormer, of West Wycombe, and of Baldington, in Thame, Co. Oxon.; and so descending with the Barony of Dormer, has continued to belong to the same noble family, and is now vested in the Right Hon. Joseph Gaspard Thaddeus, Lord Dormer, its present possessor.

OVERHALL AND PIGOT'S MANOR, also in this Parish, is stated to have belonged to Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury, whom, Langley relates, to have purchased it, with other lands, of the family of Lenham;³ and says that, in 1674, it was rated in a parochial survey, as in the hands of one of the Mortons, the Archbishop's descendant; but nevertheless, asserts, that the portion of this Manor, called *Pigots*, had been bequeathed by Edward Lord Windsor, of Bradenham, to his son Frederick, who succeeded him in the title of Lord Windsor; and yet, that after the alienation of the property of the Mortons, it was in the possession of the Sydenhams: that Richard Sydenham, Esq. was Sheriff of Bucks in 1726; and that after his decease, it passed by purchase, to John Hampden, Esq. the 24th hereditary Lord of Great Hampden, and the last possessor in a direct line of the male descendants of that ancient family; after whose decease, in 1754, it descended to the Hon. Robert Trevor, afterwards Lord Trevor, who was, 8 June, 1776, created Viscount of Great and Little Hampden; and dying 22 Aug. 1783, left his son Thomas, second Viscount Hampden, Lord of this Manor.

King Henry I. granted Hitchenden to Geoffrey de Clinton; who made it, circ. 1122, part of the endowment of his Priory at Kenilworth; but, in a Charter of Confirmation, of lands, &c. given to Kenilworth Priory, King Henry II. enumerates the Church of Hitchenden: "Ex dono Nicholai de Hychendena ecclesiam ejusdem villæ de Hychendena sicut ipsius carta testatur:" which does not quite agree with the former account of the endowment by Geoffrey de Clinton.⁴

The Priory of Kenilworth, contiguous to, or included in the Castle of Kenilworth, continued in possession of this Estate (until the Dissolution of the Priory,) under the following

PRIORS.

BERNARD.

Robert, 1150.

Laurence, in the reign of King Stephen.

Walter, in the time of Henry II.

Silvester, 1202.

David, 1230.

Robert de Esteley, elected by *Conge d'elire*, 2 Nov. 1273; had the temporalities restored 22 Dec. following:

Richard de Tynesford, 18 Feb. 1280.

Robert de Salle, 8 Sept. 1293.

Thomas de Warmyngton, 13 June 1332.

John de Peyts, 2 April 1335.

¹ Domesday, p. 19.

² Cup-Bearer, or Wine-Taster to the King.

³ See HORSENDEN, p. 328; and SAUNDERTON.

⁴ Dugd. Monast. N. E. vol. vi. p. 223. Huchendon Manor, Farm, and Rectory, were returned as part of the possessions of the late Monastery of Kenilworth, in 31 Hen. VIII. and estimated at 20*l.* per ann. [Rot. 31 Hen. VIII. in the Augmentation Office; and Monast. Anglic. ut supra.]

Henry de Bradwey, 1361.¹
Thomas de Merston, 1395.
William de Brayles, 1400.
Thomas Kidderminster, 1402.
Thomas Holygrave, 1439.
John Yardley, 2 May 1452.

Ralph Maxfield, 1494.
William Wall, 1519.
Simon Jekys, the last Prior, elected in 1538, not long before the Dissolution; when, with sixteen Monks, he surrendered his Monastery to the King's Visitors, 14 April 1539, and had a pension of 100*l.* per ann.

King Henry VIII. in 1538, granted to Sir Robert Dormer, Knt. for 387*l.* the Manor of Hughenden and the Rectory, with their appurtenances, late parcel of the possessions of the Monastery of Kenilworth, and also the Advowson of the Church, *habend*, to Robert Dormer, his heirs and assigns for ever, for the tenth part of a Knight's fee and 43*d.*²

The Manor having been holden by the Dormers,³ until the death of the Earl of Carnarvon, 29 Nov. 1709, it passed with his eldest daughter, Elizabeth, in marriage to Philip Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield; who died 28 Jan. 1713, leaving two sons and two daughters. Her Ladyship died in 1679; and Philip, the eldest son, who succeeded, married Lady Elizabeth Saville, daughter and co-heiress of George Marquess of Halifax, who died in 1726, leaving Philip Earl of Chesterfield, born 22 Sept. 1695, K.G. and the Hon. Sir William Stanhope, M.P. for Bucks, and K.B. About 1738, Sir William Stanhope, K.B. sold this Manor and Advowson to Charles Savage, Esq. Merchant in London, who was High Sheriff for Bucks in 1742; died Oct. 1763, bequeathing this Estate to his brother, Samuel Savage, Esq.; who, dying in 1772, was succeeded by his nephew, John Norris, Esq. Sheriff of Bucks in 1775. He died in 1786, when the Manor descended to Ellen Countess of Conyngham, niece of Charles and Samuel Savage, Esqrs. and widow of Henry, first Earl of Conyngham; from whom it descended to her nephew, John Norris, Esq. the present erudite and eminently distinguished antiquarian and scholar, who possesses the Advowson and other Manors, called Pigotts and Ravensmere, likewise situated in this Parish; and whom the writer of this Work is bound, by every tie of gratitude, thus to mention, as one of his earliest and most liberal patrons.

THE RECTORY,

which, in the Taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas was valued at thirty marks, and the Vicarage at six and a half, was rated in the King's books at 8*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* but being returned to Queen Anne's Bounty at only 45*l.* and discharged from first-fruits and tenths, was in 1758, augmented by a benefaction of 200*l.* from Charles Savage, Esq. to which the Governors of the Bounty added 200*l.* more; and at a subsequent return, it was stated to be worth 60*l.* per ann. The population, in 1811, was 989, occupying 189 houses; and had increased in 1821 to 1217; the village consisting chiefly of detached farm-houses and cottages.

RECTORS AND VICARS.

<i>Richard de Aylesbury</i> , 1190.	<i>John de Horwood</i> , presented 12 Sept. 1349.
<i>Robert</i> , 1246.	<i>Thomas Herne</i> resigned 1415.
<i>Robert de Fremingham</i> succeeded.	<i>William Sanerval</i> , presented 9 Dec. 1415; but exchanged for Pedinghoe, Co. Sussex, with
<i>Richard de Sadington</i> , presented 1275, by the Prior of Kenilworth, as the first Vicar.	<i>Aunger Timberland</i> , presented 5 April 1419. He exchanged for Rateliffe, with
<i>Robert Bowles</i> resigned 1 July 1299.	<i>William Thede</i> , presented 2 Dec. 1421.
<i>Everard de Campden</i> , presented 7 Feb. 1307.	<i>John Trafford</i> resigned 1447.
<i>Walter de Hutchingdon</i> , presented 3 Dec. 1317.	<i>John Woburne</i> , presented 30 Oct. 1447.
<i>William</i> was succeeded by	

¹ In 1387, the Prior of Kenilworth had a grant of free warren in Hitchenden. [Rot. Cart. n^o 26, Cal. p. 192.]

² Rot. Pat. 30 Hen. VIII. Est. 20 Jan.

³ See WEST WYCOMBE, and QUAINTON; and also the PEDIGREE and HISTORY of the FAMILY of DORMER.

John King, presented 13 March 1452; but resigned.
William Reyson, LL.B. presented 26 Feb. 1454. He resigned.

William May, presented 28 Nov. 1455.

Robert Thoresby was buried here, 22 March 1465.

William Keeting, A.M. presented 30 March 1493.

Robert Coo, presented 4 Feb. 1540, by Sir Robert Dormer, Knt.

William Green, collated 13 Jan. 1559, by the Bishop, on lapse.

Robert Lane, presented 1569, by Sir William Dormer, Knt. He was buried here, as was also,

Hugh Lane, presented 4 April 1574, by the same Patron.

Samuel Lane, presented in 1611.

Robert Burkett, presented 11 April 1617.

Janes Phillips, presented 1657.

Clement Cheyne, A.B. presented 26 Sept. 1681, by the Earl of Carnarvon. On his resignation,

John Jenkins, A.M. presented 16 Nov. 1687. He was succeeded by

John Butchelor, presented 11 Aug. 1713, by Philip Lord Stanhope.

Thomas Dolben, LL.B. presented 3 Jan. 1765, by Samuel Savage, Esq.

Matthew Booker, presented 19 Aug. 1795, by King George III.

Robert Eyres Landor, A.M. inducted 22 Sept. 1817, on the presentation of John Norris, Esq.

Frederick Vincent inducted 1825, on the presentation of John Norris, Esq.; and on his resignation,

Henry Stebbing, A.M. inst. 21 Nov. 1835, on the presentation of the same Patron; and on his cession,

John Robert Pigott, A.M. was presented 26 April 1836, by John Norris, Esq. He was of Emanuel Coll. Camb. A.M. Perpetual Curate of North Marston, in 1825.¹ He was the younger but second surviving son of William Pigott, Esq. of Duddershall, by Anne, daughter of

the Rev. William King, A.M. Rector of Mallow; and Carrigand Rachan, in Ireland; younger brother of Grenville Pigott, Esq. late M.P. for St. Mawe's, Co. Cornwall, and grandson of William Pigott, Esq. of Duddershall, and of Colton, Co. Stafford; Receiver General and one of the Deputy Lieutenants of Co. Bucks; by Sophia, daughter of Sir William Wolsley, Bart. (and sister of Sir Charles Wolsley, Bart.) by Dame Anne his wife; which Sir William Wolsley was the son of Richard Wolsley, Esq. of Wolsley Hall, Co. Stafford, sixth son of Sir Charles Wolsley, 2d Baronet, by Dame Anne, fifth and youngest daughter of William Fiennes, Esq. by Elizabeth his wife, (daughter of Richard Temple, Esq. of Stowe) and by Patent 7 July, 22 Jac. I. created Lord Viscount Say and Sele; the son of Richard Fiennes, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Kingsmill, Knt. which Richard was the son of another Richard Fiennes, by Ursula, daughter of Richard Fernor, Esq. of Easton Neston, Co. Northampton, the son of Sir Edw. Fiennes, Knt. by Margaret, daughter of Sir John Danvers, Knt. of Dauntsey, Co. Wilts; which Sir Edward was the son of Richard Fiennes, Esq. by Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Crofts, Esq. of Chipping-Norton, Co. Oxon; and the said Richard, the son of Henry Fiennes, commonly called Lord Say, by Anne his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Harcourt, Knt. of Stanton Harcourt, Co. Oxon; and Henry Fiennes, being the son and heir of Sir William Fiennes, who by writ was summoned to Parliament from 29 Hen. VI. to 9 Edw. IV. and married Margaret, daughter and heiress of William Wykeham, son and heir of Sir Thomas Wykeham, Knt. son of William Perot, by Alice his wife, sister of William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, Founder of St. Mary Winton, and New College, Oxford.² John Rob. Pigott married Emma, daughter of Abbot Upcher, Esq. of Sheringham, Co. Norfolk, by Charlotte Wilson, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. and Rev. Henry Lord Berners, of Didlington, Co. Norfolk, and has issue.

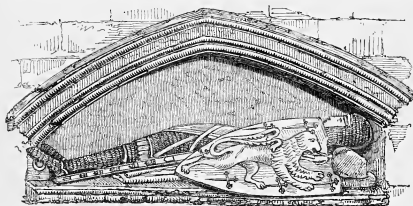
THE CHURCH,

which is of Saxon architecture, and, if not originally cruciform, with the tower in the middle, may be described after Mr. Langley, as "an irregular building;" to which, on the north side of the chancel, has been added, an aisle, or oratory, used as a burial-place. The Church is dedicated to St. Michael: the nave being about 40 feet long, and together with the chancel, 90 feet, by 18 wide, within the walls. On the north side, are three narrow windows, under semi-circular arches; and on the opposite side, a doorway correspondent. In the tower, which is about 20 feet square, are four bells.

¹ See vol. i. p. 344 and 410.

² From Pedigrees authenticated by Parochial Registers and other documents; by Jacob's, and other Peerages; and Certificates from the Ministers of Colwick, Co. Stafford; St. Anne, Westminster; and Colne, Staffordshire: the originals remaining in the possession of John Pigott, Esq. of Staffordshire, a descendant.

In the private burial-place, already alluded to, on the north side of the chancel, are several ancient sepulchral monuments, in memory of the Wellesburne and Montfort families;¹ and especially, as is presumed, of Richard, youngest son of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, and his descendants. After the Battle of Evesham, in which Simon, and his eldest son Henry, were slain, the rest of the family, four sons and one daughter, with their mother Eleanor, daughter of King John, were banished. One son, however, by some called Richard, by others Almaric, returned to England (probably after having been in the Holy Land), took the name and arms of Wellesburne in addition to his own, and lived at Rockhols, in this parish. The first of these tombs, is



The effigy of a cross-legged Knight, in ring-mail, bearing on his shield the arms of Simon de Montfort, viz. a lion rampant with a double tail, with the addition of a child in the lion's mouth, and an orle of cross crosslets botoné fitchè; and on his breast, the arms of Wellesburne, viz. a chief chequè, a griffin segreant with a child in its claw, which, unquestionably, commemorates this son of Simon who

returned to England. In all probability, there is some story attached to the child in the Montfort lion's mouth, and in the Wellesburne griffin's claw, which is now lost.

In Meyrick's Ancient Armour, this effigy is quoted as the earliest instance of the dagger and sword being used together; and he gives 1286 as the date of the tomb.

Langley supposes that this tomb might have been in memory of Henry de Montfort, who re-obtained the Manor of Wellesburne in Warwickshire; for that family resided at Beldesert, near Henley-in-Arden, in Warwickshire; although, according to Dugdale, they had different arms, viz. Bendè Or. and Az. and were of a different family.

The Montforts, Earls of Leicester, were descended from Robert, King of France, by Agnes Noyon, his concubine; and did not come into England till King John's time.

The Montforts of Beldesert were descended from Thurstan de Bastenburg; whose son, Hugo de Montfort, came over with William the Conqueror. Henry, who re-obtained the Manor of Wellesburne (of which his father, Robert, had been deprived by Hen. I. in 1107), was grandfather of Peter, who was killed, with the Earl of Leicester, at the Battle of Evesham; but his eldest son (also named Peter) was allowed to take advantage of the Dictum de Kenilworth, and to redeem his Warwickshire estates. He was, moreover, taken into favour by Henry III. and Edward I. and attended the latter in all his wars in Wales. The above-named Henry de Montfort of Beldesert, gave his daughter, Juliana, in marriage to William de Bishopsden; and, at the same time, enfeoffed his son-in-law with one hundred shillings of land in Wellesburne, and the fourth part of all his Lordship there, &c.; and in Dugdale's Pedigree of the Bishopsdens, it appears that seven generations of males descended from the above marriage; so that Wellesburne seems to have been the joint property of the Beldesert Montforts and of the Bishopsdens.

¹ The substance of the above historical particulars of the family of Montfort, and of the minute description of their Monuments in Hughenden Church, is taken from the elaborate account, obligingly communicated by John Norris, Esq. F.S.A. Lord of the Manor, and Patron of the Rectory; to whom the Author of this Work feels peculiarly indebted, for his many very valuable contributions.

If this son of Simon Earl of Leicester had nothing to do with the Manor of Wellesburne, and as he assumed not only a name, but also a coat of arms, perhaps he might have married an heiress of that name, who brought with her the property in this parish on which they lived; for his father's property had been confiscated. It is remarkable, that the consent of his wife Mary was thought necessary in the following grant; and the Wellesburne arms, as well as those of Montfort, were appendant thereto:

Sciãnt presentes et futuri quod Ego Wellesborne *filius comes* Symonis de Monteforte unus filiorum domine Alionora filia Johannis regis Angliæ, dedi, concessi, & hac presenti carta mea et concessione Marie ux mei, Ricardo de la Rosthulles, unum messuagium eum gardino et curtilag' et cum aliis pertin. super Kingshull in parochia de Hugenden. Hiis testibus, Simone de Hugenden, Galfredo Tykfer, Ricardo Tere, Willielmo Brand et aliis.¹

Camden supposes this a forged deed; but Langley remarks, that, on account of the false Latin, and absurdity of the style, no one would forge a grant from persons who did not possess the property granted; it at least shews, that a son of Simon de Montfort, and his wife Mary, possessed lands in this parish; and it is remarkable, that *true seals* were annexed to the deed. On one side of the larger seal, is the lion rampant, with a double tail, and a child in its mouth, and the legend *S. Wellesburne de la Monteforte*; on the other, a warrior in ring mail, holding the Banner of the Cross in his right hand; the shield with the lion and child, in his left hand; a fleur-de-lis on each side of him; and the legend *S. Wellesburne Bellator Fil. Simonis de Monteforte*. On the other seal, supposed to be that of his wife, are the griffin and the chief chequè. These seals are engraved in Nichols's History of Leicestershire. The following entry appears in one of the old parish Register-books:

Memorandum, Nov' 1, 1690.—Y^e in the Isle of the Chancell of Hitchenden Church was a brass Inscription taken off one of the tomb-stones, which certified y^e 2 children of Richard Wellesbourne of Kingshull were buried there above three hundred years agoe, whose names were formerly Montforts, as y^e Inscription specified. The brass was stolen away in October 1690. Witness my hande,
JOHN JENKINS, Vicar.

Besides the Montfort and Wellesburne arms on the shield and surcoat of the above-mentioned effigy, there are seven small shields on his scabbard, with the following arms: 1, Plain; 2, Bendè, a canton; 3, A chevron; 4, The Cross of St. George; 5, Chequè; 6, Quarterly; 7, A pale. There is a shield on each side of the Knight's pillow; one entirely obliterated; and on the other are, Bendè, a chief.²

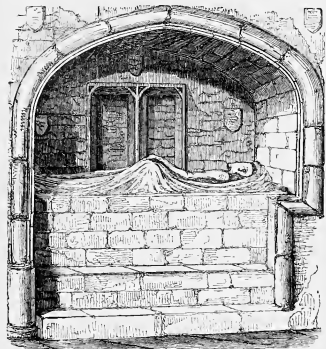


The next of these tombs, in point of antiquity, is the fine effigy of a Knight, with a pointed helmet, and mixed plate and chain armour, probably commemorating the son of the

¹ Vincent's MSS. p. 46.

² The colours of these arms being unknown, it can only be conjectured, that, if No. 2 were Bendè Or. and Az. and the caron Ermine, they might belong to the Bishopsdens, who married Juliana de Montfort of Beldesert; and these arms appear on several of the other tombs. No. 3, if Or. and the chevron Gu. were probably arms of Stafford. No. 4 might be the arms of Bigot Earl of Norfolk. No. 5, the old arms of the Earls of Mellent; from whom, through the Bellamonts, and by females, these Montforts were descended; and the Warrens also bore the like arms. No. 6, if quarterly Or. and Gu. might be the arms of Mandeville Earl of Essex. No. 7, Gu. a pale Or. were the arms of Hugh Grentmesnel, Lord of Hinckley; whose heiress, Petronilla, married Robert Blanchmaynes, Earl of Leicester; and their daughter Amicia, was wife of Simon Montfort, first Earl of Leicester of that family. Baldwin de Betun, in the time of Ric. I. bore Bendè of six Arg. and Gu. a chief Or. agreeing with the arms on the Knight's pillow. This Baldwin was Earl of Albemarle, in right of his wife Hawis, widow of Mandeville Earl of Essex. Alice, daughter and heir of Baldwin de Betun, was first wife of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke; and his second wife was Eleanor, daughter of King John, who was afterwards married to Simon de Montfort, second Earl of Leicester.

same Richard. It can not be older than the middle of Edw. III.'s time, as the arms are quartered upon his shield; and the custom of quartering arms was first introduced in 1338, when Edward assumed the arms of France. The figure is well executed; but *the original hands and arms having been broken off, others have been carved out of his body, which have obliterated the first and second quarterings of the arms, viz. the lion and child, and griffin and child.* On each side of the head, on the slab, the lion and child are repeated, and the griffin and child at the feet; at the left elbow of the figure, the arms are bendè of ten; which, supposing the colours to have been Or. and Az. would



belong to the Montforts of Beldesert; on the right, the arms are, bendè, a canton, which, as before said, would be the arms of Bishopsden, supposing the canton to be Ermine. These two coats are found on most of the later monuments. Another deed, quoted by Nichols, runs thus :

Ricardus dominus de Wellesburne miles nuper de Villa de Wellesburne-Monteforte in Com. Warwyke. Dat. apud Wellesburne Montfort in Com. War. Anno 1 Edw. II.

The seal to this deed is the griffin and chief chequè, with the addition of a bend dexter.

Another of these monuments, is a well-executed, but much mutilated and emaciated figure in a shroud, and, from the tonsure, probably represents a Priest. These emaciated figures were not introduced till the middle of the 15th century, otherwise it might suit Almaric, a son of Earl Simon, who was a Priest, and became a Knight. This

figure lies under an arch, on which are six shields, the bearings of all of them having been obliterated. There are three other monuments, very rudely sculptured in low relief, one of which has been the lid of a coffin, and seems the oldest of the three.



It represents a man in armour, whose hands and arms are hidden by his shield; on which are, the lion and child, in the first quarter; on the second, some bends are visible; the third obliterated; and the fourth, a griffin and child, a chief chequè. There are two shields on each side of the head; on one, a chevron; on another, bendè; on the third, a chief chequè; and the fourth, doubtful. The figure holds a sword in his right hand; a cross in his left; and at his feet seems to be an owl, or a similar device.

On the next tomb is a very rude figure of a man in armour, holding a sword in his right hand. On a shield, on his left arm, are the following arms: Quarterly 1, the lion and child; 2 and 3, Bendè of ten; 4, the griffin and child,





a chief chequè ; in the centre an escutcheon of pretence, worn quite smooth : there is also a shield on each side of the head, and a crescent between them ; and at the feet, a fox or a dog.

The third is better executed, representing the profile of a man in armour, holding a mace in his right hand ; a shield on his left arm, on which is the griffin and child, a chief chequè ; and over all, a bend dexter, charged with three cross crosslets fitchè, and the griffin gorged with a coronet. This stone is about eight inches thick, and has the following arms on its edges : 1. A plain cross, with an escutcheon of pretence in the centre ; 2. On a chief three bezants ; 3. Bendè a canton ; 4. A chevron between three crosses patcè ; 5. Bendè a chief chequè ; and 6. A saltire with a base, from which rises a cross crosslet fitchè. These arms were not visible in Langley's time, the stone being then flush with the pavement.

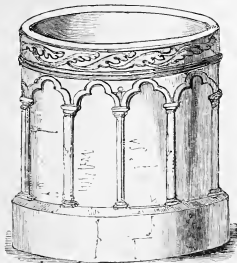


Stothart says, that it can not be older than the latter end of the 15th century ; if so, it may be in memory of Thomas Wellesborne, M.P. for Wycombe in 1477, who was probably the last of the family residing at Rockhols ; for, in Ashmole's History of Berks, it appears, that his son Oliver lived at West Hanney, where several of the family were buried in later times ; he having been the first of the family who discarded the Montfort arms from his shield.

When Mr. Norris, in 1818, arranged them, a stone-coffin, with a handsome cross botonè, was found sculptured on the lid ; the skeleton was within ; and the lid previously broken in half.

There are two slabs, from which the brasses have been torn, one, no doubt, alluded to by the Vicar in the Parish Register before cited. All these tombs were lying on the floor, and getting more and more damaged, until the three last mentioned were affixed to the wall ; the Crusader being placed on an altar-tomb, where he can be viewed on all sides ; and his son on the wall under the east window.

The Font is very large, circular, and surrounded by a series of trefoiled arches, on pillars ; and above them, a border of foliage, as represented in the annexed engraving.



On a tablet :

In Memory of Mrs. Sarah Widmer, of this parish, who died July 23^d 1782, aged 42 years. Also two grandchildren of the above Sarah, died March 13th 1802, aged 9 years. Joseph Shrimpton Widmer, her brother, departed this life the 2^d of July 1803, in the 19th year of his age, son and daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Widmer, of this parish.

On an elegant mural monument, on the south side of the chancel, with a basso-relievo of charity holding a cross ; in the back ground an hospital building, &c.

Sacred to the memory of Ellen Countess of Conyng- ham, widow of Henry first Earl of Conyng- ham. It were needless to enumerate the many virtues which

adorned her character. They will be fondly cherished in the memory of her surviving friends; and her liberal bequests to various charitable institutions in the Counties of York, Buckingham, and Middlesex, will call forth blessings on her name in time to come. She died the death of the righteous, venerated and beloved, on the 15th June 1816, in the 92^d year of her age; happily retaining to the last the full vigour of her superior understanding; and was buried in the vault beneath, amongst her paternal ancestors.¹

Arms : Quarterly 1 and 4 Arg. a hay-fork between three mullets, S. 2 and 3 quarterly, 1 and 4 vert. three eagles displayed Or. 2 and 3 Gu. three lioncels passant, Arg.

Supporters : Dexter a horse Arg. armed and maned; and on his breast, an eagle displayed Or. Sinister a buck Proper armed and hooped, and on his breast a griffin's head erased Or.

On an inescutcheon :

Barry of six Arg. and Gu. over all a bend charged

In the Will of Thomas Gregory, of Peterley, in Great Missenden, who died, and was buried 6 June 1689, is the following :

"I give and bequeath unto the Poore Housekeepers of the Parish of Hitchenden, that live not of the Parish Collection, y^e sum of 40s. a year for ever, to be payd duely out of my message, house, and land, at Knife's-lane in Brandsfee, in y^e Parish of Hitchenden, by my Executors; whereas I appoint, and my Will is, that my said message, house, and land belonging thereunto, called Knife's, shall stand ingaged for the payment of the s^d money as aforesaid for ever." Dated 20 Jan. 1689, proved at Alesbury 29 March following.

Entered into y^e Register of Hitchenden y^e 7th of Aprill 1691, by me, John Jenkins, Vicar.²

ROCKHOLS ;

so written in the Parochial Register of Hughenden, and still retaining the same name among the villagers, is situated at Kingshall, on the verge of Wycombe-heath. When the old Mansion was replaced by a modern farm-house, about half a century ago, it was a moated site; and from the ruins of the old house were taken several remnants of antiquity: some were used in the erection of a cottage, which is called Sladmere-House, in which was the inscription on brass, confirming the memorandum that two children of Richard Wellesburne, of Kingshall, were buried at Hitchenden, more than 300 years previously to the statement so made in the parish register.

Langley, in describing this place as the residence of the Montfort Family, calls it *Wreck-hall*, instead of Rockhols; and the family of Widmer had been then, he says, long in possession of it. He mentions numerous armorial bearings in the house; some carved on the mantle-piece in a room over the hall, and on a stone tower, as also in the hall window.

¹ The charitable donation of the Countess of Conyngham, to Hitchenden, consists of 20*l.* per ann. of which, 5*l.* is given to the Clerk of the Parish, and the remainder to eight poor persons, inhabiting the Church-houses; or, in the words of Mr. Norris, "to be divided amongst the inhabitants of four cottages in the Church-yard, which had been bequeathed by the Dormer family."

² This elegant monument was the work of G. Garrard, R.A. London.

³ Steele's MSS.

with five mullets. *Motto* : Over fork over. *Crest* : A Countess's coronet.²

On another :

Arms : Arg. a fess Az. charged with three roses Or. between two pheons S. 2 Quarterly 1 and 4 Arg. 2 and 3 Gu. frette Or. impaling the First coat, surtout a fess Az. 4. as 1.

On a neat plain monument :

To the memory of Sampson Roe, who died greatly lamented the 31st of August 1786, in the 43^d year of his age. In reward for his uncommon Fidelity and Integrity, during 23 years' service, his late master, John Norris, Esq. left him 100*l.* per annum. for his life. Upon his master's death, he was appointed Wood Agent to the Countess of Conyngham; in which situation he continued for the short remaining period of his life; having survived his master only two months.

Against a pier are these *Arms* :

Gu. a saltire S. in mid. chief, a cross crosslet fitché of the Second.

I P S T O N E

is a very small parish, situated on the western verge of Oxfordshire, to which the greater part of those 720 acres comprised in its admeasurement belongs, was anciently surveyed in the Hundred of Desborough, as the land of Hervey the Pope's Legate, holden by him of the King, *in capite*, as two hides, which are described as situated in *Hibestanes*. In the Domesday Survey it is particularised as containing five carucates of land; half a hide in the demesne, and two carucates; and seven villeins, having two carucates, to which another might have been added. There was one smith, and four servants, and it was altogether estimated at 4*l*. In the time of King Edward, at 100*s*. This Manor, Tovi, a Thane of King Edward, had previously holden, and could sell it.¹

In Mr. Langley's Map, the name of this village is printed *Ibstone*. In Lysons's, the name does not occur at all.

The land-tax assessed for Bucks, only amounted to 47*l*. 6*s*. and the Church, being in Oxfordshire, has left Mr. Langley to mere conjectures respecting the possessions here. The probability of the grant of the estate to Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester, as part of the Endowment of Merton College, in Oxford, circ. 1274, is founded upon an Inquisition taken in 21 Edw. I. when it was presented that the Warden and Fellows of Merton Coll. Oxon, held the moiety of Ipstone, in frankalmoin: the estate continuing to be vested in the same jointly, and Sir Christopher Willoughby, Bart. the Lessee.

IPSTONE-HOUSE,

formerly the property of Colonel Innes, is chiefly remarkable for the division of the Counties of Oxford and Bucks; a straight line passing through the parlour of the Manor-House, forms the exact boundary of separation between these Counties.

¹ Terra Hervei. In Dvstenberg Hvnd. Hervevs Legat' ten' in Hibestanes 11 hid' de rege. Tra' ē. v. car'. In d'nio dim' hidæ. et ibi sunt. 11. car'. et vii. uilli h'nt. 11. car' et 111 ^{61a}. pot' fieri. Ibi un' faber. et 1111. serui. Silua. c. porc'. In totis ualent' ualuit. 1111. lib. T.R.E. c. sol'. Hoc ☉ tenuit Toui teign' R.E. et uende' potuit. [Lib. Cens. tom. i. f. 152.]

GREAT MARLOW,

including the Borough and waste belonging to it, is bounded, on the North, by High and West Wycombe; on the East, by Little Marlow; on the South, by the Thames; and on the West, by the parishes of Medmenham, Hambleton, and Fingest; the whole parish being about four miles and an half long, and three in breadth: and containing, by computation, about 6000 acres; of which, 800 are woodland, 200 meadow, and 4500 arable, divided into about 35 farms; the waste, or common, not exceeding one hundred acres.

Camden's derivation of the name of Marlow, from chalk, which he most unaccountably denominates *marle*, is justly censured by Mr. Langley. Its name, as in the Domesday Survey, Merlawe, a situation near peat-moors, which were in all probability formerly overflowed with water, seems better to agree with the situation of the place.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

The Conqueror bestowed the Manor upon Queen Maud, having seised it as part of the lands of Algar Earl of Mercia. The Queen held Marlow at fifteen hides. There were twenty-six carucates; in the demesne, five hides and two ploughs; and thirty-five villeins with twenty-three copyholders, having twenty-four ploughs; one servant, and one mill, worth twenty shillings; twenty-six carucates of pasture; pannage for one thousand hogs; and a fishery, which yielded one thousand cels. Altogether, worth 25*l.*; when the Queen first received it, 10*l.*; and the same when Earl Algar held it.¹

Queen Maud, died 2 Nov. 1083, about three years before the completion of the Norman Survey; and King Henry I. who inherited this Manor from his mother, bestowed it in 1109, on his natural son, Robert Melhent, who married Mabel, daughter of Robert Fitzhamon, Earl of Carboile in Normandy, and Baron of Tewkesbury in England; and being created Earl of Gloucester, Marlow became one of the fees of the Honour of Gloucester, and was long so holden.

Robert Earl of Melhent died in 1147, and was succeeded by his son, William, who died in 1173, leaving three daughters; and this estate, descending with Hambleton and other lands in the neighbourhood, to Richard Neville Earl of Warwick (commonly called the King-maker), passed with the rest of the *Warwick* lands, to the unfortunate Margaret Countess of Salisbury; and ultimately, in the beginning of the reign of Hen. VII. came to the Crown. Part of it was granted, under a lease for twenty-one years, at 56*l.* per ann. to Tucker Bold, in 7 Hen. VIII.; and the whole, in 21 Hen. VIII. to William Roper, at 62*l.* per ann. for the like term,² from the expiration of Bold's lease. John Dishop, of Lincoln, licensed a Priest, 16 July 1542, to officiate in Mr. Bold's house at Harlethorp, within *his Manor there*, on account of the distance from the Parish Church: and hence it has been assumed, that Harlethorp was a Manor distinct from that of Marlow. By an Inquisition, in 1478, (18 Edw. IV.) the Jurors declared, that Agatha, wife of James Cawood, died seised of *the Manor of Harlethorp in Marlow*, which she had granted in the preceding year to Henry Burton,

¹ Terra Mathildis Regine'. In Dvstenberg Hd. M. MATHILDIS regina ten' MERLAVE p. xv. hid' se defid'. Tra. e'. xxvi. car'. In d'no. v. hidæ et ibi sunt. 11^o. car', et xxxv. uilli cu'. xxiii. bord' hn't. xxiiii. car'. Ibi nn' seruus. et i. molin' de xx. sol'. P'tu. xxvi. car'. Silua mille porc' et de. l. piscar' mille Anguill'. In totis ualent' ual', xxv. lib'. Q'do recep'. x. lib'. et tot'd T.R.E. Hoc M tenuit Algarus comes. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. f. 152.]

² Rot. Pat. 21 Hen. VIII. Test. 24 Dec. 1529.

Prior of Bustlesham, and others, in trust; and 22 Edw. IV. it was conveyed to her grand-daughter Alicia Lovel. In 1288, a fine passed of lands here belonging to Geoffrey de Harleyford; and Mr. Langley adds, that probably Robert Haughford, (Harleyford?) M.P. for Wycombe in 15 Edw. III. took his name from this Manor, which was *subsequently consolidated* with the Manor of Marlow, as he did not find it separately mentioned.

THE MANOR OF WIDMER,

in the Domesday Book, is recorded as the land of Milo Crispin, holden under him by Ralph and Roger, his subfeudatories, as eight hides and a half, and half a yard land.¹ There were six ploughs, in the demesnes two; and fourteen villeins with six copyholders had four ploughs. There were two servants; six carucates of pasture; wood for two hundred hogs, and 12*d.* rent. It was altogether estimated at 60*s.* in the reign of the Confessor, at 4*l.* when Haming, a Thane of the King held it, with power to sell.²

Milo Crispin died in 1107, s.p. and this estate reverting to the Crown, was granted to the Knights Templars, and, at the dissolution of that order, to their successors, the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. At the General Dissolution of Monastic Foundations, it was in the hands of a family deriving their name from the place:³ and was then acquired by the family of Borlase, about 1634.

In 1671, John Borlase, Esq. held a Court here, and being the only son of Sir John Borlase, Bart. this estate, by the limitations of the entail, passed to Anne, daughter of Sir William Borlase, who was married 9 Feb. 1634, to Richard Grenville, Esq. of Wootton Underwood. He was Sheriff for Bucks in 1641; Lord of this Manor, *jure uxoris*; and died 10 Jan. 1665, aged 54. From this Richard Grenville, the Manor descended in a direct line of inheritance,⁴ until Richard Grenville Temple, Earl Temple, K.G. about 1747, sold the Manor to Daniel Moore, Esq.; and in 1766, he also sold the estate to William Clayton, Esq. in whose family and descendants it has ever since continued.

Part of Widmer Manor-house was very ancient; and several houses in the Borough of Marlow are within the jurisdiction of this Manor.⁵

There is a Chapel still remaining at the Manor-House, which has been converted into habitable rooms: and a very curious old *Crypt* below it, consisting of two aisles, is now the farmer's cellar. It is about 38 feet long by 18 feet broad. The middle pillars are round, 1 foot 9 inches in diameter, and 5 feet 10 inches high, capitals and bases inclusive. The capitals are octagonal; the arches, which spring from pillar to pillar, and from each pillar to a small one placed against the side-walls, 9 inches in diameter, are very obtuse segments of a circle, the crown of the arch rising only 1 foot 7 inches from the level of the capitals, though the span of the arch is 8 feet. The ceiling is not groined, but is arched with rough unshaped pieces of chalk and mortar, which are here and there visible where the thin coating of plaster has fallen. The Chapel, which stands upon it, has three Gothic windows on the south side, and two small lancet-shaped ones on the north, which are blocked up. The east window has also been built up; the label remains; and above it is a very singularly-shaped window: it would have been oval, but that the upper and lower ends are pointed. There is a small out-house, with a Gothic window and door-way, which seems to have been part of the old building. All the rest of the farm-house seems to be modern.

¹ Hence it plainly appears, that in this place the hide was a fixed measure, laid down with much precision.

² Terra Milonis Crispin. In Dvstenberg Hd'. In Merlaue ten' Radulf' et Rogeri de Milone. VIII. hid' et dim' uirg' Tra. e'. vi. car'. In d'no sunt 11^{mo} et XIII. uilli cu' vi. bord' h'nt. 1111. car'. Ibi. II. serui. P'tu. vi. car'. Silua. cc. porc' et XII. den'. Val. et ualuit LX. sol'. T.R.E. 1111. lib'. Hanc tra' tenuit haming teign' R.E. et uende potuit. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. f. 149.]

³ Visitation of Bucks, 163.

⁴ See Langley, and an account of the family, p. 104, 105; also PEDIGREE OF BORLASE, in LUDGERSHALL, vol. i. p. 309, 310; and of GRENVILLE, p. 597 and 599.

⁵ Langley, p. 105.

THE MANOR OF SEYMOUR'S, OR SEMOR'S,

of which Langley observes, that the first account which he had discovered was in 1425, as, according to tradition, the birth-place of Lady Jane Seymour, afterwards Queen to Hen. VIII.; but there are great doubts on this head. Her father, Sir John Seymour, died 21 Dec. 1536, and was succeeded by his eldest son Edward, created Viscount Beauchamp, at the marriage of his sister to the King, and 18 Oct. 1537, advanced to be Earl of Hertford, and made K.G. There was a grant dated 4 Sept. 1541, (38 Hen. VIII.) from this Earl to John Seamor, for 100 years; and it is believed that this Manor was exchanged with the Dean and Chapter of Bristol; for, in 1549, the Church re-granted it to John Seamor, the fee continuing to be vested in that Cathedral, of whom the noble family of Willoughby, of Woolaton, Co. Notts, were many years the lessees; but after the death of the Marquess of Powis, in 1748, this leasehold estate was sold to Mr. Martin, and subsequently descended to Mr. Johnson, in whose family it remains. The noble family of Paget retained part of the Estate until 1758, when

COURT GARDEN,

a beautiful and commodious residence (part of this property,) was sold by Henry Earl of Uxbridge, to Dr. Battie,¹ son of the Rev. Edward Battie, A.M. some time Assistant-Master at Eton. He was of King's College, Cambridge, and Rector of Modbury, in Devonshire; and grandson of William Battie, D.D. Rector of Alderton and Baudsey, and Vicar of Hitcham, in Suffolk. He was born at Modbury, in 1704: educated at Eton, where his mother resided after his father's death; and in 1722, was sent to King's College, Cambridge, in which University he was A.B. in 1726; A.M. 1730; and M.D. 1737. He was candidate for a Craven Scholarship, which he obtained upon lapse, the celebrated Dr. Bentley and the rest of the electors being so divided, respecting the merits of the candidates, that the decision was left to Lord Craven himself; who gave it to Battie, on the 27th of March, 1725. Having been unsuccessful in his applications to some wealthy citizens, to whom he was related, for assistance, to enable him to pursue his studies in the law line, he changed his mind, and applied himself to physic, which he began to practise in Cambridge, in 1729. He subsequently removed to Uxbridge, where he soon realised a sum of money, which not only enabled him to remove to a still more lucrative situation in London, but gave his relations so good an opinion of him, that they manifested a great disposition to *make up for their former neglect, by future attention*. In 1738, or 1739, he married the daughter of Barnham Goode, Under-Master of Eton School; who had been a great political antagonist of his friends, the Colmans; however, they behaved with great personal civility to the lady, and bequeathed a considerable fortune to Dr. Battie. In 1750, he was one of the Censors of the College of Physicians; took an active part in their dispute with Dr. Schomberg; and was lampooned for it in a poem, called the "Battiad," said to have been written by Mendez, Paul Whitehead, and Schomberg; and subsequently introduced into "The Repository," collected by Isaac Reed, printed in 1776. In 1751, Dr. Battie delivered the Lumleian Lecture, in Warwick-lane. He was elected Physician of St. Luke's Hospital for Lunatics; and was Superintendent, if not proprietor, of a Private House for the reception of Insane Persons, near Islington. In 1763, he was examined before a Committee of the House of Commons, on the state of Private Mad-houses; and was mentioned in terms highly creditable to his professional character in their Report.² He resigned the office of Physician to St. Luke's in 1764; and in 1776 died, in conse-

¹ Here was a small, but very valuable collection of pictures, containing *inter al.* two fine landscapes, by Wouvermans; and Belshazzar's Feast, by Wilson.

² Journals of the House of Commons, vol. xxxix. p. 448.

quence of a fit of apoplexy, or palsy, on the 13th of June, in the 75th year of his age; and was buried near the remains of his wife, at Kingston, in Surrey.¹

He left three daughters; Anne, the eldest, unmarried at the time of his death, was married afterwards, to George Young, Esq. then a Captain in the Royal Navy, and afterwards knighted: Catharine, married to John Rashleigh, Esq. of Pencourt, Co. Cornwall; and Philadelphia, married to John Call, Esq. of Whiteford, also in Cornwall; who was M.P. for Callington; and in 1791, created a Baronet. Anne, eldest daughter of Dr. Battie, after his decease, sold her father's house and estate at Marlow, called Court Garden, to Richard Davenport, Esq. who resided here after his purchase, and was Sheriff of the County of Bucks in 1789.

THE TOWN.

The name of Chipping Marlow, like that of Chipping Wycombe, has occasioned it to be considered a market-town in the time of the Saxons: but of this no certain proof can be adduced. Although the Town unquestionably sent representatives to Parliament in 1299, it appears that this was one of those Boroughs which found it inconvenient, on account of the expence, to continue the exercise of that privilege; and from 1308, no returns are discovered, until after the lapse of more than three hundred years, when Mr. Hakeville obtained for this Borough, as well as Wendover and Amersham, (which had also been thus voluntarily disfranchised) a restitution of the right of returning members.

Langley could not discover that a Charter of Incorporation had ever been granted to Marlow, but observes, that there are some faint traces of a Corporation; for, in 1342, the Mayor and Burgesses presented to a chantry at Marlow, of which the founder was unknown, and continued its patrons until 1394:² but remarks, that a writ for the repair of the bridge, dated in 1358, was directed "*probis hominibus villæ de Merlance*;" and succeeding writs, in 7 Ric. II. and 1 and 6 Hen. IV. are directed "*Ballivis et probis hominibus*;" and although the title of *Mayor* is not found therein, it occurs in the Lincoln Register. In 26 Hen. VI. John Collard and William Clerk were *Bailiffs*; and in ancient parochial documents in 1592, burgrave rent is said to have been paid to the Bailiffs of the Town; but in 1616, their office seems to have ceased, and the rent was then paid to the Lord's Bailiff.

¹ Dr. Battie bequeathed 100*l.* to St. Luke's Hospital; 100*l.* to the Corporation for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of the Clergy, besides other legacies; and founded a Scholarship in Caius College, Cambridge, with a stipend of 20*l.* per ann. on the plan of that of Lord Craven, which bears his name. He was the author of "*Isocratæ Orationes Septem et Epistolæ. Codicibus MSS. non nullis et impressis melioris notæ Exemplaribus collatis; Varias Lectiones subjectis, Versionem novam, Notasque, ex Hieronymo Wolfio potissimum desumptas.*" 1729." The Harveian Oration, 1746. Isocratæ, in two volumes 8vo. 1749. The Lulmian Lecture, "*De Principiis Animalibus Exercitationes in Collegio Reg. Medicorum, Lond. habitæ*;" 4 parts, 1751, 1752. A Treatise on Madness, 4to. 1758. "Aphorismi de cognoscendis et curandis morbis non nullis ad principia animalia accommodati, 1762." He also printed several letters, in vindication of the College of Physicians, during the disputes between the Fellows and Licentiates.

² The Corporation of Marlow during this period, presented the following Priests to this Chantry:

John Donte, died in 1342.

Roger le Draper, Presbyter, presented by the Mayor and Burgesses of Great Marlow, near Wycombe, to the Chantry of the Blessed Mary in that Church.

John de St. Lis, collated in 1384, by the Bishop, on lapse.

John Welborn exchanged for Coates Cerney, Co. Gloucester, with

Nich. Simcock, instituted on the presentation of John Semer, William Bovyll, John Princhard, John Bucher, William Valeng, John Holdere, Jacob Shenley, and William Ryver, Burgesses of Great Marlow, 12 Dec. 1387.

Richard Adams, died in 1394.

John Orstyn, presented by eight Burgesses, 15 Nov. 1394.

John Hunt, in 1425.

At the Dissolution of Chantries, in 1547, it was returned that this Chantry was worth 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* clear yearly value; that Sir James Grai, Ck. was Incumbent, with a yearly stipend of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* clear. He received 6*l.* per ann. in 1553; "is well-learned, and teacheth children there, having no other Living. Rent to be allowed for two poor foulkes, being very old, impotent, poor, and unable to pay their rents, per ann. 13*s.* 1*d.*"

Queen Elizabeth, 17 Jan. 1600, granted to John Jones, a cottage and an acre of land, formerly part of the possessions of the Chantry, from Lady-Day 1604, for 21 years, at 5s. 8d. per ann. rent.

Here was also a Chapel, called the Hermitage: was the name of Chapel Street, and Chapel End.

In 1324 (18 Edw. II.) the King granted to Hugh Spencer, a Fair at his Manor of Chipping Marlow. There are now only two Fairs annually; on the 2nd of May, and on the 29th of Oct. for horses, cattle, cheese, and other commodities. The Weekly-Market is on Saturday, and is but ill supplied.

In 1599, John Rotheram, of Seymours, by Will, dated 24 Sept. left 40*l.* towards purchasing the revival of a weekly market, the profits to be devoted to the Corporation of the Town, rather than to any particular person: also 60*l.* to form a stock; but if the Corporation could not be preserved, then the whole of the 100*l.* so bequeathed, to be given to the poor: and in 15 Jac. I. upon Inquisition then taken, such money had not been appropriated.

The Town consists of two principal streets, in form of the Roman T, and some smaller: but the High Street is spacious, with a gradual descent, well-built, and paved.

Langley has recorded some rather curious particulars respecting the old decayed Market-house, and contributions towards its repair, preparatory to the erection of the modern building (then in contemplation, but not commenced until afterwards,) by the generosity of Thomas Williams, Esq. Representative for the Borough, from a design by Wyatt.

The private residence of Mr. Wethered, near the western side of the Town, is on the site of the Military Academy, at Marlow, subsequently removed to Sandhurst, which was under the superintendance of that very gallant officer, Major-General le Marchant.¹

The numerous swans which so beautifully embellish almost every view of the river Thames between Marlow and the Metropolis, are protected by the Dyers' and Vintners' Companies, to whom they belong. An annual custom is still observed, of six wherries, manned by persons authorised to count and mark the swans, and hence designated *Swan-hoppers*, being sent to Marlow for that purpose.

¹ Major-General le Marchant, Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Military College, was a native of Guernsey. He embraced the military profession at an early age, and attached himself to the Cavalry. His first campaign was under the Duke of York, in 1793 and 1794; and having witnessed the great advantages to be derived in action from the skilful use of the sword, as practised by the Hungarian Hussars, and being convinced of the decided superiority of such skill over the then common and unscientific mode of wielding that weapon, both in attack and defence, on his return to England, employed himself with great zeal in reducing into system, all that his own experience, and the information of others had taught him, on this useful point. He is said to have derived also considerable assistance from the exertions of the Adjutant of the 16th Regiment of Light Dragoons, who is believed to have been the officer first selected for introducing into the British Army, the practice of the Austrian sword-exercise: but Major-General le Marchant had the honour of first perfecting and digesting the system, as it was published in 1796, by his Majesty's command, and thereupon adopted by the British Cavalry. His public spirit was likewise conspicuous in the share which he had in the framing and institution of the Royal Military College; a public seminary founded on the plan of the Academy at Woolwich. In this undertaking he availed himself (with great judgement in selection) of the observations and experience of officers capable of affording useful information on the subject: and as a reward for his zeal and exertions, he was raised to the office of Lieutenant-Governor, a situation both of honour and emolument. The attention of this gallant officer was, from that period, anxiously directed to the duties of his appointment. In October, 1805, he was promoted to be a Colonel; and in 1811, Major-General; which, in consequence of an existing regulation, rendered the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the College incompatible with his station; and he was removed from the Institution, which owed so much to his care, to a Command no less useful and important to his country, that of a Brigade of Cavalry, then about to embark for service in Portugal. Major-General le Marchant was soon distinguished as an active officer; and on various occasions, received the public approbation of the Marquess (now Duke) of Wellington, his superior in command. He had many opportunities of distinguishing himself previously to the Battle of Salamanca, 24th July, 1812, in which he was slain, in a charge at the head of his Brigade, under Lieut.-General Sir Stapleton Cotton; and fell, with the character of a brave and excellent officer, sincerely regretted by his friends and brother officers.

The BOROUGH was wholly situated within the parish, until 1831, when, under the Act for improving the representation in Parliament, the parishes of Little Marlow and Medmenham were added to the Borough, together with Bisham, Co. Berks, on the south side of the Thames, contiguous to the Town.

REPRESENTATIVES IN PARLIAMENT.

EDWARD I.

1299. Richard le Mouner and Richard le Veel.
1300. Richard le Mouner and Richard le Veel.
1306. Richard le Mouner and Richard le Veel.
1307. Richard le Ferour and Richard Heryng.

EDWARD II.

1307. John Cullehog and Adam Princhart.
1308. Walter Princhart and Adam Princhart.

JAMES I.

1623. Henry Borlace, Esq.; Thomas Cotton, Esq.

CHARLES I.

1625. Thomas Cotton, Esq.; John Bakehouse, Esq.
1626. Sir William Hicks, Knt. and Bart.; John Bakehouse, Esq.
1628. John Bakehouse, Esq.; Miles Hobart, Knt.
1640. John Borlase, Esq.; Sir Wm. Hicks, Knt. & Bart.
1641. Gabriel Hippesley, Esq.; John Borlase, Esq.

CHARLES II.

1660. Bulstrode Whitlocke, Esq.; Peregrine Hobby, Esq.
1661. Peregrine Hobby, Esq.; William Borlase, Esq.
1679. Peregrine Hobby, Esq.; William Borlase, Esq.
1679. Charles Cheyne, Esq. *vice* Borlase, deceased.
1680. Sir Humphrey Winch, Bart.; John Borlase, Esq.

JAMES II.

1685. Sir Humphrey Winch, Bart.; Sir John Borlase, Bart.
1686. Sir John Borlase, Bart.; Thomas Hobby, Esq.
1688. Sir J. Borlase, Bart.; Sir Humphrey Winch, Bart.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

1689. Hon. A. Viscount Falkland; Sir John Borlase, Bart.
1695. James Chase; Sir Wm. Whitelock, Knt. } double
James Chase & Ralph Bucknall, Esqs. } return.

WILLIAM III.

1698. Sir James Etheridge, Knt.; James Chase, Esq.
1700. Sir James Etheridge, Knt.; James Chase, Esq.
1701. Sir James Etheridge, Knt.; James Chase, Esq.

ANNE.

1702. Sir James Etheridge, Knt.; James Chase, Esq.
1705. Sir James Etheridge, Knt.; James Chase, Esq.

1710. Sir James Etheridge, Knt.; James Chase, Esq.
1713. Sir James Etheridge, Knt.; George Brewer, Esq.

GEORGE I.

1714. Right Hon. Lord Shelburne; George Brewer, Esq.
1721. Sir John Guise, Bart.; Edmund Waller, Esq.

GEORGE II.

1727. Edmund Waller, Esq.; John Clavering, Esq. in whose place, being made one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber, George Robinson, Esq.;¹ who was afterwards succeeded by Sir Thomas Hobby, Bart.
1734. Sir Thomas Hobby, Bart.; Edmund Waller, Esq.
1741. Sir Thomas Hobby, Bart.; Samuel Tuffnell, Esq.; in the place of the former, Wm. Ockenden, Esq.
1747. William Ockenden, Esq.; Merriek Burrell, Esq.
1754. William Churchill, Esq.; Daniel Moore, Esq.

GEORGE III.

1761. William Clayton, Esq.; Sir William Matthew, Bart.
1768. William Clayton, Esq.; William Dickinson, Esq.
1774. William Clayton, Esq.; John Borlase Warren, Esq.
1780. William Clayton, Esq.; Sir John B. Warren, Bart.
1784. William Clayton, Esq.; Sir J. B. Warren; and in the place of the former, Wm. Clayton, jun. Esq.
1790. William Clayton, Esq.; Sir Thomas Rich, Bart.
1796. Thomas Williams, Esq.; Wm. Lee Antouie, Esq.
1802. Thomas Williams, Esq.; Owen Williams, Esq.
1807. Owen Williams, Esq.; Pascoe Grenfell, Esq.
1812. Owen Williams, Esq.; Pascoe Grenfell, Esq.
1818. Owen Williams, Esq.; Pascoe Grenfell, Esq.

GEORGE IV.

1820. Owen Williams, Esq.; T. P. Williams, Esq.
1826. Owen Williams, Esq.; Thos. Peers Williams, Esq.

WILLIAM IV.

1830. Owen Williams, Esq.; Thos. Peers Williams, Esq.
1831. T. P. Williams, Esq.; Sir R. W. Clayton, Bart.
1835. T. P. Williams, Esq.; Sir R. W. Clayton, Bart.

VICTORIA.

1837. T. P. Williams, Esq.; Sir Wm. Rt. Clayton, Bart.
1841. Thomas Peers Williams, Esq.; Renn Dickson Hampden, Esq.

¹ Mr. Robinson belonged to a Corporation, established in 1730, to lend money to the poor, upon pledges, by the name of the "Charitable Corporation;" but the whole proved to be an iniquitous method to enrich themselves by ruining numbers of industrious persons; and as such, he was made the subject of Parliamentary censure.

THE BRIDGE.

The erection of a bridge between Marlow and the opposite shore of the Thames, is attributed first to the Knights Templars, then possessing Bisham Abbey: but grants are extant, in the Patent Rolls in the Tower, of 27 Edw. III., 7 Ric. II., and 1 and 6 of Hen. IV., to allow the Bailiffs to take toll of all goods, wares, merchandize, or cattle, passing over or under the bridge, for its reparation. In two of these grants, the Prior of Bisham, John Seemere, Nicholas Monkton, and John Blunt, were appointed receivers. Part of the old bridge was destroyed by Major-General Brown, in 1642; and the Parliament issued a warrant for a County-rate, to repair it. The old bridge, which was of wood, becoming ruinous and unsafe, application was made to the County in 1787; but the evidence of its being a County bridge being deemed incomplete, there being 20*l.* per ann. vested in Bridge Wardens chosen by the inhabitants, a subscription was proposed in 1789, and 1800*l.* raised, chiefly through the munificence of George Marquess of Buckingham, K.G. for the purpose of erecting a new bridge, which was done in a very commodious manner; and so continued until it was superseded by the present elegant suspension-bridge, which is the chief ornament of the Town, and connects Marlow with the opposite shore of the River, in a manner highly picturesque, reflecting the greatest credit upon its ingenious projectors and architect. The expence of the bridge is said to have amounted to 20,000*l.*; and of the new Church erected near it, and nearly on the site of the old one, to 18,000*l.*, the Parish being heavily rated to meet the expences.

On the settling of the boundary line, when the new bridge was built, seven-eighths were assigned to Bucks, by the Commissioners, and the remainder to Berkshire.

THE RECTORY AND VICARAGE

were valued in the Taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas (29 Edw. I.) at 50 marks; but it was not appropriated until 1494, when it was given to the Abbat and Convent of Tewkesbury, Co. Glouc. by John Russel, Bishop of Lincoln; and on the dissolution of that Monastery, King Henry VIII. granted the Rectory and Advowson of the Vicarage to the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester, to whom the Estate is said to belong.¹ The Vicar was allowed twenty marks for performing divine service, afterwards augmented to 80*l.* by the Impropiator, and 10*l.* left by Mrs. Hawes, in 1749, was made payable to the Vicar, out of a farm in Clay-lane.

By Patent, in 1597, Queen Elizabeth, for 5*l.* demised to Alex. Stafford, Gent. the Rectory, late belonging to Tewkesbury Monastery, with all glebe lands, tithes, &c. for 21 years, at 20*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per ann., including the repairs of the chancel, &c.

A Lecture was founded by William Drew, Gent. who left 20*l.* per ann. to fcoffees, to pay an able preacher every Tuesday or Thursday; which office, being usually enjoyed by the Vicar, has increased his Living to about 140*l.* per ann. It was rated in the King's Books, at 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Part of the old Rectory House is remaining; and the Vicarage is a small building in the high street, with half an acre of land attached to it.

RECTORS.

<i>WILLIAM DE NEKETON</i> , pres. by King John, in 1204.	<i>Henry de Lancaruan</i> , pres. by Gilbert de Clare, 1296.
<i>William Staneway</i> , presented by the Convent of Tewkesbury, 3 Oct. 1244.	<i>Robert de Silkeston</i> , presented by Hugh de Despencer.
<i>Galfrid Aspale</i> .	<i>Thomas de Castro Codrici</i> , in 1325.
<i>Walter de Bathon</i> , presented by Matilda de Clare.	<i>John de Kyngeston</i> , presented by King Edw. III. in 1349, during the minority of the Patron.

¹ Langley, p. 148.



CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, BOSTON



CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, BOSTON



John de Sculthorp, presented by the King, in 1354.
Walter de Albury, presented by the King, in 1356.
Thomas Cogan, presented by Edw. le Despencer,
 Lord of Glamorgan, in 1357.
Edmund Strete, presented by the Attorneys of Lord
 le Despencer, in 1369. He resigned, and
Edmund Strete was presented a second time, in 1377.
Nicholas Salisbury, resigned 22 April 1389.
John Warner.

John Cambus, presented by Richard Beauchamp,
 Earl of Wygorn, and Lord le Despencer, in 1421.
Edmund Kendal resigned.
William Mychell, presented by Ralph Boteler, Lord
 of Sudley, in 1448.
Thomas Riff, presented by Richard Earl of Warwick,
 in 1462.
Thomas Bircholl, presented by the Duke of Clarence,
 in 1473.

VICARS.

WILLIAM WARD, in 1495.
Thomas Greffingham, presented by Richard, Abbat
 of Tewksbury, 22 Nov. 1504.
Edmund Haltman, presented by Nicholas Carew,
 Thomas Cheyne, and Francis Brian, 7 Feb. 1527.
George Offspring, presented by King Edward VI. 23
 Feb. 1550.
Christopher Blinthman resigned.
Thomas Brown, presented by the Dean and Chapter
 of Gloucester, 1575.
Thomas Hearon, or *Hearn*, resigned.
Anthony Watson, presented by the Dean and Chapter
 of Gloucester, in 1604; as was
John Lee, A.M. 20 March 1636, and
John Fourness, A.M. 1 July 1642.¹
Daniel Sutton, intruded in 1656.
Timothy Burrage, presented 21 March 1671.

William Harvey, A.M. presented 4 Nov. 1686.
Richard Millichamp, A.M. presented 5 Aug. 1708.
Anthony Ellis, S.T.P. presented by the Dean and
 Chapter of Gloucester, 2 May 1729. He was the son
 of Anthony Ellis,^c Merchant of Yarmouth, in Norfolk,
 where he was baptized, 8 June 1690; and being of the
 University of Cambridge, was appointed Minister of
 the Corporation Chapel at Yarmouth, of which Borough
 his father and grandfather had executed the office of
 Mayor. He was subsequently made Chaplain to the
 Lord Chancellor Macclesfield; and created LL.D.
John Cleobury, A.M. presented by King Geo. II. and
 inducted 19 April 1753.
William Hicks, A.B. inducted 20 Feb. 1802, on the
 presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester.
T. T. Coxwell, presented in 1811, under the same
 patronage.

THE OLD CHURCH

was a building of considerable size, dedicated to All-Saints, consisting of a nave and two aisles, with a transept; and the tower (in which was a clock and six bells) surmounted with a wooden spire, built in 1627.² It is presumed, that the arms of the original Founder of the Church were those in a window in the north aisle, as, Party per pale and fess voided, in base an annulet; and on the exterior of the porch, cut in stone, first, a fess, in base an annulet; and second, a cross, in dexter chief an annulet. Against the buttress of the north aisle, two bars indented. Here was a large hand-organ, which cost, by subscription, 120*l.* put up in 1775, in place of a small one, erected in 1638, but subsequently stolen. The salary of the organist was 6*l.* per ann.

¹ He was displaced by Thomas Scot, of Little Marlow, the Regicide; and after the surrender of the Town, 27 April, 1643, a Committee was left here, consisting chiefly of City Captains and tradesmen, who assessed the inhabitants, and fined them at pleasure. Fourness, or Fornace, the Vicar, being deemed a malignant, was not permitted to speak, but was fined 10*l.* reduced to 7*l.* They fined Mr. Drue in the sum of 1000*l.*; and on his refusal to pay, imprisoned him in a loathsome confinement, without any bed; compelled Mr. Horsepoole to pay 200*l.*; Mr. Chase (who had been previously plundered,) 40*l.* but at last reduced that sum to 30*l.*; Mr. Elliot, a butcher, 100*l.*, and imprisoned him; Cocke, a baker, 20*l.*; John Langley, 10*l.*; Thomas Langley, 20*l.*; William Langley, 5*l.*; Wilmot, his servant, 5*l.*; and some others. Langley, (in p. 153,) in mentioning those who appear to have been his ancestors, boasts of an honest pride in thus recording the attachment of his family to the Royal cause. After the Restoration, Mr. Fourness returned to his Vicarage, and held it until his death; being buried here, 9 Jan. 1671.

² See page 154.

³ When the spire was new-painted, in 1790, a workman fell from the scaffold, seventy feet to the ground, without receiving any serious injury. [Langley, p. 123.]

The New Church is built on the site of the former, but exceeds it in length; and some of the piers are remaining on the opposite shore of the river, on the western bank. A handsome covering for the Pulpit, was given by Mrs. Wallop. On tablets of wood, in front of the galleries, and affixed to the walls, are records of many charitable donations to the poor.

The Church being in a decayed state, part of the tower and the frame of the spire accidentally fell on the night of Wednesday 21 Dec. 1831.

A plated salver, or dish for offerings at the communion, and a flagon, were given by James Cranborn Strode Esq., of Covent-Garden. The site of the Church is estimated at thirty-four poles: and in the Vestry-room, is a plan of the building.

At the west end of the south aisle is the burial-place of the Langleys, without any mark to distinguish it. Here lies Thomas Langley, A.B. who was Curate of Snelston, Co. Derby, and presented in 1800 to the Rectory of Whiston, Co. Northampton, only some few months before his death 30 July 1801, æt. 32. He was the Author of the History and Antiquities of the Hundred of Desborough and Deanery of Wycombe; and also of A Serious Address to the Head and Heart of every unbiassed Christian. Several of his family are buried in the Church, without any other memorial than the initials of their respective names on the pavement; except a short notice of Thomas Langley, who died in Feb. 1760, and was father or grandfather to the Historian.

In the vestry-room of the Old Church was placed a full-length Portrait, by Congreve, of a curious *lusus natureæ*, being the representation of a black and white spotted boy, in an Indian costume, with bow and quiver of arrows. This picture was the gift of Mr. John Richardson, a native of Great Marlow, who, having amassed great property in the character of a Strolling-player (and was well known throughout England, and upon most parts of the Continent), purchased the child here commemorated, then an infant, at, it is said, the price of 1000 guineas, for the purpose of exhibiting so curious a phenomenon to the public. Mr. Richardson proved a most benevolent patron to this little orphan, whom he caused to be baptized at Newington, in Surrey, and afterwards educated with the utmost tenderness, until his premature death, in 1812, at the age of about 8 years, when he was buried in the church-yard here, and has a grave-stone with a long inscription to his memory; whilst this painting preserves a faithful likeness of this curious and wonderful being, and is a monument of Mr. Richardson's munificence and affection.

The inscriptions on the principal monuments in the Old Church were—

At the west end of the south aisle :

Sacred to the memory of Mary, the wife of William Clayton of Harleyford, in this parish, Esq. who, after a constant practice of all those virtues that give life its best enjoyments, and take from death its usual terrors, devoutly paid the last tribute of mortality 3^d of January 1760, in the 39th year of her age; leaving a truly afflicted husband to cherish the remembrance of her many excellencies, and an only daughter to imitate and attain them.

On a stone near the south aisle :

Sacred to the memory of those devotional duties and those domestic virtues which adorned and endeared the character of Elizabeth Cleobury, eldest daughter of Thomas Keen, Gent. the favourite niece of Elizabeth Wincles, and 35 years the beloved wife of John Cleobury,

D.D. born A.D. 1718, died 1777, leaving one daughter and four sons to recognise her virtues and lament her loss.

Could sculptur'd emblems aught express,
Or shew the loss they mourn,
The numerous virtues that did bless
Thy life, might grace thy urn.
Unveil'd might Modesty attend,
Mild Justice might appear;
Religion mourr her constant friend,
And Patience drop a tear.

In the south aisle :

Near this place lyeth the body of Thomas Thornbery, Esq. Windsor Herald-at-Arms. He departed this life the 24th of July 1757, aged 38.

Reader! learn from friend or foe, his loving disposition.

In the north transept is a raised altar-tomb of Bethersden marble, on the cover of which are three plates of brass, with these sentences :

Est quætus magnus pietas cum sufficientia
Post Funera Virtus.

Lectori

Mors tua, mors Christi, frans Mundi, gloria cæli
Et Dolor inferni sint memoranda tibi.

Also, a small lozenge, with a scull and a thigh bone; and below it, another inscription:

Death is the end of all creatures; therefore watche and praye, because you know neyther the daye nor the houre.

On the side panels of the tomb, are these escutcheons of arms, in brass:

On a Chief three fleurs-de-lis: in base three bendlets: repeated on another shield.

Quarterly, 1 and 4, party per chev. enrailed, a lion ramp. . . . counter changed: 2 and 3, a chief surtout three spears in pale. This coat is also repeated: but the larger escutcheon has been stolen.

On another:

Arms: Chequè, a fess charged with Erm. imp. *Farmer*. Here lyeth the body of Mary, only daughter and heiress of John Farmer of Marlow, Esq. who, by her husband, Anthony Tuberville, Esq. had four sons, John, Christopher, Anthony, and William; and four daughters, Mary, Cistly, Catherine, and Margaret. Mary, mindful of her Mother, hath placed this stone as a monument of her duty. She died the 20th of October 1665, aged 65.

On a mural monument:

Near this place are deposited the remains of Eleanor Blake Parke, wife of Thomas Parke, of Great James Street, Bedford Row, London, Esq. and only daughter of the late Admiral Robert Hughes, who, after a long and painful illness, died at Great Marlow the 20th of September 1788, in the 19th year of her age, leaving an afflicted husband and mother to lament their loss, and an infant daughter to emulate her virtues.

In the floor of the chancel are effigies, on one stone, of two Priests; but the inscription given by Mr. Langley, has been removed. The effigies are supposed to have been designed for John Campus, who died Rector of Marlow in 1438; and Sir John, a Monk of Bisham, to whom he is said to have been related.

On a slab:

Here lies interred the body of Jane, the wife of William Hawes, of this Parish, Draper, and daughter of Hen. Fletcher, Gent. She departed this life 18 June 1749. In just esteem with all who knew her, for good understanding, probity, and candour; with a generous friendly and obliging disposition, for beneficence to the poor, and for exemplary piety in constant communion with the Church of England: as a testimony of her respect to which, she left 10*l.* to be paid yearly for ever, to the Vicar of this Parish, upon condition that he takes care that neither the stone which covers her *one* body, nor those stones adjoining, which are laid upon the bodies of her father and mother, shall at any time be destroyed or removed.

In the vestry, on a mural monument:

Arms: A chevron charged with three eagles' heads. *Crest*: A pegasus demi-couped. The same impaling a chevron enrailed bet. three lioncels pass. gard. The same impaling two bars, in ch. three mullets, party per saltire bet. four cinquefoils. *Statutum est omnibus semel mori.*

Neere under this monument lyeth the body of William Horsepoole, of the Hon. Societie of Gray's Inn, Gent. son of Simon Horsepoole of London, Mercha' Adventurer. Hee married Mary Washington, dau. of Laur. Washington, Esq. Ch. Regist. of the Court of Chancery, and had issue by her, four sons and four daughters: Simon, John, Laurence, and William: Mary, mar. to Giles Thorn, B.D.; Martha, mar. to Hugh Roberts, Gent.; Eliz. mar. to George Brome, Gent.; and Katherine, who died a maid. Hee lived with his wife forty years; and having attained the age of 77, he, with faith and patience, resigned his soul to God, the 22^d of March 1642, expecting a joyful resurrection.

Likewise his said wife, having lived two years a widow, departed this life 5 Feb. 1644, aged 63, who, with her daughters Elizabeth and Katherine, and four of the issue of Elizabeth, lyeth buried near this place.

On a slab:

Arms: Party per pale, an eagle displayed, impaling a bend charged with three lozenges, between two unicorns' heads erased.

Here lies interred the body of M^r John Ellison, Citizen of London; ob. 17 Sept. 1743, æt. 52. Here also lies interred the body of M^r John Ellison, Merchant of London, son of the above John Ellison; ob. 9 Oct. 1751, æt. 28. Here also lies interred the body of M^{rs} Ann Ellison, the wife of the first named John Ellison: ob. 24 May 1752, æt. 62.

In the chancel were many ancient brasses, some with effigies, arms, and other ornaments, with portions of labels; among them, William and John Ludowic, sons of Sir John Salisbury, Knt.; and the Lady Joane, his wife, who died in 1383; with effigies of William and Joane Sandys, in 1492.

In the south aisle is a recess, formed out of a small transept, having a mullioned window, and on each side a sedile. In the centre, elevated on an octagonal grade, stands a very handsome marble font, supported by a stone pillar: and over the pointed arch, which opens into the aisle, is the following inscription:

This Place for ages past was a dark useles lumber-room. In order to make more room in the Church, a comfortable churching and christening seat was ornamented and improved, under the direction and share of the expence of Dr. Cleobury, Vicar. John Dean, J. Rolls, Ch. Ward^{ns}. 1801.

On a mural monument in the Baptistry:

Arms: Crest: out of a mural crown, a swan's head and neck.

Sacred to the Memory of John Cleobury, A.M. Vicar of Abingdon and Medmenham, died Aug. 1800, aged 57. His words were of wisdom: his actions just and generous. Also,

John Cleobury, D.D. died August 14th 1801, aged 83 years. Learned in every useful branch of divine or human knowledge, 49 years the pious practical Minister of this Church: 40 years an active, upright Magistrate for this County: ever studiously promoting the honour of God, and the peace and comfort of his neighbours.

That sacred path which upright Enoch trod,

They strove to tread: it was the Road to God!

"Go and do thou likewise."—Luke, Ch. x. ver. 37.

On a small plate of brass, affixed to one of the wooden pillars which support the gallery, over the pews in the south aisle, is the following inscription:

Miserere mihi Deus.

Arms: a lion ramp. between in Chief two roundels, or annulets. *Motto: Qui videt provida.* "To do good and to distribute, forget not, for with such sacrifices God is well pleased."

A remarkably fine figure of a Priest in brass, affixed to a large slab near the west end of the floor of the chancel, may probably be the same

which formerly had a legend and inscription for John Warner, Rector.

On a slab in the floor of the nave:

In memory of James Crease, who died Jan^r. the 6th 1789, aged 71 years.

Also of Jane Crease, his wife, who died June the 21st 1789, aged 78 years.

And also of Mary, the wife of Richard Fellows, and Daughter of the above James and Jane Crease, who died Nov. the 6th 1795, aged 56 years.

And also of James Crease, son of the above James and Jane Crease, who died Sept^r. 15, 1804, aged 65.

On another monument:

Arms: A lion ramp. crowned: impaling, a fess wavy between three lions ramp.

Here lieth the body of John Brinkhurst, Esq. who departed this life Dec. 10, 1681.

On a small lozenge-shaped stone, in the floor of the nave:

Captain Edward Cleather, R.N.

died November 10th 1802, aged 41.

Jane Sherwin Cleather,

Daughter of Edward and Jane Cleather,

ob. 29th of November, 1810,

aged 11 years.

On a mural monument:

To the Memory of Jane, the wife of M^r. Joseph Bird, who departed this life Dec^r. y^e 31st 1799, aged 55 years.

Also of the said M^r. Joseph Bird, who departed this life September the 8th 1809, aged 71 years.

And also of Elizabeth, second wife of the said M^r. Joseph Bird, who died August 29th 1813, aged 72 years.

On another:

Here lieth the Body of M^r. Thomas Trott, Citizen of London: died September the 9th 1729, in the 59th year of his age.

Here also lieth the Body of M^{rs}. Amey, Wife of y^e above Thomas Trott: died January the 26th 1736-7, in the 74th year of her age.

On others:

In Memory of Mary, the wife of M^r. John Gibbons, who departed this life December 2nd 1820, aged 81 years.

Thomas Taylor departed this life Feb. 14th 1815, aged 75.

To the Memory of Myrtilia Mayhew, who died May 5th 1821, in her 82nd year.

On a mural monument in the south aisle:

To the Memory of William Hickman, jun^r. late of this Town, Surgeon. Although by the will of Providence, he was early in years removed from this world, still the virtue and benevolence of his mind contributed very materially to the benefit of the community, of which he was so valuable a member. In admiration of his professional abilities, and gratitude for his public services, this tablet is erected by surviving Friends, who as truly respected his merits as they lament his loss. He died 10th Dec^r. 1821, aged 38 years.

On a slab:

Near this place lies the Body of Permanus Perryman, who died April 27th 1769, aged 70 years. Also Ann his wife, who died Oct^r. 15th 1771, aged 84 years.

On another slab:

Here lyeth the body of Roger Quarles, who departed this life November 9th in the year 1741, aged 43 years.

He was a man of charitable, sympathizing temper, and an affectionate Husband, a kind Master, and a faithful Friend.

On another:

Here lies the Body of Susanna Lovegrove, wife of John Lovegrove, who died 24 Feb^r. 1797, aged 28 years.

Also Henrietta Lovegrove, wife of John Lovegrove, who died August 29th 1815, aged 38.

On a slab near the floor of the nave:

Within this vault lie the Remains of Elizabeth, the widow of William Loftin, Esq. who died the 9th of May 1815, aged 62 years.

On a mural monument, on the south side of the chancel:

Sacred to the Memory of John Downes, Esq. late of this Parish, who departed this life the 21st day of July 1800, aged 62 years.

He was a man of exemplary piety and strict integrity, whose many virtues will ever endear him to his family and friends.

On a slab in the middle of the chancel:

Arms: On a chev. five cinquefoils, between three griffins' heads erased. *Crest:* A griffin's head erased, between two wings erect.

In Memory of John Deane, who died December 4th 1819, aged 77 years.

Charles Deane, son of the above John Deane and Mary his Wife, died December 31st 1801, aged 19 years. Hugh Robert Deane, son of the above John Deane and Mary his Wife, died January 16th 1802, aged 21 years.

On another:

Near this place lie interred the Remains of M^r. Ralph Rose and M^{rs}. Sarah Rose his wife. She departed this life May 26th 1800, aged 63 years. He departed this life August the 30th 1800, aged 67 years.

On another:

Here lieth interred the Body of Thomas Stacey, of this Parish, who died May the 29th Anno Domini 1679, aged 52 years.

On an elegant mural monument, by *Bacon*, having in relief, a female figure weeping over an urn, on which is inscribed:

TO MARY CAROLINE CLAYTON,

A PARENT'S MONUMENT OF LOVE AND WOE.

“Concerning them which are asleep, that ye sorrow not, even as others which have no hope.”

Mary Caroline, 7th child of Sir William Clayton, Bar^t. of Harleyford, Bucks, and Morden, Surrey, and of Dame Mary his Wife, Daughter of Sir William East, Bar^t. of Hall Place, Berks, born June 29th 1801, died after a few hours illness, Oct^r. 29th 1812.

On slabs in the pavement:

Mary, daughter of John and Mary Hammond, placed this stone, a tribute of respect to her Family, 21st April 1823.

Sacred to the Memory of M^{rs}. Elizabeth Bell, Relict of M^r. Henry S^r. John Bell, and daughter of Jonathan Hammond, Esq. She died Nov^r. 6th 1799, aged 79 years.

Also of Richard, second son of John and Mary Hammond, who died 1st September 1823, aged 53 years.

Here lieth the Body of M^{rs}. Ann Chamberlain, wife of Thomas Chamberlain, of Chepping Wycombe, Daughter of M^r. Jonathan Hammond, of this Place, who departed this life May y^e 8th 1723, aged . . .

Here also lies the Body of M^{rs}. Elizabeth . . . daughter of M^r. Jonathan Hammond . . .

Here lie the remains of the Rev^d. Sidney Hammond, A.M. died 6 Oct^r. 1824, aged 27, eldest son of the Reverend Jonathan and Anne Hammond, of Penshurst, in Kent, and Grandson of John and Mary Hammond.

On a panel is preserved the record of a Legacy of 100*l*. Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, given by Dr. Cleobury, to purchase Welch flannel waistcoats or bed-gowns, for old labourers in husbandry, and poor lying-in-women and others.

As also of 135*l*. laid out in the purchase of Hamfield, of the Hon. Wm. Paget, son of Lord Paget, and now let at 11*l*. 5*s*. per ann.

LITTLE MARLOW

is bounded, on the North, by High Wycombe; on the East, by Woburn; on the South, by the Thames, by which it is separated from Berkshire; and on the West, by Great Marlow; being about three miles long, two and a half broad; and containing about 3182 acres; of which 2285 are arable and pasture, 674 woodland and underwood, 70 in gardens and orchards, 153 commons and waste: and comprising twenty farms. There were 663 acres of beech-wood in the parish.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

The Bishop of Baieux held in Little Marlow, in Desborough Hundred, five hides, formerly in the possession of Queen Edith (or Eddith), which Tedaldus held under the Bishop as five hides. There were four carucates; in the demesne one hide and a half, and one carucate and a half; there were six villeins, with four bordars, having two carucates and a half; there was one servant, and one mill worth twenty shillings; and, from a fishery, five hundred eels; two carucates of pasture; wood for fifty hogs; altogether, valued at 7*l.*; when he first held it, 4*l.*; and the same in King Edward's time, when this Manor belonged to Queen Edith.¹

Another estate here, which the Conqueror bestowed upon Walter de Vernon (but not denominated a Manor), was holden by Walter himself, as six hides and one virgate and a half.² There were six carucates of land; in the demesne, three hides and a half; and there were two carucates and eight villeins, with six bordars, who had two carucates and a half, to which one carucate and a half might have been added. There was one servant, with two carucates of pasture. It was valued, and so had been in the time of King Edward, at 4*l.* when this land was holden by Godric, a man of Asgar, the Standard-Bearer,³ who could sell it.

The original Founder of the Nunnery of Marlow is unknown, and can only rest upon conjecture. After the forfeiture of the lands of the Bishop of Baieux, this estate was annexed to the Honour of Walingford, and passed in marriage with Eleanor, daughter of King John, to William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, circ. 1219; and Isabel, the sole heiress by that marriage, married Gilbert (called the *Red*) Earl of Clare, who, together with Sir Ralph Danvers, were its Patrons in 1244. It appears that, with the exception of a very small portion of the estate, it remained as part of the Honour of Walingford; and the few detached notices which Mr. Langley has collected, contain all that can elucidate the ancient possessions here, until the dissolution of Bisham Abbey; when John Danvers of Stanton, Co. Derby, released to Thomas Chebrey, and others, the Manor of Little Marlow.

¹ Terra *Epi* Baiocensis. In *Dustenberg Hd.* In *BERLAVE* ten' Tedald' de *epo.* v. hid. Tra'. *ē.* 1111. car. In *dn̄io* 1. hida et dim'. et ibi *ē.* una cař et dim'. Ibi vi. uilli cū. 1111. bord hāt. 11. cař. et dim'. Ibi un' seruus. et 1. molin. xx. sol. De piscar'. qu'gent Anquill. Ptu. 11. car'. Silua l. pore. In totis ualent' ual. vii. lib. Q'do recēp. 1111. lib. T.R.E. tn'td. Hoc *∞* tenuit Eddid regina. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. f. 144.]

² Terra *Walterij* de *Vernon.* In *Berlawe* ten' *Walter'* vi. hid et 1. uirg' et dim'. Tra'. *ē.* vi. car'. In *dn̄io* 111. hid. et dim'. et ibi sunt. 11. car'. et viii. uilli cū. vi. bord. hāt. 11. car'. et dim' et adhuc una cař et dim' pot' fieri. Ibi 1. seruus. et p'tū. 11. car'. Val et ualuit. c. sol. T.R.E. 1111. lib. Hanc tra' tenuit Godric hō *Asgari* stale et uende' pot'. [Ibid. tom. i. f. 151.]

³ Vol. ii. p. 411.

About seven years afterwards, in the year 1399, (22 Ric. II.) an Inquisition being holden, the Jurors returned, that Sir Gilbert Talbot, Knt. deceased, held, on the day of his death, as of the right of Margaret his late wife, the Manor of Little Marlow, *cum pert.* of the gift and feoffment of John Spencer, which Manor was holden of the King, as of his Honour of Walingford.¹

In 1444 (28 Hen. VI.), William, son of Walter Lucy, remitted to Richard Ingoldsby, all his right in the Manor of Marlow, with the Advowson of the Priory of Mynchin Merlawe, with lands in Great and Little Marlow; and, after the final Dissolution of Religious Houses, the Rectory and Advowson of the Vicarage coming into the hands of King Hen. VIII. were altogether, with the Manor and Lands, granted to John Tytley and Thomas Restwold; by whom, 1 Nov. 1540 (32 Hen. VIII.) this Estate was sold to John Lord Williams of Thame; from whom it was transferred, through the hands of an intermediate purchaser (Mr. Wilmot), to John Borlase, Esq. who was Sheriff of Bucks 9 Eliz. and inhabited Bochmer House, in this parish, which was his chief residence during many years.²

The male line of this ancient family became extinct, when Sir John Borlase, Bart. (who had sustained many honourable offices in the County, as its representative in Parliament, and had borne a high reputation for the generosity and benevolence of his conduct,) died in August 1688 (having survived his eldest son, who died s. p.). He bequeathed this Estate to his only daughter, Anne, wife of Arthur Warren, Esq. of Stapleford, Co. Notts, by whom she was the mother of Borlase Warren, Esq. whose grandson, Sir John Borlase Warren, created a Baronet 20 May 1775, and made, for his eminent naval services, K.B. sold Little Marlow (with Medmenham) in 1781, to the Guardians of William Lee Antonie, Esq. a minor, who was, in 1789, M.P. for Marlow, and afterwards for Bedford; and, dying cœlebs in 1815, his Estates passed, by Will, to John Fiott, Esq. LL.D. eldest son of his second sister, Harriet; who subsequently, by Royal Mandate, in 1815, took the name of Lee, only, under the provisions of his uncle's Will, and as the next heir in blood and lineal descendant of the Right Hon. Sir William Lee, Knt. Lord Chief-Justice of England, &c.³ who is the present possessor.

THE NUNNERY OR MONASTERY OF THE PRIORESSE AND NUNS
DE FONTIBUS OF LITTLE MARLOW,

is reputed to have been founded by Geoffrey de Spencer, before the reign of King John. It was undoubtedly founded by an ancestor of King Hen. III. who bestowed lands upon it.⁴ Langley speaks of the time of Hen. II. as the probable period of its foundation; but the account of its early history seems very obscure. The Countess of Hertford and Sir Ralph Danvers were its Patrons in 1244. There is no certain account of it, excepting that it was of the Order or Rule of St. Benedict, and dedicated to the Holy Virgin.

The names of the Prioresses, as preserved by Bishop Tanner, who assigned the foundation to Gilbert Earl of Clare, are thus recorded:

¹ Sir Gilbert Talbot married, first, Petronilla, daughter of James Earl of Ormonde; and, secondly, Joane, daughter of Ralph Earl of Stafford, according to Mr. Langley; who yet acknowledges that he was not able to trace the connexion between those families and the Spencers, by whose gift and feoffment this estate is said to have been holden: there may, therefore, have been some mistake in the genealogy; for, by another account, it appears that Sir John Spencer, Knt. by whose feoffment Marlow is presumed to have been holden, had, for his first wife, Joane, daughter of Robert le Lou, and was himself lineally descended from Geoffrey le Despencer, the reputed Founder of the Convent of Marlow, [PEDIGREE OF SPENCER, in OVER WINCHENDON, in vol. i. p. 565, from the most authentic family evidences of George Duke of Marlborough, and the Right Hon. George John Earl Spencer, K.G.]

² Langley's Desborough, p. 316; and PEDIGREES OF BORLASE, in vol. i. p. 309; and SPENCER, *ib.* p. 565.

³ See PEDIGREES OF LEE, LEE-ANTONIE, and FIOTT, in HARTWELL, in vol. ii. pp. 307, et seq.

⁴ Rot. Claus. 14 Hen. III. m. 11.

PRIORESSES.

MATILDA DE ANFERS, elected 1230.
Cecilia de Turvill, 1232; resigned in 1258.
Eva de Whitenis, elected on the license of the Earl of Gloucester, Patron.
Felicia de Kenebel, 6 July 1265; resigned.
Gunnora, 4 April 1265; resigned.
Agnes de London, 1270; resigned.
Margery de Wexham, Nov. 1273.
Agnes de Cividen; resigned 1299.
Julia de Hampton, 17 Sept. 1299; with the consent of the Earl of Gloucester and William Danvers, Esq. She resigned.

Roesia de Weston, 1305.
Joane de Stonore, died 1349.
Margery de Jeromide, elected 1349.
Susanua de Hampton, resigned 1395.
Elizabeth Broke, resigned 1474.
Isabel Savage, elected 14 Aug. 1474, by the Bishop, on lapse.
Elenor Kirby, 15 Oct. 1492.
Elenor Bernard, 1516, resigned; and was afterwards Prioress of St. Mary de Pre, St. Alban's.
Margaret Vernon, the last Prioress, 1534; afterwards Abbess of Malling, in Kent.

This Nunnery was then annexed to Bisham Abbey; and at the Commissioners' Survey, it was returned of "the clere value of 23*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* per ann.: Nunns 2, both desyren capacitys; servants 2; women servants 2; and 1 Priest. Bells, lead, &c. worth, by estimation, 4*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* The House in good estate: value of the Goods, 17*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* Debts, none: Woods, 8 acres, 6 above twenty years' growth. Valet in Temporalibus, 26*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; in Spiritualibus, 10*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*: Reprisalia, 14*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; Clere, 22*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*"

Among the temporalities, land in Great Marlow, of 2*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* was purchased by Richard Langley 21 Sept. 1592, and remained in the possession of Thomas Langley, Gent. (the father of the Author of the History of Desborough Hundred) in 1797.

Willis describes "great part of the Convent standing in his time, but in ruins: the Tower at one corner; the Church or Chapel, a small tiled building, ceiled; and against the east wall, remaining, some paintings of the Virgin Mary, with a Saint on each side. The Hall twenty yards long by five yards wide; and arms in the window, quarterly Gu. a lion passant gardant, langued Or.: over all, a bend of the Second, probably King John when Earl of Gloucester. 2. Az. two wings conjoined tenné by a silk twist, with tassels; over all, a fess. 3. Quarterly."

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The Rectory was divided into two Medieties, and the Church supplied by two Rectors, before it was appropriated to the Priory, in 1342 (17 Edw. III.), by Sir John Stoner and Joane Mack.

In the Taxation-Roll of Pope Nicholas, it was valued at twenty-eight marks; a pension to the Rector, of twelve marks; to the Prioress of Marlow, of twenty marks; and another portion to the family of Danvers, of twelve marks.

The Vicarage was rated in the King's Books at 8*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* but returned to Queen Anne's Bounty Office at 43*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* and discharged from payment of First-Fruits and Tenths; and afterwards reputed to be worth 67*l.* per ann. The Vicarage-House was re-built by Mr. Price between 1763 and 1776; and is a good house, with suitable offices.

RECTORS.

RICHARD DE NEGRI SMILL DE CROWELTON, 3 Aug. 1273.
Edmund Attenok, pr. 9 Aug. 1297, by Miles Beauchamp.
Simon Adstock, presented in March 1300.
William Mayner exchanged for Filgrove, with
Robert Scoterne, in April 1330.
Henry de Rokelowe, pr. 11 Dec. 1337, by Sir John Stoner.

Second Medietiy.
Alurdus, Dean of St. Paul's, in the time of Hugh Bishop of Lincoln, 1220. He was succeeded by
Walter de Greadal.
Robert Danvers, pr. 10 Oct. 1296, by William Danvers.
William Wycomb occurs 1320.
John de Kenilworth, 1329.

VICARS.

RICHARD DE STREATLEY, who exchanged for Abbat's Aston, with

Walter de Gretworth, 1344, on the presentation of the Prioress *de fontibus de Merlue*.

Walter de Coumbe, presented 16 April 1344.

Adam de Hadeley, presented 10 Nov. 1349.

Richard de Thornbergh, presented 4 Nov. 1358.

John Jekes exchanged for Bradwell, with

John Lark, 25 Feb. 1397.

W. Scrymion, presented 28 Feb. 1399.

Henry Midhurst, presented 14 Oct. 1402.

John Martin.

Richard Sander, resigned 1413.

Thomas Hamme, presented 25 Feb. 1413.

William Prance, presented 30 July 1422.

William Sovereign, died 1454.

Roger Williams, presented 17 May 1454.

William Combe, presented 19 Nov. 1466.

Robert Gloos, presented 1 Sept. 1480, by the Prioress.

William Patrick, 22 Oct. 1492.

William Lound, presented Sept. 1502.

Henry Okes, presented 16 July 1522, by Thos. Burges.

Alan Maunsor, pr. 21 Jan. 1523, by Robert Dormer.

John Cleydon.

Henry Middleton, pr. 27 Feb. 1526, by the Bishop.

Robert Charles, presented 28 Oct. 1539, by the King.

Robert Athwick, pr. 27 Sept. 1555, by John Titley, Esq.

William Tilbury, resigned 1576.

Thomas Heape, A.M. presented 21 Sept. 1596, by Anne Borlase. He was deprived.

Thomas Buckley, A.M. presented 24 March 1607.

Jeremy Gregory, inducted 21 May 1629; ejected for Non-conformity.

Thomas Beesley, pr. 22 Jan. 1662, by Sir John Borlase.

William Wigtwick, presented 29 Jan. 1697, by Arthur Warren, Esq.

Thomas Jackson, presented 6 April 1700, by Borlase Warren, Esq.

Thomas Gage, A.M. Vicar of Bisham, presented 24 May 1725, by the same Patron.

Salisbury Price, B.D. presented 30 March 1763, by John Borlase Warren, Esq.

Thomas Martin, B.D. presented 23 Dec. 1776, by Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart.

John Welster Hawkesley, A.M. inducted 5 July 1804, on the presentation of William Lee Antonie, Esq. of Coleworth House, Co. Beds.

George Frederick Louise Nicolay, A.M. inducted Dec. 1821, on the presentation of the last Incumbent.

Samuel Birch, D.D. presented 1834, by S. Birch, Esq.

THE CHURCH

is dedicated to St. John Baptist, and is about 70 feet long by 30 wide; with a tower at the west end, containing a clock and two bells. In the windows, were formerly divers coats of arms; and on a brass plate, the name of Ledewich, who is supposed to have built the chancel, with the following lines:

Armīs ornatus Nichol hic Ledewich iunatur
 A quo fundatus locus iste Deo decoratur
 Præmia digna poli prestat sibi gratia Christi
 Consortique sua Deus Alicie miserere.
 Bis septingeni tūcent deno Nobembris (1430)
 Virginis a partu lux terris abstulit illa.

A gallery was erected at the charge of this parish, in the year 1757, at the west end of the nave; inscribed "W. Moore, R. Sayer, Churchwardens. J. Harding, J. Moreton, Overseers."

The Font is very ancient, plain and rude, between the nave and the south aisle, under the western arch. The chancel has a painting of the Flight into Egypt, by a modern Artist, presented by the Right Hon. Sir George Nugent, Bart. of Westhorpe-house, Lord of the Manor; and the whole of the building is extremely neat. The altar-piece, called the Holy Family, was also presented by the Lord of the Manor.

A Sunday-school, for 50 boys and 50 girls, is supported by the lady of the Lord of the Manor.

On a mural monument, in the south aisle :

Sacred to the Memory of Thomas Wethered, eldest son of Thomas and Sarah Wethered, of Great Marlow, born 28th April 1789, died 9th July 1815. Suddenly called in the vigour of youth and health from the fond bosom of domestic happiness, he has left to his afflicted relatives and friends, in his life and death, a firm ground for humble hope of his more enduring felicity, and a bright example for their serious instruction and improvement. Their sorrow and their consolation must flow from the same source,—his virtue and his worth.

I know O Lord that thy judgements are right, and that Thou in faithfulness hast afflicted me. Ps. cxix, v. 75.

On a mural monument, near the east end of the south side of the southern chancel :

Sacred to the memory of Mr. George M^cLane, son of John and Frediswed M^cLane, of Upper Marylebone-street, Portland-place, who departed this life the 6th day of August 1803, aged 27 years.

I KNOW THAT MY REDEEMER LIVETH.

On a slab :

Sacred to the memory of Mr. Francis Hawes, of this parish, late of the Mimories, London. He died on the 16th of January 1795, in the 58th year of his age.

On a slab, in the south aisle :

Under this stone are deposited the remains of James Warren, Esq. the last and only surviving son of Arthur Warren, Esq. of Stapleford, in the County of Nottingham, by Anne his wife, daughter of Sir John Borlase, Bart. who departed this life, March y^e 29th 1774, ætatis 89.

On a mural monument :

Sacred to the Memory of Tho^s Wilkinson, jun. Esq. of Westhorpe-House, in this parish, who departed this life the 8th of December, 1784, in the 32^d year of his age.

In memory also of his father, Thomas Wilkinson, Esq. of Westhorpe-House, who departed this life, Dec. 29th 1799, aged 74; and of Sarah Wilkinson, his beloved wife, who died the same year, aged 70.

On a slab, in the floor of the south aisle :

Here lieth the body of Francis Piesse, who died 9th April 1824, aged 72 years; a most faithful, honest, and excellent man. He lived in the service of General Henry Pigot upwards of 40 years, who has inscribed this stone to his memory.

Farewell, thou best of servants, may the tear
That sorrow trickled o'er thy parting bier,
Prove to thy happy shade a friend's regard,
And all thy goodness find its full reward.

On an atchievement, in the south of the nave :

Arms : Party per pale Arg. on a chev. Gu. two lions' passant Or. between them, in fess point an anchor of the Last between three griffins' heads erased Az. langued Gu. impaling Or. a chev. cotised S. between three demi-griffins of the Last, in Chief, and one in base, with a mullet for difference.

Supporters : two griffins' Az. gorged murally, Proper. Coronet of a Baroness. *Motto* : Valet anchora virtutis.

The above for Lady Gardner, who died at Westhorpe-House, in this parish. Her Ladyship was Susanna, sole daughter and heir of Francis Gale, of Liguania in Jamaica, by Susanna, daughter of William Hall, Esq. of the same Island; and was married to Sir Alan (afterwards Baron) Gardner, 20 May 1769, in Jamaica.

On a slab :

Here lieth the body of Mr. William Hoare, who died 18 July 1783, aged 87 years.

Here lieth interred the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Hoare, who departed this life, May y^e 7th, 1781.

On a neat tablet of white marble, affixed to the wall of the churchyard, at the north-western angle :

In tender memory of Hannah, wife of N. E. Kindersley, Esq. She died 12th May 1812, aged nearly 55; regardless only of self, her gentle spirit overflowed with kindness, compassion, and domestic love; sanctified by a piety, humble, mild, and Christian. N. E. K.

On an altar-tomb, nearly opposite to the west end of the church :

In a vault, underneath, are deposited the remains of M^{rs}. Elizth. Phipps, late wife of John Phipps, Gent. She departed this life, 9 Feb. 1798, aged 38 years. Her affable deportment and generous disposition will perfect her memory, and render her departure a feeling regret to her sequent friends.

On a stone, in the vestry-room :

Edward Pepper, died Jan. 24th 1772, aged 56 years. William Pepper, son of Edward Pepper, died March 8th 1719, aged 8 years.

Elizabeth Pepper, wife of Edward Pepper, departed this life, July 12th 1748, aged 74 years.

On an atchievement :

Arms : Or. a cross S. between two foxes, combatant, Az. In base three chev. inter. and each fox resting one of his fore paws on the arm of the cross and one of his hind feet on the superior angle of the exterior chevronel.

On a large slab, in the pavement of the chancel :
Alexander Wynet, Esq., 1815.

M E D M E N H A M

is bounded, on the North and the East, by Great Marlow; on the South, by the Thames, which separates this parish from Berkshire; and on the West, by Hambleton; being about four miles long, and in the widest part two miles in breadth: containing 1700 acres of land, of which, 891 were computed to be arable, 277 meadow, and 592 woodland. In 1797, there were only about fifty-five houses, containing 270 inhabitants. It was then assessed to the land-tax, at 197*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, being about 1*l.* 9*s.* per ann. on the rent.

THE MANOR.

The account of the Invasion of the Danish Pirate Hastings, in 893, and the partly conjectural statements which have been delivered by Hume, of the entrenchments thrown up at Bamflete, or Banfleet; the story of Alfred having generously spared his captives, and the speedy and immediate evacuation of the kingdom by these northern Invaders, who have been represented by the same historians as the most formidable and merciless barbarians, ought, at least, to restrain the sober inquirer for truth from any excursions of the fancy, in his endeavour to elucidate real history, by preserving those facts only which are justified by the public records; and thus leaving Mr. Hume to his conjectures, and the Saxon Chronicle to its amusing stories, it seems more becoming to represent that Medmenham is recorded in Dustenberg, or Desborough Hundred, as holden by Hugh de Bolebec, taxed at ten hides. There were ten carucates; in the demesne, four hides: and there were two carucates, and ten villeins with eight bordars, having eight carucates. There were four servants, a fishery yielding a thousand eels; pasture for all the plough teams; wood for forty hogs; being altogether worth an hundred shillings; in the reign of the Confessor, *St.* Welstan, a Thane of that Monarch, held this Manor, and could sell it.¹ Hugh de Bolebec also held Brock, in Medmenham, as one hide. There was one plough-land; a plough with a villein; and two copyholders. It was always rated at ten shillings; and Odo, a tenant of Brictric, before the Conquest, had holden the same, and could sell it.²

Hugh de Bolebec the younger, having founded the Abbey of Woburn, Co. Beds, gave Medmenham as a cell to it; but this religious-house, not having been built till the Barony of Bolebec had come into the possession of Walter, brother of Hugh, the latter has been incorrectly called its founder. A charter of Walter, brother of Hugh Bolebec, in the reign of King Stephen, represents that the Abbey of Woburn, Co. Beds, having been founded for Monks of the Cistercian Order, Walter Bolebec bestowed upon that house the Manor of Medmenham, or Mednam, in which, in the reign of King John, he built the cell of Medmenham, as appendant to the original foundation of his ancestor, and many years after the decease of the founder, who is presumed not to have survived the time of King Henry II.³

¹ Terra Hygon' De Bolebech. In Dvstenberg Hvnd'. Ω. Ipse Hugo ten' MEDEMEHA. p' x. hid'. se defd'. Tra. e'. x. car'. In dno. 1111. hidæ. et ibi. sunt. 11. car'. et x. uilli cu'. viii. bord' hn't viii. car'. Ibi. 1111. serui. de piscar' mille anguill'. Ptu car'. om'bz. Silua. L. porc'. Int' totu ual' et ualuit. c. sol'. T.R.E. viii. lib'. Hoc Ω. tenuit Wistan' teign' R.E. et cui ualuit uende' pot'. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. f. 150.]

² Terra Hygon' De Bolebech. Ipse Hugo ten' Broch p' una hida. Tra. e'. i. car'. et ibi. est cu'. i. uillo et 11. bord. Val. et ualuit sep'. x. sol'. Hanc tra' tenuit Odo ho' Brictrici fuit. et uende' potuit. [Ibid.]

³ Hearne's Lib. Nig. Scac.

In 1190, Aubrey de Vere paid five hundred marks to the King, that his son *Robert* might marry Isabel, daughter and heiress of Walter de Bolebec; but Kennet states, that in 1196, Aubrey, *eldest* son of Aubrey Earl of Oxford, married this Isabel; and it is difficult, if not impossible, to reconcile these conflicting accounts: however, it is admitted on all hands, that by this match, whether of the younger or elder brother, the inheritance of the Bolebecs was acquired by the Veres, Earls of Oxford. Robert de Vere, Lord High Chamberlain, survived until 1221, subsequent to the foundation of Medmenham Abbey; and although this circumstance by no means invalidates the fact of Walter Bolebec having lived and flourished in the reign of John, it seems extraordinary, that as Patrons and possessors of the estate, the name of Vere never occurs as one of the benefactors or contributors to that establishment. Robert de Vere dying in 1221, was succeeded by his son Hugh, who died in 1263; leaving Robert his son and heir, then 23 years of age. Joane his daughter and heiress was married to William de Warrene, or Warren, son of the Earl of Surrey, who died seised of the Manor of Medmenham, holden of the said Robert his father-in-law, in 1286, leaving an infant son, only half-a-year old; and it appears by an Inquisition,¹ that Medmenham had been granted for life to Ralph Cobham, by William de Warrene, Earl of Surrey.

John de Warrene, Earl of Surrey, died here in 1346,² the value of the estate having been much reduced. It was farther returned, that the Manor was *then* holden by petty serjeanty; and Richard Fitz Alan, who was afterwards Earl of Arundell, was his next of kin. Edmund Earl of Arundell, the father of this Richard, married Alice, sister of the above-mentioned John de Warrene; but Richard, afterwards joining with the partizans of the Duke of Gloucester to depose King Richard, was impeached by the House of Commons, convicted, and put to death in 1397; and his estates being thus forfeited, this Manor of Medmenham was granted to Thomas Despencer, created Earl of Gloucester, in 1398; but, taking part with the deposed Monarch, he was beheaded at Bristol, by command of King Henry VI. in 1400, who soon afterwards restored Thomas Earl of Arundell to his titles and possessions; advanced him to be Constable of Dover Castle, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Lord Treasurer of England, and K.G.; and, at his decease, in 1415, this estate was divided between his daughters, Elizabeth, wife of John Duke of Norfolk, and Joane, wife of William Beauchamp, Lord Abergavenny, K.G. whose son, Richard, was created Earl of Worcester, but died about 1420, during the life of his mother, having had one daughter by Isabel Despencer his wife: and by an Inquisition in 1435, it was found that Joane (his mother,) had died seised of one-third part of the Manor of Medmenham, *not* holden of the King; and that her grand-child, Elizabeth, wife of Sir Edward Neville, was her next heir.³ But, in 1432, Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, died seised of one-third of two parts of this Manor, and lands in Morton and Southgrove; leaving John, his son and heir, 17 years of age:⁴ and, as Geoffrey Pole afterwards died seised, having, together with the Lords Stanley and Scrope, holden this estate of Richard Duke of Gloucester, in right of the unfortunate Lady Anne his wife, daughter of the Earl of Warwick, Mr. Langley considers that the Manor had been entailed on the Beauchamps. Geoffrey Pole died 4 Jan. 1479, and by his Will, dated 12 Oct. 1478, directed his interment in Bisham Abbey, designating himself of Wythurn, in Medmenham; and bequeathed this Manor and Ellesborough to his son Richard, by Edith, daughter of Sir Oliver St. John, Knt.; to Medmenham Church, a chalice, with 40s. in money; to Ellesborough 1*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* and to Eleanor his daughter two hundred marks.

¹ Esc. 19 Edw. II.

² Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 82.

³ Langley has remarked, that a quit-rent of 1*s.* per ann. payable by Sir William Clayton, for his lands here, to the Earl of Westmoreland, who was descended in the female line from Sir Edward Neville, arose out of this circumstance. [p. 347, note]

⁴ Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 131.

Richard Pole was first Gentleman of the Bedchamber to Prince Arthur, and K.G. He married Margaret, daughter of George Duke of Clarence, who was, by King Hen. VIII. created Countess of Salisbury; by whom he had Henry Lord Montague, Sir Geoffrey, Arthur, and Cardinal Reginald Pole. The unfortunate fate of Henry Lord Pole, beheaded in 1538, and his lands seized, by the rapacity of Hen. VIII. are written in the annals of that tremendous reign: but King Edw. VI. succeeding to the Throne, granted to Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, K.G., this Manor of Medmenham, as parcel of the possessions of Henry Lord Montague. It was soon afterwards sold to Sir Thomas Palmer, a friend of the family, who suffered on the scaffold, 22 Aug. 1553, for attempting to place Lady Jane Grey on the Throne; and thus being again forfeited, was in the same year, 1553, granted to William Rice and Barbara his wife, to hold for the fortieth part of a Knight's fee. It was again sold, in 1560, by the said Barbara, to John Borlase, Esq. and continued, together with Little Marlow, in that family, until the Advowson and Right of Patronage passed to the family of Lee-Antonic. Whittenton Farm, which had some time belonged to Sir Miles Hobart, K.B. and had become the property of the family of Rudge, was forfeited to the Crown; but at the intercession of Archbishop Laud, was, by King Cha. I. given to the University of Oxford, for the maintenance of Guernsey and Jersey men; and the present lessee, the representative of the family of Clayton, acquired it by the payment of 20*l.* per ann. for that purpose.

Bockmer old Manor-house, about one mile from Medmenham Church, and the residence of the Borlase family, was subsequently converted into a farm-house; and within the last century there were very aged persons, who remembered King Cha. II. accompanied by the celebrated Nell Gwynne, coming on horseback from Windsor, to visit Sir John Borlase, here.

In the upper part of the parish is Wood-End, the seat of Joseph Townsend, Esq. whose ancestor purchased the estate in 1730.¹

DANESFIELD,

is the elegant villa of Charles Robert Scott Murray, Esq. M.P. for Bucks, who has, with very great taste, pursued and improved upon the design commenced by his father, Robert Scott Murray, Esq. It was formerly the property and residence of John Morton, Esq. Chief Justice of Chester, who is said to have commenced an ornamental style of gardening here, which is only to be found equalled in the beautiful domains at Blenheim.

Hearne speaks of the ruins of a strong building here, which was called *Bullbank's* Castle, and which he supposed to have been part of the original Manor of Hugh de Bolebec, the Founder of Woburn Abbey, in Bedfordshire. Langley mentions even the tradition of the name having been lost; but notices strong mounds or embankments, in a wood above Medmenham Church, as the probable site of such a Castle. These remains are still so conspicuous, and add so much to the interest of the scene, that the attention of every man of taste, whether embued with the spirit of an antiquarian, or not, must be powerfully attracted to an examination of them.

Mr. Langley describes this spot as "a strong and perfect Danish encampment, in the form of a rude horse-shoe, fortified in its circular part by a double vallum." He farther remarks, that it was called by the country people, *the Danes Ditches*; and that the name of Danesfield was thus suggested, when the grounds around the beautiful villa of Mr. Scott Murray, were laid out. Mr. Langley, however, acknowledges that he had not had the benefit of personally examining the warlike instruments found here; which, there is little doubt, would have secured his opinion in favour of the highly probable suggestion, that the fortification which he has called "a Danish encampment," was, in fact, the site and remains of the ancient mansion of the Bolebees.

¹ The site of a chapel at Hollowicks, near Wood-End, is still called Chapel-field.

MEDMENHAM ABBEY.

The Cell or Abbey at Medmenham, according to King John's Charter, was not founded until 3 Jan. 1200.¹ The Cistercian Monks, to which order it belonged, acquired that appellation from Cisteaux, in France; and were called *grey*, from the colour of their habits. Their rules were remarkably strict; and, being subordinate to the government of the greater Abbey of Woburn, the names of the Abbats are necessarily imperfect, these following only having been collected, as

ABBATS OF MEDMENHAM.

Roger, 1256.

Peter, 11 Sept. 1295.

John de Medmenham, 1308.²

Henry, 1416.

Richard, 1521.

John Talbot, 1536, who was the last Abbat.

When this Abbey was annexed to Bisham, one Monk only, Guy Strenshill, remained; and the Commissioners returned, that the Monastery was of the Order of St. Bernard. The clear value per ann. 20*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*; Monks *two* (this must have included the Abbat), "both desyren to go to Houses of Religion;" servants, none; bells, &c. worth 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; house entirely ruinous; value of moveable goods, 1*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* The possessions, according to the Valor, were: Little Merlawe, Flete Marston, Blackgrove, and Turfield, with the Manor of Medmenham, and the sale of woods, 16*l.* 5*s.* 8³/₄*d.* In spirituals, the Rectory of Medmenham, with oblations and tenths, 6*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* Reprisals to the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem, and the Prioress of Marlow, with Bailiff's fee, 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*: remaining clear, 18*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*³

Medmenham Abbey appears to have been in the possession of the family of Duffield during many years: for Andrew Duffield, Esq. in 1688, gave the Estate to his nephew Francis, who survived until the year 1713, when he died at more than ninety years of age, and was buried in the Church. There were numerous records of the family in the Parish Register, commencing as far back as the year 1557; besides many monumental inscriptions in the Church. The Duffields were Patrons of the Vicarage; and one of this name was Incumbent of the Church in 1749, who was unfortunately drowned.⁴

Willis's account of the building, in 1718, mentions its appearance as if erected after the Dissolution, with a Chapel at the termination of one of the wings; which, he says, was "a low tiled building, paved with brick; therein some marble carvings, and the arms of St. George; four pillars remaining (part of the north aisle), with high and spacious windows." It was about sixteen yards long, and four yards in breadth.⁵

¹ [Cartæ Antiquæ, litera 1. n. 28.] Johannes Dei Gratia Rex Anglia &c. Sciatis nos pro amore Dei concessisse et præsentî carta nostra confirmasse monachis ecclesie Woburnensis, ad construendam Abbatiam Cisterciensis ordinis manerium de Mendham cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et libertatibus suis quod habent de dono Hugonis de Bolebec. Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus quod prædicti monachi habeant et teneant prædictum manerium cum omnibus pertinentiis bene et in pace liberè et quietè et honorificè in ecclesia et molendino in bosco et plano in pratis scilicet et pascuis et omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus suis, sicut carta prædicti Hugonis de Bolebec quam inde habent rationabiliter testatur. T. R. Sancti Andree episcopo. R. comite Leicestrie, Willielmo de Braiosa et pluribus aliis. Datum per manum S. Archidiaconi Wellensis apud Selveston iij die Januarij anno regni nostri secundo. [Dugd. Monast. vol. v. p. 684.]

² Madox's Formulare, p. 638.

³ See Langley, p. 341.

⁴ It is a subject of regret, that a more complete Pedigree of this family, than that which appears in the appendix to Mr. Langley's History, seems to be unattainable; a circumstance the more to be regretted, because the Register from which Willis selected his extracts is believed to have been lost; the oldest now remaining in the Parish, beginning 16 Sept. 1643.

⁵ See Vignette illustration of this magnificent edifice at the commencement of this Hundred.

Hearne, in a note, in his *Lib. Nig. Scaccarii* (vol. i. pp. 191-5), says :—

The Abbey House of Medmenham, commonly called Mednham in Bucks, seems, most part of it, to have been built since the Dissolution, as doth the Chappell at the end of one of the wings. There is no painted glass nor arms of it remaining. In the Chappell (which is a low till'd building, paved with ordinary brick) lye some broken marble Carvings, being Representations of our Saviour, which came from the Abbey. They can give very little or no account of the Abbey; and no more is remember'd to be standing, than what now remains, which is part of the North Isle. It seems to have been a very good building. For those four pillars remaining are very handsomely wrought. The Windows are large, and the whole ruins consist of very good square Ashler stone. The length of the part of the N. Isle standing, is 16 yards, the breadth 4 yards. There are the Ruins of an old strong Building here, which they call Bulbank's Castle, which I take to be part of the Mannour House of Hugh de Bolebec, who had given both it and its appurtenances to the Abbey of Woburn in Bedfordshire (of which he was Founder); after which the Abbat and Monks of Woburn took care to have a Cell built here (commonly called Mednham Abbey) in the beginning of K. John's time, whose Charter for that end bears date the second year of his Reign. So that Hugh de Bolebec was the true Founder, tho' 'twas built several years after his death."¹

THE MEDMENHAM CLUB

was a society of Wits and Humourists, who, under the assumed title of Monks of St. Francis, converted the ruins of the Abbey into a convivial retreat, which became notorious, on account of the members being stigmatized by some of their contemporaries in a very offensive manner, and lampooned in some of the publications of the day, under the name of "The Hell-Fire Club." Langley mentions, that over the door was inscribed, the motto of the Order of St. Francis, "*Fais ce que tu voudras*;" and, after alluding to the reports which had been circulated respecting this eccentric association, adds, that the only female domestic connected with these *bon vivants* was then living; and that, after many enquiries, he believed "all their transactions may as well be buried in oblivion."

It is not surprising, if a club, composed of such men as Charles Churchill,² John Wilkes, Robert Lloyd,³ Francis Lord le Despencer, Eubb Doddington, Lord Melcombe Regis, Sir John Dashwood

¹ *Fratris Hugonis de Bolebec in agro Buckinghamiensi, qui regnante Stephano Abbatiam de Woburn (ordinis Cisterciensis) in provincia Bedfordiensi fundavit, cui & inter alia manerium de Medmenham (vulgo Mednham) in agro Buckinghamiensi dono dedit, in quo manerio postea (regnante scilicet Joanne) constructum fuit monasterium (ordinis ibidem Cisterciensis) annexumque (tanquam cella) Abbatie prædictæ Woburnianæ; adeo ut Hugo ille profundatore cœnobii Medmenhamiensis rectissime sit habendus, quam vis jam, antequam conderetur, multos annos mortem obisset. Quod plane in gratiam illorum noto, qui (viri aliquo doctissimi) reminus accurate perpensa, Hugonem hunc Joanne rege vivente floruisse existimant. Sed & opere hic pretium esse arbitror illa demum subnectere, quæ in Collectaneis MSS. (vol. xcix. p. 202.) non ita pridem consignavi, utpote quæ & ipsa (ut videtur) lucis aliquid harum rerum studiosis afferant.*

² Charles Churchill having had his life written by that great master of biographical composition, Dr. Johnson, it may be sufficient to refer to the Lives of the Poets, for all the information required respecting him. He belonged also to this Society; was the most valued friend of Wilkes, and adhered to him, when most of his former acquaintances were estranged from him. Churchill resolved to visit Wilkes when he retired to the Continent, and met him at Bologne; where it was reported, that the Poet drank so much French wine, as to throw himself into a fever, which occasioned his death, after a few days' illness. Davies relates, that the last words he was heard to speak, were, "What a fool I have been!"

³ Robert Lloyd, commonly known by the appellation of "Bob Lloyd," was the intimate friend of Wilkes and Charles Churchill. He was also in habits of the closest friendship with Garrick, who, as is asserted, endeavoured to promote his interests with the utmost warmth, by procuring a large subscription to a volume of Poems of which Lloyd was the Author. [Davies's Life of Garrick, vol. i. p. 363.] Besides those Poems, he wrote a Pastoral, called *Arcadia*, which was made the vehicle for conveying to the King and Queen, an elegant panegyric upon occasion of their nuptials. *Arcadia* was first brought on the stage in 1761; but, notwithstanding the exertions of Garrick, it was but short-lived. In 1760, he had written *The Tears and Triumphs of Parnassus*, which was neglected almost as soon as seen upon the stage; but his *Capricious Lovers*, a Comic Opera, performed in 1761 at Drury Lane Theatre, was acted for nine successive nights, met with general approbation, and was printed in 8vo, 1764. Lloyd is said to have destroyed his constitution by intem-

King, Bart. Paul Whitehead,¹ Henry Lovebond Collins, Esq. Dr. Benjamin Bates, Sir William Stanhope, K.B., and some other congenial spirits, which had excited so much notoriety and provoked so much satire, should have rendered it an object of literary curiosity, to preserve, at least, their *names* from entire oblivion: but, even here has been found some difficulty; the only one remaining a survivor, since the death of Dr. Bates of Missenden, being Sir John Dashwood King, Bart, now approaching extreme old age. Sir John de Aubrey, Bart. formerly of Dorton House, was heard to relate, that he attended some few meetings of the Club, but was deemed too young to be admitted as a regular member.

THE RECTORY.

The Vicarage was instituted when the Living was given to the Abbat of Medmenham, after the appropriation of the Rectory, circ. 1209. In the valuation of Pope Nicholas, in 1291, it is stated to be of the value of twelve marks, with five marks and a half payable to the Vicar. It was valued at *5l. 7s. 1d.* but returned as worth only *45l.* and discharged from First-Fruits and Tenths. It was subsequently estimated at *50l.* per ann.; and in a book of Churchwardens' accounts, a minute list of many of the temporalities of the Incumbents is preserved.²

VICARS.

<i>JOHN DE HORNEL</i> , presented 1223, by the Abbat of Medmenham.	<i>Robert de Bray</i> , a Monk of Medmenham, presented 4 July 1365.
<i>Richard</i> , died 1271.	<i>Robert Rothal</i> , exchanged for Pedinghoe, Sussex, with <i>John Gale</i> , in 1389.
<i>Adam de Lechton</i> , presented 1271, by the Abbats of Woburn and Medmenham.	<i>Roger Bellham</i> , presented 27 Aug. 1395.
<i>Thomas Lechton</i> , died 1333.	<i>Thomas atte Hethe</i> , presented 8 Jan. 1405.
<i>Thomas Rayland</i> , presented by the same Patrons, 3 Dec. 1333.	<i>John Der</i> , resigned.
<i>John Wengrave</i> , resigned 1349.	<i>John Crofts</i> , presented 15 Dec. 1432.
<i>Roger Ivote</i> occurs in Nov. 1349.	<i>John Brygge</i> , collated by the Bishop, on lapse, 5 June 1435. He exchanged for Cotsgrove, Co. Beds, with
<i>Ralph de Luda</i> , or <i>de Wittenham</i> , pr. 2 April 1355.	<i>John Honeyborne</i> , 13 Oct. 1440, but resigned; as did
<i>John de Tveyford</i> , of North Luffenham, resigned Feb. 1360.	<i>Robert Draper</i> , 24 May 1454.
	<i>John Whittington</i> , presented 12 Oct. 1454.

perance; and died in the Fleet Prison in 1764, soon after he had received intelligence of the death of his friend Churchill. Lloyd was the son of the Rev. Dr. Pierson Lloyd, Rector of the First Portion of *Waddesden*, Second Master of Westminster School, and Chaucellor of York Cathedral. He was of Trinity Coll. Camb.; A.B. 1755; A.M. 1758; was, during some time, an Usher at Westminster School; and there wrote *The Actor*, a Poem, in 4to. His genius in satirical composition was so well known, that he was supposed to be the Author of *The Rosciad*, until, by a public advertisement, he disowned it; and Churchill avowed himself as the Author. Having quitted his situation at Westminster, he relied upon his pen for support; but, getting into great difficulties, was generously assisted by the bounty of his friend Churchill, amongst whose faults, the want of generosity was not deservedly reckoned. The kindness of this beneficent supporter was never withdrawn until his death; which event plunged this unfortunate dependent upon his bounty in absolute despondency, and occasioned his death in less than a month after that of his benefactor. Wilkes, who knew how to discriminate character, gave this account of Lloyd:—that “he was mild and affable in private life, of gentle manners, and very engaging in conversation; an excellent scholar, and an easy natural Poet. His peculiar excellence was, the dressing up of an old thought in a new manner. He was contented to scamper round the foot of Parnassus on his little Welsh pony, which seems never to have been tired.” A partial collection of his Poetical works was made by Dr. Kenrick, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1774; and a good imitation by him, from the Spectator, may be seen in vol. vii. of the Select Collection of Miscellaneous Poems, 1781. [Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes, vol. ii. p. 331-2.]

¹ Whose heart was enshrined in a Mausoleum at West Wycombe.

² Langley, p. 353.

Richard Upton, collated by the Bishop, on lapse, 11 July 1468.

William Welsh, presented 16 July 1472. He resigned, and was succeeded by

John Walter, LL B. presented 9 Nov. 1475.

William Sarlett, or *Scarlet*, 23 April 1496; resigned.

Michael Mabson, pr. 1 Mar. 1498. He resigned.

Henry Dockett, presented 14 April 1499.

Roger Fodergille, presented 4 Dec. 1526. He willed to be buried in the Church.

Thomas Mouton, presented 1563, by James Duffield.

George Hyde, A.B. pr. 1 Feb. 1582, by the same.

Robert Lewin, A.M. presented 7 Nov. 1592, by Francis Duffield, Esq.

Hugh Pike, presented 4 Oct. 1618.

Joel Bernard, presented in 1626.

Thomas Brookes, presented in 1651.

John Gilbert, presented A.M. 28 June 1651, by

Knightley Duffield. He was deprived for not taking the oaths, in 1689 or 1690.

James Harrison, A.M. presented 28 Dec. 1716, by Francis Duffield.

John Frewen, A.M. presented 21 Dec. 1741, by the same, and resigned.

Edmund Duffield, presented 11 April 1749, by the same Patron. He was drowned at the New Lock.

Timothy Shaw, presented 8 June 1759, by John Dashwood King, Esq. He resigned, and was afterwards Vicar of Bierton.

John Cleobury, A.M. pr. 31 March 1781, by Elizabeth Morton. He was also Vicar of St. Helen's, Abingdon.

Richard Hunt, A.M. inducted 2 March 1801, on the presentation of Robert Scott, Esq. of Danesfield.

Thomas Arthur Powys, presented 1835, by Charles Robert Scott Murray, Esq. M.P. He was of St. John's Coll. Oxon.

THE CHURCH

consists of a nave, chancel, and tower; with a tiled porch on the south side of the nave, which is the principal entrance into the building. The windows are mullioned, and have trefoil-headed lights, and slipped trefoils in the spandrils. The Font is circular and plain, and the cover of it is made of oak, and carved pyramidally. Between the nave and chancel, on the wall, are painted the Ten Commandments, Creed, and Lord's Prayer; and this memorandum on one side: "This Church ceiled & adorned in y^e year of our Lord 1702. Rob. Winter, Edw. Adams, Ch. Wardens."

In the windows are six circles of painted glass, with fragments of coats of arms, and the decorations of modern introduction. Here are three bells. The beams of the roof of the Church are exposed; and the old carved Pulpit, evidently before the period of the Reformation, has been removed from the south side of the nave to the east end of the chancel, with the evident intention of having placed parallel with it a high reading-desk, also within the Communion-rails. On the Gallery, at the west end of the Church: "This Gallery was built in the year 1638. William Sharpe, Thomas Deane, Ch. Wardens."

There are some fragments of painted glass in the east window, but no perfect figures in that or any other window. Many old painted tiles remain in the floor, with various figures; particularly quatrefoils, separated by crosses Or. and Gu.

Within the Communion-rails, near the east end of the south wall, is a cavity for a piscena; and in the floor are three lozenges of marble, in memory of

M^{rs} Jane Lane, of Woodend House, in this Parish, died Jan^y 11th 1812, aged 72.

Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Townsend, Gent. and Ann his wife, of Woodend, in this Parish, died Dec. 15th 1818, aged 23.

Ann Townsend, wife of William Townsend of Woodend House, died Nov. 16th 1819, aged 50.

On the north side of the chancel, is an elegant mural monument, with the following arms and inscription:

Arms: Or. within a bordure engrailed S. charged with three escalops Arg. on a bend Az. a mullet between two crescents of the field, impaling. Quarterly 1 and 4 Az. two bendlets between two pheons, Or. 2 and 3 Arg. a mullet Az. *Crest*: On a wreath. a stag Proper, attired Or.

On an achievement, the same arms, with the motto, *Resurgam*.

To the Memory of Rob^t Scott, Esq. of Danesfield, who died the 6th of February 1808, aged 61. To a manly understanding and an amiable disposition, he united the accomplishments of a Gentleman and the virtues of a Christian. His piety was sincere and unaffected; his liberality active, unostentatious, and unbounded. He was respected by the Rich; by the Poor he was blessed; by his Friends he was beloved and honoured; above all, by her who was most intimately acquainted with his real worth, his grateful and affectionate Widow.

On a stone, in the pavement of the nave :

Sacred to the Memory of RICHARD HUNT, 37 years Vicar of this Parish, who died Feb. 7, 1837, æt. 71 years; and of

FRANCES, his daughter, who died 14 June 1830, aged 21. Also,

EMMA, daughter of the Rev^d Richard Hunt, Vicar, and Anne Banks his wife, died March 30th 1811, aged 8 years and 10 months.

ALICE, third daughter of Richard and Anne Banks Hunt, died Dec. 1st 1819, aged 15 years.

On a mural tablet, on the north side :

To the Memory of Charles Scott Murray, Esq. of Danesfield, in the County of Bucks, who departed this life April 24th 1837, in the 58th year of his age, leaving a mourning wife and two children, deeply lamenting the loss of the best of Husbands and tenderest of Fathers.

His amiable and manly character endeared him to all who knew him. In the society of his Family he sought the happiness, and evinced the social and Christian virtues, which all near and dear to him were able to appreciate; leaving to a whole circle of friends, by his summons to an eternal world, an impressive indication of the solemn truth, that in the midst of life we are in death. This Monument was erected by an affectionate widow; who, for more than twenty years, enjoyed the uninterrupted affection and experience of a husband, from whom it is her consoling hope and earnest prayer hereafter never to be divided.

Arms : Scott and Murray quarterly, with their respective *Crests*.

At the east end of the chancel, on the north side, is a neat marble tablet :

Sacred to the Memory of EMMA, Widow of ROBERT SCOTT, of Danesfield, Esq. She died May 22^d 1834. Though separated, by Death, from those many Friends to whom her worth and amiable qualities, whilst living, endeared her, she survives in their affectionate remembrance.

On another, on the south side :

Sacred to the Memory of William Townsend, Esq. formerly of the Royal Navy, and for thirty-five years a resident of Wood-end, in this Parish, who died 16th Feb. 1836, æt. 75. And also of Anna Lane Townsend, his second daughter, who died 18th Jan^y 1839, aged 38.

MORTON,

a Liberty, Hamlet, or Manor, belonging to this Hundred, but situated within the parish of Dinton, in the Hundred of Aylesbury, has been already particularly described in the second volume of this work, to which the Reader is referred.

RADNAGE, RADENACH, OR RODENACHE,

is bounded, on the North, by a portion of Oxfordshire; on the East, by Bledlow; on the South, by Stoken Church, in Oxfordshire, and West Wycombe; and on the South-west, by Crowell, also in Oxfordshire. The Parish is about three miles long in a direct line from north to south, the breadth not exceeding seven furlongs. It contains about 1360 acres; of which, 930 are arable, 20 pasture and meadow, and 124 woodland; the remainder being common. It is locally situated under the shelter of the high hills of Stoken Church; and the air is esteemed very salubrious, the longevity of the inhabitants being remarkable.

THE MANOR

not being recorded in Domesday Book, the earliest accounts discovered of it, are those which represent that it was bestowed by King Henry I. upon the Knights Templars; by whom, and by the Abbess of Font Eborard, or Elnold, in Normandy, it was holden in free alms:¹ but it was not until long afterwards, that Radnage became of much account, when, after the adjustment of a dispute between the Templars and Hospitallers (the latter having become rivals in power and possessions to the former,) King John confirmed to them, all the lands which had been given by Peter Lyeschamps, who received these estates from King Henry I. and, together with the Island of Lundy, all his lands at Radenach, to the amount of 10*l.* per ann. with other lands in Herefordshire. In Addison's History of the Templars, this benefaction is stated as in the year 1215, when the Hospitallers had acquired so much importance, that they paid one thousand marks for the confirmation of their Charters, to be released from all americiaments in the Exchequer; and by the payment of a *palfry*, obtained the Royal protection and exemption from being compelled to plead in any other Court, but that of the King himself, or his Chief Justice: and finally, before 1306, the Hospitallers and Templars were placed on the same footing, with regard to taxation.

These military and religious brethren of the Temple of Solomon of Jerusalem, were first associated about the year 1118, in the reign and under the auspices of Baldwin II. King of Jerusalem. The Patriarch of Jerusalem was their superior; and they were governed by the rule of Canons Regular. Hugh de Paganis and Godfrey de St. Audomar, the first of these Knights, are said to have been very valiant men, but with means so humble, that they at first, possessed only one horse between them; and in memory of their condition, it is pretended, that the figure of two men riding upon one horse, which was engraven on their seal long afterwards, was intended as a memento of their primitive poverty, which, however, was afterwards remarkably contrasted by their immense wealth and territorial possessions. King Baldwin assigned them an abode within his own Palace, situated on the south part of the Temple at Jerusalem; and the Patriarch Nobles and Prelates, concurring with Baldwin in a favourable opinion of the benefit of establishing their order, the Canons of the Temple gave them a street for the erection of convenient buildings, and allowed them lands for their future maintenance.

They formed themselves into a Brotherhood, for the purpose of procuring remission of their own

¹ In the Monasticon, Dugdale mentions four *librates* of land as belonging to that Abbey, in the Manor of Rodenache (Radnage;) and Cowel states, that the extent of these "librata terra," is not easily determined, but that they were commonly supposed to contain four oxgangs, or fifty-two acres.

sins, and of defending pilgrims from robbery in their passage to and from Jerusalem; being a guard embodied, at first, voluntarily, for the protection of those who went on pilgrimage, from whose generosity and munificence, as well as gratitude, they received in future times ample and extensive possessions in most parts of Europe. After they had been associated about nine years, a certain Rule or Order of Discipline was formed, in the Council of Trecas (?) for their observance; and Pope Honorius, who presided over the Papal See, directed them to wear a white habit. They were afterwards, in the time of Pope Eugenius, distinguished by red crosses on the left shoulder of their mantles, emblematical of their resolution, that with such a triumphal figure, instead of a buckler, they would never yield to any infidel.

They have been also said to have originated from amongst some of the meaner persons belonging to the order of Hospitallers, by which Fraternity, these were at first sustained with food, and supplied with weapons. They certainly derived their appellation from having their abode in or contiguous to the Temple of Jerusalem. Their habit consisted of linen coifs on their heads (like those worn anciently by Serjeants-at-Law,) and close red caps over them. On their bodies, shirts of mail, having swords pendant from a broad belt; and over all, a white cloak, reaching to the ground, with a red cross upon the left shoulder. Contrary to the usage of most of the religious orders, they wore their beards of a great length. At their initiation, or profession, they were sworn to a strict obedience of the Rules of the Order; and their Superiors, to chastity and the relinquishing of their secular property; that they would be assistant against the enemies of the Christian faith, in the recovery of the Holy Land; and do no injustice to any one, &c.; whereupon, the mantle with the cross was delivered to the Knight so sworn, and the cap before mentioned placed on his head.¹

At first, and during several years, they lived upon alms, being in great poverty: but as they increased in affluence, they put on habits appropriated to their condition. The Chief House of the Templars in England was on the south side of Holborn, in a building called The Old Temple, without Holborn Bars, on the site where afterwards Southampton House stood, and where Southampton-buildings were in more modern times erected.

They had acquired several Manors and Estates before the reign of Stephen, who gave them a Charter of Confirmation of all those lands; and superadded, of his own bounty, other possessions. Queen Maud likewise became a benefactress.² Pope Alexander, in 1172, gave them a Bull of Privileges, in which he strictly forbade any injury or molestation being done to their Order; and in 1181, this was confirmed by Pope Lucius III.³ King Henry II. granted to the Templars, certain lands; and, in 1185, an Inquisition was made, concerning the donations which had been bestowed upon them, with their Churches, Advowsons, mills, demesne-lands, rents, &c.⁴ In this reign, the Knights removed from their first habitation, into the New Temple at the west end of Fleet-street, where they flourished in wealth and honour, under the government of a Master, who was the *Head of all their Houses and Preceptories in England*, being himself subject to the Grand Master of the Order. Here also they built a Church, which was consecrated by Heraclius, Patriarch of Jerusalem, in 1185; and, notwithstanding the misfortunes and ultimate destruction of the Order itself, the building still remains a monument of their fame and devotion. Within some few years after, the importance of these distinguished Knights appears to have created envy; and it is not to be doubted, that some irregularities must have prevailed amongst them; for Pope Honorius the Third, in 1223 (8 Hen. III.) issued a Bull, to censure their insolence.⁵ It is affirmed, that this proceeding arose out of certain

¹ MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

² Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 524, old ed.

⁴ Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 554.

³ Rymer's Fœdera, vol. i. p. 30 and 52.

⁵ De insolentia Templariorum reprimenda.

complaints preferred against them by King Henry:¹ but it must be presumed, that they had redeemed their credit before 1226, because the same Monarch then gave them a Confirmation Charter of their Liberties;² and in 1255 and 1256, bestowed upon them additional privileges; confirmed the Bulls which they had previously obtained; allowed them free warren in most of their Manors, and markets and fairs in divers places.

The seizure of their lands in Warwickshire and Leicestershire, in 1293 (22 Hen. III) may be considered a prelude to their final destruction; but, about four years afterwards, on the accession of Edward I. they were again favoured by the Sovereign, who confirmed to them the Manors and Advowsons which had been given to them by his father, King Henry III.³

In 1297, the Knights Templars and Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, in England, were respectively rated at seven hundred marks, for the defence of the realm; for the confirmation of the Great Charter of Liberties and Charter of the Forests, with the Articles then newly added thereto; and for the tenths of all their Temporal goods, and those of their vassals in England; with provision that such gift should not hereafter operate to their prejudice, or the infringing of their liberties.

In 1306, William de la More was Master of the Temple; and for himself and his brethren, consented to pay seven hundred marks for the thirtieth part of their own and their vassals goods.

The wealth and consequence of the Order were at that time very great. The Templars have been said to possess, when at the height of their power, *sixteen thousand lordships in Europe, two millions of annual revenue, and four thousand commanderies.*

Their fall was rapid. King Edward II. soon after his accession, is said to have interposed with the Sovereigns of Portugal, Castile, Sicily, and Arragon, as well as with Pope Clement the Fifth, in order to ward off the blow which threatened the Order, and to remove the odium which appears to have been very generally excited against them: but he was soon converted into one of their bitter enemies; and having received a Papal Bull, issued writs in compliance with the wishes of the Pontiff, and signified his readiness to act with rigour against them. An order of the King in Council, dated 27th February, 1307-8, for seizing upon all the possessions of the Templars in one day, was issued accordingly.

ROBERT DE DIVA, seventh Prior of St. John of Jerusalem, was considered the first Lord of this Manor after the dissolution of the Templars⁴ by King Edw. II. who was succeeded by

Terricus de Nussa, or *Mussa*, in 1237.

Robert de Mannely in 1251; who, after about ten years, was succeeded by

Roger de Vere,⁵ in 1261; who died 15 Feb. 1270, when

Joseph de Chaney succeeded. He was Treasurer of England in 1274, and held until his death, in 1280; being succeeded by

William de Henly 10 Feb. 1280.

Peter de Hakham, or *Hagham*, in 1291.

William de Tothale, in 1297; and died 12 Oct. 1318.

Richard de Pavely, in 1318.

Robert de Dina.

Thomas Le Archer occurs in 1323; died 28 Aug. 1329.

Leonard de Tibertis, in 1329.

Philip de Thame occurs in 1335.

John Pavely, in 1355.

Robert Hales, in 1380.

John de Radington, in 1382.

Walter Grendon, in 1408.

William Halls, in 1417.

Robert Mallore, in 1432.

Robert Bolill, in 1413, continued Prior till 1467; after which, there was a vacancy until

John Langstrotter, 9 March 1469. He was in the Battle of Tewkesbury, 1471; taken prisoner, and put to death by King Edw. IV.

William Tourney, in 1471, of the same family as Bernard Tourney, of Cublington, who was his cousin.

¹ Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. i. p. 258.

² Madox's *History of the Exchequer*, p. 426.

³ Gilbert de Vere is said by Newcourt, to be the fifth Prior; and it is presumed, was transposed for Roger.

⁴ Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. ii. p. 558.

⁵ Newcourt's *Repertorium*.

Robert Molton, in 1474.

John Weston, in 1477.

John Kendall, in 1491.

Thomas Doerwa, in 1522.

William Weston was the last Prior; who, at the Dissolution, 7 May 1540, had 1000*l.* per ann. assigned to him, under the title of Sir William Weston, Lord Prior; but died of grief on the day of quitting this office; and the Manor and other estates of the order, were, by Act of Parliament, 32 Hen. VIII. vested in the Crown: but, upon the re-establishment of the Priory here, by Queen

Mary, about eighteen years after the Dissolution,

Sir Thomas Tresham was made Prior 20 Nov. 1557; and this estate, *inter al.* re-granted to him. At the Queen's death, on the final suppression, Radnage reverted to the Crown; and King Charles I. mortgaged it to several Citizens of London. Charles II. afterwards gave the quit-rents to one of his mistresses, by whom they were sold to Mr. James Chase; from whom this Manor descended to the heirs of Dr. Bettesworth, under which name it is still called the *King's Manor*, the lands being all freehold.

ANOTHER MANOR,

comprehending the eastern part of the Parish, was in the hands of John Philips and Alicia his wife; and by them granted to Sir William Philips, Thomas Chaucer, Thomas Derham, John Throgmorton, and John Wood; but Langley supposes this only a grant for life, and that the Estate reverted to Chaucer, whose heiress was married first, to Thomas Earl of Salisbury, and secondly, to William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, by whom she was the mother of John de la Pole, who, in 1450, succeeded to the title, after the murder of his father.

In 1480, John Duke of Suffolk and Elizabeth his wife, the King's sister, were permitted to assign to the Dean and Canons of Windsor, *inter al.* the Manors of Grovebury and Leighton Buzzard, Co. Beds, and Radnage, Co. Bucks, and the lease from that Church, compelling attendance of their tenants at the Courts Leet at Leighton. Sir John Leigh, Knt. marrying Ursula, daughter and heir of Sir Christopher Hoddesdon, came into the possession, as is presumed, of this Manor; for his only son and heir, Thomas Lord Leigh, possessed the lease of Radnage, which he gave to his second son, the Hon. Charles Leigh, and who, at a very advanced age, bequeathed this leasehold property to his nephew, Charles, brother of Thomas, third Lord Leigh. He had represented Bedfordshire in several Parliaments, and died 28 July 1749, s. p. leaving the Estate to Edward, fifth Lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh; which, after having descended to his sister Mary, the only surviving heir, has at length become vested in the Right Hon. Chandos Lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh Abbey, the present noble and worthy possessor.

THE RECTORY

was, in the Taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas, in 1291, valued at ten marks, with a pension payable to the Knights Templars of 13*s.* 4*d.* rated in the King's Books at 6*l.* 13*s.* 11½*d.* It was long reputed to be worth 200*l.* per ann. but has been more recently returned as worth 220*l.* The Living is in the gift of the Crown: and the population stated to be about 400.

The Parsonage House (with two barns, a stable, well-house, and seven acres of glebe,) is described as a good one; but has, as it is presumed, been rebuilt, and is a very handsome and commodious residence, in a large garden enclosed with shrubberies, near the Church.¹

¹ This House has been the scene of some remarkable events; for, as appears by a memorandum in the Register in 1717, the Rev. John Wodeson, then Rector, certified to the Bishop of Lincoln, as follows: "I did reside personally on my Cure in the Parsonage House for almost thirty years together, till November was three years, when my house in the night was beset by rogues, against whom I was forced to defend myself with fire-arms for several hours, and have two watchmen to be with me several nights afterwards, till I could get away: since when, having none of the best neighbours to assist me in case of such another attack, I have sojourned mostly with one of my children, at Wickham, and reside now with one of them at Stoken Church." The above fact is rendered more remarkable, from the recurrence of a similar attack, in the *sane month*, above 100 years afterwards on the house, during the night of the 20th November, 1827, when

RECTORS.

RICHARD POLEWORTH, pres. in 1231, by the Knights Templars.

Richard de Fulham, presented in 1269, by the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem.

Galfridus resigned.

William de Boreworth, presented 15 Nov. 1290.

William de Ernescot, presented 3 Aug. 1321.

Ralph de Hogeton, presented 2 March 1322.

William de Jarponville, presented 8 Jan. 1323.

John Dale, presented 3 Sept. 1349.

John Brampton, presented 2 Aug. 1351.

Robert Stickeney, presented 12 April 1359.

William de Swafeld, presented in July 1366.

John Gren, presented 6 Feb. 1383.

Robert Elton exchanged for Somming, Co. Berks, with *John Welot*, 11 Aug. 1405.

John Haynes, presented 8 March 1411.

John Palmer, presented 29 July 1417.

Thomas Bromsals, presented 7 Oct. 1423.

Walter Brugge, presented 18 Feb. 1424.

Henry Drayton, presented 4 July 1432.

John Styward, presented 20 July 1433.

Richard White, presented 26 April 1434.

John Waldeschief resigned in 1453.

Robert Strete, presented 9 Dec. 1453.

William Conwey, presented 16 Dec. 1457.

John Prentis, presented 26 March 1458.

John Gilyby resigned.

John Atherton, presented 13 July 1493.

Robert Newton, presented 19 April 1503.

Thomas Letham, presented 13 Oct. 1504.

William Ennys, presented 16 March 1505.

Thomas Johns, presented 25 Oct. 1509.

Christopher Gibson, presented in 1534. He willed to be buried in the chancel.

William Gratr, presented 3 Jan. 1558. He was the last Rector instituted on the presentation of the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem.

William Syer, pr. 12 April 1589, by Queen Elizabeth.

William Spenser, pres. 14 Aug. 1605, by King James I.

Ralph Barlow, S.T.B. presented 4 Oct. 1606.

Rowland Juxon, A.M. presented 31 March 1609.

Thomas Dormer, A.M. presented 23 July 1613.

Adam Langley, presented in 1623.

Henry Oxenden, pres. in 1663, by King Charles II.

Thomas Masters, A.M. presented 8 Nov. 1670.

John Wodeson, presented 13 July 1674. He was of Magdalen Hall, Oxon.; ob. 2 Feb. 1719, aged 79; and was buried in the chancel. His arms were Az. on a cross Or. four spread eagles of the First.

Samuel Chapman, A.M. presented 6 March 1720, by King Geo. I. He died of the small-pox.

John Batchelor, A.M. presented 22 Jan. 1725. He was also Vicar of Hitchenden.

Morgan Morgan, B.D. inducted 6 June 1765, on the presentation of King Geo. III.

Charles William Tonnyn, A.B. inducted 14 Feb. 1767, on the presentation of King Geo. III.

Thomas Jones, A.M. inducted 16 Dec. 1805, on the presentation of the King.

Jelinger Symons, A.M. F.L.S. instituted 9 April 1833. He was of St. John's Coll. Camb.

THE CHURCH,

which is dedicated to St. Mary, stands in a very obscure and retired situation, amongst the irregular eminences which constitute the verge of the Chiltern Hills; and is so completely hidden by the trees which surround it, that it might escape all notice of casual passengers.

It is a small edifice, measuring about 70 feet in length; of which forty belong to the nave, twenty to the chancel, and ten to the basement of the tower, which stands between them, but without any transept or cross aisles. The tower is supported by four very strong piers, from which spring pointed arches, opening into the nave and the chancel. At the east end of the chancel are three lancet-shaped windows; and on the south side, two small windows, each consisting of two cinquefoil-headed

four ruffians entered the window of the bedchamber of the then Rector, the Rev. Thomas Jones, who, with his wife, was sleeping there; and were saved from their perilous state, by the extraordinary presence of mind of a female servant in the adjoining room, who, getting out of the window, and alarming some neighbours, effected the capture of the principal of the gang; who was tried and executed at the Assizes at Aylesbury, the other three having previously escaped; but were afterwards taken, and convicted on other charges. It should not be omitted, however, that the whole of the plate and other property was recovered, having been hidden among the shrubs in the garden; so that Mr. Jones sustained no real injury, beyond the alarm and terror excited by the violence threatened, although the admirable presence of mind of the domestic was equally worthy of the highest applause.

lights. In the nave are two windows of nearly similar form; and at the west end a larger window, with cinquefoil-headed lights.

The entrance into the Church is by a porch on the south side: the north door being closed with masonry. The Font is quite plain, circular, and columnar. The Communion Table is formed of an old mahogany side-board, fastened to the east wall by two iron brackets. The Pulpit stands in the south-east angle of the nave; and there are two rows of neat and regular pews, of modern erection. In the chancel is suspended a small silken flag, or banner, put up there to commemorate a perambulation of the Parish, made a few years since by the Vicar and inhabitants. The Royal Arms were set up in the year 1729. In the floor of the chancel is a sepulchral slab, with the impression of brasses: and on another, in the nave, near the Reading-Desk, and partly hidden by it, is the portraiture of a man, with a label issuant from his mouth, bearing these words: *Vulnera quinque Dei*. A correspondent label, which had been removed from the same stone when the Clerk's desk was transferred from its original situation, was shewn to the writer by the then Rector of this Parish, containing these words: *Sunt Medicina mei*: being the completion of the legend.

On four circular pieces of brass, lying loose and detached in the chancel, in the Incumbency of Mr. Jones, Rector, were four well-executed symbols, which had been the ornaments of a sepulchral slab; and being in remarkably fine preservation, may be mentioned here.

The symbols usually accompanying pictorial representations of the Evangelists, whether derived from the superstition of the See of Rome, or otherwise, are described in a curious tract, called *Dives et Pauper*, printed by Pynson, in 1493, in the following manner:

"Mathew is paynted in Lyknesse of a man for he wrote and taught the m'hode of Criste and how he became man and . . . his genoloege. John is paynted in lyknesse of an egle: wrote highest of the godhede and had more isight and understandinge in the godhede, than the other evangelistes. Luke in the lyknesse of a calf or an ox, because he speketh moost openly of the passion of Cryste offryd up to the fadyr of heuen in the altre of the Cross on *gode fryday* as the ox or the calf

on the altre of the tēple . . . a tokyng of Criste's passion. Luke speketh of Criste's Passion he was betokned by the sacrifice of the one. Marke in lykness of a lyon because he speketh of Criste's Resurrection: for when the lyonesse hath whelped they lye dede iii daies & iii nightes, til on the thiridde day the lyon then fador cometh, & maketh an bidous cry our them: and anon w^h. y. voice & crye the quyckee and wake & in manner ryse from deth to lyue." ¹

The REGISTER begins 11 August, 1574; and mentions a most cruel and savage murder, committed by Mary, wife of Richard Stone, who was buried here 13 September.²

There is an Estate of twenty-four acres, and a house divided into three tenements, given, as tradition says, by two maiden ladies, for charitable uses. It is said, that in King Charles II.'s reign, no memorial existed of the intention of the Donors; and an application was made to the Court of Chancery; when the Lord Chancellor decreed, that the Estate should be vested in Trnstees, and the clear annual produce of it divided into three parts; one-third to provide ornaments for the Parish Church; one-third to be given to the industrious and necessitous poor; and the other, to relieve the Parish of any unforeseen or accidental burthen that might happen. These sums had been formerly expended at a general meeting of the Parishioners; and the residue, not expended, doled out in inconsiderable donations; but this abuse in the Charity, was subsequently reformed, and the surplus applied to repair the Church, and to purchase warm clothing for the infirm, necessitous, and industrious poor.

¹ Gent. Mag. vol. xcii. P. 1, p. 309.

² Here are some remarkable entries in the old Register, e. g. John Smith, alias Briden, Registrar, "A learned Scribe." as appears by his hand in the time of "the Rebel Oliver." Also, "When John Briden was Registrar of the Parish (for the Registering was taken from the Minister by an Act.) he engrossed the preceding names." In 1725, "In these times the Banns were published in the Market, and married by the Justices in private houses." In list of Briefs, Anno 1661, occurs "Dandolo, a Turk and Convert, 2s."

SAUNDERTON.

This parish, anciently called *Santesdone*, *Sauntresdene*, and *Sarterdon*,¹ is bounded, on the North, by Horsenden and Princes' Risborough; on the East, by Great and Little Hampden; on the South, by Bradenham; and on the West, by Bledlow and part of Oxfordshire; being comprised in a long narrow slip of land, on the verge of the Hundred and County, more than six miles in length, but not more than two furlongs in breadth; and computed to contain about two thousand acres, of which two hundred are woodland, and about one hundred common.

A small stream, rising near the Church, on the south, runs with so much rapidity, that it turns a paper-mill, and discharges itself into the Thames.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

Here were anciently two Manors, and two Churches. The latter were Episcopally united; and the Manors, at an early period, came into possession of the same Lord.

The Manor of the Bishop of Baiex, in Santesdone, which, before the Conquest, had belonged to a vassal of Earl Lewin, with power to sell it, is recorded in the Survey, in Domesday book, as holden afterwards by Roger, of the Bishop, as five hides; two ploughs being kept in the demesne; and three more were in the hands of thirteen villeins, and three subfeudatories or copyholders;² there were two servants, and one mill; a carucate of pasture; wood sufficient for pannage of fifty hogs. Altogether, valued at 100s.; in King Edward's time, 6*l*.³

Another Manor, which Alric, a man of the Earl Harold, had holden before the Conquest, with power to sell it, was bestowed by the new Sovereign upon Milo Crispin, under whom Osbert held it, as five hides. There were five carucates of land, two in demesne; and thirteen villeins with five bordars, had three carucates. There were two servants, and two mills, yielding eight shillings rent; one carucate of pasture; and wood for fifty hogs. It was and had been taxed at 100s. and in the time of King Edward, at 6*l*.⁴

In the scutage received in Bucks, in Michaelmas Term, 19 Hen. III. Roger de Staunford paid one mark for one Knight's fee in Saunderton: and in the next year, the heirs of Roger de Staunford paid one mark for one fee in the same.

The name of Great Saunderton was given to this place, in which the Church is said formerly to have stood, westward of the edifice now remaining; and, in 1807, at the enclosure of the fields, some old foundations were discovered in the gardens of a small public-house, and eastward of the latter; and many human bones and skeletons were dug up in the gardens and osier-beds, in the

¹ According to Langley, who, however, omits his authority for this cognomen.

² So termed by the same Author, but not very correctly. [See vol. i. Introduction.]

³ Terra Ep'i Baiocensis. In Dustenberg Hund. In Santesdone ten' Roger' de epo v. hid'. Tra' ē. v. car'. In dnoio sunt. ii. et xiiii. uilli cu' iiii. bord' hn't. iiii. car'. Ibi. ii. serui. et i. molin' p'tu. i. car'. Silua. l. porc'. Val' et ualuit. c. sol. T.R.E. vi. lib'. Hoc ̄ tenuit ua' ho' Leuuni. et uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual. tom. i. fol. 144.]

⁴ Terra Milonis Crispin. In Santesdune ten' Osbt' de Milone. v. hid'. Tra' ē. v. car'. In dnoio sunt. ii. et xiiii. uilli cu' v. bord'. hn't. iiii. car'. Ibi. ii. serui. et ii. molend' de viiii. sol. p'tu. i. car'. Silua. l. porc'. Val' et ualuit. c. sol'. T.R.E. vi. lib'. Hoc ̄ tenuit Alric ho' Heraldi comitis et uende' pot'. [Ibid.]

ground now covered with water ; which certainly countenance the belief, that there were formerly buildings in those low grounds, which surround this decayed and almost depopulated village.

In 1377, when John Lord Cobham made the King heir to his lands, Saunderton was included.¹ But neither history nor tradition supply any certain account of the event which led to so entire a destruction of this once populous village.

The lands of Milo Crispin here are, by Langley, considered to have been in Saunderton St. Mary; and he states, that in a survey of Knight's fees, in the reign of Hen. III. Sanedon was recorded as a mediety of that ville, holden of the Honour of Walingford; the other moiety holden by Osbert de Sanedon, for one fee and the twentieth part of another fee: that William de Penne and the same Osbert held under Simon de Turville of the fee of Leycester: and *supposes* that the Dayrells were tenants to the Bishop of Baieux, in the reign of King Edw. I. when, circ. 1276, Sir Ralph Dayrell was in possession, and who sold this estate to Sir John de Foxley, in 1314: that, in 1378, John Bran, who represented Bucks in the Council holden at Northampton, conveyed the Manor and Advowson of St. Nicholas to Sir Gerard de Braybroke, Lord of Horsenden, who was representative of this County during several Parliaments in the reign of King Edw. III. and the estate continued to belong to the same family; John de Braybroke being M.P. for Bucks, and Gerard de Braybroke, M.P. for Bedfordshire, in the tenth and fourteenth years of the reign of Richard II.: and that in 1448, Sir Gerard Braybroke, Richard Earl Rivers and others, granted a lease of the Manor of Saunderton, &c. to Richard Stubbe, at fourteen marks per ann.²

In the reign of Ric. I. Saunderton St. Mary was in the possession of a family deriving its name from the place, their ancestors having been probably tenants to Milo Crispin: and of this family, Alexander de Sanderton was M.P. for Bucks in 1346. In their descendants, the Lordship and Patronage of the Advowson continued, until William de Sanderton, or his heirs, granted the estate to John Brecknock, circ. 1452, who was Sheriff of Bucks, 19 Hen. VI.; who, circ. 1474, sold the Manors and Advowsons of Saunderton St. Nicholas and Saunderton St. Mary, then lately episcopally united (Brecknock having also purchased Saunderton St. Nicholas) to Sir John Leynham, Knt. and Margaret his wife. In 1480, Dame Margaret Leynham sold these Manors, with the adjacent Manor of Horsenden, to John Morton, Bishop of Ely, for the consideration of 2000*l.* Morton, who was afterwards advanced to be Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and a Cardinal, died in 1500; and his heir, Thomas Morton, sold these Manors in 1508, to Edward Donne, Esq. who was Sheriff of Bucks, 24 Hen. VIII. and whose family, after the possession of this estate during many years, severed the Manors of Saunderton and Horsenden, and conveyed the former, 5 March 1592, to Sir Robert Dormer, Knt. in whose family and descendants, Barons Dormer, with the rest of the entailed estates, the Manor descended, and is now vested in the Right Hon. Joseph Thaddeus Gaspard, Lord Dormer, its present possessor.

The old Manor-house is mentioned in a Will dated in 1610,³ and is presumed to have stood on a hill called Lodge-hill, though no traces of the building remain; the family seat at Peterley, being about six miles distant, and since alienated: the head of this noble family having long quitted the County, and removed to Grove-park in Budbrook, in Warwickshire.

At the general dissolution of religious houses, in the reign of Hen. VIII. certain lands here, late belonging to Thame Monastery, are particularized in the Ecclesiastical valuation, as in the tenure of Thomas Wynter, at the rent of 3*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* per ann.⁴ as also that King Hen. VIII. granted to the

¹ Dug. Bar. vol. ii. p. 69.

² MSS. in the possession of Lord Dormer.

³ In the possession of the late Charles Lord Dormer, of Peterley.

⁴ Val. Eccles. Hen. VIII. vol. ii. p. 214.

Dean and Chapter of Oxford, then newly erected into a Cathedral, lands in Saunderton, late belonging to the dissolved Monastery of Thame.

Queen Mary granted, in 1554, to William Walton, of Shapwyke, Co. Somerset, and Jerem. Hally, of London, Gent. their heirs and assigns for ever, in free soccage, land 30 feet by 40 feet, on which, a house called the Church-house, in Saunderton, was built, the same having been formerly given towards maintaining a light in Saunderton Church.¹

In 1603, Queen Elizabeth, in consideration of 29*l.* 15*s.* granted to Sir Robert Dormer, Knt. and Everard Digby, Gent. this Manor of Saunderton, *cum pert.* formerly parcel of the possessions of John de Cobham, son of Mary late Countess Mareschal, of the yearly value of 4*l.* 5*s.* with the rents, profits, woods, &c. *habend.* to Sir Robert Dormer and Everard Digby, their heirs and assigns for ever, by the accustomed rents and services.²

In April 1830, Saunderton Grange, in the parishes of Saunderton, Horsenden, and Kingsey, were advertised for sale by public notice; in which the estate was described as consisting of 233 acres, held by John Briginshaw, under the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxon. for twenty-one years, from 5 April 1829, at 2*l.* 4*s.* 4½*d.* per ann. and an annual payment of one quarter five bushels and one peck of malt (duty on malt and wheat deducted) and two capons; the price being regulated by the Oxford market, in respect to those articles on the market-day preceding 5 April and 15 October annually, subject to a fine on renewal every seven years: Mr. Eld, of Cross Cheaping, Coventry, being then said to have lately holden the Parsonage-farm at Saunderton.

In the returns, the population of Saunderton, in 1826, was stated at 107 males, 92 females; and the property-tax at 40*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* under the signature of William Hughes, Officiating Minister: ³ the number of inhabitants having increased very little since that period.

RECTORS.

St. Nicholas.

John Rich, died in 1276.

Ralph de Wykinill, presented 3 March 1276, by Sir Ralph Dayrell.

Reginald de Appulford, presented 4 March 1278, by Edmund Earl of Cornwall.

William de Sweafeld, presented 14 Dec. 1290, by the Bishop. He resigned; and

Ralph Plummer was presented 1295, by Ralph Brun.

Nich. de Gildenmerdon, presented 17 Feb. 1314, by Sir John de Foxley.

Richard de Warpenham, presented in 1349, by Cecily le Brun.

Thomas de Shottisbrooke, presented 9 June 1353, by Thomas de Foxley.

Thomas Terry, died in 1381.

Walter Marshall, presented 2 May 1381, by Sir Gerard de Braybroke.

Richard Burgh, presented 2 June 1421.

Richard Pakington, presented 10 Aug. 1421; and exchanged for Witley, Co. Surrey, with

John Harptree, 21 March 1423.

St. Mary.

Richard de Eilesbury, presented 1227, by Osbert de Saunderton.

Ralph Totall, died in 1304.

John de Saunderton, presented 7 May 1304, by William de Saunderton; and on his resignation,

Wm. Turfields, pr. 3 Oct. 1314, by Alex. de Saunderton.

John Jurdan, presented in 1325.

William Danvers, pr. Dec. 1325, by the same Patron. *Henry de Wydencre*, presented 9 Dec. 1331, by William de Saunderton.

Ralph Gordercyn, presented 14 Feb. 1348, by Alex. de Saunderton.

Roger atte Reld, presented 14 Oct. 1351, by William de Saunderton.

Hugh Felton resigned.

Roger Trott, presented 2 Aug. 1364, by the same Patron.

Robert Nashe, presented 6 April 1392, by William de Saunderton and Isabel his wife; and exchanged with

Hugh Tone, presented 30 Oct. 1403, by Bernard Saunderton: who exchanged for Carisbrook, I.W. with

¹ Rot. Pat. 2 Mary, Test. 23 July.

² See BRADENHAM, and also PITCHCOTT.

³ *Ibid.* 45 Eliz. 4 Mar.

John Rede, presented 18 July 1405, by the same Patron.
Robert Craven, presented 19 March 1410, by the same Patron; and exchanged for Haddon, with
John Searle, presented 9 Jan. 1413, by the same Patron. He exchanged for Foster-lane Church, in London, with
Lawrence Caldecote, 25 Nov. 1415.
John Rede, presented in 1425.
Thomas Haryn, pr. 19 Mar. 1448, by Wm. Saunderton.
John Normau resigned 1452.
William Mallayn, presented 27 March 1452, by John Brecknock.

St. Nicholas and St. Mary united.

William Tyburd, presented 18 Feb. 1459, by John Brecknock. He resigned; and
Thomas Ganne, A.M. presented 23 Sept. 1466, by Sir John Leynham; on his resignation,
William Grane, pr. 7 July 1477, by the same Patron.
John Williams, pr. 20 June 1489, by Sir John Donne.
Oliveer Apshaw, pr. 15 Mar. 1498, by the same Patron.
John Griffith, pr. 10 Oct. 1509, by Elizabeth Donne.
William Green, pr. 5 July 1539, by Sir Edward Donne.
Richard Reynolds, pr. 29 Sept. 1572, by Ralph Lee.¹
Richard Benson, pr. 5 June 1610, by Sir Robt. Dormer.
Jonathan Anderson, intruded 1650.

Thomas Stevenson, 1656. He was also Vicar of Emington, Co. Oxon.

William Squire, pr. 28 July 1683, by King Charles II.
William Finch, A.M. presented 15 Sept. 1685, by Charles Dormer.

John Osbaldeston, A.B. presented 11 July 1689, by the King and Queen; but the institution was set aside, and
John Davis, A.M. was presented 27 July 1692, by Charles Dormer.

St. John Davies, A.M. presented 26 March 1713, by Anne Bigg.²

Phillip Vaughn, S.T.B. presented 31 March 1731, by Magdalen Coll. Oxon.

Christ Willoughby, D.D. presented 16 Aug. 1734. At his death, 13 July 1743,

Benjamin Cooper, D.D. presented 6 Dec. 1743.

Richard Lwellyn, B.D. presented 22 April 1751, died 25 Dec. 1770, and was buried at High Wycombe.

Ambrose Kent, D.D. presented 16 May 1771. He was also Rector of Berkeley, Co. Gloucester; and died in Dec. 1792.

Richard Nicholas Goldesborough, D.D. pr. 7 June 1793.

Henry James Parsons, B.D. inducted 7 Aug. 1819, who is the present Incumbent.

THE CHURCH,

which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a small and mean building, with a low wooden turret, in which are three small bells. The Church is about 70 feet long (including the chancel,) by 17 wide. In the floor are many ancient figured diamond pavements. In the chancel are a square window at the east end, two mullioned windows, one on the north side, the other on the south side; a narrow window on the north side, trefoil-headed; and one window which formerly had two lights, as also a door-way in the south side, now closed. Between the nave and chancel is a screen of wood, and above it the Royal arms. The Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments, are printed on paper, framed, and placed in the chancel, on the north side.

In the nave is one square-headed window, on the south side; another with two lights, separated by a mullion at the west end; and one window on the north side. The roof is white-washed, but the beams are remarkably rude, and the style of the edifice more like a barn than a place of worship.

The Font is large, circular, and very ancient: a border of trefoils erect surrounds the basin as a fillet, and the lower portion of the basin is grooved, and stands on a circular pedestal and base.

An old Inscription, on a brass, having the demi-portraiture of a female, with *Hic jacet Isabella Saunterdon filia Willielmi Saunterdon et soror Bernardi Saunterdon. Orate pro anima eius*, was formerly here. This lady, died circ. 1430; and Mr. Langley saw the portraiture nailed to a pew, but the inscription was gone. The only Register remaining commences in 1728.

There is a good substantial Parsonage-house, offices, and garden, with about 34 acres of glebe; and the Rectory, in 1797, was reputed to be worth 200*l.* per. ann.

¹ Frances, wife of Ralph Lee, of Saunderton, being daughter of Thomas Joanes, (not Henry) died in 1572, and was buried in the Savoy Church, in London, Somerset Herald attending. [See vol. i. p. 131.]

² About 1726, Lord Dormer, of Wing, sold the Advowson to Magdalen College, Oxon.

TURVILLE; ANCIENTLY TURVILE, THERFIELD, TYREFIELD, AND TYREFOLD,

is bounded, on the North, by Ipstone; on the East, by Fingest; on the South, by Fawley; and on the West, by Oxfordshire; being situated on the extreme verge of the County.

The parish contains 2000 acres; of which, 1200 are computed to be arable, 400 woodland, and 300 meadow and pasture. In Mr. Langley's time,¹ there were sixteen farm-houses, 45 cottages, and 276 inhabitants. The assessment to the land-tax, 150*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* being at 4*s.* in the pound.

Many Roman copper coins, chiefly of the middle Empire, were found here in 1772, and preserved by Colonel Innes, then of Ipstone-house.²

MANORIAL HISTORY.

Egfrid, son of King Offa the Mercian, A.D. 794, gave land in *Therfield*, "terram decem manensium" to St. Alban's-Abbey, which had been founded by Offa, about three years before this grant; including the Rectory (which was soon afterwards appropriated) and the Advowson of the Vicarage.

It is not enumerated in the Domesday Survey, among the Manors belonging to the Abbat of St. Alban's, in right of his Church.³ It appears to have been in the hands of a very ancient family, denominated Morteyn, of which was William Morteyn, Sheriff of Warwickshire, in 1272, who is conjectured to have married for his second wife, *Constance*, (for, by his first wife, Joane, daughter and co-heiress of Philip Marmion, Lord of Tamworth, he had no issue) who might, says Langley, have been heiress of the ancient Lords of Turville.

Constance Morteyn granted to her son Eustace, this Manor, by a deed dated at Tyrefield, 9 Edw. II. in which year, the King granted free-warren here to Bartholomew de Badlesmere.

Thomas, son of Eustace Morteyn, died in 1361, leaving Margaret, his widow, in possession of this estate; and was succeeded by her son, Richard Morteyn, who died in 1395.⁴

In 1406, William Morteyn leased this Manor for life to John Morteyn, perhaps for purposes of a settlement on his daughter; and in 1462, Joane, wife of Alan Botiler, possessed this Manor. Both the families of Morteyn and Botiler held this estate, and resided at the Manor-house; and Langley states, that the last deeds of the Botiler family, relative to Turville, being dated in 1442, disposed him to infer, that this part of the country was not much concerned in the wars between the rival Houses of York and Lancaster.⁵

In 1546, John Botiler, Esq. or Butler, passed a fine of this Manor to Sir John Williams, Knt. Lord Williams, of Thame; and soon afterwards the family of D'Oyley, of Oxfordshire, were in possession of it. John D'Oyley, Esq. died 30 Nov. 1569, seised of the Manor and Rectory of Turville, and lands called Adars and Woolley, in Hambleden; leaving Robert, his son and heir, 28 years old, having holden Turville in chief of the King, and the lands of Hambleden of the Lord Scrope.

¹ Hist. of Desborough Hundred, p. 383; published in 1797.

² Two of Antoninus Pius, two of Faustinus, two of Vespasian, one of Trajan, and one of Aurelius.

³ See vol. i. p. 247, et. seq. in GRANDBOROUGH.

⁴ Of this family was probably John Mortayn, M.P. for Co. Beds, 4 Edw. III. and bore for his arms: *Vaire*.

⁵ Langley found a grant, dated at Selybone, in 1396, from John Salwayn and Agnes his wife, of 40*s.* per ann. from their estate here, to Richard Voulmer and Joanne his wife, daughter of the said John: the arms appendant, being Arg. a fess.

Turville Manor passed by the marriage of Mary, daughter and heiress of Henry D'Oyley, in 1703, to Richard Poocke, Esq. on whose decease, 13 April 1724, Roger Poocke, his son, succeeded to the estate. He married a daughter and co-heiress of William Barnesley, Esq. of Herefordshire, and had two sons, of whom William Poocke, the eldest, succeeded to this estate; and dying in 1747, left an only son, who died in his minority; and his widow surviving, died in London,¹ 1 Aug. 1749. In 1753, her Executor sold this Manor to John Osborn, Esq. formerly an eminent bookseller;² and his son possessed the estate at the beginning of the present century.

The Manor-house is a plain edifice, built about the time of King James I. on an eminence about a mile distant from the village, and commands a fine sylvan view. But the Manor, which had anciently belonged to the Abbots of St. Alban's, continued in their possession until the general dissolution, when Richard Stevenache, *alias* Boreman, S.T.B. surrendered the Abbey, 5 Dec. 1539, to the King. Hen. VIII. granted this estate 6 Oct. 1544, as the Manor and Advowson of Turfield Rectory and Vicarage, (late belonging to St. Alban's) to John Marsh; Thomas Royston being then tenant at 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per ann.³

In 37 and 38 Hen. VIII. the estate was granted to Edward Harman, or Chamberlain, of Sherborn Castle, Co. Oxon. by whom it was conveyed to Sir Michael Dormer, third son of Geoffrey Dormer, of West Wycombe, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1541; and in this noble family it continued until the Usurpation, when it was conveyed to Mr. West, of Chipping Wycombe, by whom it was sold to John Ovey, Esq. of Watlington, Co. Oxon. in 1653; and passed in marriage, with his eldest daughter, Jane, (by his second wife) to Timothy Perry, Esq. of Wormington-place, Co. Gloucester; who was succeeded by his grandson, William Perry, Esq. in 1735; Sheriff of Bucks in 1741; who married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas Sidney, Esq. of Penshurst, brother of John Earl of Leicester; and left an only daughter, married to Bysche Shelley, Esq. who, in 1796, sold this estate to Thomas Butlin, Esq.⁴

The Manor-house has had many additions at various times, and stands in a small Deer Park, on the confines of the County. It was tenanted by that very much celebrated and remarkable person, General Dumourier.⁵

¹ Delafield's MSS. in possession of Richard Gough, Esq.

² See Life of Dr. Samuel Johnson, by Boswell.

³ Newcourt's Hist. of St. Alban's, P. 2. p. 488.; and Langley's Desborough, p. 387.

⁴ In a Trial at Bar, on a Writ of Right, before the Grand Assize, in the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, in 1782, between John Sydney Earl of Leicester, Viscount Lisle, and Baron Sydney of Penshurst, Co. Kent, Demandant, and Elizabeth Perry, widow, Tenant, before Alexander Lord Loughborough, Lord Chief Justice; Puisne Justices Gould, Nares, and Heath; it was established, that Jocelyn Earl of Leicester, married . . . Thomas, in 1716, and that they were separated, circ. 1722 or 1723, and continued apart until his Lordship's death in 1737: and being a supposed tenant in fee, made a Will in 1743, devising certain estates to his natural daughter, Anne Sydney, afterwards Mrs. Streetfield; his estates descending to Mrs. Perry, his surviving niece, and Lady Sherrard her sister, (with whom he had joined in a deed, in 1742, to raise money, declaring that at that time he had no male issue) and died in 1747; the Demandant stated that he was born in 1738; and the verdict was, that Elizabeth Perry had the best right to hold the premises and appurtenances mentioned, to her and her heirs; but the Demandant, as the son of the Countess of Leicester, being born in wedlock when there was no divorce between the parties, though he lost the estate, gained the Peerage, which, if admitted by the Lords, with the Earldom of Sydney, would revive the Barony of Sydney, which Mrs. Perry had lost.

⁵ General Charles Francis Dumourier, who was an Inhabitant of Turville Park, died there in April 1823, aged 84. This extraordinary man was born at Chambray, 25 Jan. 1739, of a family of Provence; stood at one time of his life on the very pinnacle of triumphant glory. His feats as a warrior, would fill some most brilliant pages of modern history. His name had a charm, which gathered round it the enthusiasm of millions; but he died in exile, as if to contrast the clamorous voice of popularity which accompanied his early career, with the calm stillness of solitude which surrounded his bed of death. His temper was singularly frank and generous; his affection warm and cordial; his conversation full of strength and spirit, diversified with a variety of knowledge, and a remarkable discrimination of character.

THE RECTORY,

which had, from a very early period, belonged to the Abbey of St. Alban's, so continued until the general dissolution.

In the Taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas it was valued at twelve marks, and had been estimated by the Bishop of Norwich at twelve marks; and the Vicarage at five marks. In the King's Books, the Living was rated at 9*l.* 9*s.* 9½*d.* returned to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty at 20*l.* and discharged from payment of first-fruits and tenths. The Vicarage was augmented with 100*l.* left by the Rev. Francis Edmonds, Rector of Fingest in 1729; with which six acres of land were purchased: so that there were about forty acres annexed to the Vicarage; subsequently reputed to be worth 60*l.* per annum.¹

VICARS.

Hugon.

Richard de Cheboston, presented 16 Aug. 1268, by the Abbat of St. Alban's.

John de Watford, presented 7 Dec. 1270.

Robert de Horwood, presented 6 July 1304.

James.

Thomas de Pchelesworth, presented 13 Dec. 1349.

Nicholas Pushull, presented in 1383; he exchanged for Stoke-charity, in Kent, with

Geoffrey Fayford, 5 Aug. 1410; and exchanged for Heckfield, Hauts, with

John Cryt, 20 Feb. 1411; he also exchanged for Hardwick, with

Roger Coton, 4 Dec. 1411; and exchanged, with

John Doyley, 5 Sept. 1412.

Walter Hamond, presented 23 Nov. 1413.

John Younge, presented 9 May 1419.

John Crute, presented 15 June 1420.

Thomas Upton, presented 8 March 1454.

Thomas Lee, presented 3 June 1462.

Thomas Shawe, presented 16 April 1466.

John Bottley, presented 3 May 1482.

John White, presented 23 Nov. 1483.

John Wilden, presented 18 March 1498.

William Compton, presented 19 April 1505.

Thomas Warner, presented 24 March 1529.

John Rawson, presented 5 Dec. 1532.

Thomas Stafford, presented 20 Oct. 1556.

Henry Wainswright, presented 11 Dec. 1566.

David Evans died 1582.

Roger Gibson, instituted 5 April 1582, on the presentation of Henry Neville.

Robert Rogers, presented 20 May 1640, by Sir Robert Dormer.

Richard Morgan, pr. 1654. He was Vicar 68 years.

James Clerk, A.M. presented 7 June 1721, by Richard Pooock, Esq. Francis Styles, and Nathaniel Carter.

Charles Cuthbert, A.M. presented 6 April 1732, by the same Patrons.

Howell Powell, A.B. presented 13 Dec. 1770, by John Osborn, Esq. and Messrs. Ovey and Carter.

Joseph Harris, A.B. presented 17 Sept. 1794, by the Bishop.

George Scobell, D.D. was presented in 1812.

Edward Scobell, A.M. was collated by the Bishop of Lincoln, and inducted in 1823.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to St. Mary, is ancient; and the appearance of the tower induced Mr. Langley to suppose, that it was intended to have been built to a greater height. It contains three bells; and on one of the beams in the nave, hang four garlands, which are still carried, as funeral emblems, at the neighbouring parish of Ipstone.

On the front of the gallery, at the west end of the nave, it is recorded, that "This Church was beautified in 1722: T. Wright, John Roots, Churchwardens."

In 1825, a convenient stove was placed in the nave; which the dampness of the Church appears to have rendered very necessary.

¹ A Terrier, in 1680, mentioned the Vicarage-house, consisting of a hall, parlour, buttery, and three chambers; two barns, stable, hovel, garden, and yard; three closes and three acres of woodland; in all 34 acres.

The monumental inscriptions in this Church are not numerous; the following are selected as being the most important:

On a mural monument, on the south side of the chancel:

Near this place lieth the body of Richard East, of Goddards, in the parish of Hambleden, who died September y^e 7th 1795, aged 73 years. Also of Elizabeth East, wife of the above, who died March y^e 18th 1803, aged 83 years.

On an elegant mural tablet, in the east division of the north aisle, exclusively belonging to the proprietor of Turville Park:

Sacred to the Memory of Thomas Butlin, of Turvillepark, in the parish of Foleshill, in the County of Warwick, Esq. one of the Lords of this Manor, who died the 29th of October 1817, aged 72. Also of Ann Butlin his wife, who died the 2^d of July 1824, aged 78; and of Thomas Butlin their eldest son, who died the 12th of May 1813, aged 39.

Arms: Quarterly 1 and 4 Arg. three crescents Gu. 2. Party per chev. engrailed S. and Or. a lion ramp. counter-changed. 3. S. a chev. between three roses, Arg. impaling S. three tomb-stones, on each of which lies a sword. The same arms are repeated on an achievement, which has the *Motto*: Resurgam. *Crest*: a winged boy naked Proper, with a dart, Or. on a wreath Arg. and Gu.

On a mural monument:

Arg. three pears, on an inescutcheon a phaëon, Az. *Crest*: A hand coupé, with a sword. *Motto*: Stat libertate parentum.

In this vault are deposited, 1740, William Sidney, son

and heir to William Perry, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, grand-daughter and co-heiress with her only sister, Mary, to Sir Robert Sidney, Knt. summoned to Parliament the 1st of William and Mary, who was afterwards Earl of Leicester by descent, and also co-heir to Ambrose and Robert the late famous Earls of Warwick and Leicester, both sons of John Sutton de Dudley, late Duke of Northumberland.

On the plinth:

William Perry, buried at Cirencester, was second son to Christopher Perry, Esq. of Kenn, in the County of Somerset; and was father to Thomas Perry of Worthington.

On two entablatures:

To the memory of Timothy Perry, Esq. son of Thomas Perry, Esq. late Lord of the Manor of Worthington, in Gloucestershire, which Thomas is interred under a fair marble tomb in the Church of Cirencester. Timothy married the daughter and co-heiress of John Ovey, Gent. of Grenville, in Oxfordshire; and, being born in 1661, lived 74 years; and was below interred with his beloved wife, who died in 1707, aged 39. They had issue one son, Weedon; and one daughter, Elizabeth. She espoused Jacob Preston, of Beeston in Norfolk. Weedon took to wife Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of William Barnesley, Esq. of Ursley park, in the County of Hereford; and, dying in 1720, in his 33^d year, is placed below by his widow, who departed this life, aged 38; and in the year 1729, Thomas, the second son of Weedon Perry, Esq. died in his 20th year, and in the year of our Lord 1738.

The REGISTER begins in 1582.

WOBURN, WOUBURN, WABORNE, UBURN, OR UGBOURN,

is said, by Langley, to describe the situation of this Parish, in a deep, narrow, and winding valley, with a rivulet running through it, and the sides covered with trees and bushes: but it has been ingeniously suggested by a learned antiquary in the neighbourhood, with much greater probability, to have derived its appellation from Wyeburn, the bourne, or streamlet of the Wye, which runs through the Parish.

Woburn is bounded, on the North, by Penn; on the East, by Hedsor; on the South, by Hedsor and the Thames; and on the West, by Little Marlow; being about four miles long, two broad, and fourteen in circumference. It contains 2,596 acres; of which, 1,772 are computed to be arable, 239 meadow, 300 woodland, and 285 common and waste.¹

On the Wycombe stream, between the western verge of that Parish and the point of its junction with the Thames, at the boundary-line of the Counties of Bucks and Berks, in the parish of Woburn (where it is called *the Bourne*;) are no less than thirty-nine mills, the greater number employed in the manufacture of paper: some for grinding corn, and other purposes. Near the *Lower Mills*, which belonged to Mrs. Angel, situated at about the distance of fifty yards from the River Thames, and on the bank of the Bourne, an experiment was made a few years ago, in order to procure water of a purer quality than that which had been previously supplied from the neighbouring brook. The result of the attempt was perfectly successful; but its benefit was not confined to the mere circumstance of bringing a pecuniary advantage to the paper-mill contiguous; but likewise afforded a more correct knowledge of the geological state of the district, than that which had been before attained.

In the operation of boring, gravel, with loam and blue clay, was perforated to the depth of thirty-six feet, beneath which was found a stratum of chalk, unmixed with flint or other substances, excepting only a very hard rock of white stone, about ten feet in thickness, lying near the centre of the chalk stratum, which continued to the depth of 230 feet, inclusive of the rock. Still lower was discovered marl; and occasionally, very minute strata of slate, or jet, presented themselves; until, having cut through three hundred and eighty feet from the surface, an abundant supply of very pure water arose into the shaft, and still maintains its level, within a few feet of the surface. The marl dug up, became very hard upon exposure to the atmosphere; and portions of the white stone, below the chalk, of a remarkably fine grain, like Bath stone, exhibited, from the closeness of its texture, the appearance of fullers-earth, or pipe-clay, but without any saponaceous quality.

At various depths in the marl, were found portions of decayed vegetable matter, characterized by all the usual features of peat, and yielding a fetid hepatic smell. Since the completion of a powerful machine, by which the water is drawn for the use of the manufactory, it is remarkable, that a coated flint, very similar to those which are found in abundance near the surface of the ground in the contiguous district, has been thrown up by the pump.

¹ In Langley's time, there were sixteen farm-houses, two hundred and twenty-five private houses and tenements, twelve public-houses, and 1200 inhabitants.

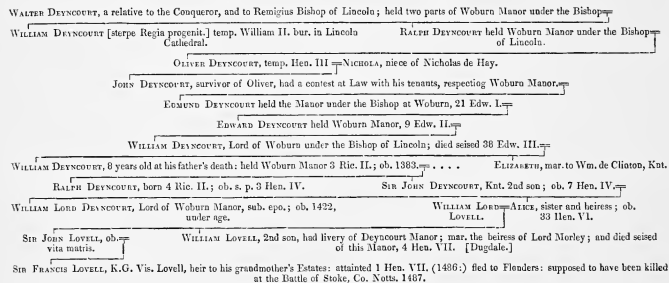
THE MANOR,

which had belonged to Earl Harold before the Conquest, was given to Remigius, Bishop of Lincoln, by the new Sovereign, and holden under him by Walter Deyncourt (Walter D'Aincuriensis), as eight hides and a half of land. There were nine carucates;¹ in the demesne two, and twelve villeins with thirteen bordars had ten carucates. One servant and eight mills, worth 104 shillings; six carucates of pasture, besides provender for the Lord's horses: a fishery yielding 300 eels; pannage and porcage (says Langley,) for 200 hogs; and surplus from the woods of seven shillings and fourpence. Altogether worth 15*l.*; when the Bishop first held it 100*s.*; and in the time of King Edward, when Harold held it, 12*l.*²

Walter Deyncourt, according to Dugdale, was related to the Conqueror, as well as to Bishop Remigius; and in the Churchyard of Lincoln Cathedral was found (or as some say, in the grave of Remigius, the founder,) a plate of lead, still preserved with great care, thus inscribed: "Hic jacet Will. filius Walteri Aincuriensis consanguinei Remigii episcopi Lincoln. qui hanc ecclesiam fecit."

Lede, described in Dustenburg (Desborough) Hundred, was, before the Conquest, holden by Leuric, a man of the Earl Harold, as his Manor, with power to alienate it: but after the coming of the Norman Duke, as holden under the Bishop of Lincoln, by Walter, who is said to have belonged to the family of D'Eyncourt, and to have holden one hide of land and a half here, being sufficient for two plough-teams, but only two-thirds thereof in cultivation. Here were two villeins and one bordar; one servant, and three mills, worth fourteen shillings; being altogether valued at thirty shillings.³

PEDIGREE OF DEYNCOURT AND LOVELL OF WOBURN.



¹ These are termed, by Langley, *plough lands*. [Desborough Hund. p. 438.]

² Terra Epi Lincolnensis. In Dvstebge Hvnd. \mathfrak{O} Ipse Walteri' ten de eod epo WABORNE. p. viii. hid et dim' se defd. Tra. e. ix. ca. In dno sunt. ii. et xii. uilli cu xiii. bord. hnt. x. ca. Ibi. l. seruus. et viii. molini. de c. et iii. sol. p. tu. vi. ca. et ad eqs. De piscar'. ccc. Anguill'. Silua ce. porc'. et vii. sol. et iii. den'. In totis ualent' ual. xv. lib. Qdo. recep'. c. sol. T.R.E. xii. lib. Hoc \mathfrak{O} tenuit Herald' comes. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 144.]

³ In Dvstebrg Hvnd. In Lede ten' Walt. de eod' Epo i. hid. et dim'. Tra e. ii. ca. Ibi e. una et dim' pot fieri. Ibi ii. uilli cum l. bor'. Ibi l. seruus et iii. molini de xiiii. sol. Val. et ualuit semp xxx. sol. Hanc \mathfrak{O} ten' Leuric' ho. Herald' Com. et vend' pot. [Ibid.]

According to Dugdale, William, second son of William Lord Lovell, having married the heiress of Lord Morley, had livery of Woburn Deyncourt, of which she died in possession: and Henry Lord Morley had livery in 4 Henry VII.: but King Henry VIII. by Patent (4 Hen. VIII.) granted this Manor as part of the possessions of Francis Lord Lovell, to Sir William Compton, Knt. (ancestor of the Marquess of Northampton,) who was in high favour with the Court, was Ranger of Windsor Great Park, and in nomination to have been elected K.G. He resided at Woburn; and dying 30 June 1530, left issue by Werburgh, daughter of Sir John Brereton, Knt. and widow of Sir Francis Cheyne, Knt. his son, Peter Compton, whose wardship, during his minority, was committed first to Cardinal Wolsey, and afterwards to George Earl of Shrewsbury, who, before the said Peter was nineteen years of age, affianced him to his daughter, Lady Anne Talbot: but Compton died 30 Jan. 1544, still a minor, leaving Henry his only son and heir, born 16 Feb. 1538; knighted 10 Feb. 1566; called up by writ to the House of Peers, 8 May 1572, as Baron Compton, of Compton, and took his seat accordingly: he died in 1589, leaving by Frances, daughter of Francis Earl of Huntingdon, William his son and heir; but the grant of this Manor being only for a term of years, Queen Elizabeth gave him the perpetuity of it, the 31st Jan. 1596.

In 1596, Queen Elizabeth, by Letters Patent, reciting that King Henry VIII. by his Letters, dated the 28th of February 1513, recited that Henry VII. late King, granted to Sir John Risley, Knt. the Manor of Deyncourt, and View of Frankpledge there, every three weeks, at the said Manor, late belonging to Francis Lord Lovell, attainted by the Parliament of the said King, and which, by the forfeiture of the said Lord, late Viscount Lovell, had come into the hands of King Hen. VII. and all lands, rents, and services, &c. in Deyncourt, *habend.* to Sir John Risley, and the heirs of his body, *teneud.* of King Hen. VII. by such suits and services as were due and accustomed; reciting also, that Sir John Risley was dead, without any heirs-male of his body, whereby all the said services came to King Hen. VIII. and were then in his hands; and that the said King granted the said Manor *cum pert. inter al.* to William Compton, Esq. with the Knights' fees, liberties, franchises, &c. *habend.* to the said William Compton, and the heirs of his body, by the accustomed services, without any other account to be made to the King:—now, the Queen, at the request of William Lord Compton, grants to Robert Spencer, Esq. and Robert Atkinson, Esq. the reversions and remainders of the said Manor of Deyncourt, *inter al.* parcel of the possessions of the said Francis Lord Viscount Lovell, attainted, extending to the value of 30*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* to the said Robert Spencer and Robert Atkinson, their heirs and assigns for ever, by the accustomed services.

This Manor was soon afterwards vested in the family of Goodwin, by the marriage of Anne, daughter of Sir William Spencer, to Sir John Goodwin; the two Manors here, one called the Manor of Woburn Deyncourt, and the other Bishop's Woburn, being united in the possession of the Goodwins. The Patent of Alienation being dated 26 Sept. 1547, (1 Edw. VI.) and the Crown having granted the estate to John, first Earl of Bedford, K.G. his son Francis, second Earl, also K.G. made a conveyance to Sir John Godwin, in 1580, to confirm his title; and both afterwards descended according to the Pedigree referred to.¹

Sir Francis Goodwin being chosen Member of Parliament for the County of Buckingham, a violent dispute arose with Sir John Fortescue, which involved in it some very important discussions. The successor of Sir Francis Goodwin was his son Arthur, who, in 1634, attached himself to the Hampdens with great devotion; and, having married his only daughter and heiress, Jane, to Philip Lord Wharton, in Sept. 1637, his Lordship succeeded to the estates of the Goodwins, and resided in their family-

¹ See Pedigree, in Langley's History of the Desborough Hundred, p. 442: and another of GOODWIN, TYRINGHAM, &c. in NETHER WINCHILDON, vol. i. p. 519; also of WHARTON, p. 543; and of SPENCER, p. 565.

mansion at Winchendon, until the decease of Lady Jane Wharton, in 1658; when his Lordship removed to Woburn,¹ and was so much attached to the Parliamentary side, that, on the secession of Lord Paget, he was appointed his successor in the Lord Lieutenancy of Buckinghamshire. He was, however, at heart, too much a patriot to submit to the tyranny threatened by James II.; and, though long withdrawn from the active and busy scene of politics, received King William at Woburn, and had the satisfaction of seeing his exertions in favour of constitutional liberty completed, by the Settlement in the Bill of Rights.

After the death of Philip Duke of Wharton,² (who had only occasionally resided in the Manor-House, but who had very considerably improved the old Palace of the Bishops of Lincoln, which is said to have been of great extent and magnificence, the hall and principal apartments being of large proportions; and the gallery, 120 feet long, containing that valuable collection of Portraits of the Wharton Family which was purchased by Sir Robert Walpole, and has been since transferred to the collection of the Emperor of Russia at St. Petersburg,³) this estate was sold to John Morse, Esq.⁴ who died in 1739; who was succeeded by his niece and heiress, Elizabeth, wife of Peregrine Bertie, Esq. In that family it continued, until it was sold, in 1784, to Mrs. Rebecca Duprè; and in whose descendants, the Manor and Advowson still remain.

The Earls and Duke of Wharton are said to have expended more than 100,000*l.* upon the improvement of the house and gardens; but there are few remains of this magnificent expenditure.⁵

The old Mansion-House was taken down in 1750, and the materials sold for 800*l.*; and Mr. Bertie converted one of the stable-wings into a dwelling-house, and new-fronted the whole, in 1769. It is situated in the Vale, with many Lombardy poplars about it, the Wycombe stream flowing through the garden and meadows, and from which is a good view of the Church and Village.

The Deyncourt Family had their Seat near the Church, a part of the House being still standing; and there was formerly a Chapel adjacent to the Mansion, in the form of a Cross, 36 feet long by 24 feet in breadth, having many armorial bearings in the windows. Some images or statues were removed from the Chapel, and placed in niches in the bridge, near the Manor-House.

THE RECTORY

was valued at sixteen marks, and, by the Bishop of Norwich, at twenty-five marks; with a portion payable to the Abbess of Elneſtow, Co. Beds, of 50*s.* It was rated in the King's Books at 12*l.* but returned to the Bounty-Office at 45*l.* 7*s.* and was discharged from First-Fruits and Tenths. Procurations to the Bishop for the Rectory, 3*s.*; and for the Vicarage, 2*s.* 6*d.* The Vicarage, now in the gift of the family of Duprè, is reputed to be worth 80*l.* per ann. In a Terrier, dated in 1680, are particularized, a house and garden, two acres and a half of land, six acres three roods, a parcel of meadow eleven feet wide, and seven acres two roods in the common field; in all, seventeen acres of glebe. In a Terrier in 1675, only nine acres are specified; but there are eight houses belonging to the Living, and certain lands left for the repair of the Church.

¹ See vol. i. p. 541.

² See WINCHENDON.

³ From information of the late George John Earl Spencer, K.G.

⁴ It had been previously mortgaged to Colonel Chartres, who, during some years, resided here.

⁵ The old Palace was surrounded with a Moat; near it was the Bowling-green, and a Wilderness of considerable extent, in which, according to a traditionary account, Lord Wharton had buried 50*l.* in gold (angels) in the Rebellion, which were not discovered until about 1760. There is another tradition, of one of the Lords Wharton having concealed 60,000*l.* in West Wood, in this Parish, and, after the Restoration, could not recollect precisely the spot; but, after clearing about two acres, the whole was discovered.

Lord Wharton gave a rent-charge of 2*l.* 10*s.* to the Vicar, for an Evening Lecture on Sundays throughout the year.

In the appropriation of Woburn (*inter al.*) by Bishop D'Alderby, with leave of the Pope, this living was to be given for the Bishop's table; because, in the quarrels not unfrequent between the King and the great men, the temporalities were seized, and the Prelate left in difficult circumstances.¹

A charitable donation of 1*l.* 10*s.* payable from the Royal Oak Inn, was given for distribution among six poor widows not receiving alms.

RECTORS.

MARTIN DE PATTESHULL, presented 1216, by the Bishop of Lincoln.

William de Lecton, 1229.

William de Avelin, resigned.

John de Welleden, presented May 1265.

Richard de Northfleet.

William de Thornton, 8 Oct. 1269.

William de Wylkyesby, 2 June 1313.

Henry de Paynton, 6 Sept. 1316.

William Albon.

Edmund Coleman, presented 14 May 1328.

William Mitchell, the last Rector, 2 Dec. 1330.

VICARS.

JOHN DE KIRDWELL, presented 3 April 1338.

William Gervays, exchanged with

Thomas de Olney, 4 April 1354.

John de Combroke, presented 4 July 1355.

Robert, died 1392.

John de Peneshale, LL.B. presented 23 March 1392.

Henry Midhurst, 23 Feb. 1399.

William Scryney, 14 Oct. 1402.

William Pennyman, died 1417.

John Polygrave, presented 25 Feb. 1417.

Roger, resigned 1435.

William Woodfield, presented 9 Nov. 1435.

Stephen Graunger, 12 March 1438.

Thomas Royl, 1445.

Thomas Hous, 1458.

Richard Apelton, 18 Oct. 1467.

Henry Skidmere, 1 July 1471.

Simon Felmersham, 30 July 1471.

John Allen, 22 April 1477.

Robert Honovghton, 1487.

Richard Stodman, died 1492.

John Wake, presented 31 July 1492.

John Roberts, 2 Dec. 1493.

Gilbert Macey, 31 Aug. 1509.

Eugenius Bold, 4 Sept. 1512.

Thomas Dakyn, 15 April 1515.

Hugh Matthew, 3 Oct. 1530.

William Hamon, presented 4 Nov. 1550, by John Earl of Bedford.

John Asthurick, pr. 2 Dec. 1554, by the same Patron.

Hugh Roberts, presented 19 July 1581, by Sir John Goodwin, Knt.

Gabriel Wilkinson, presented 1614, by Sir Francis Goodwin, Knt.

John Brocket, pr. 1658, by Arthur Goodwin, Esq.

Edward Rawson, presented 5 Feb. 1662, by Philip Lord Wharton.

William Ley, pr. 8 June 1668, by the same Patron.

James Wrezham, pr. 26 May 1679, by the same Patron.

John Pomfret, pr. 21 July 1681, by the same Patron.

Nathaniel Smalley, pr. 29 Sept. 1684.

Meverell Warterer, presented 1 April 1715, by the Marquess of Wharton.

James Horton, pr. 29 Oct. 1715. He died 13 July.

John Cleobury, A.B. presented 12 Feb. 1753, by Agatha Child.

Thomas Horne, A.M. presented 1 Jan. 1802, by James Duprè, Esq. He resigned.

James Etty, A.M. presented 1 April 1802, by the same Patron. He died, and was succeeded by

Thomas George Tyndale, A.M. presented 2 March 1805, by the same Patron; but he resigned, and was again presented in 1812.

W. M. Duprè, presented 1835, by Charles Duprè, Esq.

THE CHURCH

consists of a nave, with a square tower, two aisles, and a chancel at the east end; to which is adjoined a north aisle, inclosed with an iron gate, the burial-place of the Berties. In the tower is a clock and six bells; and on the roof, are many Latin inscriptions. The Font is very ancient, with curious carvings, and some remains of arms.

¹ Pegg's Life of Grossetest, Appendix.

On a brass :

*Orate pro animabus Johis Goodwyn et
Edithe uxoris eius qui quidem Johes obiit
sexto die Octobris A.D. mcccclxiiij. quorum
animabus propitiur Deus.*

In the floor of the chancel, near the west end, these shields of arms :

At the dexter corner, at the top : Party per pale and fess of eight. 1. . . . 2. A crescent, in chief a mullet of six points. 3. Two bars. 4. A chevron in base, charged with a mullet. 5. as 2.¹ 6. as 3. 7. . . . 8. . . . (Perhaps this coat should be described as quarterly 1. and 4, two bars.) 2. and 3, a crescent in chief, a mullet of six points, impaling quarterly 1, two bars. 2. . . . 3. . . . 4. A chevron charged with a mullet. At the sinister corner, at the top : A griffin segreant, impaling a bend, with three ermine spots. Dexter corner, at the bottom : Barry nebule of six ; on a chief, a lion passant gardant. Sinister corner, at bottom : Three dolphins embowed, crowned. On a chief, three pairs of keys saltwise, their wards in chief turned outwards.

Immediately above the inner angle of the last coat, are the effigies of two female children, with long mourning hoods. In the middle of the stone, the portraiture of a female, in a shroud fastened above her head like a plume, open before so as to shew her hands, devoutly pressed together, and at bottom displaying the naked feet. From her mouth a label, with *Domine miserere*. Near the upper, or west end of the stone, a brass plate, on which is represented an aged personage, seated ; the figure of the Saviour crucified, on his breast ; a dove towards the right shoulder ; a

globe under his feet : and the right hand elevated, as if in the act of benediction.

On a tablet, at the eastern end of the north aisle :

Here lieth the body of the Right Hon^{ble} Albemarle Earl of Lindsey, General of his Majesty's Forces, Colonel of the 89th Reg^t of Foot, and some time Colonel of the 81st Reg^t of Foot, or Loyal Lancashire Volunteers, which he raised for his Country's Service in the year of our Lord 1793. He died on the 17th of Sept^r 1818, aged 74 years.

Above the screen, an Earl's coronet.³

On a smaller tablet, lower down :

Maria Bertie, Wife of General Bertie, died July 19th 1806, aged 43 years.

Miss Sophia Bertie, died June 23^d 1772, aged 28.

M^{rs}. Elizabeth Bertie, eldest Daughter of Peregrine Bertie, Esq. died Nov. the 17th 1804, aged 64.

On a black marble, in the floor of the chancel :

John Osmet, Esq. late of Wooburn Hall, died March 11, 1812, aged 55 years.

On a slab, in the floor of the north aisle :

In a vault beneath this stone lie the remains of M^{rs} Elizabeth Tyndale, Widow of the late George Booth Tyndale, Esq. of Bathford House, in the County of Somerset, and Mother of the Vicar of this Parish. She died July 21st 1816, aged 70.

On a marble, in the floor of the nave :

Here lieth the body of Zachariah Haydon, who died Dec. 7th 1701, in the 55th year of his age ; and Mary his wife, died March 21st 17 . . . in the 71st year of her age.

"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

There are also several memorials for the family of Ridle.

¹ Not as 4, as erroneously described by Langley.

³ See PEDIGREE OF BERTIE, vol. i. p. 236.

² See vol. i. p. 236.

HIGH WYCOMBE, WYCKHAM, OR CHIPPING WYCOMBE,

situated, as the name implies, on a rivulet in a valley, is bounded, on the North, by Hughenden, or Hitchenden; on the East, by Penn and Woburn; on the South, by Great Marlow and Little Marlow; and on the West, by West Wycombe. It contains about six thousand acres; of which, 650 are computed to be woodland, and the rest arable and pasture. The Parish being four miles and a half long, exclusive of the Borough and Town; and independent of them, containing about 300 houses, occupied by 290 families; and about 1500 inhabitants.

Langley enumerated fifteen mills, which are chiefly employed in grinding corn, or making paper, turned by a very clear and rapid stream, rising in West Wycombe, augmented by another from Hughenden, and running through this Parish.

Wycombe is a large Market Town, twenty-nine miles from London, on the road to Oxford; has a weekly market on Friday; and is the largest and best built Town in the County. In 1801, it was returned as containing 836 houses, and 4,248 inhabitants; of which, 2,000 were males; about 300 of whom being chiefly employed in trade, manufactures, and handicraft.¹

The Markets for corn, and other provisions, are plentifully supplied. It has only one fair in the year, viz., on the Monday before Michaelmas. It was first incorporated in 1461; but the Mayor and Aldermen are mentioned in a record in the reign of Edward III. the Corporation consisting of a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, a Recorder, and other officers. The earliest Charter is dated in 1586; but the office of High-Steward was annulled by a Charter of King Charles II.

THE MANOR

was, at the Conquest, holden of Robert de Oily, or D'Oyley, as his fee in right of his wife, taxed at ten hides. There were thirty carucates of land. In the demesne, four hides and three carucates. There were forty villeins, with eight bordars having twenty-seven carucates: eight servants and four bordars; and six mills, worth seventy-five shillings per ann.; pasture three carucates and for the horses of the Lord's court, and the carts for the villeins. Woods for fifty hogs. In the whole, valued at 26*l.*; as also when surveyed; when Robert first had it 10*l.*; and in King Edward's time 12*l.* This Manor belonged, before the Conquest, to Brictric, who held under Queen Edith.²

The great and independent possessions which had belonged to Robert D'Oyley, in right of the daughter of that powerful Prince, Wigo de Walingford, have been already explained:³ but when that inheritance had fallen to the Crown, as an escheat (on the forfeiture of the lands of Brian Fitz Count and his wife,) King Henry II. seized this Estate, and gave the Manor, *inter al.* to his natural son, Geoffrey Archbishop of York. In 1203, the greater part of this Manor, under the

¹ The Population in 1831, were 3198; the Town beyond the Borough, 950; Manufacturing District, 1178; Agricultural District, 973. Total, 6299. Houses occupied, 1174; Empty, 43. Total, 1217. Assessed Taxes, 1716*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* Rate-payers, 539. Greatest number of Electors polled within 30 years, 824.

² Terra Roberti De Oilgi. In Dvsteenberg Hvnd. \O Ipse Robt' ten' Wicome de feudo sue femine \O p x. hid' se defd'. Trā. ē. xxx. ca \O . In dñio iiii. hidē. et ibi. sunt. iii. ca \O . Ibi. xl. uilli cū. viii. bord hāt. xxvii. ca \O . Ibi. viii. serui. et iii. buri. et vi. molini de lxxv. sol. p annū. p' tū. iiii. ca \O . et ad eqs de curia. et ca \O uillis. Silua q'ngent porc'. In totis valent' ual. xxvi. lib. Qdo recep. x. lib. T.R.E. xii. lib. Hoc \O tenuit Brictric de regina Eddid. [Lib. Censual, fol. 146.]

³ See vol. i. p. 17 to 22 inclusive; and Honour of Walingford.

name of Bassetsbury, was granted to Alan Lord Basset, of Wycombe, from whose family it passed, by heirs female, to the Despencers; and in 1326, it reverted to the Crown, by attainder. In 1332, it was granted to William de Bohun; and on a partition of the Estates of that noble family, in 1421, again became vested in the Crown. In 1479, King Edward IV. gave the Manor to the Dean and Canons of Windsor; and the lease thereof became settled in the family of Dashwood, about the commencement of the last century. After several renewals, it is at present the property of Sir John Dashwood King, Bart. of West Wycombe and Halton.

THE MANORS OF TEMPLE WYCOMBE, LOAKES, AND WINDSOR OR CHAPEL FEE,

were demised and granted to the Knights Templars, by Robert Vipont, their great benefactor; and it is presumed, that Temple Wycombe was, at the Dissolution of the Templars by King Edw. II. in 1324, granted to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. *Loakes*, in 22 Edw. IV. was in the possession of Robert Bardsey, who died in 1482, seized of the Manor, held by fealty as of the Honour of Walingford.

By a Rent Roll it appears, that *these* Manors were in the hands of the Crown in 1512; but King Edw. VI. in 1552, granted Temple Wycombe, as formerly belonging to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, to John Cock; and in 1604, *Loakes* was conveyed, by John Raunce, Esq. to Richard Archdale, Esq.; and 28 Aug. 1628, the same John Raunce conveyed *Temple Wycombe* and *Windsor* or *Chapel Fee Manors* (the latter purchased by him in 1699, of Thomas Wells,) to the said Richard Archdale. In 1700, Thomas Archdale, Esq. conveyed these Manors to Henry Lord Shelburne.

Henry Petty, Lord Shelburne, was second son of Sir William Petty (remarkable for his literary and scientific attainments,) by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Hardress Waller, Knt., of Castletown, Co. Limerick; younger brother of Charles, who had been attainted by King James's Parliament in Dublin, in 1689. In 1696, he obtained a new grant of all his Estates in the County of Kerry, of 135 square miles (80,000 English acres;) and, in 1699, was, jointly with William Fownes, Esq. Ranger of Phoenix Park, Dublin, and all other the King's Forests and Parks in Ireland; and created Baron Shelburne, as also in 1709, Viscount Dunkeron and Earl of Shelburne. His Lordship having survived all his children, died in 1751, bequeathing his Estates to John Fitzmaurice, second son of his sister, Anne Countess of Kerry; which John was created, 7 Oct. 1751, Viscount Fitzmaurice and Baron Dunkeron; and 26 June 1753, Earl of Shelburne; made a Peer of England 17 May 1760, as Baron of Wycombe; and dying 14 May following, was succeeded by his eldest son William, who was created Viscount Calne and Canston, Earl of Wycombe and Marquess of Lansdowne, 30 Nov. 1784; and made K.G. He married first, 5 Feb. 1765, Sophia, daughter of John Earl Granville, by whom he had John Henry (afterwards Marquess of Lansdowne;) another son William, who died young; and secondly, Louisa, sister of the Earl of Upper Ossory (who died 7 Aug. 1789,) and by whom he had Lord Henry Petty, born in 1780, upon whom, after the issueless death of his elder brother, devolved the Marquisate, with this Estate.

The Manor-House of Loakes, built about the time of King James, was enlarged, and much improved by Lord Shelburne; and contains some good tapestry, and many capital paintings.

In the Court Rolls of the Manors of Temple Wycombe, Loakes, and Windsor or Chapel Fee Manors, are some curious entries. These Rolls commence in 1377, and are continued through many subsequent reigns. In one of Henry VII. Russel, a baker, was presented for keeping a scolding harlot in his house. In 14 April, 1529, George Sawyer's wife was presented for ill-government in her inn, and the Bailiff was ordered to remove her: and 12 March, 1584, the inhabitants of Wycombe, generally, were presented for not keeping bows and arrows.

THE BOROUGH,

whatsoever claims may have been made for its higher antiquity, was probably first endowed with those privileges which constituted it a free Borough, in the reign of Hen. I.; for, being part of the possessions of the Honour of Walingford, it was undoubtedly holden by the possessors of that highly distinguished estate; and the King's officers could not enter therein to execute legal processes, until it came to the Crown about that period. King Hen. I. granted to the Inhabitants many privileges; and it appears, that in the beginning of the reign of Edw. I. a custom had been established here of admitting the Inhabitants to sell lands and serve on juries at twelve years of age. In 1280, the Borough was a second time annexed to the Honour of Walingford, all profits and emoluments belonging to it again restored to its ancient lords, and the officers of the Crown excluded from jurisdiction therein. The Borough appears to have been incorporated by King Edw. IV.; for the names of the civic officers, in the Corporation-Chest, commence in 1475; but an Indenture in the Tower, of 31 Hen. VI. is executed by the Sheriff and *Burgesses*, and not by the Sheriff and *Mayor*, as in the preceding reign.

Langley mentions, that the first Charter was granted by King Hen. III. but states, that the only Charters extant, are dated 28 Eliz. 5 James I. and 15 Car. II. The Corporation consisted of a Recorder, Mayor, twelve Aldermen, and inferior officers; and so it continued until the operation of the recent Statutes, commonly called the Municipal Corporation Reform Bill. The High Stewardship was annulled by King Chas. II. The Arms of the Corporation are, Gu. on a mount Proper. a swan Arg. gorged ducally and chained Or.

The limits of the Borough are described as extending from Wyncles-bridge, on the West, to Holywell-mead, at the east end of a piece of common pasture called the Rye; and from Bowerhays, on the North, to a bridge in St. Mary's-street, contiguous to the Manor house of Loakes, on the South. The Borough maintained its own poor; and, except in Ecclesiastical matters, is distinct from the surrounding parish, which comprised three districts: the town, the manufacturing, and the agricultural portion. The manufacturing district is on the banks of the Wyke river and the Rye stream; the former running through the town, the latter rising near it. Two hamlets or villages belong to it, called Wycombe-marsh and Loudwater. The agricultural part extends over 4000 acres, and has been termed Wycombe-Foreigns.

The Borough was extended in 1831, from the township *to the whole parish*; the number of 101. householders previously not exceeding 283; so that they were increased to 356.¹

REPRESENTATIVES IN PARLIAMENT FOR HIGH WYCOMBE.

EDWARD I.

1295. Stephen Ayott; Thomas le Tayleur.
 1298. Adam de Guldeford; Roger Allitarius.
 1300. Roger Allitarius; John le Pistor.
 1306. Peter le Cotiler; John le Bake.
 1307. Peter le Cotiler; Andrew Batyn.

EDWARD II.

1307. Peter le Cotiler; Roger de Sandwell.
 1308. Peter le Cotiler; Edmond de Haveringdoun.
 1312. Thomas Gerveys; Matthew le Fuller.
 1312. Robert Paer; William le Cassiere.
 1318. Robert Smith; William le Fote.
 1322. Richard le Haslere; Bennet le Cassiere.

1325. John le Taylor; John de Sandwell.
 1326. Roger Sandwell; Matthew le Fuller.

EDWARD III.

1327. Richard atte Walle; John atte Donne.
 1328. John atte Donne; Henry de Mussenden.
 1330. John le Harriere; Richard Perre.
 1332. Matthew Fuller; Richard Tottering.
 1333. Jordan de Wycombe; Richard Bennet.
 1334. Jordan de Wycombe; Richard Bennet.
 1335. John Ayot; Richard Perkyne.
 1336. John le Harriere; Thomas Gerveys.
 1336. John Ayot; Richard Abyndon.
 1337. John le Clerk; John Pool.

1338. Stephen Ayot; John le Taverner.¹
 1338. Thomas Gerveys; Jordan de Preston.
 1338. Thomas Gerveys; Jordan de Preston.
 1339. Thomas Gerveys; Jordan de Preston.
 1340. Jordan de Preston; Thomas Gerveys.
 1341. Robert Stenstool; Robert Harleyford.²
 1346. Robert Harleyford; Ralph Barber.
 1347. John Martyn; Robert Cottingham.
 1348. Walter atte Leech; William Cassiere.
 1355. Thomas Gerveys; Ralph Harleyford.
 1357. Thomas Gerveys; Robert Harleyford.
 1357. John Mepertshale; Thomas Gerveys.
 1360. Thomas Gerveys; Robert le Weeler.
 1360. Thomas Gerveys; Richard Spigurnell.
 1362. Thomas Gerveys; William Frere.
 1365. Thomas Cornwaile; Richard Barbour.
 1368. William atte Dene; Thomas Cornwaile.
 1369. Thomas Gerveys; William atte Dene.
 1371. William atte Dene.³
 1372. William atte Dene; John Bledlowe.
 1373. William atte Dene; Thomas Ballard.
 1376. William atte Dene; Thomas Ballard.

RICHARD II.

1377. William atte Dene; Richard Sandwell.
 1378. William atte Dene; Rich. Jordaine.
 1379. William atte Dene; Richard Sandwell.
 1381. Thomas Ravell; Walter Frere.
 1382. William Kele; William atte Dene.
 1383. Stephen Watford; John Peytmin.
 1384. William atte Dene; Richard Kele.
 1385. Stephen Watford; Richard Kele.
 1386. Walter Frere; Richard Holyman.
 1387. Walter Frere; Richard Holyman.
 1388. Stephen Watford; William atte Dene.
 1391. William atte Dene; William Depham.
 1392. William Depham; Walter Waltham.
 1394. William atte Dene; Nicholas Depham.
 1396. Richard Sandwell; Walter Waltham.

HENRY IV.

1399. John Cottingham; William Clerke.
 1401. Nicholas Sperling; John Sandwell.

HENRY V.

1413. Henry Sperling; Roger More.
 1414. William Hall; John Coventry.
 1415. William Clerke; Andrew Sperling.

1417. Andrew Sperling; Robert More.
 1419. William Merchant; John Cottingham.
 1420. Roger More; Thomas Merston.
 1421. John Harewood; Thomas Pusey.
 1421. Roger More; Richard Merston.

HENRY VI.

1422. Nicholas Stepton, Esq.; John Coventry, Esq.
 1423. John Coventry, Esq.; Roger More, Esq.
 1424. William Whapelade, Esq.; John Cottingham, Esq.
 1425. Thomas Muston, Esq.; William Stocton, Esq.
 1427. John Coventry, Esq.; John Justice, Esq.
 1429. John Wellesbourn, Esq.; John Bishop, Esq.
 1430. Roger More, Esq.; William Fowler, Esq.
 1432. John Martyn, Esq.; John Blackpoll, Esq.
 1434. John Durein, Esq.; John Cottingham, Esq.
 1435. John Durein, Esq.; John Cottingham, Esq.
 1436. John Hill, Esq.; Bartholomew Halling, Esq.
 1441. John Radeshill, Esq.; John Martyn, Esq.
 1446. John Wellesbourn, Esq.; John Martyn, Esq.
 1448. John Wellesbourn, Esq.; John Haynes, Esq.
 1449. William Stocton, Esq.; Nicholas Fayrewell, Esq.
 1450. William Stocton, Esq.; Thomas More, Esq.
 1452. Walter Collard, Esq.; David Thomasyn, Esq.

EDWARD IV.

1461. Thomas Mansell, Esq.; Thomas Catsbury, Esq.
 1469. Thomas Fowler, Esq.; Thomas Fayrewell, Esq.
 1478. Thomas Gate, Esq.; Thomas Wellesbourn, Esq.

HENRY VIII.⁵

1542. John Gates, Esq.; William Dormer, Esq.

EDWARD VI.

1547. Thomas Fisher, Esq.; Armigyll Wade, Esq.
 1550. Henry Peckham, Esq.; John Cheyne, Esq.

MARY.

1553. Henry Peckham, Esq.; Robert Drury, Esq.
 1554. Henry Peckham, Esq.; Thomas Pymme, Esq.

PHILIP AND MARY.

1555. John . . .; Robert Drury, Esq.
 1556. Henry Peckham, Esq.; Robert Drury, Esq.
 1557. Thomas Pymme, Esq.; Robert Woodleaf, Esq.

ELIZABETH.

1558. Thomas Pymme, Esq.
 1562. Thomas Fermore, Esq.; Thomas Neale, Esq.

¹ Council held at Northampton.

² There seems to be some doubt concerning this person, or perhaps it only exists in the orthography, it being written, *Haughford*, in the History of Desborough.

³ Council at Winchester.

⁴ The writs, returns, &c. from 17 Edw. IV. to the 33 Hen. VIII. are all lost.

1570. John Russell, Esq.; Robert Christmas, Esq.
 1571. Thomas Neale, Esq.; Rowland Goules, Esq.
 1584. John Morley, Esq.; George Cawfield, Esq.
 1585. Thomas Ridley, LL.D.; George Fleetwood, Esq.
 1588. Owen Oglethorp, Esq.; Francis Goodwin, Esq.
 1592. Thomas Tasburgh, Esq.; Thomas Fortescue, Esq.
 1596. William Fortescue, Esq.; John Tasburgh, Esq.
 1600. Richard Blunt, Esq.; Henry Fleetwood, Esq.

JAMES I.

1603. Sir John Townsend, Knt.; Henry Fleetwood, Esq.
 1610. William Borlase, Esq.
 1618. Richard Lovelace, Esq.; Arthur Goodwin, Esq.
 1623. Henry Cooke, Esq.; Arthur Goodwin, Esq.

CHARLES I.

1625. Henry Cooke, Esq.; Thomas Lane, Esq.
 1626. Henry Cooke, Esq.; Edmund Waller, Esq.
 1628. Sir William Borlase, Knt.; Thomas Lane, Esq.
 1640. Sir Edmund Verney, Knt.-Marshal; T. Lane, Esq.
 1641. Sir Edmund Verney, Knt.-Marshal; T. Lane, Esq.
 Richard Browne, Esq. *vice* Verney, deceased.

INTERREGNUM.

1649. Thomas Scott, Major Gen.; Tobias Bridge, Esq.
 1650. Thomas Scott, Major Gen.; Tobias Bridge, Esq.

CHARLES II.

- 1660 { Edm. Petty, Esq.; Rich. Browne, Esq. } double
 { Edm. Petty, Esq.; Thos. Scott, Esq. } return
 1661. Sir Edm. Pye, Knt. & Bart.; Sir J. Borlase, Bart.
 Robert Sawyer, Esq. *vice* Pye, deceased.
 1679. Sir John Borlase, Bart.; Thomas Lewis, Esq.
 1680. Sir John Borlase, Bart.; Thomas Lewis, Esq.

JAMES II.

1685. Sir Dennis Hampson, Bart.; Edw. Baldwin, Esq.
 (*Recorder.*)

WILLIAM AND MARY.

1689. Thomas Lewis, Esq.; William Jephson, Esq.
 1690. William Jephson, Esq.; Thomas Lewis, Esq.
 Charles Godfrey, Esq. *vice* Jephson, deceased.

WILLIAM III.

1695. Thomas Lewis, Esq.; Charles Godfrey, Esq.
 Fleetwood Dormer, Esq. *vice* Lewis, deceased.
 1698. Charles Godfrey, Esq.; John Archdale, Esq.
 Thomas Archdale, Esq. *vice* John Archdale.¹

1700. Charles Godfrey, Esq.; Fleetwood Dormer, Esq.
 1701. Charles Godfrey, Esq.; Fleetwood Dormer, Esq.

ANNE.

1702. Charles Godfrey, Esq.; Fleetwood Dormer, Esq.
 1705. Charles Godfrey, Esq.; Fleetwood Dormer, Esq.
 1708. Charles Godfrey, Esq.; Fleetwood Dormer, Esq.
 1710. Sir Thomas Lee, Bart.; Charles Godfrey, Esq.
 1713. Sir Thomas Lee, Bart.; Sir John Wittewrong, Bart.

GEORGE I.

1714. Sir Tho. Lee, Bart.; Sir John Wittewrong, Bart.
 1721. The Hon. Charles Egerton; The Right Hon. the
 Earl of Shelburne; and, in the place of the
 former (deceased) Charles Colyear, Esq.²

GEORGE II.

1727. Harry Waller, Esq.; William Lee, Esq.
 The Hon. Sir Charles Vernon, Knt. *vice* Lee,
 made one of the Judges of the King's Bench.
 1734. Harry Waller, Esq.; Edmund Waller, Esq.
 Sir Charles Vernon, Knt. *vice* Edmund Waller,
 who made his Election for Marlow.
 1741. Edmund Waller, Esq.; Harry Waller, Esq.
 Edmund Waller, Esq. re-elected, having been
 Cofferer to His Majesty's Household.
 1747. Edmund Waller, Esq.; Edmund Waller, Esq. jun.
 1754. John Waller, Esq.; The Right Hon. the Earl of
 Shelburne.

GEORGE III.

1761. Robert Waller, Esq.; Lord Viscount Fitzmaurice.
 Isaac Barré, Esq. *vice* Viscount Fitzmaurice,
 called to the House of Peers.
 1768. Robert Waller, Esq.; the Right Hon. Isaac Barré.
 1775. Robert Waller, Esq.; Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice.
 1780. Robert Waller, Esq.; Lord Viscount Mahon.
 The Right Hon. the Earl of Wycombe, *vice*
 Viscount Mahon, called to the House of Peers.
 1784. The Right Hon. the Earl of Wycombe; Admiral
 Sir John Jervis, K.B.; and, on the resignation
 of the latter, Sir Francis Baring, Bart.
 1790. The Right Hon. the Earl of Wycombe; Sir John
 Dashwood King, Bart.
 1796. Lord Viscount Fitzmaurice; Robert Waller, Esq.
 1802. Sir John D. King, Bart.; Sir Fras. Baring, Bart.
 1806. Sir John D. King, Bart.; Thomas Baring, Esq.
 1807. Sir John Dashwood King, Bart.; Tho. Baring, Esq.

¹ He was the first member of the Society of Friends who ever sat in Parliament.

² This Election was declared void, and Charles Colyear was again elected; but the Mayor made a false Return, in consequence of which the House ordered his name to be erased, and that of *Harry Waller* inserted.

1812. Sir John Dashwood King, Bart.; Thomas Baring, Esq. (afterwards Sir Thomas Baring, Bart.)
 1818. Sir John Dashwood King, Bart.; Sir Thomas Baring, Bart.

GEORGE IV.

1820. Sir Thomas Baring, Bart.; Sir John Dashwood King, Bart.
 1826. Sir John Dashwood King, Bart.; Sir Thomas Baring, Bart.

GEORGE III.

1831. Hon. Robert John Smith; Sir Tho. Baring, Bart.
 1832. Hon. Charles Grey, *vice* Sir Thomas Baring, Bart. resigned.
 1835. Hon. Robert John Smith; Hon. Charles Grey.

VICTORIA.

1837. George Robert Smith, Esq.; George Henry Dashwood, Esq.
 1841. Geo. Hen. Dashwood, Esq.; R. Bernal, Jun. Esq.

THE TOWN

is by much the handsomest in the County. The High Street is remarkably well built; and, being situated on the principal road from London to Oxford, not only rivalled Aylesbury in extent, but far exceeded the latter in the spacious regularity of its buildings; when Lord Le Despencer, of West Wycombe, being desirous of transferring the Assizes and Quarter Sessions to High Wycombe, became its more especial Patron. The Town is divided into four Wards, viz. Easton, High Street, Paul's Row, and Frogmore.

The Town-Hall, a brick edifice, supported by stone pillars, at the west end of the High Street, was erected at the expense of John Earl of Shelburne, in 1757, on the site of an old market-house, which had been built in 1604, of timber; near which, is another brick-building, intended as Shambles, of the same era. The principal manufacture here, as throughout the whole County, was that of Lace;¹ which has been, of late years, almost entirely superseded by the platting of straw and chips, for the manufacture of hats; affording a less profitable employment to almost all the female population, and no inconsiderable number of males, to the exclusion of more active habits in this agricultural district.

MAYORS.

EDWARD IV.
 Thomas Gale
 William Readhead
 Richard Cary
 Christopher Waes
 Richard Cary.

Robert Astbrook
 William Alley
 Nicholas Gerrard
 Robert Astbrook
 Nicholas Gerrard
 William Alley

RICHARD III.
 William Readhead

HENRY VIII.
 Thomas Freere
 Roger Bramston
 Robert Astbrook
 Richard Burch
 Robert Astbrook
 William Chalfont
 Richard Burch
 William Chalfont
 Thomas Freere
 Robert Astbrook
 William Chalfont
 Richard Burch
 Robert Astbrook

HENRY VII.
 William Monday
 Thomas Pymm
 Roger Bramston
 Robert Astbrook
 Thomas Pymm
 Richard Cary
 Thomas Pymm
 Humphrey Wellisbourn
 Roger Bramston
 John Alley

George Petyever
 William Juncklyn
 Robert Astbrook
 William Juncklyn
 George Petyever
 William Juncklyn
 Christopher Pusey
 George Petyever
 John Keele
 John Brasbridge
 William Juncklyn
 John Littleboy
 Thomas Bottery
 George Petyever
 William Alley
 Thomas Chalfont

William Gravetts
 Edward Cary
 George Gravetts
 John Raunce

MARY.

Thomas Chalfont
 John Raunce
 Thomas Pymm
 George Littleboy
 Robert Gravetts
 Thomas Keele

ELIZABETH.

John Sterling
 Rowland Witnall
 William Thwaites
 George Littleboy
 Francis Sparkes
 Tristram Winch
 Thomas Francis

EDWARD VI.
 John Welles
 Robert Pusey
 Simon Whitnell

¹ Called *bone-lace*, from the bobbins, chiefly turned of bone, though many of box-wood, and other materials suitable for the lathe, used in the fabric of this once extensive source of employment.

Thomas Keele	Thomas Brandon	James Bigg	George Bradshaw
Francis Sparkes	Thomas Gibbons	John King	Thomas Grove
Tristram Winch	William Shrimpton	John Gibbons	
William Thwaites	Robert Eccles	Nicholas Bradshaw	WILLIAM AND MARY.
Robert Collins	William Ayre	Henry Elliott	Thomas Fellows
Rowland Witnall	Robert Biscoe	John Grove	Thomas Stevens
Thomas Keele	John Littlepage	Samuel Guy	Thomas Barnes
Rowland Brasbridge	George Welles	Richard Nelson	John Bigg
Robert Collins	Thomas Brandon	George Timberlake	Thomas Alford
Tristram Winch	Thomas Gibbons		John Blacknall
William Monday	Richard Gibbons		
Tristram Winc	John Davenport	CHARLES II.	WILLIAM III.
Thomas Keele	Robert Biscoe	Richard Lucas	Edward Marshall
Robert Collins	George Welles	Thomas Gibbons	George Grove
William Monday		Nicholas Bradshaw	Thomas Fellows
Tristram Winch	CHARLES I.	Thomas Gibbons	Thomas Barnes
Francis Challener	William Guy	Henry Elliott	George Clewer
John Greenland	John Littlepage	Edward Bedder	Ferdinando Shrimpton
Thomas Kempe	John Bigg	James Bigg	Thomas Stevens
John Gibbons	John Davenport	Richard Lucas	John Bigg
Thomas Hayly	Richard Gibbons	Samuel Welles	Thomas Alford
Francis Challener	Thomas Lock	Thomas Gibbons	
John Fox	Richard Gibbons	Robert Whitton	ANNE.
John Welles	Thomas Ayre	Martyn Lnellyn	Thomas Alford
John Greenland	Matthew Pettypher	Nicholas Bradshaw	Thomas Stevens
John Gibbons	Edward Winch	Henry Bigg	Benjamin Hickman
John Fox	John Gibbons	Richard Lucas	George Alford
John Welles	Richard Nelson	Alexander Parnham	Ferdinando Shrimpton
Thomas Welles	Thomas Bedder	Henry Bedder	Thomas Wood
John Greenland	Thomas Welles	Edward Bedder	Thomas Wood
Thomas Gibbons	Thomas Hobbes	Thomas Davies	Thomas Russin
Thomas Taylor	George Bradshaw	Charles Elliott	Hugh Shrimpton
Ambrose Conway	John Collins	John Wheeler	Ferdinando Shrimpton
William Shrimpton	William Guy	Jonathan Randall	Thomas Stevens
	Edward Bedder	Henry Bigg	Benjamin Hickman
JAMES I.	James Bigg	John Mitchell	
Gabriel Redman	George More	John Pettypher	GEORGE I.
George Welles	John Gibbons	John Lane	Henry Hunt
William Ayre		Robert Whitton	Thomas Wood
Gabriel Redman	USURPATION.		John Stevens
Thomas Welles	Nicholas Bradshaw	JAMES II.	Hugh Shrimpton
Michael Burgh	Stephen Bates	John Bigg	John Smales
John Littlepage	William Fisher	Richard Rutt	Richard Shrimpton ¹

¹ In 1726, Richard Shrimpton, the Mayor, was served with an order of the House of Commons, for permitting Harry Waller, Esq. or his Agent, to inspect the Records of that Borough (in consequence of a late Election), and refused to obey the same; when he was ordered to be taken into custody by the Serjeant-at-Arms, and the Books for entering the names of the Freemen to be delivered to the Clerk of the House: and the House made the following resolutions thereupon:—That in an entry of Burgesses there had been made certain erasures; that persons had been admitted to vote who had no right so to do; that the Honourable Charles Collyer was not duly elected; that Harry Waller, Esq. was duly elected to serve in that Parliament; that the Mayor was guilty of divers arbitrary, illegal, and partial proceedings at the late Election; and that Edward Marshall, who had presumed to read the Proclamation against Riots, whilst the Burgesses were legally assembled for the electing a Burgess to serve in Parliament, without having sufficient authority, was guilty of a high infringement of the freedom of elections: And it was ordered, that the Mayor be committed to Newgate, by the Speaker's warrant; and that Edward Marshall be taken into custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms.

Ferdinando Shrimpton
John Smales
Thomas Shrimpton
Edward Bedder
Ferdinando Shrimpton

GEORGE II.

Joseph Tomlinson
Edward Bedder
Ferdinando Shrimpton
John Welsh
Ralph Dean
Edward Bedder
John Bates
John Clarke
Samuel Welles
Joseph Shrimpton
Richard Beacham
John Welsh
Edward Bedder
Ralph Dean
John Bates
Ralph Dean
John Clarke
Richard Bates
Thomas Aldridge
Richard Bates
Richard Welles
John Welsh
Joseph Shrimpton
Richard Beacham
Samuel Welles

Thomas Rose
John Bates, Jun.
Ralph Dean
Thomas Aldridge

GEORGE III.

Richard Welles
Reverend James Price
John Welsh
Joseph Shrimpton
Samuel Welles
Thomas Rose
Thomas Rose jun.
John Bates
Thomas Aldridge
John Birch
Samuel Shrimpton
John Widmer
Isaac King
Samuel Shrimpton
Reverend James Price
Joseph Shrimpton
Thomas Rose
Joseph Steele
Samuel Welles
John Bates
Samuel Welles
Joseph Bell
Thomas Clarke
Isaac King
John Shrimpton
Samuel Manning

Reverend James Price
Thomas Rose
Reverend James Price
Reverend John Manning
Daniel Squire
Samuel Welles
Joseph Bell
Thomas Clarke
Isaac King
Samuel Rotton
Andrew Biddle
Benjamin Blackden
Samuel Manning
Reverend James Price
Charles Ward
Thomas Clarke
Thomas Rose
Isaac King
Charles Ward
Richard Barry Slater
Andrew Biddle
William Baly
Samuel Manning
William Sproston
John Carter, jun.
William Parker
Robert Wheeler
William Rose
Thomas Westwood
Richard Barry Slater
James Price
Richard Barry Slater

John Carter
Robert Wheeler

GEORGE IV.

William Parker
William Rose
Richard Barry Slater
John Carter
John Matthie
Robert Wheeler
Reverend Isaac King
William Parker
William Rose

WILLIAM IV.

William Denny
Thomas Westwood
John Carter
Robert Wheeler
Thomas Westwood
Robert Wheeler

Municipal Corporation Act.

VICTORIA.

James George Tatem
George Harman
Robert Wheeler
John Carter
Buckmaster Joseph Tuck
George Lloyd Parker
John Turner
Alfred Lane

THE MILITARY SCHOOL, OR COLLEGE,

established in 1799, under the superintendence of Major-General le Marchant, as Lieutenant-Governor, was an institution intended to embrace a complete system of Military Education for Officers desirous of qualifying themselves to serve on the General Staff; and continued here, (as well as the junior department at Great Marlow), during several years, until the removal of both to Sandhurst, in Berkshire, in 1812.

CHARITABLE FOUNDATIONS.

Here was anciently a Hospital for Lepers, founded, says Tanner, before 13 Hen. III. Mr. Langley's account of this establishment is rather confused; he speaks of two Hospitals, one dedicated to St. Giles, and the other to St. Margaret: he first supposes them to have been one and the same; then states, that King Hen. V. gave the custody of St. Giles's Hospital to Thomas Giles; and in the next year, 6 Hen. V. granted both to Henry Swain, on the resignation of Thomas Giles; but adds, that the gift of the Mastership was afterwards in the Collegiate Church of Windsor.¹ This Hospital was undoubtedly distinct from another, dedicated to ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

¹ Jacob Mallet, Canon of Windsor, in 1516, resigned the Mastership of St. Giles's Hospital, at Wycombe, to the College, reserving 40s. per ann. during his life. He was executed for treasonable words spoken against King Hen. VIII. viz. that *the King had brought his hogs to a fine market.* [Ashmole's Berkshire.]

In Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, it is stated, that "at Wycombe there was an Hospital for a Master, Brethren and Sisters, dedicated to St. John Baptist, founded before 20 Hen. III. It was in the Patronage of the Mayor and Burgesses of this Town A.D. 1344; and though, after the Dissolution, Queen Mary granted it to Sir Robert Throgmorton, Queen Elizabeth granted it, Anno Regni 4, to the Corporation, and re-founded the Hospital, which is still under the government of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Bailiffs, for 4 poor persons," &c.; and in Willis's *Notitia Parliamentaria*, the Free-School is said to have been made out of some part of this Hospital.

THE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.

It appears, from deeds in the possession of the Corporation, that in the second year of the reign of Edward VI. the Hospital of St. John belonged to Christopher Chalfont, Clerk, who was then Master of the said Hospital; which he granted to Sir Edmund Pelham and George Juncklyn, on lease, for twenty-one years, at the rent of *5*l.**; that by another Indenture, the said Christopher Chalfont disposed of his estate and interest in the said Hospital to the said Sir Edmund Pelham, during the life of the said Christopher Chalfont, rent free; and that Sir Edmund Pelham and George Juncklyn did, on the 1st April 1548, (3 Edw. VI.) in consideration of 30*l.* paid to them by the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of Chepping Wycombe, bargain and sell to the said Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses, all the said Hospital, lands, and premises, to the intent that the said Mayor and Burgesses should bestow all the yearly rents towards the foundation of a Grammar-School, *to be erected within two years from the date thereof; and in default, then the said Sir Edmund Pelham and George Juncklyn should re-enter and possess the estate again.* The Mayor and Burgesses established a Grammar-School within the period mentioned; as, on the 18th July 1562, they granted the said premises to Queen Elizabeth, in order that the same might be created a ROYAL GRAMMAR-SCHOOL; which was accordingly effected.

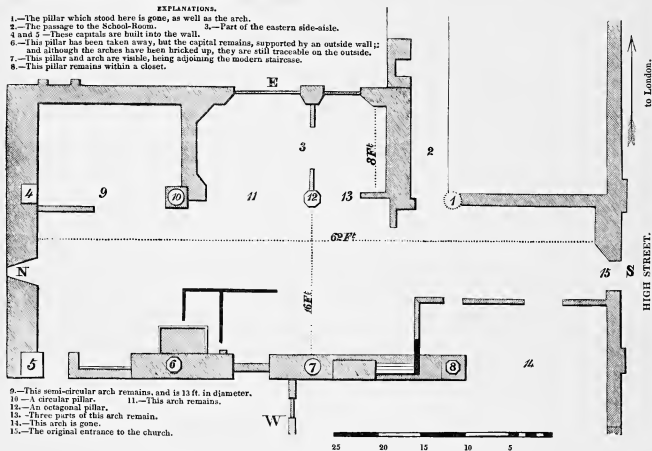
During recent repairs of the house occupied by the Master, upon the removal of partitions, closets, &c. the pillars and arches of a NORMAN CHURCH were brought to light.

This Church was about 62 feet long; and appears to have consisted of a nave 16 feet wide between the pillars, and side-aisles 6 feet wide; and, what is extraordinary, it stands nearly north and south. There were three pillars on each side of the nave, alternately round and octagonal, supporting four plain semi-circular arches 13 feet in diameter, the two outer ones, at each end, resting upon brackets or capitals, built up in the north and south walls. Of the six pillars, four remain; they are about 2 feet in diameter, and 8½ feet high, including the capitals, which are ornamented with sculptured foliage and shells; and on one of them is a dragon, which has unfortunately lost its head. One pillar has disappeared entirely; of another, the capital only remains, supported by a brick-wall. Of the arches, two on the east side of the nave remain entire, and three-parts of a third; on the west, are three, two of which had been bricked up, to form an out-side wall, and had windows cut through the tops of them; but enough of the original stone-work remains, to show that they were semi-circular, like the others. The fourth arch has quite disappeared; and also the one which was opposite. The entrance to the Church was at the south end, in the street; and on taking down the plaster, &c. about the door of the School-house, four small Norman capitals were discovered, supporting a pointed receding arch; the shafts were gone, but have now been restored: and the original entrance again ornaments the street. The School-room, which is on the east side of the Church, was probably the Refectory of the Hospital, and is 24 feet long by 21 feet wide. It has no Norman architecture about it; but in the north wall, is one lancet-shaped window, and another of the decorated style. Of the Church windows, no traces are visible. That it continued a Hospital till the Dissolution, is evident; there being amongst the papers of the Corporation, a lease granted by Edward Wellesburne, Master of the Hospital of St. John, to John Skydmore, husbandman, dated 7 Hen. VIII.

The annexed ground-plan of the foundations of this ancient edifice, has been kindly supplied by John Norris, Esq. F.R.S. of Hughendon House.

EXPLANATIONS.

- 1.—The pillar which stood here is gone, as well as the arch.
- 2.—The passage to the School-Room.
- 3.—Part of the eastern side-aisle.
- 4 and 5 —These capitals are built into the wall.
- 6.—This pillar has been taken away, but the capital remains, supported by an outside wall; and although the arches have been bricked up, they are still traceable on the outside.
- 7.—This pillar and arch are visible, being adjoining the modern staircase.
- 8.—This pillar remains within a closet.



- 9.—This semi-circular arch remains, and is 13 ft. in diameter.
- 10.—A circular pillar.
- 11.—This arch remains.
- 12.—An octagonal pillar.
- 13.—Three parts of this arch remain.
- 14.—This arch is gone.
- 15.—The original entrance to the church.

EMINENT MEN.

Amongst the distinguished natives of Chipping Wycombe, may be mentioned—

William Alley, educated at Eton; and in 1528, elected to King's College, Cambridge. Having studied at both the Universities of Oxon, and Cambridge, he took Holy orders, and obtained a Benefice; which he quitted on the accession of Queen Mary to the Throne, and practised physic during the remainder of her reign. He was afterwards Divinity Lecturer at St. Paul's Cathedral, where he acquired great reputation; obtained the Bishoprick of Exeter in 1560, and held that See until his death, 15 April 1570. He was the Author of "The Poor Man's Library," 2 vols. "An Hebrew Grammar;" and in Queen Elizabeth's Version of the Bible, he was the translator of the Pentateuch.

Mr. James Gomme was brought up to trade, and became an auctioneer of considerable eminence; and a Burgess of the Corporation of Wycombe, where he died, 30th July 1825, æt 59. He might be said to combine, as Dr. Samuel Johnson expressed it, "that which is rarely to be met with in persons of his class, the civility of the tradesman, and the manners of the gentleman." Possessed of a strong understanding, and a retentive memory, he sought and enjoyed the society of literary men, and lived in habits of intimacy with Mark Noble, the Antiquary, Sir Isaac Heard, Sir George Nayler, and many other distinguished persons of his time. He was Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Having become known to Louis XVIII. during his residence in this county, the King, after his restoration and return to his dominions, transmitted to Mr. Gomme, as a testimony of his regard, the Cross of the Order of St. Louis. A portrait of Mr. Gomme was engraved and published in 1825; and he is said to have left a large collection of MSS., and many very valuable specimens of the arts, which he had collected in the course of his business.

THE RECTORY

was appropriated to the Monastery of Godstow, Co. Oxon. before 1209, as is presumed, by King Hen. I. after he had seized upon the Honour of Walingford, as an escheat: and in the Taxation Rolls of Pope Nicholas, in 1291, the value was stated at 30 marks (but by the Bishop of Norwich, estimated at sixty,) a pension being payable to the Prior of Beek, in Normandy, of twelve marks for the Rectory, and ten for the Vicarage. The Vicarage was rated in the King's Books at 23*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*; but being returned as worth only 45*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* was discharged from payment of First-Fruits and Tenths.

Mr. Richard Rutt, by Will, dated 10 Dec. 1695, left 5*l.* per ann. to the Vicar and his successors, for the time being, to read prayers on several week-days during the year.

In a Terrier, dated 1680, the Vicarage-House is described as "A house with a hall, two parlours, and other offices; with an orchard and garden of about half an acre." The house was rebuilt by Dr. Trott, Vicar, circ. 1756.

It appears, that there had been anciently a Chapel in the Churchyard at Wycombe; and Fox, the Martyrologist, mentions, that Henry Phip, who was roodman, or keeper of the Rood loft therein, was accused, in the Bishop's Court, of having said that he must go and "tend a candle before his Block Almighty;" and that he abjured his errors in 1521, before Bishop Longland.¹

There were also two Chantries, called Charnels, valued at 12*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* clear; and a third, called the Bower, worth 4*l.* 16*s.*, of which Sir Henry Forest, Sir Thomas Huchinson, and Sir Roger Hawkins were Incumbents: and in 1549, the two latter were returned to be both of the age of 73, and entitled to this stipend of 6*l.* each per ann. One of the Chantries was dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

In a modern Return, the computed value of the Vicarage was 143*l.* per ann. when the Patronage was vested in the Marquess of Lansdowne.²

VICARS.

PHILIP.

Robert Maynard, presented 9 April 1273, by the Convent of Godstow.

Odo de Watlington, presented in 1273.

John de Clera, presented 15 April 1276.

John le Palmers, presented in 1310.

John de Broughton, died in 1368.

Elias de Merston, presented in May 1368.

William Chestayne resigned in 1418.

Thomas Sprott, presented 24 Aug. 1418.

John Croxley exchanged for Islington, with

Richard Dalby, 9 September 1433.

Robert Waring died in 1470.

Hugh Clay, presented 30 Oct. 1470, by the King.

John Thoyles, presented 4 Dec. 1471.

John Fisher, pr. 19 Jun. 1472, by the Conv^s of Godstow.

Thomas Gilbert, LL.D. presented 28 Dec. 1482.

Thomas Botiler, presented in 1487.

Thomas Heywood, LL.B. presented 26 March 1508.

Roland Messenger, presented 12 March 1511.

William Wright, presented 6 March 1539.

Richard Philips, pr. 20 March 1555, by Jane Raunce.

Thomas Bernard, pres. 1 Aug. 1557, by John Raunce.

John Dans, pres. 25 May 1592, by Robert Rance.

Philip Chamberlain, pres. in 1594, by the same Patron.

Gerard Dobson, pr. 6 Nov. 1629, by the Citizens of London.

George Fownes intruded.

Thomas Johnson, pres. 15 Nov. 1660, by Matthew Archdale, Esq.

William Ley, pres. 20 May 1664, by the same Patron.

Vincent Owen, presented 7 June 1669, by the same Patron, as was

Isaac Mills, A.M. 20 Feb. 1673.

Thomas Cordell, presented 3 Aug. 1681.

Samuel Guise, A.B. presented 30 May 1711, by Lord Shelburne; and presented a second time in 1724.

Edmund Trott, LL.D. presented 6 Dec. 1733, by John Earl of Shelburne.

James Price, A.B. presented 24 Nov. 1763, by William Earl of Shelburne; presented a second time as A.M. 10 Jan. 1784. He was succeeded by

James Price, A.B. presented 25 March 1788, by William Marquess of Lansdowne.

¹ Fox's Acts and Monuments, vol. ii. p. 49.

² Hodgson's Account of Augmentations.

THE CHURCH

is a very large regularly built and stately edifice, near the north side of the High street, but so incommodiously cooped up by the houses which inclose it on all sides, that it can not be seen to advantage from any point of view. It is recorded to have been erected in 1273, and dedicated to All-Saints. The tower, which is, with its open screen of Gothic scroll-work and pinnacles, nearly one hundred feet in height, received many ornamental additions from the munificence of John Earl of Shelburne, about 1755; and it now contains ten bells, two having been given by his Lordship, in addition to the eight removed from the old tower, which, previously to 1522, had stood between the nave and the chancel. The length of the whole building is 180 feet: the nave forty-eight feet high. A very handsome altar-piece was presented in 1778, by Benjamin Bates, M.D. of Little Missenden, painted by Mortimer, a young artist of great merit, and a Royal Academician, whom Dr. Bates especially patronised. The subject, is the Conversion of the Druids to Christianity, by St. Paul's Preaching.¹ An Organ, by Green, was placed in the nave in 1783, at the expence of the inhabitants, raised by subscription.

There were formerly in the Church, the following arms: 1. Within a bordure, a fess between three martlets. 2. The arms of the Town of Wycombe. 3. A lion ramp. gard. crowned, in his sinister paw, a roundel. 4. Arg. two bends engrailed. 5. Arg. two bends Gu. impaling S. 6. within a bordure, a fess between three martlets Or. The nave and chancel were formerly divided by a carved oak screen, having thereon, an old inscription.

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

Sacred to the Memory of M^r. John Morris, late of this Borough: also of four of his Grand-children, by Anne his Daughter, Wife of Charles Harris, Esq. of Chelsea, viz., Charlotte, Elizabeth, Frederick, and Charles, their eldest son: he departed this life the 26th of January 1781, aged 11 years.

On a marble slab in the south aisle:

Sacred to the Memory of M^r. Joseph White, late of Great Marlow, who died the 22^d. of September 1781, aged 45 years.

On another:

M^r. Thomas Emes, formerly of Great Marlow, died October 12th 1815, aged 74 years. *Arms*: Az. two bars Or. between 8 leopards' faces of the Second. In an inescutcheon S. on a cross Arg. four fers de molins of the First.

On an elegant mural monument of white marble, adorned with the emblems of his profession, a sword, spear, and casque or modern helmet, and having in gold letters, encircled by a wreath of laurel, these words, "LADOEIRA SALAMANCA," is the following inscription:

Captⁿ. William White, of his Majesty's 13th Regiment of Light Dragoons, and D. A. Q. M. G. of Cavalry,

under his Grace the Duke of Wellington, was mortally wounded at the battle of Salamanca, the 22^d. of July 1812, in the 28th year of his age: of whom his brave companions in arms have borne this honourable testimony that he fell nobly, acting with distinguished bravery in a glorious cause; with a character unblemished as a man, and as a Soldier, adorned with unsullied integrity, and undaunted courage: a testimony amply corroborated by the Official Gazettees of September the 18th 1810, and May the 9th 1812. He survived till the night of the 23^d. and e'er he breathed his last, had the satisfaction of knowing that he died as he had lived, the companion of Victory.

Lieut. Gillespie White, of the same Regiment, twin Brother of the above, and holding similar rank on the Staff of the Army in Egypt, commanded by Sir Ralph Abercrombie, K.B. died at Damietta, October 15th 1801, at the age of 20 years.

On a small mural tablet of white marble, at the east end of the south aisle:

Sacred to the Memory of Samuel Manning, Esq. Alderman of this Borough. He died 17th of August 1811, aged 57 years.

On another:

Sacred to the Memory of the Rev^d. John Manning, LL.B. formerly of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, and Alder-

¹ This painting was restored by H. Lovegrove, Esq. in 1839, at the expence of Robert Lord Carrington.

man of this Borough. He died the 1st of October 1822, aged 67 years.

On an oval tablet, on the north side of the altar:

John, son of William and Mary Turner, died on board the Wycombe, in the Service of the Honourable East India Company, at Wampou, in China, November the 16th 1787, aged 17 years. And as a memorial of his Virtues, his surviving and sorrowful mother caused this Monument to be erected.

On another tablet:

Samuel Welles, Esq. son of Samuel & Anne Welles, lay Impropiator of Wycombe, ob. die Augusti 15^o A.D. 1807, æt. 78.

Isabella, wife of Samuel Welles, Esq. Daughter and heiress of Thomas Welch, Esq. of Great Hampden, in this County, ob. die Mar. 13, A.D. 1792, æt. 56.

Richard Welles, Esq. son of Samuel & Ann, died March 10th 1803, aged 67.

Samuel Welles, Son of Samuel & Isabella Welles, died July 4th 1776, aged 10 years.

The Reverend Richard Welles, A.M. of University College, Oxford, Son of Samuel and Isabella Welles, died March 17th 1807, aged 33.

Maria Constantia, Daughter of Samuel and Isabella Welles, died March 9th A.D. 1770, aged 13, and was buried in the County of Berks.

Harriet, Daughter of Samuel and Isabella Welles, died August 4th 1776, aged 5 years.

Sarah Welles, Daughter of Samuel and Ann Welles, died March 2th 1790, aged 23 years.

On a marble tablet, at the east end of the north aisle:

Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Bennett, Esq^r of Farringdon House, Berks, and daughter of the late M^r William Bell, of this Borough, who died November 24th 1815, aged 59 years. She was an affectionate wife; a sincere Friend; and a true Christian.

On a very neat mural tablet in the north aisle:

"The memory of the just is blessed."

Sacred to the Memory of Isaac King, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Bucks, and an Honorary Member of the Board of Agriculture. He was a firm supporter of Constitutional Liberty; sincerely attached to the established Religion of his Country; a most affectionate Husband and Father, a faithful Friend, an honest and benevolent man: ob. Dec. 24th 1812, æt. 72.

Also of Elizabeth, wife of the above: ob. Jan. 12, 1822, æt. 79 years.

This tablet is erected as a testimonial of the sincerest gratitude & affection.

Arms: Quarterly, 1 and 4, S. a lion ramp. between 3 Or.: 2 and 3, Arg. Two bars between six leopards' faces Or.

On a slab in the pavement of the north aisle:

Mary, wife of Major-General John George Le Marchant, 1811.

On a mural monument, these arms in a lozenge:

Az. a lion ramp. Or. debruised with an inescutcheon, Gu. three Catherine wheels, Or.: on a Chief of the Last a bull's head cabossed S. Below:

Devoted by Mary Elizabeth Hazard, of Tarriers House, in this Parish, to the Memory of the best of mothers, Jane, Relict of the Rev^d. George Lewis, A.M., Rector of Eehingham, in the Bishoprick of Chichester, and Vicar of Westerham, in the Diocese of Rochester, who died May xxvi. A.D. MDCCLXXXIII. aged LXIII. years.

This monument has a fine figure of Charity.

On a mural tablet, at the west end of the south aisle:

Sacred to the memory of Mary Ann Hekewill Nash, only Child of John and Martha Haward Nash: ob. the 6th July 1808, aged 7 years 11 months.

John Love, son of John and Martha Haward Nash, died 14 Mar. 1813, aged 6 months.

On another:

Near this place are deposited the Remains of John Bates, Esq. late Alderman of this Borough, who departed this life August 11th 1795, aged 72 years.

In the same vault lie the Remains of John and Richard Bates, Father and Brother of the above. John died Sep^r 27 1760, aged 71 years: Richard died Oct^r 6th 1755, aged 36.

On a slab in the south aisle:

In a vault beneath this stone, lie the Remains of Jacob Allen, Gent. of this Borough, who departed this life the 15th of June 1807, aged 65 years.

Martha, wife of the above Jacob Allen, died April 7th 1811, aged 67 years.

Also Elizabeth, wife of Reuben Allen, who died April 15th 1810, aged 75 years.

Jacob Allen, son of Reuben Allen, died January 31st 1803, aged 34.

Esau, Brother of the above Jacob and Reuben, died Dec^r 4th 1812, aged 75 years.

On a mural tablet in the south aisle:

In sure and certain hope of the Resurrection to eternal Life, near this place repose the mortal remains of Henry Allnut, Esq. who died April 20th A.D. 1813, aged 67 years.

Also of Thomas Allnut, his youngest son, who departed this life September 15th A.D. 1812, aged 26.

On a mural tablet, in the south aisle, with escutcheons of arms:

The mortal remains of Henry Allen, a native of this Town, were interred with military honours at Scamderabad, in the East Indies, where he served six years as an Ensign in the 24th Regiment of Infantry, on the Madras Establishment, in the bloom of youth, after a short illness. He died beloved and regretted, June 24th Anno Dom. 1814, aged 22 years. In remembrance of whom, his surviving Brother, John Allen, dedicated this tablet.

On slabs, near the west end of the same aisle:

In Memory of Susannah, Wife of the Rev^d. Thomas Jones, of Dinton, in this County, and only daughter of the Rev. James Price, late Vicar of this Parish: ob. 27 Sep. 1802, æt. 42.

Also of Susan Philippa, only child of the Rev. Thomas Jones and the above Susannah his wife: ob. 6 Oct. 1806, æt. 18.

In Mr. Wilkinson's family Vault, near this place, are deposited the Remains of M^{rs}. Mary Spencer, of Cheyne walk, Chelsea, who died April 22^d. 1793, aged 57 years.

Also of M^{rs}. Ann Dewes, Relict of M^r. John Dewes, of London, who died the 16 of July 1808, aged 70 years.

The remains of Charles Harris, Esq. of Chelsea, who departed this life 12 Jan^r. 1801.

Also of Ann his Widow, daughter of John Morris, Esq. formerly of this Borough, Gent. who departed this life Aug. 20th 1806, aged 78.

PAROCHIAL CHARITIES.

Queen Elizabeth settled, on the 21st July 1561, upon the Corporation of this Borough, for charitable purposes, an annual income of 18*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

In 1588, Giles Hunt gave to the Churchwardens, 20*s.* per ann., arising out of property in Coleshill Lane.

In 1601, Thomas Taylor gave a rent-charge of 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per ann. to the poor, secured on a house, then occupied by Mr. Edmonds.

In the same year, John and Robert Raunce, Esqrs. gave a rent-charge of 5*l.* charged upon the Antelope Inn.

About the same time, Ambrose Conway, Esq. left the sum of 10*l.* to be distributed in gifts to the poor.

In 1615, Thomas Church, Merchant, bequeathed one hundred marks;—in 1616, Sir Robert Dormer, Knt.¹ left 20*l.*; and in 1620, Lady Dorothy Pelham gave 20*l.* (also 10*l.* towards improving the highways,) then producing 10*l.* 10*s.* per ann. which monies were laid out in building the shambles.

. . . . Wainwright gave 20*l.* as mace money, producing about 1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per ann.

In 1633, William Littleboy, Gent. left the sum of 10*l.*, the interest to be distributed weekly in bread to the poor.

There are several other donations from benefactors, now unknown, amounting to about 10*l.* 10*s.* per ann. which are charged upon King's Hill, and Saw-pit House.

THE HAMLET OF LOUDWATER

is about three miles south-east from Wycombe, on the London Road, near the spot at which the road from Penn to Marlow crosses the principal line of communication with the Metropolis; and its name is probably derived from the noise incessantly made by the rapidity of the stream, which rushes with great impetuosity towards Woburn, and its junction with the Thames.

The Chapel at Loudwater was built by William Davies, Esq. in 1791; consecrated by Dr. Pretynman, Bishop of Lincoln, in the same year; and endowed by Mr. Davies with lands, then of the value of 40*l.* per ann.² He died at Loudwater 17 Oct. 1818, aged 91. The building is quite plain, without ornament, about forty-five feet long, having, on the roof, which is slated, a small turret containing a single bell, and surmounted with a vane. The entrance is at the east end; and on each side are three semi-circularly-headed windows, the walls being strengthened with as many buttresses. It stands in a small cemetery.

¹ Langley says that, according to the date, it must have been Sir William Dormer.

² Lysous's Bucks, vol. i. p. 677.

WEST WYCOMBE

is bounded, on the North, by Bradenham and Saunderton; on the East, by High Wycombe; on the South, by Marlow; and on the West, by Radnage and Stokenchurch.

THE MANOR.

At the Domesday Survey, Walchelin Bishop of Winchester held *Wicumbe*, for which he was taxed at nineteen hides. There were twenty-three carucates of land; in the demesne were five hides and three plough-lands. There were twenty-seven villeins with eight bordars, having nineteen carucates. There were seven servants; three mills, worth 1*l.* per ann.; a fishery which produced a thousand eels; seven carucates of pasture, and pannage in the woods for a thousand hogs: the whole being then valued at 15*l.* when the Bishop first received it 10*l.* and in the time of King Edward 12*l.* This Manor was allotted to the Monks of Winchester for their table. In the reign of King Edward, Stigand held this Manor.¹

The Bishops of Winchester continued Lords of West Wycombe, till 5 Edw. VI.² when Bishop John Poynt (the twenty-fifth in succession from Bishop Walchelin) surrendered the Manors of West Wycombe, Morton, and Ivinghoe, to King Edward VI.³ in exchange for other estates: and the King granted West Wycombe to his uncle, Edward Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector.⁴ This grant, as well as another of the Manor of Fingest, was revoked by Queen Mary, and the Manor was restored to Bishop White, (successor to Poynt) but he being a Roman Catholic, was deprived on the accession of Queen Elizabeth; and the estate again reverting to the Crown, was granted in 1602, to Sir Robert Dormer, Knt. This very ancient family derive their descent from Thomas Dormer; who, in 1042, attended King Edward the Confessor, on his return from France. William Dormer, his son, afterwards came over with the Conqueror, and from whom descended Sir William Dormer, Knt. who was in the service of Edw. III. in his wars against France. The family was settled here under the Bishops of Winchester, at a very early period; Geoffrey Dormer, in the reign of Hen. VI. having had twenty-six children, chiefly sons, who entered into Holy Orders; and the same Geoffrey had, by Eleanor, daughter and heiress of Thomas Dorre, *alias* Chobbes, *inter al.* one son of his own name, Geoffrey, who married Judith, daughter of Robert Baldington, Lord of Thame. Another Geoffrey Dormer, the issue of that marriage, succeeded to the inheritance of West Wycombe, (as well as that of Thame) and greatly increased his estate by marrying Ursula, daughter and heiress of Bartholomew Collingridge, the heir-general of Arundell, descendants of Fitz-Alan, ancient Earls of Arundell; and left issue five sons, all possessing considerable estates in the County. One of them, William, who was his eldest son and heir, marrying Agnes, daughter of Sir John Launcelyn, Knt. (a Frenchman) had issue, Robert and four daughters; and by Will dated 12 Sept.

¹ Terra Wintoniensis Epi'. In Riseburg Hd'. Ω . Walchelinus ep's Winton' ten' Wicumbe. P' xix. hid' se defd'. Tra' e'. xxiii. car'. In dno. v. et ibi sunt, iii. car'. Ibi. xxvii. uilli cu', viii.¹⁰ bord'. hu't. hidæ. xix. car'. Ibi. vii. serui. et iii. molini de xx. ¹⁵ solid. et i. piscar' de mill' Anguill' Pt'u. vii. car'. Silua mille porc'. In totis ualent' ual'. xv. lib' .Q'do recep'. x. lib'. T.R.E. xii. lib'. Hoc Ω fuit et est de uietu monachoz æclie Winton' Stigand' tenuit T.R.E. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 143.]

² See Lives of the Bishops of Winchester; also Langley's Hist. of Desborough Hundred, p. 400.

³ Rot. Pat. 5 Edw. VI. Test. 18 June.

⁴ Ibid. Test. 21 Sept.

1506, directed his interment in the Church of West Wycombe, before the Image of St. Lawrence, bequeathing 40*l.* to the poor; 40*l.* to the Church, to buy a cope and vestment, &c. and 4*l.* to mend the highways.¹

West Wycombe continued in the possession of this noble family, until Charles, second Earl of Carnarvon,² conveyed the estate, by Deed dated 17 Nov. 1670, to Thomas Lewes, Esq. Alderman of London, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Dashwood, Esq. a Turkey Merchant, and likewise an Alderman of London; who soon afterwards granted it to his brothers-in-law, Sir Samuel Dashwood, of Rowney, Co. Somerset,³ and Francis Dashwood, 7 July 1698; and the latter being, 28 June 1707, created a Baronet, and had four wives.⁴

The Court Rolls commence in 1612; and among the customs of the Manor, the following is contrary to the ordinary law of descent:

“After the decease of every Copyholder, all his lands and tenements customary, do by the custom of this Manor come to the eldest and next male or female of the whole blood of the defunct, viz. to the eldest son, or in default, the eldest daughter, and in default to the eldest brother, or in default, eldest sister, and so to the eldest uncle and eldest aunt, and so forth in the whole blood: and the lands here are not divisible among co-heirs, but go entirely to one: but if a Copyholder at the time of his death, seised, hath a wife, she might, during her pure and chaste widowhood (paying the accustomed rents and services) hold the same without fine, excepting only three-pence for every several copyhold, to be paid to the Steward in open Court. And if she desire to hold such lands for life, then by the custom she shall pay to the Lord the full moiety of the precedent fine, on being admitted tenant for life, and then she may hold such lands against her late husband's heirs: but no woman shall have dower or benefit of any of her husband's copyhold lands, otherwise than by custom.”⁵

In the Archives at Winchester, are annual accounts of the rents and profits of this Manor, from 15 Hen. III. to 31 Hen. VIII. with few intermissions.

THE HOUSE.

The ancient Manor-House, which stood near the village, was built of brick, in a manner similar to that of the Dayrells at Toweridge; and it was the residence of the Dormer family until their removal to Wing and Eythorpe. The modern Seat, which is very elegant, but has lost much of its splendour since the death of Lord le Despencer, is beautifully situated on a gentle ascent, commanding a fine view of the surrounding grounds and the whole valley. The south front is 300 feet long, consisting of a colonnade, and loggia over it, filled with busts and statues.⁶ The west front has an Ionic portico,

¹ See the PEDIGREES OF DORMER, at CHEARSLEY, DODDERSHALL, &c. also in QUAINTON, WING, &c.

² See WING. ³ Ancestor of the DASHWOODS, of ESSEX, SUFFOLK, and OXFORDSHIRE, by his second wife.

⁴ See PEDIGREE OF DASHWOOD, in HALTON, vol. ii. p. 221.

⁵ Langley's Desborough Hundred, p. 111.

⁶ The eastern and western porticoes were designed by Nicholas Revett, and have been so much admired, that a short account of the Artist, to whom that delightful seat was indebted for these elegant features in its architecture, may not be impertinent. NICHOLAS REVETT was the second son of John Revett, Esq. of Brandeston Hall, in Suffolk, and was born there in 1720. He left England for Italy, in 1742; and studied painting at Rome, whence he accompanied Mr. Stuart (well known by the appellation of *Walking Stuart*) to Athens, in 1751. From his return to England till 1764, nothing is exactly known of his pursuits. In 1764, he engaged in a voyage, at the expence of the Dilettanti Society, of which the object was to delineate the Antiquities of Ionia; and two years were thus passed. An account of his journey was published by Dr. Chandler, and the principal objects of architecture compose the two volumes of the Ionian antiquities, except those at Athens, part of which have been published in the second and third volumes of the Antiquities of Athens. Among the edifices which he designed, were, besides the porticoes at West Wycombe, the temple near the western front of the house, the Temple of Flora, and another on an Island in the Lake; the Church of Ayet St. Lawrence, in Hertfordshire; and the portico to the east front of Handchin in Wiltshire, the seat of James Dawkins, Esq. He died in London, 8 June 1804, aged 84, and was buried in the churchyard of Brandeston, his native village, where an altar-tomb with an inscription has been erected to his memory; and there is an account of him in the introduction to the fourth volume of the Antiquities of Athens, 1816. [Gent. Mag. vol. xci. P. 2, p. 423.]

styled The Temple of Bacchus, intended for the principal entrance. The House was crowded with ornaments of the most costly description; and comprised a very large collection of fine Pictures, with most elegant Statuary, from Nocton, Co. Lincoln, the seat of the Hobarts.

The Gardens were finished from designs of Lord le Despencer; and the number of its ornaments, if not superfluous, were at least profuse. Mr. Langley remarks, that "temples, statues, and vases, by turns, attracted and wearied attention; but the grand outlines, at all times, and under every disadvantage of superfluous decoration or unmerited neglect, claimed and received general admiration. The character of the place is Beauty. There is nothing grand or sublime; but the whole scene is cheerful and animated." The Lake was a fine memorial of Lord le Despencer's taste and judgement.

Mr. Repton, by judicious alterations, restored this place to its original beauty, after a considerable interval of neglect.

THE RECTORY

was appropriated to the Abbey of Bisham Montague, Co. Berks, about 1417, by Henry Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester; but, after the Dissolution, it belonged to the Crown for many years.

King Hen. VIII. in 1528, having granted the Rectory to William East and Matthew Rogers, under a grant from the Prior of Bisham, on their surrender thereof; in 9 Eliz. the Queen granted to Richard East the said Rectory, for twenty-one years, at 21*l.* per ann. and a fine of 42*l.* The lease was again renewed in 1577, and also in 1591, to the same parties. In 1606, King Jas. I. granted the Rectory and Church to Sir Francis Anderson and William Anderson, as parcel of the possession of Anne Cleve, at 21*l.* per ann. for a term of years. In 11 Jac. I. a grant was made of 30*l.* per ann. out of this Rectory, to the Lady Anne, the King's Consort; and in 1627 (2 Car. I.) the King demised to his Consort Henrietta, 21*l.* per ann. out of the Rectory.

RECTORS.

Lucas, Archdeacon of Surrey, resigned.
Peter de Burgedale, presented 12 May 1298, by the King.
Hugh de Prangue.
John de Schulton, presented July 1314, by the Bishop of Winton.
John Petyt, exchanged for Maple-Durham, with *Peter de Dene*, 4 July 1353.
John Essex, presented in Oct. 1361.

Giles Wingerworth, presented in Jan. 1364.
John Essex, presented a second time, 4 Aug. 1368.
William Laas, died Feb. 1395.
Richard Dany, presented 13 April 1396.
John Sturminster, presented 26 Oct. 1403.
John Morys, presented 23 Oct. 1407.
John Long, presented 24 Nov. 1413.
Nicholas atte Felde, presented 4 Dec. 1417, by the Prior and Convent of Bustlesham Montague.

THE VICARAGE

was in the gift of the Crown for some years after the Estate, Rectory, and Manor, had been purchased by the Dormer family, and had been conveyed to Sir Samuel Dashwood. In the valuation of Pope Nicholas, it was thus entered: "Ecclesia de Haneringdon *cum pert.* de Morton, 40 marks;" and the same in the valuation of the Bishop of Norwich. The name appearing in these records, the difficulty seems to be removed respecting the appellation of Havering at Bower; and explains, that the latter was, in fact, *the same with West Wycombe*.

The Vicarage was in the gift of the Crown until 1723, when the Patronage was exchanged for Aburton, Co. Essex, with Sir Francis Dashwood, in whose descendants it has ever since remained, and is now the property of Sir John Dashwood King, Bart. It is rated in the King's Books at 11*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; but, being returned as worth only 49*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* per ann. clear, was discharged from First-Fruits and Tenths, and is now reputed to be worth 150*l.* per ann. having been augmented by Queen Anne's Bounty,

with 200*l.* in 1721, to meet a benefaction of 200*l.* and also by 600*l.* to meet another of 400*l.* given by Sir Francis Dashwood, and 400*l.* by Dr. John King, out of the estate of Mr. J. Pierrepont, deceased.

The Vicarage-House, re-built by Lord le Despencer, with flints in the Italian style, consists of a centre and two wings, and is a commodious and pleasing residence, greatly improved by modern alterations.

VICARS.

RICHARD FINSLOW, presented 7 May 1421.
Richard Ayer, presented 9 Aug. 1434.
John Scott, died 1461.
Richard Kelsey, presented 3 July 1462.
Thomas Stevynson, presented 20 May 1466.
Hugh Caye, presented 7 Feb. 1471.
Robert King, presented 5 June 1509.
Richard Arch, LL.B. Canon of Windsor, presented 21 Dec. 1534.
Richard Swanson, presented 6 April 1552, by Sir Robert Dormer, Knt.
Christopher Price, presented 1568.
William White, presented 31 March 1581.
Robert Evans, presented in 1624.
John Dutton.¹
Samuel Dix, 1658; presented a second time, 14 Nov. 1660, by the Crown.

Michael Ogilbye, A.M. presented 19 Dec. 1657.
John Davyes, A.M. presented 20 Aug. 1673.
John King, A.M. presented 22 Dec. 1684.
Owen Griffin, A.B. presented 4 March 1694.
John Davis, A.B. presented 3 Aug. 1704.
John Usgate, A.M. presented 25 May 1714.
Edward Brown, A.M. presented 22 Feb. 1717.
William Wroughton, A.M. presented 9 Oct. 1755, by Sir Francis Dashwood.
Richard Levett, A.M. presented 15 Nov. 1765, by Lord le Despencer.
Isaac King, A.M. presented 13 March 1805, by Sir John Dashwood King, Bart.: and, on his death, he was succeeded by
Henry Dashwood, A.M. presented in 1832, by Sir John Dashwood King, Bart.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to St. Lawrence, and situated on the summit of a very precipitous eminence, was re-built in 1763, by Francis Lord le Despencer. It is a building of very singular construction; the tower contains six bells, and is surmounted by a spire, terminating with a ball, capable of holding twelve persons. The nave is sixty feet long by forty in width; the ceiling very beautifully painted in mosaic, by *Borguis*, a Milanese; and the floor composed of the finest marble, in lozenges.

There are no pews or enclosed seats; the Pulpit and Reading-desk are mahogany arm chairs, raised a few steps above the floor, each with a desk before it, richly carved and ornamented.

The Font represents a serpent twining round a pillar to the bason: on the verge, four doves. Over the west door is an exceedingly fine-toned organ. On the ceiling of the chancel, which is small, but highly finished, to correspond with the nave, (and beautifully paved with marble) is a painting of the Lord's Supper. The windows are glazed with stained glass. The Altar of beautiful carved oak; and the Communion-table painted in mosaic.

In the south window, these *Arms* :

Quarterly. 1. Arg. on a fess double cotised, three griffins' heads crased, Or. *Dashwood*. 2. Az. three gauntlets, Or. *Fane*. 3. Gu. a saltire, Arg. *Nevil*. 4. Quarterly, 1 Arg. and Gu. 2 and 3 a frette, Or. surtout a bend S. with an escutcheon of pretence, Party per saltire. Az. and Or. a lion ramp. Or. *Motto* : *Pro Magna Charta*. A Baron's coronet, with supporters. Dexter, a griffin; Sinister, a bull; both collared and chained. *Dashwood*, Lord *Le Despencer*.

"Though I give my body to be burned and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing."

An emblem of this declaration is painted in a recess.

On the south side, a sun-dial, with this inscription :

"Keep thy tongue from evil speaking, lying, and slandering."

On the north side, *exteriorly* :

HANC EDEM CONDIDIT FRANCISCUS BARO LE DESPENSER, 1763.

¹ Langley doubts whether this man was Vicar.

On a brass, is the following inscription :

Richard East and Emma my wyfe who deceased the vij. of May, my wyfe the xx. of June M^olxxxiii. xlii. yeres we lhyed in wedlock, leaving to the world Rychard, Robert, Hewgh, and John East, our on'y children, whom the Lord bless and defende from all asaylyes of their enemyes. Amen.

In the old Church was a monument in memory of Lady Mary Fane, second wife of Sir Francis Dashwood, Knt. & Bart. which, according to Le Neve, had the following inscription :

Here rests in hope of a glorious resurrection of the just, the Right Hon. the Lady Mary Dashwood, eldest daughter to the Right Hon. Vere Fane, Earl of Westmoreland, and wife to Sir Francis Dashwood, Knt. and Bart. a lady whose high birth received a greater lustre from her eminent virtues; and whose piety, humility, and prudence, made her life and character truly noble; truly good. She was a most loving and obedient wife, a tender and indulgent parent, a careful and kind mistress to her family. Her diffusive charity made her a refuge for the poor, and her devout life an illustrious example to the best of her sex. Hence, learn to imitate her virtues and lament her loss. She left issue one son, Francis, and one daughter, Rachell, and died the 19th day of August 1710, in the 35th year of her age.¹

On a mural tablet, with an urn in alto-relievo, by *Nollekens*, the following inscription :

Sacred to the memory of George Dashwood, Esq. youngest son of Sir John Dashwood King, Bart. a dutiful son, an affectionate brother, and a tender husband. He married Elizabeth Calendar, and died in the 28th year of his age, June 22^d 1801, lamented by all to whom his virtues and amiable qualities are known.

Arms : Quarterly 1 and 4 Gu. on a fess Arg. between two cotizes, three Griffins-heads erased of the First. 2 and 3 S. between three billets Arg. a bend cheque Arg. and Vert.

Below an elegant bust, in the chancel :

Francis Baron le Despencer, of Mereworth Castle, Kent; West Wycombe, Bucks, &c.

Below another bust, on the opposite aide :

Antonina, the only daughter of Francis Baron le Despencer.

On a small stone, in the pavement of the chancel, near the west end :

Joseph Davis, Servus Fidelis, ob. 22 Jan. 1775, Ann. æt. suæ. 56.

On a tablet, on the south side of the chancel :

To the Memory of his parents, Sir John Dashwood King, Bart. ob. Dec. 3^d 1793, æt. 73. Dame Sarah Moore his wife, ob. Apr. 9th 1777, æt. 39; and of their children, Francis, ob. Nov. 9th 1779, æt. 16; William, ob. Jan. 24th 1773, æt. 6; Charles, ob. June 11th 1770, æt. 4; Mary, ob. July 26th 1774, æt. 5; George, married to Elizabeth Calendar, ob. s.p. June 22^d 1801, æt. 28.

This monument is erected by Sir John Dashwood King, Bart.

At the east end of the Church, Francis Lord le Despencer erected a spacious hexagonal Mausoleum of flints, with a frieze and cornice supported by Tuscan pillars of stone (without any roof); and on the cornice this inscription :

To George Doddington, Baron of Melcombe Regis.²

Within, on the cornice, this inscription :

To John, Earl of Westmoreland.

In the recesses and niches for the reception of Urns and Busts, (some few only being occupied,) are kneeling statues, in white marble, of a male and female. On a tablet, on the dexter side :

To the Memory of Mary Fane, eldest daughter of Vere Earl of Westmoreland, and second wife of Sir Fra. Dashwood, Bart. She died Dec. 1710, in the 35th year of her age; leaving two children, Rachel & Francis.

On the sinister tablet :

To the Memory of Mary King, daughter of Major King, of the Kingdom of Ireland, and third wife to Sir Francis Dashwood, Bart. She died Dec. 1719, in the 35th year of her age; leaving three children, Mary, John, and Charles.

On an elegant monument of statuary marble, the arms of Lord le Despencer, and the following :

To the Memory of Francis Baron le Despencer, who was Treasurer of the Chambers, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Master of the Wardrobe, and Joint Postmaster-General. He departed this life Dec. 11, 1781, aged 73

¹ Le Neve's Mon. Anglic. sub Anno. ex MS. Bowler.

² His Lordship's Legacy to Lord le Despencer gave rise to the plan of this singular structure.

years; revered, beloved, and regretted by all who knew him. This monument was erected by his afflicted and affectionate sister, Rachel, Baroness Le Despencer.

In the centre of the Mausoleum is a beautiful altar-monument, under a canopy, supported by four stone-pillars :

May this Cenotaph, sacred to the virtues and graces that constitute female excellence, perpetuate the memory of Sarah, Baroness Le Despencer, who finished a most exemplary life January the 19th 1769.

On the other side :

Mors solamen miseris.

In one of the recesses, a bust, inscribed :

Thomas Thomson, M.D.

On a monument :

Paul Whitehead, born 25 Jan. 1710; died 30 Dec. 1774.

Here lies a man misfortune could not bend,
Praised as a poet, honour'd as a friend!
Tho' his youth kindled with the love of fame,
Within his bosom glow'd a brighter flame!
When e'er his friends with sharp afflictions bled,
And from the wounded deer the herd was fled,
WHITEHEAD stood forth, the healing balm applied,
Nor quitted their distresses—till he died.²

¹ Paul Whitehead was the son of a tradesman (it is said, a tailor,) in Westminster, was apprenticed to a woollen-draper: and Louth, one of his fellow apprentices, being acquainted with Quin, Whitehead is said thus to have been introduced to Fleetwood, the Manager of Drury-lane Theatre, by whom he was induced to involve himself in a pecuniary obligation, which compelled him at length to seek refuge in the Fleet Prison, circ. 1742. He engaged in various projects of a literary kind; and was very active at a contested election for Westminster. His disposition seems to have inclined him to satire and sarcasm; and he adopted Pope as his guide: he found, however, to use his own expression, that their powers were differently appreciated; and that amongst the victims of his ridicule, there were many who "dread his satire, and dare punish mind." When Sir Francis Dashwood, afterwards Lord le Despencer, was advanced to power, Whitehead shared the generous regard of that spirited minister, who procured him a patent place, worth 800*l.* per ann. He seems to have passed the remainder of his days in great comfort and conviviality: and having been the writer of many compositions of considerable merit, which yet he could never be prevailed upon to publish; (he wrote *Manners, a Satire; The State of Dunces, a Satire; Honour, a Satire; The Gymnasia, or Boxing Match, a mock heroic poem; An Epistle to Dr. Thomson; and numerous smaller pieces, both in prose and verse;*) and of which, he destroyed many before his death, which happened 30 Dec. 1774, *ret.* 64, bestowing, among other bequests, the singular one of *his heart*, on his noble friend and patron, Lord le Despencer, who deposited it, with great solemnity, 16 Aug. 1775, in a mausoleum, which his Lordship had built near his seat at West Wycombe. The ceremonial was the most comico-serious funeral which perhaps has ever been performed, and is thus described by a person who was present upon that extraordinary occasion: The procession began at twelve at noon, consisting of an officer, nine grenadiers rank and file, two deep; two German flutes, two choristers in surplices, with notes pinned to their backs; two German flutes, eleven singing men in surplices, two and two, and the odd man last; two French horns, two bassoons, six fifes, and four muffled drums. The bier, bearing the elegant marble urn containing the heart, was ornamented with black crape—supported by six soldiers, with three others on each side to relieve them. Lord Le Despencer followed, as chief mourner, in uniform, as Colonel of the Bucks Militia, with crape round his arm. Major Skottowe, Captain Lloyd, and seven other militia officers. Two fifes and two drums; twenty soldiers, two and two, with firelocks reversed. Dr. Arnold, Mr. Atterbury, and another, walked on the side of the procession all the way, with scrolls of paper in their hands, beating time. The Dead March in Saul was played the whole way by the flutes, horns, and bassoons; and fifes and drums successively; the bell tolling, and great guns discharging every three minutes and a half. The hill, which is very precipitous, was covered with people, so that it was an hour before they reached the Mausoleum; when also another hour was consumed in marching round it, and performing funeral glees: which being done, the urn was placed on a marble pedestal, in one of the niches, with an inscription under it—"Paul Whitehead, of Twickenham, Esq., ob. 1775.

Unhallow'd hands, this urn forbear,
No gems, nor orient spoil
Lie here conceal'd; but what's more rare,
A heart that knew no guile."

The ceremony was concluded by the soldiers firing three volleys, and marching off to a merry tune, with the drums and fifes. Next morning, a new Oratorio, called Goliath, composed by Mr. Atterbury, was performed in the Church. It is a remarkable circumstance, that in 1839, the heart of Whitehead was stolen from the urn in which it had been deposited.

² Written by David Garrick. [*Gent. Mag.* vol. xliv. p. 240.]

On a large marble mural monument :

Here under lies the body of Hugh Dayrell, of Mill-end in this parish, Gentleman, who died the 3^d of January 1667, whose ancestors possessed that estate for nearly 400 years.

Here also lies the body of Elizabeth his wife, the daughter of Mr. Taylor, of Berks, who died 29 Nov. 1655. They were a happy couple, friendly, charitable, and just, of whom two-daughters were all their issue, Elizabeth, who died in her infancy, and Mary, (being their only surviving child, and relict of John Loggan, of Idbury, in County Oxon. Esq.) did, in honor to her deceased parents and love to her son Robert Dayrell Logan, who lies also here interred, cause this monument to be erected.

Arms : Az. a lion ramp. crowned Or. impaling S. a lion pass. gard. Arg. In a dexter canton, an annulet.

On a neat mural monument, is the following inscription :

Here lies interred the body of Rodolph Hobbes, Esq. son of Rodolph Hobbes of Chalgrave, Oxon. Esq. who died August 7, 1735, aged 31 years.

At the entrance of the Church, on a brass plate, affixed to an ancient stone :

Arms : S. three horses' heads crased Arg.

Inveni portum ; spes et fortuna valeat !

Nil mihi vobiseum, ludite nunc alios.

Aspers vox Ite est ; vox est benedicta Venite.

A DISTRICT CHURCH

was, in 1832, opened at *Lane-End* ; a district formed out of the neighbouring parishes of West Wycombe, Great Marlow, Fingest, and Hambleden ; and upon its completion, five or six hundred of the inhabitants of West Wycombe were transferred to the superintendance of the Rev. J. Peers.

SCHOOLS.

An INFANT SCHOOL was established in the village in 1839, and a commodious room was built on a site given by Sir J. Dashwood King, Bart. at the foot of the Church-hill, for the accommodation of eighty children, at an expense of 200*l.* ; the funds for which, exclusive of a grant of 70*l.* from the National Society, and a donation of 50*l.* from Mrs. Hicks, of Plomer's-hill in this parish, were chiefly supplied by the Rev. W. R. Johnson, the resident Minister. The ground and building are vested in six Trustees, to be applied for ever to the purposes of the National Society.

In the centre of the village is a large room of ancient date, called "the Loft," in which the Vestry meetings are usually held ; it also accommodates the Church Sunday School, consisting of upwards of 200 children.

CHARITABLE DONATIONS.

Three pounds are distributed by the Churchwardens every New Year's-day, in sixpences.

Andrew Hart's donation is now lost, in consequence of the premises from which the sums were derivable, having been rated to the poor.

HAVINGINGDON.

At the time of the Domesday Survey, the Bishop of Baieux held a Manor here, which, in the Survey, was recorded in Dustenberg Hundred as holden by Tædald, or Tædaldus, of that Bishop, as three hides. It was not holden to farm of the King. There were seven carucates of land ; in the demesne, half a hide, and there were two carucates ; six villeins, with three bordars ; and five servants, having five carucates. Altogether, it was and had constantly been estimated at one hundred shillings ; and in the time of King Edward 4*th*. Of this Manor, Fridebert, a man of the Earl Lewen, held two hides and a half, before the Conquest ; and Alric Gangemere and his sister held half a hide ; of which, in the time of King Edward, they had been unjustly deprived.¹

¹ Terra Ep'i Baiocensis. In Dustenberg Hund. In Hanechedene tenuit Tædald' de ep'o 111. hid. Ne' est ad firma' regis. Tra'. e'. vii. car'. In d'no dim'. hid. et ibi sun'. ii. car'. Ibi vi. uilli cu' 111. bord. et v. serui, hn't. v. car'. In totis ualent' ual et ualuit. c. sol'. T.R.E. 1111. lib'. De hoc 2 tenuit Fridebt' ho' Lenuini 2000. 11. hid'. et dim'. et Alric' gangemere et soror' tenuer' dim' hid' qua. T.R.E. eis injuste ablata est. [Lib. Censual. tom. i. fol. 144.]

It is remarkable, that Haveringdon seems to have been almost entirely forgotten or overlooked; and that the name only is alluded to, by Langley in his History of the Desborough Hundred, in citing from the Ecclesiastical Valuation, in the time of Pope Nicholas: "Ecclesia de Haveringdon *cum pert.* de Morton, 40 marks clear value; and the estimate by the Bishop of Norwich at the same rate;" without farther account of, or allusion to this place. Lysons, indeed, mentions that West Wycombe was anciently called Haveringdon, or Haningdon; but, as usual, without referring to his authority. However, it appears, by Ecton's Thesaurus, of 1742, that the Church is described as "Haveringdon, *alias* Haningdon, *alias* West Wycombe, dedicated to St. Laurence;" and, as the statement which follows, respecting the Patronage after it came to the Crown, on the Dissolution of Monasteries, and its Appropriation to the Priory of Bisham, circ. 1417, by Henry Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester and Cardinal, agrees in every particular with that which has been applied to West Wycombe, there seems to be good authority for presuming the Church of Haveringdon and West Wycombe to be completely identified as one and the same Benefice.

PLOMER'S HILL.

A modern-built House, near Wycombe, called Plomer's Hill, scarcely to be classed with country-seats, having little ground planted or laid out about it, was erected by Thomas Mason, Esq. towards the commencement of the present century; and has since become the property and residence of Mrs. Susanna Jemima Hicks, relict of John Hicks, Esq. of Bradenham.

TOURIDGE, OR TOWERIDGE.

This Manor-farm, or Hamlet, as its name implies, occupies the high ridge of an éminence on the south-western side of the township of West Wycombe: and is contiguous to the modern seat of the Dashwoods. There are some traces of ditches, which probably were originally its defensive boundary.

Roger held in Wicumbe, of the Bishop, half a hide. There was one carucate, and one plough was kept with one bordar. Altogether worth 7s.; in the reign of the Confessor, 10s. when a man of Stigand the Archbishop held it; but he could not dispose of it out of the Manor, as the Hundred witnesses.¹

This Roger is *presumed* to have been one of the family of Dayrell; for they may be traced back beyond all existing records, as resident upon the estate.² The last heir of this branch of that ancient family was Sheriff of Bucks in 1771; but, unfortunately falling into great difficulties, he sold this Manor and Estate, in 1794, to Sir John Dashwood King, Bart. who is the present possessor.

¹ Terra Epi' Baiocensis. In Wicu'be ten' Roger' de ep'o dim' hid. Ter. e'. 1. car'. et ibi est cu' uno bord. Val' et ualuit. vii. sol. T.R.E. x. sol. Hanc tra'tenuit un' ho' S. archiepi' n'. potuit uende nec dare ex' Wicu'be G. sun' testante Hund'. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 144.]

² See Desborough Hundred, p. 413.

END OF THE THIRD VOLUME.

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